

CHAPTER III

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

Before analyzing the influence of certain factors on the use of the terms of address by older Batak and Minang people towards young people, I will show the presentation of data. The presentation of data is divided into two, first, presentation of the data of Batak society and second, Minang society on the use of the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' to young people in Surabaya. There are 8 tables in each presentation of data. The data that I have got will be counted by using percentage formulae and the results are in percentage form. After that, I will analyze them by using qualitative descriptive methods.

III.1 Presentation of The Data

III.1.1 Presentation of The Data of Older Batak People on The Use of The Address-Terms 'mbak' and 'mas' To Young People

III.1.1.1 The use of terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' by society in Some Places

Table 1

	Home	Office	Other places
Total Number	15	2	13
Precentage	50%	6,7%	43,3%

From the table above, it can be understood that 50% of the sample hear those terms of address in their living environment frequently. 6,7% of respondents say that they often hear them in their office. While 43,3 % of respondents say that they often hear the use of terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' in other places.

III.1.1.2 The Duration of Stay and Frequency on the use of the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas'

Table 2a

	< 10 years	> 10 years
Total number	12	18
Precentage	40%	60%

Table 2a shows that there are 18 Batak respondents live in Surabaya more than 10 years, while 12 respondents live in Surabaya less than 10 years.

Table 2b

	Often	Never	Sometimes
Total Number	13		17
Precentage	43,3%		56,7%

The table consists of three columns, they are

'often', 'sometimes' and 'never'. 'Often' in this table means that the respondents often use 'mbak' and 'mas' in daily conversation; 'sometimes' means that they use 'mbak' and 'mas' only occasionally; while 'never' means that the respondents have never used those terms of address in daily conversation.

The table shows that 43,3% of the respondents answer 'often' that means the respondents use them frequently. The third column represents 56,7% of respondents who answer 'sometimes' on the use of 'mbak' and 'mas'. In the second column, it represents none of the respondents who answer 'never'.

III.1.1.3 The use of terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' to Certain People

Table 3a

	young	old	young & old
Total number	2		28
Precentage	6,7%		93,3%

The third table is divided into two parts, they are 3a and 3b. Table 3a shows the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' are used by Batak people to address young, older and young and older. This table is to know how many Batak people employ the terms of address 'mbak'

and 'mas' to address young, older, young and older addressees. Based on the questionnaires, there are 28 respondents who employ those terms of address to address young and old addressees and 2 respondents employ those terms of address to address young people; while none of them employ those address-terms to address older people.

Table 3b

	J	J&NJ
Total Number	18	12
Percentage	60%	40%

This table consists of two columns, they are 'J' which stands for Javanese and 'J' and 'NJ' which stands for Javanese and non-Javanese. From this table, we will know about the addressees that are often addressed 'mbak' and 'mas' by Batak people. Batak people who use the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' to Javanese are 18 respondents and 12 respondents employ those address-terms to address Javanese and non-Javanese people.

III.1.1.4 The Use of 'mbak' and 'mas' to Young non-Batak People by Older Batak People

Table 4

	Often	Never	Sometimes
Total Number	11		19
Precentage	36,7%		63,3%

The table which consists of three columns shows that 18 respondents respond 'sometimes' on the use of the terms of address for addressing young people, its percentage is 63,3%. The other respondents answer 'often', it means that they frequently employ the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' to address their young non-Batak addressees. There are not any respondents who respond 'never'. In this case, 'never' means that the respondents have never used those terms of address to address the young non-Batak.

III.1.1.5 The Importance of The Use of 'mbak' and 'mas' to Young People by Older Batak People

Table 5

	Yes	No
Total Number	26	4
Precentage	86,7%	13,3%

In the fifth table, there are two columns which only state 'yes' and 'no'. 'Yes' in this table means that it

is important to use 'mbak' and 'mas' in addressing people who are younger than the addressor. While 'no' means that they do not agree if they have to address young people by using those terms of address.

It can be seen that 26 respondents respond 'yes', it means that it is important to use 'mbak' and 'mas' for them in addressing young people. The percentage which shows their assumption is 86,7% . 13,3% of respondents do not agree towards the importance on the use of the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' to young people.

III.1.1.6. The use of 'mbak' and 'mas' based on intimacy

Table 6

	Often	Never	Sometimes
Total number	8	16	6
Percentage	26,7%	53,3%	20%

The three column in the table above, 'often', 'never' and 'sometimes'. 'Often' refer to the respondents who keep on using terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas', though between the respondents and the addressees there is a long standing of intimacy. 'Never' means that the respondents or the addressor will not use those terms of address if they have had close relationship with the addressees. And 'sometimes' refers to the addressors who

use the terms of address in addressing the young people occasionally.

III.1.1.7 The use of 'mbak' and 'mas' to Batak people

Table 7

	Often	Never	Sometimes
Total Number	2	9	19
Precentage	6,7%	30%	63,3%

In this table, 'often' means that the respondents keep on using 'mbak' and 'mas', though the addressees are young Batak people. The addressor will response 'never', if they do not use those terms of address in addressing young Batak people. While 'sometimes' refers to the respondents who employ those terms of address to address the addressees occasionally.

The respondents who answer 'often' is 6,7%. The highest precentage is 63,3% referring to those who use 'mbak' and 'mas' to address young Batak people occasionally. The respondents who have never used them for non-Javanese, addressees are 30%.

III.1.2 The Presentation of The Data of Older Minang People On The Use of The Terms of Address 'mbak' and 'mas' To Young People

'mas' To Young People**III.1.2.1 The Use of The Terms of Address 'mbak' and 'mas' by Society in Some Places**

Table 1

	home	public	office
Total Number	22	5	3
Precentage	73,3%	16,7%	10%

In table 1, there are three columns: home, public places and office. Those refer to the places where Minang people often hear the use of the terms of address. From the table above, we can read that 73,3% of respondents often hear the use of the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' in their living environment. 16,7% or 5 respondents say that they hear those terms of address in public places, while 3 respondents hear the use of those address-terms in their office.

III,1.2.2 The Duration of Stay and Frequency of The Use of The Terms of Address 'mbak' and 'mas'

Table 2a

	< 10 years	>10 years
Total number	8	22
Precentage	26,7%	73,3%

who live in Surabaya less than 10 years, while 22 respondents live in Surabaya more than 10 years.

Table 2b

	Often	Never	Sometimes
Total Number	22		8
Precentage	73,3%		26,7%

Table 2b shows the frequency on the use of the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' by Minang people. There are three columns, namely, 'often', 'sometimes' and 'never'. 'Often', in this table, means that they use those terms of address frequently; 'sometimes' represents that the respondents do not use those terms of address frequently, but occasionally; while 'never' means that they have never used the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' in their conversation.

We can see that 22 respondents or 73,3% use those address-terms frequently and 8 respondents or 26,7% say that they do not use those terms of address frequently. It shows that more than a half of respondents frequently use the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' to address the addressees.

III.1.2.3 The Use of The Terms of Address 'mbak' and 'mas' to Certain People

Table 3a

	young	old	young & old
Total number	6		24
Precentage	20%		80%

Table 3a shows the addressees who are addressed by Minang people. This table is divided into three columns: young, older and young and older. Based on the questionnaires, there are six respondents who use the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' to address young people; while 24 respondents answer that they use those terms of address to address young and old people and none of them employ those terms of address to address older people only.

Table 3b

	J	J&NJ
Total Number	7	23
Precentage	23,3%	76,7%

This table consists of two columns; 'J' referring to Javanese and 'J' and 'NJ' referring to Javanese and non-Javanese. This table shows the addressees who are often

addressed 'mbak' and 'mas' by Minang people. According to the questionnaires, 7 respondents answer that they will use those terms of address if they meet Javanese addressees; while 23 respondents will use those terms of address if they meet Javanese and non-Javanese addressees.

III.1.2.4 The Use of 'mbak' and 'mas' to Young non-Minang Addressees by Older Minang People

Table 4

	Often	Never	Sometimes
Total Number	19		11
Percentage	63,3%		36,7%

There are three columns in table 4: 'often', 'never' and 'sometimes'. It informs how many respondents use the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' to young non-Minang addressees. The percentage of respondents who use those terms of address frequently can be seen in first column, they are 63,3% of respondents or 19 respondents. The second column on the table is blank, it means that all of the respondents have used the terms of address to address young non-Minang addressees. The third column shows us that there are 36,7% of respondents or 11 respondents who use those terms of address terms occasionally.

III.1.2.5 The Importance of The Use of 'mbak' and 'mas' for Young People

Table 5

	Yes	No
Total Number	20	10
Precentage	66,7%	33,3%

Table 5 shows two groups of opinion towards the importance on the use of the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' to young people. The first column 'yes' means that it is important to use those terms of address in addressing young people; on the other hand, the respondents answer 'no' if they think that it is not important to use those terms of address in addressing young people.

It can be read from the table that the respondents who answer 'yes' are 20 or 66,7% of respondents; while 10 respondents answer 'no'.

III.1.2.6 The Use of The Terms of Address 'mbak' and 'mas' based on Intimacy

Table 6

	Often	Never	Sometimes
Total Number	8	17	5
Precentage	26,7%	56,6%	16,7%

The table above consists of three columns, namely, 'often', 'never' and 'sometimes'. 'Often' referring to the respondents who keep on using the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' though they have close-relationship. 'Never' is the answer of respondents who will not use those terms of address if they have close relationship with the addressees; while some of them use 'mbak' and 'mas' occasionally.

We can see that 56,6% of respondents will not use those terms of address to address young people if they have close-relationship. 26,7% of respondents say that they keep on using those terms of address frequently though they have close-relationship with the addressees; while 16,7% of respondents use 'mbak' and 'mas' occasionally.

III.1.2.7 The Use of The Terms of Address 'mbak' and 'mas' to Minang People

Table 7

	Often	Never	Sometimes
Total Number	5	22	3
Precentage	6,7%	73,3%	10%

Table 7 informs how many respondents keep on using

the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' to address young Minang people. 'Often', in this table, means that the respondents also use those terms of address to address young Minang addressees frequently. 'Never' refers to the respondents who do not use those terms of address to address young people of Minang; 'sometimes' refers to the respondents who use those terms of address occasionally.

It can be read that 73,3% of respondents do not employ those terms of address in addressing young Minang people. 3 respondents or 10% of respondents use those terms of address occasionally; while only five of them keep on using the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' to address young Minang people.

III.2 The Analysis of The Older Batak and Minang People on The Use of The Terms of Address 'mbak' and 'mas' to Young People

The analysis of the data which is being done use qualitative method. This method is to explore the fact by using the correct interpretation. I apply sociolinguistics as an approach for analyzing the influence of certain factors on the use of terms of address.

III.2.1 The Analysis of The Older Batak People on The Use of The Terms of Address 'mbak' and 'mas' to Young People

III.2.1.1 The Use of The Terms of Address 'mbak' and 'mas' based on Length of Stay

According to the data, the respondents have stayed in Surabaya for various length of time. Some of them have lived in Surabaya for less than 10 years and others have lived for more than 10 years. The respondents who live more than 10 years are expected to use the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas'. It is because they have communicated to Javanese people for a long time, so they are able to adapt to this condition. The condition, in this case, is the place where the respondents have to make a communication and socialize with Javanese society. Having socialized with Javanese, the older Batak and Minang people will know about the custom, culture, habits and language, etc. The frequency of the communication between Javanese and non-Javanese influence non-Javanese in their habits, culture and especially the language. In their communication, they often slip one or more Javanese words. It can be seen from the use of the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas'. The influence of length of stay applies in older Batak and Minang people society indirectly; it means that the influence does not work at once but gradually at needs much time to establish the result of the influence.

These phenomenon also happens on the respondents who

live less than 10 years in Surabaya. They also use those terms of address to young people. It affects their communication with Javanese people for several occasions. In a short time, they try to adapt to Javanese society, including the culture, habits and the language. The evidence can be seen at the table 2a.

From the explanation above, it shows that there are similarities and differences between respondents who live more than 10 years and less than 10 years. The similarities between them are their use of terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' and their adaptation to the society. While the differences are the frequency of the use of terms of address and the duration of time of their adaptation. Most respondents who live more than 10 years use those terms of address frequently because they have enough time to learn the culture and language of the Javanese. On the other hand, the addressors who have lived less than 10 years use the terms of address occasionally because they have learned Javanese language and the culture for a short time.

III.2.1.2 The Use of The Terms of Address 'mbak' and 'mas' based on The Influence of The Environments

As human beings, the people need to communicate. The use of terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' are also in-

fluenced by the environment. The environment of the addressor is a decisive factor on the use of the language, especially terms of address. It means that if the addressors have never communicated to the society, automatically, they will not get the influence of the environments on the use of the language. Whereas, the people who often communicate to other people will get the influence on the use of the terms of address. In this case, most of the addressees are Javanese, because the research is done in Surabaya -- East Java. It is possible that older Batak and Minang people speakers will know about the language, culture and habit of Javanese, because they communicate to Javanese frequently. Furthermore, if the society of the respondents are mostly Javanese, Batak people will hear the Javanese language and observe their habit. A lot of Javanese who live in their surrounding support the influence on the use of the terms of address, because Javanese use the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' frequently.

According to the questionnaires, older Batak and Minang people hear Javanese language in their living environment, offices and public places. The office is the place where the communication among the participants are formal, so Batak people will rarely hear Javanese language, especially terms of address 'mbak and mas'. In

this place, according to Soeseno Kartomihardjo, the people tend to use 'pak' and 'bu' to address the addressees. Being influenced, people then try to employ those address-terms in conversation and the frequency of the communication between older Batak and Minang people with Javanese can lead them to use the terms of address frequently.

III.2.1.3 The Choice of The Terms of Address 'mbak' and 'mas' to Indicate the Role-relationship and Politeness

There are two choices for older Batak and Minang people to address the young people in Surabaya; they are zero form and 'mbak' and 'mas'. They can choose one of the terms of address. It is like the people who come from another place and live in a certain area, and have different language. It causes them to have two choices; they can adapt to the language and the culture in that area or they choose their own way, which is zero form. According to Gumperz,

within each community, there is a variety of 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 (Saville-Troike; 1989 : 49).

Usually, from this condition as has been mentioned above the speakers are given a little force to choose them.

Especially, in addressing the addressees, older Batak and Minang people may choose their own way to address other young people or they use 'mbak' and 'mas' which come from the Javanese language. The use of those terms of address by older Batak and Minang people can be seen at table 2b, which indicates that 13 respondents use 'mbak' and 'mas' to address other people frequently and 17 respondents employ 'mbak' and 'mas' to address other people occasionally. It shows that people have chosen these terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' in conversation, eventhough they are not frequent. According to those explanation , the use of terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' by older Batak and Minang people constitutes the language choice in society. It is because 'mbak' and 'mas' themselves come from Javanese, while the speakers are older Batak and Minang people. The use of 'mbak' and 'mas', in this case, is the result of code-mixing process because the addressors not only use 'mbak and mas' but also use other address-terms. According to Fasold, "Code-mixing happens when pieces of one language are used while a speaker is basically using another language" (1984: 181).

Table 3a shows that two respondents use the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' to address young addressees; none of them use those terms of address to older

addressees; while 28 respondents use those terms of address to address young and older addressees. This phenomenon shows us that the use of the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas', in fact, does not only refer to older people but also young people. Even, according to the questionnaires, I find that there are two respondents who use those terms of address to address young people. From the table above, it can be read that almost 100% of respondents employ the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' to address young and older addressees. Since the percentage is approaching 100%, it means that the condition is almost like Javanese society. Moreover, Javanese generally, employ the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' to address young and old addressees. It is because, according to Javanese, 'mbak' and 'mas' are suitable to address both of them.

Table 3b shows that 18 respondents employ the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' to address Javanese; while 12 respondents use those terms of address to address Javanese and non-Javanese. The result of the questionnaires, Batak people also use the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' to address non-Javanese because they consider non-Javanese as Javanese. In addition, Javanese society also use those terms of address to address non-Javanese and Javanese people because Javanese

also consider non-Javanese as Javanese. On the other hand, there are 18 respondents who use those terms of address only to Javanese. It means that they employ the terms of address to Javanese addressees, since those terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' comes from Javanese language. This phenomenon constitute the application of Gile's accommodation theory that there are two elements in accommodation theory; they are convergence and divergence. According to Gile's theory,

Convergence is the condition when the speaker will choose a language variety that seems suitable to the needs of the person being spoken to (Fasold; 1984 : 188).

While divergence is the condition when the speaker has no effort to adjust their speech to native speakers and even, their speech are absolutely different from native speakers (Fasold; 1989: 188). It is also applied by 12 respondents who use the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' to address Javanese and non-Javanese. As has been mentioned above, non-Javanese is considered Javanese, so Batak people will address non-Javanese by using 'mbak' and 'mas'.

According to table 7, two Batak people keep on using the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' to address Batak addressees. Nine Batak people do not use those address-terms if they meet the members of Batak society;

while 19 respondents use the terms of address to address young Batak people occasionally. It means that, according to Batak people, the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' do not only apply to Javanese, but also to Batak people. Some of them will choose Javanese address terms 'mbak' and 'mas' if they meet young Batak people. This condition can be the result of imitating Javanese culture and language or they have already adjusted to Javanese society. The use of the terms of address has been a tradition in Batak people who live in Surabaya, therefore they use those terms of address to address young Batak people. It means that they adopt the language that is used by Javanese society, especially in addressing other people, including the members of Batak.

III.2.1.3.1 The Choice of The Terms of Address 'mbak' and 'mas' based on Role-Relationship

Actually, the use of terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' also agrees with the role relationship of the participants. It means that the speaker has to know who the addressees are; including their origin, culture, age, etc. If the older Batak and Minang people addressors do not have close relationship and do not know about the background of the addressees, they will consider them as Javanese. So, the older Batak and Minang people will use

'mbak' and 'mas' to address the addressees. On the other hand, the older Batak and Minang people addressors keep on using 'mbak' and 'mas' to address non-Javanese addressees, eventhough the addressors have known them in a long standing. It is because they are influenced by the society around them of which the majority is Javanese.

The intimacy of the speakers and the addressees also influence the use of terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas'. I have found that if the addressors have a close relationship to the addressees, they will not use 'mbak' and 'mas'. It is because they think that it is not important to use them anymore, they just call the addressees by their first name . But, when they have just been acquainted with someone who is younger than the addressors, they use 'mbak' and 'mas' to address her or him. It can be seen in table 6 which shows the precentage of the use of the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' based on intimacy. The phenomenon mentioned above is appropriate to the statement of Troike 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" (1989 : 90).

The ability of the addressors in their choice of terms of address constitutes the reflection of Gumperz and Hymes statement that

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 (1966 : 15).

III.2.1.3.2 The Choice of The Terms of Address 'mbak' and 'mas' based On Politeness and Status-marking Honorific System

According to table 4, it shows that 11 respondents often use the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' to young non-Minang, while 19 respondents use those terms of address occasionally. Table 5 shows that 26 respondents agree with the importance on the use of the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' to younger people, while 4 respondents do not agree with the use of those terms of address.

Based on the result of questionnaires, we know that the use of the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' are not only used to address someone who is older than the addressor, but also young people. From the collected data, I have found a lot of respondents who use those terms of address to address young people in daily conversation, eventhough these terms do not exist in their own culture.

It has been recognized that in the Javanese society

politeness and honor are considered as very important aspects . The honor system overwhelms the culture, language, custom, etc. The frequency of communication between non-Javanese and Javanese causes non-Javanese know about the culture, language and the custom of Javanese. Therefore, I observe the phenomenon that non-Javanese employ Javanese language, including Javanese terms of address. Since there is a value of politeness and honor which influence on the use of the language itself, Javanese is called one of the languages which has status-marking honorific. It means that the non-Javanese who live in east and central Java are expected to follow the status-marking honorific rules. It can be seen on the use of terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' which is used to address young people is actually to respect the addressees. This phenomenon can be seen in table 4 and 5 which reflect the importance of the use 'mbak' and 'mas' by older Batak and Minang people.

Addressing young people by older Batak and Minang people constitute the politeness which is obviously a complex linguistic matter in Javanese. From this phenomenon, it can be seen that the society has a strong influence on older Batak and Minang people. They can understand and practice the culture and the language which they have ever experienced and learned. Then, this

attitude leads to the positive politeness which expresses solidarity and minimizing status differences (Holmes; 1992:297).

III.2.2 The Analysis Of The Older Minang People on The Use of The Address-Terms 'mbak' and 'mas' To Young People

III.2.2.1 The Use Of The Terms of Address 'mbak' and 'mas' based On Length Of Stay

Based on the data, I conclude that the respondents have stayed in Surabaya for various periods; few of them have lived in Surabaya less than 10 years and most of them have lived there for more than 10 years. From those data, we know that all of them use the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' to address young people. The respondents who live in Surabaya for more than 10 years use those terms of address to address young people frequently. On the other hand, the respondents who live less than 10 years do not use those address-terms frequently, but only occasionally.

The different frequency on the use of the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' is caused by the different length of stay. As has been mentioned above that the respondents who live more than 10 years in Surabaya use those terms of address more frequently than the respondents who live less than 10 years. The longer

older Minang people stay in Surabaya, the more time they have to adapt to the condition. The condition is the place where older Batak and Minang people have to communicate to others, especially Javanese society. This condition will cause older Minang people to know about the culture, custom, language and etc. It means that those who live more than 10 years will know and understand Javanese culture, language, etc. Having socialized with Javanese, Minang people learn and use one or more Javanese words and also learn a little Javanese culture. According to the use of the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas', it can be observed that there is a value of Javanese culture which is involved. On the other hand, the respondents who live less than 10 years do not use those terms of address frequently. It is because they only have short time to adapt and communicate to others. The use of the terms of address constitutes the result of their effort to adapt to the condition where they socialize and communicate to Javanese people. So, it can not be denied that the frequency of communication between Minang people and Javanese constitute the determiner on the use of the terms of address. Since they have lived a short time in Surabaya, their use of the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' is not as frequent as Minang people who live more than 10 years.

From the explanation above, we can understand that there is a similarity and a difference between Minang people based on their length of stay in Surabaya. The similarity is that both of them use the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' to young people and it starts at the beginning of their stay in Surabaya; it means that those who begin to live in Surabaya will adapt to the condition any moment. The difference lies on the frequency on the use of the terms of address. The respondents who live more than 10 years will use those address terms frequently; whereas the respondents who have lived in Surabaya for less than 10 years will use those terms of address occasionally (since they have short time to learn and comprehend Javanese culture, language and etc of the area where they live).

III.2.2.2 The Use of The Terms of Address 'mbak' And 'mas' based on the Environment

As human beings, people need to communicate. Communication involve the interlocutors and speakers. Regularly, the speakers and interlocutors convey their dialect, language, accent, etc as their characteristic in their communication and we will know where they come from. Besides, they are also influenced by the environment, since they communicate to other people in their surround-

ings and as a result they learn to use the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas'. The environment constitutes another determining factor in the use of those terms of address.

The percentage of the use of the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' that are addressed by Minang people to young people can be seen at table 2b. It can be observed that most of them use the terms of address in daily conversation and 8 respondents use those terms of address occasionally. Based on the questionnaires, we find that most of them live in the area where a lot of Javanese live, so it is possible that all of the respondents use those terms of address to address young people. Their use of the terms of address are caused by the frequency of hearing the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas'. The percentage at table 1 shows that most of respondents hear the terms of address in their living and only three respondents have ever heard those terms of address in their offices; it is because we rarely find people who use those terms of address in the office. According to Soeseno Kartomihardjo, people will use 'pak' and 'bu' to address the addressees in formal situation. After having been influenced by the environment, they try to apply them in daily conversation and I find that most of them use those terms of address to address young and even

older people.

The more they communicate and socialize with the society, the more opportunity they have to use those terms of address. But, if they have never communicated with Javanese people in their environment, they will never use those terms of address. Their socialization leads them to know about the terms of address and their functions in conversation.

III.2.2.3 The Choice of Terms of Address 'mbak' and 'mas' to Indicate the Role-Relationship and Politeness

There are two choices of the terms of address for those who live in Surabaya; they are zero form and 'mbak' and 'mas' to address young people. Minang people who live in Surabaya may choose one of them. The zero form constitutes the Minang terms of address forms that is used by Minang people only. The use of zero form does not only occur on Minang society, but also in other ethnic groups. Every ethnic group who does not live in its own area will have two or more of language choice in their conversation. They will choose their own or the language of the society where they live. It is supported by Gumperz that

within each community, there is a variety of codes and ways of speaking available to its members, which is its communicative repertoire; this includes all

varieties, dialects or style used in particular-socially defined population and the constraints which govern the choice among them (Saville-Troike; 1988 : 48).

It can be disavowed that any community has a variety of language that is used to communicate to other people, including dialects, accent, etc. The existence of varieties gives the community some choices to communicate.

The frequency on the use of the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' by Minang people can be observed at table 2b. From this table, we can see that Minang people have chosen Javanese language that is spoken. It does not mean that they use all Javanese vocabularies in their conversation, but they insert one or more Javanese words. The variety of ethnic in a community cause the mixture of languages; such as the use of the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' addressed by Minang people to young people in Surabaya. At table 2b, we can observe that 22 respondents use those terms of address frequently and 8 respondents use those terms of address occasionally. The use of the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' which are used to address young people is the application of language choices; the addressors are Minang people while the terms of address comes from Javanese language. As has been mentioned above, the mixture of ethnic varieties provide many language choices. The use of the terms of address,

'mbak' and 'mas' constitute the results in code-mixing process, since the addressors do not only use Javanese language but also use another language in their conversation. According to Fasold, "code-mixing happens when pieces of one language are used while a speaker is basically using another language" (1984: 181).

Table 3a shows that 6 respondents use the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' to address young addressees; none of them use those address-terms to address older addressees and 24 respondents address young and older addressees with 'mbak' and 'mas'. It shows that the use of the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas', in this case, does not only refer to older people but also young people. Even, some Minang people use those terms of address to address young people only. From the table, we can see that almost all respondents use the terms of address to address young and old people and the percentage is approaching 100%. This linguistic phenomenon is almost like that in Javanese society. In addition, Javanese society, generally, will use the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' to young and older addressees. According to Javanese society, 'mbak' and 'mas' are suitable for both of them.

In table 3b, we find that 23 respondents use those terms of address to address Javanese and non-Javanese

addressees and 7 respondents use those address-terms to address Javanese only. Based on the table, Minang people use the terms of address to address Javanese and non-Javanese. It is because they consider non-Javanese addressees as Javanese. Moreover, the Javanese themselves use the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' to all people who they meet, whether Javanese or non-Javanese, since Javanese people assume the addressees as Javanese. On the other hand, 7 respondents use the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' to address Javanese only. It means that they only choose Javanese to be addressed 'mbak' and 'mas'. According to their answers, they use those terms of address to address Javanese only because those terms of address come from Javanese language. So, it is suitable if Minang people use the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' to Javanese people. This phenomenon constitutes the application of Gile's theory, since the respondents assume non-Javanese as Javanese. There are two elements in accommodation theory; they are convergence and divergence. According to Gile, "convergence is the condition in which the speaker will choose a language variety that seems to suit the needs of the person being spoken to" (Fasold; 1984: 188); while divergence is the condition when the speaker has no effort to adjust their speech for native speakers (Fasold; 1984 : 188).

According to table 7, five respondents answer that they keep on using the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' to address young Minang addressees, 22 respondents do not use those terms of address to address young Minang addressees; while 3 respondents use those terms of address to address young Minang addressees occasionally. From the description, it shows that most Minang people do not use the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' to address young Minang people. According to Minang People, it is because Minang people have their own way to address young Minang people; such as using zero form or mentioning their names directly; while the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' are suitable to Javanese people and people who are assumed as Javanese. The eight respondents who keep on using the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' to address young people constitute the result of learning and imitating Javanese culture and language. They want to show that they have been adapting to Javanese society, so Minang people use those terms of address to address young Minang people.

III.2.2.3.1. The Choice of The Terms of Address 'mbak' and 'mas' based on Role-Relationship

The function of role-relationship can be seen at table 6, it shows that 8 respondents keep on using 'mbak'

and 'mas'; 17 respondents do not use those terms of address and 5 respondents use those terms of address occasionally. The role-relationship, in this case means the role relationship between the addressors and the addressees. They have close relationship means that they know background of the addressees; such as their culture, habits, etc.

Based on the data, we find that 17 respondents do not use the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' if they have close relationship with the addressees and 13 respondents keep on using those address-terms eventhough they have close relationship with the addressees as a result of the influence of the society which is mostly Javanese.

We also find that the intimacy of the addressees and addressors influence the use of the terms of address. According to the data, 17 respondents do not use the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' to address young people anymore for reason of having close relationship with the addressees; while 13 respondents keep on using those address-terms, eventhough they have close relationship with the addressees. Further, the 17 respondents will use those terms of address if they do not have close relationship with the addressees who are assumed as Javanese people. This situation is appropriate to Troike

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" (1989 : 90). This give us description that the role relationship affects the use of the terms of address. Most Minang people will use those terms of address to certain addressees. In such situation, they will consider who the addressees are, whether they have close relationship or not. Having known their addressees well, they will adjust to their addressees. This condition constitutes the reflection of Gumperz and Hymes statement that

communication is not governed by fixed social rules; it is a two step process in which the speaker first takes 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 (1966 : 15).

On the other hand, some of them will not consider who the addressees are, they assume all the addressees as Javanese. It means that 13 Minang people will use the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' if they meet young Javanese people as well as non-Javanese people.

III.2.2.3.2. The Choice Of The Terms of Address 'mbak' And 'mas' based On Politeness And Status Marking Honorific

Talking politely is important in conversation,

because it involves the feeling between the speakers and the listeners. If we talk to someone politely, we are sure that someone will feel comfortable in the conversation. Politeness does not only overwhelm language, but also the social and cultural value of the community. Linguistically, we have to use the words to the person that is accorded to our relationship with him appropriately. Politeness greatly varies from one community to another. Such as, the use of the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' are polite enough in some other area, but in Java it will be assumed more polite if one uses the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas'. Status-marking honorific is a system that is applied in certain languages, such as Japanese, Korean, Javanese and other languages that have status marking honorific. According to Troike that "the language which has a status marking honorific does not constitute static markers of social class, but marker status of speakers in dyadic role relationship" (Saville-Troike; 1982 : 90).

Table 4 shows that 19 Minang people use the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' frequently and 11 respondents use those terms of address occasionally. Table 5 shows that 20 respondents reveal the importance on the use of the terms of address and 10 respondents do not agree towards the importance on the use of the terms of address

'mbak' and 'mas'. The use of the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' does not only refer to older people but also to younger people. So, it can not be denied that Minang people get the influence from Javanese society. It is caused by the understanding of Minang people about the culture and language.

In Javanese language, we find status-marking honorific and politeness value, for example the use of the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas'. It can be seen that most of them agree to the use of those terms of address which is referred to young people. They state that the use of the terms of address is caused by their honor to the addressees. It is one of the ways to express their honor to other people. Based on this research, the fact shows that Minang people who use those terms of address convey the value of status-marking honorific and politeness. This phenomenon does not only occur in Surabaya, but occurs in east and central Java where Javanese language is always used by the society.

Minang people who address young people by using 'mbak' and 'mas' constitute the politeness that is obviously a complex linguistic matter in Javanese. The Javanese society have exerted an influence in which politeness is an essential element in the use of those terms of address by Minang people. According to Holmes,

there are two kinds of politeness, they are positive politeness and negative politeness.

Positive politeness is to minimize status differences, on the other hand, negative politeness is to express oneself appropriately in terms of social distance and respecting status differences (1992 : 297).

Based on the collected data, the use of the terms of address 'mbak' and 'mas' leads to positive politeness by a reason of showing their respect and honor to young people by Minang people.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION