

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### I.1 Background of The Study

The ethnic groups of Indonesia live not only in their own area, but also spread all over Indonesia. The reasons of this fact are that they often move from one area to another to get a better job and a better life. In such situation, they have to socialize and communicate with other people as part of the civilization. This condition not only happens in the city where I live, but also in other cities, especially in some big cities like Jakarta, Bandung, etc.

The mixture of many ethnic groups in certain place like Surabaya, results in a mixed language; this condition raises language phenomena in the society. The phenomena cover the changes of pronunciation, the addition of new vocabularies, the widening of meaning and other phenomena in sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, discourse analysis, etc. One of the phenomena in sociolinguistics is term of address that always becomes an interesting object to be analyzed.

There are many kinds of terms of address which refer to the second person in the society of Indonesia, for instance, 'bapak' and 'ibu' are given to older people in

formal and informal situation. Those terms of address do not only refer to the members of the family, but also to non-members of the family because the speaker wants to be close to the addressee who is assumed as their relative. In this case, the use of 'bapak' and 'ibu' do not differentiate the age and profession. 'Saudara', 'engkau', 'anda' refer to the second person; the first form is especially used in formal situation, then the second and third forms can be used in formal and informal situations. 'Anda' is particularly used much in newspapers, magazines, television and radio. The other terms of address are 'mas', 'akang', 'abang', 'kakak', used to address older men; while 'nyonya', 'nona', 'mbak', 'bibi', 'tante' are used to address older women. There are other terms of address based on the profession or occupation such as 'Jenderal', 'Guru', 'Dok' (Dokter), 'Suster', 'Let' (for Letnan) and 'Kep' (for Kapten) (Badudu : 1987; 65 ).

The phenomenon which is going to be discussed is the influence of certain factors on the use of term of address 'mbak' and 'mas' by older Batak and Minang people towards younger people. The older Batak and Minang people who live in Surabaya use the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' referring to the second person in the beginning of the conversation. Usually, those terms of address are

used by the addressor in informal situation; for example

*Apa kabar, mbak?* or

*Mas! Jangan lupa ya!*

The use of those terms of address, that has been mentioned, can be referred to older or younger people. In addressing younger people, the older Batak and Minang people get the influence from certain factors; they are length of stay and environment. In this study, I want to show how those factors influence the older Batak and Minang people on the use of the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' towards younger people, because I think that older Batak and Minang people who live in Surabaya for several years will use the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' to address others. Another factor is environment where people live and communicate; if there are a lot of Javanese live around them, it cannot be denied that they will use those terms of address. So, I determine that there are two factors which constitute the important roles of using the terms of address.

There are a lot of great works that had been produced by some linguists about terms of address. They are :

- J.B Pride and Janet Holmes, in Sociolinguistics (1972), includes Ervin Tripp's work into their book. They state that Brown and Ford have done pioneering and a brilliant

research on forms of address in American English. In Brown and Ford's research, they find primarily first name (FN) reciprocation or title plus last name (TLN) reciprocation. Pride also includes the diagrams of American and Russian terms of address system.

- Peter Trudgill describes the use of French terms of address 'tu' or T and 'vous' or V; T refers to familiar pronouns and V is the polite form in Sociolinguistics : An Introduction (1974). V is used by the upper class and T is used by lower rank among themselves. The upper class use T to address the lower rank, on the other hand the lower rank use V to address the upper class.

- Roger T. Bell tries to explain two types of rule that have relationship with term of address, they are alternation and co-occurrence which facilitate choice and make cohesive speech possible in his book Sociolinguistics : Goals, approaches and Problems (1976).

- William O'Grady and Michael Dobrovolsky sum up the explanation of European term of address system and the use of first name, title last name, tittle and last name in Contemporary Linguistics : An Introduction (1989). They also give the examples of Thai term of address system.

- Janet Holmes - An Introduction to Sociolinguistics (1982), describes and explains the relationship between

politeness and the use of term of address. He also shows the diagram of Factors constraining the polite choice of address term in British English.

- The work of Dell Hymes, A Direction in Sociolinguistics, is the same as J.B Pride and Janet Holmes' work. Both of them take from the same source, Ervin Tripp's research which is about the two choice system of term of address, American and Russian.

Indonesia linguists who have done researches on the term of address system are J.S Badudu, Soeseno Kartomihardjo and Henricus Supriyanto et al.

- Henricus Supriyanto et al described the use of East Java terms of address that are based on the relative status, non-relative, vertical, horizontal relationship, the intimacy of addressor and addressee, age and sexes; they are stated in Penelitian Bentuk Sapaan Bahasa Jawa Dialek Jawa Timur (1986).

- In 1987, J.S Badudu defines the use of Indonesian terms of address that refer to the first and second person. He takes some examples like saya, kami, saudara, etc, in his work *Inilah Bahasa Indonesia Yang Baik dan Benar II*.

- Soeseno Kartomihardjo, Ethnography of Communicative Codes in East Java, presents a description of speech choice in East Java and primarily in urban areas. It has

been inspired by the works of Fishman, Gumperz, Hymes, Labov who have considered social factors as the determiner and influence in their analysis of speech variants.

As far as I know, no research has been done on the influence of certain factors on the use of term of address, this is the reason why I choose it as the topic of my thesis.

## I.2. Statement of The Problem

Based on the background of the study, I try to solve the following problems:

1. Does the length of stay in Surabaya and living environment influence older Batak and Minang people in their use of the terms of address?
2. How do the above mentioned factors influence older Batak and Minang people in their use of the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas'?
3. Do other factors influence older Batak and Minang people in using the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas'?
4. How do those factors influence older Batak and Minang people in using the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' towards younger people ?

### I.3. Objective Of The Study

This study is to prove whether length of stay and living environment influence older Batak and Minang people. It is also to know how those two factors influence older Batak and Minang people in their use of the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' to younger people. Then, I would like to know whether there are other factors influence the older Batak and Minang people in using the terms of address or not and how other factors that influence older Batak and Minang people in using the terms of address.

### 1.4 Significance Of The Study

The research is done to give a contribution to the English Department of Airlangga University and in order to enable the linguistic society to know and understand the phenomenon that emerge in their surrounding. Therefore, the students of linguistics must be sensitive towards the phenomenon which emerges and constitutes a part of the society. It is expected that after finding the truth of the phenomenon, the linguistics students are anxious to prove it in the society. They may have a plan to add and do the research more thoroughly than before. They may add some factors, besides The factors

had been researched , which probably influence this case.

Although the society has known the use of the term of address 'mbak' and 'mas', this study is still done to add and enrich their knowledge about the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas'.

Actually, a respect is not only given to the old people, but also to younger people that constitute a part of the society. The use of 'mbak or mas' is one of the ways to show respect to younger people. But, if some people do not use this terms of address in certain society, it does not mean that the people do not respect younger people. This condition leads us to understand when older Batak and Minang people use different terms of address or just use the name directly. Perhaps, it is because they may have different ways of addressing people. Therefore, the findings of this research may eliminate misunderstanding between ethnics, and between younger people and old people.

#### 1.5. Scope And Limitation

In this study, I focus on two factors, they are length of stay and living environment ( which have an important effect and determine the use of terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' by older Batak and Minang people



old people). The first factor, that is, the length of stay is useful to know how long the person has lived in Java before he or she uses this term of address and its influence on the use of the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas', and the second factor, that is, the environment is to know where they live and its influence on the use of the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas'. I also include the choice of the terms of address as the process that is involved in using the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' by older Batak and Minang people.

To conduct the study on the influence of length of stay and environment by older Batak and Minang people old people towards younger people, I use the old ones as the object of the study, namely Batak and Minang. This study excludes the ethnic of the addressees. It means that if the respondents are from Batak, the younger people will be from other ethnic groups and this also applies to the respondents of Minang.

### 1.6. Theoretical Framework

People need communication among themselves to build successful relationship and this communication can be supported by using proper language. According to Trudgill that,

Language is not simply a means of communicating information about the weather or any other subject. It is also a very important means of establishing and maintaining relationship with other people (1974:13).

Those statement shows that there is a close relationship between language and society; their relationship deals with sociolinguistics terms. According to Fasold, sociolinguistics of society is about the social importance of language to groups of people, from small socio-cultural groups of a few hundred people to entire nations (1984:1)

I try to apply sociolinguistics as an approach to analyze the influence of certain factors on the use of terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' by older Batak and Minang people towards younger people. According to Troike,

Within each community, there is a variety of language codes and ways of speaking available to its members, which is its communicative repertoire. This includes all varieties, dialects or style used in a particular socially-defined population and the constraints which govern the choice among them (Troike; 1989:49).

It means that any speakers have to choose and select the language that will be used to communicate to other people. Based on that statement, the use of the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' by older Batak and Minang people

ple, constitute the application of language choice . 'Mbak' and 'mas' are the result of the code-mixing process, in which older Batak and Minang people speakers use them to address younger people. According to Fasold, "Code-mixing happens when pieces of one language are used while a speaker is basically using another language" (1984:181).

Using 'mbak' and 'mas' shows that there is an adjustment of older Batak and Minang people to their surroundings. They try to speak what the Javanese expect, such as, addressing them by using 'mbak and mas' before mentioning their names. It constitutes an effort of older Batak and Minang people to adjust their speech in order to be admitted into the Javanese society. This phenomenon deals with Gile's accommodation theory in which he tries to develop accommodation in linguistic behavior. There are two elements of accommodation theory, they are convergence and divergence. According to Gile's accomodation theory, "convergence, in which the speaker will choose a language or language variety that seems to suit the needs of the person being spoken to" (Fasold; 1984:188), while divergence is the condition when the older Batak and Minang speakers have no effort to adjust their speech when they communicate with the Javanese speakers and even, their speech is absolutely different

from Javanese speakers.

It has been recognized that varieties of language are the result of seeing several distinctive linguistic features which are used together in social situation. However, a single linguistic feature is enough to indicate social distance; for example particular words or phrases used in addressing others, which are called terms of address that constitutes one of the linguistic aspects of speech communities which are used by the people. In addressing people, the addressor should know the role-relationship between the addressor himself and the addressee. It is intended that "the role of each individual and the status they are accorded is generally dependent on their relationship to other participants in the communicative event" (Troike ;1989:90).

All languages have term of address forms and each of them has specific rules that describe their appropriate use. For instance, the Javanese have status-marking honorific that the speakers have to know to whom they talk. It means that older Batak and Minang people should know the person to whom they talk. When they address someone not from their own ethnic groups, they address them by using 'mbak' and 'mas', on the other hand, when they address their own society members, they will address them by using their own way. This condition is appro-

priate to the description of Gilman and Brown that "the relative status of speakers and their role relationship may be marked in variety of ways" (in Troike; 1989 :91). The use of terms of address 'mbak and mas' by older Batak and Minang people is the behavior adjustment towards Javanese. This phenomenon shows that older Batak and Minang people try to respect the person addressed or spoken to, because it is more polite to mention the term of address than mentioning the name directly, and try to be close to the person being talked to.

The two factors that influence older Batak and Minang people in using terms of address, are environment and length of stay. In this case, those factors are important in their use of terms of address; according to Gumperz and Hymes,

communication is not governed by fixed social rules; it is a two step process in which the speaker first takes in stimuli from the outside environment, evaluating and selecting from among them in the light of his own cultural background, personal history and what he knows about his interlocutors (Hymes; 1966: 15).

#### 1.7. Method Of The Study

In this study, I will analyze the data by using qualitative descriptive method. Qualitative descriptive is a method which is used to explore the fact by using the correct interpretation (Nazir;1985:63). It is also a strategy of the research that gives many advantages and

collects the information by learning the phenomena. The descriptive research studies social problems and the rules of the people in a certain situation including their relationship, activities, behavior, opinions, the process which is going on and the influence of the phenomena.

#### 1.7.1. Definition Of Key Terms

1. Term of address : one of the linguistic means by which speakers mark their psycho-social orientation to their addressees, such as pronouns, names and terms of endearment encode both status and solidarity relationship between speaker and addressee. According to this study, the second person terms are 'mbak and mas' that constitute Javanese terms of address.

2. Older people : the people who are between 31 and 60 years old.

3. Younger people : the people who are between 15 and 30 years old. In this case, the younger people are non-Batak and non-Minang.

4. Batak people: the people who come from North Sumatra

5. Minang people : the people who come from West Sumatra

6. Javanese : the people who come from Javanese ethnic groups.

### 1.7.2. Location and Population of the Research

The location is one of the important aspects that can support this study. Surabaya is the location which is appropriate to the research because I find a lot of representative respondents and the area is not so broad. Another reason is that Surabaya is the second big city of Indonesia where its inhabitants do not only come from Java, but also from the other parts; such as Sumatra, Kalimantan, Bali, etc. They are the reasons why I choose it as the location.

As mentioned above, the representative respondents are Minang people and Batak people who have lived in Surabaya ( east, west, north and south) for more than 10 years. I choose Minang and Batak as the respondents because they constitute a large number of older Batak and Minang people population who have lived in Java for many years. Therefore, those who often socialize and communicate with Javanese are the expected respondents.

### 1.7.3. Sampling

According to Fasold, "a sample consists of a small number of members of a population which can be studied in detail. The result can be projected to the population as

a whole" ( 1984:86 ). Here, I apply purposive sampling to get the data that are needed. The purposive sampling is the sampling method in which the questionnaires will be given to the respondents directly.

Surabaya is the location of the research where a lot of Minang and Batak respondents can be found . I will do the research throughout Surabaya, and particularly, in Perak (north Surabaya) area where I live. The respondents are between 31-60 years old and have lived in Surabaya for less and more than 10 years. The sample consists of 60 people.

#### 1.7.4. Technique Of Data Collection

I collect the data through 4 steps. Firstly, after finding the phenomenon, I do observation which constitute the step that leads to an accurate and complete data. The accurate data can be obtained by monitoring and observing the population and location that support this research.

Choosing the sample is the second step that must be done after collecting the data .

Thirdly, I distribute the questionnaire that uses open and close questions. Open questions is used to give the maximum freedom to present the respondents' views but also allow them to stray from the subject and are very



difficult to score. While, close question is used to limit the answer of the respondent, such as in yes-no questions and multiple choice questions.

After collecting the data, the answers of the respondents must be selected, because I want to obtain the validity of data. The questionnaires will be ignored if they are not qualified for supporting this study. To achieve the aim of the study, I expect the respondents to answer the question clearly and honestly.

The procedure may be summarized as follows :

1. Doing observation.
2. Choosing the samples.
3. Distributing the questionnaires.
4. Selecting the collected data.

#### 1.7.5. Technique of Data Analysis

The data are collected from 60 respondents. Based on the ethnicity, they are divided into two. Each of them are 30 Minang respondents and 30 Batak respondents.

In the second step, I make some tables that are based on the questions of the questionnaire.

Then, I collect the similar answers of respondents and they will be counted into percentage form. The formulae of percentage is  $\frac{N}{P} \times 100\% = X$ ; N is the number of 2similar answers, P is the number of sampling and X is

the result in the percentage format.

Counting the similar answers is to guide me for making conclusion and analysis. Analysis and description can be done by reading the tables which contain the percentage number. Briefly, the steps of analysis are, as follows:

1. Making classification.
2. Making tables.
3. Collecting the similar answers.
4. Counting the similar answers by using percentage formulae.
5. Analysis and description.

#### 1.8. Organizaton Of The Paper

The paper is divided into four chapters. Chapter I is the introduction which consist of background of the study, statement of the problems, objective of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, theoretical framework, method of the study and the last part is the organization of the paper.

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

Chapter III presents the collected data and discuss the analysis of the study completely.

Chapter IV is the conclusion of the study.

## **CHAPTER II**

# **GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE OBJECT OF THE STUDY**