

Analysis of Language Attitude and Language Preservation in Javanese Language.

A Case Study of Javanese Speaker in Madiun, East Java

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Abstract

People socialize through language. Language uses as media of communication and fulfils formal and informal roles in society. In communicating, people have their preference in using certain language for certain roles. Speaker preferences represent their language attitude toward those languages. Speaker attitude of language will strongly affect the preservation of language. In East Java, the regional language is Javanese language. However, people tend to use Indonesia language or Javanese language as their lingua franca in this modern era. This phenomenon encourages one language become dominant or minor. This paper focuses on the attitude of Javanese speaker among participant. The writer chooses participant from Javanese speaker in Madiun, East Java. Participants are chosen in consideration of aspects native speaker and distribution of Javanese language in Java. The domain of language usage and variety of attitudes are used to measure the attitude of language speaker. Besides investigating the language attitude of the participant, in this article, the writer also analyses the language preservation of the participant. The result shows that the participant perform positive attitude toward Javanese language. Therefore, the language preservation that has done by the participant is in the intermediate level. This article is, therefore, only a case study of language attitude, particularly to see how the attitude of native speaker of Javanese language can be problematic in the modern era.

I. INTRODUCTION

Javanese language is one of the regional language with the highest number of speakers in Indonesia (Lauder, 2007). Javanese speakers spread over in most of the Java island, which is also the owner of the Javanese culture. Javanese language is used as a variety of everyday speech language with various levels for example Ngoko, Madya and Krama (Nasanius, 2007). The use of Javanese languages' variety depends on the context of the speech level, speaker-hearer, and the purpose of the speech.

The used of Javanese language as a mother tongue can be seen especially in the province of Central Java as the centre of Javanese cultural development which then also affects the surrounding areas such as East Java. Javanese language is widely spread in all over East Java, such as madiun. Madiun is one region of East Java. This is directly adjacent to the municipal area of Central Java. Javanese language is the dominant language used even in formal variety of conversation in the office or at school.

Similar to those explanation above, (Lauder, 2007) in a study conducted in 1992 described the use regional languages including Java language still occupies 85 % of the overall use of language in everyday language at the various level of age , education , work and different religions . This indicates that the use of the regional language is still dominant.

Furthermore, language as a means of communication and expression of the human mind or cognition is dynamics. Dynamics characteristics of language is linear with the pace of development of society (Mustakim, 2007) . The shifting, preservation or change of attitude towards a language may not be avoided as a result of the shift or the

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emergence of language speakers' cognition and mind. This kind of situation is regarded as usual phenomena on in the community that is bilingualism.

In this regard, the attitude towards the language reflects the attitude of speakers and also the use of a language (Holmes, 2001). Language attitude is not solely based on linguistic features that exist but also based on the assessment of social and political as well as a logical consequence of a language acquisition that exists in a speech community. Attitudes that are developed towards language reflects the context and function associated to that language in the community.

II. RELATED WORKS

Theoretical Framework

Language preservation occurs in situations when the language in a speech community is still continued to be used as their native language or the language in the domains that is traditionally dominated by the local or regional language (Muhamdanah, 2007). Languages preservation take place because of several factors. One of those factors is a language considered as a symbol of the identity of a particular community or a minority (Holmes, 2001). In this situation a language preserved as the language used in the different spheres of people in a community. Related to the concept of identity, Holmes also explained that the frequency mobility of speakers is also an important factor in the preservation of a language.

The study of the language preservation can not be separated with the topic of language shift. This is because the language shift occurs in a speech community which is not able to hold a good retention or preservation of the language so that the language shifted as well as left and is replaced by another language (Muhamdanah, 2007).

According to (Holmes, 2001), the relation of language preservation and language shift can not be formulated in the general formula of the potential possibilities that might occur. This is because of the possibility of different factors that be combined with social context so that different results occur differently and unpredictable. However, there are some common factors that play an important role in language preservation such as economic, social, demographic and language attitudes.

In addition, in the concept of language preservation, the use of a language is also influenced by the attitude of the language user toward a language and its speakers. It is conceptually described as a system of language attitudes or beliefs and cognition that are relatively had a long term period of language usage. The language itself that make someone or the speaker have a particular tendency in deciding attitudes and behaviour while using language (Anderson: 1974 in (Chaer & Leone, 1995). Furthermore, the attitude that is performed by the language speaker can be positive when assessed a language by a positive value or it is well liked. In the other hands, the attitude that is performed by the speaker can be negative if there are unfavourable values given to that language.

In language preservation and language attitudes study, the focus of research is on the language use and attitudes of the speaker. (Muhamdanah, 2007) explained that the use of language focuses on the areas of domain of language use and interlocutors or addresses, there is a strong relationship between the role of the interlocutors, domain and language events. Whereas the language attitudes research focused on the analysis of language choice and speakers' attitudes. Some of the variables that will be the focus of analysis are described as follows.

a. Language used

Language used is the language habits of the speakers of a language event in different variety of language domains.

b. Language attitudes

Language attitude is the belief or attitude assessment of language, society and the tendency of speakers or language behaviour through certain ways.

c. The domain of language used

The domain of language used is the situation or place in which a language is used by the speaker.

d. The role of relationship between the speaker and interlocutors.

The role of relationship is a bond or rights and obligations of a persons' status within the scope of a socio-cultural institution which is restricted by the values or norms that are recognized by the socio-cultural context.

e. Place and event of language used

The place is the location of the language event while the events of the language is the principal of functional interaction and speech acts in a linguistic interaction that can be happened in formal and informal dimensions.

Five variables above will be the focus that is used to describe the language preservation and language attitudes conducted by the speakers of Javanese language.

Statement of problem

The main topics that want to be analyzed in this study is the language preservation and attitudes of Javanese' speech community in Madiun, East Java. The following are the assumptions that are raised in this study.

- a. Language has dynamics characteristics as a reflection of the thought or cognition of speakers or speech community (Kushartanti, 2005). Speakers thought patterns change as well as the development of globalization, technology and lifestyle changes in society. All of those aspects bring changes to the language. This linguistics phenomenon is also found in the Javanese language speech communities in Madiun, East Java. This situation made possibilities of language preservation or regional language shift. As the consequences, the attitude of the Javanese language speakers also will change, both the Javanese language itself and second language (Indonesian language).
- b. Language preservation level is influenced by the attitude of language performed by the speakers. If speakers of the language develop a good attitude or positive attitude, it means the language preservation is high.
- c. Other speaker attitudes' toward the speakers of Javanese language and other languages that are exist in speech community. Other speakers attitudes' become a prominent consideration because the cognition of each speakers bring up an evaluative value as a logical reaction of the language that they used and also toward the speakers of other languages.

The problems that have been outlined above will further be formulated as the objectives of this study.

Objectives of the study

The purpose of this study will be formulated as follows.

- a. How does the language preservation in the speech community of Javanese language in Madiun, East Java? As the existing of Indonesian language in Madiun speech community, does the language preservation tend to be passive or active?
- b. How does the Javanese language speech communities in Madiun attitude toward Javanese and Indonesian language? Is there a tendency that leads to a positive or negative direction of language attitude?
- c. Is there any correlation of language attitudes and language preservation in the context of the Javanese language speech communities in Madiun, East Java?

III. METHODS

This study used a qualitative approach. Qualitative approach is utilized to investigate the attitude of speaker in the speech community. In this way, the researcher will be able to get an explanation and description of the reasearch problem. Through this approach the researcher trying to get a description and general characteristics of the phenomenon being studied with several stages of data collection , object classification , descriptive analysis of the object, and inference of the data (Wiseman & Marcia, 1970) .

Data Sources

The population of the research is Javanese language speech community in Madiun, East Java. Furthermore, this research will use a sample of students whom the averages of age are in the range of 22 until 25 years old. The sample of this research were born, lived and settled in Madiun during their age. The sample of the study will be called as the participant of this research. The participant come from families whose parents are Javanese people who lived and settled in Madiun

Furthermore, other variables of the participant are also considered in this study such as the education level of the participants. The variables need to be considered because it has strong relation to the language use, language contact, and other activities that are undertaken by the speakers of language. Moreover the scope of the study, as it is a case study, the researchers used 15 participants in this study. Researchers distributed questionnaires to 15 participants who carried out directly or utilize electronic mail media.

Data were obtained through questionnaires that are distributed to participants. In collecting the data, the researchers used data from the questionnaire as the main reference and without conducting a direct interviews with participants . In the questionnaire that contained 24 questions, researchers will gain an overview of the topic being researched as attached to the end of this paper. Questionnaires were developed with reference to a similar study conducted by (Muhamdanah, 2007) and also refers to the list of questions in the sociolinguistic study of language that is proposed by (Lauder, 2007). Furthermore, the data were classified in accordance with the formulation of research objectives. Then it is analysed to determine the general characteristics.

IV. RESULTS

In this study the data from the participants are collected and classified based on the variable that is intended to be analysed in this research about language preservation and language attitudes. In brief, the findings are presented in the following description.

The language used of participants

The language used of the participants when having conversation with their parents in daily conversation at home describe the language choice as well as a proof of language preservation in the smallest scope of domain. All participants stated that in their everyday conversation in the family domain, they used both Javanese and Indonesian. Further specific language used and the interlocutors of the participants are presented in the following table.

Table 1. Language used of Participants with Parents

No	Language used	Father	Mother
1.	Always used Javanese Language	6	8
2.	Javanese language more than other	1	-
3.	JL and IL in equal portion	3	3
4.	Indonesian language more than other	-	-
5.	Always used Indonesian language	5	4
Total		15	15

JL : Javanese language

IL : Indonesian language

According to the table 1 above we can see that the use of the Java language for daily communication between participants with fathers is still very significant, although it is no longer dominated the domestics' usage of language. 6 out of 15 total participants stated always use the Javanese language in communication with father, in the other hands 5 participants always use Indonesian. Some logical reasons put forward by the participants related to the language choice. Among other languages, Javanese language was chosen to be used to communicate with father because the use of the Javanese language, especially Krama Inggil is primarily regarded as a form of respect and politeness towards parents. Some participants also say that personal habit also play prominent roles in language choice. While Indonesian language is chosen by the participant who are having a lack ability in Indonesian language. So choosing Javanese language will be easier for them.

On the other hand, the participants communicate with mother by using Javanese language. This phenomena told us that the dominance of Javanese language is still quite strong. 8 out of 15 participants use Javanese language stated that Ngoko (Javanese language) is preferably used when communicating with mother. Participants argued that by using the Javanese language they still address some respect and also being polite to their mother. Moreover, for participants who chose Indonesian language bring habituation reason. Using Indonesian language is one of habituation in their family.

The use of language and the relationship roles based on language events

The general pattern of language use within the scope of the family, is a pattern that reflects the use of language. The use of language covers the language preservation and language usage patterns based on the relationship and role of language events that exist in the communication process. The researcher gives some questions to the participants on the use of language in the family, neighborhood, and educational domain. Moreover, the language events are explained by the use of language in daily discussion, telephone, SMS, joke and angry expression. The result of the questions from the questionnaire are presented in the following table.

Table 2. Everyday use of language according to relationship role in family

No	Language used Relationship roles	Always used JL	JL is frequently used	JL = IL	Lebih Banyak BI	Selalu BI
1	Ayah	6	1	3	-	5
2	Ibu	8	-	3	-	4
3	Saudara Kandung	5	3	-	2	5
4	Kakek/Nenek	9	2	-	-	4
5	Kerabat	4	1	5	1	4
6	Teman	-	3	6	2	4

Based on Table 2 above, it can be seen that the use of language related to the role of relationships that exist in the different spheres of communication. In the relationship role between father and and participants, participants were more likely to use Kromo of Javanese language .It is also clearly seen in the communication that occurs between participants and mothers who also used Javanese language in a variety of different events of language as well as with father.

Furthermore, in the communication that occurs between participants with their siblings, some participants always use Javanese language and some of them always use the Indonesian. This situation shows that Javanese and Indonesian language are on the same level of dominance . Furthermore, an interesting phenomenon are seen in the communication that occurs in association with the participants to their grandfather or grandmother . In that role relationship, 9 out of 15 participants stated that they always choose Javanese language rather than Indonesian. This statement reflects the existence of a linguistic hierarchy that exists in the Java language .Later, the existing communication between the participants with friends tend to use Javanese language and Indonesian as well . Related to the role of relationships, the following table will explain the use of language according to the existing events in daily communication.

Table 3. The daily used of language based on the events of communication

No	Language events	Father and mother					Family and relatives					Friends				
		JL	<J L	JL=IL	<I L	IL	JL	<JL	JL=IL	<I L	IL	J L	<J L	JL=IL	<IL	BI
1.	Discussion	7	2	-	-	6	-	5	6	1	3	-	4	6	2	3
2.	Telephone / SMS	5	-	1	2	7	1	3	5	2	4	-	2	6	4	3
3.	Joking	3	4	2	2	4	-	2	7	1	5	-	5	4	2	4
4.	Angry expression	5	3	1	3	4	-	4	4	3	4	2	6	2	1	4

Based on Table 3, the language that are used in discussion or consultation events with the parents' of participants shows a tendency to use Javanese language as a preference. The participants use Javanese and Indonesian language when discussing with relatives or friends . While the language that is used in telephone or SMS to their parents of participants chose to use Indonesian language as well as when communicating with siblings , relatives and friends . Furthermore in the event joking, the use of Javanese and Indonesian language looks balance. Participants use Indonesian and Javanese language as well as to the relatives or siblings. In addition, Indonesian language is preferred to choose when joking with friends . In the context of expressing anger feeling, Javanese language looks more dominant in the usage. This is motivated by the disclosure of freedom in expressing their emotion or feeling that may not be earned by participants while they use Indonesian language.

The use of language in the religion domain

The other form of language usage patterns that describe the preservation of language in a speech community, is the use of language in the religion domain especially when they are praying. Religion domain is important to consider

because language used in religion domain occupies a significant part of the overall process of language used. The use of language in the study participants will be presented in the following table.

Table 4. The use of language in the religion domain

Language events	Always JL	Often used JL	JL=IL	Frequently used IL	Always IL
Praying	5	4	1	1	3

Based on Table 4, the use of the Javanese language is dominant in the religion domain while the participants are praying. According to the participants, it is because praying is a personal communication that involves emotion and expression to the God which is prominent for the participants' themselves. In this way the participants prefer to use the Javanese language to be able to maximize their expression.

The use of language in the neighborhood domain

Instead of family domain, the used of language also occupy the domain of neighborhood. The neighborhood domain play a big part in everyday language used in a speech community of certain language. The neighbourhood domain occupies a prime position, in this domain participants build communications with neighbours in various range of ages such as elderly, same age or younger ones. The use of language in neighbourhood domain of participants is presented in Table 5 below.

Table 5. The use of language in the neighbourhood domain

Language events	Elderly neighbour		Same age neighbour		Younger neighbour	
	JL	IL	JL	IL	JL	IL
Daily speech	10	5	8	7	9	6

Table 5 shows the use of language in neighbourhood domain. It shows that the use of the Javanese language is still significant especially in communicating with neighbours who are considered older than the participants. This pattern happened as the effect of value and function of the Javanese language as a lingua franca that will familiarize with various options such as ngoko, madya and krama. In addition to the function of familiarity we find again the use of Java language in its function as the symbol of respect and courtesy in association to the neighbours.

The use of language in the educational domain

The domain of education also took an important role in the daily used of language in communication that is existed in a speech community. In the educational domain, the participants communicate with friends or teaching staff on matters related to the academic process. The use of language in the educational domain is represented in Table 6 below.

Table 6. Use of Language in Educational Domain

Language events	Friends		Teaching staff	
	JL	IL	JL	IL
Any kinds of speech that related to educational matters	6	9	4	11

Table 6 show the use of Indonesian language is more dominant on the domain of education in the context of the speech community in Madiun. According to participants, communication that happened related to academic activities are considered more appropriate when using Indonesian language rather than using the Javanese language. This phenomena is influenced by the domain of the speech which it is formal. So the standard language is necessary to fulfil the formal needs at educational domain.

The use of language in the friendship domain

In the friendship domain, language used as a medium of self-expression and showing intimacy among friends. In such contextual domain participants hold good communication with close friends who live in Madiun or outside Madiun. The use of language on the domain of friendship is presented in table 7 below.

Table 7. The use of language in friendship domain

Language events	Friends in Madiun		Friend from outside Madiun	
	JL	IL	JL	IL
Speech related to friendship roles and activity	9	6	4	11

Based on the table above, Javanese language has a tendency to be used to close friends who live in Madiun. This situation happened because the participants considered Javanese language is easily to understand among them since they have the same mother tongue, Javanese language. In contrast, for communicating to close friends from outside of Madiun participants prefer to use Indonesian language . The situation shows the distribution of functions of both the Javanese and Indonesian language used by speakers of the language in Madiun.

Language Attitudes Participants

Analysis of the participants' language attitudes done by giving some questions that represent the attitude of the existing language. Questions that are given to participants focused on two things. First, the language attitude that was developed by the participants of the Java language and attitude towards Indonesian language. Second, the frequency of language used by the participants. Participants' language attitudes reflected in the frequency and characteristics of language constructed by the participants in using Javanese and Indonesian language. The frequency and attitude's variable of language of participants are presented in table 8 and table 9 below.

Table 8. Frequency of language used and attitude's variable

No	Attitude's variable	Javanese Language	Indonesian Language
1.	Prefer to be used in communicating to father	9	6
2.	Prefer to be used in communicating to mother	8	7
3.	Prefer to be used in communicating to family members	8	7
4.	Prefer to be used in communicating to friends	9	6
5.	Prefer to be used in communicating to neighbour	10	5
6.	Bring the closeness sense	11	4
7.	The language sounds good and smooth in its utterances	9	6
8.	More polite	7	8

Table 9. Participants Language attitude towards Javanese and Indonesian Language

No	Type of language	Javanese Language	Indonesian Language
	Characteristics		
1.	Familiarity	8	7
2.	Personality	8	7
3.	Friendship	10	5
4.	Educational needs	4	11
5.	Hospitality	10	5
6.	Self confident	6	9
7.	Modernity	4	11
8.	Social status	6	9

The participants' attitude towards Javanese language

Table 8 shows the language attitudes developed by participants, Javanese community in Madiun , East Java. Table 8 above shows that the Javanese language is more commonly used and preferred in the context of the speech to the father. The same phenomena can be seen in the context of the speech while participants having conversation to their mother, family , friends and neighbours . In the other hands, in the communication to neighbours , the frequency of Javanese language is very high and dominant compared to Indonesian language. This situation illustrates the Javanese language fullfil the social and familiarity function.

Other findings are illustrated in table 8. In table, Javanese language is considered more beautiful by the participants compared to Indonesian language. However, it was also addressed that Javanese language are attributed as more disrespectful compared to Indonesian language. It happens beacuse the wide variations of dialect that exist in the

Javanese language. It also possibly happen since Javanese has three levels of variation which they can choose for different interlocutors and different situation.

In addition, table 9 shows that the participants prefer to use Javanese since it meets the familiarity, personality, friendship, and also hospitality characteristics. Those characteristics reflect participants' attitudes on the function of the Javanese language that has a tendency to be used in formal and informal domain. Those situation above represent a positive attitude of mother tongue speakers to their native language. In the case of madiun speech community, the Javanese language is used as a lingua franca that dominates informal aspect usage.

The participants' attitude towards Indonesian language

Table 8 describes the language attitudes of participants in the frequency of used compared to Indonesian language in some variable attribute attitudes that tend to be low or have a low level of usage. Indonesian has only a high frequency of used while Javanese language is attributed as the descendant compare than Indonesian language. This situation is not directly influenced by the function of Indonesian as the national language that is more appropriate and polite to be used in the formal domain

Futhermore, Table 9 shows that participants considered Indonesian language as having characteristics for educational, modernity and social status needs. In this case Indonesian language fulfils the formal use of language function. Indonesian tend to be used in formal social context. This shows the positive attitude towards Indonesian as the national language or second language of the participants.

V. CONCLUSIONS

In this case study, the authors conclude that the language preservation that is done by the Javanese speakers in Madiun, East Java, is still in a fair level and safe. This is reflected in the usage pattern of the Javanese language that still dominates the family, kinship, neighborhood and friendship domain. Javanese language as their first language was maintained and functioned well. While Indonesian as the national language they used in its function on an informal domain. Division of functions between the those two languages are clear and the language shifting situation has not occurred in a significant way, in which Javanese language is shifted by Indonesian language.

Furthermore, language attitudes that is developed by speakers in Madiun, is positive attitudes toward Javanese language. This is proved by the attitude of the participants, according to them Javanese language is still considered viable as a native language to be used and preserved. Javanese language has positive characteristics - characteristics that qualify as a language in the context of family, relatives, friends and neighbours. In addition, Javanese language is also considered to be more beautiful and polite compared Indonesian. Indonesian is addressed as a second language which has a formal function with its characteristic as being modest and has a high function.

Preservation and attitudes among Javanese speakers in Madiun shows a correlation toward each other. It could be logically happened because of the preservation that is developed by the speaker and also positive language attitudes of speakers. Based on Javanese speaker in madiun speech community, the Javanese language is still considered appropriate and essential to be functioned and preserved.

Javanese language's cultivation and habituation in the context is an important thing to note and be done. It is not merely to preserve the Javanese language itself but also considered as an acquisition process of positive values that are existed in Javanese culture. As it has been understood that there is a hierarchy in the Javanese language, there are three main levels as a reflection of the value hierarchy, ideal behaviour and manners that are existed in the Java community.

For the further study of the language preservation and attitudes among speakers of Javanese language, the speaker of Javanese language need to pay attention in some aspect, such as the choice of levels in Javanese language and also the attributes or variable of speech community. It is important to consider because of the frequency of use, variety of Javanese language (dialect), and language contact between speakers of different language community. In addition, the number of participants that represent the population in the study should also be considered and controlled as its variables. So understanding and characteristics that will be obtained, will be more comprehensive and actual.

In addition, for further research, the authors suggest to add a clear description and scope of the Javanese language from the participants. It is because the Javanese language has many levels and a wide variety of dialects. Wide variations and dialects are influential variable in research on language attitudes and language preservation.

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