

ADDRESS FORMS IN SIJUNJUNG SOCIETY**YESSY MARZONA****Volume 1 Nomor 1
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ABSTRACT

Sijunjung is a city in Sijunjung regency. Sijunjung is located in Sijunjung regency about 99 km from Padang City. Sijunjung is a regency of West Sumatera. In society life, language is very important because language is used to communicate. Especially in address form. They always vary their forms in different situation and different addresses even though the person being addressed remains the same. The importance of address forms cannot be overestimated in the use of language in any human society. They serve as an indicator of the social relationship between a speaker and a listener in terms of status and social distance. Sijunjung forms of address literature still limited except for their uses in literary genres. Otherwise, an exploration of various forms of address in Sijunjung may help in understanding the culture of the people and also in knowing the reason why the people

behave the way they do in an encounter with others in different situations. The address terms examined in this paper are limited to names only. Pronouns and other forms were not included. The population of this research that the writer takes from questionnaire to native speakers of Sijunjung society. For example, the writer takes 20 informants who can give information about the term of address form of Sijunjung. The writer used observation method and questionnaire technique, then the writer takes the answer sheets of Sijunjung people. There are two methods in representing the result of data analysis, formal and informal method. The informal method is written in the form of verbal statements, meanwhile the formal method is written by symbol and sign. While, informal method by using words based on the finding. In this analysis the writer uses both of method.

Keywords: address form, various form, symbol, and sign**1. BACKGROUND**

Sijunjung is a city in Sijunjung regency. Sijunjung is located in Sijunjung regency about 99 km from Padang City. Sijunjung is a regency of West Sumatera. In society life, language is very important because language is used to communicate. Crane at all (1981:20) say that language is nearly a form of communication, but is never been very well defines; language is nearly a form of communication used by human. Especially in address form. They always vary their forms in different situation and different addresses even though the person being addressed remains the same. In addition, according to Roger Brown and Marguerite Ford,

the linguistic choice of address form is based on the properties of both the speakers.

Furthermore, something that the speakers have like status and intimacy between them affect the choice of address forms (Brown and Ford, 1964, p. 234). Terms of address are important linguistic mechanisms by which a speaker's attitude toward, and interpretation of his or her relationship with, a speaker is reflected. Inappropriate choice of the address hinders good communication between the speaker and the hearer.

The importance of address forms cannot be overestimated in the use of language in any

human society. They serve as an indicator of the social relationship between a speaker and a listener in terms of status and social distance. They are a kind of emotional capital, which may be invested in putting others at ease, and a means of saving one's 'face' (Brown/Levinson, 1978: 126).

Address and reference terms are part of such a practice. They are informed by rules of conduct and are an integral aspect of everyday interaction and conversational events that serve as a prelude to the establishment of social relations. Although address terms do not contribute to the content of discourse, they help mark different openings of boundaries of

interactions. It is in the light of the significance of this aspect of sociolinguistic etiquette that Linguists and Sociologists give attention to the study of address forms in various cultures.

Sijunjung forms of address literature still limited except for their uses in literary genres. Otherwise, an exploration of various forms of address in Sijunjung may help in understanding the culture of the people and also in knowing the reason why the people behave the way they do in an encounter with others in different situations. The address terms examined in this paper are limited to names only. Pronouns and other forms were not included.

2. SOCIOLINGUISTICS

Sociolinguistics studies the relationship between language and society. Holmes (1992:1) explained that sociolinguistic is studies the relationship between language and society, sociolinguistic is concerned with the relationship between language and the context in which it is used. Sociolinguistics also study about used language in society in order that can an understood as a study of language.

2.1. Address Forms

Address form are the word which application to address someone. According to Fasold (1990:1) address form is the words speakers used to designate the person they are talking to while they are talking to them. Richard et al (1985:4) state that addressing is the word to address somebody in speech of writing. According to Ayub (1984:9) says that the address form which used in society depend on the speakers and the listeners.

2.2. Domain

Social domain that influence in selecting of address form, to address the other people there are social domain that influence, Holmes (1992-21) describes the domain into five classes. They are:

1. Family domain

The typical participant would be a family member. It will be located in the home, for example: Indonesian children will address their parents by *Bapak* (father), *ibu* (mother). In Sijunjung will address their

According to Marjohan (1988:10) sociolinguistic is a branch of linguistic which studies language variation, variation in the sociological make up of the participant and setting. Crane (1981:175) said that sociolinguistic is concentrated on analyzing the diversity of language. From the illustration above, the writer concludes the sociolinguistic is a study of language in relation to society culture and kinship terms.

Kridalaksana (in Purwa 2003:13) describes that there are many addressing form in Indonesia, such as: kata ganti (second person pronouns), nama diri (names), istilah kekerabatan (kinship term), pangkat jabatan (title), kata pelaku (agents), petunjuk (deictic), bentuk normal + ku (nominal term), nominal lain (others nominal) and zero (0). Holmes (1992:21) classified the domain into five classis, they are family, friendship, religion, education, and employment.

parents usually use *Bapak*, *Ayah*, *Apak* (father) and *Amak*, *Ibu*, *andek* (mother).

2. Friendship domain

The typical participant will be located in the setting in the street, restaurant, market, beach, etc. the participant will be a friend at the same age. In Indonesian, they usually use nickname to address their friend.

3. Religion domain

The setting I in mosque, in Indonesia they usually use *ustad* to address religion

activities but in Sijunjung, they usually use *pakiah* (male).

4. Education domain

The typical participant would be located in the setting of the school. The student will

address their teacher by using *bapak*, *pak* (male), *ibu*, *buk* (female).

5. Employment domain

The participant will be an employer. It would be located at the office. The employer will address their boss by using *bapak* (Mr), *ibu* (Mrs).

2.3. Social factors

Social factors can be influences on selecting of address form. According to Holmes (1992:11) explains that there are four social factors:

1. Participant. Who is speaking and who are they speaking to?
2. Setting. Where are they speaking? To communicate with someone, we can to address someone based on time, place, and situation. The setting can take place in at home, in school, in the party, etc.

3. Topics. What is being talked about? Topics have kinds namely, formal topic and informal topic.

4. Function. Why are they speaking? The function to address is way are they speaking.

There are many devices to addressing somebody used for social relationship. In Indonesian, there are many various form to address someone. There are many various kind of address form that is found in Sijunjung area.

3. METHOD

Sijunjung is a city in Sijunjung regency. Sijunjung is located in Sijunjung regency about 99 km from Padang City. Sijunjung is a regency of West Sumatera. The population of this research the writer takes from questionnaire to

native speakers of Sijunjung society. For example, the writer takes 20 informants who can give information about the term of address form of Sijunjung.

4. TECHNIQUE

In this research, the writer use observation method and questionnaire technique, then the writer takes the answer sheets of Sijunjung people. Then, the writer classifies and selects them to get the requirement research. Sudaryanto (1993:6) says that the substance of data must be valid and readable, to guide the writer to present this analysis. The questionnaire which was administered by some of Sijunjungnes includes forms of address used in interactions such as: Friend/friend, close relations, subordinates/boss, boss/subordinates, boss/boss, co-workers,

schoolmate/teachers, schools mates/school mates, among others.

Also, factors determining the choice of address terms were asked. Some of these factors are dictated by the context of the situation. These factors were obtained from the responses to some of the questionnaires administered. The average age of the subjects was 20 to 50 years. The participants were literate and semi literate male and female. In the population studied, 10 were male and 10 female. In the group, some were married while others were single.

5. FINDING

From collecting the data, the writer analyzes the data to find out the forms and social factors of kinship system. In analyzing the data the writer used distributions method and to know the different used of address word with technique of substitution. Look at this example:

Bapak, jan pai kini lai, hari ka hujan!
Don't go outside now *Bapak*, it will be rain!
With substitution method the address *Bapak* can be change by *Apak*.

Apak, jan pai kini lai, hari ka hujan!
Don't go outside now *Apak*, it will be rain!

There are two methods in representating the result of data analysis, formal and informal method. The informal method is written in the form of verbal statements, meanwhile the formal method is written by symbol and sign. While, informal method by using words based on the finding. In this analysis the writer uses both of method.

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