

CHAPTER II

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE OBJECT OF THE STUDY

II.1. Gelang Family in Sidoarjo

Gelang is located in Kecamatan Tulangan, one of Sidoarjo regions. Gelang is also divided into 20 RTS and 5 RWS. Each RT is led by a chief. Gelang area is about 6,72 km². Gelang is led by a village chief who is elected by the people every 8 years.

Gelang population is about 500 KKS, spread out in 20 RTS. Each RT consists of about 25 KKS. Most of the people have been living in Gelang since their board (86 %), the rest (14 %) are new comers from other regions. 96 % of the new comers settle in Gelang because of marriage and just 4 % come with their families from other regions.

By looking at the percentage, we could estimate that the population is originally Gelang and the mobility of the people is quite low. We may say that influence from other regions in Gelang is insignificant.

Gelang family is considered to be non IDT village because they are mid in social classification, eventhough there are still 1 or 2 poor families but the population are less than 5 %. Most of the people in Gelang are farmers (54 % of the population).

In contrast, 17 % of the farmers also have other jobs as state officials and teachers. When I do the research, I get an answer that they are farmers eventhough they are also state officials because farming has been a hereditary occupation. 5 % of the population are merchants of daily life needs. Another 25 % work at the factories, for we know Sidoarjo is an industrial area. The remaining 16 % have other fields of work.

The people are of different levels of education. Most of generation I (80 % of the population) are graduates from elementary school and only 10 % of them graduates from junior high school and the rest are graduates from higher educational levels . Whereas the education of generation II is 17,5 % graduates from elementary school, 35 % graduates from junior high school, 10 % graduates from University and the rest (37,5%) graduates from senior high school.

By looking at the percentage, we know that the educational degree of generation I is quite average. Education is for them very exclusive matter because of the cost and also because of lack of schools in the villages.

From the economic point of view, Gelang families are almost the same. There are no very rich families and neither very poor families. From the data which I get

from the last SE (Sensus Ekonomi) I can conclude that the families in Gelang are mid income families . That is why I don't make the research based on social class, because I can't make the exact limitation about the class of families in Gelang.

The relationships among the people is very close. Almost everybody knows everybody .

II.2. Address system

Address system is really part of complete semantic system having to do with social relationships. Address systems vary from culture to culture. The social setting is an important factor in the selection of a mode of address (Encyclopedia of Language ; 1987). Every time speakers call someone or refer to him or her by name, they indicate something of their social relationship to or personal feelings about that individual. A person might be on first - name terms with a friend but not with an uncle or a mother.

Noun phrases that refer to the addressee rather set a part prosodically from the body of a sentence that may accompany them are said vocative. 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 stris
bee

(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.

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. In Bahasa Indonesia there are 'bapak/ibu', 'saudara' which have the sense of meaning of V (Vous) indicating the senses of delicate word, respectability or formality and 'kamu' and 'kau' with the sense of T (Tu) indicating intimacy, solidarity and informality.

Terms of address are crucial elements in Javanese as most of the population's mother - tongue language. They can be used as calipers to measure the distance between speaker and addressee in terms of respect and social statutes governed by social dimension of power.

There are also numerous forms of 'you' (second person pronoun) in Javanese. 'Kon', 'kowe', 'awakmu' are examples of address terms of T. Javanese address terms with the sense of V are, for example '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.

Whereas terms of address which are commonly used in a Javanese family are , for example ; 'embah', 'bapak', 'mbok', 'kakang', 'mbakyu' and 'adi' (taken from 'Kajian Morfologi Bahasa Jawa' by Uhlenbeck 1982;361). The most common terms of address which are used in the population of the research are 'bapak', 'emak', 'ibu', 'cacak' and 'ning'. It is also influenced by the use of Ngoko Javanese which is used in the population. They just know a little Kromo Javanese and even some of them do not know anything about Kromo Javanese.

Now, the use of 'bapak' and 'ibu' incline to enlarge to be pseudo - parental terms. The most frequent pseudoparental terms which are used such as; 'bapak' or 'pak', literally means father, and 'ibu' or 'bu', literally means mother. 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