

**THE USE OF ADDRESS FORMS IN ORDINARY SASAK CONVERSATIONS; A
CASE STUDY AT KEBONTALO SELONG, EAST LOMBOK**



ARTICLE

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**THE USE OF ADDRESS FORMS IN ORDINARY SASAK
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LOMBOK**

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ABSTRACT

This thesis is aimed at finding out the types and functions of address forms in Kebontalo speech community of NgenoNgene dialect in East Lombok. The problems answered in this thesis are what kinds of address forms are commonly used and what are the functions of those address forms in KebontaloSelong, East Lombok. The speech community came from the group communities who have different terms in addressing each other based on the social context, i.e. the role in community, age, social status, and so forth. The data were gathered through observation, recording and note taking then analyzed it through identification, classification, description and explanation. There were 10 participants, 5 males and 5 females as the subject of the research. In Kebontalo speech community there are 4 types of address forms found; they are Nickname, Title, Kin terms and Pronouns which is covered with 3 functions of address forms, such as to show intimacy, social status and identity. People as a member of society use the appropriate address forms based on the social context, where, when and to whom they are make the conversations.

Key words: Address forms, Ordinary Conversation, Nickname, Title, Kin term, Pronouns, Kebontalo, Sasak Community, Dialect.

ABSTRAK

Thesis ini bertujuan untuk menemukan jenis jenis dan fungsi address forms dalam Ngeno Ngenedialek yang ada di Kebontalo selong, Lombok timur. Komunitas yang ada di kebontalo berasal dari kelompok yang memiliki perbedaan dalam latar belakang yang berbeda dalam hal penggunaan address forms berdasarkan konteks social, seperti peran mereka di dalam masyarakat, umur, status social, dan lain sebagainya. metode pengumpulan data dalam thesis ini menggunakan metode observasi, rekaman, dan juga metode catat. Kemudian analysis data dalam thesis ini menggunakan identifikasi, klasifikasi, deskripsi dan penjelasan. Terdapat 10 informan yang dilibatkan dalam penelitian, 5 laki-laki dan 5 perempuan sebagai subjek penelitian. Hasil penelitian tersebut menunjukkan terdapat 4 jenis dari address forms, yaitu nickname, title, kin terms dan pronouns yang masing masing jenisnya memiliki 3 fungsi dalam masyarakat yaitu untuk menunjukkan hubungan yang dekat (intimacy), untuk menunjukkan status social, dan juga identitas seseorang dalam masyarakat. Seseorang di dalam masyarakat menggunakan address form yang sesuai berdasarkan konteks social. Dimana, kapan, dan kepada siapa mereka melakukan percakapan.

Kata kunci: Address Forms, Nickname, title, Kin terms, Pronouns, Kebontalo, Masyarakat Sasak, Dialek.

A. INTRODUCTION

Language has significant role in human life. The role of language in communication is very important to support human social activities, to be able to interact with each others. It can help us progress in our career, we can gain awareness of other cultures and it can increase our understanding and knowledge towards language. As a social creature, human uses language in order to build relationship with the others. Through language they can convey their ideas, information, feelings, and their emotions. In short, language has an important role in daily life in doing variety of interaction. As a means of communication, every society has its own language, the existence of the language in the society makes it possible for people to say things to each other and fulfill their communicative needs.

.Sasak ethnic group has also unique culture, custom, and tradition. People can see it from their daily activities, the way they build a relationship with people among them and also with people from different ethnic group, Mahyuni (2006). Sasak have a great appreciation to those who come from different cultural background. Sasak like to associate in building a good relationship with other people, especially with people among them. It can be seen from their daily social interaction and daily conversations. Where Sasak people live out of their community, they will show their love and respect to each other. They share and have a special address for each other. It shows how great their affection and appreciation to each other.

One of the Sasak dialects which is still used and preserved by common people located in selong is Kebontalo's dialect. Kebontalo is part of Selong city located in East Lombok. Kebontalo is essentially an extension area of Selong which is now home to the people who are there. At first, Kebontalo is a number

of gardens stretching. Kebontalo comes from *Kebon*, which means "garden" and *Talo*, which means "extinction". Kebontalo is number of gardens that are extinct and now become a community residence. Kebontalo is different from other sasak dialect in Selong because people in Kebontalo always using sasak language as a means of communication in their daily life.

Holmes (1992:1) has mentioned that "examining the way people use language in different social contexts provides a wealth of information about the way language works, as well as about the social relationships in a community." As people used different styles in different social contexts, sociolinguists began to conduct researches in order to find the relationship between the context and language used in that context. Not only social characteristics of the speakers but also the social context in which the speaker finds her or himself will affect language use. There are two kinds of social level in Sasak. The first social level is *noble* people, and the second one is *common* people. Noble people or usually called *menak* who are believed to be new generation of King in the past time or born to the purple. Thus, noble people have higher social class in Sasak Community. On the other hand, common people are well known as a group of people who have no relation with king in the past time. The noble family is identical with the use of base alus. Noble families have their own pronounce that are used among them. Pronoun is also used by common people when they interact with those nobles. However in Kebontalo people whose base alus is one who has a lower social status than his/her interlocutor. It is used to show respect and politeness. In order to address someone, people need to choose some appropriate forms of address for the addressee that they are talking with. Forms of address can show the

identity of the participants and their social status. Fasold in Alfiana(2013) states that address forms are words that the interlocutor utilizes to designate person they are talking to while making a conversation.

Dickey (2002) states that address forms are a speaker's linguistics reference to his or her interlocutor(s). Those are focus on the use of second- person pronouns, or names, or titles, kinship used when speaking to someone. Oyetade (1995) defines address forms as words or expressions used in interactive, dyadic and face-to-face situations to designate the person being talked to. In addition, Keshavarz (2001) considers that terms of address are linguistic forms that are used in addressing others to attract their attention or for referring to them in the course of a conversation.

Yule (2006) asserts that address term is a word or phrase for the person being talked to or written to. To be brief, forms of address are words or expressions used to indicate certain relations between people, or to show the difference in identity, position and social status. In other words, address forms deals with people behavior in referring someone which relates to the relationship, situation, and gender between interlocutors. Those aspects could influence people in choosing the appropriate forms of address. Braun (1998) argues that, 'it should be emphasized that variation in address is not an exception but rather the rule. The variation seems to be influenced by the structure of the society, in terms of caste, locality, gender, and system beliefs. People use terms of address to address each other in almost all occasions. There are some reasons for using address forms. First, they are used to remind the hearer one's professional status or the relationship between the speaker and the hearer. Second, they are used to show politeness and the difference in

social class and the degree of respect in certain occasions. Third, they are used to reflect social information about identity, gender, age, status and the complex social relationships of interlocutors in a speech community (Yang, 2010).

According to O'garty and Dobrovolsky (1997), there are five types of address terms in English. The terms are First Name (FN), Title +Last Name (TLN), Title alone (T), Last name (LN), and Kin Terms (KT).

Everytime speaker call someone or refer to him or her by name, they indicate something of their close relationship to or personal feeling about that individual. A person might be on First name (FN) with a friend. FN is mostly used in informal situations to indicate intimate relationship between users, such as Jane, Elizabeth, magnus, and so forth. Address can be used reciprocally and nonreciprocally. In the first case, speakers address each other with the same type of FN or TLN. This is a sign of a symmetrical social relationship in which both parties have the same status (friends, colleague, and so forth). In the case of nonreciprocal usage, there is an asymmetrical relationship, one in which the difference in status between participant is marked. Thus one person might use FN, and the other TLN. This is typical of a doctor to patient, or teacher to student relationship.

Title (T) refers to given initials of individuals in order to show their social ranks, or gender in different circumstances. According to SomayeKhani study about address terms and their translation from Persian to English state that titles can be classified into four categories: Generic, religious, and occupation titles. Generic titles (GT) include agha and khanom in Persian and M. forms (such as Mr., Miss) also

lady, sir and gentleman in English. Based on McClure (1981) study about nicknames and petnames: linguistic forms and social contexts, names fall into two major subtypes: secondary forms of official names, and primary nicknames, that is, names that allude to the character, appearance, or behaviour of the person, or to some incident with which the person is associated. The two types form a single category of familiar names that function as alternatives to our formal first names and surnames. That they are both familiar and alternative is what binds them together as a class. They are familiar in the sense that their use implies social relationships that are informal, personal, and in some cases intimate. They are alternative, not only socially (being used instead of other names for the same person), but also linguistically, in that their characteristic mode of formation is by alternation, or variation, at any one of four linguistic levels: phonological, morphological, lexical, and semantic.

There are several functions of address forms, such as intimacy, social status and the last one is identity. According to Brown and Gilman (1960) states that intimacy is a result of social contact in equal terms in addressing. They tried to make the close relationship in feeling.

The second function is to determine the social status. Based on Brown and Gilman (1960) states that the use of *T* (Tu) shows inferior status and *V* (Vous) shows superior status in a society. Thus the people in society divided into two kinds, they are superior and inferior. Superior is seen of power attributes, usually seen of older than, noble and richer than. Whereas inferior is usually seen of the less power attributes, such as younger than, common people, or poorer people. Holmes, (1992) states that being polite may also involve the formal function in

social context. It means that the situation in the society can support us to choose address forms.

The third function of the forms of address is identity. People in common situation used better language to make the relationship with each other and to be identification for themselves as a part of social community. The identity relates to age, family background, education level, and rank in group society.

B. METHODOLOGY

a. Research Method

This study applies descriptive method since the researcher wanted to describe and analyze about language phenomenon in the interaction or conversation among people at KebontaloSelong, East Lombok. Descriptive research is commonly used in studying the current of status phenomena to describe what is exist with respect to variables or conditions in a situation. Therefore, in this study descriptive qualitative method is used to describe the phenomenon of address forms in real conversation.

b. Setting

The setting of this study at KebontaloSelong, East Lombok. Most of them are people who live there. People at Kebontalo using Sasak language in their daily conversations. Kebontalo consist of two parts; Kebontalolauq and KebontaloDaya. Number of Population in Kebontalo is 1916 inhabitants with a number of families is 606 KK. Most of the people in Kebontalo are civil servant.

c. Population and Sample

The population of this study is all of the Sasak expressions produced by Kebontalo speakers. Kebontalo is divided into two parts, they are KebontaloLauq and KebontaloDaya. This study focuses on all of people who live at Kebontalo. This study concern with address forms in Sasak used by people community at KebontaloSelong. The data is taken from 10 respondents, 5 males and 5 females. The subject is around 18 to 50 years old. The informants are Sasak people who have various social backgrounds such as prominent, civil servant, students, uneducated people and so forth. In this case, the researcher assume that people under 18 years old cannot be informant because they still little knowing about social culture, and also the researcher wanted to avoid the errors which might occur.

d. Method of Data Collection

There are three methods that are used by the researcher in collecting data in this research; observation, recording and note taking.

a. Observation

Observation is an action or process of collecting data by directly observing the subject to gain information. In this case, the researcher used two types of observation; participant and non participant.

b. Recording

Recording is a method used to record the conversation of the people. It is function to record the daily conversation and become authentic data where the validness is required as a result of this study. This technique includes many people

as the participants where the researcher taken the data; they are native speakers of KebontaloSelong Dialect.

c. Note taking

Note taking technique functionto cover the element of Data such as setting and Non-verbal Data. It is used when the researcher can not to use recording. It is also documented the data and completed the meaningful particular situations. For example, the researcher using note-taking to describe the topic and the situation during the researcher take the data. Note taking is used to capture unrecorded and to complete the aspects of data that are not covered by the recorder, such as settings, topics, atmosphere, and others. In another word, it is used in documenting the speech which could not be reached by recorder.

e. Method of Data Analysis

Data analysis is the last step that used to analyze the obtainable data which are about kinds, and functions of Address forms from the respondent of this study.

There are some steps to analyzing the data analysis, those are:

1. Identification

The researcher identified various kinds of address forms. The conversation which has address forms are used as part of content. Then the researcher identified where the address forms are used, to whom, and who used them.

2. Classification

The researcher classified the use of those address forms which find based on the subject.

3. Description

The researcher describes the forms of address as classified above by giving description and example.

4. Explanation

This step explains about the meaning of Address forms based on the literal and contextualizes meaning and the social function of Address forms.

C. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Kebontalo speech community has different ways and systems in addressing people. The system is found based on social dimension, such as social, marital status, age, education, and sex. The different social dimension realized in several address forms, those are Nickname, Title, kin terms and pronouns.

Nicknames are used among peers either as a source of teasing or a reflection of closeness, and solidarity. There are some of nicknames that are found when doing research, such as *Hipzi* is addressed *Zi*, *Nurheytiis* addressed *Eti*, *Sudirman* is addressed *Man*, *Fatimah* is addressed *Imok*, and *Saipulis* address by *Epong*. Title is also used in Kebontalo speech community in addressing people. There are two types of title found. In this case title marked from religious title and occupations title. In religious title, people when they become a hajj, he/he will get a new address. The new address form is Tuan or Hajjah. *Tuan* means to indicate male person and *Hajjah* to indicate female person. It is the additional address forms that given to hajj. Also other kinds of religious title that found in kebontalois the use of Ustad. People called ustad when he can give the knowing about islam and sometime he give religious proselytizing with others, such as *UstadManhaluddin*. Pronoun is one kind of address forms that found in Kebontalo during the research. There are some of pronouns are

commonly used in daily conversations, such as *eku*, *kemu*, *ente*, *side*, *kemiandiye*. In Kebontalo speech community also used Kin terms. Kin terms generally provide information about family life and social relationships. There are many kinds of address forms that is found within family relationship, such as *bapak*, *mamak* or *Amaq,inaq*, *paman*, *Bibi*, or *amaqkeke/leri*, *ineqkeke/leri*, *Papuq*, and *Baloq*.

Those categories have different function as well as meaning. The function of address forms used by people at Kebontalo such as to show intimacy, identity, to differentiate social status, etc. The social status is derived from economic background and social function in a group of society. The higher classes get polite forms and they have authority in choosing address forms. We realized in the society that the different social status involves the different in addressing between speaker and interlocutor.

D. CONCLUSSION AND SUGGESTIONS

a. Conclusion

Address forms are used in Kebontalo speech community categorized into four forms; Nickname, Title includes religious and Occupation title, Pronouns and Kin terms. Nickname is used by among peers either as a source of teasing or reflection of closeness, and solidarity. Title refers to initial of individuals in order to show their social marks, or gender in different circumstances. In this case there are two types of title found in Kebontalo, namely religious and occupation title. Pronouns is word to use as a means of expression social relation between speaker and interlocutor and todetermined by who speak to whom, ad in what situation. And the last is Kin term.

Kin term is form of address to get intimacy with the people they are going to address refer to family members and other relatives. It is influenced by sociocultural factor, such as gender, status, age, and relationship of attitude as well as pragmatic factors.

Those categories have different function as well as meaning. The function of address forms used by people at Kebontalo such as to show intimacy, identity, to differentiate social status, etc. The social status is derived from economic background and social function in a group of society. The higher classes get polite forms and they have authority in choosing address forms. We realized in the society that the different social status involves the different in addressing between speaker and interlocutor.

b. Suggestion

No thesis is perfect. This study hope is better and useful in the future. This study discussed about the use of address forms in ordinary Sasak conversation in Kebontalo speech community and the function of those forms. For the next research it is will be better if doing the research about address form in other local dialect. It is important for us to know the variation of address form and its function based on the social context. On the other hand it for the next researcher to analyze the different between the use of address form in menak and non menak people in daily conversation. This is important to know the differences in using address forms between menak and non menak people.

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