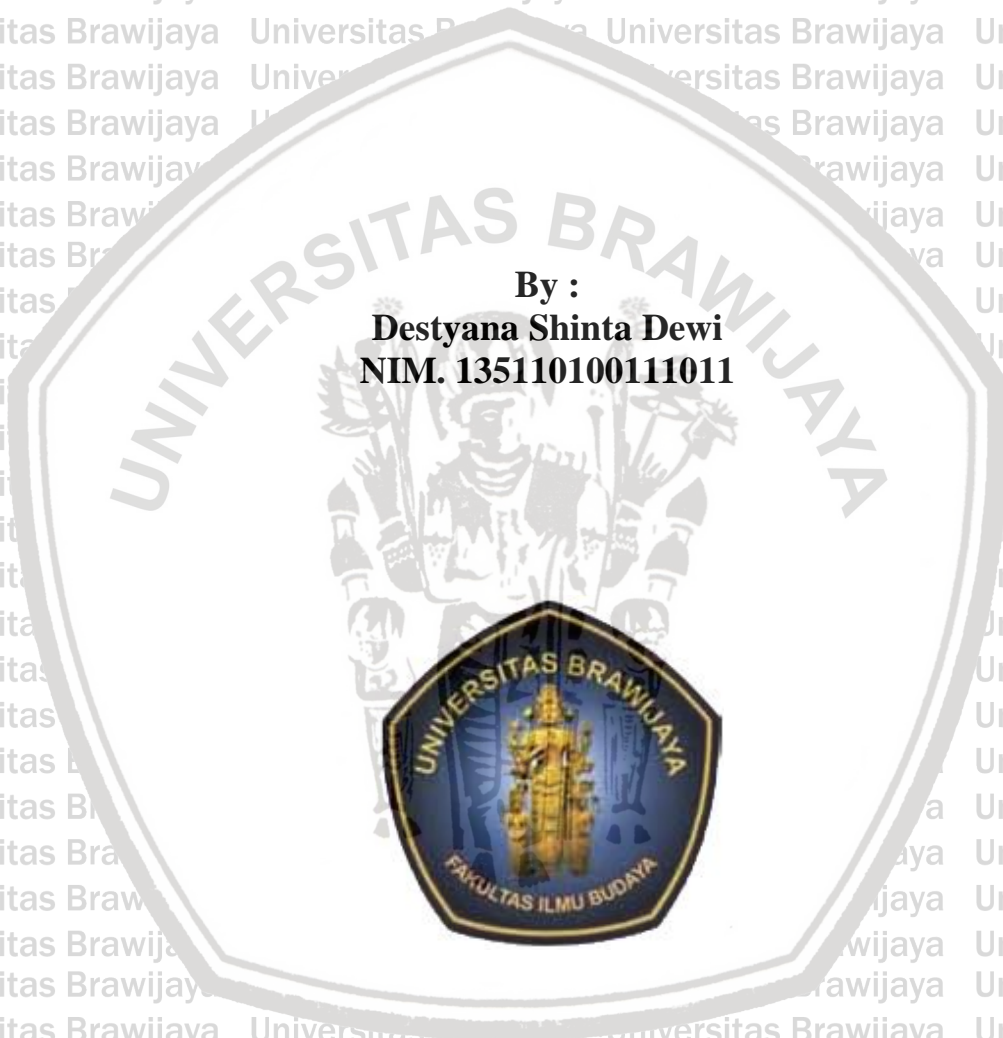


**BANYUMASAN TERMS OF ADDRESS
IN CILACAP REGENCY**

SCIENTIFIC ARTICLE

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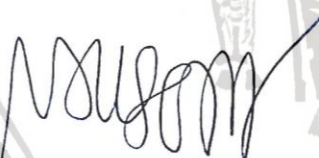
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ABSTRACT

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Banyumasan is one of various languages in Indonesia which is spoken by people who live in Banyumas area in Central Java such as Cilacap, Purwokerto, Tegal, Banyumas, Brebes and etc. The writer conducts a research about the terms of address used by people who live in Cilacap Regency, by using Kridalaksana's and Poedjosudarmo's theory. This research focuses on two problems: (1) What are *Banyumasan* terms of address used by people in Cilacap Regency (2) What are the factors affecting use of address terms which are used by people in Cilacap Regency.

This research uses qualitative approach to describe the address terms phenomenon and answer the problem of the study. The data of this research are transcription of direct interview and the daily conversation used by people in Cilacap Regency.

This research reveals that there are thirty-six terms of address which are divided into four kinds; twenty-two terms categorized in kinship such as *Rama and Biyung*, four terms categorized in pronoun such as *Rika* and *Inyong*, seven terms categorized in title and rank such as *Pak Lurah* and *Pak Carik* and three terms categorized in others such as *Mamang* and *Batir*. In addition the use of *Banyumasan* terms of address are influenced by several factors such as age and occupation.

The writer hopes that this research can contribute a better and deeper understanding especially in *Banyumasan* terms of address that used by people in Cilacap Regency. She suggests for the next researchers who want to conduct a similar research in sociolinguistic, especially in terms of address phenomenon to use another theory to make their research more different and find the unique to address terms in different areas or cases.

1.1 Definition of Keywords

1. Term of address:

A word or a phrase used to address others people. (Holmes, 2001). In this study the term of address refers to terms of address used by people in

Cilacap Regency.

2. Cilacap:

Cilacap regency is a regency (Indonesian: *kabupaten*) in the southwestern part of central Java province. (<http://www.cilacapkab.go.id/>)

3. Banyumasan:

Banyumasan is commonly known as *Basa Ngapak*, it is a language that spoken mainly in western Central Java and surrounding the Slamet mountain and Serayu river. (www.radarbanyumas.co.id)

1.2 Theoretical Framework

1.2.1 Theoretical Framework

1.2.1.1 Sociolinguistics

There are some linguists who discuss about the definition of sociolinguistic. According to Wardhaugh (2006, p.13), define “sociolinguistic concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal of having a better understanding of the structure of language and function in communication”. In other words, Sociolinguistics means that society and language are related to make communication easier. Then, (Downes cited in Wardaugh 2006, p.15), explains more by stating “Sociolinguistics is that branch of linguist which studies just those properties of language and languages which require reference to social, including contextual, factors in their explanation”. In other words, sociolinguistic is study about language and society such as terms of address.

1.2.1.2 Terms of address

In this current research, there are some linguist opinions about terms of address. One of them is Kridalaksana (1983). According to Kridalaksana (1983), what is meant by terms of address is that morpheme, word, or phrase to refer to each other in a conversation, which depends on the relationship between the speaker and addressee. Moreover, Based on Kridalaksana (1983, p.14)” the subjects or the respondents are the speakers or the first subjects, and the addressee or the second subject, and the one who is mentioned in the conversation or the third subject”. Moreover, According to Kridalaksana (1983, p.15) there are nine forms of terms of address; Personal name, Pronoun , Kinship , Title and rank , Form of pe + V, such , Form of N+ ku, Instruction , Noun and Zero characteristic.

1.2.1.2.1 The Factors Affecting the Use of Terms of address

Terms of address is a way someone to start the interaction. The speaker addresses to interlocutor in various ways. In Bahasa Indonesia terms of address is quite varied. Kridalaksana (1983, p.16) he stated that “the type of address that seems to be widely used is the terms of kinship”. In other words, Kinship is more frequent than other terms. Moreover, Kridalaksana (1983) divided two factors that affecting the use of terms of address, they are status and function. Status can be explained as a social position and age of the speaker and the interlocutor. Then, function explains about someone’s role in communication process for example as the speaker or the hearer and also someone’s title/ rank which means the occupation of the speaker and the interlocutor.

Furthermore, Poedjosudarmo (1979) states that in eastern country like in Indonesia has terms of address that quite varied, especially in Java, language can show the relationship between the speaker and the interlocutor. The relationship can be seen by the social level in the society (Poedjosudarmo, 1979). Moreover, Poedjosudarmo (1979) divided the factors that affecting the use of terms of address into five

factors, they are nobility, occupation and religious position economic factor, education, and age.

1.2.1.3 Cilacap Regency

Cilacap is a regency (Indonesian: *kabupaten*) in the southwestern part of central Java province. Cilacap regency covers an area of 2.124 km, and it had a population about 1.662.248. The language that used in Cilacap is *Banyumasan* or *Basa Ngapak* (<http://cilacapkab.go.id/>).

1.2.1.4 Banyumasan

Banyumasan is one of local languages in Indonesia. *Banyumasan* is commonly known as *Basa Ngapak*, it is a language spoken mainly in western Central Java and surrounding the Slamet mountain and Serayu river. (www.radarbanyumas.co.id)

Banyumasan is a language used by people in daily activities as a device communication among the people and some regions in its surrounding. In other words, *Banyumasan* is main language for people who not only live in Cilacap regency but also other place arounds it.

1.2.1.5 Previous Study

1. Novi Retnowati (2011) entitled An Analysis of Female and Male Javanese Terms of Address (A Case Study In Solo Palace).
2. Rommy Rumondang (2010) entitled An Investigation on The Use of Batak Terms of Address By The Bataks in Surabaya

1.2.1.6 Objective of the Study

1. To find out *Banyumasan* terms of address used by people in Cilacap Regency.
2. To find out the factors affecting the use of terms of address which are used by people in Cilacap Regency.

1.3 Research Method

1.3.1 Research Design

In this research the writer used qualitative method to analyze the data. According to Ary et al (2010, p.420).

“Qualitative research strives for testable and confirmable theories and explain phenomena by showing how they are derived from assumption ... It seeks scientific explanation that includes the discovery of laws governing not only the behavior of the physical world but also human behavior.”

It means that qualitative research explains the social phenomena, since human and society are the subject matter. It also explains and interprets the human and social behavior in a particular setting which fundamentally concern about social facts. This qualitative approach is the most appropriate approach that fit since the researcher wants to find out the explanation and understand the perspective of social phenomena, namely terms of address, which happen in Cilacap regency.

The writer investigates the terms of address in daily conversation used by people who live in Kedungreja subdistrict in Cilacap regency. Moreover, this study used qualitative method because the researcher is the main instrument. This study also analyzes the data descriptively without requiring a statistical test or even numbers which is appropriate to this qualitative method (Ary, 2010).

1.3.2 Data Source

The data source is taken from the daily conversation of people who live in Kedungreja subdistrict in Cilacap Regency. The data of this study are from the transcription of utterances by people who live in Kedungreja subdistrict in Cilacap Regency which contains *Banyumasan* terms of address.

1.3.3 Data Collection

1. The writer visited Kedungreja subdistrict in Cilacap Regency
2. The writer asked permission to the Chief of Tambakreja village in Kedungreja subdistrict in Cilacap Regency to observe.
3. The writer observed and recorded the conversation of the people in Kedungreja subdistrict in Cilacap Regency directly and naturally.
4. The writer directly interviewed the participants
5. The writer gave the participants consent form.

1.3.4 Data Analysis

Ary, *et al* (2002), stated that data analysis is a process whereby researchers systematically search and arrange the data in order to increase their understanding of the data and to enable them to present what they learned to others. To conduct this research, the writer use some following steps to analyze the data as follow:

1. To answer the first problem, after the writer collected the data from interview activity the first step that the writer did is rewrote the note from interview activity and then the writer proceeds to analyze them. Then, the next step the writer started to categorize the data into three major categories based on kinship, pronoun, and title and rank. The three major categories show the types of terms of address that used by people who live in Kedungreja subdistrict in Cilacap Regency based on Kridalaksana's theory (1983). Therefore, what terms of address that mostly used by the participants to each subject can be detected easily. Furthermore, the writer tried to find out the types of terms of address used by people who live in Kedungreja subdistrict in Cilacap Regency by creating table as below to make the writer easily categorizing the terms of address that used by people in Cilacap Regency and helped the writer to analyze the data for the next step.

Table 3.1 Sample table to categorize Terms of Address

No.	Banyumasan Terms of Address	Kinds of Terms of Address			
		K	P	T/R	O
1					
2					

Note:

K : Kinship

P: Pronoun

T/R: Title/ Rank

O: Others

After the writer made a table of *Banyumasan* terms of address in Cilacap Regency, the writer classified *Banyumasan* terms of address found in Cilacap Regency into Kinship, Title/ Rank, and Pronoun.

2. To answer the second problem of study, the writer used a recorder software in mobile phone as a tool. The tool helped the writer in recorded the daily conversation of people who live in Kedungreja subdistrict in Cilacap Regency. Then, the writer transcribed the recording of people who live in Kedungreja subdistrict in Cilacap Regency's daily conversation and rewrote the note from the interview activity to make the writer easier in analyzed the data. After that, the writer analyzed the meaning of the conversation which conducted by people who live in Kedungreja subdistrict in Cilacap Regency in order to find out the factors affecting the terms of address by using Poedjosudarmo's theory. Then, categorized the factors into five factors those are nobility, occupation, age, education and economic.
3. After the writer analyzed the data to answer the problems of the study. The writer asked for help to Mrs. Chusni Hadiyati, S. S, M.Hum. She is a Linguistics lecturer of Faculty of Social and Political Science in Universitas Jendral Soedirman. In this study, she helped the writer as resource person to validate the data. She corrected and gave suggestion in the findings because she is Banyumasan native speaker and also expert in Linguistics field.
4. Drawing the conclusion based on what has been found in the analysis. After all of the steps, the writer drew conclusion to make the research more detail for the reader and also for the writer herself.

1.4 Finding & Discussion

After the writer analyzed the data based on the objectives of the study, the writer would like to discuss about the general point of the findings, there were two problems of the study. This study investigated the kinds of terms of address and the factors affecting the use of the terms of address by people in Cilacap Regency.

Based on the result the writer categorized into Kridalaksana's terms of address classification. The dominant kinds of terms of address that the writer found in Cilacap Regency is Kinship. The writer found thirty-six terms of address used by people who live in Cilacap Regency. It categorized based on Kridalaksana's theory which is classified the terms of address into four terms, they are kinship, pronoun, title and rank, and others. Those terms are explained by meanings and its functions. The writer gave some evidence of the conversation which were contained *Banyumasan* terms of address that used by people who live in Cilacap Regency and the factors affected the use of terms of address.

The first term of address that used by people in Cilacap Regency was Kinship. Kinship is the terms used to address the member of the family or relatives. There were 22 terms of kinship that found by the writer were *Rama, Biyung, Bapak, Ibu, Kaki, Nini, Uwa', Kakang, Mas, Dik, Mbakayu, Bulik, Paklik, Budhe, Pakdhe, Gendhuk, Thole, Ipe, Adon tuo, Putu.*

Then, the second term of address that oftenly used by people in Cilacap Regency was pronoun. Pronoun is a set of words or terms that used by speaker to address the person the speaker is addressing. The writer found 4 terms of pronoun there were *Inyong, Kula, Rika and Kowe.*

Furthermore, the third term of address that the writer found is Title and Rank. Title and Rank is one of the kind of terms of address which used by people who have high position in community or society. It referred to the people which respected by society because of their title rank. Here, the writer found seven kinds of title and rank that used by people who live in Cilacap Regency they were, *Pak Lurah, Bu Lurah, Pak Carik, Bu Carik, Pak Kayim, Bu Guru, and Pak Guru.*

The last was others categories. Others is the terms of address that the writer found were not include in Kinship, Pronoun, and Title and Rank. There were three terms of address that the writer found such as *Batir, Nama Diri, and Mamang.* All of them were found in *Cilacap Regency* that used by people in Cilacap Regency who did in daily conversation.

The writer also found some evidences which showed by people who live in Cilacap Regency when they were talking with their friends, their

family and also the people around them. The writer tried to find out the factors that affecting the use of terms of address by analyzed their interaction process that taken from their daily conversation. The factors that affected the use of the terms were nobility, occupation, age, economic factor, and education between the speaker and the interlocutor.

Based on observation above, the writer only found two factors that affected the used of *Banyumasan* terms of address in Cilacap Regency. The first factor that found by the writer was Occupation factor. Occupation factor can influence speaker in using certain types of terms of address. It means people who had high position such as a village head, subdistrict head, district head, kyai, priest, police, and public prosecutor they will be addressed with special terms that show respect and formality. For example, in the first conversation, there were conversation between *Bu Yanti* and *Bu Lurah*. In this conversation, *Bu Yanti* informed *Bu Lurah* that there was reschedule for PKK meeting. In this case, *Bu Yanti* addressed the interlocutor as *Bu Lurah* it showed in datum 6, 7 and 9 because *Lurah* is her husband's occupation. In Cilacap Regency someone who had a job as chief village would be addressed as *Lurah*. *Bu Yanti* addressed the interlocutor used term *Bu Lurah* because she wanted to show respect and formality towards her because her husband had high position in the society. Then, when *Bu Yanti* talked with *Bu Lurah* she used the term *kula* it showed in datum 8 to address herself. The term *kula* usually used by people in Cilacap Regency to address herself/himself when they were talking with the older people or people who had higher status in society. Therefore, *Bu Yanti* used te term *kula* because she wanted to show respect and formality to the interlocutor even she was older than the interlocutor but she did it because she realized that *Bu Lurah* had higher position or status than her in society. The factor that influenced the conversation above was occupation factor. Then, the second factor that founded by the writer was age factor. Age factor is also factor that can influence the speaker in using certain types of terms of address. Usually the older people will be addressed by the terms that show respect and politeness. For example, in the third conversation. There was conversation between *Pak Mardi* and *Cecep*. This conversation was about *Cecep* was asking permission to his father to go to his friend's house. In this conversation *Cecep* used *Banyumasan* kinship term that was *Rama* it showed in datum 10,

13, 14 to address his father. Cecep used the term *Rama* to address his father because his father is much older than him. It made him wanted to show respect toward his father.

1.5 Conclusion and Suggestion

1.5.1 Conclusion

Based on the result of the data analysis, the writer found thirty-six terms of address which was used by people who live in Cilacap Regency. All of those terms divided into four categories, they were kinship, pronoun, title and rank, and also the others terms of address. Those terms consist of the meaning and the function. The terms of kinship that the writer found were *Rama, Biyung, Bapak, Ibu, Kaki, Nini, Uwa', Kakang, Mas, Dik, Mbakayu, Bulik, Paklik, Budhe, Pakdhe, Gendhuk, Thole, Ipe, Adon tuo, Putu*. Then, the writer also found the term of pronouns such as *Inyong, Kula, Kowe* and *Rika*. Furthermore, the writer also found these terms such as *Pak Lurah, Bu Lurah, Pak Carik, Bu Carik, Pak Kayim, Bu Guru, and Pak Guru* in title and rank categories. The last was others that were found such as *Batir, Nama Diri, and Mamang*.

Furthermore, the writer did not only find the terms of address which were used by people who live in Cilacap Regency but also tried to find out the factor that affecting the terms of address in daily communication that used by people who live in Cilacap Regency. The writer transcribed the conversation recorded that produced by people who live in Cilacap Regency into written texts to make it easier in analysis process. In addition, the writer also divided into four kinds of terms of address based on Kridalaksana's theory there were Kinship, pronoun, title and rank, and other terms.

1.5.2 Suggestion

The writer, as linguistics student, concerned about language issue and the writer was interested to discuss ethnic language phenomenon related to terms of address that usually used in the daily conversation. The significance of this study was to give a contribution for students of English Department, especially for those who were interested in sociolinguistics and terms of address. The writer suggested that this study might be useful for further study about terms of address used in ethnic language besides *Banyumasan*.

For lecturers, this study was expected to be reference for further study about terms of address. For the readers, this study might be useful for everyone who wanted to know the kinds of *Banyumasan* terms of address in Cilacap Regency and also tried to learn for speaking with people from Banyumas area around their society.



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