Sociolinguistic Study of Addressing Terms and Affixes In Tere Liye's Novel Sagaras

Ibrahim Syarqil Ausath 1[1)], Muhammad Ilham 2[2)], Nurul Fadhilah 2[2)]
[1,2)] SMAQ Darul Fattah 1, [3)] Universitas Lampung 2,
INDONESIA
*Corresponding Author, email: ibrahimausath@gmail.com

Abstract

Addressing terms and affixes are two aspects that are always contained in every communicating language. Commonly, addressing terms are used to call someone and affixes turn basic words so it has an advanced meaning to succeed the communication, between people. Learning addressing terms and affixes through Indonesian literature has figured out how many variations of addressing terms, and the affixes with the culture. This paper was conducted by collecting the data by reading the novel book written by TERE LIYE entitled: "SagaraS", using descriptive qualitative method. As a result, the writer has found 1387 various addressing terms and 1641 and more affixes. To help readers get to understand the writer has displayed examples with descriptions of each illustration served. The result also shows a contractive meaning of every affix, even though it is the same prefix or suffix. This research is meant to show the variety of addressing terms and affixes from the Indonesian point of view. This paper is not the first research describing addressing terms and affixes, surely readers will learn something..

Keywords: addressing terms, affixes

Introduction

Language as a communication tool is used to express feelings, give information, how the entire world could even organize well until today, none less because of language. In more specific terms, language is the identity of the speaker, its character, gender, and even attitude are portrayed in spoken language. The study of language is called linguistics. Linguistics is the study which takes language as an object, how it is put together, and how it functions (Martinet, 1987). Sociolinguistics is the study that talks about the correlation between language and society (Holmes, 2001). In wide meaning, anything that causes a language to be an object of study is called linguistic.

In this article, the writer is willing to conduct slight research on various functions of language in Tere Liye's book, SAGARAS. According to Ervina (2020), there are seven aspects of language functions, one of them is the interactional function, which is the use of language to establish contacts and maintain social relations, such as greetings, small talk, sympathy, or consolation. Informative functions, which is the use of language to convey information, science, or culture. The novel, which takes the Indonesian culture as the atmosphere shows many language functions, that come due to the multi-cultural that Indonesia has.

According to the statements above, the writer's main idea of this research is to figure out a form of the use of language, to interact, and sorts of combination words that show different functions by describing the matter. This research intends to show various uses of addressing terms and affixes that may be found in an Indonesian novel with its unique style of language, interpreted by its culture.

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The main of this research is to describe and explain, various addressing terms in different shapes, and affixes in the novel in the Indonesian tongue, hopefully this will provide new knowledge for the readers about the Indonesian use of addressing terms, and display affixes in daily, and more to facilitate meaningful research.

In the beginning, sociolinguistics is the relation between language and context used. It is a study that analyzes the relationship between societies in a social context, as Janet Holmes said (2001: 1) "Sociolinguistic study the relationship between language and society". That means sociolinguistics is learning about language analysis and context.

In another theory by Wardhaugh (2006:13): "Sociolinguistics concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal being the better understanding the structure of language and how languages communicate".

Sociolinguistics is the study of language and society. Sociolinguistics explains how a language has a different understanding of society in a social context. In wide meaning sociolinguistics is the study of language, its function based on events, the structure level of the language, and how the different societies have a different meaning cause of the dialect. As Tagliamonte (2006: 4) said "Sociolinguistics often comes across as too restricting to social categories such as class, sex, style, geography (the external factors)".

ADDRESSING TERM

A community has its unique thing as an iconic value as its identity, so that becomes known widely to the foreigners. Addressing terms is a way for the community to address pronouns to people based on their gender and age or even by the situation, perhaps with the good pronouns or the bad ones. In Indonesia, every tribe such as Padangese, Javanese, or Sundanese has different terms to address the word 'you' to somebody.

The theory of addressing terms in this concern has been mentioned by Wardhaugh (2006: 270), that in every community they are addressing term that has different meaning and context in the way the speaker calls the opponent talking for the same meaning. Such an asymmetrical system between spouses is not at all unusual. In Indonesia's country, a husband can address his wife as dhek 'younger sibling' and the wife addresses her husband as mas 'elder brother' and shares his first name, this reflects the traditional difference in status between husband and wife.

Addressing terms is also a work of addressing people by their first name (FN), title(T), last name alone (LN), title plus last name (TLN), special nickname (SN), and kinship term (KT), (Neneng, Aseptiana, 2020)

AFFIXES

Words in English are of two types: simple and complex (Akmajian et al., 2001: 15). Affixes, or in Bahasa 'imbuhan' is a branch of sociolinguistic study. A study in word transformation that allowed words to create more meanings by adding affixes due to any conditions is needed. By the affixes, words can be more effective as a communication tool. As (Brinton and Brinton, 2010: 82) said morphemes are the smallest meaningful units in a language. So it is figured that, based on the theory, the word undoubtedly contains three morphemes: un-, doubted, and ly. Morphemes are divided into free morphemes and bound morphemes (Radford et al, 2009: 140). Free morphemes can stand as their own, yet the bound morphemes, have no meaning. There are two kinds of affixes in English: prefixes and suffixes (Brinton and Brinton, 2010: 85).

Methods

For the analysis of determining: addressing terms, diglossia, and affixes, The writer has done of reading a novel entitled 'Sagaras' written by Tere Liye. The writer used a descriptive qualitative method to figure out every addressing term, diglossia, and suffixes in the novel book. The writer must read the novel to obtain all the addressing terms, and suffixes.

Result and Discussion

Addressing Term.

After the reading of the novel, the writer has found at least 1387 addressing terms in many forms. The writer also has done classifying addressing terms that will illustrated within a table, and below are examples of the use of the addressing terms in conversation.

A. "'Kurang ini Lae.' Sopir angkot menggeleng."

According to the theory of Wardhauhg, this is the addressing term that exists in Indonesia and comes from the Toba and Mandailing tribe that is settled on Sumatra Island. "Lae" is used when a man is called a man in the Toba or Mandailing tribe. This is an example of addressing terms by using an intimate name.

B. "Tarif angkot naik Neng. masa' kamu tidak tahu sih?"

Here, the man called the protagonist 'Neng' or in Javanese means a little woman who comes from a noble family. Still, nowadays this term has a displacement of meaning among the society outside of Keraton Java.

C. "Benar. Si kusut itu, kok bisa-bisanya belum di keluarkan sih? Mana nilai ulangannya jelek melulu. Jarang masuk."

In this part of the conversation between the protagonist character, 'Seli' and her relatives, they call Seli's friend by his mockery name 'Si Kusut' which means 'The Tangled'

This table contains a variety of addressing terms using name, addressing term using kinship name, addressing term using title name, and addressing term using mockery name, those are gathered from findings through the novel reading.

Example of Table:

Table 1. Types of Addressing Terms and Examples

No	Types of addressing terms	Examples
1	Addressing term using name	*Ali, Raib, Seli, Eins, Finale, Selena*
2	Addressing terms using kinship names	*Mama, Ayah, Kak, Ibu, Kakek, Paman, Bibi*
3	Addressing term using title name	*Pak sopir, Master, Pak kepsek, Tetua, Ksatria*
4	Addressing terms using mockery names	*Si Kusut, Anak Sialan, Sais Delman, Pangeran Galau*

Affixes

The research result figured out morphemes used to build up an effective word with 3 categories of affixes that have been discovered in the novel. Next, the description will be served by mentioning the meanings.

Table 2. Types of Addressing Terms and Examples

Prefixes	Suffixes
ber-	-nya
mem-	-an
ter-	-kan
men-	-ku
meng-	

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Words with prefixes have several functions such are:

1. As an action word.
    a. Berseru.
       "Seketika, nyaris berseru kencang, Raib menginjak sepatunya" (Sagaras: 40)
    b. Menyebut
       "Sopir angkot menjelaskan, menyebut berapa kurangnya." (Sagaras: 5)
    c. Melangkah
       "Si Putih mengeong pelan, lompat riang menyambut Raib yang melangkah di teras" (Sagaras: 33)
    d. Bergumam
       "Seli begumam pelan, baiklah, mengambil uang dari dompet kecil." (Sagaras: 5)
2. As a state of number
    a. Ber-dua, ber-tiga, ber-empat
       "Eh, kurang apanya? Segitu kan cukup untuk berdua" (Sagaras: 5)
3. As an unintentional act
    a.Terbangun.
       "Dia baru terbangun beberapa jam kemudian." (Sagaras: 51)
    b. Tertidur.
       "Dia jatuh tertidur." (Sagaras: 51)
4. To inform the status.
    a. Menggerung
       "Batozar menggerung melihat kamera itu sejenak." (Sagaras: 50)
    b. Menderu.
       "Seperti ada suara menderu di dala, air" (Sagaras: 143)
    c. Menghantam.
       "Energi pukulan itu seperto bola tak terlihat menghantam tubuh Seli." (Sagaras: 90)
    d. Membesar.
       "Tubuh Seli bertambah satu jengkal, juga postur tubuhnya, membesar." (Sagaras: 93)

The prefixes illustrated above are only a few compared to how many could be discovered in the book. However, there are still suffixes that are as important as prefixes, and to be more specific, suffixes tend to be easier to understand because each of the varieties has a basic meaning, and is consistent.

Suffix-nya. (As a statement of belonging or to express a walking event).
    a. Pakaiannya.
       "Maksudku, dia sehat, tapi pakaiannya Kotor…" (Sagaras: 12)
    b. Dekatnya.
       "Kapsul perak ILY mengambang di dekatnya, berkedip-kedip." (Sagaras: 24)
    c. Membacanya.
       "Dia tidak sempat membacanya." (Sagaras: 32)

Suffix -ku (To declare the owner).
    a. Catatanku.
       "Berani-beraninya kamu mencuri catatanku, heh." (Sagaras : 112)
    b. Kondisiku.
       "Maka sebulan kemudian, saat kondisiku pulih…" (Sagaras: 76)

Suffix -an (As an action word, a group of, as a pronoun of place or make something happen)
    a. Panggilan.
       "Surat panggilan dengan Guru BK." (Sagaras : 18)
    b. Jalanan.
       "Jalanan padat, angkot terasa gerah." (Sagaras: 18)
    c. Hamparan.

> "Pepohonan, bunga-bunga, hamparan rumput yang dipangakas rapi." (Sagaras: 19)
d. Kejutan.
> "Seli benar-benar berseru. Ini kejutan." (Sagaras: 20)

Suffix -kan (As an action word).
a. Tanyakan.
> "Akan aku tanyakan dulu. Tolong ikuti aku." (Sagaras: 21)
b. Lupakan.
> "Sejenak lupakan saja Ali yang suka bolos." (Sagaras: 22)

The results also give similar findings such as examples of conversations. The conversation below displays a combination of prefix and suffix called infixs.

A. "Eh, kurang apanya?"
> The original form of apanya is apa or "what" in English. The word contains the suffix "nya" which can be described as a preposition for belonging, but it doesn't work for every word that contains it.

B. "Murid-murid berdatangan…"
> The word berdatangan originally is datang or it means "come".The word contains three morphemes; ber- as the bound morpheme and also prefix, datang as the free morpheme, and -an as the bound morpheme and suffix.

C. "...Menurut Surat Keputusan Wali Kota nomor sekian-sekian"
> In this line of conversation appears two different models of bound morphemes it is me-, and ke-, -an. Me- in the word menurut is a bound morpheme as a prefix in the original word nurut or obey in English, nurut is also a free morpheme. The second bound morphemes are ke- and -an, both are related because every original word only advanced in meaning if bounded at the same time. Then, the word keputusan or "decision" in English contains two bound morphemes of me- as a prefix and, -an as a suffix, and putus as the free morpheme, and in English is "cut".

Something unique about Affixes in Indonesian terms is that they have complex reasons for changing words in structure, some are quite confusing because of the lack of explanation of the cause of the changes that occurred. For instance, the prefix men-, if connected with a word that starts with s, like, sebut, or in English means 'mention', it will turn to menyebut or 'mentions' in English. Whereas with another word it does not work similarly, in word 'jelas' in English is clear, it is merged with no extra or less alphabet. Moreover, Indonesian action words mostly tend to connect with affixes before they can be expressed as a communicating tool. Thus, the original word in the structure is only a citation and will adapt depending on how the affixes are merged.

Discussion

Finally, it is figured after the research of the novel "SAGARAS" kinds of different branches of the study of sociolinguistics conducted by reading it and displaying all examples of the use of addressing terms and affixes. After looking back at the theory by Wardhaugh, Tagliamonte, Janet Holmes, Brinton and Brinton, and Radford, there will be a matching between the theories and the research.

This research is not the first research conducted on this topic, but more or less will take the other research as a reference. When readers compare or try to input a keyword of any content in this research to the search engine on the internet there will be sorts of similarities and differences previous research will be found as the reference of this research. For example, a research conducted by Neneng Melinda Nur Syahdawati and Aseptina Parmawati(2020) entitled "A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Addressing Term Used in Aisyah: Biarkan Kami Bersaudara Movie". As a result of the research, there are different kinds of addressing terms,

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such as: addressing terms using name, addressing terms using kinship name, addressing terms using intimacy name, addressing terms using respect name, and addressing terms using mockery name.

Another research was conducted by M Somathasan(2018) entitled "The Study of Affixes (Prefixes and Suffixes): An ESL and Innovative Approach". The research explained distinct forms of affixes, including prefixes and suffixes. In the research, there are complex meanings of prefixes and suffixes depending on the next word they are attached to. For examples of prefixes and suffixes look at the table below.

Table 3. Types of Addressing Terms and Examples

No	Types of addressing terms	Examples
1	Addressing term using name	*Ali, Raib, Seli, Eins, Finale, Selena*
2	Addressing terms using kinship names	*Mama, Ayah, Kak, Ibu, Kakek, Paman, Bibi*
3	Addressing term using title name	*Pak sopir, Master, Pak kepsek, Tetua, Ksatria*
4	Addressing terms using mockery names	*Si Kusut, Anak Sialan, Sais Delman, Pangeran Galau*

Table 4. Suffix, Meaning, and Examples

Suffixes	Meaning	Examples
-al	Relation to	*Elemental, spinal*
-ance	Action	*Disturbance, variance*
-er/-or	One who…	*Reader, director*
-ful	Full of	*Truthful, beautiful*
-ion	Action	*Action, dictation*

These are some of the many prefixes and suffixes that have been taken from "The Study of Affixes (Prefixes and Suffixes): An ESL and Innovative Approach" (M Somathasan, 2018).

(Title)

Conclusion

The research of findings addressing terms and affixes in an Indonesian novel entitled "Sagaras" has shown a new view on how to make use of addressing terms and affixes through Indonesian culture. The writer has read the novel and found that there are more or less 1387 various addressing terms and 1641 more affixes.

The research is written in purpose to give more illustrations of affixes but served in Indonesian terms, which has its unique structure rather than that conducted in other research. Furthermore, the results in addressing terms found in the novel book are quite interesting cause of the structure of the book. These two aspects as the branch of sociolinguistic study a key to understanding communication within the community, and the writer wanted to give some of the various affixes that are spoken by the people and the addressing terms that are relevant to address to a person.

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