



TYPES AND FUNCTIONS OF ADDRESS TERMS USED BY IPMK-SB “KAMPAR STUDENTS STUDYING IN PADANG”

Rahmadani¹, Delvi Wahyuni²

English Department

Faculty of Languages and Arts

Universitas Negeri Padang

email: rahmadani0130@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Address terms is the study of addressing people in speech or writing by using a word, phrase, name, title or some combination of these. This research paper is aimed to investigate types and functions of address terms used by people in *IPMK-SB “Kampar Students Studying in Padang”*. This research paper uses Wardhaugh (2006) and Esmae’li (2011) theories about types and functions of address terms. This study used descriptive qualitative approach supported by quantitative. The result of this research showed that from seven theories of types of address term based on Wardhaugh, there were found only four types of address term used by IPMK-SB. They were special nickname, kinship terms, pet name and title only. The biggest percentage goes to kinship terms (55,38%) followed by special nickname (37,95%), and pet name (4,62%). The smallest percentage goes to title only (2,05%). The reason why number of types address terms found smaller because the limitation of this research only did in secretariat of IPMK-SB. Then, for the functions, the writer found five functions of address terms based on Esmae’li and Wardhaugh theories. They were attract people attention, show intimacy, show politeness, show power differential, and reflect identity. The first dominant function of address term was show intimacy (47,69%), followed by attract people attention (37,44%), show politeness (9,23%), and reflect identity (3,59%). The last dominant function of address term was show power differential (2,05%).

Keywords: Address Terms, Types, Functions, IPMK-SB

A. INTRODUCTION

In daily life, people normally use address terms to communicate with others. Address term is a way to identify someone by using certain address toward him or

¹ English ELLSP of English Department of FBS Universitas Negeri Padang graduated on March 2018

² Lecturer of English Department of FBS Universitas Negeri Padang



her. Mardaha (2012:173) states that address term is a linguistic form that used in the course of a conversation to address a person in order to attract their attention or referring to them. In short, address term used to attract someone's attention in a conversation. For example, in a crowded situation, people will call their friends by using address term such as their initial name to attract their attention. The term functions as a signal for the person who is being addressed to understand each other. It makes both parties easier to communicate.

Wardhaugh (2006:272) states the use of the address terms are influenced by social status, gender, age, family relationship, occupational hierarchy, race, and degree of intimacy. In addressing others, people need to know their social status, gender, age, and race to avoid misunderstanding. For example, at university in the west, students will call their lecturer with title followed by the lecturer's last name although the lecturer is their neighbor. Thus, the way students call the lecture at their neighborhood different from the way they call the lecturer at campus. It should be suitable with the context and situation when they have a conversation.

Then, address term in its use not static, but always change depend on context and situation. As Brown and Yule (in Khani and Yousefi 2010:1) say that, address term is not static but rather change as indicated by the social setting and circumstances of correspondence. It can be seen from the phenomena when a community goes out for some reason. For example, the people from Kampar, Riau that have so many members, go to Padang to continue their study and they make a community in Padang. One thing that change is their address terms because Kampar that have Malay custom and Padang have Minang custom. Of course, the people from Kampar will change to appropriate address term based on context and situation in Padang.

Based on Pinxten and Hwang (in Hwang 1991:119), address terms constitute one region of socio-linguistics that identifies with the familiar, much-debated question of linguistics universalism and relativism. The review of some of the literature on address terms shows that the universal of power and solidarity at work in numerous languages and cultures. Language and culture influence the way people address another because different language will have different culture too. For instance, Kampar people will have different in using address term to "teacher" with the address term in West Sumatera. People in Kampar will call their teacher as **guwu**, besides West Sumatera people call their teacher as **guru**.

Roza (2015:549) states that many individuals frequently feel confuse about how to address individuals legitimately, some of them feel awkward to ask what they should call the individual. In other words, in the conversation people feel confused about using the appropriate address term to person who was being talked to. Especially when they meet with a stranger to ask the direction or something, they should think about the appropriate way to used address term without asking what should he call them first.

According to Wardhaugh (2006: 268-269), there are seven types of address terms such as first name, last name, title plus last name, pet name, kinship terms,

title only, and special nickname. Then, based on Esmæ'li (2011:183) and Wardhaugh (2006: 268-269) theories, there are five functions of address terms; attract people attention, show politeness, reflect identity, show power differential, and show intimacy.

IPMK-SB is one of the places where communications occur between students from Kampar, Riau who are studying in Padang. Most of member in IPMK-SB used the appropriate address terms in naming their member. For instance, to address parents, there are: **Ayah, Apak, Omak, Amak** etc. To address older brother and older sister: **Ocu, Udo, Aciok, Uwo** etc. IPMK-SB also used address terms in doing conversation. The following is the used of address term **ocu** and **adiok** which was found in daily conversation between members in IPMK-SB in Padang.

Features of context

Time: Noon, at 1.00 p.m.

Place: At Secretariat of IPMK-SB in Batang Naras street No. 2A Alai Parak kopi, Padang.

A : *Lei ado nampak buku den siko cu?*

Do you see my book here **cu**?

B : *Oh, yang iko diok*

Oh, that one **diok**

A : *Iyo, mokasih cu*

Yes, thanks **cu**

From the example above, it is clearly seen that there are several address terms used by members in IPMK-SB in Padang. Then, address terms is not only exist in Kampar, but also exist in the other area, for example, minangkabaunese, they also used the appropriate address terms in naming their member such as **Apak, Amak, uda, uni, supiak, anduang, etek**, etc. By using address term, we know the culture of every speech community. For example, Kampar students and minangkabaunese are different in addressing older man. In Kampar, people use “**ocu**” to address older man while minangkabaunese address their older man with “**uda**”.

Based on phenomenon of the different in addressing people above the writer is interested in doing research in the several of address terms used by members in IPMK-SB in Padang. The researcher marks that people in IPMK-SB in Padang will be the object of this research. This research is important to analyze because we can understand about how Kampar students use the types of address terms in Padang as well as its functions.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

The research decided to use descriptive qualitative approach supported by quantitative data in order to explore behavior, perspective, feeling, and experience as types and function of address terms.

In collecting the data, the researcher came to secretariat of IPMK-SB in Batang Naras street No. 2A Alai Parak kopi, Padang. Then, the researcher recorded people in IPMK-SB utterances during conversation for five days; on October 25th - 29th 2017. The researcher chose recorded in different days because the researcher wanted to find many address terms divided into types and functions of address term that used by members in IPMK-SB. After that, the researcher wrote the transcription from all the conversations and sorted utterances into the types and functions of address term. Finally, the researcher arranged the obtainable data systematically.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Research Finding

In this paper, the theory of Wardhaugh and Esmae'li used to describe an analysis of types and functions of address term used by people in IPMK-SB. The data of this paper was taken from the recorded conversations between members in the secretariat of IPMK-SB. From those recording, there were 195 utterances containing the use of address term. Then, divide them into types and functions of address term. As the researcher classifies in the following:

Table 1. The Types of Address Terms

No.	Types of Address Term	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Kinship Term (KT)	108	55,38%
2.	Special Nickname (SN)	74	37,95%
3.	Pet Name (PN)	9	4,62%
4.	Title Only (T)	4	2,05%
5.	First Name (FN)	-	0%
6.	Title plus Last Name (TLN)	-	0%
7.	Last Name (LN)	-	0%
	Total	195	100%

From the table of types of address term above, the researcher found four types of address term that exist in utterances such as special nickname, pet name, kinship term, and title only. The biggest percentage goes to kinship term followed by special nickname and pet name. The smallest percentage goes to title only. 108 utterances found in kinship term with a percentage of 55,38%. There were 74 utterances in special nickname with a percentage of 37,95%. Then, pet name found 9 utterances with a percentage of 4,62%. After that, only 4 utterances found in title only with a percentage of 2,05%. The last, there was no utterance for category last name, first name and title plus last name found in this research.

Table 2. The Functions of Address Term

No.	The Functions of Address Term	Total	Percentage
1.	Show Intimacy (SI)	93	47,69%
2.	Attract People Attention (APA)	73	37,44%
3.	Show Politeness (SP)	18	9,23%
4.	Reflect Identity (RI)	7	3,59%
5.	Show Power Differential (SPD)	4	2,05%
	Total	195	100%

Table above shows the functions of address term. The researcher found five functions of address term that exist in utterances. There were attract people attention, show politeness, show intimacy, show power differential, and reflect identity. The first dominant function of address term was show intimacy followed by attract people attention, show politeness, and reflect identity. The last dominant function of address term was show power differential. There were 93 utterances found in show intimacy with a percentage of 47,69%. 73 utterances found in attract people attention with a percentage of 37,44%. Then, 18 utterances found in show politeness with a percentage of 9,23%. Next, 7 utterances found in reflect identity with a percentage of 3,59%. The last, there were 4 utterances found in show power differential with a percentage of 2,05%.

a. Data Analysis

1. Types of Address Terms

a. Kinship Term (KT)

Datum 141 : “*Dai mano tadi cu?*”
“Big brother, where have you been?”

From the datum above, the situation is when the speaker saw alumni visit the secretariat after long time. Then, he said “big brother, where have you been?”. Here, the speaker addressed his senior by using address term *cu* (*big brother*). The word *cu* derived from *ocu*. People from Kampar used that word to address someone who was assumed older than the speaker was, even though they had already marriage or not. Therefore, it belongs to kinship term type because the speaker used address term *ocu* to identify era and age-situated to his addressee.

b. Special Nickname (SN)

Datum 1 : “*Uang du limo bole mati nyo bal, yang iko sabole*”
“Bal, other people game over with fifteen points, but that one is eleven”

From the datum above, the situation is between members in IPMK-SB who played the game online. He used utterance “Bal, other people game over with fifteen points bal, but that one is eleven”. Here, the speaker addressed his close friend by using his special nickname, bal. His name Iqbal Risman, and people usually call him Iqbal. It belongs to special nickname type, because bal is special nickname of Iqbal and it means only several people who close will call him bal.

c. Pet Name (PN)

Datum 2 : *“E cunek ayam yo! Dak cayo den do”*
“Shit! I don’t believe it”

From the datum above, the situation is between members in IPMK-SB arguing each other. The speaker disagrees about his friend argument. He used the utterance “Shit! I don’t believe it”. Here, the speaker addressed his friend by using address term Shit. It belongs to pet name type. It means, both of them are close friend and they are not really fight. They used that word to express their opinion about his friend argument.

d. Title Only (T)

Datum 78 : *“Aku ndak bisa do ketua, hari jum’at tu ngantar surat ke bukittinggi”*
“I can’t do it chairperson; I will deliver a letter to Bukittinggi on Friday”

From the datum above, the situation happened when the speaker report on the meeting that he cannot do something to his chairperson. Here, he used the utterance “I can’t do it chairman, I will deliver a letter to Bukittinggi on Friday”. He used address term chairperson. Therefore, it belongs to title only type, because that person is chairperson in IPMK-SB. however, both of them are close, the speaker couldn’t address the addressee with pet name type, because the context was not suitable to address people with pet name type on the meeting.

e. First Name (FN)

This type of address terms used in communication between the speaker and the addressee that has an equity and familiarity such as between close friends. As clearly seen on Table 3.1.1, this type of address term never appears in conversation between people in IPMK-SB.

f. Title plus Last Name (TLN)

Commonly, people use this type of address terms to address person unfamiliarity and unbalance control between the speaker and the addressee. In

fact, there is no utterances which is includes into title plus last name type used by people in IPMK-SB.

g. Last Name (LN)

This type of address terms used in communication to demonstrate that the speaker more superior to the addressee. This type of address term never appears in conversation between people in IPMK-SB.

In fact, there is no utterances which is includes into First name (FN), title plus Last Name (TLN) and the Last Name (LN) types of address term found in conversation between people in IPMK-SB. There is a reason why those types don't exist in the data. Based on Roselani in the book "*Bentuk Sapaan Bahasa Indonesia dan Bahasa Inggris* (2013:158) she states that in Indonesia Language, in addressing people is really not distinguished into First Name, Title plus Name and Last Name, because people in Indonesian seldom have their first name and last name. Most of them used kinship, title, profession, and rank address term. Besides, western people have first name and last name. They addressing people used their first name, last name, title plus last name, special nickname, etc.

2. Types of Address Terms

a. Show Intimacy (SI)

Datum 8 : "*Woi karitiang, ndak jadi ko do?*"
 "Curly, so we go or not?"

From the utterance above, it was happened when the speaker asked his friend to make sure that they were ready to go or not. He used the utterance "Curly, so we go or not?" Here, the speaker not supposed his friend as curly, but it just to show intimacy between them. It belongs to the function of address term in show intimacy. It is only can be use between people who close each other, if not it will lead misunderstanding happen between the speaker and the addressee.

b. Attract people attention

Datum 7 : "*Dilll....*"
 "Dilll...."

From the datum above, the situation happened when the speaker tried to call his friends from a distance. He used the utterance "Dilll..." Here, that person tries to attract his friend attention in order to make his friend approaching him. They had already planned will meet at that place. It belongs to the function of address term in attract people attention.

c. Show Politeness

Datum 84 : “*Pulang lu yo bang*”
“Big brother, I will back home now”

The situation from the utterance above is when the speaker asking permission to his senior in IPMK-SB. He used utterance “Big brother, I will back home now”. Here, the speaker tries to show politeness when asking permission to his senior before he back to his home. Hence, it belongs to the function of address term in show politeness. Actually, he can go without ask permission to his senior, but he did it to show that he respect the senior.

d. Reflect Identity

Datum 39 : “*Pasti banyak nyamuk ya mas*”
“Big brother, there must have been a mosquito, right?”

From the datum above, the situation happened when the speaker asked to his senior the reason why that person could not sleep last night. He used the utterance “Big brother, there must have been a mosquito, right?” Here, the speaker used address term *mas* (big brother). In general, through using address term people can understand about someone’s identity among them, and address term *mas* used to identify someone who has Javanese identity. It belongs to function of address term in reflect identity.

e. Show Power Differential

Datum 131 : “*Elok sagak a Dr. tu mah*”
“That Dr. is so kind”

From the datum above, the situation is between members in IPMK-SB talking about someone who has profession as doctor. They had good impression with that people. The speaker used the utterance “That Dr. is so kind”. Here, He use address term *Dr.* Therefore, it belongs to show differential function, because that person has profession as a doctor. As the doctor, that person should call based on their title too.

2. Discussion

From the result of this research, four of seven types of address terms were found. There were special nickname, kinship term, title only, and pet name. Three types of address terms was not found in this research that was first name, title plus last name, and last name, because the limitation of this research only did in secretariat of IPMK-SB. According to Roselani (2013:158), in addressing people is not distinguished into First Name, Title plus Name and Last Name, because people in Indonesia seldom have first name and last name. Most of them used

kinship, title, profession, and rank address term. Besides, western people have first name and last name. They addressing people used their first name, last name, title plus last name, special nickname, etc. Then, there were five functions found in this research; attract people attention, show intimacy, reflect identity, show politeness and show power differential.

In addition, the result of this research is difference with the result of research about “The Address Terms Used by People in Traditional Market of Pasar Raya Padang” done by Nia Iriyanti (2011). She analyzed the address term and functions found in a community without considering the types of each address term. Then, the other research by Aji Widiatmaja (2014) entitled “A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Address Terms Performed by the Main Character in Runaway Jury Movie”. He analysed types, functions, and factor influenced the used of address term in the movie.

This research has different findings because the researcher chose different object with different analysis. This research did analysis based on field research by identified the types and the functions of each address term uttered by the speaker. This research not simply analyzed address term found in IPMK-SB, the researcher did long observation inside the community before doing the research, while Aji Widiatmaja (2014) only observed address term in a movie.

After analyzing all the data, this research is enough to answer the formulation of the problems. The formulation of the problem is, “what are the types and functions of address terms used by IPMK-SB or Kampar students studying in Padang”. Through the data analysis, the researcher proves that conversation between the speakers divided the type of address term into four types, there are kinship terms, special nickname, pet name, and title only and also there are five functions; attract people attention, show politeness, show intimacy, show power differential, and reflect identity.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The researcher described types and functions of address term used by members in IPMK-SB. In this research, the researcher found four types of address term; they are special nickname, kinship, title only and pet name. The dominant position is kinship term followed by special nickname, pet name, and title only. However, title plus last name, first name, last name were not found in this research. This happened because the limitation of this research only did in secretariat of IPMK-SB. Then, there were five functions of address term such as attract people attention, show politeness, show intimacy, show power differential, and reflect identity. The highest position is show intimacy followed by attract people attention, show politeness, and reflect identity. The lowest position is show power differential.

In this research, the researcher focuses the research on types and functions of address term used by members in IPMK-SB. However, in previous research there

are some author did research; such as on address term and functions in the field, but she didn't discussed about the types of address term. The others did research on types, functions and social factors influenced the use addressing in literary work such in the movie. For the next researchers, the researcher suggests to explore this research in a wider explanation about types, functions, and factors influence in choosing address term in the other field works. Then, the researcher also suggests other researchers that might be interested in analyzing about address term could continue this analysis from other aspects related to this topic. The researcher hopes this study can be motivation for the next research as the references of the next analysis.

Note: This article is written based on the Rahmadani's paper under the adviser of Delvi Wahyuni S.S M.A.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Iriyanti, Nia.(2011). *The Address Terms Used by People in Traditional Market of Pasar Raya Padang*. (Bachelor thesis, UNP Padang, 2011).
- Mahzad Mardaha.(2012). *The Role of Age and Gender in the Choice of Address Forms: A Sociolinguistic Study*. Retrived from: <http://www.journals.aiac.org.au/index.php/IJALEL/article/view/765>. 1,(4), 172-182.
- Roselani, Ni Gusti Ayu. (2003). *Bentuk Sapaan Dalam Bahasa Inggris dan Bahasa Indonesia*. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press.
- Roza, Veni.(2015). *"You" Will Never Replace Indonesian Local Address Term*. (Bachelor thesis, IAIN Bukittinggi, 2015).
- Saeedeh Esmae'li. (2011). *Term of Address Usage:the Case of Iranian Spouses*. Retrived from: http://www.ijhssnet.com/journals/Vol._1_No._9_Issu_Jully_2011/20.pdf f. 1,(9), 183-188.
- Shin Ja J. Hwang. (1991). *Terms of Address In Korean and American Cultures*. Retrived from: <https://www.sil.org/resources/publications/entry/689>. 1,(2), 117-134.
- Somaye Khani and Razieh Yousefi. (2010)*The Study of Address Term and their Translation from Persian to English*. Retrived from: <http://www.translationdirectory.com/articles/article2177.php>.
- Wardhaugh, Ronald. (2006). *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. 5th. ed. Oxford : Blackwell Publishing Ltd.

Wardhaugh, Ronald & M.Fuller, Janet. (2015). *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. 7th. ed. Oxford : Blackwell Publishing Ltd.

Widiatmaja, Aji. (2014). *A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Address Terms Performed by the Main Character in Runaway Jury Movie*. (Bachelor thesis, UNY Yogyakarta, 2014).

