



Grammatical Analysis of the Quality of *Abdi Dalem's* Written Language Variety of Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace, Indonesia

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Abstract:

Abdi Dalem is the King's Assistant at the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace, Indonesia, which has a special variety of written language. This research aims to formulate the variety of Abdi Dalem written language in the kedhaton (inner core) environment of Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace as well as grammatical analysis to improve the quality of the variety of written language. This research is descriptive qualitative research. The form of this research data is a variety of Abdi Dalem written language in the kedhaton (inner core) environment of the palace in the form of regulations, bulletins, official letters and Abdi Dalem training books. The data were collected by identifying the places and samples, reviewing related literature, reviewing various written languages, and doing an interview. Data analysis techniques are describing Abdi Dalem, linguistic analysis of Abdi Dalem's written language, and data interpretation. The results of the research show that the variety of Abdi Dalem's official written language consists of 1) the Bagongan variety of Javanese, 2) Indonesian. The grammatical inaccuracy of Abdi Dalem's variety of written language consists of 1) Bagongan lexicon inaccuracy, 2) New Javanese vocabulary inaccuracy, 3) inaccuracy in the use of the New Javanese Ngoko (N) affix, 4) spelling inaccuracy. With this grammatical analysis, it is hoped that it can improve the quality of Abdi Dalem Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace's variety of written language.

Keywords: *Abdi Dalem, Grammatical analysis, Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace (NHP), Varieties of written language*

1. INTRODUCTION

On the Indonesian island of Java, Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace is a sizable kingdom that is situated in the heart of Yogyakarta City, Yogyakarta Special Region Province (DIY), (Dinas Kebudayaan Kota Yogyakarta, 2022; Nugroho, 2019; Wijayanti & Damanik, 2019). Historically, the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace originates from its ancestors, namely the Islamic Mataram Kingdom, which was split into two as a result of the *Babad Palihan Negari* [Giyanti Agreement] dated 13 February 1755 which was signed by the Dutch Company under the signature of Governor Nicholas Hartigh on behalf of Governor General Jacob Mossel, namely Kasunanan Surakarta Hadiningrat and Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Sultanate (Carey, 1986; Jatiningrat et al., 2022; Jayadipura & Herlani, 2022; Karaton Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat, 2022; Pemerintah Kota Yogyakarta, 2022; Suwito, 2019).

DIY is a province in Indonesia whose residents use Javanese as their mother tongue, including the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace. Javanese is an Austronesian language family that forms a language group in the western part of the Austronesian region. Javanese is the mother tongue of Javanese people, especially those living in Central Java Province, Yogyakarta Special Region, East Java, several islands around the Javanese transmigration area (Indonesia), as well as a group of Javanese people in New Caledonia and Suriname. Currently, there are more than 60 million Javanese speakers (Peojosoedarmo et al., 2013; Poedjosoedarmo & Wedhawati, 1981; Poedjosoedarmo, 1968; Villerius, 2018; Widiyanto and Noerwidi, 2023).

According to its development, the Javanese language currently developing has entered the era of the New Javanese language, namely the Javanese language which is known to pay attention to the speech level of the language or what is called *unda usuk* (speech level). Language speech levels or *unda usuk* (speech levels) are language variations whose differences between one another are determined by differences in the polite attitude of the speaker towards the speaker. The speech level is a code system for conveying a sense of politeness in which there are certain vocabulary elements, certain rules of syntax, phonology and morphology, while the vocabulary is an inventory of words that have the same polite meaning. Broadly speaking, there are three types of speech levels in Javanese, namely *ngoko* (Ng) [low politeness speech level], *madya* (Md) [middle politeness speech level], and *krama* (Kr) [high politeness speech level] which is marked by vocabulary at each level of speech. Intermediate vocabulary *madya* (M) is very limited in number. *Ngoko* (N) vocabulary is said to be low if it has a partner with *krama* (K) vocabulary, but if *ngoko* (N) vocabulary does not have a partner with *krama* (K) vocabulary then the *ngoko* (N) vocabulary also acts as a *krama* (K) vocabulary (Brakel, 1969; Ekowardono et al., 1993; Goebel, 2008; Kurniasih, 2006; Poedjosoedarmo, 2006; Poedjosoedarmo et al., 2013; Poedjosoedarmo, 1968; Sukarno, 2018; Tamtomo, 2019).

The *Abdi Dalem* of the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace have a very important role and contribution in the palace as servants who serve and maintain the daily continuity of the government of the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace as well as being *Abdi Budaya* 'Cultural Servants'. As one of the important *saka gurus*, *Abdi Dalem* is also obliged to use the official language of the palace, namely the Bagongan variety of Javanese, when he is in the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace environment, including in his variety of written language, but in reality, in *Abdi Dalem*'s use of this variety of written language, there are still grammatical errors. Therefore, it is very important to carry out research regarding the analysis of *Abdi Dalem*'s written language

varieties to find out existing grammatical errors as corrections so that future written varieties will be better.

There have been abundant researches on language variation namely the writings of Baugh (1999), Boucherit (2000), Foulkes et al. (2005), Hazen (2002), Li et al. (2023), Su and Lu (2023), while this research will focus on discussing the variety of written languages used by *Abdi Dalem* in the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace environment, Indonesia. There are also articles that discuss the official language of the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace, namely the Javanese of Bagongan variety, for example writing Errington (1982), Hidayani & Macaryus (2019), S. Poedjosoedarmo & Leginem (2014), Sulistyowati (2008). However, these writings only discuss the official language of the palace (the Bagongan variety of Javanese) and do not discuss the more specific scope, namely the various written languages used by the *Abdi Dalem* at the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace. Research on the variety of written language in general has been carried out by Apel & Werfel (2014), Spencer et al. (2012), Breland et al. (2022), Pimpuang & Yuttapongtada (2023), Walker (2016), Rodd et al. (2015), while this research will analyze the variety of special written language used by *Abdi Dalem* Karaton Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat. The research that has been carried out above concerns language variation in general, official language of the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace namely the Javanese of Bagongan variety, and variety of written language in general. Meanwhile, this research focuses more on grammatical analysis to improve the quality of *Abdi Dalem's* written language variety of Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace, Indonesia.

Precisely, the present study is guided by the following research questions:

1. What types of written language used by Abdi Dalem of Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace
2. What are the grammatical analysis in *Abdi Dalem's* written style, especially in the *kedhaton* (inner core) environment of the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace as the center or core of government?

It is hoped that this research can be used as an appropriate writing guidance of language variety used by *Abdi Dalem* of Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat palace which suits grammatical rules.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Bagongan Variation of Java Language as the Official Language of the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace

Yogyakarta Special Region (DIY) as one of the provinces in Indonesia where the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace is located is the center for the use of standard Javanese. Apart from that, as a large kingdom on the island of Java, the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace has a distinctive and unique official palace language, namely the Bagongan variety of Javanese. This official language must be used by all residents of the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace when in the palace, both spoken and written, except for the King who has the right to use New Javanese at the *ngoko* level [low politeness level]. The Bagongan variation of the Javanese language is formed by combining one or more of the 11 Bagongan lexicons with the New Javanese language at the *krama* (Kr) speech level which is characterized by *krama* (K) vocabulary and the *ngoko* (N) affix (does not use the *krama* (K) affix *-ipun/ -nipun* but using the ending *-e/ -ne*) (Baugh, 1999; Boucherit, 2000; Errington, 1982; Foulkes et al., 2005; Hazen, 2002; Jayadipura & Herlani, 2022; Paguyuban Pralenan Ngesthitomo Ngayogyakarta, 1981; Poedjosoedarmo & Leginem, 2014; Senobroto, 2000).

2.2 *Abdi Dalem* as One of the Teachers of Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace

Javanese culture with its center being the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace has 4 *saka gurus*. *Saka guru* comes from Javanese which means the large pillars supporting a Javanese Joglo house are usually four in number (Poerwadarminta & Poedjasoedira, 1939; Tim Balai Bahasa Yogyakarta, 2011). So the *saka guru* of the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace is a pillar or pillar in the wheel of government of the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace, including: 1) *Saka guru I Ngarsa Dalem* [King, Empress and their Sons]; 2) *Saka guru II Sentana Dalem* [King's family including brothers, sisters, uncles, and so on]; 3) *Saka guru III Wayah lan Pangeran Sentana* [King's relatives including grandchildren and Prince Sentana]; 4) *Saka guru IV Abdi Dalem* [Aides to the King including the people] four (KHP Widyabudaya, 1994). All of these *saka gurus* are the main pillars supporting the government of the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace, one of which is *Abdi Dalem* who has a very important position in the palace government.

One of the important *saka guru* in the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace is *Abdi Dalem* Kraton. *Abdi Dalem* is a compound word in Javanese that is formed from the word *abdi* 'helper'; and *dalem* 'in' '1) in; in the; in time; every; 2) house; 3) the name of a person who is still a descendant of the King; 4) yours, his'. *Abdi Dalem* is a 'prijaji or person who has the position of assistant to the King' (Poerwadarminta & Poedjasoedira, 1939; Tim Balai Bahasa Yogyakarta, 2011). So the Palace *Abdi Dalem* is a *priyayi* or person who has the position of assistant to the King of Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace whose duties are 1) operational implementer in every organization formed by the King/Sultan in the area of Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace and its surroundings so that the wheels of the Karaton government continue to run; 2) *Abdi Dalem* as *Abdi Budaya* 'Cultural Servants'. Based on gender, there are two types of *Abdi Dalem* of the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace, namely 1) *Abdi Dalem Kakung* [male *Abdi Dalem* 'servant'] and 2) *Abdi Dalem Putri* [female *Abdi Dalem* 'servant'] (Yuliati, 2023).

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Types of Research

This research is descriptive qualitative research, namely scientific research which aims to understand a phenomenon in natural social contact by prioritizing the process of in-depth communication interaction between the researcher and the phenomenon being studied, namely what types of written language are used as well as grammatical analysis in the written language by *Abdi Dalem* in the *kedhaton* (inner core) area of Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace (Ahimsa-putra, 2009; Arikunto, 2010; Clavel-Arrotia and Pennock-Speck, 2023; Creswell, 2013; Dizon, 2023; Hersh et al., 2022; Lazaraton, 2003).

3.2 Data and Sources of Data

The data of the present study is documents written by *Abdi Dalem* Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace. The data were taken from regulations, bulletins, official letters, as well as *Abdi Dalem* training books in the *kedhaton* or core environment of Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace. For the effectiveness of the research, samples were taken of several *Abdi Dalem* regulations, bulletins, official letters and training books for *Abdi Dalem* in the *kedhaton* or inner core of the palace using purposive sampling techniques (non probability sampling/ non random sampling; purposive sampling) (Arikunto, 2010; Firdaus et al., 2022).

3.3 Data Collection Techniques

Data collection techniques are 1) identification of research places or individuals, namely *Abdi Dalem* at the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace, 2) literature study, 3) direct observation in the field, 4) data collection using various written languages, 5) collection of audio or visual data using recording techniques, 6) deep interview with interview techniques (Arikunto, 2010; Creswell, 2013; Hoegaerts, 2023; Jong and Jung, 2023; Khan and MacEachen, 2022; Thije and Beermann, 2015).

3.4 Data Analysis Techniques

This research uses Spradley analysis technique model, namely qualitative data analysis which includes domain analysis (the process of obtaining a general picture of *Abdi Dalem's* written language variety data); taxonomic analysis (all samples of *Abdi Dalem's* written data were studied to determine their internal grammatical structure so that the elements that make up the variety of *Abdi Dalem's* written language can be identified); componential analysis (examining or dissecting the elements that make up *Abdi Dalem's* written language variety to find out all the elements that make it up specifically from the research data sample; cultural analysis (the process of finding relationships between *Abdi Dalem's* written language variety data to draw conclusions) (Lee et al., 2011). The procedures to analyze the data are 1) describing *Abdi Dalem*, 2) reading and coding the data, 3) analyzing the linguistic variety of *Abdi Dalem's* written language, 4) interpreting or meaning the data, 5) drawing conclusions.

4. RESULTS

This section answers the research problems raised namely 1) the types of written Language Used by *Abdi Dalem* in the *Kedhaton* (Inner Core) Environment of the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace and 2) the grammatical analysis in *Abdi Dalem's* written style, especially in the *kedhaton* (inner core) environment of the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace as the center or core of government.

4.1 The Types of Written Language Used by *Abdi Dalem* in the *Kedhaton* (Inner Core) Environment of the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace

As aforementioned explanation, *Abdi Dalem* is the Sultan's Assistant as one of the *saka gurus* of the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace whose task is to assist with daily operational activities so that the palace government can continue to run and act as a *Abdi Budaya* 'Cultural Servants'. All daily operational activities of the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace government cannot be separated from the role and assistance of the *Abdi Dalem*. Therefore, it is very important to examine the variety of *Abdi Dalem Kraton* language, including its written language, to find out what kinds of written language the *Abdi Dalem* use in the *kedhaton* (inner core) of the palace and how the grammatical inaccuracies are so that it can be used as a correction so that the written variety in the future will be better.

The written language of *Abdi Dalem* Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace is official, closed, for inner circles, and not published outside the palace. Most of *Abdi Dalem's* official written language in the *kedhaton* (inner core) of the palace uses the official language of the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace, namely the Bagongan variety of Javanese. However, in practice, this variety of written language using the Bagongan variety of Javanese is sometimes replaced with other languages such as Indonesian for certain purposes.

4.1.1 Javanese of Bagongan Variety as an Official Writing Variety of *Abdi Dalem* in the *Kedhaton* Environment (Inner Core) of the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace

The official language of the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace, namely the Bagongan variation of Javanese language, is formed by combining one or more of the 11 Bagongan lexicons with the New Javanese language, the *krama* (Kr) speech level (*krama* vocabulary) and the *ngoko* (N) affix (does not use the *krama* (K) affix). *-ipun/ -nipun* but using the ending *-e/ -ne*). The eleven Bagongan lexicons are as follows.

Table: 1 Eleven Official Language Lexicon of Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace: Bagongan Variety Javanese Language

No	Eleven Javanese Lexicons of the Bagongan Variety	Meaning
1	<i>manira/ menira</i>	i/ me
2	<i>pakanira/ pekenira</i>	you/ you/ you
3	<i>henggeh/ enggeh</i>	Yes
4	<i>boya/ mboya</i>	No
5	<i>puniki</i>	This
6	<i>puniku/ punika</i>	That
7	<i>punapi</i>	What
8	<i>wenten</i>	There is
9	<i>besaos</i>	just
10	<i>seyos</i>	different
11	<i>nedha</i>	ask/ let/ please/ come on

From the research conducted, most of the *Abdi Dalem's* official written language in the *kedhaton* (inner core) of the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace uses the official language of the palace, namely the Bagongan variation of Javanese, namely 1) *Abdi Dalem's pranatan* or regulations, 2) palace bulletins, 3) administrative letters palace (most). The following is a form of data on the official written language of the *Abdi Dalem* in the *kedhaton* (core) palace which uses the official language of the palace, namely the Javanese of Bagongan variety.

4.1.1.1 *Pranatan* or Regulations

Pranatan Abdi Dalem are palace regulations for *Abdi Dalem*, which can be in the form of dress regulations, promotion regulations, regulations for attending palace events, and others. The following is an example of an *Abdi Dalem* regulation in the form of *Pisowanan Ngabekten Kakung* (Regulation on the Attendance of Male *Abdi Dalem* Service).

(RT1) *Abdi Dalem's pranatan* or regulations

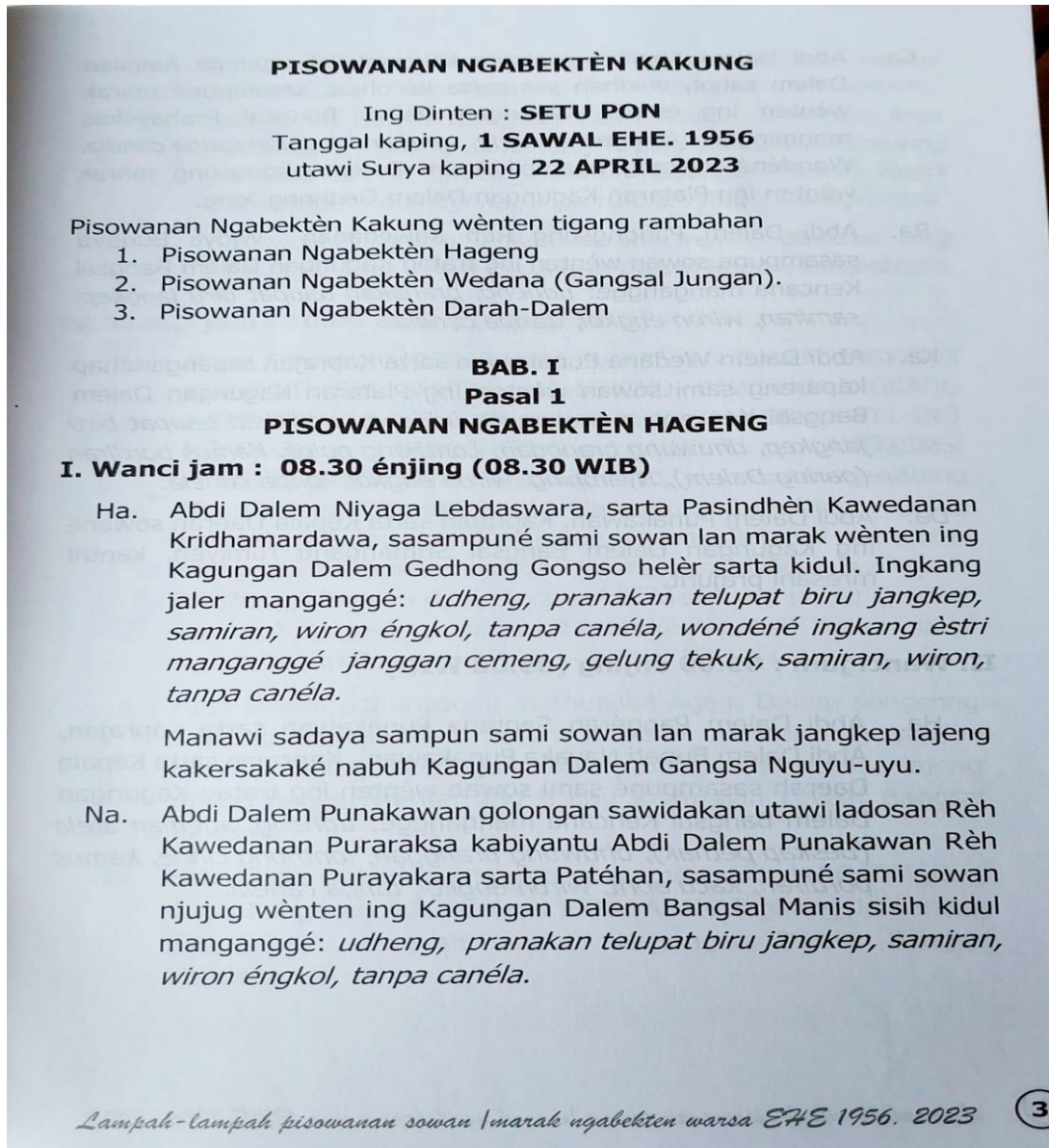


Figure 1. Various Formal Writings of *Pranatan* or *Abdi Dalem* Regulations of the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace (Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace, 2023)

“THE PRESENCE OF MALE SERVICE

On the day: SATURDAY PON

1st SYAWAL EHE 1956

Or Solar Gregorian Calendar 22 APRIL 2023

The presence of male devotion has three parts

1. Hageng's devotional presence
2. The presence of Vedana devotion (Five *Jungan*)
3. The presence of *Darah-Dalem* devotion

HAGENG SERVICE ATTENDANCE

I. Hours: 08.30 am (08.30 WIB)

Ha. *Abdi Dalem Niyaga Lebdaswara* 'Gamelan player and male singer' and *Pesinden* 'Female singer' *Kawedanan Kridhamardawa*, after being present at *Kagungan Dalem Gedhong Gongso* in the North and South. The men wear: *udheng*, complete blue *pranakan telupat*, *samiran*, *wiron éngkol*, barefoot, while the women wear: black *janggan kebaya* (collared neck), buckled coil, *samiran*, *wiron*, barefoot.

If everyone is fully present, they are then asked to play the *Kagungan Dalem Gangsa Nguyu-uyu*.

Na. *Abdi Dalem Punakawan* of the *sawidakan* group (numbering around 60 people) or servants of the *Kawedanan Puraraksa* group, assisted by *Abdi Dalem Punakawan* of the *Kawedanan Purayakara* group and *Patéhan* (drink makers), after attending they went straight to *Kagungan Dalem Bangsal Manis* on the South side using: *udheng*, complete blue *telupat pranakan*, *samiran*, *wiron éngkol*, barefoot.”

(Karaton Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat, 2023)

4.1.1.2 Palace bulletin

In the *kedhaton* or core of the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace there is also a bulletin that uses the official language of the palace, namely the Bagongan variety of Javanese, namely the *Sesuluh* bulletin which is published once a month.

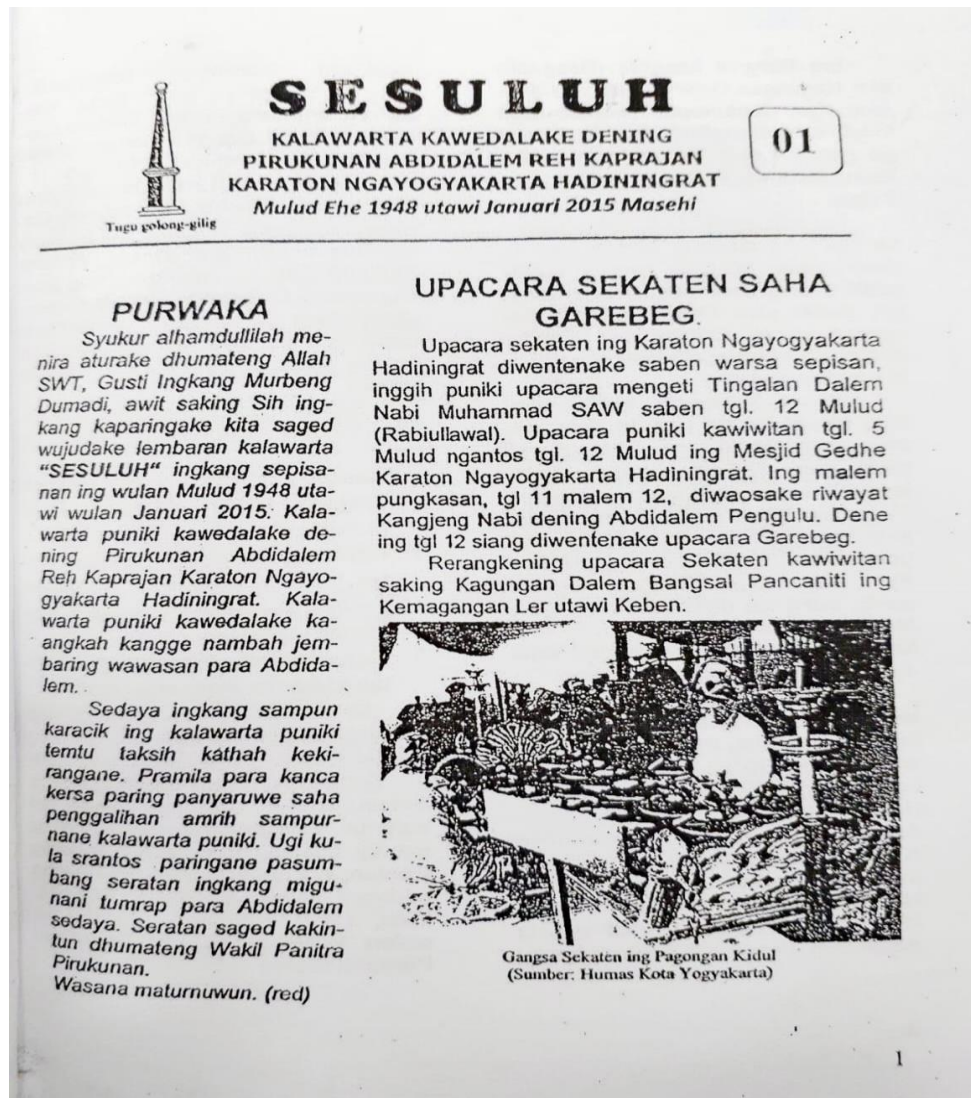


Figure 2. *Abdi Dalem's* Official Writing Variety: Full Bulletin January 2015 Edition (Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace, 2015)

“INTRODUCTION

Thank God, I give thanks to Allah SWT, God the Almighty Creator, thanks to the love he has given us, we were able to create the first "*SESULUH*" bulletin in the month of Maulid 1948 or January 2015. This bulletin was published by *Pirukunan Abdidalem Reh Kaprajan 'Kaprajan Group Abdi Dalem Association'* Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace. This bulletin is published with the aim of broadening the insight of the *Abdidalem*.

Everything that has been prepared in this bulletin certainly still has many shortcomings. For this reason, colleagues are welcome to provide input and

writing suggestions that are useful for all *Abdi Dalem*. Feedback can be sent to the Deputy Secretary of the *Pirukunan* 'Association'.

In closing, thank you. (ed)..."

(Pirukunan Abdi Dalem Reh Kaprajan Karaton Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat, 2015)

4.1.1.3 Official palace letter

The largest variety of official writing that uses the official language of the palace, namely the Bagongan variation of Javanese, is an official administrative palace letter. The following is one example, namely *Abdi Dalem's* Graduation Invitation Letter.

(RT3) *Abdi Dalem* Graduation Invitation Letter

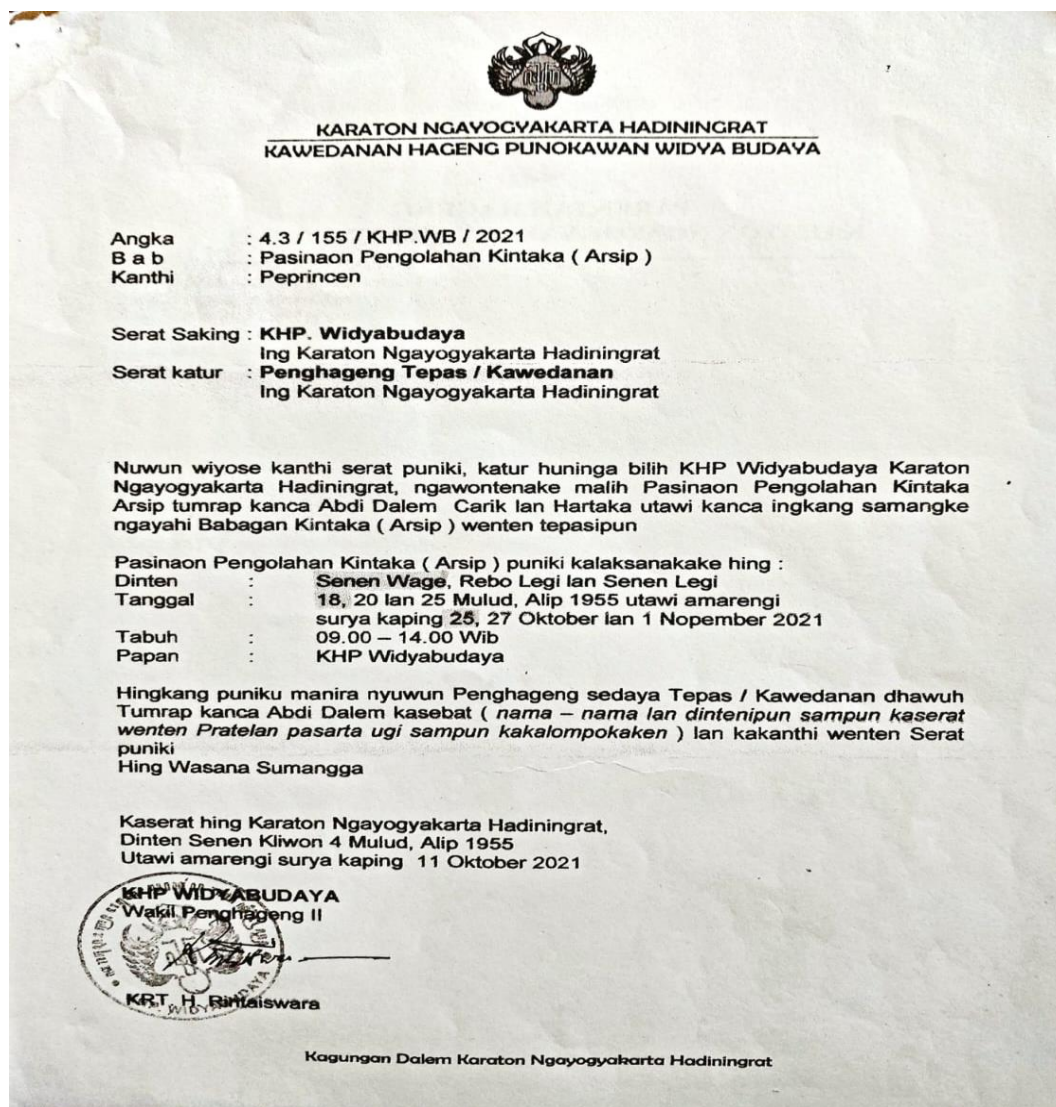


Figure 3. Formal Writing of *Abdi Dalem's* Graduation Invitation Letter (Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace, 2021)

“Please pay attention to this letter, informing us that *KHP Widyabudaya* Karaton Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat is holding another Archives Processing Training for *Abdi Dalem Carik* 'Secretary' and *Hartaka* 'Treasurer' colleagues or colleagues who will later carry out the Archives Section in their office.

This Archives Management Training will be held on:

Days: Wage Monday, Legi Wednesday and Legi Monday

Dates: 18, 20 and 25 Mulud, Alip 1955 or 25, 27 October or the same as 1 November 2021

Time: 09.00-14.00 WIB

Place: KHP Widyakultur

Therefore, I ask the *Penghageng* 'Leader' of all *Tepas/Kawedanan* to order the *Abdi Dalem* colleagues (the names and days have been written on the participants' equipment and have been grouped) and attached to this letter.

In closing it is welcome.”

(Rintaiswara KRT., personal communication, 2021)

4.1.2 Indonesian Language as an Official Writing Variety of *Abdi Dalem* in the Kedhaton Environment (Inner Core) of the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace

From the research conducted, most of *Abdi Dalem's* official written forms in the *kedhaton* (inner core) of the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace use the official language of the palace, namely Javanese of Bagongan variety, but there are several official written varieties that use Indonesian, namely 1) book on *pawiyatan* or *Abdi Dalem* training materials, 2) Translation of *Abdi Dalem's pranatan* or regulations.

4.1.2.1 *Abdi Dalem's pawiyatan* or training material book

New *Abdi Dalem* or those who are promoted are required to take part in *pawiyatan* or education using material books. This *pawiyatan* material book was written in Indonesian taking into account new *Abdi Dalem* readers or readers from outside the palace who often invite *Abdi Dalem* to provide material. If the material book is given in the Bagongan variety of Javanese, new *Abdi Dalem* readers or those outside the palace will have difficulty understanding it, therefore, the *pawiyatan* material book is prepared in Indonesian so that the material is easy to convey and readers can easily understand.

(RT4) *Abdi Dalem's* official or educational material book

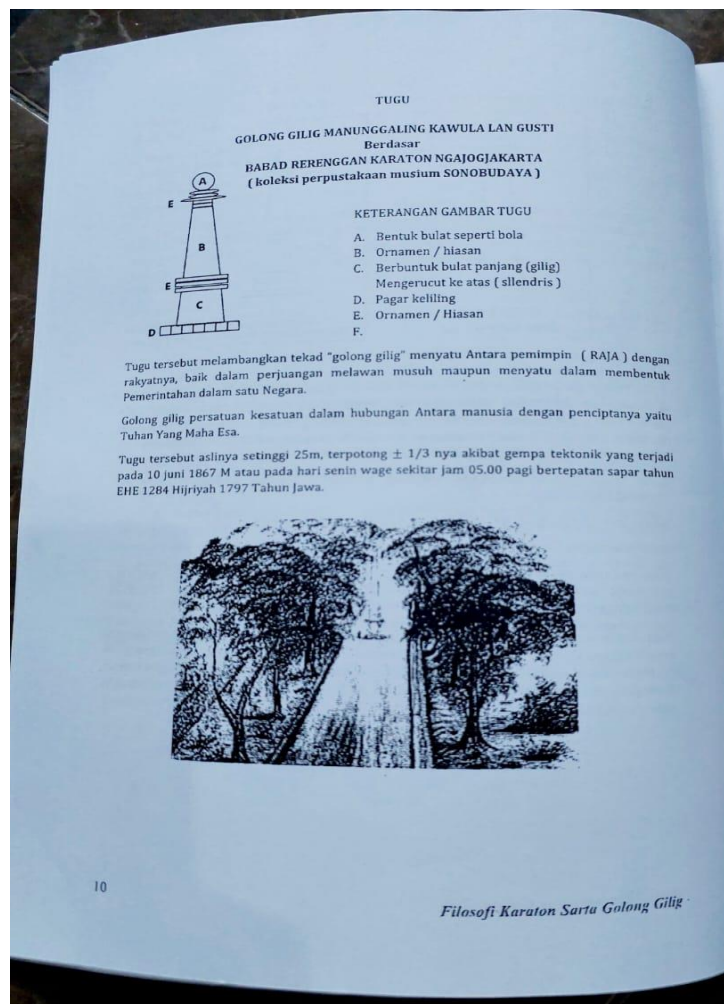


Figure 4. Examples of Various Official Written Languages in Indonesian in the *Pawiyatan* (Education) Material Book of *Abdi Dalem* Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace

“TUGU GOLONG GILIG MANUNGGALING KAWULA LAN GUSTI

Based on

BABAD RERENGGAN KARATON NGAJOGJAKARTA

(SONOBUDAYA museum library collection)

PICTURE DESCRIPTION OF THE MOMENT

A. Round shape like a ball

B. Ornaments/decoration

C. It has an elliptical shape (*gilig*). Conical upwards (cylindrical)

D. Perimeter fence

E. Ornaments/decoration

¹ The monument symbolizes the determination of "*golong gilig*" to unite between the leader (King) and his people, both in the struggle against enemies and united in forming a government in one country.

² *Golong gilig* unity in the relationship between humans and their creator, namely God Almighty.

³ The monument was originally 25m high, cut by $\pm 1/3$ due to a tectonic earthquake that occurred on June 10, 1867 AD or on Monday at around 05.00 am, coinciding with the year EHE 1284 Hijriyah 1797 Javanese Year..."

(Parentah Hageng Karaton Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat, 2022)

4.1.2.2 Translation of *Abdi Dalem's pranatan* or regulations

There are also regulations for the *Abdi Dalem* of the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace which consist of the official language of the palace, namely the Bagongan variation of Javanese, accompanied by translation into Indonesian. This is usually a special *Abdi Dalem* regulation with the target readership being *Abdi Dalem* or residents in the palace as well as readers from outside invited guests at major palace events who do not necessarily understand the official language of the palace so Indonesian is translated as the national language. The following is an example of *pranatan* or palace regulations at the big wedding event of the Sultan's Princess whose readers consisted of *Abdi Dalem*, all palace residents, as well as invited guests from outside the palace.

(RT5) Translation of *Abdi Dalem's pranatan* or regulations

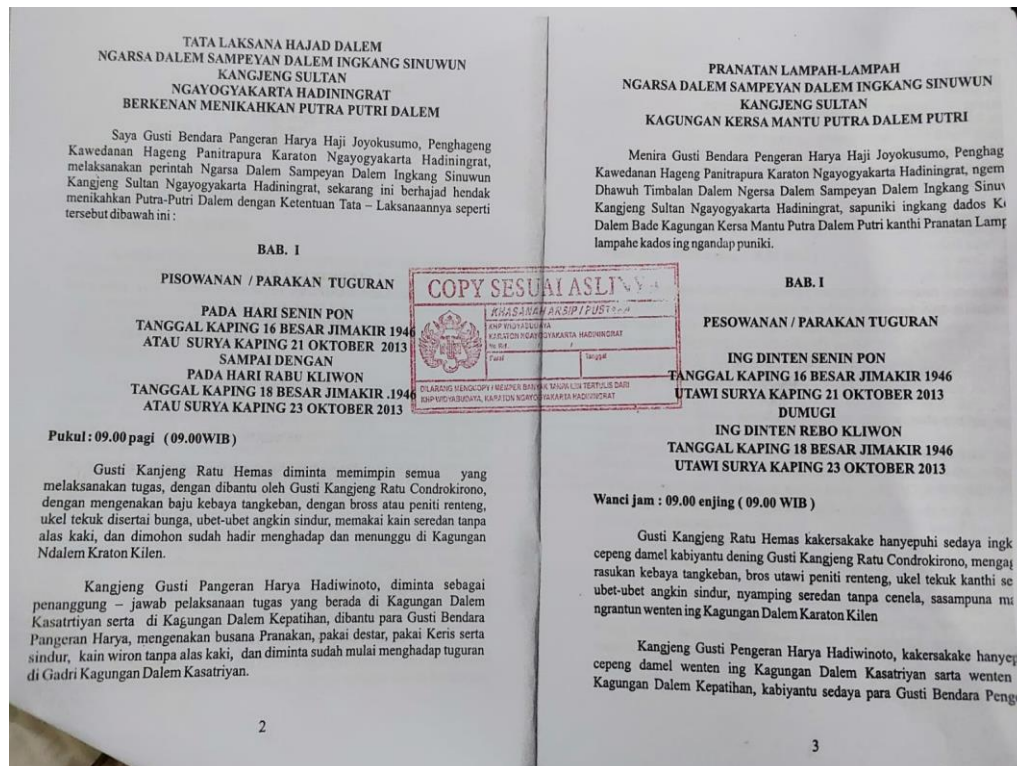


Figure 5. Examples of various types of official written language in Indonesian in the translation of *Tata Laksana Hajad Dalem Mantu Dalem* (Procedure for the Sultan's In-Law Event) (Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace, 2013)

“Management of *Hajad Dalem* [King's Celebration]
Ngarsa Dalem Sampeyan Dalem Inkgang Sinuwun Kangjeng Sultan Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Willing [The King of Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace] to marry *Putra Putri Dalem* [King's Son and Daughter]

‘I am Gusti Bendara Pangeran Harya Haji Joyokusumo, *Penghageng* [Leader] of Kawedanan Hageng Panitrapura [Central Secretariat] of Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace, carrying out the orders of *Ngarsa Dalem Sampeyan Dalem Inkgang Sinuwun Kangjeng Sultan Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat* [The King of Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace], currently intending to marry *Putra-Putri Dalem* [King's Son and Daughter] with the provisions of the procedure as stated below:

Chapter I
Pisowanan/ Parakan Tuguran [Waiting Presence]
On Monday Pon
16 Besar Jimakir 1946
Or 21 Octobre 2013
Up to
On Wednesday Kliwon
18 Besar Jimakir 1946
Or 23 Octobre 2013

Time: 09.00 am (09.00 WIB)

Gusti Kanjeng Ratu Hemas [The Queen] was asked to lead all those who carried out the task, assisted by Gusti Kangjeng Ratu Condrokirono, wearing a *tangkeban kebaya* [closed Javanese clothes], with brass or jointed pins, *ukel tekuk* [curled hair] with flowers, *angkin sindur* [bottom fabric strap], *ubet-ubet* [body cloth], wearing *seredan* cloth [*Abdi Dalem* bottom cloth with border] without a footwear, and are requested to come and wait at *Kagungan Ndalem Kraton Kilen* [King's West Palace].

Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Harya Hadiwinoto, was asked to be responsible for carrying out the duties at *Kagungan Dalem Kasatriyan* [King's Kasatriyan Ward] and at *Kagungan Dalem Kepatihan* [King's Kepatihan], assisted by the Gusti Bendara Pangeran Harya, wearing *Pranakan* clothing [Javanese uniform of palace *Abdi Dalem*], wearing *destar* [headbands], wearing *keris* [Javanese weapons such as small swords] and *sindur* [*Men's Abdi Dalem* belt], *wiron* cloth [folds of *Abdi Dalem's* lower cloth] without shoes, and was asked to start attending the funeral at *Gadri Kagungan Dalem Kasatriyan* [King's Gadri Kasatriyan]. ...”

4.2 Grammatical Analysis of Official Writing Variety of *Abdi Dalem* Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace: Bagongan Variation of Javanese

4.2.1 Grammatical Analysis of Official Writing Variety of *Abdi Dalem* Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace: Bagongan Variation of Javanese

From the research conducted, most of the *Abdi Dalem's* official written language in the *kedhaton* (inner core) of the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace uses the official language of the palace,

namely the Javanese of Bagongan variety, namely 1) *Abdi Dalem's pranatan* or regulations, 2) palace bulletins, 3) administrative letters palace (most). The following is an analysis of the official written language of the *Abdi Dalem* in the *kedhaton* (core) palace which uses the official language of the palace, namely the Javanese of Bagongan variety.

4.2.1.1 *Pranatan* or Regulations

Data (RT1) is an example of *Pranatan Abdi Dalem*, namely palace regulations for *Abdi Dalem*, which can be in the form of dress regulations, promotion regulations, regulations for attending palace events, and others. Data (RT1) is an example of an *Abdi Dalem* regulation in the form of *Pisowanan Ngabekten Kakung* (Regulation on the Attendance of *Male Abdi Dalem*). The following is an analysis of *Abdi Dalem's* writing style using the Javanese of Bagongan variety in the data (RT1).

Pranatan lampah-lampah pisowanan/ parakan Ngabekten 'Regulations on the procedures for attending *Ngabekten*' at the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace on Saturday and Sunday, 1 and 2 Syawal EHE 1956/ 22 and 23 April 2023, using the official language of the palace, namely the Bagongan variety of Javanese. This is indicated by the Bagongan lexicons he uses, namely *wènten* 'there' which is used three times in this example.

Apart from the Bagongan lexicon, other vocabulary is chosen at the *krama* (K) or *krama inggil* (Ki) level, namely *pisowanan* 'arrival, presence', *ngabekten* 'sembah bekti', *Kakang* (Ki) 'men', *ing* 'in', *dinten* 'day', *setu pon* 'Saturday Pon', *tanggal* 'date', *kaping* 'number-', *utawi* 'or', *surya* 'date', *tigang rambahan* 'three times', *hageng* 'big', *wanci* 'time', *jam* 'hour', *enjing* 'morning', *Abdi Dalem* 'pridy servant of the King', *Niyaga Lebdaswara* 'male drummers and singers', *sarta* 'dan', *pasindèn* 'female singer', *sami* 'all', *sowan* 'come, present for *Abdi Dalem* men', *lan* 'and', *marak* 'come, present for *Abdi Dalem* women', *Kagungan Dalem Gedhong Gongso* 'Sultan's Gamelan Storage Building', *heler* 'North', *kidul* 'South', *ingkang* 'yang', *jaler* 'men', *mangangge* 'to use, wear', *udheng* 'headband', *pranakan telupat biru jangkep* 'complete blue *Abdi Dalem* men's uniform', *samiran* 'to wear a *samiir*/neck cloth', *wiron engkol* 'folded fingers zig-zag shaped', *tanpa* 'without', *canéla* 'footwear', *wondene* 'whereas', *estri* 'woman', *janggan* (Ki) 'collared', *cemeng* 'black', *gelung tekuk* 'knot type of bun', *wiron* 'regular fold of the front of the jarik cloth', *manawi* 'if', *sadaya* 'all', *sampun* 'already', *lajeng* 'next', *kakaersaake* (Ki) 'asked', *nabuh* 'to beat', *Kagungan Dalem Gangsa Nguyu-uyu* 'Gamelan Nguyu-uyu belongs to the Sultan', *Abdi Dalem Punakawan* '*Abdi Dalem* from ASN/TNI/Polri', *golongan* 'group', *sawidakan* 'numbering 60', *ladosan* 'serve', *reh* 'group', *Kawedanan Puraraksa* 'Security Section Karaton', *Kawedanan Purayakara* 'Consumer Section of Karaton', *Patehan* 'Supplier of Karaton Drinks', *sasampuné* 'after', *njujug* 'towards', *Kagungan Dalem Bangsal Manis* 'Sultan's Sweet Ward', *sisi* 'side' (Glashoff & Lugano, 2005; Poerwadarminta & Poedjasoedira, 1939; Surada, 2007; Zoetmulder & Robson, 2011).

According to the spelling, there is an inaccuracy in writing the New Javanese (BJB) word *gongso* 'gamelan' which should be written as *gangsa* 'gamelan' (Poerwadarminta & Poedjasoedira, 1939; Tim Balai Bahasa Yogyakarta, 2011).

The rule for affixes in the Bagongan variety of Javanese is to use the suffix *ngoko* (N) (not using the suffix *-ipun/ -nipun* but using the suffix *-e/ -ne*). The affix *ngoko* (N) is seen in the words *sasampuné* 'after', *kakersaaké* 'asked'; as well as other *krama/ngoko* (KN) affixes, namely *pisowanan* 'arrival, presence', *ngabekten* 'worship bekti', *rambahan* 'part', *pasindhèn* 'female singer', *kawedanan* 'body, part of the caraton', *sasampuné* 'after', *Kagungan Dalem* 'Belongs to the

Sultan', *manganggé* 'to use, wear', *prauakan telupat biru jangkep* 'complete blue *Abdi Dalem* men's uniform', *samiran* 'to wear a samir/neck cloth', *wiron engkol* 'zig-zag folds of finger', *wondene* 'while', *janggan* (Ki) 'collared', *kakaersaake* 'asked', *nabuh* 'to play', *golongan* 'group', *sawidakan* 'numbering 60', *ladosan* 'to serve', *kabiyantu* 'to be helped', *Patéhan* 'the section of the caraton in charge making drinks for the Sultan as well as caraton events', *sasampuné* 'after', *njujug* 'go straight to' (Glashoff & Lugano, 2005; Macdonell, 1954; Poerwadarminta & Poedjasoedira, 1939; Surada, 2007b; Zoetmulder & Robson, 2011).

Another characteristic of the Bagongan language is the spelling of the vowels of the language or the beginning of New Javanese words which is added with *ha* which is taken from the sound of the New Javanese character ha, namely *hageng* 'big' which comes from the word *ageng* 'big'; *heler* 'North' which comes from the word *eler* 'North' with the aim of making the language seem more literary or more beautiful (S. Poedjosoedarmo & Leginem, 2014).

4.2.1.2 Palace bulletin

Apart from *Pranatan* or regulations, another form of *Abdi Dalem* writing which uses the official palace language, namely Javanese of Bagongan variety, is the *Abdi Dalem* bulletin. The following is a grammatical analysis of data (RT2) regarding the *Sesuluh* Bulletin January 2015 edition.

The introduction in the data (RT2) above consists of 8 sentences. The first sentence begins with a code mixing outward (CKL) from Arabic (Ar) *syukur alhamdulillah* 'thanks and all praise to Allah SWT' and *Allah SWT* 'Allah, the Most High' as an expression of gratitude to God for the publication of the first edition of the *Sesuluh* bulletin (Munawwir, 2020).

The introductory part of the *Sesuluh* Bulletin above uses the official Karaton language, namely the Bagongan variety of Javanese, which is characterized by the use of the Bagongan lexicon, namely *menira* 'me, I' and *puniki* 'this'. The Javanese lexicon of the Bagongan variation *menira* 'me, I' is a free variation of the lexicon *manira* 'me, I', meaning that both can be used with the same meaning. In the second paragraph there is the use of the first person pronoun in New Javanese (BJB) *kula* 'I, me' which in the Bagongan variety of Javanese language should use the lexicon *manira/menira* 'I, me.'

Apart from that, the vocabulary used is *krama* (K) or *krama inggil* (Ki) level vocabulary, namely *purwaka* 'introduction', *aturake* 'give it', *dhumateng* 'to', *Gusti* 'God', *inggang Murbeng Dumadi* 'The Almighty Creator', *awit* 'blessing', *saking* 'from', *Sih* 'affection', *kapingrangep* 'given', *kita* 'us', *saged* 'can', *wujudake* 'make it happen', *lembaran* 'sheet', *kalawarta* 'bulletin', *inggang* 'the', *sepisanan* 'first', *ing* 'in', *wulan Mulud* 'month of Maulud', *utawi* 'or', *Januari* 'January', *kawedalake*, 'published', *dening* 'by', *pirukunan* 'gathering', *kaangkah* 'with the aim of', *kangge* 'for', *nambah* 'increase', *jembaring* 'breadth', *wawasan* 'insight', *para* 'the people', *sedaya* 'all', *sampun* 'already', *karacik* 'arranged', *temtu* 'certain', *taksih* 'still', *kathah* 'many', *kekirangane* 'lack of things', *pramila* 'therefore', *kanca* 'colleague', *kersa* (Ki) 'please', *paring panyaruwe* 'give input', *saha* 'also', *penggalihan* 'suggestion', *amrih* 'for the sake of', *sampurnane* 'perfectly', *ugi* 'and', *srantos* 'to wait', *paringane* 'to give', *pasumbang* 'donation', *seratan* 'writing/input', *migunani* 'useful', *tumrap* 'to share', *saged* 'able/to get', *kakintun* 'to send', *Wakil Panitra* 'deputy secretary', *wasana* 'closing', *matur nuwun* 'thank you' (Glashoff & Lugano, 2005; Macdonell, 1954; Munawwir, 2020; Munawwir & Fairuz, 2007; Poerwadarminta & Poedjasoedira, 1939; Zoetmulder & Robson, 2011).

The affixes in the Javanese Bagongan variety use the suffix *ngoko* (N) (not using the suffix *-ipun/-nipun* but using the suffix *-e/-ne*). The *ngoko* (N) affix can be seen in the words *aturake* 'give it', *kapingake* 'give', *wujudake* 'make it happen', *kawedalake* 'rising', *kekirangane* 'lack of it', *sampurnane* 'perfect', *paringane* 'giving'; as well as other *krama/ngoko* (KN) affixes, namely *dhumateng* 'to', *murbeng dumadi* 'great creator', *kapingake* 'to give', *lembaran* 'sheet', *sepisanan* 'first', *kawedalake* 'published', *pirukunan* 'gathering', *kaprajan* 'kaprajan', *kaangkah* 'with the aim', *nambah* 'to add', *jembaring* 'breadth', *karacik* 'arranged', *kekirangane* 'lack of it', *pramila* 'therefore', *panyaruwe* 'input', *penggalihan* 'suggestion', *srantos* 'to wait', *pasumbang* 'donation', *seratan* 'writing/input', *migunani* 'useful', *kakintun* 'sent', *panitra* 'secretary' (Glashoff & Lugano, 2005; Macdonell, 1954; Poerwadarminta & Poedjasoedira, 1939; Surada, 2007b; Zoetmulder & Robson, 2011).

4.2.1.3 Official palace letter

Apart from *Pranatan* or regulations and *Abdi Dalem* bulletins, the most common form of *Abdi Dalem* writing which uses the official language of the palace, namely Javanese of Bagongan variety, is *Abdi Dalem's* official letter. The following is a grammatical analysis of data (RT3) regarding the official letter of Graduation Invitation for *Abdi Dalem* Karaton Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat.

Abdi Dalem's official graduation invitation letter in the example (RT3) above also uses the Bagongan variation of Javanese. This official letter usually consists of the letter number, letter chapter, address of the letter's destination, opening greeting, introduction of the sender's identity, body of the letter, conclusion of the letter, closing greeting.

The Javanese Bagongan variation in this official letter can be seen in the Bagongan lexicon markers, namely *menira* 'I, me' *puniki* 'this,' *puniku* 'that', *wenten* 'there.' There is Bagongan vocabulary written in New Javanese (BJB), namely *ngawontenake* 'hold' which should be *ngawentenance* 'hold.'

Outside of this Bagongan vocabulary, the vocabulary *krama* (K) or *krama inggil* (Ki) is used, for example in the words *nuwun wiyose* (Ki) 'please pay attention', *kanthi serat* 'together with a letter', *katur huninga* 'to inform', *bilih* 'that', *KHP Widyakultur* 'Cultural Sciences Section of the Palace', *malih* 'again', *pasinaon* 'learning', *pengolahan* 'processing', *Abdi Dalem* 'pridy assistant to the Sultan', *kintaka* 'archive', *tumrap* 'against', *kanca* 'colleague', *carik* 'secretary', *lan* 'and', *hartaka* 'treasurer', *utawi* 'or', *ingkang* 'which', *samangke* 'later', *ngayahi* 'to carry out duties', *babagan* 'about', *tepasipun* 'his office', *kalaksanaake* 'to carry out', *hing* 'in', *dinten* 'day', *tanggal* 'date', *amarengi* 'at the same time', *surya kaping* 'date, sun, face', *tabuh* 'time, hour', *papan* 'place', *hingakang* 'yang', *nyuwun* 'ask' *penghageng* 'leader', *sedaya* 'entirely', *tepas* 'office', *dhawuh* 'order', *tumrap* 'towards', *kasebat* 'above', *nama* 'name', *sampun kaserat* 'already written', *pratelan* 'attachment', *pasarta* 'participant', *ugi* 'also', *sampun kakalompokaken* 'already grouped', *kakanthi* 'attached, has been attached', *serat* 'letter', *wasana* 'cover', *sumangga* 'are welcome' (Glashoff & Lugano, 2005; Poerwadarminta & Poedjasoedira, 1939; Surada, 2007; Zoetmulder & Robson, 2011).

In this letter there are words with the suffix *krama* (K), namely *tepasipun* 'office', *dintenipun* 'day', *kakalompokaken* 'grouped' which according to the rules of the Javanese Bagongan variation should use the suffix *ngoko* (N), namely *teparse* 'office', *dintene* 'day', *kakalompokake* 'grouped' (Poerwadarminta & Poedjasoedira, 1939).

4.2.2 Grammatical Analysis of Official Writing Variety of *Abdi Dalem* in the Kedhaton Environment (Inner Core) of the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace: Indonesian

From the research conducted, most of *Abdi Dalem's* official written forms in the *kedhaton* (inner core) of the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace use the official language of the palace, namely Javanese of Bagongan variety, but there are several official written varieties that use Indonesian, namely 1) book on *pawiyatan* or *Abdi Dalem* training materials, 2) Translation of *Abdi Dalem's pranatan* or regulations. The following is a grammatical analysis of *Abdi Dalem* Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace's written variety which uses the national language, namely Indonesian.

4.2.2.1 *Abdi Dalem's pawiyatan* or training material book

Data (RT4) is an example of *Abdi Dalem's* variety of written language which uses the national language, namely Indonesian, for example *Abdi Dalem's pawiyatan* or educational material books. *Abdi Dalem's* variety of written language uses the national language, namely Indonesian, because it is aimed at new *Abdi Dalem* readers or the general public who ask for information about palace culture who may not yet understand the palace language, namely Javanese of the Bagongan variety. If *Abdi Dalem's pawiyatan* or educational material book uses the Javanese of Bagongan variety, it is feared that new *Abdi Dalem* readers or the general reading public will not understand, therefore, the *pawiyatan* or educational material book is written in Indonesian. The following is an analysis of *Abdi Dalem's* writing style which uses Indonesian language styles in the data (RT4).

In Indonesian there are no vocabulary levels like in New Javanese (BJB) so the vocabulary used is ordinary vocabulary according to the material presented, namely Tugu Karaton Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat. Here there is code mixing (CKD) from Javanese, for example in the title *Golong Gilig Manunggaling Kawula lan Gusti* which means that this round and elongated monument is a symbol of the union of *kawula* 'people' and *gusti* 'leader/king'. Vocabulary that cannot be translated into Indonesian is still used in Javanese in the form of code mixing (CKD) and should be written in italics.

Here there is vocabulary that does not match the Enhanced Indonesian Spelling (EYD), namely a *musium* which should be a *museum*; writing error in the word *Berbuntut* which should be *berbentuk*; a typo in the word *Antara* which should use lowercase letters *antara*.

In Indonesian there are also no levels of affixes like in New Javanese (BJB) so the affixes used are ordinary Indonesian affixes, for example in the word *berdasar* 'based on', *perpustakaan* 'a place to store libraries', *keterangan* 'which makes something become clear/bright', *hiasan* 'object to decorate something', *berbentuk* 'having a shape', *mengerucut* 'forming a cone', *tersebut* 'the mentioned', *melambangkan* 'is a symbol of', *menyatu* 'to become one', *pemimpin* 'the person who leads', *perjuangan* 'result of struggle', *melawan* 'carry out an act of resistance', *membentuk* 'make into a certain form', *pemerintahan* 'a form of leadership management', *persatuan kesatuan* 'form into one', relationship 'form of connection', *penciptanya* 'the person who creates', *setinggi* 'a certain height', *terpotong* 'accidentally cut', *terjadi* 'accidentally became', *bertepatan* 'in accordance with/the same as' (Depdiknas RI, 2015).

4.2.2.2 Translation of *Abdi Dalem's pranatan* or regulations

Apart from books on *Abdi Dalem's pawiyatan* or educational materials, *Abdi Dalem's* various writings which use Indonesian are the *Abdi Dalem* regulations of the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat

Palace which contain the official language of the palace, namely the Javanese of Bagongan variety, accompanied by a translation into Indonesian. This is usually a special Abdi Dalem regulation with the target readership being Abdi Dalem or residents in the palace as well as readers from outside invited guests at major palace events who do not necessarily understand the official language of the palace so Indonesian is translated as the national language. The following is a grammatical analysis of data (RT5) regarding palace institutions or regulations at the big wedding event of the Sultan's Princess which used the official language of the palace, namely Javanese of Bagongan variety, accompanied by translation into Indonesian as the national language.

4.2.2.2.1 Indonesian Language

In Indonesian there are no levels of vocabulary like in Javanese, so the vocabulary used is ordinary vocabulary according to the material to be presented, namely regarding the *Tata Laksana Hajad Dalem Mantu Dalem* or Procedures for the wedding ceremony of the Sultan's daughter GKR Hayu and KPH Notonegoro (data RT6). Vocabulary that cannot be translated into Indonesian remains in Javanese.

In the data (RT6), because there are many terms that cannot be translated into Indonesian, several caraton language terms are inserted directly in the form of code mixing (CKD) and should be written in italics, namely *Hajad Dalem* 'Hajadan Sultan', *Putra Putri Dalem* 'Son and Daughter of the Sultan', *Penghageng* 'Leader', Kawedanan Hageng *Panitrapura* 'Section of the Central Secretariat of the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace', *Pisowanan/Parakan Tuguran* 'Presence of Duties', *Tanggal Kaping 16 Besar Jimakir 1946* 'Great 16th of Jimakir 1946, Javanese Year', *Surya Kaping 21 October 2013* 'Date 21 October 2013 AD', *Tanggal Kaping 18 Besar Jimakir 1946* '18 Date of Jimakir 1946 Javanese Year', *Surya Kaping 23 October 2013* '23 October 2013 AD', *kebaya tangkeban* 'closed kebaya', *Ubet-Ubet Angkin Sindur* 'body cloth with sindur straps', *kain seredan* 'lower batik cloth with sered/edges', *Kagungan Ndalem Kraton Kilen* 'Western Palace of the Sultan' (Glashoff & Lugano, 2005; Munawwir, 2020; Poerwadarminta & Poedjasoedira, 1939; Surada, 2007b; Zoetmulder & Robson, 2011).

In Indonesian there are also no levels of affixes like in Javanese, so the affixes used are ordinary affixes in Indonesian, for example in the words *berkenan* 'have a wish', *menikahkan* 'carry out a wedding for', *melaksanakan* 'do', *berhajad* 'have a hajad', *ketentuan* 'forms of rules', *tersebut* 'previously mentioned', *diminta* 'asked', *memimpin* 'carried out leadership', *dibantu* 'done with help', *mengenakan* 'wear', *memakai* 'use', *dimohon* 'asked', *menghadap* 'to face/come', *menunggu* 'to do work waiting' (Depdiknas RI, 2015).

4.2.2.2.2 Javanese of Bagongan variety language

The *Tata Laksana Hajad Dalem Mantu Dalem* or Procedures for the wedding ceremony of the Sultan's daughter GKR Hayu and KPH Notonegoro above (RT6) are also delivered in the official language of the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace, namely the Bagongan variety of Javanese. The Javanese Bagongan variation in this official letter can be seen in the Bagongan lexicon markers, namely *menira* 'I am', *puniki* 'this', *wenten* 'there is.'

Outside the Bagongan lexicon, the vocabulary *krama* (K) or *krama inggil* (Ki) is used, namely *pranatan* 'rules', *lampah-lampah* 'management', *kagungan* 'have', *kersa* (Ki) 'desire', *mantu* 'son-in-law', *putra* 'son', *putri* 'daughter', *Penghageng* 'leader', *Kawedanan Hageng Panitrapura* 'Section of the Central Secretariat of the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace', *ngemban* 'to carry out', *dhawuh* 'command', *ingkang* 'which', *dados* 'to be', *Kersa Dalem* (Ki) 'Sultan's wish', *bade* 'will', *kanthi* 'with',

ngandhap 'under', *BAB* 'chapter, part', *pesowanan* 'presence for male *Abdi Dalem*', *parakan* 'presence for female *Abdi Dalem*', *tuguran* 'waiting', *ing* 'in', *dinten Senin Pon* 'Monday Pon', *tanggal* 'date', *kaping* 'number-', *utawi* 'or', *surya* 'sun, date', *dumugi* 'until', *wanci* 'time', *jam* 'clock', *enjing* 'morning', *kakersaake* 'asked', *hanyepuhi* 'to lead', *sedaya* 'all', *cepeng damel* 'to carry out tasks', *kabiyantu* 'assisted', *dening* 'by', *mengagem* 'to wear', *rasukan* 'clothing', *kebaya tangkeban* 'kebaya tangkeban', *bross* 'bros', *peniti renteng* 'peniti pin', *ukel tekuk* 'knotted hair coil', *sekar* 'flower', *ubet-ubet angkin sindur* 'ubet-ubet on the body with a sindur string', *nyamping seredan* 'jarik cloth', *tanpa cenela* 'barefoot', *sasampuna* 'after', *marak* 'present for female *Abdi Dalem*', *lan* 'dan', *ngrantun* 'waiting', *Kagungan Ndalem Kraton Kilen* 'Western Palace belongs to the Sultan' (Glashoff & Lugano, 2005; Poerwadarminta & Poedjasoedira, 1939; Surada, 2007b; Zoetmulder & Robson, 2011).

For affixes, the suffix *ngoko* (N) is used (does not use the affix *krama* (K) *-ipun/ -nipun* but uses the suffix *-e/ -ne*) namely *lampah-lampahe* 'the procedure', *kakersaake* 'requested'; as well as other *krama/ngoko* (KN) affixes, namely *pranatan* 'rules', *kagungan* 'to have', *Penghageng* 'leader', *kawedanan* 'part of the palace', *ngemban* 'to carry', *ngandhap* 'under', *pesowanan* 'presence for male *Abdi Dalem*', *parakan* 'presence for female *Abdi Dalem*', *tuguran* 'waiting', *dumugi* 'arrive', *kakersaake* 'asked', *hanyepuhi* 'lead', *kabiyantu* 'assisted', *mengagem* 'wear', *rasukan* 'clothes', *kebaya tangkeban* 'kebaya tangkeban', *nyamping seredan* 'a cloth with a certain colored tip', *sasampuna* 'after', *ngrantun* 'to wait' (Poerwadarminta & Poedjasoedira, 1939; Tim Balai Bahasa Yogyakarta, 2011).

From the grammatical analysis above, it can be concluded that there are several grammatical inaccuracies as follows.

Table: 2 Inaccuracy in the official writing style of *Abdi Dalem* Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace

No	Inaccuracy in the Use of Official Writing Types of <i>Abdi Dalem</i> Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace	Improper Form	Proper Form
<i>Bagongan Variation of Javanese Language</i>			
1	Inaccuracy in using the Bagongan variety of Javanese lexicon The use of the New Javanese language (BJB) which should use the Bagongan variety of Javanese lexicon	<i>kula</i> 'I, me' <i>wonten</i> 'there is' <i>ngawontenake</i> 'to convene'	<i>Manira/ menira</i> 'I, me' <i>wenten</i> 'there is' <i>ngawentenake</i> 'to convene'
2	Improper use of the vocabulary <i>krama</i> (K)/ <i>krama inggil</i> (Ki) outside the Bagongan lexicon Outside the lexicon, Bagongan uses the vocabulary <i>ngoko</i> (N) which should use the vocabulary <i>krama</i> (Kr)	<i>salah sijine</i> 'one of them' <i>sabanjure</i> 'after'	using the vocabulary of <i>krama</i> (Kr) <i>salah setunggale</i> 'one of them' using the vocabulary <i>krama</i> (Kr) <i>salejenge</i> 'after'
3	Inaccuracy of using the affix <i>ngoko</i> (N) The use of the affix <i>krama</i> (K) <i>-ipun/ -nipun, -aken</i> which if according to the rules should use the affix <i>ngoko</i> (N)	<i>tepasipun</i> 'the office' <i>dintenipun</i> 'the day' <i>kakalompokaken</i> 'grouped'	<i>tepase</i> 'the office' <i>diintene</i> 'the day' <i>kakalompokake</i> 'grouped'
4	Inaccuracy in writing the spelling of the Bagongan variation of the Javanese language lexicon and the New Javanese vocabulary (BJB)	<i>gongso</i> 'gamelan' <i>maniro</i> 'I, me' <i>sumonggo</i> 'please'	<i>gangs</i> 'gamelan' <i>manira</i> 'I, me' <i>sumangga</i> 'please'

<i>Indonesian Language</i>			
5	Inaccuracy in writing Indonesian spelling	<p>Golong Gilig Manunggaling Kawula lan Gusti</p> <p><i>musium</i> 'museum' <i>Berbentuk</i> 'shaped' golong gilig</p>	<p>Code mixing into (CKD) is written in italics <i>Golong Gilig</i> <i>Manunggaling Kawula lan Gusti</i></p> <p><i>museum</i> 'museum' <i>Berbentuk</i> 'shaped' Code mixing into (CKD) is written in italics <i>golong gilig</i></p>

Efforts that can be done to improve the quality of the *Abdi Dalem* written language variety in the *Kedhaton* (Inner Core) environment of the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace are as follows.

1. Hold special training in the use of the Bagongan variety of Javanese

In the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace, there is indeed *pawiyatan* or education for new or promoted *Abdi Dalem* or servants, but it is general training. To improve your skills in the Bagongan variety of Javanese, including the written variety, it would be very good to hold *pawiyatan* or special education in the use of the official palace language, namely the Bagongan variety of Javanese.

2. Making a more binding palace policy regarding the use of the Bagongan variety of Javanese, especially in the *Abdi Dalem* written religion

Apart from *pawiyatan* or special education in the official palace language, namely the Bagongan variety of Javanese, a more binding palace regulatory policy also needs to be implemented to improve the *Abdi Dalem's* ability to use the official palace language, namely the Bagongan variety of Javanese, including its written variety.

5. DISCUSSION

This section discusses the answers the research problems raised namely 1) the types of written Language Used by *Abdi Dalem* in the *Kedhaton* (Inner Core) Environment of the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace and 2) the grammatical analysis in *Abdi Dalem's* written style, especially in the *kedhaton* (inner core) environment of the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace as the center or core of government.

5.1 The Types of Written Language Used by *Abdi Dalem* in the *Kedhaton* (Inner Core) Environment of the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace

There are some variety of *Abdi Dalem Kraton* language, namely written language which is official, closed, for inner circles in nature called the *Bagongan* variety of Javanese. However, in practice, this variety of written language using the *Bagongan* variety of Javanese is sometimes replaced with other languages such as Bahasa Indonesia for certain purposes. The official language of the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace, namely the *Bagongan* variation of Javanese language, is formed by combining one or more of the 11 *Bagongan* lexicons with New Javanese (BJB), namely the use of the *krama* speech level (*K*) combined with the *ngoko* (*N*) *{-e}* affix, not the *krama* equivalent *{-ipun}*. From the research conducted, most of the *Abdi Dalem's* official written language in the *kedhaton* (inner core) of the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace uses the official

language of the palace, namely the Javanese of *Bagongan* variety. The writings are in the form of 1) *Abdi Dalem's pranatan* or regulations, 2) palace bulletins, 3) administrative letters palace (most). The *Bagongan* language is a unique form of palace language that has its origins in the palace and should be preserved. *Abdi Dalem* speaks and maintains the *Bagongan* language that is currently used by the monarch and his family. The Javanese language's *Bagongan* origins are remarkably different, despite the fact that foreigners claim it to be complicated. This serves as a mark of identification for members of the king's family and others in the palace setting which differentiate them with other community (Andriyanti, 2019; Zen, 2021). It also serves as a sign of allegiance to the king in this particular instance (Nurani, 2015).

Besides *Bagongan*, there are also several official written varieties of *Abdi Dalem* are written in Bahasa Indonesia. Those documents include 1) a book on pawiyatan, or *Abdi Dalem* training materials, and 2) a translation of *Abdi Dalem's pranatan*, or regulations. Moreover, *Abdi Dalem's* educational material books, or pawiyatan, also made use of the bahasa Indonesia grammar standards. Because it is intended for new readers of *Abdi Dalem* or the general public who may not yet grasp the palace language, namely Javanese of the *Bagongan* kind, the written language of *Abdi Dalem* employs the national language, namely Indonesian. Because it is feared that readers who are not familiar with *Abdi Dalem* or who read in general would not comprehend if the pawiyatan or educational material book employs Javanese of the *Bagongan* form, it is written in Indonesian. In other words, the use of Bahasa Indonesia in those documents can somehow reduce the difficulty by other persons who need accesses to those documents for those documents are meant for public use (Gusnawaty & Nurwati, 2019). The use of Bahasa Indonesia will help foreigners or people outside the inner core of the palace to understand the history of the palace this it aims for the purpose of communicative competence. This was in line with the opinion of Valeeva & Valeeva (2017; Gusnawaty & Nurwati, 2019) in preparing and developing language learners for meaningful communication outside their own cultural environment and a sense of themselves as mediators between languages and cultures.

Besides, the existing use of Bahasa Indonesia in some documents are still used for it creates harmony in interaction and reflect the people and the reality of social and culture condition of the contemporary society (Gusnawaty, Yastiana, & Yassi, 2017). All in all, the use of Bahasa Indonesia reflected in some palace documents is one of the efforts of the Palace institution to help maintaining the use of Bahasa Indonesia as National language (Wijaya, 2018).

5.2 Grammatical Analysis of Official Writing Variety of *Abdi Dalem* Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace: Javanese of *Bagongan* Variety

This part discusses the grammatical analysis of those official writings used in the palace namely the Javanese of *Bagongan* variety, namely 1) *Abdi Dalem's pranatan* or regulations, 2) palace bulletins, 3) administrative letters palace.

The grammatical analysis of all types of writings are following the rules stipulated by the palace for the heritage language has its specific rules that should be abided by the its native speakers (Polinsky & Scontras, 2020). Therefore, the grammatical rules are sometimes hard to understand and different from local language in general so outside speakers might get difficulty learning it (Sanz & Torres, 2018). Other aspect of different grammatical rules is influenced by the aim of making This finding is in line with (Wijaya, 2013; Rahardi, 2006) and *Bagongan* also involve language for beauty and more literary craftsmanship compared to other ordinary heritage language

and full of traditional patterns stipulated through the palace document as attached in the previous part the language seem more literary or more beautiful (S. Poedjosoedarmo & Laginem, 2014).

In the official written variety of *Abdi Dalem* Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace, Javanese of Bagongan variety is characterized by the use of one or more of the 11 Bagongan lexicons, namely *manira/menira* 'saya', *paknira/peknira* 'Anda/ kamu', *enggeh 'ya'*, *boya/mboya* 'tidak', *puniki 'ini'*, *puniku/punika* 'itu', *punapa/punapi* 'apa/ apakah', *wenten* 'ada', *seyos* 'berbeda', *besaos* 'saja', *nedha* 'mari/ silakan/ meminta'. One or more of the eleven Javanese lexicons of the Bagongan variety are combined with New Javanese vocabulary at the *krama* level (K) and the suffix uses the affix *ngoko* (N). New Javanese vocabulary at the level of *krama* (K) or *krama inggil* (KI), for example in data (RT1), namely *pisowanan* 'arrival, presence', *ngabekten* 'sembah bekti', *Kakang* (Ki) 'men', *ing* 'in', *dinten* 'day', *setu pon* 'Saturday Pon', *tanggal* 'date', *kaping* 'number-', *utawi* 'or', *surya* 'date', *tigang rambahan* 'three times', *hageng* 'big', *wanci* 'time', *jam* 'hour', *enjing* 'morning', *Abdi Dalem* 'pridy servant of the King', and the others. The rule for affixes in the Bagongan variety of Javanese is to use the suffix *ngoko* (N) (not using the suffix *-ipun/ -nipun* but using the suffix *-e/ -ne*), for examples in the data (RT1) namely words *sasampuné* 'after', *kakersaaké* 'asked'; as well as other *krama/ngoko* (KN) affixes, namely *pisowanan* 'arrival, presence', *ngabekten* 'worship bekti', *rambahan* 'part', *pasindhen* 'female singer', *kawedanan* 'body, part of the caraton', *sasampuné* 'after', *Kagungan Dalem* 'Belongs to the Sultan', and the others.

The use of the Bagongan lexicon which originates from Old Javanese in the official language of Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace is intended as one of the royal identities that differentiates it from other languages. The use of the Bagongan lexicon which does not contain language levels is intended to create a sense of equality and unity for the *Abdi Dalem*. The use of New Javanese vocabulary at the *krama* level (K) is aimed at maintaining language politeness. The use of the affix *ngoko* (N) is intended to create a sense of familiarity among the speakers.

From the research that has been carried out, there are inaccuracies in the use Javanese of Bagongan variety of *Abdi Dalem*, namely 1) inaccuracy in the use of the Bagongan lexicon, 2) inaccuracy in the use of the *krama* (K) vocabulary, 3) inaccuracy in the use of the *ngoko* affix (N), 4) inaccuracy in spelling. The example of inaccuracy the use Bagongan lexicon in data (RT2) is the use of the first person pronoun in New Javanese *kula* 'I, me' which in the Bagongan variety of Javanese language should use the lexicon *manira/menira* 'I, me.' The example of inaccuracy the use *krama* (K) vocabulary is the *ngoko* (N) word *salah sijine* 'one of them' should use the *krama* (K) word *salah setunggalé* 'one of them'. The example of inaccuracy the use *ngoko* (N) affix is in data (RT3), namely *tepasipun* 'office', *dintenipun* 'day', *kakalompokaken* 'grouped' which according to the rules of the Javanese Bagongan variation should use the suffix *ngoko* (N), namely *tepaste* 'office', *dintene* 'day', *kakalompokake* 'grouped'. The example of spelling inaccuracy in writing the New Javanese (BJB) is in data (RT1) word *gongso* 'gamelan' which should be written as *gangsá* 'gamelan.' Therefore, training in the use of the official palace language, namely the Javanese of Bagongan variety is very important.

5.3 Grammatical Analysis of Official Writing Variety of *Abdi Dalem* Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace: Indonesian

Some translations into Indonesian are included with the original Javanese (Bagongan), the official language of the palace, for *Abdi Dalem*'s pawiyatan, or instructional materials. Since Indonesian

is translated as the official language, there is usually a specific *Abdi Dalem* legislation. The intended audience comprises *Abdi Dalem* or the palace's occupants, as well as readers from outside invited visitors at significant palace events, who might not be familiar with the palace's official language. This was done in an effort to preserve local residents' means of subsistence while fostering greater understanding (Luo, 2015). The careful application of translation emphasizes how important it is to maximize linguistic precision and effective communication in the target language (Baker, 2018).

Next, In Indonesian there are no levels of vocabulary like in Javanese, so the vocabulary used is ordinary vocabulary according to the material to be presented, namely regarding the *Tata Laksana Hajad Dalem Mantu Dalem* or Procedures for the wedding ceremony of the Sultan's daughter GKR Hayu and KPH Notonegoro. In other words, vocabulary that cannot be translated into Indonesian remains stated in Javanese. In other words, terms that are untranslatable in bahasa Indonesia is kept into its original form that is Javanese. This is in line with researches done by (Glashoff & Lugano, 2005; Munawwir, 2020; Poerwadarminta & Poedjasoedira, 1939; Surada, 2007b; Zoetmulder & Robson, 2011).

From the grammatical analysis above, there are some efforts that can be done to improve the quality of the *Abdi Dalem* written language variety in the *Kedhaton* (Inner Core) environment of the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace are as follows.

1. Hold special training in the use of the *Bagongan* variety of Javanese

In the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace, there is indeed *pawiyatan* or education for new or promoted *Abdi Dalem* or servants, but it is general training. To improve your skills in the *Bagongan* variety of Javanese, including the written variety, it would be very good to hold *pawiyatan* or special education in the use of the official palace language, namely the *Bagongan* variety of Javanese.

2. Making a more binding palace policy regarding the use of the *Bagongan* variety of Javanese, especially in the *Abdi Dalem* written religion

Apart from *pawiyatan* or special education in the official palace language, namely the *Bagongan* variety of Javanese, a more binding palace regulatory policy also needs to be implemented to improve the *Abdi Dalem's* ability to use the official palace language, namely the *Bagongan* variety of Javanese, including its written variety.

6. CONCLUSION

From the research conducted we can conclude as follows. *Abdi Dalem's* writings in the *kedhaton* (inner core) of the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace were official, closed, for inner circles, and not published outside the palace. *Abdi Dalem's* variety of written languages in the *kedhaton* (inner core) of the palace uses: 1) the official language of the palace, namely the Bagongan variation of Javanese, 2) Indonesian for specific purposes. Types of official writing in the Bagongan variety of Javanese, namely 1) *pranatan* or palace regulations, 2) palace bulletins, 3) palace administration letters (most frequently). Based on the analysis that has been carried out, the grammatical inaccuracies in *Abdi Dalem's* written style in the *kedhaton* (inner core) palace environment are 1) inaccuracy in the Bagongan lexicon, 2) inaccuracy in the vocabulary of the New Javanese

language, 3) inaccuracy in the use of the *Ngoko* (N) prefix in the New Javanese language, 4) spelling inaccuracy.

Suggestions that can be given in this research are as follows. 1) It is important to hold special training on the use of the Bagongan variety of Javanese, including the written variety, to improve the quality of the use of the official palace language in the *Abdi Dalem* written variety. 2) The importance of making a more binding palace policy regarding the use of the Bagongan variety of Javanese, especially in the *Abdi Dalem* written religion.

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