

term of address, such as 'pak minyak' - 'father' oil - oil saler.

In this study I limit the research in the use of parent terms of address which are influenced by such factors (see scope and limitation in chapter I). As we know there are many changes through times, such as from parents of generation I, generation I themselves and generation II.

III.2. The Use of Parent Terms of Address Based on Sex

According to Trudgill (1974;86-87), actually men and women do not speak a different language, rather they speak different varieties of the same language - the differences are lexical only. Eventhough we often face the different result. Another statement said that, the men have a great many expressions peculiar to them, which the women understand but never use them. On the other hand, the women have words and phrases which the men never use, or they will be laughed at or scorned, thus it happens that in their conversations it often seems as if the women and men use different languages. In another statement Trudgill said that so many other languages also have different terms according to the sex of the speaker doing the referring or addressing.

Now, we will find whether men speak a different language from women. These data are taken from 40 males and 40 females.

Table III.2.1

Percentage of the use of parent terms of address to father based on sex			
The use of parent terms of address to father	male		female
	papa	-	12,5 %
ayah	7,5 %	37,5 %	
bapak	85 %	45 %	
pak'e	5 %	-	
abah	2,5 %	5 %	
Total	100 %	100 %	

From table III.2.1 above, we can conclude that there are differences between male and female in using parent terms of address. There is significant phenomenon that 0 % of male addresses his father by 'papa', whereas 12,5 % or 5 of females address their fathers by 'papa'. 7,5 % or 3 males address their fathers by 'ayah', on the other hand 37,5 % or 15 females address their fathers by 'ayah'. Another significant phenomenon is 85 % or 34 males address their fathers by 'bapak', whereas 45 % or 18 females address their fathers by 'bapak'.

When I asked the reason for their choice of such parent terms of address, they (for males) said that

'bapak' (the most frequent choices for males) is the most familiar term and the best choice for them than the others. Another reason, 'bapak' is the original Javanese terms of address. We can relate it to the research which has been done by Henricus Supriyanto (1986;188) which stated that the address term 'bapak' is the main term for father.

None of the males addresses his father by 'papa' because for them term 'papa' is unsuitable for villagers. Two males who address their fathers by "pak'e" have come to live in Gelang because of marriage. They also address their mothers by "mak'e" as it is shown in table III.2.2 below.

Females also give the same reason as the males said, that 'bapak' is the most common use for Javanese. Whereas for females who address their fathers by 'ayah' said that 'ayah' is the most appropriate term for father, because term 'bapak' has a wide meaning nowadays.

Table III.2.2

Percentage of the use of parent terms of address to

mother based on sex	The use of parent terms of address to mother	
	male	female
mama	-	30 %
ibu	37,5 %	57,5 %
mak	57,5 %	12,5 %
mak'e	5 %	-
Total	100 %	100 %

From table III.2.2 above, we can conclude that it shows a significant phenomenon namely, 0 % of male addresses his mother by 'mama'. In contrast, 30 % or 12 females address their mothers by 'mama'. 37,5 % or 15 males address their mothers by 'ibu' and 57,5 % or 23 females address their mothers by 'ibu'. Another significant phenomenon is 57,5 % or 23 males address their mothers by 'mak', whereas only 12,5 % or 5 females address their mothers by 'mak'. These happen because of some factors, such as ; women's greater status consciousness than men (Trudgill, 1974;94).

'Mak' is the most frequent term used by males, when I asked the reason, they said that 'mak' is used because they commonly did not know Kromo Javanese. None

of males addresses his mother by 'mama' because term 'mama' is unsuitable for them as the term 'papa'. 'Ibu' is the most frequent term used by females in the research. They said that term 'Ibu' is the most respected terms to the mother than the others.

I find something special in this research, that is; in a family, the children may use different parent terms of address. For this situation, we should look again to the theory in previous chapter that male and female may use different language variety.

I find in a certain family that the son addresses his mother by 'mak', whereas the daughter addresses her mother by 'mama'. Actually she addressed her mother by 'mak' when she was a child but she changed her habit when she becomes adult at her friends' suggestions.

We can relate it to the theory by O'Grady, Dobrovolsky and Aronoff (1989;335) in the previous chapter that the differences between the activities of members of the two sexes (male and female) does not prove that the language is sexist but show the attitudes of its speakers.

It is also known from linguistic research that in many societies the speech of men and women differs. In some cases the differences are quite small and are not general as it is shown in this research.

III.3. The Use of Parent Terms of Address Based on The Educational Levels of The User

Education is what people needs in this life. But, in our country, education is still something exclusive for some people, especially in the village. As I have stated in chapter II the educational levels of the people in Gelang is of various kinds. Almost half of the population are only graduates from elementary school. It means that it is far from Government expectation that the people should have at least 9 years basic education. For us, it is too farfetched if we state that there is a relationships between educational levels and the use of parent terms of address but I find its relationships in the research. We will find it out in the table below.

Table III.3.1

Percentage of the use of parent terms of address to father based on the educational levels of the user

The use of parent terms of address to father	ES %	JHS %	SHS %	Un %	Total %
bapak	27,5	13,75	17,5	6,25	65
ayah	-	1,25	7,5	13,75	22,5
pak'e	1,25	-	1,25	-	2,5

abah	-	1,25	2,5	-	3,75
papa	-	-	3,75	2,5	6,25
=====					
Total	28,75	16,25	32,5	22,5	100
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Notation of abbreviation :

ES : Elementary School

JHS : Junior High School

SHS : Senior High School

Un : University Degree or Higher Educational Levels

From table III.3.1 above, we can conclude that there are differences in use based on the educational levels of the user. There is significant phenomenon that none of respondent who is a graduate from elementary school and junior high school addresses his father by 'papa'. 65 % or 52 respondents address their fathers by 'bapak' consist of 27,5 % or 22 respondents from elementary school, 13,75 % or 11 respondents from junior high school, 17,5 % or 14 respondents from senior high school and the remaining 6,25 % or 5 respondents graduate from higher educational levels. Only 1,25 % or 1 respondent from junior high school addresses his father by 'ayah', whereas none of them from elementary school address their fathers by 'ayah'. The remaining 7,5 % or 6 respondents from senior high school and 13,75 % or 11 respondents from higher educational levels

address their fathers by 'ayah'. Another significant phenomenon is that the address term 'papa' is only found among respondents from senior high school (3,75 % or 3 respondents) and University degree (2,5% or 2 respondents).

When I asked the reason why they chose such terms, they give the answer that term 'papa' is unsuitable for them (respondents from elementary school and junior high school who address their fathers as 'bapak'), they are afraid that people would scorn at them. They also said that they do not need to address their fathers by 'papa' for they are lowly educated people. Another answer is that they should not change their habit even though they get a better education than their parents (respondents from senior high school and University degree), that is why they still address their fathers by 'bapak' as their parents do. Respondents from elementary school (almost all of them only use term 'bapak', and only 1 person use the term "pak'e") said that education does give an influence in the choice of such terms. We can relate it to the statement by Sadtono . He stated that "vertical dimension also enclose the connection of respectability which is commonly influenced by some factors such as , friendship, sex, ethnic background and background of

education". (Taken from Penelitian Bentuk Sapaan Bahasa Jawa Dialek Jawa Timur by H. Supriyanto, 1986:4)

Table III.3.2

Percentage of the use of parent terms of address to mother based on the educational levels of the user

The use of parent terms of address to mother	ES %	JHS %	SHS %	Un %	Total %
ibu	12,5	10	15	10	47,5
mak	13,75	5	11,25	5	35
mak'e	1,25	-	1,25	-	2,5
mama	1,25	1,25	5	7,5	15
Total	28,75	16,25	32,5	22,5	100

In table III.3.2 above, we see that the use of parent terms of address to mother is spread over almost all parts of educational levels. There are only 2 zero columns in the use of address term "mak'e" by respondents from junior high school and University. The significant phenomenon is that term "mama" is found in all parts of this table that 1,25 % or 1 respondent from elementary school addresses his mother by 'mama', 1 another from junior high school, 5 % or 4 respondents from senior high school and the rest is 7,5 % or 6

respondents from higher educational levels use this term. The term "ibu" is the most frequently used in this research; 12,5 % or 10 respondents from elementary school, 10 % or 8 respondents from junior high school, 15 % or 12 respondents from senior high school and the rest is 10 % or 8 respondents who are University graduate use this term.

Term 'mak' is also frequently used . It is found in all parts of this table namely, 5 % or 4 respondents from junior high school and 4 others who are University graduates. 13,75 % or 11 respondents from elementary school and the remaining 11,25 % or 9 respondents from senior high school address their mothers by 'mak'.

The reason which is given by the respondents are of various kinds. Most of them who address their mothers by 'mama' said that term 'mama' is commonly used nowadays and it has not anything to do with the education of the user. Another answer is given by the respondents who use term "mak'. They (who graduates from elementary school) said that 'mak' is the most appropriate term for them because it has been suggested by their parents. They are also afraid that the society would scorn at them.

The term 'ibu' is the most frequently used in the research. The respondents who use this term said that they chose 'ibu' because it has greater value than

the the others. Greater value means that 'ibu' has a deep meaning as we always use it to respect our teacher or people who hold in regard. It has also been stated by Henricus Supriyanto (1986;188) in his research that term 'ibu' is the most frequently used to mother or to someone which show the tendency of close relationships between addresser and addressee.

From the two tables above and from the answers of respondents we can conclude that there is a relationships between education of the user and the use of terms of address .

III.4. The Use of Parent Terms of Address Based on The Situation of The Conversation

Situation plays a very important role when someone uses a language. In a formal situation, the speaker would be very careful with his or her language, but in an informal situation, people will be less careful or more relaxed in their language use.

This has been observed by William Labov. He knew that when the respondent is asked to speak as if he is in danger, he will speak uncontrollably in his grammar and also the pronunciation and the diction of the word (Taken from Sociolinguistics by Trudgill , 1974;112).

In this study, I also find that in such a situation (situation a, see chapter I in key terms), the speaker will address his or her parent by form of address which they usually use, but in another situation (situation b) usually they use another form of address. I put the change into tables :

Table III.4.1

The use of parent terms of address in situation a and

situation a	b	to	mother
situation a		situation b	
mama		mami	
ibu		memes	
mak		mbok	
mak'e			

Table III.4.2

Percentage of the change of the use of parent terms of address to mother

	male	female
change	7,5 %	12,5 %
no change	92,5 %	87,5 %
Total	100 %	100 %

From table III.4.1 above we can conclude that there is a change between situation a and situation b, eventhough the change is quite small as seen in table III. 4.2. There are only 7,5 % or 3 males change the address term to mother, whereas 12,5 % or 5 females who do so.

When I asked the reason why they do such a thing, they said that in a relaxed situation they feel happy that between themselves and their mothers there is not a gap. Whereas those who do not change their habit eventhough the conversation is relaxed one, said that their mothers is not a friend of them. Thus, whatever they do, they should respect her. The differences between male and female happen because females have closer relationships with mother, than males.

The most common term which used in situation b are 'memes' and 'mbok'. We can relate this to the research by Henricus Supriyanto (1986;188) that terms 'mbok' and 'mbokdhe' are terms which have the tendency to be mocked at.

Table III.4.3

The use of parent terms of address in situation a' and situation b to father

situation a	situation b
papa	ebes
ayah	pak lik
bapak	romo
pak'e	
papa	

Table III.4.4

Percentage of the change of the use of parent terms of address to father

	male	female
change	37,5 %	12,5 %
no change	62,5 %	87,5 %
Total	100 %	100 %

Table III.4.3 shows that there is a change in use between situation a and situation b. Table III.4.4 shows that the percentage of the change is more frequent than in table III.4.2 (to mother). There are 37,5 % or 15 males who change their address terms and 12,5 % or 5 females change their address terms.

When I asked the reason, they said that fathers are more openhearted than mothers. The use of term 'paklik' is interesting because usually this term is used to address parents' younger brother. The user of this term said that, they use this term to avoid a gap between them and to make their fathers feel younger than his real age.

The differences in the change of address terms between male and female are because males (15 respondents) have closer relationships to their fathers than to their mothers. Eventhough they change their terms of address, they still have full of respect for their parents.

The use of parent terms of address in situation b is mostly influenced by the situation of conversation. They will never do such a thing if the conversation is about something serious or they are not in joking situation. Trudgill (1974;105) has described this situation as 'the context of situation' and 'less relaxed and more formal'. A good example of this is the different forms of address that are produced by different degrees of status difference or intimacy. These rules often vary from class to class, age - group to age - group and place to place.

Thus, there is a difference in use of address terms between situation a and situation b in Gelang. This use of address terms also varies from place to place and from culture to culture.

III.5. The Use of Parent Terms of Address Based on The Generation

It is common in our society that generation (age - group) influence the choice of terms of address, for example, we address our mothers as 'ibu', whereas our mothers address their mothers as 'mak'. The choice of such terms of address is influenced by some factors such as, social classification, ethnic group, age and sex.

The difference of generation, more or less plays an important role in the choice of such terms of address. The scale between generation I and generation II enable many changes happen such as, the difference of economic status, the difference of life style and so on. Another aspect is the difference of background of life. Background of life here is the situation of social at that time. As we know our country has gone through many changes from the era of colonialism to the era of independence. It also gives an influence to the life style of society.

In this study I will give some descriptions about the difference of the use of parent terms of address between generation I and generation II. As I have mentioned in chapter I that the limitation of generation I is between 40 to 60 years old and generation II is between 18 to 40 years old. I will put the data into tables below :

Table III.5.1

Percentage of the use of parent terms of address to

father	based	on	generation
The use of parent terms of address to father	generation I	generation II	
papa	-	6,25 %	
ayah	3,75 %	22,5 %	
bapak	91,25 %	65 %	
pak'e	2,5 %	2,5 %	
abah	2,5 %	3,75 %	
Total	100 %	100 %	

From table III.5.1 above we can conclude that there is a great difference in use between generation I and generation II. We can see the phenomenon that none of generation I addresses his father by 'papa'. Eventhough not too many, there are 6,25 % or 5 persons from

generation II who address their fathers as 'papa'. Another significant phenomenon is the use of the term 'bapak'. There are 91,25 % or 73 persons from generation I who address their fathers by 'bapak', whereas 65 % or 52 persons from generation II who address their fathers, by 'bapak'. The term 'ayah' also shows the great difference in use between generation I and generation II. There are 22,5 % or 18 persons from generation II who address their fathers by 'ayah', whereas only 3,75 % or 3 persons from generation I who address their fathers by 'ayah'. The use of the term "pak'e" and 'abah' are static or unchange between the two generations.

When I asked the reason why there is a difference in use, they said that at that time (when generation I was young) there are no other terms known except the term 'bapak'. Everybody at that time commonly address their fathers by 'bapak'. Whereas the 3 persons who address their fathers by 'ayah' are from a respectable family. They are well educated.

Table III. 5. 2

Percentage of the use of parent terms of address to mother based on generation

The use of parent terms of address to mother	generation I	generation II
mama	2,5 %	15 %
ibu	35 %	47,5 %
mak	60 %	35
mak'e	2,5 %	2,5 %
Total	100 %	100 %

From table III.5.2 above we can conclude that there is also a difference between the two generations as seen in table III.5.1. The significant phenomenon is 15 % or 12 persons from generation II address their mothers by 'mama'. On the other hand, only 2,5 % or 2 persons from generation I address their mothers by 'mama'. It is rather surprising because none of generation I addresses his father by 'papa'. Another significant phenomenon is 60 % or 48 persons from generation I address their mothers by 'mak', whereas 35 % or 28 persons from generation II address their mothers by 'mak'. Term 'ibu' also shows distinction in use that 35 % or 28 persons from generation I address their mothers by 'ibu' and

47,5% or 38 persons from generation II address their mothers by 'ibu'. There is a static or unchange in use for term "mak'e" between the two generations.

When I asked the reason why in generation I the address term 'mama' is found, they said that the 2 persons concerned came from other regions. They live in Gelang because of marriage and in their own society, the address term 'mama' is the only one used. The decrease of the use of address term 'mak' is because some people said that address term 'mak' is out of date. The increase of the use of address term 'ibu' is because it is the most appropriate address term since it is not out of date and it still represents the Javanese culture. Actually we can see that now address term 'ibu' is more commonly used than address term 'mak'.

The distinction between the two generations has also been stated by Uhlenbeck (1982;356) that the use of address term can show the great sensitivity of age and generation.

At last, the use of address terms vary from class to class, age - group to age - group and place to place.

III. 6. Patterns of Parent Terms of Address in Gelang, Sidoarjo

In our society, there is an unwritten law that some parent terms of address are form pairs such as, 'ibu' and 'bapak', 'papa' and 'mama', but sometimes we find that the use of some patterns depend on the user.

Some patterns of parent terms of address in Gelang, Sidoarjo are put in the table below :

Table III.6.1

Patterns of parent terms od address in Gelang, Sidoarjo		
Patterns of parent terms of address	frequency	%
papa and mama	5	6,25
ayah and mama	6	7,5
ayah and ibu	12	15
bapak and ibu	26	32,5
bapak and mak	26	32,5
abah and mama	1	1,25
abah and mak	2	2,5
pak'e and mak'e	2	2,5
Total	80	100

The significant phenomenon is that the pattern 'ayah and mama' occurs more frequently (6 respondents) than the pattren 'papa and mama' (5 respondents) while

the pattern 'papa and mama' is assumed to be a pair. Pattern 'bapak and ibu', 'bapak and mak' are the most frequent pattern found in Gelang. Another significant phenomenon is the use of pattern 'abah and mama'. The only respondent who use this pattern comes from other regions. At Gelang itself, this pattern is just known because most of the people feel this pattern is a peculiar combination.

The reason why they use such patterns are of various kinds. The 26 respondents who use pattern 'bapak and ibu' said that the terms 'bapak' and 'ibu' are a pair. They are the most appropriate combination as they also used as a formal address terms except to father and mother such as,

a) Bapak dan Ibu Guru

b) Bapak dan Ibu Pejabat

Some people also said that terms 'ayah' and 'ibu' is a pair since we can not find another term which is appropriate to substitute the term 'ibu'.

Another reason is given by another 26 respondents who use the pattern 'bapak' and 'mak'. They said that this pattern is used because their mothers did not want to be called 'ibu' for some reason such as, education. The 6 respondents who use the pattern 'ayah' and 'mama' said that their fathers did not want to be called 'papa'

because it is unsuitable for villagers.

All these patterns are appropriate according to the users because they are the best for them. These patterns exist because people use them and they create such patterns so they are known in the society. As JJ Gumperz said that 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 can not be, merely a matter of individual choice.

III.7. Diglossia and Its Relationships In the Use of Parent Terms of Address in Gelang, Sidoarjo

Diglossia is a particular kind of language standardization where two distinct varieties of a language exist side by side throughout the speech community and where each of the two varieties is assigned a definite social function (Trudgill, 1974;117).

In this study I will relate diglossia with the use of parent terms of address in Gelang. Diglossia exist because each person has a different reason in the choice of such address terms, for example the use of terms 'papa' and 'mama'. Some people said that these terms

are unsuitable for villagers. It indicates that diglossia exists in Gelang.

Some people said that such terms are low while the others are high. It has been formulated by Ferguson about the standardization of high variety and low variety. From the research, parent terms of address considered as low variety is 'mak'. On the contrary, the frequency of this term is quite high (28 respondents). Whereas terms of address considered as high variety is 'mama' and 'papa'. The frequency of these terms are quite low. There are 5 respondents using term 'papa' and 12 respondents using term 'mama'.

The key why they said these terms are high can be found in the word 'unsuitable' or 'too high' as I stated in the previous analysis (see III.2). They said unsuitable for a such reason as, the education of the user, the education of parents themselves and also because of the job of parents.

As we know that the most common occupation of people in Gelang is farming (see chapter II). According to them, a farmer does not necessarily use address term 'ayah' or even 'mama' and 'papa'. On the other hand, they do not agree if I connect the use of terms 'papa' and 'mama' with the class of the people because being farmers do not mean that they are low

class family (see chapter II).

The term 'mak' is considered by some people as low variety because according to them, this term is out of date and is considered not proper anymore.

Diglossia is not obviously known by the society, but when I asked about the reason why they chose such terms of address, indirectly it shows that diglossia exists in their society. This standardization is not a general standard for all society, because the use of it varies from community to community. Generally speaking, the high variety has greater prestige than the low variety, and is often regarded as more beautiful, even if it is less intelligible. In this research, most of generation I said that term 'mama' is unusual, whereas term 'mak' is a common one.

Some people said that there is no high or low variety. The difference in use is just because they prefer such terms to others. At last we can say that diglossia always exists in all society eventhough not all the people of the society recognize it.

Though there is a distinct opinion about such terms of address as high or low, all people believe that the choice of such parent terms of address is a matter of

individual choice and all people also believe that eventhough such terms are assumed as low variety, they will always be used in the society.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION