
Speech Accommodation of Karesidenan Kediri Speakers at English Department Universitas Airlangga Mataraman Javanese to Suroboyoan Javanese Style

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Abstract

Speaking with others, people tend to change their speech to or away from the interlocutor's speech. This is called as speech accommodation. In English department Universitas Airlangga, there are many students coming from different areas. Some of them are from karesidenan Kediri. They bring their own culture and also the variety of Javanese. The Javanese that are used by them are different with the Javanese Surabaya variety. This study aims to reveal how the English students in Universitas Airlangga coming from karesidenan Kediri accommodate their speech toward their friends who come from surrounding areas of Surabaya. Furthermore, this study aims to explain the motivation of the speech accommodation. The theory that used is Speech Accommodation Theory (SAT) by Beebe & Giles (1984) and Holmes (2008). The result shows that the students coming from karesidenan Kediri converge and diverge through changing the vocabulary and pronunciation. The motivations to do convergence are desire to communicate efficiently and they want to increase the supportiveness and intelligibility with the interlocutors. Meanwhile, the motivations to do divergence are the desire to dissociate from the addressee, desire to have positive in group identity, and emotional topic.

Keywords: karesidenan Kediri, Mataraman Javanese variety, SAT, speech accommodation, Surabaya Javanese variety,

Introduction

Surabaya is the capital city of East Java province. This second largest city in Indonesia is categorized as urban area, the city and its surrounding which is very developed and dense of human structures. Surabaya is located at the northern part of East Java. The people at the northern part of East Java speak Surabaya Javanese variety called as *Suroboyoan* Javanese variety. The areas surround Surabaya also speak this kind of Javanese variety, for example: Gresik, Sidoarjo, Mojokerto, and Jombang. (Kisyani-Laksono, 2004)

As part of East Java province, the so-called *karesidenan* Kediri is the name of a particular group of regencies in East Java. *Karesidenan* is an administrative term that used when Dutch colonized Indonesia (Karesidenan, 2007). This term was derived from Dutch language *residentie*. A *karesidenan* was led by a *residen*. Karesidenan was usually used to refer to the densely populated area. Nowadays, the term *karesidenan* is no longer being used to show the administrative area. It is now replaced by *kabupaten* (regency). But sometimes the people still use the term *karesidenan* for many informal occasions.

Karesidenan Kediri covers some regencies. They are Kediri, Nganjuk, Tulungagung, Blitar, and Trenggalek (Sejarah Kota Kediri, 2014). Kediri was the capital of *karesidenan* Kediri. This area was once occupied by Mataram Islam kingdom. (Kisyani-Laksono, 2004) This is why the Javanese variety that used is different with Surabaya. It is affected by the Javanese culture and language varieties from Solo and Jogja.

There are some differences between Surabaya Javanese variety and *Mataraman* variety. The first difference is from intonation. *Suroboyoan* variety tend to be more rough, and straight to the point. Meanwhile the variety that used by *karesidenan* Kediri tends to be softer. The next difference is the vocabulary used. For example the use of *arek* in *Suroboyoan* while in *Mataraman*, the people usually use *bocah* or *cah*. The question tags in both of Javanese variety are also different. For example, in Javanese

Mataraman variety, they tend to use *-to?* and *-po?*. Meanwhile in Surabaya Javanese variety, they usually use *-tah?* and *-se?* (Karina, 2014).

Some Theoretical Perspectives of Style and Speech Accommodation

Speaking with others, people tend to use many variations depending on some factors. For example, a younger speaker will use more polite form when speaking to the elder but use informal form when speaking to the peer. Another example is when a speaker speaks to the different social status, the speaker tends to speak more likely same with the addressee's style. It shows that addressee will influence the style that used by the speaker. There are two factors within addressee that influence style which are age and social background (Holmes, 2008, p. 236). When people speak to the younger, they tend to use simpler vocabulary, less complex sentences, and higher pitch. In terms of social background, the people will use different style to the different social class. (Holmes, 2008, pp. 237-239)

The action of changing from a particular style to other style is called as accommodation. There are two kinds of accommodation. The first one is convergence and the second one is divergence (Holmes, 2008, p. 242). Convergence happens when the speakers converge their speech toward the addressee's speech. It means that the speakers will use the variety that is same with addressee's variety. Meanwhile, divergence happens when the speakers converge away from the addressee's speech. It means that the speakers use different variety from the addressee's.

There are many motivations behind speech accommodation. When a speaker converges the speech to the addressee, there are several motivations which caused it. Based on (Beebe & Giles, 1984), the motivations of a speaker to converge his speech are the desire to be accepted socially, the desire of high level of efficient communication, and maintaining positive social identities. Meanwhile the motivations to diverge speech from the addressee are the desire to have positive in-group identity, the desire to dissociate from the addressee or group, and the desire to have the speaker's identity to be accepted (Beebe & Giles, 1984).

From all those motivations, in general, people tend to converge to the environment which they engage in. This happens among English Department students of Universitas Airlangga.

Research Method

Universitas Airlangga is one of the famous universities in Indonesia, especially in Jawa Timur. This fact makes Universitas Airlangga have diverse students come from many parts of Indonesia even the world. Some of them are from *karesidenan* Kediri. These students speak Javanese. However, the Javanese that used is quite different with the Javanese variety that used in Surabaya. This phenomenon may cause accommodation, whether convergence or divergence. In university setting, just like in Universitas Airlangga, is the suitable area to conduct research about style and accommodation. It is because the university setting provides diverse variation of speech.

There are some previous studies that related with speech accommodation. In Cutler (2010) saw accommodation from different angle. She related speech accommodation to identity choice. She argued that accommodation (convergence) could happen when one had motivation and ability to change his own speech to the target group's speech so that he would have same identity with the target group. While Bigham (2010) argued that the southern and northern Illinois accommodated their vowel sounds through an expansion or reduction of the range of previous existing form. He conducted research in Illinois University. Because of the different context, there is still work to be done on the factors which caused accommodation and which linguistic level(s) involve(s) in the speech accommodation. In this study also discusses about the accommodation within same language which is different with those previous studies.

This study is expected to give insight of how and why the English department students of Universitas Airlangga who come from *karesidenan* Kediri accommodate or adjust their speech to the Surabaya Javanese variety. Furthermore, this study may give insight about how to make good communication among different variety in one language.

Speech Accommodation of *Karesidenan* Kediri Speakers at English Department Universitas Airlangga Mataraman Javanese to Suroboyoan Javanese Style

The main data was taken from some recordings of the participants' conversation. Participants were the students coming from *karesidenan* Kediri who study in English Department in Universitas Airlangga. Based on Sejarah Kota Kediri (2014), *karesidenan* Kediri covers some areas in East Java. They are Kediri, Nganjuk, Tulungagung, Blitar, and Trenggalek. The further criterion for the participants is the length of stay in Surabaya. The participants must have stayed in Surabaya at least two years. It is because the longer their stay in Surabaya, the bigger chance they contact with the Surabaya people. It will affect the variety that they used. To decide the number of the participants, theoretical sampling was used. The number of the participants is flexible. The researcher can add the participants if the theoretical saturation or adequate data has not been reached. That is one of the categories in theoretical sampling. (Sage, 2009)

The secondary data was taken from the previous study of dialectology in Surabaya and Blitar. This secondary data is needed to provide clear contrast between Javanese variety which spoken in Surabaya (Suroboyoan Javanese) and Javanese variety which spoken in *karesidenan* Kediri (Mataraman Javanese) which represented by Blitar.

All participants were recorded using a smartphone ASUS Zenfone 4 with normal quality 44 kHz. Participants were recorded without realizing that they were being recorded. It is because the researcher wanted to elicit the casual style of the participants. The recording was conducted in various areas such as library, hall, or canteen in Universitas Airlangga. Topic of the conversation was not prepared. So the participants freely conversed with their friends. In this study, the researcher became the insider. The insider researcher is the researcher who share characteristic, role, or experience with the participants. (Dwyer & L. Buckle, 2009) To make the research objective, the researcher collected data with assuming that she didn't know about the phenomenon being studied.

When the recording had been conducted, the next step was transcribing the data. The data was transcribed orthographically. But when it was necessary, some of the data was transcribed phonetically.

Conversation 1

- A : Iya, sesi dua, sebener e aku pengen [ikut
B : [Daftar e kapan?
A : [[Daftar e?
C : [[Udah kemaren
B : Kok aku gak eruh?
A : [[Eee
C : [[Gak delok poster
A : Salah e gak baca [poster
D : [kenapa basah?(pointing to B's shirt)
B : Kecap
A, D : Kecap?
D : Terus dikasi air gitu ta?
E : Ini sehari ta?
A : Iyo, he'e he'e
D : Kalian ngga mau makan ta?
C : Udah makan o [disini lo
E : [baru makan
D : [[O udah makan?
A : [[baru makan?yaaah..kok ndek kene
D : lalala kita makan disini
B : Langsung atuk ngene?(referring to certificate)
A : [[he'e
D : [[iya langsung jadi
E : Kok udah dapet?
A : Wes lah, langsung
E : Kan belum (**)
A : opo? Kan cuma satu

D : kita [panel satu tok
A : [season satu, season dua gak ikut
E : Anis-hah...
B : Entuk iki barang? (referring to the case)
A : Iyo, dadi enak lek misal e ngunu entuk karya tulis e pisan
C : Wih hape ku kok ilang
A : Mbade gawe foto
C : Kate digawe foto maeng, gak sido
A : Oh, ya Allah melok

Talking to others, people tend to use different varieties of speech or usually called as style. Style is influenced by two factors. They are addressee and context. (Holmes, 2008) Discussing about addressee, there are two factors which must be considered. They are age and social background. When people speak to the younger, they tend to use simpler vocabulary, less complex sentences, and higher pitch. (Holmes, 2008) In terms of social background, the people will use different style to the different social class. (Holmes, 2008)

From the data above, the conversation happened among English students of Universitas Airlangga who are from different areas in East Java. Speaker A is from Mojokerto, an area near Surabaya. Speakers B, C, and E are from Kediri. While, the speaker D is from Situbondo. They are relatively same in age. It is around 21 years old. When speakers speak to the older people, they tend to use formal and polite form. It is different with the condition where speakers speak to their peers or friends who are in the same age. They tend to use informal form. The data show that the participants used the informal form of Javanese. The second factor of addressee that influences style is social background. All of the participants in the conversation above are students who come from same social background. Their families are middle class. So they speak more or less same.

Another factor contributing in style is context. The conversation happened in the campus, specifically in Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Airlangga. They sat on a bench near the faculty's hall. Student A and D just finished participating in a seminar. They brought the seminar kit and lunch box. The topic of the conversation was about seminar and a stain at B's shirt.

As stated before, the participants were from different areas in East Java. They moved from their hometown to pursue higher education in Surabaya. Because they were from different areas of East Java, they had different variety of speech. Speaker A was from Mojokerto; she used *Suroboyoan* Javanese. (Kisyani-Laksono, 2004) Meanwhile, the speaker B, C, and E were from Kediri. Kediri is part of *karesidenan* Kediri. They used *Mataraman* Javanese which is similar to Central Java dialect. Another speaker, D, she was from Situbondo. Her linguistic repertoires were Madurese and Bahasa Indonesia.

The diversity of the variation or style used in the data made accommodation happen. Accommodation is the action of changing from a particular style to another style. There are two kinds of accommodation. The first one is convergence and the second one is divergence (Holmes, 2008, p. 242). The data show that the speakers from *karesidenan* Kediri used two languages, Bahasa Indonesia and Javanese. Bahasa Indonesia might be used because there was one of the interlocutors from Situbondo who couldn't speak Javanese well. So they used Bahasa Indonesia to make speaker D understood. The usage of Bahasa Indonesia may be also caused by the topic which was mostly about academic. They talked about a seminar and its kit. Meanwhile, they also used Javanese. However, the Javanese that they used was *Suroboyoan* Javanese instead of their own Javanese variety. This phenomenon shows that students from *karesidenan* Kediri accommodated their speech to *Suroboyoan* Javanese. (see excerpt 1 and 2)

Excerpt 1

B :Kok aku gak eruh?
(Why do I don't know?)
A : [[Eee
(Eee
C : [[Gak delok poster
(It was because you didn't see the poster)

The students coming from *karesidenan* Kediri used ‘gak’ instead of ‘ora’ which mean ‘no’. The variety that used to express ‘no’ in *Mataraman* Javanese is actually ‘ora’ or ‘ra’. The preference to use ‘gak’ may be caused by their interlocutor who speak Suroboyoan Javanese. They had a conversation focused on the interlocutor who spoke Suroboyoan Javanese. This phenomenon is an example of speech convergence, which means that the speakers use similar variety with the interlocutors. Convergence happens for many reasons. Based on (Beebe & Giles, 1984), there are three motivations to do convergence; to get social approval or rewards, the need to communicate efficiency, and when the social norms are not considered as constrain. In the excerpt above, the motivation may the need to communicate efficiently. The students from *karesidenan* Kediri wanted to make an effective communication with the interlocutors who spoke *Suroboyoan* Javanese.

Excerpt 2

- C : Wih hape ku kok ilang
(I think I lost my cellphone)
A : Mbade gawe foto
(You want to take picture, I guess)
C : Kate digawe foto maeng, gak sido
(We wanted to take picture, but we hadn’t taken it)

In this excerpt, the speaker C who came from Kediri used *Suroboyoan* Javanese variety. She used some vocabularies in one sentence. ‘Kate’ was used instead of ‘arep e’. In *Mataraman* Javanese variety, the vocabulary used to express ‘want’ is ‘arep e’ not ‘kate’. To signal convergence, people will use same pronunciation and the same sort of vocabulary. (Holmes, 2008, p. 242) In this example, the speaker C used same vocabulary with the interlocutor who used *Suroboyoan* Javanese.

The last one that can be elicited from this excerpt is the use of ‘gak’ instead of ‘ora’. As explained before that *Mataraman* Javanese variety uses ‘ora’ to express no. But in the conversation one, all the speakers coming from Kediri used ‘gak’. There are some motivations behind convergence. One of them is to increase supportiveness, and intelligibility. (Giles, Coupland, & Coupland, 1991) The motivation behind this rapid accommodation may caused by the desire to increase the supportiveness and intelligibility. It can be seen through the previous sentence uttered by the speaker A. Speaker A guessed that the speaker C wanted to take picture and then the speaker C supported that guessing using the *Suroboyoan* Javanese variety.

Conversation 2

- B : Semoga ini benar-benar jurnalnya
D : Cari opo se? Nggolek opo? Dia gak ta?
A : Kita sudah mantan, udah selesai
D : Minggu depan lo tanggal merah pak.
A : Bodo amat
D : Yang merah kan tanggalnya (.)
B : De’e no sumringah
A : Senyumnya itu [
B : [membawa duka
A : Lek gak senyum tambah nemen wi
B : Ketok e tambah serem lek gak senyum. Astaghfirullahaladim, pak ngapunten
D : Dosenmu, dosenmu

There are two factors contributing in deciding which style used by speakers. Those two factors are addressee and context. (Holmes, 2008, p. 235) Addressee covers the details about age and social background. While the context covers topic being discussed and the conversation’s setting.

In the conversation 2, the speakers were the students of English Department Universitas Airlangga. They were peers who have same age around 21 years old. Because they do not have any significance different of age, they spoke informally to each other. In terms of social background, they were also similar to each other. All of them were from middle social class. The speakers A, B, and C were the students

coming from *karesidenan* Kediri. Meanwhile the speaker D was from Mojokerto who spoke Suroboyoan Javanese variety.

The topic being discussed was about the assignment given to the speaker B and C. They were searching some journal articles but they had problem doing that. It was because the topic was scarce to be found. They had searched in every journal website, but it seemed so hard for them to find it. Having difficulties finding the appropriate journal article, they talked about the lecturer. The conversation was taken place in library of Universitas Airlangga. They all sat on circle with their own laptop and smartphone.

Excerpt 3

- D : Yang merah kan tanggalnya (.)
(It is the date which is red)
B : De'e no sumringah
(He looked so happy)
A : Senyumnya itu [
(His smile)
B : [membawa duka
(brings sorrow)

Excerpt 3 shows that the speaker B used her own variety. She used 'no' instead of 'iku'. There is no exact translation in English but the function of 'no' and 'iku' is kind of preposition. The strategy used was by maintaining the vocabulary from her *Mataraman* Javanese variety. The motivations to diverge speech from the addressee are the desire to have positive in-group identity, the desire to dissociate from the addressee or group, and the desire to have the speaker's identity to be accepted. (Holmes, 2008) In this excerpt, the speaker B may want to dissociate from the addressee. It is because the speaker B was quiet desperate with the assignment. The other participants had already taken the subject in different semester and another participant had already finished her assignment. This was why she dissociated from the addressee. Moreover, the context really affected the variety chosen. She was upset and emotionally unstable. It is stated that people will less careful in speaking when they have emotionally topic or situation. (Holmes, 2008, p. 248) So she spoke in her own variety instead of the interlocutor's variety.

Excerpt 4

- B : [membawa duka
(brings sorrow)
A : Lek gak senyum tambah nemen wi
(It will be worse if he doesn't smile)
B : Ketok e tambah serem lek gak senyum. Astaghfirullahaladim, pak ngapunten
(It looks scarier when he doesn't smile. Astaghfirullahaladim, I'm so sorry sir)
D : Dosenmu, dosenmu
(He's your lecturer, your lecturer)

In excerpt 4, the speaker A rapidly changed her style from *Suroboyoan* Javanese to her own variety. She used 'gak' instead of 'ora'. This shows that she realized that there was interlocutor who also spoke *Suraboyoan* Javanese variety. So she converged her speech and used 'gak'. But, because of the previous speaker emotionally upset, speaker A tried to support speaker B by changing her style to *Mataraman* Javanese variety. She said 'wi' which means 'that'. Actually she deleted some part of the word; 'wi' is derived from 'kuwi'. In *Suroboyoan* Javanese variety, 'that' is expressed by 'iku'. This speech divergence also can express the solidarity or positive in group identity. (Beebe & Giles, 1984) Because the speaker A was also from *karesidenan* Kediri, she tried to express that she supported her group by using *Mataraman* Javanese variety.

Once again, the speaker B used 'gak' instead of 'ora'. It may be caused by the speaker D who paid attention to the statement which uttered by speaker B. Speaker D showed her attention by giving respond to her speech. So the motivation behind this convergence may be caused by the desire to get social approval by the interlocutors.

The result shows that English students from *karesidenan* Kediri converged and diverged their speech toward Surabaya Javanese variety. In some conditions, they converged their speech, but in some conditions, they also diverged their speech. In order to get better explanation about motivations, in-depth interview was conducted. From the interview, there are some motivations beyond those have already mentioned before. The first is the motivations using speech convergence. The interview showed that the participants converged their speech because of some reasons. First reason is the consideration of Surabaya Javanese variety as a higher variety than Mataraman Javanese variety. This might trigger them to do convergence toward the addressee. The second reason is the intelligibility. They wanted to make addressee understand about what they were talking about. It is also a way to prevent misinterpretation by addressee. The next is the English students Universitas Airlangga who are from *karesidenan* Kediri, do not want to get verbal abusing, such as make fun of them.

There are also motivations behind speech divergence. The interview shows that the motivations of speech divergence are varied. The first reason is they have accustomed to their hometown. This makes them like to use their own variety. The second reason is Surabaya has rougher in intonation for them. They do not want to be categorized as rude people. So they prefer to use Mataraman Javanese variety. The last reason is the peer influence. The participants stated that most of them live in Surabaya with other students from *karesidenan* Kediri also. So, they are used to use their hometown Javanese variety rather than Surabaya Javanese variety.

Conclusion

Speech accommodation whether convergence or divergence always appears in conversation between two or more participant who have different variety of speech. The students of English department Universitas Airlangga coming from *karesidenan* Kediri also did speech accommodation. The data shows that the English department students coming from *karesidenan* Kediri converge and diverge their speech to the Surabaya Javanese variety. Some of them even doing converge and then directly diverge in one sentence. They applied a strategy in converging and diverging. The strategy is substituting the vocabulary. The motivations of doing convergence are also vary. The data show that the convergence happens when the speakers want to communicate efficiently and they want to increase the supportiveness and intelligibility with the interlocutors. Meanwhile the motivations of divergence are the desire to dissociate from the addressee and desire to have positive in group identity. Emotion also affects the divergence. The more emotional the topic, the more speakers will diverge. It is because they pay less attention to the variety they used. After conducting in depth interviews, there are also some motivations of convergence and divergence beyond those mentioned above. The interview shows that convergence is motivated by consideration that Surabaya is higher-status variety, intelligibility, and avoiding verbal abusing by their friends. Meanwhile, the participants diverge their speech because they have accustomed to the variety in the hometown, considered Surabaya Javanese variety as having rough intonation, and influenced by peers. For the further research, the bigger secondary data is needed to make deeper analysis.

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