

## **Javanese Language Shift in the Coastal Area of Special Region of Yogyakarta Province**

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### **Abstract**

**Indonesia has one national language, namely Indonesian and 718 local languages. One of the local languages in Indonesia is Javanese. Javanese has levels, namely Javanese krama and Javanese ngoko. Krama Javanese is usually used for the purpose of respect or politeness. Ngoko Javanese is usually used to communicate with people of the same age. The data were collected by means of observation, surveys, interviews, and distributing questionnaires to respondents. This data was primary data. Respondents were selected by purposive sampling technique. The procedures for analyzing data were inputting data, grouping question items, calculating the composition of respondents, compiling and describing the index. The data were processed using the SPSS program and then analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively. The theory used was the theory of language shift. The results of this study indicated that in the DIY coastal area there was a shift in the use of Javanese. In the past, Javanese was used to communicate with the family and in daily conversations with fellow Javanese people, now some of its speakers have switched to using Indonesian. Speakers of children and adolescents tended to be less able to speak Javanese, both *ngoko* and *krama*. The vitality of the Javanese language in the DIY coastal area based on the calculation of the indicator index was 0.73. The index value indicates that Javanese in the DIY coastal area was in the index number 0.61-0.80 or in a stable but threatened position.**

**Keywords:** *coastal, language Javanese, shifting, Yogyakarta*

### **Introduction**

The Indonesian territory, which stretches from Sabang to Merauke, has abundant natural wealth and diverse cultures, including a variety of local languages. This wealth and diversity need to be preserved. Yogyakarta, which is one of the provinces in Indonesia, has Javanese as its local language. The Yogyakarta region includes four districts and one city, namely Sleman Regency, Gunungkidul Regency, Kulon Progo Regency, Bantul Regency, and Yogyakarta City. There are areas in the form of mountains, hills, beaches, and plains. In this study, researcher focused on studying the shift in Javanese language in the DIY coastal areas. The locals chosen were Gunungkidul Regency and Kulon Progo Regency. The two districts are partly in the form of coast. The location of the beach is relatively far from the center of government. In the Indonesian Dictionary, it is stated that the coast is flat, sandy land on the beach or by the sea (Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa, 2016).

Gunung Kidul Regency has an area of 1.485,36 sq. which consist of 18 districts and 144 villages (Tim Penyusun, 2018). Kulon Progo regency has an area of 586.28 square kilometers, consists of 12 subdistricts, 87 villages, 1 urban village and 917 hamlets (Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Kulon Progo, 2018). With regard to language, the government had regulated the use of language in Indonesia. These rules were con-

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tained in *Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 24 Tahun 2009 tentang Bendera, Bahasa, dan Lambang Negara, serta Lagu Kebangsaan* (2009). The law stipulated the use of Indonesian, local languages and foreign languages. The purpose of this regulation was to protect Indonesian as the national language and the local language from extinction.

In these two decades, Javanese people who had a local language, namely Javanese, showed that in the family the use of Javanese mother tongue had begun to decrease. In the family, there tended to be a shift in the use of the mother tongue, from Javanese to Indonesian. Some parents in Javanese society used the Indonesian mother tongue when communicating with their children. When parents did not teach or did not pass on local languages to them, the local languages tended to shift, and even became extinct.

In Java, especially in urban areas, children born in the range of 1990 onwards tended to use the mother tongue Indonesian for daily communication. This had an effect on the lack of Javanese language skills among the younger generation, even though they lived in the middle of a Javanese society who had Javanese as their local language. This contributed to language shift.

The fast and rapid development of technology introduced through foreign languages (English) also affected the attitudes of the younger generation towards Indonesian and Javanese, especially in public spaces where English was also scattered. When speaking English, they were very careful about being wrong. However, when speaking Indonesian or speaking Javanese, they tended to be less accurate and based on the original principle that the speech partner can understand.

This paper presented the results of research on the use of Javanese in the coastal areas of the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY). Was there a language shift? This DIY coastal area was interesting to be chosen as a research locus because it was relatively frequent and visited by many tourists, both domestic and foreign tourists. The presence of tourists with different languages might have an effect on the attitudes of local speakers. Apart from that, according to researcher's knowledge, research on the shifting of Javanese in the DIY coastal areas had never been done. This research was important to do to determine whether there was a shift in Javanese language. If it was known that there had been a shift in the Javanese language, the Indonesian government could take policies to resolve it.

**Literature Review**

This research used the theory of language shift from Holmes and Fasold. Maintaining a language required a positive attitude that supported the use of minority languages in various domains from the pressure of the majority group (Holmes, 2013). Language shift occurred because people who used certain languages switch to another language, usually the dominant and prestigious language. In addition, the previous language was not used in a number of spheres of social life. Language shifts that occurred continuously would have an

impact on the extinction of a language (R. W. Fasold & Connor-Linton, 2013). The problem in this study was about the shift in Javanese that occurred in the DIY coastal area. According to him, language shift occurred not only due to migration, but also due to political, economic and social changes (Holmes, 2013). The position or status of the Javanese language was measured using the criteria of Grimes (2001). By applying these criteria, it could be seen that the shift has occurred. Language shift occurred when community members speak one or more languages and they left the original language and choose another language (Kandler, Unger, & Steele, 2010). Heinrich stated that the occurrence of language shifts shows a change in the choice of collective language which was caused by the ecological discomfort of language as a result of the transformation of political, economic, and social ecology in the community (2015). Language death could occur in bilingual or multilingual societies due to a shift in language from a regressive minority language to a predominantly majority language (Nawaz, Umer, Anjum, & Ramzan, 2012). Language changed usually tended to be due to external influences other than internal influences (Mesthrie & Leap, 2004). Lee highlighted documenting and preserving language contacts and suggested protecting and preserving unique languages (Lee, 2020).

Indonesia has one national language, namely Indonesian. Apart from having Indonesian as the national language, Indonesia also had 718 local languages (Khairifah, 2020). One of the local languages in Indonesia is Javanese. This Javanese language needed to be maintained because it was one of the cultural riches of the Indonesian people. Therefore, this Javanese language needed to be preserved so that it did not become extinct. Javanese had levels, namely Javanese *krama* and Javanese *ngoko*. *Krama* Javanese was usually used for the purpose of respect or politeness. *Ngoko* Javanese was used to communicate in societies of the same position or lower social status.

Related research entitled “Vitalizing Javanese Language Through Place Names”. In his research it was concluded that “children learn language from the generation before them. local language could be vitalized practically and politically” (Riyandari, 2017:59). Previous research related to this research was as follows. The Javanese language in the Samin community had experienced a shift, namely a shift in the use of Javanese language codes from the *ngoko* level to the *krama* (Mardikantoro, 2012). In a study of the use of Javanese in DIY, it was concluded that Javanese was experiencing a shift to Indonesian (Munandar, 2013). Nurhayati, et.al. proposed several strategies to maintain Javanese in DIY (Nurhayati, Endang; Mulyana; Mulyani, 2013). In addition, other research result also showed that there was a shift in the mother tongue in the migrant households in Semarang City (Amin & Suyanto, 2017). Wijana concluded that there was a lack of positive attitude from speakers to maintain and develop Indonesian. Therefore, it was necessary to increase the sense of pride in Indonesian and local languages. It was necessary to increase a positive attitude towards Indonesian and local languages as an element of the development of Indonesian language and culture (2018). Due to the influence of globalization and modernity, female lecturers and staff showed a strong-

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er preference for Indonesian over Javanese (Wahyuningsih, 2019:158). In research on the attitudes of the “Z” generation towards Javanese, it was concluded that the increase in children's ability to speak Javanese was influenced by environmental factors (Setyawan, 2019). The factors that influenced language shift in the Wotun society were age, mobilization, bilingualism and language attitudes (Wahyuningsih, 2019). Transmigrants in Maros Regency, South Sulawesi Province, who came from Java showed poor Javanese language skills (Kasmawati; Irwan Fadli, 2019).

Another research that has been conducted using a similar instrument is research on the vitality of local languages in Bengkulu Province, Indonesia. From this research, it is known that Rejang language is an endangered language (Wibowo, 2016). That were some previous researches related to this research. The differences between this study and previous studies were as follows. Previous researchers focused more on studying the use of Javanese in language contact situations and Javanese language defense strategies in DIY. In this study, the shifts, conditions or status of the Javanese language in the DIY coastal area were described and explained.

**Methodology**

This research used qualitative and quantitative methods. This research discussion was studied in the domain of sociolinguistics. Quantitative analysis was needed to support qualitative analysis. The data was collected by means of observation, surveys, interviews, and distributing questionnaires to respondents. In observation, an observation was made of the language used by the respondent. The result of the observation was that respondents aged  $\geq 51$  years tended to use Javanese when communicating with people of the same age. Speakers aged  $26 \geq 50$  years tended to use Indonesian and Javanese, adjusting their speakers. Speakers aged  $\leq 25$  years old tended to use Indonesian in their daily conversations. The survey method was carried out by distributing questionnaires to respondents. In the interview, information was obtained about age, marital status, type of work, level of education, and frequency of mobility.

Data were analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively. Qualitative data were analyzed using an interactive analysis model that included data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The quantitative data obtained through the questionnaire technique were analyzed descriptively quantitatively based on the calculation of frequency and percentage.

The calculation of the composition of respondents was carried out by taking into account the frequency and percentage. The description of the index was done in the following ways: describing the index; describe the index based on the characteristics of the respondent. Data reduction was to sharpen analysis, classify, remove unnecessary ones, and organize data so that conclusions can be obtained and verified. After the sur-

vey method was carried out, the researcher interviewed the respondents to obtain in-depth information. Furthermore, data reduction techniques were carried out and finally draw conclusions.

Grimes stated the criteria for the vitality of language as follows. A language was said to be very threatened when its speakers were aged 40 years and over, and very critical if the speakers were few and aged 70 years and over. Very threatened or very critical criteria are in the index number 0.0-0.20. The criteria was threatened with extinction if all speakers were 20 years and over. The criteria for being threatened with extinction was in the index number 0.21-0.40. The criteria regressed when some of the speakers were children and the elderly, other children did not use them. The criteria for experiencing a setback were in the index number 0.41-0.60. The criteria of vulnerability (stable, but threatened with extinction) when all children and parents used it, but the number of speakers was small. This vulnerable criteria was in the index number 0.61-0.80. Safe criteria if the language was not endangered. This safe criteria was in the index number 0.81-1 (Grimes, 2001). The following showed the composition of respondents and the results of data analysis processed using SPSS.

### **Population and Sampling**

The population in this study was an object or subject with certain characteristics in a generalization area. The sample was part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population. The population in this research was the people who lived in the coastal areas of Gunungkidul and Kulon Progo. The population in Gunungkidul District in 2019 was 768.523 people (Disdukcapil, 2019). Of this number, the population living in coastal areas was approximately 363.712 people. The total population in Kulon Progo District was 423.111 people (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2018). Of these, 112.862 people lived in coastal areas.

The people who are sampled in the coastal area of Gunungkidul were those who live in Kemadang Village, Banjar Rejo Village, Tanjungsari District; Karangtengah Village, Soka 1 Village, Tawarsari Village, Siraman Village, Wonosari District; Ngawu Village and Gading Village, Playen District; Genjahan Village, Sidorejo Village, Sumbergiri Village, Ponjong District; Ngipak Village, Bendungan Village, Ngawis Village, Karangmojo District; Ploso Village, Tepus District; Purworejo Village, Ngalang-Ngalangsari District; Kedungkeris Village, Nglipan District. The people who were sampled on the Kulon Progo coast were people who lived in Terbah Village, Wates Village, Wates District; Glagah Village, Temon District; Depok Village, Panjatan District. Data collection was carried out in 2019.

Sampling was done using purposive sampling technique. Purposive sampling technique is the collection of data with the criteria set by the researcher to achieve the research objectives (Sekaran & Bougie, 2016). The researcher determined the sample size based on the theory which stated that “sample size is larger than 30 and less than 500 are appropriate for most research” (Roscoe, 1975 in Halim and Ishak, 2014, p. 70).

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Sample selection was based on certain traits or traits which were considered to have a close relationship with previously known characteristics or characteristics of the population.

Respondents in this study were classified based on the age group, namely  $\leq 25$  years, 26-50 years,  $\geq 51$  years. Each age group was taken 20 respondents. So, the total number of respondents was 60 people as the sample. The 60 respondents were scattered in the coastal areas of Gunungkidul Regency and Kulon Progo Regency. The sample was determined by purposive sampling with the following criteria: male or female; aged  $\leq 25$ , 26-50,  $\geq 51$ ; lived in the coastal area of DIY; Javanese ethnic. Respondents who were sampled are people who lived in areas that were in intersect with the sea, either beaches or reef.

After being collected, the data were processed using the SPSS program. Furthermore, the data were analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively. The quantitative data obtained through the questionnaire technique were analyzed descriptively quantitatively.

#### **Instrumentation**

To determine the degree of language extinction used the UNESCO formula. The formula includes “inter-generational language transmission, absolute number of speakers, proportion of speakers, trends in existing language domains, response to new domains and media, materials for language education and literacy, governmental and institutional language attitudes and policies, community members’ attitudes toward their own language amount and quality of documentation” (UNESCO Ad Hoc Expert Group on Endangered Languages, 2003).

To determine the vitality of the Javanese language in the DIY coastal area, the data was assessed based on the respondents' answers to the instruments distributed. The instrument contains questions that include indicators and sub-indicators. The survey method was carried out by distributing a questionnaire in the form of a list of ninety items to be filled in by respondents. This questionnaire was sourced from the *Pedoman Konservasi dan Revitalisasi Bahasa* (Harimansyah et al., 2017). The questionnaire material contained respondents' personal data to find out the respondent's data. The number of questionnaires was 90 items. The alternative answers in the questionnaire referred to the Guttman scale. The measurement scale with the Guttman scale would get a firm answer “yes” or “no” to measure the attitudes, opinions, or perceptions of a person or group of people about social events or symptoms.

The questionnaire had been validated. The number of items for each variable in the questionnaire was shown in the table below.

Table 1. The number of items for each variable in the questionnaire.

No.	Variable	Indicator	Number of Items in the Instrument
1.	Speakers	The number of speakers	1
		The proportion of speakers from the total population	1
2.	Language contact	Relative rural-urban distance	2
		Mobility of the speaker	2
		Mobility of other ethnic groups to the narrative area	1
		Public access to mass media in other languages	2
3.	Bilingualism	Javanese language skills	4
		Other local language skills	3
		Indonesian language skills	3
		Foreign language skills	3
4.	The dominant position of the speech community	The role of speaker ethnic groups in government	1
		The role of speaker ethnic groups in the world of commerce	1
		The role of the speakers' ethnic groups in the arts.	1
		The role of the speakers' ethnic groups in agriculture.	1
5.	Domain of language use language	Use of language in the formal domain	3
		Use in the household domain	3
		Use in the domain of religion	3
		Use in the domain of education	4
		Use in the domain of commerce	3
6.	Language attitudes	The attitude of the speech community towards Javanese	6
		The government's attitude towards Javanese	2
		The institutional attitude towards the language	3
7.	Regulation	Government policy and institutions on language	2
		Defined language status by government and institutions	4
		Regulation of the use of other languages which hinders	3
		Sanctions for violations of use the local language	3
8.	Learning	Intergenerational language transmission	3
		The availability of teaching materials	3
		The availability of literacy materials	3
9.	Documentation	Quality of documentation about language	4
		Types of documentation against Javanese language	3
10.	New challenges	The language response it faces new domain	3
		The language's response to new media	6
Total			90

Based on the relationship of all indicator subindexes with the characteristics of respondents as speakers of the native language, then the status of Javanese language in the DIY coastal area was determined, whether severely endangered, endangered, eroded, vulnerable (stable, but threatened), endangered (stable but threatened), or was it safe (safe). This status determination refers to the theory of Grimes (2001).

### Data Collection Procedures

To collect data in this study used questionnaire techniques questionnaire, observation, and interviews. The questionnaire technique was applied to obtain data about linguistic situations using a closed

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questionnaire, namely a questionnaire that had provided the answer choices. The form of the questionnaire used was a tiered questionnaire with two answers, namely “yes” and “no”.

### Result and Discussion

Table 2. Composition of Respondents by Age

Respondent Age	Frequency	Percentage
$\leq 25$ year	20	33.3
$26 \geq 50$ year	20	33.3
$\geq 51$ year	20	33.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 2 showed that the percentage of respondents in each age group, namely  $\leq 25$  years,  $26 \geq 50$  years, and  $\geq 51$  years is 33.3%.

The index value per indicator was presented in table 3 below.

Table 3. Index Values per Indicator

Indicator	Respondent			Index
	Based on Age Group (Years)			
	$\leq 25$	$26 \geq 50$	$\geq 51$	
Speaker	0.98	0.90	0.83	0.90
Language Contact	0.56	0.64	0.61	0.60
Bilingualism	0.73	0.66	0.63	0.67
Dominant position	0.96	0.88	0.93	0.92
Domain of Use	0.65	0.67	0.67	0.66
Language of Attitude	0.83	0.84	0.88	0.85
Regulation	0.34	0.48	0.48	0.43
Learning	0.90	0.80	0.85	0.85
Documentation	0.92	0.79	0.94	0.88
New Challenges	0.58	0.58	0.57	0.58
<b>Total Index</b>				<b>0.73</b>

The discussion of this language shift would be seen based on indicators that showed a language shift. The instrument contained questions with a choice of “yes” or “no” answers. In the following, a discussion of



each indicator was presented, namely speakers, language contact, bilingualism, dominant position, domain of use, language attitudes, regulation, learning, documentation, and new challenges.

### **Speaker**

In the speaker indicator, the questions in the instrument contained the comparison of the number of users of Javanese and other local languages around the respondent's place of residence. The index value with indicator for speakers of the age group  $\leq 25$  years was 0.98; the age group  $26 \geq 50$  the indicator index value was 0.90; and the age group  $\geq 51$  the indicator index value was 0.83. The index value for all age groups was 0.90. An index value of 0.90 with a speaker indicator showed that the Javanese language was in a safe position.

### **Language Contact**

On the language contacted indicator, the questions in the instrument contained whether the respondent liked radio broadcasts using other local languages; the proximity of the respondent's residence to the center of government; whether or not the respondent had lived in another area; whether or not the respondent could watch national television broadcasts; easy accessed to the respondent's area from other areas; whether or not the respondent often traveled to other areas; whether or not many other ethnic groups came to the respondent's area.

The index value with the language contact indicator for the  $\leq 25$  years age group was 0.56; the age group  $26 \geq 50$  the indicator index value was 0.64; and the age group  $\geq 51$  the indicator index value was 0.61. The index score for all age groups was 0.60. The index value of 0.60 with the language contact indicator showed that Javanese was in a position of decline.

### **Bilingualism**

On the indicator of bilingualism, the questions in the instrument contained the important role of Javanese people in government; the ability to master the Javanese language of the respondent and his/her family and other community groups; the respondent's mastery ability of other local languages; whether there were regulations that hinder the use of Javanese; the ability to master Indonesian and foreign languages by respondents and their families; where the respondent lives in Javanese society; the similarity of the Javanese language used by the pairs of respondents; the community's ability to speak Javanese and foreign languages; the ability of mastery of other local languages by the Javanese.

The index value with the bilingualism indicator for the  $\leq 25$  year group was 0.73; the age group  $26 \geq 50$  the indicator index value was 0.66; and the age group  $\geq 51$  the indicator index value was 0.63. The index value for all age groups was 0.67. The index value of 0.67 with the indicator for bilingualism showed that Javanese was in a vulnerable position.

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### Dominant Position

In the dominant position indicator, the question in the instrument contained the role of the Javanese tribe in government, trade, agriculture and the arts. The index value with the dominant position indicator for the age group  $\leq 25$  years was 0.96; the age group  $26 \geq 50$  the indicator index value was 0.88; and the age group  $\geq 51$  the indicator index value was 0.93. The index value for all age groups was 0.92. The index value of 0.92 with the dominant position indicator showed that Javanese was in a safe position.

### Domain of Use

On the indicators of the domain of language use, the questions on the instrument contained the use of language: when dealing with health workers, writing letters by the government to their citizens, communication at home, letters from schools to students, writing school books, communication between district or sub-district officials and citizens, for prayer, communication between the teacher or principal and students, writing agreements, writing letters in the family, advertising goods for sale.

Based on the data it was known that in the domain of use indicator, the indicator index value for the age group  $\leq 25$  years was 0.65; the age group  $26 \geq 50$  the indicator index value was 0.67; and the age group  $\geq 51$  the indicator index value was 0.67. The index value for all age groups was 0.66. This showed that based on the indicators of the domain of language use, it was known that Javanese was in a vulnerable position.

### Language Attitude

In this language attitude indicator, the questions in the instrument contained the necessity of mastering Javanese language, the use of Javanese to communicate in Javanese community groups; pride in Javanese; an assessment of the importance of Javanese over other local languages; license to use Javanese language by private companies when communicating with the company; appreciation, development and protection of the government for the use of the Javanese language; development and protection of the Javanese language by customary institutions; benefit of the Javanese language.

The index value with the language attitude indicator for the  $\leq 25$  years age group was 0.83; the age group  $26 \geq 50$  the indicator index value was 0.84; and the age group  $\geq 51$  the indicator index value was 0.88. The index value for all age groups was 0.85. The index value was 0.85 with the language attitude indicator showing that Javanese was in a safe position.

### Regulation

In the regulatory indicator, the question in the instrument contained whether or not there was isolation of people who did not speak Javanese; the use of Javanese in the domain of government on certain days; whether or not there was a requirement to use the Javanese language in arts and customs events; whether

there were obstacles from users of other local languages to the use of Javanese; whether or not there were government recommendations and regulations to use Javanese so that the Javanese language was sustainable and regulations that hinder the use of Javanese; the assumption that the use of Indonesian hinders the development of Javanese; the notion that Javanese was considered the most important in the region.

The index value with the regulatory indicator for the age group  $\leq 25$  years was 0.34; the age group  $26 \geq 50$  the indicator index value was 0.48; and the age group  $\geq 51$  the indicator index value was 0.48. The index value for all age groups was 0.43. The index value of 0.43 with regulatory indicators showed that Javanese was in a position of decline.

### **Learning**

In the learning indicator, the questions in the instrument contained whether or not parents had taught Javanese language and a warning if the respondent spoke Javanese wrongly; whether there was a Javanese script system; at least a lot of writing or reading in Javanese; whether or not there were Javanese lessons in formal schools and adequate Javanese language teaching materials; whether or not the children could speak Javanese well.

The index value with learning indicators for the age group  $\leq 25$  years was 0.90; the age group  $26 \geq 50$  the indicator index value was 0.80; and the age group  $\geq 51$  the indicator index value was 0.85. The index value for all age groups was 0.85. The index value was 0.85 with a speaker indicator showing that the Javanese language was in a safe position.

### **Documentation**

In the documentation indicator, the questions in the instrument contained whether or not the Javanese grammar had been compiled, the Javanese language dictionary; whether there was Javanese language documentation in the form of books, audio recordings; whether the documentation was found centuries ago and well documented.

The index value with the documentation indicator for the age group  $\leq 25$  years was 0.92; the age group  $26 \geq 50$  the indicator index value was 0.79; and the age group  $\geq 51$  the indicator index value was 0.94. The index value for all age groups was 0.88. The index value was 0.88 with a speaker indicator showing that the Javanese language was in a safe position.

### **New Challenge**

In the new challenge indicator, the questions in the instrument contained whether or not Javanese could be used to discuss modern science; easy or not and at least the Javanese language used in the internet; whether there was a Java script system in unicode; few or much new Javanese vocabulary; Javanese vocabu-

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lary development to keep up with the challenges of the times; whether there was documentation about the history of the Javanese language.

The index value with the new challenge indicator for the age group  $\leq 25$  years was 0.58; the age group  $26 \geq 50$  the indicator index value was 0.58; and the age group  $\geq 51$  the indicator index value was 0.57. The index value of all age groups was 0.58. An index value of 0.58 with a new challenge indicator showed that Javanese was in a position of decline.

Of the ten indicators, indicators of speakers, dominant position, language attitudes, learning, and documentation showed that Javanese was in a safe position. Javanese language was in a position of decline seen in indicators of language contact, regulations, and new challenges. Javanese was in a vulnerable position seen in the indicators of bilingualism and the domain of use. The total index of all indicators was 0.73. This index showed that the Javanese language in the DIY coastal area was in a vulnerable position.

Currently the Javanese language was still used by some Javanese people. However, Javanese language users seemed to show a shift, especially in the younger generation and children. Children or the younger generation tended to use Indonesian as a means of daily communication, both in the school environment and in the family domain.

Based on the data, the shift of the Javanese language from a safe position to a position had experienced a setback seen in indicators of language contact, regulations, and new challenges. This language contact was related to the mobility of the speaker. Regulation was related to government regulations and policies and institutions regarding language. New challenges related to the use of language in new media and domains.

The shift in Javanese from a safe position to a vulnerable position could be seen in the indicators of bilingualism and the domain of use. Bilingualism was related to the respondent's mastery of local languages, other local languages, Indonesian and foreign languages. The domain to use was related to the domain of Javanese used by respondents.

Children and young people were starting to use Indonesian for daily communication. In fact, in villages where about two decades ago many children still spoke Javanese, now many of them used Indonesian to communicate on a daily basis. Some of them were only able to speak Javanese passively or even some were not able to speak Javanese. Those who were able to speak Javanese usually only master Javanese *ngoko*.

The government had and continues to strive to maintain Javanese language, among others by conducting conservation, for example by holding activities or competitions that could arise students' or young people's interest in Javanese; instilling awareness in each individual to pass on the Javanese language to the next generation.

## Conclusion

The conclusions of this study were as follows. There had been a shift in the use of the Javanese language, especially among children and the younger generation. In some children and young people, Javanese was no longer used as an everyday language. They used Indonesian as their everyday language because their parents had introduced Indonesian as their mother tongue. Javanese speakers in the coastal area of DIY who were still children or adolescents tended to be less able to speak Javanese well, both *ngoko* and *krama* Javanese. Adult speakers tended to be able to speak Javanese, both *ngoko* and *krama*. However, the mastery tended not to be as good as older speakers. The vitality of the Javanese language in the DIY coastal area based on the calculation of the indicator index was 0.73. The index value indicates that the vitality of Javanese in the DIY coastal area was in the index number 0.61-0.80 or was in a stable but threatened 'vulnerable' position.

In previous research, it was stated that there was a shift in the Javanese language in DIY. In this study, it is stated that a shift in the use of Javanese in the DIY coastal area. This finding is important because with the recognition that there is a shift in Javanese language, efforts can be made to maintain Javanese, for example by revitalizing it. Research on this shift in Javanese can be continued by focusing on the study of the use of Javanese in remote areas.

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