The Sociolingustics Analysis of Address Terms in English and Enrekang Durinese

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ABSTRACT

This research is a sociolinguistics study which explore the relationship between language and society. The aims of the research is to identify the kind of address terms used in English and Enrekang Durinese based on daily conversation. The research method used in this research is descriptive qualitative. The Enrekang Durinese data is obtained by Recording and interviewing which is done by Massenrempulu people in Duri, Alla' Sub-district, Enrekang District. The English data is obtained from English Movie and Series which contain utterance of address terms.The result of the research shows the kind of address terms used in English and Enrekang Durinese in daily conversations. They are: 1) Pronoun (Second Person Pronoun) 2) Kinship Terms and 3) Non-Kinship Terms. The difference from the both languages appeared in Pronoun, Enrekang Durinese has two type of Pronoun, Polite and Polite while In English, there is only one second person pronoun; you. Another difference found in kinship and non-kinship terms. Enrekang Durinese people usually use mockery to address family and relative while using mockery to address family and relative is not found in English Data. Another result found in this research is there are aspects that influence the use of the address terms in English and Enrekang Durinese, they are 1) Sex and Age 2) Situation 3) Social Rank/ Social status.

1. Introduction

Address terms is one of sociolinguistics phenomenon that play important role in communication. Address terms provide valuable sociolinguistic information about the interlocutors, their relationship and their circumstances. The most influential study of address form and social relationship was proposed by Afful (2006). Address terms is also a word or phrase from the speaker to the hearer in conversation process. It is determined by several factor, such as gender, age position, award, manner and kinship. The use of address terms is based on the prevailing convention in a society. The use of the address form also reveals the speakers and listener's familiarity and distance (Idris et al., 2020). In addition, Every language knows the address terms that is used only to confine the user of particular language in community (Zavitri et al., 2018). Indonesia, for example, has various vernacular languages as it consists of many provinces with their own vernacular languages. Blommaert et al., (2005) had been working on such concepts with colleagues in recent years as a way of grappling with space, place, and time.

Furthermore, according to Bachriani et al., (2018), language has a physiological function that aims to keep lines of communication open and good social relationships intact. One of the examples of vernacular language in Indonesia is Durinese. Durinese used by people in Enrekang Duri. Enrekang is one of the second level regions in the province of South Sulawesi, Indonesia. It is known as city of agriculture. Durinese people have unique way to address one another. They tend to use mockery to address their relative. It displays socio cultural values as well as the community's social behavior and language. From that phenomena, the researcher willing to enhance more about address term and the social relationship that lies in Duri, Enrekang Massenrempulu District. But as the researcher's knowledge that there is no enough information about address term in Enrekang-Durinese Language because it is quite rare to find other researchers writing about address terms in Enrekang-Durinese. Therefore, it will be interesting and informative to do an observation in order to keep a better comprehension about the way of Enrekang-Durinese people use the address term. Based on that reason, the researcher wants to elucidate more about address term used by Enrekang-Durinese people in order to identify the

differences and similarities with the use in English as the researcher's major in English language Study through sociolinguistics analysis.

2. Literature Review

The first work with regards to address terms was conducted by Alharbi (2015), entitled "A Socio-Pragmatic Study of Forms of Address and Terms of Reference in Classical Arabic as Represented in the Chapter of Joseph in the Holy Quran". The research explained about the Classical Arabic terms of address and forms of reference used by the members of the society of the story of the Prophet Joseph as presented in the Holy Quran. The researcher found that addressing as well as the referring terms (nominal and pronominal) are extracted from the Quranic text in order to explore their linguistic features with regard to number, case, and gender. Nevertheless, this research only mentioned about aspect that influence the used of address term in Quranic.

The second work is written by Khalid (2016), entitled, "Power relation and address terms in English and Buginess: A politeness study. The research indicated some kinds of address terms utilized in both languages. The difference in both languages appeared in which the nobility terms and teknonymy are not accommodated in English American while the use of endearment terms is not usual in Buginese. It is also found that the age difference, social situation, social status, social distance or degree of intimacy, equality, and marital status among the speakers determine the pattern of speech concerning the power relations.

The following study was conducted by Zavitri et al., (2018) under the title "The Address Terms in English and Selayerese: A Sociolinguistic Perspective." The study was identified through the use of address terms in both English and Selayarese. The results show that the Selayarese, who have a hierarchical culture pattern, are quite interesting because the address terms used have some similarities with English, which has an egalitarian culture. Some people in Selayarese can address her mother by name while remaining polite. One of the most striking points is that in nobility terms, the aspect is shifting away from the ascribed status and toward achieving status through means such as wealth and education. This phenomenon has the potential to cause conflict, which is why people must be wise and objective in their reactions to it.

Rahmadani & Wahyuni (2018) conducted a study titled "Types and Functions of Address Terms Used by Ipmk-Sb "Kampar Students Studying in Padang." The purpose of the study was to look into the different types and functions of address terms used by people at IPMK-SB "Kampar Students Studying in Padang." According to the findings, the researcher discovered four types of address terms: special nickname, kinship, title only, and pet name. Kinship term takes the top spot, followed by special nickname, pet name, and title only. However, title plus last name, first name, last name, and title plus first name were not found in this study. Then there were five functions of address terms, such as attracting people's attention, demonstrating politeness, demonstrating intimacy, demonstrating power differential, and reflecting identity. Show intimacy takes first place, followed by attract people's attention, show politeness, and reflect identity. The power differential is shown in the lowest position.

The previous studies above present the complexity of address term used. The writer assumed that the research is relevant with the topic that the researcher chooses because the research has the same focus on the same field, which is the use of address terms. The previous studies showed that there are various studies and researches carried out on the address terms in many local languages in Indonesia. But, none of them is conducted with Enrekang-Durinese language as a local language which focusing on social relationship in daily conversation. It made the researcher interesting to investigate more about the various address terms used in English and Enrekang-Durinese culture.

3. Methodology

The research method used in this research was descriptive qualitative. The data of the research were English and Enrekang Durinese daily conversation. For Enrekang Durinese, the data has been taken by field research, observation and recordings of everyday utterances of Enrekang Durinese. Besides, the researcher did an interview in order to gain more information about the social relations including the personal life and other information of the informants. For English data, researcher took the data of Address terms use in English Movies and series through screen captured and translation. Thus, in collecting the data, the researcher employed some steps as follows: 1. Recording the conversation which was done by people in the Enrekang Durinese community. The recording was taken by using smart phone's recorder in various circumstances, such as family gathering, market, office, center of health service, mosque and neighborhood. 2. by applying purposive sampling, the researcher classified those which data which containing terms of address to be analyzed. 3. Doing iinterview from the chosen Informant. 4. The data collecting was conducted in three months. After that the researcher

describing the forms of address terms in English and Enrekang Durinese and classifying the aspects influence the address terms used in both languages.

4. Result and Discussion

Based on the research that has been done in *Alla'* sub district, Enrekang Regency, especially in Durinese-speakers community, the researcher found the various kind of address terms consist in Enrekang Durinese-spekers and the aspects which influence the use of address terms in English and Enrekang Durinese in daily conversation.

4.1 Kind of address terms in English and Enrekang Durinese

Table 1. Pronoun (2nd person pronoun)

Pronoun (2nd person pronoun	Subject		Object		Possessive Adj.	
	English	**Durinese**	**English**	**Durinese**	**English**	**Durinese**
Polite	You	*Kita*	You	*-ki' kamu'*	Your	*-ta'*
Impolite	You	*Iko*	You	*-ko, komu*	Your	*-mu*

The Table 1 shows two parts of pronoun (2nd person) in English and Enrekang Durinese. In Enrekang Durinese, address terms of second person pronoun consist of single words and affixes such as*, -ki,-kamu'-ta'*, considered as polite terms while word and affixes such as, *-ko,komu' mu'*, can be considered impolite terms in certain situation, as can be seen from the conversation below:

D	:	*bara miki, Indo ?*
M	:	*Edapa bene, benpa jolo to pangkandean jo sa'demu.*
D	:	*oiye',*
M	:	*kumande toda moko kana.*
D	:	*mangka issan piki kumande ku kumande toda.*
D	:	*Are you full yet, Mother?*
M	:	*Not yet child, give me the side dish beside you.*
D	:	*Okay*
M	:	*eat it too*
D	:	*I'll eat when you have eaten.*

The conversation above (between a (d) Daughter and her (M) mother) happened in the kitchen when they were having their lunch. It shows that there are two kinds of pronoun used by the speakers to address their interlocutor. The daughter always uses terms *ki, miki'*, in to address her mother, while the mother used impolite form *ko* and *mu* to address her daughter. These kinds of terms are normally found in the daily conversation among people in Enrekang Durinese due to hierarchical terms and power relation in society. While in English-speaking countries, people only use one kind of second person pronoun, you.

4.2 Kinship Terms

a. Kinship terms are the address terms for the blood relations

Table 2. Kinships Terms

No	Terms To Address	English	Enrekang Durinese
1	Grandfather And Grandmother	Grandfather, grandpa, granddad, grandmother, grandmom, grammy, nickname	*Ambe', indo, nene', nene aji, nene indo, nene ambe.*

2	Father and mother	Father, dad,daddy,papa,pa, mama,mommy,mother,mum,nickname	*Mama,papa,indo, ambe,*
3	Aunt and uncle	Aunt, aunty, uncle and nickname	*Om, tanta, mama+child's name, papa+ child name, om+ nickname, tanta+nickname, tanta/ om + aji*
4	Sister and brother	Sister, brother, bro, guys, man, girl, nickname	*Nikmane, mane, bene, sileto and mockery*
5	Niece and nephew and cousin	Boy,girl,nickname, dude, nickname	Nickname, mama+child name, papa+child name, mockery
6	Husband and wife	Nickname, Husband,wife, honey,sweety,darling, Mr.LN, Mrs+husband's LN, dear…	Nickname (only for husband) , papa, mama, mama'na, papa'na , mama+child name, papa+child name

The table above shows the example of the address terms for kinships terms which existing in English and Enrekang Durinese. In English, most people address their father with, dad, daddy, father and his nickname. And the address terms for mother are; mom, mommy, mother, mama, and by name or nickname. In English it is common to address their parents using their nickname. They use some kind of address to show emphasis and intimacy between the children and the parents. Moreover, In Enrekang Durinese it is considerable rude and impolite to address parents using their nickname because of hierarchical culture and politeness system held by the local community. The invasion of target culture into the lives of learners is unavoidable (Yassi, 2017).

Different from English, Enrekang Durinese people usually use terms *nak, mane, bene* and mockery to address the child or children, nephew, niece and cousin. This kind of mockery is actually a unique way of Enrekang Durinese people to show their affections. The mockery can be a physical appearance that is perceived as lacking of normal proportion such as, pettiness, deficiencies, a flat nose, bad teeth, short body and so on. Although it sounds harsh and highly impolite, however the Enrekang Durinese community does not take offense and assume that it is the common one that exist in Enrekang Durinese Society. This kind of terms deal with one of the sociolinguistics theories on the language and culture. This kind of address terms can be found only in Enrekang Durinese, the researcher does not find similar things in English because it is very rough and unacceptable to address someone by using mockery or physical appearance.

4.3 Non- Kinship Terms

Non kinship terms are non-family member relationships. The researcher formulated non-kinship terms into three part. They are; 1) title and professional terms, and 2) religious and nobility terms.

a. Title and Professional Terms

For tittle and professional terms used in English mostly using Mr./Mrs.+ Last Name, Sir and First name and title of job in order to address people professionally in workplace. Similarly, with Enrekang Durinese, the tittle and professional address terms using *Pak/ Bapak, Bu/ Ibu* + job title as can be seen from the table above. Generally, the address terms for title and professional used in Enrekang Durinese are derived from Bahasa Indonesia since there is no equal translation in Durinese Language and it is also because of the title job or profession that is dealing with educational background or for those who go to education institution. Both in English and Enrekang Durinese use the similar terms due to show respect to the addressee.

4.4 Religious Terms

There are very frequent existed address terms for religious terms used by American English society are Christian such as, Father, Pastor, Priest, and Nun because majority of America society is Christian. Those address terms are generally used in religious place and religious conversation. Enrekang Durinese community is dominated by Muslims. Hence, the most frequently and commonly address terms for religious terms used by the people of Enrekang Durinese are *Pak Ustas* and *Haji / Aji.* The address terms are generally an absorption language from Arabic as the country that spreads

the religion of Islam in the world. Enrekang Durinese people not only use the religious address terms in places of worship such as mosques and religious studies, but they also use religious address terms wherever and whenever they meet the pious person to show respect. In Enrekang Durinese, it is a compulsion in Enrekang Durinese culture to address someone using *Haji* or *Aji* after following *hajj* ritual in Saudi Arabia. It is used to show and respect to the religious title. This kind of address terms should be adhered since it is also to show the rank of someone in the community. That is very important for the participant to maintain FTA in politeness theory.

4.5 Aspect Which Influence the Use of Address Terms in English and Enrekang Durinese

a. Formal Situation

In formal situation, as explained by Brown and Levinson (1987) related to the negative politeness that consists of in assurances that recognizes and the speaker respects the addressee's wants and will not interfere with the addressee's freedom negative politeness of action. Therefore, there is characterized by self-effacement, formality and restraint, with attention to very restricted aspects of hearer's self-image. In formal situation or sometimes done in the occupational place, like School, office, University, Ceremony, social status of the speaker and etc. formal address terms used in English has many various terms such as Sir, Mr, Mrs, Miss, Ladies, Ma'am, ladies, and Gentlemen. Similarly, in Enrekang Durinese, people use the terms *Pak'* and *Ibu/Bu'* to address in the formal place. The terms are sometimes added with the first name and the name of the profession such as *Pa' Cama',Ibu Cama', Ibu' desa, Pa' dotter, Ibu dotter, Bu' bidan, Bu' guru, Pa' ustadz* and *Pa' Imam* and etc. In formal situation, the second person pronoun that indicates politeness is used more frequently used to maintain harmony in social community. According to Yassi (2012), older people as superiors use more casual address terms than young people as inferiors.

b. Informal Situation

In informal situations, the Enrekang Durinese community generally uses casual language to show an attitude of kinship. In addition to using nickname, they usually use a mocking greeting in non-formal situations. For example; when they address a friend using words that is look the same as his physical appearance, such as "Hai bolong!" where bolong means (black). Things like this are not considered a bad thing for those who are greeted, even this way of greeting is indicated as a way to show degree of closeness in relationships. The more casual the language used, the closer the relationship is.

c. Age Difference

Wardhaugh (2001) introduced the term of age-grading where young children speak differently from older children and in turn children speak differently from mature adults. In addition, McGee (1999) stated that in different social context, an individual will speak in different ways where it can be influenced by terms of age, gender, social class as well as ethnic group. Hence it can be identified that the use of the address is really influenced by age. In English, particularly in family environment, the children speak the adult by using the particular address and receive the nickname from the adult however in some family in America, sometimes the children only address their parents with the name. In Enrekang Durinese, there are also particular terms used to address the adult but it is prohibited for the children to address the adult only by the name if the adult, especially a married man because the speakers will be considered impolite and rude.

d. Social Distance and Social Status

In social life, there must be a social distance that separates one individual to another. The way that people talk and behave with each other shows their evaluation of themselves and also of the other interlocutors in the interaction. Brown & Levinson (1987) stated Social distance is the relationship between speaker and hearer in communication. If two people are very close, they have low degree of social distance and they usually do not use polite words to speak with each other and vice versa. Power refers to the power relationship in communication like position in society, age and social status. There are three kinds of power relationship. The first is equal power between friends and colleague. The second is someone who has more power relationship, like boss, teacher or lecturer. The third is less power relationship like brother, sister and student.

5. Conclusion

The main point of this paper is to reveal the kind of address terms used in English and Enrekang Durinese. They are a) Second Person Pronouns. In Enrekang Durinese there are two type of second person pronoun. Polite and impolite. For polite pronoun they use; *ki, kita, kamu'* and *iko', ko' ko' komu'* as impolite second person pronoun. In English there is only one second person pronoun; you. B) Address terms for kinships terms. In Enrekang Durinese there use : *Papa,*

Mama, Indo, Ambe,Om, Tanta, Pak, Ibu, Bapak, Nenek, nak, mockery etc, while in English, there are : Great Grandfather, Great Grandmother, mother, Father, Dad, Mom, Grandmother, Grandfather, Uncle, Aunty, Son, Daughter, etc. c) Address terms for non-kinship terms. There are three types of address terms for non-kinship, they are; Collegue and neighborhood terms, Title and professional terms and Religious and Nobility terms. For instance, In English: Mr, sir, Fisrt Name, Doctor, Nurse, Pastor, priest, father, Pope, nun, etc. In line with Qin (2008), he stated that Young people are more likely to use their first name.In Enrekang Durinese; *Ambe, Indo, Tanta, Om, Mane, ne, Pak, Ibu Camat, Ibu/Pak Polisi, Dokter, First name* and *mockery.*

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