

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

I.1. Background of The Study

The encoding of social distinctions is related to participant - roles, particularly aspects of social relationship holding between speakers and addressees or speakers and some referents. In many languages, distinction of fine gradation between the relative ranks of speaker and addressee is systematically encoded throughout, for example, regularly encoded in choosing terms of address in daily use. Thus, terms of address can be seen as another instance of the way which a speaker locates himself in his social world when he speaks.

Terms of address is very common in daily use by everyone in the world. Terms of address are used to start a conversation or even just to greet someone else. Each society has its own characteristic terms of address, such as in a village and in a big city, eventhough they speak the same language, i.é. Javanese language. It has been stated by O'Grady, Dobrovolsky and Aronoff (1989;352) 'One aspect of speech that has been productively analyzed by interactional sociolinguists is that address term usage. This phenomenon has been

observed in a variety of languages and cultures. It seems clear that all languages have address forms and specific rules that determine their appropriate use'. The use of terms of address is mostly influenced by some factors such as, the language which is used (for our society is multilingual, i.e ; Javanese, Bahasa Indonesia and some people know Madurese) and some social factors. These social factors are of various kind, as Trudgill (1974;103) said some social characteristics of the speaker are social class, ethnic group, age and sex.

The most simple use of term of address is in a family. The first time we learn to speak is to address our parents before we learn another utterance. However, each person has his own way to address his parents.

There are many terms of address to refer to second person singular used by the population of the research, they could be, kamu [kamu], kau [kau], awakmu [awakmu], sampeyan [sampeyan], kon [kon] or panjenengan [panjenengan].

Whereas terms of address which are used in a family are also of various kinds. In our family, to our parents we use such terms of address. They may be different between one family to another. The most common parent terms of address in the reseach are : to the father, they could be papi [papi], papa [papa],

ayah [aʝʌh], bapak [bapʌʔ] and abah [abʌh]. Whereas to the mother, they could be mami [mami], mama [mamʌ], ibu [ibu], umi [umi], bunda [bundʌ], mak [makʔ] and mbok [mbɔk].

Each family has its own rule which may be different to the others. I find something special in the research, that is, there is a difference in use between male and female eventhough they are from the same family, 'such as, a daughter in a family addresses her mother by mama [mamʌ], whereas a son addresses his mother by mak [makʔ], or a daughter addresses her mother by ibu [ibu] whereas a son addresses his mother by mak [makʔ]. There is another phenomenon ,an unwritten law , about the pattern of parent terms of address in the society. There is assumption about some patterns, for instances, ayah [aʝʌh] and ibu [ibu], papa [papʌ] and mama [mamʌ], bapak [bapʌʔ] and ibu [ibu] that they are a couple that can not be mixed each other. But sometimes, we find another fact in daily use.

The use of parent terms of address are sometimes different between two generations, even in the same family, i.e. a child addresses his mother by ibu [ibu], but his mother addresses his grandmother by mak [makʔ]. It also has been stated by Uhlenbeck (1982;356) that terms of address can show the sensitivity of age and

generation. This happens because some factors that influence it, such as, the influence of education, social situation or even television.

Many studies have been done in different varieties of language about address forms by foreign writers such as, Brown and Ford (Hymes in Ervin-Tripp, Selected Reading Edited by Pride, 1972;225) have done pioneering and ingenious research on forms of address in American English. Another study about this is done by Geoghegan (Ervin-Tripp, Selected Reading Edited by Pride, 1972;231) described the naming system of speaker of Bisayan, a Philippine language. There are many other studies about different varieties of language about address forms.

In this study I try to discuss the variety of the use of parent terms of address in Gelang, Sidoarjo. I chose Gelang village because it has specific rules. By specific rules, I mean that parents of Generation I (age about 60 years old or more) only know bapak [bapak] and not anything else. For them, address terms papa [papa] and papi [papi] are heritage of Dutch culture. Also for them, abah [abah] is address term for people who has become a 'haji' and all people in the society will address him by abah [abah]. Address terms mama [mama]

and papa [*papa*] are only found among Generation I: (age between 18-40 years old). To me, studying the use of parent terms of address in a family is a very interesting subject.

I.2. Statement of The Problem

Each family has its own characteristics on their rules of terms of address. Based on this phenomenon, I state these problems :

- 1. How are parent terms of address used in Gelang, Sidoarjo ?*
- 2. What are the patterns of parent terms of address in Gelang, Sidoarjo ?*

I.3. Objective of The Study

Based on the statement of the problem above, this study is intended to give a clear description of the use of parent terms of address and also to know what kind of patterns of parent terms of address are used in a family in Gelang, Sidoarjo. This phenomenon is very interesting one, because many factors may cause the differences in using parent terms of address in a family, especially in Gelang, Sidoarjo.

I.4. Significance of The Study

Through this study, I will prove that linguistic behaviours particularly the use of parent terms of address is influenced, directly or indirectly, by social characteristics in which language operates. I hope it will prove useful as a way to comprehend our appreciation of the nuances of language.

The most important thing is, hopefully we and society would not assume that one language, particularly one kind of parent terms of address is lower than the others, because all of them have to be regarded as the product of culture.

I.5. Theoretical Framework

Some theories are very important in making an analysis, since it could become the underlying theory. Something does not stand or even run without having the base.

I consider to use an appropriate theory which is revealed by Trudgill (1974;103) about language variety. According to Trudgill, language, in other words, varies not only according to the social characteristics of the speaker (such as his social class, ethnic group, age and sex) but also according to the social context in which he finds himself .

In another way he stated that, a variety of a language is simply rather a special case of a particular kind of language being produced by the social situation. The social situation is the characteristics of the situation that creates such condition.

In Using a language, in this case the use of parent terms of address, each speaker has his own motivation whether it is because of the social context of his society or because of the situation of the conversation.

A speaker has his own reason why he chooses such terms of address in his family, and as Trudgill said, that many social factors can come into play in controlling which variety from this verbal repertoire is actually to be used on a particular occasion.

For further explanation he stated that, a further important feature of the social context is the 'context' of the person spoken to, and in particular the role relationships and relative statuses of the participants in a discourse. In this case, I relate this theory to the society of a family, such as what mother suggests to her child to address grandfather, grandmother and, also to the father and mother.

Another theory is revealed by O'Grady, Dobrovolsky and Aronoff (1989;335) about language and sex. They

stated that, variation of language may also be a function of the sex individuals. They formulated a theory namely : 'Differences in language use associated with the sex (or sexual orientation) of the speaker or the person spoken to'. They said that the differences between the activities of members of the two sexes does not prove that the language is sexist but show the attitudes of its speakers.

Labov also find the differences between men and women in using a language, 'Women were more sensitive to the prestige pattern since, for some sociolinguistic variables, they showed a more extreme shift towards the use of prestige forms in their formal speaking styles (taken from Graddol and Swann 1989; 47). There are some other theories about the differences between men and women in using a language such as Trudgill (1974:84).

Another important theory is about Diglossia. As we know that one person may assume that one kind of parent terms of address is lower or higher than the others. As Ferguson formulated 2 classifications of the situation between 2 kinds of one language, namely L and H. Whereas, H (high) is used in public conversation and L (low) is used in informal situation or a conversation between family or among friends (Taken from Hudson, 1980

; 54-55).

The distinction of the use of terms of address is mostly related to some influencing factors as I mentioned above. We will find it out in the next chapter.

In brief explanation S.M. Ervin - Tripp (Selected Reading Edited by Pride, 1972; 226) said that 'people's knowledge of what forms of address are possible and appropriate is clearly distinct from the task of studying how people, in real situations and in real time, make choices. The criteria and methods of the two kinds of study are quite different. Just as two individuals who share the same grammar might not share the same performance rules, so two individuals might have different decision of interpretation procedures for sociolinguistic alternatives, but still might have an identical logical structure to their behavior'

At last, one can learn much about a speaker's social background, educational achievements, and sometimes also his regional origin just from the way he speaks. Since it conveys important social information, language usage is not, and cannot be, merely a matter of individual choice (J.J. Gumperz in Selected Reading Edited by Pride, 1972; 203).

I.6. Limitation of The Research

As it is mentioned above, the use of parent terms of address is influenced by some factors, such as, the social class, ethnic group, age, sex, topic and situation of the conversation and also the distinction of the generation. I will only discuss the use of parent terms of address based on some of the factors mainly : sex, education, topic and the situation of the conversation and the distinction of the generation.

I.7. Method of The Study

In doing this research, I use qualitative descriptive method which try to process the data counting the number of identified occurrences and then try to describe terms of address which are used in certain factors that influence them.

I.7.1. Definition of Key Terms

Terms of address :

Terms that indicate participants of address being talked to are called terms of address. Terms of address are the words a speaker uses to designate the person they are talking to. While talking, a speaker must have a particular individual in mind

in order to refer.

Parent terms of address :

Terms which we use to address our parents such as ibu [ibu], mama [mama] for mother and bapak [bapak], ayah [ayah] for father.

Parent :

Persons who are regarded as mother and father by the children.

Ordinary family :

A family that consist of father, mother and their children.

Gelang family in Sidoarjo :

All families which live in Gelang, Sidoarjo.

Situation A:

Is a normal conversation that the speaker and the addressee are of unequal rank and the topic is about something serious.

Situation B :

This is a relaxed conversation in which the speaker and the addressee are of unequal rank. In this case if we speak to our parents as a friend and the topic is not serious, i.e: a joke or about life topics .

Generation II (age between 18-40 years old):

People who have children but no grandchildren yet.

Generation I (age between 40 - 60 years old) :

Parents of generation II.

I.7.2. Location and Pópulation of The Research

The location of the study is Gelang, Sidoarjo, Gelang is divided into twenty RTS. Gelang is categorized as non IDT village. The class of the people in Gelang is quite average, namely lower middle class. The population of the study is all the people who live in Gelang, Sidoarjo and they must be married and also have a child who can talk or at least fluent in addressing his parent. I chose this category because in this study I will observe two generations. To get the respondents I will not specify certain education degree or social class (for they are average).

I.7.3. Sampling

The stratified random sampling in taking sample would be used in order to get the respondents because of the amount of the population.

Firstly, I classify the population into parts of population. Gelang is divided into twenty RTS, so :

classify the population into twenty strata. Then, I classify them based on sex. At last, I have twenty strata of male and twenty strata of female. For each stratum I will take randomly 2 respondents.

In this research I will take 80 respondents which are divided into a group of 40 males and another group of 40 females.

I.7.4. Technique of Data Collection

Firstly, I chose the population, i.e. married people (males and females who have married) with children who can talk or can at least fluent by address their parents. To limit it, I take the representative sample by using stratified random sampling. The target is 80 respondents which are divided into 40 males and 40 females.

Then, preliminary observation is done to see the phenomenon dealing with the study, that is to know any kinds of parent terms of address used in Gelang.

Afterwards, questionnaire method would be used in order to get more exact answers. The questionnaire includes the sex of the respondents, educational degree of the respondents, and their choice of parent terms of address. The first two questions are important because they might also influence the choice of parent

terms of address.

One more important thing is the interview technique. With this technique I would know the reason why they chose such parent terms of address. This is very important to give a clear data to make an analysis.

The final observation is done by observing the phenomenon directly, in order to support the accuracy and validity of data. This technique enables me to relate the data to the fact.

I.7.5. Technique of Data Analysis

All the data which have been collected will be analyzed systematically. I compile the information into tables. The obvious step is to reduce all the data to percentages, since it makes the analysis much easier, with the following formulation ;

$$\frac{N}{P} \times 100 \% = X$$

Notation of abbreviation :

N = the occurances of the usage of terms of address
by participants

P = the number of participants

X = the result percentage

Then, it is continued by relating each table and discovering which differences between the data are

significant. After processing all the tables, it is continued with interpreting the result by looking at the factors which influence them.

The second, from the data I will make the pattern of parent terms of address which exist in Gelang then put it into tables.

I.8. Organization of The Paper

This paper contains four chapters, and each contains specific discussion.

Chapter I is the introduction of the whole study. In this part I discuss the background of the study, which contains my motivation in choosing the topic; the statement of the problem; the objective of the study, that is the target to be reached; significance of the study which tells about the advantage of doing this study for me or the reader; scope and limitation, which is to limit the study so it would keep to the objective; theoretical framework, the theory that is used in this study; method of the study, which informs how I do the study, obtain data and definitions of key terms that are applied; and the last part is the organization of the paper.

Chapter II contains the general description of the object of the study.

The analysis of the study, will be discussed completely in chapter III. Here, I am trying to give some explanations, as the answers of the statement of the problem in chapter I.

Chapter IV will close or conclude my finding. This chapter will conclude the whole analysis in the previous chapter.

The Bibliography will also complete this paper as an addition to all information about references that have been used in writing this paper .

CHAPTER II
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE OBJECT
OF THE STUDY