

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

This fourth chapter is about the analysis on the data to answer the two questions in 1.2. , namely what types of Krama (Kr) levels are used by the younger generation when they are requesting to the older people and how the findings for the first question related to the social factors and dimensions. This chapter consists of two parts. The first part is the analysis on Kr requesting gathered from the subjects. The second part is about the writer's interpretation on the relation of the findings in the first part with social factors and dimensions.

The first part is to answer research question number one, and the second part is done to answer the second research question.

4.1. Transcription and the analysis of Krama requesting

After transcribing all the data gathered, the writer has analyzed each request made by the subjects. Each word in each requesting has been described whether it belongs to Ngoko (N), Krama (K), Madya (M), or Krama Inggil/Krama Andhap (KI/KA) (see 2.1.1.2.4 – p.21). When making requests, some subjects also used words taken from Bahasa Indonesia. The writer will give name I under those borrowed words.

In deciding the kind of vocabulary of each word, the writer used the classification made by Soepomo Poedjosoedarmo, et., al. (1979), Y.A. Yuwono (1987), and Abikusno (1996). Later, the words produced by the subjects in their requesting will be given in Appendix III.

After describing the words in the requesting, the writer has defined whether the requesting is in Ng (Ngoko), Kr (Krama), or Md (Madya) level. The pattern that the writer used in deciding the level of the requesting is the pattern proposed by Soepomo Poedjosoedarmo (see 2.1.1.2.1 – p.12, and 3.4 – p.43).

After defining the types of the requesting, the writer found that not all of the data gathered are Krama requesting. Some of them are Madya or Ngoko. The transcription of Krama requesting is given in Appendix I, while the other requesting that do not belong to Krama level is not presented because the aim of the study is to describe the types of Kr requesting. That is why the writer presents only the Kr requesting in this part. Requesting that is considered as Kr is requesting that contains of sentences in Kr

sublevels. Kr sublevels are Mudha Krama (MKr), Kramantara (KrAn), and Wredha Krama (WKr) (see 2.1.1.2.1.3 -- 14). If the sentences in a request are in those form, then the request is considered as Kr. However, there are requests that consist of Madya Krama (MdyKr), besides sublevels in Kr. MdyKr is the highest sublevel in Madya (Md). If there is a MdyKr sentence in a requesting and it comes with Kr sentences, then the requesting will be considered as Kr, since MdyKr is the highest sublevel in Md and its characteristic/pattern is not far different with Kr. But if MdyKr sentence in a requesting comes with the other Md sublevels, then the requesting will be considered as Md, and the requesting will not be presented in this chapter. For example there are three sentences in requesting A, one of the sentences is KrAn, one is MKr and the other is MdyKr; then the requesting is a Kr requesting. On the other hand if there are three sentences in requesting B, one of the sentences is in MdyKr and the other two are in Madyantara (MdyAn), then the requesting is in Md level.

4.1.1. Different Status (DS)

From all the requesting made by the subjects to request to the older people of different status (DS), there are ten Kr requesting (fro the transcription see Appendix I: I – p.91).

1. *“Pak, menika proposal kangge natalan sampun kula rampungaken kalih kanca-kanca. Hasilipun bok menawa Pak Pendheta setuju pengurangan dana kangge konsumsi sak menika. Nyuwun Pak Pendheta pirsani. Dene wonten koreksi inggih monggo, sak kersa”.*

- a. Pak, menika proposal kangge natalan sampun kula rampungaken
 N/K K I K N/K K K K+K suffix
kalih kanca-kanca.
 K N

This is a Mudha Krama sentence because all words and function words are in Krama and the suffix used is also a K suffix. Although there is *Kanca-kanca* (friends) that is in N, but this sentence would still be called Mudha Krama.

- b. Hasilipun bok menawa Pak Pendheta setuju pengurangan dana
 I+K suffix K N/K I I I
kangge konsumsi sak menika.
 K I K

Although there are a lot of words borrowed from Bahasa Indonesia, but there is a function word *bok menawa* (may be) in K, and all other words are in K. That function word and the K words show the level of the sentence that is Kramantara.

- c. Nyuwun Pak Pendheta pirsani.
 KI N/K KI

It is a Mudha Krama sentence because all words are in K and KI.

- d. Dene wonten koreksi inggih monggo, sak kersa.
 K K I K K KI

It is also a Mudha Krama sentence because all words in this sentence are in K and KI. There is a Bahasa Indonesia term but it does not have effect in determining the level.

From the analysis of each sentence in this request, it is known that the speaker of this requesting used Kr when speaking to the Pastor.

2. “*Niki proposal ingkang enggal kula damel. Anggaranipun radi kedhik tinimbang anggaran ingkang kepengker. Inggih saget damel pertimbangan menapa mangke saget disetujui menapa boten*”.

- a. Niki proposal ingkang enggal kula damel
M I K K K K

The function word *niki* (this) and *ingkang* (that) are in M and the other words are all in K. So, this sentence is Madya Krama.

- b. Anggaranipun radi kedhik tinimbang anggaran ingkang kepengker
I+K suffix K K K I K K

There is no other kind of vocabulary besides Krama in this sentence. So, it is a Kramantara sentence. There is *anggaran*, a Bahasa Indonesia term for budget, but this word is followed by a K suffix *-ipun*, so it becomes a K word also.

- c. Inggih saget damel pertimbangan menapa mangke saget disetujui
K K K I K K K I

menapa boten
K K

This sentence is the same with the previous one. It is Kramantara sentence because it only consists of K words.

The level used in this requesting is Krama. Although the first sentence in this request belongs to Madya level, but it is the highest level in Madya.

3. “*Kala wingi proposal dalem menika pancen anggaranipun ageng. Mila menika panjenengan saget mempelajari proposal ingkang menika radi alit dhananipun*”.

- a. Kala wingi proposal dalem menika pancen anggaranipun ageng.
K I KI K N/K I+K suffix K

It is a Mudha Krama sentence because there are words and suffix in K and there is a word in KI.

- b. Mila menika panjenengan saget mempelajari proposal ingkang
 K K KI K I I K
- punika radi alit dhananipun
 K K K I+K suffix

Because all words in this sentence is in K and KI, then it is a Mudha Krama sentence.

The first sentence is Mudha Krama, and the second sentence is also Mudha Krama. So, this third request is in Krama level.

4. “*Pak Pendheta kula ngaturaken hasil rapat sing kala minggu kepengker ditolak untuk diperbaiki. Panjenengan setuju napa boten?*”

- a. Pak Pendheta kula ngaturaken hasil rapat sing kala minggu
 N/K K KI I I N K
- kepengker ditolak untuk diperbaiki
 K I I I

This sentence should be a Mudha Krama sentence because its words are in K and KI, but there is a function word *sing* (that) that is in N form. This N function word decreases the level into Madya Krama.

- b. Panjenengan setuju napa boten?
 KI I M K

Although there is a pronoun *panjenengan* (you) that is in KI, but there is also a function word *napa* (or) that is in M. Then, this sentence is a Madya Krama.

One of the sentences in this request is in Madya Krama and the other one is in Mudha Krama. So, the subject who made this request used Krama level.

5. *"Menika proposalipun pak. Menika sampun pas, boten saget dirubah malih"*.

- a. Menika proposalipun, Pak.

K I+K suffix N/K

All words used in this sentence are K words. *Proposal* is a Bahasa Indonesia, but it is added by a K suffix, so it becomes a K word. That is why this sentence is a Kramantara.

- b. Menika sampun pas, boten saget dipun rubah malih

K K I K K K prefix+I K

It is also a Kramantara because its words are all K words

Based on the analysis, it is seen that the level used in this requesting is Krama.

6. *"Pak menika proposalipun, monggo dipun waos lajeng dipun setuju"*.

Pak menika proposalipun, monggo dipun waos lajeng dipun setuju

N/K K I+K suffix K K K K prefix+I

Because all words in this sentence are K words, then it is a Kramantara sentence. So, the level used by the subject in making request to the Pastor is Krama.

7. *"Pak Pendheta, menika kula ngaturaken proposal ingkang sampun kula revisi, nyuwun persetujuan"*.

Pak pendheta, menika kula ngaturaken proposal ingkang sampun

N/K K K K I K K

kula revisi, nyuwun persetujuan
K I KI I

The sentence above is Mudha Krama sentence. It is shown by the K affixation *–aken* in *ngaturaken* (to give) and words in K and KI.

So, this requesting is in Kr level.

8. “*Menika amargi proposal sampun direvisi, lha supados Pak Pendheta mirsani lan maringi dukungan dhumateng proposal menika*”.

Menika amargi proposal sampun direvisi, lha supados Pak
K K I K Nprefix+I N/K K

Pendheta mirsani lan maringi dukungan dhumateng proposal
N/K KI N/K KI I Hpr.Kr I

menika.
K

This sentence is Mudha Krama because the words used are K and KI. There is a Hiper Krama word *dhumateng* (to). It is supposed to be *dhateng*, the Krama form of *menyang*. The speaker inserts *–um–* in the word. It is not the standard Krama, but people in Kertorejo often use this term. It is based on the writer’s experience when she is talking to people there.

So, the level used in this requesting is Krama.

9. “*Menawi kepareng, kersaa Pak Pendheta maringi persetujuan lan dhukungan*”.

Menawi kepareng, kersaa Pak Pendheta maringi persetujuan lan
K KI KI N/K KI I N/K

dhukungan
I

All words used in this sentence are all K and KI words, so this sentence is Mudha Krama. Thus, subject who produced this requesting used Krama level when speaking to the pastor.

10. *“Nuwun sewu Pak Pendheta, kula sowan malih kaliyan Pak Pendheta. Kula nyuwun pangapunten awit menika anggaran ingkang kepengker. menika sampun kula revisi. Bok menawi menika Pak Pendheta kersa mirsani, ningali menapa ingkang kula ajukan punika saget dipun setujoni dening Pak Pendeta. Pramila menika kula nyuwun persetujuan Pak Pendeta. Lha menawi Pak pendeta sampun maringi wawasan dhumateng kawula menika terlalu tinggi, kula nggih sak kanca, sak saget-saget kula nggih mangke kula revisi malih, bok menawi disetujoni napa boten”.*

- a. Nuwun sewu Pak Pendheta, kula sowan malih kaliyan Pak Pendheta
 K N/K K K K K N/K

There is no other from besides Krama used in this sentence. So, it is a Kramantara sentence.

- b. Kula nyuwun pangapunten awit menika anggaran ingkang
 K KI K K I K

kepengker
 K

Because there is a word in KI besides K words, so this sentence is Mudha Krama.

- c. Menika sampun kula revisi
 K K K I

The same as a) sentence, this sentence is also Kramantara because it only consists of K words.

- d. Bok menawi menika Pak Pendheta kersa mirsani, ningali menapa
 K K N/K KI KI K K
- ingkang kula ajukan menika saget dipun setujujoni dening Pak
 K K I K K K (?) N/K
- Pendheta
 N/K

This sentence consists of K and KI words, so it is Muda Krama.

There is no classification of *dipun setujujoni* in the three Javanese words' classification used by the writer. *Setujoni* is taken from Bahasa Indonesia term *setujui* by changing its last syllable with *setujoni*. In the sentence above, it is preceded by *dipun-*. It is a K prefix. *Dipun setujujoni*, then, is K word.

- e. Pramila menika kula nyuwun persetujuan Pak Pendheta
 Hpr.Kr. K K KI I N/K

This sentence has K and KI words, so it is Mudha Krama sentence. There is a word *pramila* (thus), which is the Hiper Krama of *Mila*. *Mila* has an N form *Mula*. The speaker adds *pra-* in front of the standard form.

- f. Lha menawi Pak Pendheta sampun maringi wawasan dhumateng
 N/K K N/K K KI I Hpr.Kr.

kawula menika terlalu tinggi, kula nggih sak kanca, sak
 KI K I K M N K

saget-saget kula nggih mangke menika kula revisi malih, bok
 K M K K K I K K

menawi disetujoni napa mboten.
 N (?) M K

This sentence consists of function word *napa* (or) in M form, words in K and a word in KI, and N affixation (*di-* in *disetujoni*/ to be agreed), so it is a Madya Krama sentence.

From the six sentences sated in this requesting, five of them belong to Krama level and one is Madya. However, the Madya sentence is of the highest level of Madya that is Madya Krama. Then, the writer concludes that the request made by the subject is spoken in Krama level.

Table 12. The frequency of Krama sublevels in Different Status

Sublevels	Total	
	Frequency	%
MKr	12	52
KrAn	8	35
WKr	-	0
MdyKr	3	13
Total	23	100%

From the ten requesting made by the subject, there are two sublevels in Kr and one sublevels in Madya that are used by the subject in making their requesting. Madya level that is considered in this part is Madya Krama (MdyKr). It is the highest level in Madya. In a requesting that consist of MdyKr and Kr sublevels, the requesting is considered as Kr because MdyKr is the highest level is Madya (Md) (see 4.1).

There is a high frequency of the use of Mudha Krama (MKr). From the 23 sentences in the ten requesting, there are 12 MKr sentences or 52% from the total frequency, 8 Kramantara (KrAn) sentences or 35%, and 3 MdyKr sentences or 13%. There is no subject who used Wredha Krama (WKr).

4.1.2. Same Status (SS)

The same as requesting made to people of different status, there are also ten subjects who made requesting in Kr to refer to the older people of the same status.

1. *“Ngapunten kula nyuwun tulung mangke jam sanga KPAR. Kula boten saget mucal amargi kula sakit. Njenengan kersa gajuli napa boten?”*

a. Ngapunten kula nyuwun tulung mangke jam sanga KPAR
 K K KI K N/K I

There are words in K and a word in KI, so this sentence is Mudha Krama.

b. Kula boten saget mucal amargi kula sakit
 K K K K K K K

All words in this sentence are K, so it is a Kramantara sentence.

c. Njenengan kersa gajuli napa boten?
 M KI N/K(?) M K

The pronoun *njenengan* (you) in this sentence is in M and the function word *napa* (or) is also in M. The other words are in KI and K. So, this sentence is Madya Krama. There is a word *gajuli* (to substitute) that cannot be identified.

The writer could not find this term in the three classifications used. However, people in Kertorejo often use this term. The writer classifies this term as N that has no K form, so it can be an N and K word.

From the three sentences in this request, it can be seen that this request is spoken in Krama level. The two of the three sentences are in Kramantara and Mudha Krama, and the other one is in Madya, but it is in its highest level (Madya Krama)

2. “*Dalem menika wayahipun ngajar sekolah minggu. Lha sak menika dalem ngelu. Nggih nyuwun tulung njenengan ingkang gentosi*”

- a. Dalem menika wayahipun ngajar sekolah minggu
 KI K N+Ksuffix I I

It is a Mudha Krama sentence because its words are in K and KI.

- b. Lha sak menika dalem ngelu
 N/K K KI N/K

It is also a Mudha Krama sentence because there are words in K and a word in KI.

- c. Nggih nyuwun tulung njenengan ingkang gentosi
 M KI M K K

The pronoun *njenengan* (you) is in M. it shows that this sentence belongs to Madya level. While K and KI words besides M pronoun show that this sentence is a Madya Krama sentence.

This requesting is spoken in Krama level because the two sentences in it are in Mudha Krama and one sentence is in Madya Krama.

3. “*Bu Wid, nuwun sewu kula boten saget mucal gereja minggu. Bu Wid gantosi kula*”

- a. Bu Wid, nuwun sewu kula boten saget mucal gereja minggu
 N/K K K K K K N/K

All words in this sentence are in K, so it is a Kramantara sentence.

- b. Bu Wid gantosi kula
 N/K K K

It is a Kramantara sentence because its words are all in K.

By analyzing the two sentences in this request, it is known that the subject who made this requesting used Krama level when requesting to a person from the same status.

4. “*Bu, kula nyuwun tulung amargi dinten menika kula boten saget mlebet, kula gerah*”

Bu, kula nyuwun tulung amargi dinten menika kula boten saget
N/K K KI K K K K K K

mlebet, kula gerah
K K KI

The sentence above is a Mudha Krama sentence because it consists words in K and KI. So, the level use in this requesting is Krama level.

5. “*Dalem sak menika ngelu, boten saget ngajar. Nyuwun tulung njenengan gantosi*”

- a. Dalem sak menika ngelu, boten saget ngajar
KI K N/K K K I

This sentence consists of K and KI words. Then, it can be called a Mudha Krama sentence.

- b. Nyuwun tulung njenengan gantosi
KI M K

This sentence is a Madya Krama sentence. There is an M pronoun, a K word, and a KI word.

The speaker of this requesting request to a person of the same status by using Krama level. The first sentence is in Mudha Krama and the second is in Madya Krama.

6. “*Nuwun sewu Bu Wid, enjang menika wancinipun kula badhe ngladosi wonten KPAR.*

Tapi berhubung kula sak menika kenging sakit ngelu, kula boten saget ngladosi.

Kula nyuwun tulung dhateng panjenengan supados sak mangke ngladosi”

- a. Nuwun sewu Bu Wid, enjang menika wancinipun kula badhe
 K N/K K K K K K
ngladosi wonten KPAR
 K K I

All words in this sentence are in K, so it is a Kramantara sentence.

- b. Tapi berhubung kula sak menika kenging sakit ngelu, kula
 I I K K K K N/K K
boten saget ngladosi
 K K K

It is also a Kramantara sentence because it also consists of words in K.

- c. Kula nyuwun tulung dhateng panjenengan supados sak mangke
 K KI K KI K K
ngladosi
 K

This sentence consists of words in K and in KI, so it is a Mudha Krama sentence.

After analyzing the two sentences in this request, the writer could see that the speaker of this requesting used Krama level in requesting to a person of the same status.

7. “*Bu Wid kula nyuwun tulung amargi kula nggih kedah ngelu. Nyuwun tulung supados digantosi ngladosi KPAR”.*

- a. Bu Wid kula nyuwun tulung amargi kula kedah ngelu
 N/K K KI K K K N/K

This sentence consists of K and KI words, then it is a Mudha Krama sentence.

- b. Nyuwun tulung supados digantosi ngladosi KPAR
 KI K K K K

It is also a Mudha Krama sentence because it consists of K and KI words.

The level used in this requesting is Krama level because the two sentences in it are all Mudha Krama sentences.

8. *“Kula nyuwun tulung dipun gentosi ngladosi KPAR dinten punika. Dene mangke mbok menawi jadwalipun Bu Wid, kula saget gentosi”*

- a. Kula nyuwun tulung dipun gentosi ngladosi KPAR dinten punika
 K KI K K I K K

The words in this sentence are K and KI words, so it is a Mudha Krama sentence.

- b. Dene mangke mbok menawi jadwalipun Bu Wid kula saget
 N/K K K I+Ksuffix N/K K K
gentosi
 K

This sentence has K words, so it is a Kramantara sentence.

The first sentence in this request is a Mudha Krama sentence and the second is Kramantara sentence. It can be seen that this requesting is in Krama level.

9. *“Wadhuh, pangapunten Buk, dalem punika badhe ngladosi tapi kok boten saget, kula sakit. Lha nyuwun Bu Wid nggantosi kula”*

- a. Wadhuh, pangapunten Buk, dalem punika badhe ngladosi tapi kok
 N/K K N/K KI K K K I N/K

boten saget, kula sakit
K K K K

There are K and KI words in this sentence. So, it is a Mudha Krama sentence.

- b. Lha nyuwun Bu Wid nggantosi kula
N/K KI N/K K K

This sentence is also a Mudha Krama sentence because there are K and KI words.

In this request, the speaker used Krama level, because all sentences in it belong to Krama sublevels.

10. *"Bu Wid, kepareng kula matur, kula wonten perlu. Sak derenge kula nyuwun pangapunten. Sak menika sajatosipun kula ingkang ngladosi wonten sekolah minggu. Lha sak menika kula menika sakit ngelu. Kepareng kula nyuwun tulung supados Bu Wid menika gantosi kula ngladosi. Lajeng benjang menawi jadwalipun Bu Wid kula ingkang nggantosi"*

- a. Bu Wid, kepareng kula matur, kula wonten perlu
N/K KI K KI K K K

It is a Mudha Krama sentence because there are no other kind of words beside K and KI words.

- b. Sak derenge kula nyuwun pangapunten
K K KI

It is also a Mudha Krama sentence because it consists of two K words and a KI word.

- c. Sak menika sajatosipun kula ingkang ngladosi wonten sekolah
K K K K K K I

Minggu

This sentence has K words, so it is a Kramantara sentence.

- d. Lha sak punika kula menika sakit ngelu
 N/K K K K K N/K

This sentence is also a Kramantara sentence since it has K words in it.

- e. Kepareng kula nyuwun tulung supados Bu Wid menika gantosi
 KI K KI K N/K K K K

kula ngladosi
 K K

There are word in K and KI form, so this sentence is a Mudha Krama sentence.

- f. Lajeng benjang menawi jadwalipun Bu Wid, kula ingkang
 K K(subst) K I+Ksuffix N/K K K

nggantosi
 K

It is a Kramantara sentence because it has only K words in it.

All sentences in this request belong to Krama sublevels. So, the subject used Krama level in requesting to the interlocutor of the same status.

Table 13. The frequency of Krama sublevels in Same Status

Sublevels	Total	
	Frequency	%
MKr	14	53
KrAn	9	35
WKr	-	0
MdyKr	3	12
Total	26	100%

Mudha Krama is still used more often than the other sublevels. The use of Mudha Krama in this second category is even higher than that in the first one. In the first category, the use of MKr is 52% from the total frequency in this second category. While the frequency of the other sublevels, KrAn and MdyKr, are 35% and 12%.

4.1.3. Distant Relationship (DR)

There are fewer subjects who used Kr when speaking to a stranger. From 15 subjects, there are seven who use Kr.

1. *“Nuwun sewu, pangapunten, dherek tangglet, alamat menika wonten pundi bok menawi panjenengan pirsu”*

<u>Nuwun sewu,</u>	<u>pangapunten,</u>	<u>dherek tangglet,</u>	<u>alamat menika</u>
K	K	KI K(subst)	I K

<u>wonten pundi bok</u>	<u>menawi panjenengan</u>	<u>pirsa</u>
K K	K	KI KI

This sentence consists of K and KI words, so it is a Mudha Krama sentence. The level used in this requesting is Krama.

2. *“Buk, nyuwun pirsu alamat menika wonten pundi?”*

<u>Buk,</u>	<u>nyuwun pirsu</u>	<u>alamat menika</u>	<u>wonten pundi?</u>
N/K	KI	I	K K K

This sentence has a K and KI words, that is why it is called a Mudha Krama sentence.

So, speaker of this sentence used Krama level in requesting to a stranger.

3. *"Kula badhe nyuwun pirsá alamat menika wonten pundi?"*

Kula badhe nyuwun pirsá alamat menika wonten pundi?
 K K KI I K K K

There are K and KI in this sentence, so it is a Mudha Krama sentence. The speaker of this requesting used Krama level.

4. *"Nuwun sewu Pak, menapa panjenengan pirsá alamat menika?"*

Nuwun sewu Pak, menapa panjenengan ngertos alamat menika?
 K N/K K KI KI I K

It is a Mudha Krama sentence because it consists of K and KI words.

So, the subject used Krama level to refer to a stranger.

5. *"Menika menawi badhe dhateng mriki nitih punapa? Lajeng angkutanipun punapa?"*

- a. Menika menawi badhe dhateng ngriki nitih punapa?
 K K K K K KI KI

There are words in K and KI, so this sentence is a Mudha Krama sentence.

- b. Lajeng angkutanipun punapa?
 K I+Ksuffix KI

This sentence consists of K and KI words. It is a Mudha Krama sentence.

Both sentences in this requesting are in Mudha Krama, so the speaker used Krama level.

6. *"Kula nyuwun pirsá dalemipun paman menika. Jalan menika wonten pundi, arah-arahipun menika wonten pundi?"*

- a. Kula nyuwun pirsu dalemipun paman menika
 K KI K N/K K

This is a Mudha Krama sentence because its words are K and KI words.

- b. Jalan menika wonten pundi, arah-arahipun menika wonten pundi?
 I K K K I+K suffix K K K

This sentence consists of K words, so it is a Kramantara sentence.

One sentence in this requesting is a Mudha Krama and the other one is a Kramantara, so the speaker used Krama in requesting to a stranger.

7. “*Nuwun sewu Pak, kepareng kula badhe nyuwun pirsu dhumateng panjenengan.*

Alamat menika napa panjenengan pirsu? Kala wau kula sampun muter-muter nanging alamat menika dereng kepanggih. Bok menawi panjenengan pirsu, kula nyuwun tulung saget dipun sanjangi alamat punika”

- a. Nuwun sewu Pak, kepareng kula badhe nyuwun pirsu dhumateng
 K N/K KI K K KI Hpr. Kr.

panjenengan
 K

There are only KI and K words in this sentence. They show that this sentence is Mudha Krama.

- b. Alamat menika napa panjenengan pirsu?
 I K M KI KI

This sentence consists of words in K and KI, and a function word in M, so it is a Madya Krama sentence.

- c. Kala wau kula sampun muter-muter nanging alamat menika dereng
 K K K N/K N I K K

kepanggih

K

This sentence is Kramantara because there are K words in it.

- d. Bok menawi panjenengan pirsaa, kula nyuwun tulung saget dipun
 K KI KI K KI K K

Sanjangi alamat menika

I

K

There are K and KI words in this sentence and they are the sign that this sentence is a Mudha Krama.

From the four sentences in this requesting, there is only one that is a Madya Krama level. However, the writer still categorize this requesting is in Krama level since Madya Krama is the highest sublevel in Madya, and it is close to Krama.

Table 14. The frequency of Krama sublevels in Distant Relationship

Sublevels	Total	
	Frequency	%
MKr	8	73
KrAn	2	18
WKr	-	0
MdyKr	1	9
Total	11	100%

There are eleven sentences in this third classification. From those eleven sentences, there are 8 MKr sentences, 2 KrAn, and one MdyKr sentence. The highest frequency is still in MKr. It takes 73% from the total frequency of the use of sublevels in DR classifications. The other sublevels, KrAn and MdyKr, take 18% and 9%.

4.1.4. Close Relationship (CR)

For the fourth category, the writer found that there are six Kr requesting made by the subjects.

1. “*Pak, Buk, kula badhe nyuwun ijin kemping. Kula diijinaken menapa boten?*”

- a. Pak, Buk, kula badhe nyuwun ijin kemping
 N/K K K KI I I

This sentence consists of words in K and KI. It is a Mudha Krama sentence.

- b. Kula diijinaken menapa boten?
 K Nprefix+I+Ksuffix K K

There are words in K in this sentence. It is a Kramantara sentence. There is a word *diijinaken*. It comes from *ijin*, a Bahasa Indonesia term for approval, and is added by N prefix *di-* and K suffix *-aken*. Because it has a K suffix, then it becomes a K word.

The two sentences in this requesting are all in Krama level. Thus, the speaker used Krama level to ask a permission to the parents.

2. “*Kula minggu ngajeng badhe dherek bebel kem, nyuwun restu. Menawi pareng nggih nyuwun sangu*”

- a. Kula minggu ngajeng badhe dherek bebel kem, nyuwun restu
 K K K KI I KI N/K

It is a Mudha Krama sentence because there are words in K and KI.

- b. Menawi pareng nggih nyuwun sangu
 K KI M KI N/K

This sentence consists of words in K, KI and M, so it is a Madya krama sentence.

The speaker of this requesting used Krama level to the parents. One of the sentences in this requesting is in Krama sublevels, and the other one is in Madya sublevels. However, the last sentence is in the highest Madya sublevel, so it is close to Krama level. That is why the writer considers this requesting as spoken in Krama level.

3. *“Benjang minggu ngajeng wonten kemping ingkang diselenggarakaken greja. Pareng napa boten?”*

- a. Benjang minggu ngajeng wonten kemping ingkang
K K K I K

diselenggarakaken greja
Nprefix+I+Ksuffix N/K

This sentence is a Kramantara sentence because it has words in K form.

- b. Pareng napa boten?
KI M K

There is a word in KI, a word in K, and a function word in M, so it is a Madya Krama sentence. The writer considers this request as Krama because one of its sentences is Kramantara and the other one is Madya Krama which is close to Krama level.

4. *“Pak, Buk, menika angsal edharan, ngaturi pirsan menawi minggu ngajeng menika badhe wonten kegiatan kemping. Kula ndherek pareng napa boten?”*

- a. Pak, Buk, menika angsal edharan, ngaturi pirsan menawi minggu
N/K K K I KI K K

ngajeng menika badhe wonten kegiatan kemping
K K K I I

There are words in K, KI, and M in this sentence. It is a Mudha Krama sentence.

- b. Kula ndherek pareng napa boten?

K KI KI M K

There are words in K and KI, but there is also a function word in M. So, it is a Madya Krama sentence.

The speaker of this requesting used Krama level to speak to the parents. One of its sentences is Mudha Krama, and the other one is Madya Krama. The same with the previous requesting, the writer also considers it as a requesting in Krama level although one of its sentences is in Madya sublevels.

5. *"Kula benjing minggu ngajeng badhe kemping. Kula nyuwun ijin menawi kepareng"*

- a. Kula benjing minggu ngajeng badhe kemping

K K K K I

All words in this sentence are in k form, so it is a Kramantara sentence.

- b. Kula nyuwun ijin menawi kepareng

K KI I K KI

There are words in K and KI, so it is a Mudha Krama sentence.

Because all sentences in this request are in Krama, then it is known that this request is in Krama level.

6. *"Kula benjang seminggu malih badhe kemping, Buk. Sak derenge kula bidhal, nggih kula matur rumiyin dhateng Ibuk. Kula nyuwun sangu kangge kemping punika. Lha Ibuk menawi kepareng nggih kula nyuwun ijin. Lha menawi Ibuk boten kepareng"*

nggih kula mangke saget matur dhumateng kanca-kanca menawi kula menika boten saget ndherek kemping”.

- a. Kula benjang seminggu malih badhe kemping, Buk
 K K K K I N/K

There are K words in this sentence, so it is a Kramantara.

- b. Sak derenge kula bidhal, nggih kula matur rumiyin dhateng Ibuk
 K K K M K KI K K N/K

There are K and KI words, and there is also an M word. So, this sentence is Madya Krama sentence.

- c. Kula nyuwun sangu kangge kemping menika
 K KI N/K K I K

It is Mudha Krama sentence because there are words in K and KI form.

- d. Lha Ibuk menawi kepareng nggih kula nyuwun ijin
 N/K N/K K KI M K KI

There are words in K, KI, and M, so it is a Madya Krama sentence.

- e. Lha menawi Ibuk boten kepareng nggih kula mangke saget matur
 N/K K N/K K KI M K K K KI

menawi kula menika boten saget ndherek kemping
 K K K K K KI I

There are words in K and KI form, but there is also a word in M. It is a Madya Krama sentence.

The writer considers that the subject who produce this requesting used Krama level to ask permission to his parents. There are three Madya krama sentences, one Mudha Krama, and one Kramantara sentence in this request. Although there are a lot of Madya sentences, but the writer still considers it as Krama requesting because Madya Krama is close to Krama.

In this fourth category, Mudha Krama is no longer the most used sublevel. On the other hand, Madya Krama becomes the sublevel that is mostly used. From fifteen sentences, there are six MdyKr sentences, four KrAn, and five MKr sentences. The frequency of the use of MKr is 33% and it is the second high frequency. The first place is in the use of MdyKr, that is 40% of the total frequency. While KrAn takes the rest 27% of the total frequency.

Table 15. The frequency of the use of Krama sublevels in Close Relationship

Sublevels	Total	
	Frequency	%
MKr	5	33
KrAn	4	27
WKr	-	0
MdyKr	6	40
Total	15	100%

**Table 16. The frequency of the use of Kr sublevels
Based on status and distance in DS, SS, DR, and CR**

Social Linguistics	Status				Distance				Total	
	High	Same	Sub Total		Far	Close	Sub Total		Freq.	%
			Freq.	%			Freq.	%		
Mudha Krama	12	14	26	35	8	5	13	17	39	52
Kramantara	8	9	17	23	2	4	6	8	23	31
Wredha Krama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madya Krama	3	3	6	8	1	6	7	9	13	17
Total	23	26	49	66%	11	15	26	34%	75	100%

The table above shows the sublevels that the subjects used in requesting and their frequency in the four classifications. The most used Kr sublevel is MKr. Its frequency is

39 times from the total 75 sentences or 52% of the total frequency for the four classifications. KrAn is in the second place with its 31% frequency, and the last 17% is for the frequency of the use of MdyKr. So far, there is no subjects who produced WKr sentence to make requesting to older people. It may be caused by the function of Wredha Krama as a means of communication from the higher to the lower or from the older to the younger. In this study, there is no subject who is speaking to the younger.

4.2 The relationship between the findings and social factors and dimensions on requesting

This section is about the writer's interpretation on the effects of nonlinguistic factors; in this case are social factors and dimensions proposed by Holmes, on the requesting made by the subjects.

There are four points in this section. The first and the second are Different Status (DS) and Same Status (SS) that will describe the effect of Social Factors on the requesting. While the third and the fourth, Distant Relationship (DR) and Close Relationship (CR) will describe the effect of Social Dimensions.

4.2.1 Different Status (DS)

In the first classification where the subjects are asked to request to an older people of different status, the frequency of the use of MKr is higher than the frequency of the use of the other sublevels (see tables 12 – p.58, and 16 – p.74). The age of the interlocutor that is older than the subjects and the fact that the interlocutor is having an

important role in the society make the subjects careful enough in stating what they want the Pastor to do.

The number of the Kr requesting produced in this classification and the higher frequency of the use of MKr than the use of KrAn and MdyKr prove that the role of the interlocutor and his age has an effect in the way the subjects produced their requesting (see 2.1.1.2.3 – p.19). From the fifteen requesting gathered from the fifteen subjects, there are ten Kr requesting in this classification (see Appendix I – p.91). It means 66% from the total fifteen data of requesting to older people of different status.

So far, the effect of the interlocutor's status is that it makes the subjects more careful in stating what they want to the interlocutor.

4.2.2. Same Status (SS)

Same Status (SS) is about requesting from and to people of the same status. The theory says that people of the same status usually use Madya level to show that they still give respect to one another (see 2.1.1.2.2.2 – p.17). However, the finding does not say the same thing. The number of the subjects who produced Kr requesting are the same as the first classification (4.2.1 – DS, p.75). Moreover, the frequency of the use of MKr, the highest level in Kr, is bigger than in the previous category. Another finding is that the requesting made by the subject to request to the older people of the same status is longer than requesting made to the older people of the same status. Compared to the previous classification (requesting to older people of different status), there are 26 sentences in the ten requesting made in the second category (see table 13 – p.65), while there are 23 sentences in the ten requesting in DS (see table 12 – p.58). The writer has some

interpretations why there are more MKr sentences in this second category and why the requesting are longer.

The first is the position of the subjects. In the role-play given to the subjects, they were asked to ask a favor from another Sunday School teacher to substitute them teaching that day. The position of the subjects is as subordinates. They are in a condition in which they have to find another teacher; otherwise the Sunday school will be left without a teacher that day. This condition may affect their way of speaking. They try to make the interlocutor to substitute them teaching the Sunday School today. They might have a thinking that 'bad' words will ruin everything, so they are more careful in choosing the kinds of words that they would say to the interlocutor.

Actually, the position of the subjects in this second role-play is also the same as that in the first one, but their position in DS is more 'advantageous'. In the first role-play, at least they still have more time to revise the proposal (if the pastor does not want to approve the revised one). In the second role-play, they do not have more time. They have to find the teacher to substitute them that day. This condition could explain why they produce more KI words so that there are more MKr sentences in the requesting they made.

The second interpretation is about the interlocutor the subjects had in their mind when they were asked to make requesting. The writer said 'How would you ask that teacher to substitute you today?' without mentioning the name of the teacher. Anyway, the subjects automatically said, 'Ehm...sapa ya? Bu Wid ae tah?' (Ehm...who is the teacher? What if Bu Wid?). They tried to find the teacher themselves and the nearest person they had in their mind was Bu Wid. Bu Wid is one of the Sunday school teachers

in the church. She is a head master and also an English teacher in a Senior High School, and is about 40 years old. Everybody in the church knows her well because she is an active teacher and joins every activity held by the church.

Bu Wid is only the subjects' imagination. They imagined that they were talking with her. However, even they only imagined talking to a person called Bu Wid, but the real Bu Wid was in their mind. Everything about Bu Wid; her age, her occupation, and even her family background, might affect their thinking. Bu Wid comes from a high social status family. Her father was once a well-known Pastor.

The status of the subjects and the addressee are the same, in the sense that they are having the same role as Sunday School teachers. However, what the subjects thought who they were going to face when they were speaking still affect their way of speaking. Although the writer said that the teacher could be anybody, but she was the one they thought to talk with. The person the subjects was thinking to talk with had affected how they produced the requesting.

The long requesting is also affected by the subjects' position. It has been explained that the subjects have to find the substitute teacher right away. It affects the way they request. In requesting to the other Sunday school teacher, they use a kind of strategy to make the addressee do what they want by stating 'I'll substitute you when you are in charge to teach the Sunday school'. In addition, they also stated the reason why they cannot teach that day.

So, there are two factors that affect the requesting in SS. Those factors are the position of the subjects, and the person the subjects think when they make the requesting. The position of the subjects makes them more careful in choosing the words

that result in the high number of KI words, and makes them state the reason why they cannot teach and stated the 'strategic' promise that results in a longer requesting, while the person that the subject had in their mind when they make requesting also affects their carefulness in requesting.

4.2.3. Distant relationship (DR)

In requesting to older people whose relationship with the subjects is the far one, they still use Mudha Krama more often than Kramantara and Madya Krama. Table 14 shows that the frequency of the use of MKr is 73% while the other two sublevels are 18% and 9%. The subjects did not know the status of the addressee when they were requesting. What they knew is only the age of the addressee that is older than them. It proves that the relationship has also an effect to the subjects' carefulness in speaking, besides the status of the interlocutor. The subjects did not know the person well, that was why they used MKr more often than KrAn and MdyKr.

In the seven Kr requesting in this category, the writer found that most of them are stated shortly. Most of the subjects made short requesting. From the seven Kr requesting in this category, there are four requesting that consist of only one sentence. It is different from the requesting in the first and the second categories. It is caused by the fact that the subjects are not in a 'dangerous' situation as in the second category. It is true that the subjects need to find the address they have been looking for, but the person whom they are talking with now is not the only one. The subjects do not need to state the reason and give a kind of promise to the addressee as in the second category. If the

interlocutor do not or cannot tell the address they are looking for, they can find other people.

So, the distance between the interlocutors affects the way the subject request. The far distance between the addressee and the addressers result in the high frequency of the use of MKr. Besides that, the position of the addressers affect the length of the requesting they made.

4.2.4. Close Relationship (CR)

Compared to the first three categories (DS, SS, and DR), this category has fewer Kr requesting. From the fifteen requesting gathered, there are only six Kr requesting. It means less than a half (40%) of the subject use Kr to speak to their parents. Moreover, MKr is no longer the most used sublevels. Table 15 shows its frequency is only five times or 33% from the fifteen sentences in CR. KrAn, the middle sublevel in Kr is used four times or 27. The highest frequency is MdyKr. There are six sentences in this sublevel. It means 40% of the total frequency and it is the highest frequency in this category. There are some reasons why there are fewer Kr requesting in this category and why the subjects do not use the highest level in Kr.

The first reason is because Ng is what they use to speak with their parents and the other family members at home. When the writer asked them to make request to their parents, they directly used Ng (There are four subjects who used Ng). The writer tried to ask them to use Kr but they could not speak in Kr to their parents because they never used it to them. They use Ng simply because they are not used to speak in Kr with their parents.

The second reason is because they feel that they have known their parents well. They think that they are close enough to their parents that it is not necessary for them to use levels other than Ng. Even if they use Kr or Md, they feel that they do not need to use the highest sublevels of those levels. It explains why there are fewer MKr in this classification. They are not afraid their parents would consider them impolite because they use Ng.

Thus, the habit of speaking in Ng at home and the intimacy between the subjects and the parents are the reasons why they choose Ng when speaking to their parents.

The low number of the Kr requesting produced in this last category prove what Poedjosoedarmo says. He says that the intimacy between the addressee and the addresser is important in determining the level used. Even if the age of the addressee is far above the addresser's age, but their relation is close enough then the possible used level is the lower levels (see 2.1.1.2.3.2 – p.20).

After analyzing the relationship between the requesting made by the subjects with Holmes' social factors and dimensions, the writer concludes that the age and the status of the addressee, the position or condition of the speaker, and the intimacy between the speaker and the addressee affect the way the subjects make requesting. Those factors affect the subjects in choosing the vocabularies, which later determine the level used in requesting.

Holmes says that the age and the status of the addressee could have an effect on the way a speaker speaks. The effect of the addressee's age and status is shown by the findings in the first three categories where there are high frequency of the use of MKr. Compared to the other sublevels in Kr, MKr is the most used sublevels in the first,

second, and third category. The effect of the addressee's status is also shown by ten Kr requesting in SS in which the number of MKr sentences is more than in the first classification (DS). When the subjects think that they speak to an addressee with high status, they tend to choose Kr. The 'unsafe' position of the subjects makes the subjects produce longer requesting. Finding in SS shows that it is easier for the subjects to produce sentences when they think that they are in such situation. Furthermore, the effect of the intimate relationship between the addressee and the addresser is shown through the low frequency of the use of MKr and the six Kr requesting in CR, this number is lower than the first three categories (DS, SS, and DR). Age is an important factor to be accounted in choosing a level, but in this case the relationship has more important role.