

A STUDY ON THE MADURESE TERMS OF ADDRESS USED IN SITUBONDO DIALECT

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Every language in the world has its own unique features, which distinguishes it from others. Indonesia, for example, consists of many Islands and each has its own language or dialect. This it is not surprising that Indonesia has many local languages with their own characteristics, habits and custom.

Among the local languages, the writer chose Madurese language in thesis especially on Madurese Terms of address spoken by Situbondo people. Most of Situbondo use Madurese dialect but since many people who are not natives of Madurese often do not know the right ways to use the terms of address when they communicate with native speakers.

The problem discussed in this study are: what terms of address are used in Madurese Situbondo dialect, what are the function and the meaning of those terms of address, how are the terms of address related to age and status, and who uses those terms and in what situation are the terms used. In other words, the writer analyzes the problems from sociolinguistic theory.

The objective of the study is to answer the problems clearly by describing the kinds of terms of address based on the family terms, the second person functions including pronoun, and name of person.

The data of this study were obtained from five native speakers of Madurese Situbondo dialect. The writer limits native speakers for this thesis to only Situbondo native speakers without making any differentiation. However the adults here are those who know well the social structure of their society. The writer decided to select only adult of around twenty-five years old or more data use collected through interviews and observations. This study used descriptive research design.

The collected data were classified and analyzed based on terms of address in Madurese society, namely family terms, the second person function including pronouns, and name of person. The family terms which are used for addressing a person are: (1) Kae or jai, (2) nyai or nyi, (3) Eppa' or mama', (4) embu' or ebu', (5) Bapak, (6) Ibu, (7) Oba or wa', (8) oba' bine' or ba', (9) paman or anom, (10) bibbi', (11) Kakang, (12) embhug or ba'ayu, (13) ale' or adhi', (14) cebbing, (15) kacong, (16) cong enne' or bing enne', (17) juju'. The first personal pronouns which are used for addressing a person are (1) Sengko' or Engko', (2) Badan kaula and (3) Abdina. The second personal pronouns which are used for addressing a person are (1) Ba'na, (2) Sampeyan or empeyan (3) Panjhenengan. Name of person, is divided into three ways: the first name shortened the name and using nickname. Finally, the writer hope that this thesis can be the source of knowledge and information of Madurese terms of address used in Situbondo and people can use this when they communicate with Situbondo Madurese people.