## CHAPTER V

## CONCLUSION

In this chapter, the researcher will conclude all of the data that has been discussed in chapter IV. After analyzing all of the data, the researcher gets such conclusions about what kind of Javanese language levels used by the crops sellers and buyers. The Javanese people have their own characteristics in uttering the words in the daily conversation. Sometimes, a person uses both of Javanese languages together. It means that in the theories there are so many kind of Javanese Language levels but in reality we just use some of Javanese speech levels. There are the Javanese Ngoko level, the Javanese Madya level, and the Javanese Kromo level.

There are some factors to make good transaction with the customers. One who have the same position, status or age always utter the Javanese Ngoko Language. On the other hand, the older use the Javanese Ngoko Language if they have a conversation toward the younger person. The younger person has to say in the Javanese Kromo Language to utter with the older person. So, the researcher can say that the age can influence the crops sellers and buyers in using Javanese Language levels.

The sellers have the statement that the buyer is the king. So, if the sellers want the transaction to be successful, they must be serve the buyers well and make them comfortable. The reasons of the sellers use such language, they want to respect the buyers by using such language, they want to respect the buyer especially for the older person, to adapt with the buyer if they come from outsider of Java, to keep communication with the buyer for the younger person. The reason why they use some levels because usually there are certain community class that need to be respected and also another community class that need to be faced as usual. There are some factors that can cause the differences social class between person to another. However, the economic power, families and age also cause the differences. The respected differences often seem to be the language that is used by she user itself.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

- Alwasilah, Chaedar A. 1983. <u>Linguistik: Suatu Pengantar</u>. Bandung: Angkasa.
- Alwasilah, Chaedar A. 1986. <u>Sosiologi Bahasa</u>. Bandung : Angkasa.
- Gumperz, JJ and D, Hymes. 1972. <u>Direction in Sociolinguistics</u>: <u>The Ethnography of Communication</u>. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc..
- Hadi, Sutrisno. 1970. <u>Metodologi Research I</u>. Jogjakarta : Universitas Gajah Mada.
- Hornby, A.S. 1974. Oxford Advanced Leaner's Dictionary of Current English. Britain: Oxford University
- Hudson, R.A. 1980. <u>Sociolinguistics</u>.New York: Cambridge University Press: New York,
- Kartomihardjo, Soeseno. 1981. <u>Ethnography of Communicative Codes in East Java</u>. Canberra: Pasific Linguistics.
- Labov, William. 1972. <u>Sociolinguistics</u> <u>Patterns</u>. University of Pennyslvania Press, Inc.
- La Brant, Lou et al. 1960. Your Language. New York: Mc. GrawHill Book Company, Inc.
- Marzuki. 1981. <u>Metodologi</u> <u>Riset</u>. Yogyakarta. Badan Penerbitan FE Universitas Islam Indonesia.
- Poedjosoedarmo, Soepomo. 1979. <u>Tingkat Tutur Bahasa Jawa</u>. Jakarta: Pusat Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Bahasa.
- Sapir, Edward. 1921. <u>Language</u>. Harcourt, Brage and Company. Inc.
- Singarimbun, Masri. 1982. <u>Metode Penelitian Survey</u>. Jakarta : LP3ES.
- Surakhmad, Winarno. 1978. <u>Dasar dan Tehnik Research</u>. Bandung: Tarsito.

Suwito. 1983. <u>Pengantar Awal Sosiolinguistik: Teori dan Problema:</u> Fakultas Sastra. Universitas Sebelas Maret. Surakarta.