CHAPTER II

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE OBJECT OF THE STUDY

II.1. Brief Description of the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Airlangga University Surabaya

The Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Airlangga University is located in the east of Surabaya city, precisely in Kecamatan Gubeng. The campus, which consists of school buildings and its surrounding area, has its type of city setting because its location is near the centre of city.

The Faculty offers graduate programs in academic subjects such as Social and Political Sciences, Language and Literature and Humanities. There are a number of departments : departments of Anthropology, English Language and Literature, International Relationship, Indonesian Language and Literature, Mass Communication, Political Science, State Administration, Sociology and a diploma progam for Library Assistant. Based on the report taken on May 30th of the even semester of 1993/1994, the number of students was 2.233 students. There are 76 administrative staff members and 140 lecturers. The diversity background of the population is interesting setting.

20

The school calendar ussually begins in August or September and continues through May or June. Most incoming students enter the faculty at this time, so they can adjust themselves. The academic year at many campus is composed of two terms or semesters.

The sizes of the classes range from big ones consisting of more than one hundred students to smaller classes and seminars of a few students. Students enrolled in a class lecture are often divided into smaller groups. The groups meet to discuss lecture topics and other materials. Lecturers usually assign text-book and other readings. They also assign several written papers each semester. The students will be expected to keep up with the required readings in order to join in class discussions and to understand lectures. For studying English, they are also expected to spend time in the laboratory. Each subject of lecture is considered to be worth a number of 'credits'. This number is roughly the same as the number of hours a student spends in class.

There are many activities for students beside academic ones. For new or fresh students, the activities in the campus called intra curricular are introduced. There are religious and social activities, sport team membership,

groups of music and dance, leadership ativities, study clubs and so on. In certain months, they usually hold competitions such as the Dean's Cup. Students enjoy those activities. This brief description about the Faculty of Social and Political Science is written with the hope that it will be useful for further discussion.

II.2. ADDRESS SYSTEM

Address system is really part of complete semantic system having to do with social relationships. As Bean (1978) points out, it is not really sufficient to look only at addressing by name and second person pronoun. Further more, there is the whole question of kin term, words for kinship relationship like *ibu* (mother), *bapak* (father), *mas* (older brother). Another related phenomenon is how a person is addressed. Even when the lexemes are the same, they may be used very differently in address and reference, or only a sub-set of the reference terms may be used in address. A man can be expected to address his wife by her first name, but may refer to her as mom, my wife, Tommy's mother, Marry or Mrs. Harris depending on who he is talking to (Geiger, 1979).

Noun phrases that refer to the addressee rather set a

part prosodically from the body of a sentence that may accompany them are said *vocatives*. Vocatives can be divided into *calls*, or *summonses* as in (1) and *addresses* as in (2) as the following examples :

(1) Hey you, you just scratched my car with your frisbee.

(2) The truth is, Madam, nothing is good nowadays.

These can be an important distinction. Addresses are used when a speaker already has the listener's attention; summonses are used to get their attention. Summonses are naturally utterance initial, indeed conversation initial, whereas addresses are parenthetical. The summonses or calls will be left out in this object of research as limitation.

There are many address terms used by the population of this research. They usually utilize Bahasa Indonesia as national language and Javanese as most of the population's mother-tongue. Some of address terms are adopted from kinterms and others from second person pronoun, names and titles and sometimes from other dialects, such as *lu*, *rek* and foreign pronoun, such as *you*. In Bahasa Indonesia, there are *bapak / ibu*, *saudara* which have the sense of meaning of V (*vos*) indicating the senses of delicate word, respectability or formality and *kamu* and *kau* with the sense of T indicating intimacy, solidarity and informality

whereas the term *anda* invented by Captain Sabirin in 1957 to equalize the English you is neutral (Badudu, JS, 1982 : 134).

Terms of address are crucial elements in Javanese as most of the population's mother-tongue language. They can be used as callipers to measure the distance between speaker and addressee in terms of respect and social statuses governed by social dimension of power. There are also numerous forms of 'you' (second person pronoun) in Javanese. *Kon, kowe, awakmu* are the examples of address terms of T. Javanese address terms with the sense of V are , for examples, *sampeyan* and *panjenengan*. Their usage becomes complicated due to the reluctance of the Javanese using terms of address with the sense T for the sake of respect.

There are also terms of address by using kinship terms, such as pseudo-parental terms plus occupational titles, pseudo - kinship terms plus personal names. These will be discussed briefly in the next paragraph with the hope that it will be worth for information of Javanese address terms.

Genuine kinship terms are used as second person pronouns for real relatives, whereas pseudo-kinship terms for non-relatives whom the speaker adopts (Sadtono,1975).

The most frequent pseudo parental terms used are *bapak*

or *pak*, literally means father, and *ibu* or *bu*, literally means mother. These pseudo-parental terms in certain cases are used to replace feudal terms, such as *nDara*. The number of occupational titles accompanying the pseudo-parental terms are as many as there are occupations in modern Indonesian society, even a low-ranking occupation can enjoy this term of address, such as *Pak Kusir* - 'father' horse - cart driver.

The genuine- kinship are extended their usage for addressing non - relatives addressees and said pseudo-kinship. These terms are also used as titles. For examples; *mas* lit. meaning 'older brother', *mbak* 'older sister' and *dik* 'younger sister' become titles which are equal with the English Mr, Miss and Mrs.

Sometimes the use of second person pronoun is completely eliminated in the surface structure, even if the notion probably may still exist in the speaker's mind. For example :

    (a) 'Kepriye khabare?- 'What/how is the news ?'(lit.)

        - 'How are you ?' (The second pronoun 'you' is eliminated.)

Njangkar is the use of name without title. Njangkar is recognized in Javanese system which is confined to cases

where the speaker does not wish to show special respect. For the most part of *njamgkar* is engaged by speakers who address them with no honorifics.

The writer in this study limits her research in utilizing and developing what Brown and Gilman proposed about semantic meanings of the terms V and T. The term V indicates delicateness, respect and power and the term T intimacy, familiarity, shared-fate or solidarity. For example in Javanese terms of address; *sampeyan, panjenengan* indicate V and *kowe, kon* indicate T.