CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Language is most important and essential aspect of human being. It an important role in our lifes, because with language we can understand the thoughts and feelings, experience, desires of others. This means that without language, humans cannot interact. Language can bring us to a sense of community, but it can also distinguish us from others. The diversity of several thousand languages and dialects in the world express various world views, literatures and ways of life or human culture. In general, language serves as an important communication tool in society. Because every member of society cannot communicate or interact with each other without using language, humans can communicate with other humans to express their intentions and goals.

According to (Gorys, 1997) language is a means of communication between members of the community in the form of sound symbols produced by human speech. (Muhclis, 2010) says that as an official language, Indonesian is used as the language of instruction in educational institutional institutions, from kindergarten to university.

Indonesian has many special varieties that are adapted to certain fields. Language began to place special function as a means to express various concepts, thoughts, and human creations. One of them is the existence of languages according to the field of science, according to the profession, and according to the job (Musaba, 2012). Therefore, in this

research, the researcher wants study about Sociolinguistics especially to identifying the Terms in English and Bajo language, then is the term of address.

Address forms are words that are used by speaker to address their interlocutor while they are communicating to them (Fasold, 1990). As an important feature of interface between language and society, address forms can 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 Brown and Gilman. They proposed two uses of pronouns led by two semantic; they are power and solidarity (Fasold, 1999). The existence of power and solidarity in speaking community will determine the address forms choice.

Bajo language as a regional language is a wealth for the Indonesian people, especially in Bajo community itself. As a nation's wealth, it is necessary for speakers to preserve the Bajo language. Given that it is not impossible for a regional language to experience extinction. This can also happen to the Bajo language.

Bajo language is not only the language used daily in the Bajo tribe who occupy certain areas, especially in Bajo community, Pulau Gala Village, Jouronga District, South Halmahera.

In Bajo community, Pulau Gala Village the author often finds members of community experiencing conflict. They blamed each other

about using term of address terms and which were polite and which were not. They argue about who and why certain people should use certain greeting terms of should be addressed specifically. In Bajo community, Pulau GalaVillage, as far author knows, there is not enough information about term of address, which may be the reason why they continue to argue about this.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The problem discussed in this study is the term of address in Bajo language. In more detail these problems are formulated as follows:

a. What are the types of address term in Bajo language?

b. How does the term of address function in Bajo language?

1.3 Scope of the Study

In this study, the researcher focused her study on the types of the term of address, function of the term of address and term of address of general in Bajo language. The researcher of location in Pulau Gala village, District Joronga Islands, South Halmahera Regency.

1.4 Objective of the Study

Based on the formulation of the problem, this research has object as follows:

a. To describe the types of address term in Bajo language.

b. To reveal the function of term of address in Bajo language.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The result of the research is expected to give both theoretical and practical significances. Theoretically, it is expected that the result of this research could enrich the specific knowledge of the researcher in the linguistic field, especially in the analysis the term of address in Bajo language that are used in Bajo daily conversation. Specifically, the research is intended to identify and describe the types, function and also the factors influencing the term of address in Bajo language. Then, practically, it is expected that the result of this research can be useful for the students of English Language and Literature Study Program. This research hopefully can contribute more knowledge about sociolinguistics, especially to the student of linguistic. Moreover, this research can be a reference the term of address for their study. In addition, this research hopefully can be beneficial to the readers in general, in improving their knowledge on the term of address in Bajo language.

1.6 Theoretical Basis

The theory used in this research is sociolinguistic theory. Sociolinguistics examines the relationship between language and the community of speakers. This science is a contextual study of variations in people's language use in a natural communication. The variation in this study is the main problem that is influenced or affects sociocultural aspects in society.

(Kridalaksana, 2008) in linguistics dictionary defines sociolinguistics, namely "the branch of linguistics that studies the

relationship and interplay between language behavior and social behavior". In sociolinguistics, what is studied and discussed is the social aspects of language, especially the differences (variations) in language related to social factors.

(Fishman, 1983) in Suwinto, defines sociolinguistics as the study of special characteristics (characteristics) of language variations, special characteristics of language functions, and special characteristics of language use in interactions and changes between the three in speech communities. Fishman sees sociolinguistics from the point of view of the relationship between language variation and language function, and language use and changes as a result of the interaction between the three.

Based on the definitions above, it can be concluded that sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that is interdisciplinary with sociology, with the object of research being the relationship between language and social factors in a society. The aim is to show agreements or rules of language use that are associated with cultural aspects in that society.

Furthermore, the seven dimensions that constitute sociolinguistic research are: (1) social identity of the speaker, (2) social identity of the listeners involved in the communication process, (3) the social environment in which the speech event occurs, (4) synchronic and diachronic analysis of social dialects, (5) different social judgments by

speakers of the behavior of speech forms, (6) levels of variation and linguistic variety, (7) practical application of sociolinguistic research (Chaer, 2004).

The social identity of the speaker can be known from the question of what and who is the speaker , and how is the relationship with the interlocutor. The identity of the speaker can be a family member. Identity of the speaker can also influence the choice of code in speaking.

Social environment where the speech event occurs can be in the form of a family in a household in the community, in lectures, on the side of the road, in a formal or informal event environment, and so on.

1.6.1 Linguistic

Linguistic is scientific of language, linguistics concern itself with describing and explaining the human language. Linguistics science often called as general linguistics, it mean that linguistic science just not study about a language, but in general it is study about a whole of part or everything about language, and language to become a medium of social interact among human being (Chaer, 1994).

As a scientific, linguistics should be look in two aspect, such as etymological and historical aspect. First, as etymological aspect, linguistics is a word come from Latin (lingua) means that language. In the Course de linguistque general, a book written by (Saussure, 1916) divided linguistics term into langue, language and parole. According to Saussure, language is one of language just as a system. Otherwise, language means that

language as identic with human species, utterance, or expression. In the linguistics science, the linguist often to use that terms as professional term (Verhaar, 2010).

1.6.2 Sociolinguistic Approach

Bajo language is one of the languages owned by the village of Gala Island, which must be preserved for the local community. As a local language, the community plays an important role in preserving the Bajo language, because considering language as a communication tool, the younger generation must always use the Bajo language in communicating, the most important of which is the kinship greeting that exists in the Gala Island village community.

Using the term kinship greeting to communicate at all times, the term kinship greeting in the Bajo language has become a habit, because the use of greetings in the family realm or kinship terms also plays an important role.

Language also has different variations, considering the many ethnic groups in Indonesia. The Bajo language is very influential, especially in terms of kinship greetings based on age. There are many greeting terms taken in various regional languages, in this case kinship greetings in the Bajo language are more common.

Sociolinguistic is the study of the characteristic of language of their function, and characteristic of their speakers as these three constantly

interact, change and change one another with a speech community (Fishman, 1972).

According to (Suwinto, 1982) Sociolinguistic look language as social system and communication system with is social interacted form that happened in concrete situation. In sociolinguistic, language not looks internally, but look as interact or communicate in society.

According to (Kartomiharjo, 1990) "Sociolinguistics is the science that investigates the relationship between language and society; the science of combining sociology and linguistics".

Sociolinguistic is the study of the effect of any and all aspect of society, including cultural norms, expectation, and context, on the way use of language is used, and the effect of language use on society.

Sociolinguistic differs from sociology of language in that the focus of sociolinguistic is the effect of the society on the language, while the latter's focus is on the language's effect on the society.

1.6.3 Term of address

According to (Kartomiharjo, 1988) "greeting is one of the important language components because in greeting it can be determined that a certain interaction will continue.

According to (Sugono, 2008) "greeting is an invitation to speak; a warning; a greeting". As stated by Sugono, greeting is to initiate communication with the interlocutor in greeting or calling to person being spoken.

The term kinship or pronominal greeting in the Bajo language has a lot of influence on communication among members of the community. People in Gala Island village, especially the younger generation, when they want to call or greet someone such as father, mother, brother, sister, fellow friends and many more greetings. As for polite and impolite ethics when speaking, especially in greeting someone because of the lack of attention, teaching, and attention from their respective parents.

So the benefits of sociolinguistics are very much for practical life because sociolinguistics becomes language as a communication tool, how to use the right language in interaction with different social conditions for each person. The problem in sociolinguistics is "who is speaking, what language, to whom, when, and what to end.

Kinship greeting represents a word or a series of words or phrases proposed to mention someone in an event or speech. Kinship greeting in Indonesian which is often used by all linguistics lately is actually a translation of the English term from the term kinship greeting.

Kinship greeting based on age used in the Bajo language is general because it is found among the community, but also exists in the realm of the nuclear family and the realm outside the nuclear family. For example, the greeting addressed to father is only used in the nuclear family realm the greeting comes from a child who calls his father.

1.6.4 Definition of kinds of term of address

According to (Budiyana, 2003) said that word term of address is second pronominal have kinship character that more polite in communicate like used at word father, mother, brother, aunt, uncle and same using as chance word I and You.

One of the effort done for its development is by conducting linguistic studies, therefore, this study is regarded as the first one which specifically deals with address forms and kinship of address, two linguistic aspects which are crucial in social communication and interaction in Pulau Gala village society. The system of term of address and kinship of term are unavoidable in Pulau Gala village community among different status, group and generation.

According to (Fortes, 1964) said that kinship term is a social get used to describe for describe social structure from society. Kinship is social unit that have from some family has blood related or married. The kinship members are father, mother, child, daughter, grandchild, brother, young brother, uncle, aunt, grandfather, grandmother and so on. Meyer Fortes was defined kinship term of common society become in among nuclear family and extended family. Nuclear family as follows: father, mother, and child. While extended family are grandfather, grandmother, uncle, and aunt in nuclear family.

Kinship greetings are one of the basic relationships used by everyone in the family. The notion of kinship, as we know in terms of kinship, every language is used to communicate in the family realm, such

as calls in Indonesian, father they call papa, mother (mama), brother (kaka), sister (ade) calls or greetings in Bajo language in communication, father (uwwa), mother (umma), brother (ikka), and sister (indi). The term kinship greeting is common, people know it by the term kinship greeting in the family realm.

According to (Levi-Strauss, 2004) that kinship relation has three classes, there are: (1). Blood relation. (2). Descent relation. (3). Married relation. In to analyze everything kinds of kinship. Strauss also said in the nuclear family has the three kinships the relation. Three kinds in family are (1).Individual relation E with true brother and change difference blood relation; (2). The relation E with his wife that like marriage relation, that describes as group A and B. (3). Other relation is E and his wife E and children, they relation as scion and got to describe as group.

Based on the theory of kinship terms above, this study takes the same theory as a supporter in analyzing the data, in which this theoretical research is very important, namely the theory of Meyer Fortes and the theory of Levi Strauss. Although this theory does not explain specifically about kinship, from their statement, research thinking explains kinship in more detail. This theory is often used by students of English literature study programs when analyzing topics or titles about kinship terms.

1.6.5 Function of the term of address

According to (Jakobson, 1990) explain that the function there are six languages, namely (1). Emotive function: language is used as a tool to

express feelings (self-expression), (2). Conative function: language is used to motivate other people to behave and do something. Language as expression of the speaker's wishes that are directly or immediately carried out or thought of by the listener. (3). Referential function: the language used by a group of people to discuss a problem with a certain topic. (4). Poetic function: language expresses thought, ideas, feelings, will and desires a person's behavior. (5). Fatigue function: language is used to greet each other just to make contact. (6). Multilingual function: language is used to talk about language problems with a certain language.

Apostrophe or greeting has a cognitive function if the speaker wants the speech to do something, and also a fatigue function if the speaker just wants to show there is a relationship or contact with the speech partner. Meanwhile, according to (Kartomiharjo, 1988) greeting can have two function, namely: (1) as a sign that we pay attention to the person we greeting, a sign that there is still a relationship, however close and distant between the greeter and the person being greeting.

Function like by Brown slaw Malinowski in (Kartomiharjo, 1988) referred to as phatic communication, and (2) as tool that controls interaction. In various societies it can be seen that people with higher social status usually have the right to control interactions, by choosing greetings according to the desired variety, while people with lower social status follow their wishes.

1.7 Literature Review

To support this research, the researcher uses a review of previews studies which related to the term of address, entitled as follows:

(Baki, 2020) "Kekerabatan Bahasa Tobelo dan Bahasa Galela". This research uses comparative historical linguistic theory, using qualitative and quantitative methods. The focus of this research is on the people of Tobelo and Galela who have kinship relationships.

Other research connected by (Rakib, 2008) "Sistem Sapaan Kekerabatan Dalam Bahasa Tidore". This study uses a synthetic-eclectic analysis technique, using a qualitative descriptive method. This study revealed four findings, namely: (1) kinship greeting system which states pronominals such as ngori, ngom, ngone, ona (me, we, you, and them). (2) a greeting system that expresses a unidirectional relationship that requires primary and secondary explanations such as the morphemes una, mina, iyo nongoru and hira se bira. (3) a greeting system that expresses reciprocal and bilateral blood relations. Reciprocal relationships occur because of the greeting that unites two types of greetings, namely iyo nongoru and hira se bira which indicate blood relations, while bilateral relations occur because of kinship relations between baba, yaya, ngofa, and (4) a greeting system that states reciprocal hereditary relationships. vertical and horizintal like nau se fiya (husband and wife).

(Fokaaya, 2010) "Sistem Sapaan Kekerabatan Bahasa Sanana Dalam Perspektif Gender". This study refers to the gender view of the different forms and functions of term of address system between men and

women in the Sanana language. The method used in this study is a qualitative research method.

(Azhari, 2019) *"Pola* Penyapaan Dalam Interaksi Verbal Multilingual Studi Khusus Mahasiswa Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar". This study examines the problems that include what greeting languages are used, how are the greeting patterns of students in verbal interactions and what factors are behind the use of variations of greeting students in multilingual verbal interactions. This type of research is descriptive qualitative, the approach in this research is theoretical approach and a methodological approach, theoretically this research is a sociolinguistic approach, methodologically this research uses a qualitative descriptive research method.

(Mutmainnah, 2016/2017) "Bentuk Sapaan Mahasiswa Kepada Dosen Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Universitas Hasanuddin". This study aims to describe the use of student greetings to lecturer; differences in the greeting patterns used, and the factors that influence the greeting words of students the Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University. This study uses a sociolinguistic approach, and the method used is descriptive method.

(Souwakil, 2011) "Term Of Address in Ambalau Language". This research focus on Term of Address Ambalau language used by society of Kampung Baru village. This research used some research methods that are qualitative and descriptive.

(Kunup, 2012) *"The* Kinship Term in Bacan Language"*. This study focus on kinship term in Bacan language the research uses two methods, they are qualitative and descriptive methods. In this research also, the research used the sociolinguistic study.

(Boriri, 2019) "Sistem Sapaan Kekerabatan Dalam Bahasa Galela Pada Masyarakat Kecamatan Galela Barat Kabupaten Halmahera Utara". This study was conducted to identify the kinship greting system and describe the use of kinship gretings in the Galela language in the community of West Galela District, North Halmahera Regency. This study use qualitative methods by relying on content analysis techniques.

From the eight studies above, the researcher can conclude that the research conducted by eight study is relevant to the title of the researcher, because the eight studies above also focus on the use of kinship greetings and those related to the community. Meanwhile, in this study, the researcher discusses the kinship greetings used in the Bajo language, especially in Pulau Gala village, District of Joronga Islands, South Halmaera Regency.

1.8 Conceptual Scheme

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┌─────────────────────────┐              ┌──────────────────┐
│  Term Of Address In Bajo│              │   Descriptive    │
│       Language          │◄─────────────│   Qualitative    │
│                         │              │     Method       │
│  In Pulau Gala Village, │              │                  │
│  South Halmahera Regency│              └──────────────────┘
└───────────┬─────────────┘
            │
            ▼
    ┌───────────────────────────────┐
    │                               │
    ▼                               ▼
┌──────────────────┐      ┌──────────────────────┐
│ Types of address │      │ Term of address      │
│ term in Bajo     │      │ function in Bajo     │
│ Language         │      │ language             │
└────────▲─────────┘      └──────────▲───────────┘
         │                           │
         │   ┌───────────────────────┐
         └───│ A Sociolinguistic Study│───┘
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