ADDRESS FORMS IN KERINCI LANGUAGE, DIALECT OF TANJUNG PAUH MUDIK

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Abstract: Documentation of regional language in Globalization era is one of efforts to keep the existence of the language itself. The objectives of this research are (1) to describe kinds of address forms in the Kerinci Language, Tanjung Pauh Mudik Dialect and (2) to describe factors affecting the use of address forms. In this research, the researcher acted as a key instrument in collecting the data. Sources of data were from the use of spoken language. The research involved several informants. Criteria of informants referred to the opinion of Samarin (1998:41), Djajasudarma (1993:20), and Sudaryanto (1998: 28). The data were obtained by using some techniques from interview method and observational method. In observation techniques, researchers collected non – linguistic data such as area and appropriate and sufficient informants . some kinds of address forms found are Family relationship and Non-family relationship.For the family relationship, the kinds of address forms is divided into two: Based on blood relationship and based on marriage relationship. And then, some factors affecting the use of address forms are, sex, age, and relationship between interlucators.
Key words: *Address Forms, Kerinci Language, Tanjung Pauh Mudik Dialect*

In the globalization era, there are many changes that influence all aspects of life, especially the existence of the culture. The regional language as one of cultural components has significant role in forming and enriching not only the national but also the global culture. Therefore, the existence of the regional language in the pluralistic community is important to be preserved. If we do not do that, it will be possible for this language to be extinct as what happened to some languages in the world such as Ubykh and Ayak language in Alaska (detiknews, 2009) and some languages in Indonesia such as language in Papua and North Maluku (Kompas.com, 2013). Then, Bagus (in Rosidi, 1999) said that comprehending and deepening the regional language give a chance to identify and analyze it accurately, so the theoretical concept can be formulated.

Formulating the theoretical concept of the regional language is one of efforts to build and develop the regional language. It can be done by the government or everyone who is interested in it through a research. Halim (in Poejosoedarmo et al. (1984:V) states: To reach the last goal (the goal of building and developing the Indonesian language and the regional language), the activities of the language are done. Some of the activities are (1) doing standardization of spelling, structure, and terminology through researches of the Indonesian and regional language and literature, (2) giving the information about Indonesian through many mass media, (3) translating the linguistic and the literary work from many sources into Indonesian, (4) developing the information centers of the language and literature through a research, inventory, recording, documentation, and (5) developing the human resources of the language and literature by holding a composition contest and giving scholarship.

Based on the Halim's statement above, it is known that a research of a language is one of the activities that can develop the regional language and keep the existence of the culture. Such a kind of the activities should be increased because nowadays based on the researcher's observation, some factors can decline the function and status of the regional language. The factors are (1) some people prefer using Indonesian language or foreign language in their daily life or conversation, (2) there is a progress in technology of communication, and (3) there is a lack of interest and attention from the young generation to the culture, especially to the regional language.

As a part of the regional languages, the Tanjung Pauh Mudik (TPM) dialect of the Kerinci language used by people in the Tanjung Pauh Mudik village, located in Keliling Danau Sub-Regency, Kerinci Regency and Jambi Province needs to be studied scientifically in order that its continuity can be kept to enrich the Kerinci culture specially and the national culture in general.

Since many aspects of the Tanjung Pauh Mudik dialect of the Kerinci language can be studied, it opens a chance for the researcher to select or choose which linguistics aspects the researcher wants to study. To focus the research, so I just chose one aspect, that deals with sociolinguistics , especially about the Address Forms in the Tanjung Pauh Mudik dialect of the Kerinci language.

Furthermore, the aims of research are to describe the kinds of address forms in the TPM dialect of Kerinci language and to describe factors affecting the use of address forms.

Address Forms

Mardiha (2010) stated terms of address are linguistics forms that are used in addressing others to atract their attention or for refering to them in the course of aconversation. Yang (2010) added that Address forms are a key to the understanding of social concepts and human relationship in a society. Meanwhile, Jendelailmupengetahuan (2016) said that address forms is the words used to address someone by considering ethics and norms of comunication.

According to Kemendikbud (n.d), the address forms are the words used to open a conversation (greeting, etc) when speaking to the second person or referring to the third person. Kridalaksana (1982:14) in Sari, et al (2013) stated that address form is morpheme, word or phrase used to refer in speaking context based on the relationship among the speakers.

Kinds of address Forms

Kridalaksana (1982:14) in Chaer and Agustina (2004:172) classified address forms into nine. Some of them are personal pronoun, family relationship, and title. Then, Yang (2010) wrote kinds of address forms on her article into four categories based on tradition among English or American person. They are his name, his title, his name plus his name, or by nothing at all, that is, no-naming form or Φ.

The Use of Address Forms

Susanto (2014) mentioned that The use of such address terms depends mainly on the relationship between addresser and addressee, the social status of individual involved in the conversation, the purpose and the situation of the conversation, the interlocutors" age, social status, social relationship, sex, profession, marital status, politeness and other related aspects. Every address terms reflects the social characters of the speaker, of the addressee or of the relation between them. Yang (2010) added that rules for the usage of address forms are quite complex, and they vary from class to class, age group to age group, place to place. In addition, they are also affected by a series of social factors. How to address people appropriately needs not only a good understanding of the rules, but also the taking of all relevant factors into consideration.

METHOD

In this research, the researcher acted as a key instrument in collecting the data. It is supported by purists (Bogdan and Biklen, 1992; Creswell, 1994; Firestone, 1987; Glesne and Peshkin, 1992; Lincoln and Guba, 1985) in Yasin (2003) who argue that qualitative research is primarily viewed as an inquiry process based on building a holistic, complex understanding of a social problems. It is characterized by data collection in natural setting where researcher acts as a key instrument. Then, Ary et al (2002:424) said that in qualitative studies, the human investigator is the primary instrument for the gathering and analysing of data.

Sources of data in this research were from the use of spoken language. This research involved several informants. Criteria informants who involved in this research refers to the opinion of Samarin (1998 : 41) , Djajasudarma (1993 : 20) , and Sudaryanto (1998 : 28) , namely :
1. native speaker of Kerinci Language, Tanjung Pauh Mudik dialect
2. age : 20-65 years.
3. Mastering his/her language well and fluently.
4. Having complete organs of speech.
5. Showing or giving the consistent attitude in giving the data.
6. Responsible, friendly, and honest.
7. Willing to become informants.

The data in this research were obtained by using some techniques from interview method and observational method.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION
Kinds of Address Form
In this part, in general, kinds of address form are divided into two:
1. Family relationship
2. Non-family relationship
For the family relationship, the kinds of address forms is divided into two, they are:
1. Based on blood relationship
2. Based on marriage relationship
To make it clear, it will be described on the table below.

1. Family Relationship

No	Kinds of Address forms based on Family Relationship			
	Blood Relationship		**Marriage Relationship**	
	Meaning	**Address Form in TPM language**	**Meaning**	**Address Form in TPM Language**
1.	Father	*(A)Pak, (Pa)pa, (a)yah,* **kayo**	Husband	*(Ku)wo, (k)ngah, (k)nek, (ka)ndak, (a)bang, (pa)pa, puk+*child's name, **kayo**
2.	Father's older brother	*Pak wo, pak ngah,* **kayo**	Husband's Mother	*(In)duk,* **kayo**
3.	Father's Younger brother	*Pak nek, pandak,* **kayo**	Husband's Father	*(Ma)mak,* **kayo**
4.	Father's Older sisiter	*(I)nduk wo, (i)nduk ngah,***kayo**	Husband Older sister	*(U)ni, (in)duk,* **kayo**
5.	Father's Younger sister	*(I)nduk nek,* **kayo**	Husband's Older brother	*(Ku)wo, puk+*child's name, **kayo**
6.	Father's father	*(Na)kek,* **kayo**	Husband's Younger sister	Nam*e,* **mpo, iko**
7.	Grandfather's Older brother	*(Na)kek,* **kayo**	Husband Younger brother	Name, **mpo, iko**
8.	Grandfather's Younger brother	*(Na)kek,* **kayo**	Wife	Name, *mama,bunda, mouk+*child's name, **mpo**
9.	Father's mother	*(Ni)na,* **kayo**	Wife's Older sister	*Uni, kuwo, mouk+*kid's name, **kayo**
10	Grandmother's Older sister	*(Ni)na,* **kayo**	Wife's Older brother	*Kuwo, puk+*kid's name, **kayo**
11	Grandmother Younger sister	*(Ni)na,* **kayo**	Daughter's Husband	Name, *puk+*kid's, title*(guru,pangeran),* **mpo, iko**
12	Grandfather's Father	*(Mu)nyang jantia,* **kayo**	Son's Husband	Name, *puk+*kid's, title*(guru,pangeran),* **mpo, iko**
13	Grandfather's Mother	*(Mu)nyang tino,* **kayo**	daughter's wife	Name, *mouk+*kid's name, **mpo, iko**
14	Grandmother's Father	*(Mu)nyang jantia,* **kayo**	son's wife	Name, *mouk+*kid's name, **mpo, iko**
15	Grandmother's mother	*(Mu)nyang tino,* **kayo**	uncle's wife	*(In)duk,* **kayo, iko**
16	Mother	*Mak, (ma)ma, ibu, bunda,* **kayo**	of aunt's husband	*(Ma)mak,* **kayo**
17	Mother's older brother	*Pak wo, pak ngah,* **kayo**		

18	Mother's Younger brother	*Pak nek, pandak,* **kayo**		
19	Mother's Older sister	*(In)duk wo, induk ngah,***kayo**		
20	Mother's Younger sister	*(In)duk nek,* **kayo**		
21	Mother's father	*(Na)kek,* **kayo**		
22	Mother's mother	*(Ni)na,* **kayo**		

Explanation:
1)   From the data above, it can be seen that there are so many address forms to show the family relationship.
2)   One address form can be used to address more than one addressee. For example the word "nina" is used to address mother's mother, grandmother's and grandfather's older sister , grandmother's and grandfather's younger sister without changing of the word and the pronounciation.
   e.g:

- **nina**, **kayo** *nok kano?*
  Grandmother, you want where
  Grandma, where are you going to go?
- **Ninau**, *kayo nok kano?*
  Grandmother, you want where
  Grandma, where are going to go?

The word *nina* and *ninau* as address forms refer to old person who has a grandchild or his/her age is more than fifty years. The thing that makes them different is the relationship between speaker as addresser and hearer as addressee. *Nina* is commonly used to address someone who has family relationship with the addresser and *ninau* is usually used to address someone who has no family relationship. That's why the word *ninau* is not put in the part of family relationship above
3)   The address form "*kayo*" as seen on the list above used to address most of people based on the family relationship. The discussion of address form "*kayo*" in detail can be found on Nely (2014)'s previous research. In short, it can be said that the use of *kayo* depend on the age between the speaker and the hearer.

2. Non-Family Relationship

1.   Personal Pronoun

No	Meaning	Address forms in TPM Dialect of Kerinci Lang.
1.	You (singular)	Awak, mpo, kayo
2.	You (plural)	Iko

Explanation of the personal pronoun usage in the sentence can be seen clearly on the Nely's research (2014)

2.   Personal names, such as (Ne)li, (Ra)ra, (Vi)na
There is omition of the first syllable when the speaker addresses someone by using his/her name. It has been a habit or tradition in the society, Kerinci . In my opinion this habit is influenced by the tradition of Minang. Minang people also do the same thing, omitting the first syllable, when they address someone by his/her name. I rarely found that the people in Jambi city where I am domiciled omit the first syllable of the name when addressing

someone. it can be understood that Kerinci-Padang(capital city of West Sumatra) is nearer than Kerinci-Jambi (capital city of Jambi)

e.g.

- *kano **Li?***
  *Where **Li***
  *Where are you going to go, **Li?***
  (it's commonly used by the people in Kerinci in general and Tanjung Pauh Mudik specifically)
- *Kano **Ne**l?*
  *Where **Ne**l?*
  *Where are you going to go, **Nel**? it's not commonly used by the people in Kerinci in general and Tanjung Pauh   Mudik specifically. It is commonly found in Jambi language or Indonesian language)*

3. Other nouns such as *mouk Mutia*(Mutia's mother), *ninau Mutia* (Mutia's grandma),

Factors affecting the Use of address Forms

Some factors affecting the use of address forms in Kerinci language, dialect of Kerinci language are, sex, age, and relationship between interlocutors. For example the use of address form "*kayo*" above is commoly used for the people that are older than speaker or addresser. It relates to the age. Then the example of relationship factor is the use of address form "*nina*" and" *ninau*" as seen on the example above.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Kinds of address form are divided into two: Family relationship and Non-family relationship. For the family relationship, the kinds of address forms is divided into two, they are: Based on blood relationship and Based on marriage relationship. Then, some factors affecting the use of address forms in Kerinci language, dialect of Kerinci language are, sex, age, and relationship between   It is suggested to the language teacher to be able to use this research result as additional reference in teaching material about address forms. The other researchers who are interested in conducting a research in the same field to continue the research. The more researches about the address forms , the more complete information we get.

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