

Effects of Prosody on The Politeness of Javanese Interrogative Sentences

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Abstract: This study aims to determine the effect of prosody on the politeness of Javanese interrogative sentences. This study analyzes the following problems: (1) The characteristics of Javanese interrogative sentence in accordance with prosody, and (2) The influence of prosody on language politeness. This research was carried out through speech production, acoustic analysis, and perception test experiments. Data were obtained from the Javanese community in the form of interrogative sentences by recording speeches to obtain the melodic curve and measuring the fundamental frequency (F0). Furthermore, irrelevant details were removed in order to make a close copy of the original utterance. The result showed that the use of prosody in interrogative sentences of Javanese speech has a distinctive character with a final and wide range of tones. Prosody influences the realization of language politeness in Javanese. The high and low aspects of tone and its width influence the realization of politeness in the community. The lower the final and wider a tone, the more polite a speech in Javanese. This research is essential, especially for the preservation of regional languages that are increasingly extinct. Pragmatically, this finding is also very useful because the utterance with a good suprasegmental analysis that is combined with certain contexts produces good speech. Therefore, a speech with good prosody and in accordance with a certain society can be categorized as polite.

Keywords: Politeness, Javanese language, effect of prosody, interrogative sentences

Introduction

One of the essential elements in human life is language, which acts as a communication tool inseparable from people's lives. Language is used to express thoughts, feelings, and desires that humans realize in their actions. Its importance in human life, makes it inseparable from their ability to socialize effectively, easily, and simply with others. As one of the most basic communication tools, language is expected to express the speakers' thoughts and feelings for the audience to understand their intentions, feelings, and thoughts properly. However, the speakers need also to consider the prosody problem or the suprasegmental element accompanying their speech.

The use of prosodic or certain suprasegmental elements can cause certain perceptions of the audience. This is because its suprasegmental element strongly influences speech perception. A speech accompanied by a good suprasegmental element causes good or correct perception. Conversely, a bad with suprasegmental elements creates wrong perceptions. The prosodic element plays an important role in oral communication such as in the study carried out by [1] on "Prosodic in the Kutai Malay language," and [2] on "The Javanese language of the Yogyakarta palace." Furthermore, it is also seen in a research carried out by [3] which links prosodics with sociolinguistics, [4] on examining the constraints of suprasegmental elements on foreign language learners especially French, as well as [5] on the speech intonation in children with verbal autism spectrum disorder (ASD).

Several studies on prosody and politeness have been carried out by many researchers, including [6] in the research entitled "Students Language Politeness" in the Department of Agrotechnology UPN Veterans East Java To Measure the Effectiveness of State Defense Courses. This study concluded that there are differences in the politeness attitudes in languages between students that studied subjects associated with defending the country and vice versa. Another research on politeness was carried out by [7] entitled "Politeness in Malay Language Ternate." Furthermore, [8] conducted a research on the Declarative Politeness on the Sociopragmatic Study of Cases in the Luas Subdistrict, Kaur District. Research on the Principle of Politeness in Students' Language was also carried out by [9], as well as the Politeness in Tour Guide Conversations in Ubud Bali by [10]. In addition, [11] carried out a research on the Intensity and Politeness in the Interrogative Sentences of Javanese Language, while [12] Pitch Movement in Javanese Language using lesson learned from people across generations in Yogyakarta Municipality. Other research focus on politeness reported by other researchers, in Javanese language [13], [14], [15], [16], [17], [18], [19], [20], [21], [22], and [23]. Some politeness research also conducted other regional language, in Indonesia, that is Sumatera [24], [25]; Kalimantan [26], [27], and Sulawesi [28]. However, none of the listed previous studies discussed the politeness associated with prosody in the Javanese community.

Previous research did not examine the prosodic of Javanese, especially the low variety is known as *ngoko* in the society. Therefore, this paper focuses on a) determining the prosody characteristic of the Javanese interrogative mode, and b) the politeness associated with the pronunciation of question sentences.

Methodology

This is a quantitative research with the instrumental approach used to determine the accurate measuring instrument, using the imaging techniques, tracking the vocal cord motion, and measuring the range of tones in studying the object [3]. An accurate measuring instrument used in this study is a computer program named Praat.

The measurement and description of prosodic speech characteristics are carried out by adopting the stages in the IPO approach (Instituut Voor Perceptie Onderzoek). This approach was developed by Hart t Hart, Collier, and Cohen on the speech melodic structure. The main activities carried out in this acoustic research using this approach include a) speech production, b) acoustic analysis, and c) perception test experiments [29]. The IPO theory process starts from recording the speech to obtain a melodic curve, which is followed by measuring the fundamental frequency (F_0). At this stage, a simplification or stylization is carried out by removing F_0 details that are considered irrelevant to make a close copy of the original utterance [1].

The target sentences used in this study and spoken in the interrogative mode were *Adik ngombe*, *Adik ngombe susu*, and *Adik ngombe susu neng pawon*. In the interrogative mode, the target sentence is added to the question particles *ta* and *apa* except for statement-questions.

Data was collected by recording the Javanese language usage of the respondents in the form of interrogative sentences with sentence patterns *Apa+ Subject-Verb (Apa+ S-V) Apa Adik ngombe?* 'Do you drink?', *Apa+ Subject-Verb-Object (Apa+ S-V-O) Apa Adik ngombe susu?* 'Do you drink milk?', And *Apa + Subject-Verb-Object-Adverb (Apa + S-V-O-Adv) Apa Adik ngombe susu neng pawon?* 'Do you drink milk in the kitchen?' "*Apa* or *What*" is one of lexical markers in the Javanese question sentence. Furthermore, question sentences using *-ta* question markers are also analyzed, such as *Subject-Verb+ ta (S-V + ta) Adik ngombe ta?* 'Are you drinking?', *Subject-Verb-Object + ta (S-V-O + ta) Adik ngombe susu ta?* 'Did you drink milk?', and *Subject-Verb-Object-Adverb+ ta (S-V-O-Adv + ta) Adik ngombe susu neng pawon ta?* (Did you drink milk in the kitchen?)

Result

Characteristics of the Javanese interrogative mode prosody

Interrogative sentences are sentences whose verbal mode expresses the question. It can be marked by interrogative pronouns and intonation and question marks in oral and written languages. The following is a statistical analysis of several interrogative sentence patterns (S-V, S-V-O, and S-V-O-Adv) using what '*apa*' and *-ta*.

Informative Interrogative Sentences *Apa + S-V*

This type of sentence that uses the question word "*apa*," is usually used by the speaker to get a "yes" or "no" response. It is the most common type of question sentence because adding the question word "*apa*" can provide the required response. Table 1 shows the acoustic features and interrogative patterns on the statistical tests of oral sentences such as *Apa adik ngombe?* "Did you drink?"

Table 1: Acoustic features (in Hz) and duration (in milliseconds) interrogative sentences patterned *Apa + S-V*

	Initial tone	Final tone	F_0 max	F_0 min	Tone range	Duration
Hz	179,7923	177,3710	207,2073	157,3413	49,8660	
St	5,519	5,276	7,967	3,201	4,766	
Ms						1206,09

final tone of 177.3710 Hz. In the question sentence, the *Apa + S-V* pattern decreases because the initial tone is higher than the final. The tone peaks occur at 207,2073 Hz, with the lowest at 157,3413 Hz. Furthermore, the difference between the maximum and minimum F_0 is 49.8660 Hz, with a calculated total duration of 1206.09 milliseconds (ms).

Informative Interrogative Sentences *Apa* + S-V-O

Table 2 illustrates the acoustic characteristics found in the interrogative sentence *Apa* + S-V-O (*Apa adik ngombe susu?* ‘Do you drink milk?’)

Table 2: Acoustic features (in Hz) and duration (in ms) interrogative sentences patterned *Apa* + S-P-O

	Initial tone	Final tone	F ₀ max	F ₀ min	Tone range	Duration
Hz	183,6710	185,3171	211,1894	174,2965	36,8928	
St	5,880	6,034	8,297	4,973	3,324	
Ms						1445,038

In this sentence pattern, the highest, lowest, and range of the notes are 211.1984 Hz, 174.2965 Hz, and 36,8928Hz. The initial and final tones occur at 183.6710 Hz and 185.3171 Hz. Therefore, in this pattern, the ascending tone occurs, with a total duration of 1445.038 ms.

Informative Interrogative Sentences *Apa* + S-V-O-Adv

This is similar to other types of question sentences, with a pattern of *Apa*+ S-V-O-Adv (*Apa adik ngombe susu neng pawon?* ‘Did you drink milk in the kitchen?’) also pitched at the end. Based on the results of the statistical calculations, a complete description of acoustic features is obtained as follows: the initial tone is 172.4339 Hz, the final tone is higher than the initial at 175.9126 Hz with the peak and lowest tone of 199.9744 Hz and 156.5294 Hz. The difference between the highest and lowest tone (range) is 43,445 Hz, with a total duration of 2014,934 ms.

Table 3: Acoustic features (in Hz) and duration (in ms) of interrogative sentences patterned *Apa*+ S-V-O-Adv

	Initial tone	Final tone	F ₀ max	F ₀ min	Tone range	Duration
Hz	172,4339	175,9126	199,9744	156,5294	43,445	
St	4,787	5,133	7,352	3,112	4,24	
Ms						2014,934

Generally, the difference between the three interrogative sentence patterns is shown in figure 1.

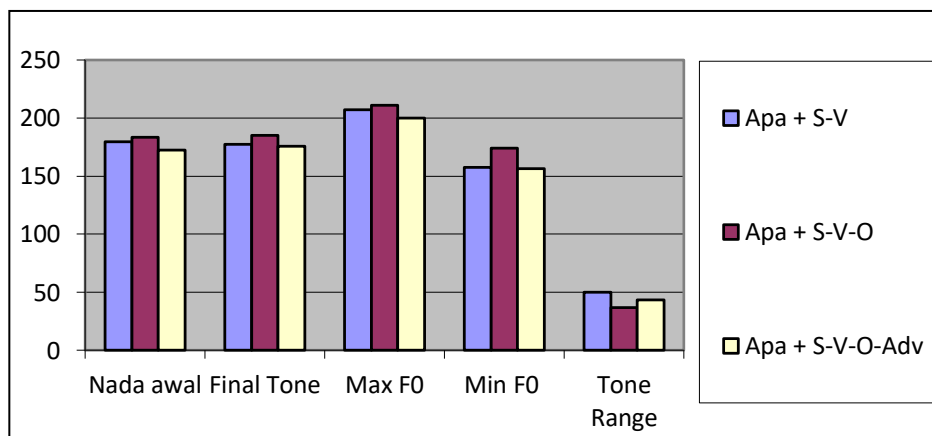


Figure 1: Comparison of interrogative sentence acoustic features with *Apa* ‘what’ question word

Figure 1 shows that *Apa + S-V* pitched the interrogative sentence lower than the initial tone with the other two sentence patterns (*Apa + S-V-O* and *Apa + S-V-O-Adv*) comprising of the final tone up. The interrogative sentence tone range of the *Apa + S-V* pattern is larger or wider than the other two sentences. This means that the pattern of *Apa + S-V* is more melodic, with the chorus, compared to others.

Interrogative Confirmatory Sentence patterned S-V + ta

Table 4: Acoustic features (in Hz) and duration (in ms)
Confirmatory interrogative sentences with S-V patterns + ta

	Initial tone	Final Tone	max F ₀ .	min F ₀ .	Range tone	Duration
Hz	170.0386	153.5710	223.6423	153.5710	70.0713	
St	4.545	2.781	9.289	2.781	6.508	
Md						1003.467

The final tone of the confirmatory interrogative sentence *S-V + ta* (*Adik ngombe ta?* 'Do you drinking?') is 153,5710 Hz with an initial tone of 170,0386 Hz. This shows a decrease in tone at the end of the sentence. The peak and lowest tones occur at points 223,6423 Hz, and 153,5710 Hz, respectively. The difference between the highest and lowest note point (range of notes) is 70,0713 Hz, with a total duration of 1003,467 ms.

Interrogative sentence Confirmatory patterned S-V-O + ta

Information on the acoustic characteristic is obtained for the informational interrogative sentence (*S-V-O+ta*) *Adik ngombe susu ta?* 'Do you drink milk?' as shown in table 5 using the statistical calculation method.

Table 5: Acoustic features (in Hz) and duration (in ms)
Confirmatory interrogative sentences patterned S-V-O + ta

	Initial tone	Final Tone	Max F ₀ .	min F ₀ .	Tone Range	Duration
Hz	173,3452	160,7560	245,8923	160,7560	85,1363	
st	4,878	3,573	10,931	3,573	7,358	
md						1325,229

The pitch of the sentence in the *S-V-O + ta* pattern occurs at 245.8923 Hz with the lowest note at 160.7560 Hz. The number of notes is obtained from the difference between the highest and lowest notes at 85,1363 Hz, with a total duration needed of 1325,229 ms. In this sentence pattern, it is also known that the final tone decreases by 12, 5892 Hz, as shown in the initial and final tones located on 173.3452 Hz and 160.7560 Hz.

Interrogative sentence Confirmatory patterned S-V-O-Adv + ta

Table 6 shows that the initial and final tones of this type of sentence are 175.9334 Hz and 160.44 Hz, therefore, there is a decrease by 15.4934 Hz. The peak and lowest tone in this type of sentence occurs at an altitude of 236.84 Hz, and 160.44 Hz, respectively. In addition, the Tone Range (maximum F₀ - minimum F₀) is 76.4 Hz, with a total duration of 1833,113 ms. Table 6 below shows the information on the acoustic characteristic.

Table 6: Acoustic features (in Hz) and duration (in ms)
Confirmatory interrogative sentences patterned S-V-O-Adv + ta

	Initial Tone	Final Tone	max.F ₀	min F ₀ .	Tone Range	Duration
Hz	175,9334	160,44	236,84	160,44	76,4	
st	5,135	3,539	10,281	3,539	6,742	

Figure 2 shows the comparison of acoustic features of confirmatory interrogative sentences patterned S-V + *ta*, S-V-O + *ta*, and S-V-O-Adv + *ta* patterns.

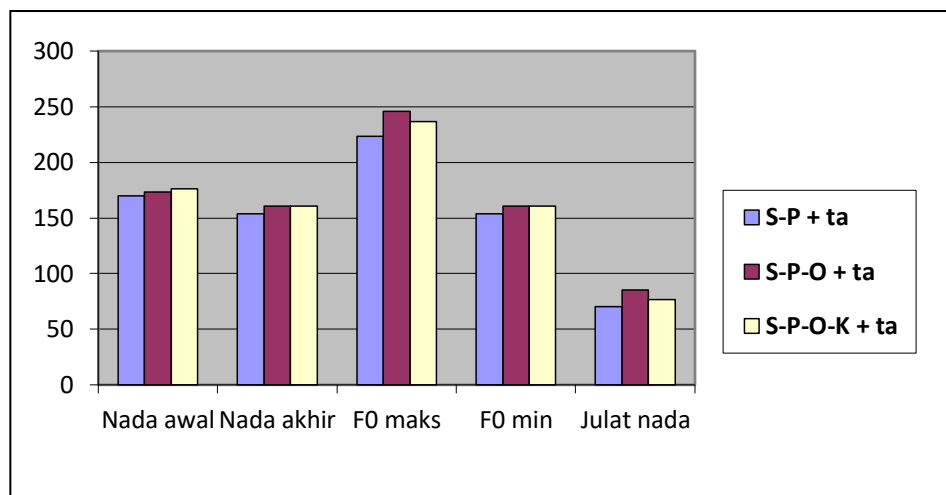


Figure 2: Comparison of the acoustic characteristics of confirmatory interrogative sentences (-*ta*)

Figure 2 shows that all confirmatory interrogative sentences (patterned S-V + *ta*, S-V-O + *ta*, and S-V-O-Adv + *ta*) experience a decrease in the final tone. Meanwhile, the tone of the three sentence patterns varies from the largest/widest tone range in the S-V-O + *ta*, therefore it has a more melodic tone.

The pronunciation politeness of interrogative sentences in Javanese.

Politeness or etiquette is a procedure, custom or habit applied in society as a prerequisite for social behavior. It is also known as "manners." Four different views are associated with the politeness of languages, namely: (1) social norms that are aligned with language etiquette, (2) a conversational maxi and saving-face as a complement to the principles of cooperation, (3) an act to fulfill the requirements of the conversation contract in order to show the rights and obligations of speech-engagers in accordance with Fraser's study, (4) as a social index identified through social references, and speech styles [30].

Speakers tend to pay attention to close friends, leaders, staff, children, etc when communicating with the Javanese language by using the right vocabulary. This is due to the common use of the *undha usuk* or manners, such as: *ngoko*, *madya*, and *karma*

The Javanese language is composed of *Ngoko* words with the variation commonly used in conversations between (1) Parents to children, grandchildren, or other young people, (2) People on the same level that do not consider position and age, and (3) leader to the staff. *Madya* variation is the use of Javanese *ngoko* with the insertion of *krama* words. This variation is used when the speaker needs to respect the interlocutor or older audience. *Krama* variation is the use of *krama* vocabulary in whole sentences by young people to show respect to the elderly.

The choice of words in Javanese sentences is usually influenced by social factors, such as; age, status, position, education, occupation, etc. It also determines the type of greeting used by the speaker in accordance with the relationship with interlocutors. The speaker also determines or chooses from the high, medium, or low variation arranged into used sentences.

Discussion

The speech level symbolizes language politeness. Politeness works together with courteous. Whereas courteous refers to actions and behavior, politeness refers to subtle ways of speaking. At the speech level, there is a code system that regulates the deep structure of a language, namely phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. The code system will make adjustments to speech partners for events of politeness in communication. The emergence of the speech level is triggered by the context behind it [31]. In Javanese, there is a separation of language use due to differences in social levels. These differences can be in the form of education level, age, economic level, gender, kinship, and familiarity. From this difference arises speech levels, namely *Madya*, and *Ngoko* [32]

At present, it is very difficult to impose limitations on using the three speech levels because of the difficulty in giving general restrictions on determining the choice of speech levels. However, there are three important factors in determining the choice of speech level. The first is the level of familiarity (solidarity) with O2 (hearer), the second is the power level of O2, and the third is the age of O2. The level of familiarity with O2 can be seen in new acquaintances, close friends, the relationship between parents and children, students and teachers, and so on. The level of power is in the form of body shape and facial expression, way of speaking, rank in the profession, economic strength, and level of education. Age level refers to the majority of Javanese people who think that someone older is more respected. However, a high familiarity will reduce politeness so that the aspects of the level of power and age are less influential.

Ngoko's speech level reflects the feeling of not being distant between O1 and O2. This means that O1 does not hesitate to O2. So, someone who wants to express familiarity, *Ngoko* can be used. *Madya* speech level is the intermediate level of speech between *Krama* and *Ngoko*. He shows modest feelings of courtesy (normal). *Madya* is usually used to deal with people who need to be polite. A variety of *Krama* is known as variety in which all of the utterances use *Krama* vocabulary. This variety is used by young to older or used to honor their interlocutors.

Javanese speech level is applied in social interaction that takes into account the speaker-hearer relationship and the context. To assess relationships, the factors of solidarity (familiarity) and social status (age, wealth, ancestry, education, and occupation) were used. The results of that assessment determine the 'speech level' used in interactions [33]

In the Javanese language there is a disaggregation in the use of language due to the differences in social levels such as education, age, economy, gender, etc. From this difference arises the level of speech in the form of *Krama*, *Madya*, and *Ngoko*. Presently, it is difficult to impose general limits on how to use all three levels of speech due to the difficulty in providing general limitations. However, three things need to be considered as important factors in determining speech level choices, namely T levels of closeness, power, and age of speech partner. The closeness level with the speech partner can be seen by the type of relationship, such as new acquaintances, close friends, parent-child relationships, students with teachers, etc. The level of power can be in the form of body shape and facial expression, language, position, economic level, etc. Meanwhile, age is defined in the Javanese perspective as respecting the elderly [33]. Javanese speakers need to be aware of their social status before speaking.

Four different views were found regarding politeness, namely (1) social norms that are aligned with language etiquette, (2) a conversational maxi and saving-face as a complement to the principles of cooperation, (3) an act to fulfill the requirements of the conversation contract in order to show the rights and obligations of speech-engagers in accordance with Fraser's study, (4) as a social index identified through social references, and speech styles [30]. Based on the language etiquette and use of *ngoko* variation, Javanese society considers speakers to possess good speaking etiquette despite not being close to the audience. In this case, they need to speak with a low intonation, which indirectly means respect for the speech partner by adhering to the principle of cooperation. Conversely, speech with high intonation indicates a deficiency in the ability to position themselves as good speakers. This is due to the difference in status between the speaker and the audience.

The politeness realization in the Javanese language can be shown from the final tone of a speech. This is in line with [34] research, which stated that tone intonation influences language politeness. Cultural differences enable the realization of language politeness from tone intonation, as shown in Figure 1. The interrogative sentence of *Apa* + S-V pattern has a final tone that is lower than the initial. This means that politeness in the Javanese language is realized with the final tone of an interrogative sentence.

A similar thing is shown in Figure 2 with the confirmatory interrogative pattern S - V + *ta*, S-V-O-Adv + *ta*. The addition of the *ta* unit affects the final tone, decreasing it at the end of the sentence. In this pattern, the final note's decrease shows the realization of politeness in the Javanese language.

However, the decrease in tone is not indicated in sentence patterns (*Apa* + S-V-O and *Apa* + S-V-O-Adv). Both patterns appear in a high final tone, thereby making it unable to create politeness.

The tone range of the interrogative sentence of the *Apa* + S-V pattern is wider than the other two sentences. This means that in this case, the interrogative sentence with the pattern of *Apa* + S-P is more melodic with a song in the Javanese language. Therefore, a larger or wider range of tones in Javanese creates politeness in language.

A similar thing also occurs in all confirmatory interrogative sentences patterned S-V + *ta*, S-V-O + *ta*, and S-V-O-Adv + *ta*. The tone range in these three sentence patterns is numerous. However, the largest/widest occurs in the S-V-O + *ta*, therefore, it has a more melodic tone compared to the other two types. The melodic tone of the speech due to the influence of the tone range width is able to realize language politeness in Javanese.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the Javanese people's social factors also consider its prosody in delivering interrogative sentences with distinctive characteristics, which generally tend to decrease the final tone within a wide range.

This is indirectly related to sustained high pitch politeness, which is maintained over a number of utterances with the use of negative politeness and creaky voice not occurring in any culture [34].

Prosody influenced the realization of language politeness in Javanese, which is detrimental to the aspects of intonation and tone range. The Javanese language politeness is realized when the final tone of a speech is low and wider. Conversely, it is not realized when the final tone is high with a narrow range.

This research is essential, especially for the preservation of regional languages that are increasingly extinct. In addition, it is in accordance with the discovery of the Javanese question sentence's magnitude and pattern, which enables learners to understand the pattern of question sentences associated with prosody to produce correct speeches in the future. Pragmatically, this finding is also very useful because the utterance with a good supra-segmental analysis that is combined with certain contexts produces good speech. Therefore, a speech with good prosody and in accordance with a certain society can be categorized as polite.

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