

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Language has a very important role in the continuity of human life in interacting because almost all human activities are through language. Through language, humans can carry out their activities as social beings who cannot live alone, with a person's language can be identified from the city, area, or village where they come from only by the way they communities. However, today many of the younger generations who use language pay attention to politeness in speaking regardless of age, when who, and where they speak. According to Kridalaksana (1983) in Kentjono 1982) "Language is a system of arbitrary sound symbols used by members of social groups to cooperate, communicate, and identify themselves".

Every language has a set of rules or rules and some are unique and universal. The rules or rules are unique, meaning that each language has its own characteristics that are not shared by other languages, such as Chaer and Agustin (1995) stating that the characteristics of language are unique regarding sound systems, word formation systems, system formation or other systems. Besides being unique, language is also universal, meaning that every language in the world has the same characteristics, rules or rules in language that are universal include the

field of phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. These rules or rules apply to every language, so that they are expected to be mastered by the speakers of the language well.

In language, every speaker essentially relates the system of rules that they know. In line with this, Chomsky (in Tarigan, 1990) distinguishes between competence and performance. Competence is a person's knowledge of the rules of a language, while performance is the actual use of one's language in real situations.

Language speakers are expected to have competence and performance in realizing the actual rules of a language well. By having both, communication activities will run smoothly without any misunderstandings. Language is also a means of communication between humans. The means of communication are done in two ways, namely oral and written communication. Oral communication is the delivery of messages from one person to another in a variety of spoken languages. On the other hand, written communication is the delivery of messages from one person to another in a variety of written languages.

Learning languages and especially is very important in interaction. The form of language that often accompanies the use of spoken language is terms of address. Terms of Address is one of the principles of politeness in respecting the other person. Hymes in Maros (2014:222) states that "The ability to communicate is not only seen from the language code of the speaker and the speech partner, but the second is also to show the level

of politeness, and the third is to reflect information about identities such as age, gender, and other social status relationships”.

The regional language for most Indonesians is used as a mother tongue or also called the first language which is usually used by speakers in every need, whether communicating between groups or speakers of that language. As a mother tongue, regional languages function as a means of social interaction in the family environment where the speakers are. It can be said that the regional language is also a means of supporting regional culture.

The terms of address in a language certainly have a standard of politeness that is applied or is used by speaker, and the interlocutor in an area where it is guarded by the local community to be used in communicating and interacting, in a language it certainly has the intent and purpose it tries to convey speaker to the interlocutor to understand what the speaker mean.

West Makian language or usually called titine is one of the hundreds of language in Indonesia Island, and one of of the local languages found in North Maluku as the mother tongue in West Makian, West kayoa district, to be precise in the Busua village. In general, there are two languages in Makian Island namely Inner Makian and Outer Makian. The Outer Makian language is spoken by the people in Busua Village. As we both know that the western Makian language also has many names. There are many words or terms that we often or we find

used to describe this language. There are those who call it western Makian, and there is also a designation with outer Makian language as we usually do in everyday life in Ternate Malay. In the West Makian community, there are those who call it MOI Site or MOI Tesite, literally "Moi means Makian and site" means Outer. In the world of people who speak Taba, it is called the language of "tabalik/tebalik", which has the same meaning as the words moi site or moi tesite.

In fact, this language (Western Makian) has a special name as mentioned above, namely **"TITINE"**. The correct term for referring to this language is Titine, not Jitine or Jetine. Jitine is a mispronunciation of the word Titine, this word is not known in Titine's vocabulary. **"TITINE"** is a word that means western Makian or Outer Makian is the same as the word "English" in English which means English. Therefore someone who speaks using western Makian is called Fitine or fitine means speaking using titine (West Makian language).

The Titine language is also enriched with 3 different dialects, although the differences between dialects are not too significant. The dialects mentioned include: 1.the sabale/sebelei dialect; 2. Bobawa dialect, and 3. talapao/talapaon dialect.

Regarding to the dialect above, as native speakers of this language, we are often familiar with words such as fesebelei which means speaking in the sebelei dialect, fatalapaon which means speaking in tapalaon dialect, fobobawa which means speaking in the bobawa dialect.

This is a series of words that lexically and grammatically show the language practice in each dialect in the western Makian language. In its use, the sabale dialect is the only dialect used by the sebelei people, the Bobawa dialect is used by the Bobawa and Malapa people, and the talapao/talapaon dialect is used by the Talapao, Tafasoho/Mateketen, Tagono and Ngofabobawa/Ombawa people.

The regional language in Busua village is unique because of the terms of address used by local people communicate and interact, such as addressing parents, relatives, and greetings with certain designations based on age, marriage line, and certain situations. Terms of address in west Makian language has several meanings depending on the situation, context, or interlocutor in interpreting it, and the level of politeness, respectively.

There are several things that encourage researcher to conduct research, this is because researcher come from the region and the concern is the younger generation who rarely use the terms of address of makian language, so this research is to preserve the terms of address makian language, and researcher want to know what kinds of term of address and how to use terms of address Makian language in Busua Village.

Therefore, in this research. The use of Address Terms in West Makian language. In daily communication, Address Terms, Kinship Terms, And Personal Pronoun are always used together when the speaker want

communicate to each other, people sometimes used people's First Name, Nickname, Short Name. In Busua, to address people, it is related to the Sex, Age, Social Status, Situation or Context:

For Example:

The used of address Terms and Kinship terms are followed by pronoun (you) in Makian language, such as: "**Boba, Ini, Ninga**".

1. **Iwan (SN) Ninga** nawasito?

Iwan ngana tinggal dimana?

Iwan kamu tinggal dimana?

(Iwan, (Short name) where do you live?)

2. **Boba (KT) Ini** fi sito mema?

Papa ngoni pigi mana tu?

Papa mau pergi kemana?

(Father (kinship term), Where do you go?)

The example about show that the first example the pronoun "**Ninga**" is followed by address term, "**Iwan**" which is categorized impolite form, if it use to speak to high status or to adult people. On the contrary, it is polite, if the speaker speaks to a person in the same age or the same status. This term is categorized as a neutral term in communication. This term could be polite or less polite that depends on the situation and context. In other words, the pronoun "**Ini**" is a polite form or polite address term, it used for the people who are the oldest, the high status, and in formal and also in non formal situation in singular meaning.

1.2 Statements Of The Problem

1. What kinds of terms of address are used in the west Makian language at Busua village?
2. How is the terms of address used in west Makian language at Busua village?

1.3 Objective Of The Research

1. To describe what kinds of terms of address is used by the speaker of the west Makian Language at Busua village.
2. To describe how terms of address is used by the speaker of the west Makian Language at Busua village.

1.4 Scope Of The Research

The limitation of the problem limitation in this study aims to limit the discussion to the subject matter of the research only. The limitation of the research problem is very important in getting closer to the main problem to be discussed. This is to avoid confusion in interpreting the research results.

The research in question is an affirmation of the boundaries of the object. This research is delimited to "Terms of Address in West Makian Language at Busua Village, West Kayoa District, South Halmahera ". For this reason it discusses The Term of Address they used in their daily lives.

1.5 Significance Of Research

The research is expected to have both theoretical and practical significance, they are factors theoretical significance and practical significance.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

This research the researcher hoped can give some contribution for those who want to studies local language especially terms of address using in a sociolinguistic study.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

This research the researcher hoped can be used useful for community that using terms of address in their speaking everyday, and aware for conserve their local language.

1.6 Review Of Related Literature

In a literature review study regarding the research of the Makian language terms of address, there is study approaches to analyze, namely sociolinguistic. The various related research includes:

First, Krisnanda (2014). In her thesis "Addressing system of kinship terms in Javanese society" states in the communication process, someone conveys an idea or ideas through language. The relationship between a speaker and a speech partner can be reflected in the use of language and election. One of the things that can also determine the relationship between speakers and speech partners is the term of address word. The use of this term of addressing word is closely tied to local

customs, politeness, and conversational situations and conditions. In her study, she studied addressing system of kinship term words in Javanese. The purpose of this study was determine the realization of the use of language address java in the kinship system used in daily conversation, as well as seeking know what factors play an important role in choosing an term of address word.

Second, Agus (2014). In her thesis” The Form of Buginese Language Greeting in Gender Pragmatic Context, Concluding that the use of greetings is more widely used as a marker of asymmetric kinship solidarity relations, hereinafter referred to as vertical kinship greetings. The vertical kinship greeting is divided into two forms, namely the vertical kinship greeting due to marriage (greeting nuclear family and distant family, but still related by blood). Meanwhile, vertical social kinship greetings are used more because of the social status of participants in society, for example because of their position, education, and nobility status.

Third, Gusnawaty (2005) in her thesis “Pola Sapaan Dalam Bahasa Bugis” concluding that there are three patterns of greeting in the Bugis language that are still valid that are associated with power and solidarity, namely: a) the greeting pattern is the most distant, b) the greeting pattern is distant, and c) the greeting pattern is somewhat distant. It is concluded that, Bugis speakers need to comply with social rules in speaking in order to increase harmonization in society.

The difference between the three previous studies is that the previous research used a Pragmatic approach but the focus was Levinson theory, and the object of study was different, language of study was different. Whereas, in this research, the researcher talks about the address terms, kinship terms, personal pronoun using Sociolinguistic theoretical studies, especially focuses on the use of the polite or Impolite address terms formal and informal situation.

1.7 Theoretical Base

1.7.1 Sociolinguistic

Sociolinguistic contains two single words, “socio” and “linguistic”. The word “socio” is related to society and the word “linguistic” refers to the study of language. So Sociolinguistic is the study of language in relation to society. In particular, sociolinguistic allows the beginnings of an analytical framework to be worked out, containing the terms such as language, speech, speaker, addressee, and topic. And so on. Of course, personal experience is a rich source of information on language in relation to society.

According to Harimurti Kridalaksana (1978:94), sociolinguistics is a science that studies the characteristics and variations of language, as well as the relationship between linguists and these language variations in a society.

Kridalaksana (Chaer and Leonie A. 1978: 98) says, “Sociolinguistics is a science that studies the characteristics and variations

of language, as well as the relationship between nobles and the characteristics of language variations in a language community”.

Fishman in Chaer & Agustina (1995: 4) suggests that “Sociolinguistics is the study of the characteristics of variations in languages because these three elements always interact, in and change each other in a speech community”.

Hudson (1982:4) defines sociolinguistic as the study of language structure of language.

Labov (1966:25) defines sociolinguistics is not only concerned with the linguistic indicators os social background, it is also very interesting in the various conventions we follow in order to organize our speech with each other that is oriented towards social structure.

Bright (1969:160) defines sociolinguistics as the study of patterned co-variation or correlation which exists between diverse of linguistic structure and social structure.

Fishman (in Suwito, 1983:4) defines sociolinguistics as the study of the special characteristics (characteristics) of language variation, the special characteristics of language functions, and the special characteristics of language use in the interaction and changes between the three within the context of interaction. Speech community. 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.

1.7.2 Terms Of Address

The address words used by the community in area are usually influenced by culture and are conventional in accordance with existing norms. This also applies to community use in Busua village, West Kayoa district, South Halmahera. With the existence of social norms or rules that apply in the use of address, of course, it will be easier to determine the politeness between the speaker and the speech partner.

As explained by Purwa (2003:3) that address can be measured from the distance and relationship between the speaker and speech partners, both in verbal and horizontal relationship. The vertical relationship is seen from the generation level above the ego, and the level below the ego, while the horizontal relationship is seen from the ego relates to the left side and the ego relates to the right side. Then it is reinforced by (Rusbiyantoro, 2011: 276) who expressed his opinion that are three reasons for someone to use term of address, first to attract the attention of the speech partner, second to show the level of politeness, and the third to reflect information about identities such as age, gender, and other social status relationship.

The terms of address as explained by Hymes, is the term, or language that is being discussed and to whom the person is speaking according to the context. In this research, the address terms studied are the terms of address in the West Makian language which have different meanings based on context, gender, listener position, and etc.

1.7.3 Kinship Terms

One interesting way in which people use language in daily living is to refer to various kinds of kin. It is not surprising, therefore that there is considerable literature on kinship terminology, describing how people in various part of the world refer to brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, cousins, and so on. According to Wardaugh:

“Kinship systems are universal feature of languages, because kinship is so important in social organization. Some systems are much richer than others, but all make use of such factors as sex, age, generation, blood, and marriage in their organization. One of the attractions that kinship systems have for investigators is that these factors are fairly readily ascertainable. One can therefore relate them with considerable confidence to the actual words that people use to describe a particular kin relationship (1987:219)”.

Throughout human history people have sought to identify themselves and others in social contexts. This identification comes, in part, through the act of naming, which carries great social significance for us (Trenholm, Jensen: 1992).

According to Hymes (1964: 143) kinship terms are category words by means of which an individual is taught to recognize the significant grouping in the social structure into which he is born. They are the lexically identical terms and unique terminological systems labeled with a distinctive social and cultural nature. In different societies and cultures, there must be different systems of kinship terms.

Dabrove in Mesthrie (2000:93) says in kinship terms acquisition we suppose the following main steps to be ontogenetic universal at first

children understand kinship terms as labels, as a kind of personal names or rely on perceptual components, then children pass the egocentric stage and only then come to the adequate understanding.

1.7.4 Types Of Terms Of Address

The choice of greeting words in the conversation of a particular culture is influenced by several aspects. Aspects of the surrounding context, namely who the speaker is, to whom the speech is delivered, what is the setting of the place and time at the time of the narrative, the topic of the speech, etc. Terms of address are always related to a person's social status, level of intimacy, stratified terms, and the social structure of society.

According to Kridalaksana (1974: 14) in Indonesian there are 9 types of term of address words. The nine types of term are as follows:

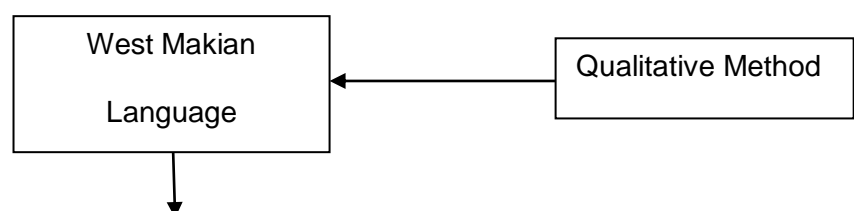
- 1) Term of addresses in the form of pronouns, namely you, you, brother, you, he, we, we, they, he, etc.
- 2) Term of addresses by names, for example: Hasan's brother, Susanto's father, Amir's mother, and so on.
- 3) Term of addresses that show kinship relations, namely father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, brother, brother, uncle, aunt, sister, etc. As a greeting, the term kinship is not only used for people who are related, but also with other people.
- 4) Degree and rank, namely doctor, nurse, teacher, colonel, general, etc.

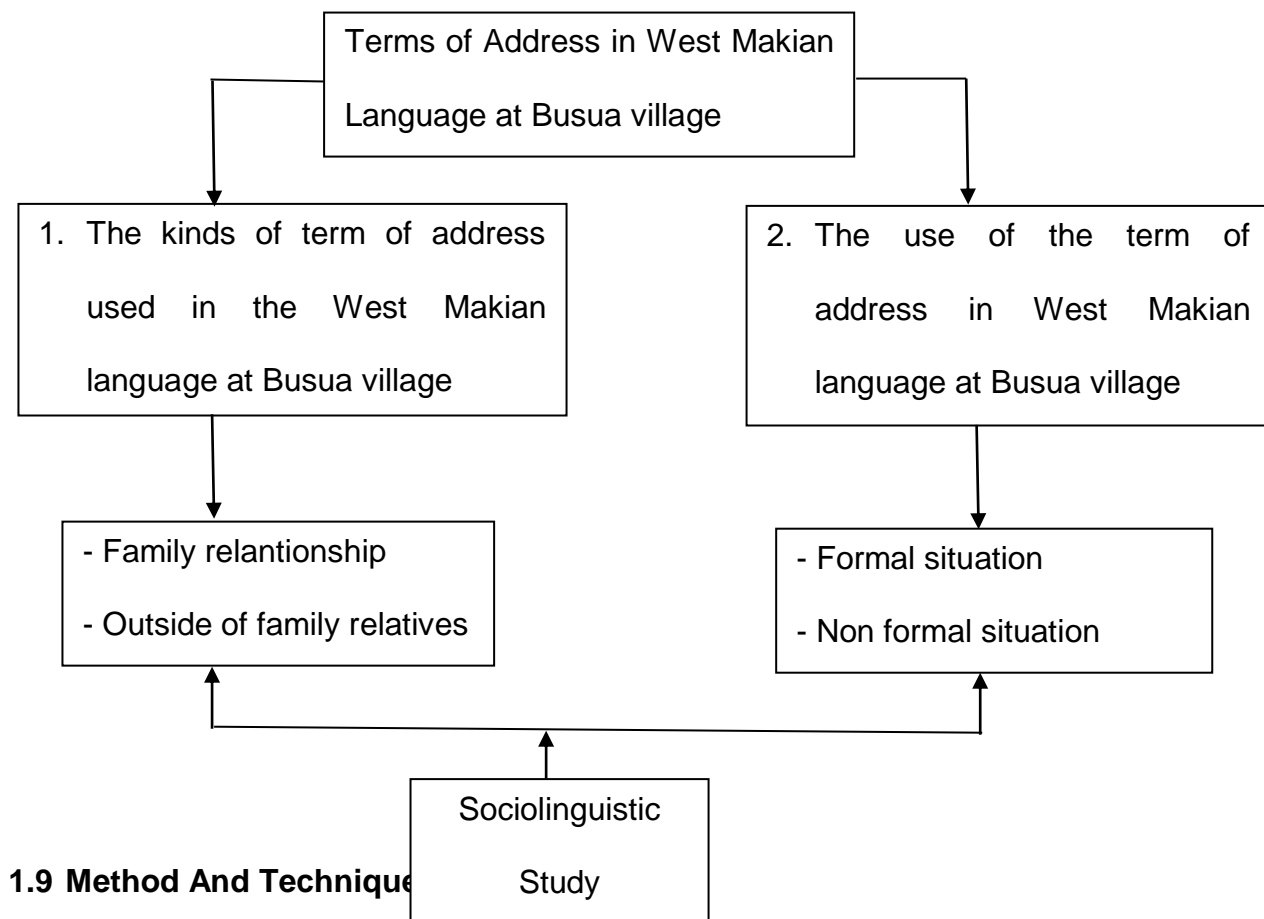
- 5) The form /pe-/ + (Verbal) or the actor's words, such as readers, listeners, spectators, passengers, etc.
- 6) N (ominal) + ku form, such as my God, my lover, my people, etc.
- 7) Deixis or pointer words, namely here, there, this.
- 8) Other nominal (noun or object), such as sir, madam, miss, madam, etc.
- 9) Zero or zero characteristics (for example, people who say: "Where are you going?" - The greeting word 'brother' is not mentioned but is understood by people. The absence of a form, but the meaning is there is called the zero feature).

In everyday life, both in the family, community, and educational circles, greeting and greeting activities have become a part of people's lives. Of course, we often hear greeting words or morphemes such as: Father, Mother, Brother, or followed by personal names such as: Andi, Afan, Maemunah and Tina.

On the other hand, we also often hear words or morphemes such as: brother, sister, sister, you, me, sir, or followed by the name that is called. In addition, we also hear the names of positions such as teacher, sub-district head, regent, governor, hajj, and lurah followed by their own names.

1.8 Conceptual Scheme





1.9.1 Research Method

In this study, the researcher used a qualitative descriptive method. Qualitative research is research that intends to understand the phenomenon of what research subjects experience holistically and by means of descriptions in the form of words and language, in a special natural context, and by utilizing various scientific methods (Maleong, 2007: 6).

1.9.1.1 Location of the Research

The location was chosen based on native speakers who live and stay in the Busua village, West kayoa district, South Halmahera, who still

use and preserve the regional language, namely the west Makian language.

1.9.1.2 Population

Supardi (1993) Population is a unit individual or subject in the region and time with the highest quality that will be observed/researched. The research population can be distinguished into a "finite" population and a population "infinite". A finite population is a population the exact number of population members is known, while the infinite population is a population whose number of members' population cannot be known with certainty. In this research the population in Busua village is 2.103 people.

1.9.1.3 Sample

In this study of Term of address West Makian language which will be done in the Busua village, Busua village with the Number of 3 Hamlets and 9 Rt. In this study of Term of address West Makian language which will be done in the Busua village, Busua village with the Number of 3 Hamlets and 9 Rt. Considering the large number of speakers that must be observed in the Busua Village .So the researcher only determines and limits the number of informants. The informants were obtained in the Busua Village, which consists of three hamlets. The three hamlets, namely Kampung Baru consists of 4 RT/RW, Kampung Tengah consists of 2 RT/RW, Bosok consists of 3 RT/RW, with the reason that this village is quite busy with interaction and mostly inhabited by the Busua people. This is in line with Sumarin's statement (in Mahsun, 2007:29), which implies

that a good informant is needed. However, Mahsun (2007:29) says that it is too risky if there is only one person, because the data obtained cannot be cross-correlated for the sake of validity. Therefore, in this study 10 informants were needed from each hamlet, namely the sampling was done randomly.

1.9.1.4 Informant

Informants are people who provide information to researchers about the data being sought, five or more informants in this study were selected so that the data obtained was accurate and valid. According to Mahsun, (2005: 141), said to find informants in collecting data, the following criteria are used.

- a. Native speaker of the Makian language.
- b. People with Aged 22-70, native to the Busua village.
- c. Adults who are still actively used Makian language in speech.
- d. No defects in speech and hearing.
- e. Able to communicate in Indonesian

1.9.2 Technique of Collecting Data

1.9.2.1 Observation

In this step the researcher conducted by doing direct observation in the field to get the more objective data and the researcher mingle directly with the community, because the researcher are also native speakers of the west Makian language, but not very active.

1.9.2.2 Interviews

In interviewing informants, the researcher uses a list of a question that have been arranged in sentences that can be understood by the informant. in this case the researcher did this by asking the informants who were from the community of Busua or native speaker in Busua village.

1.9.2.3 Note Taking

After doing interview informants, the researcher takes a note to get the data, and data obtained is only concerning with terms of address in west Makian language which have to utilize in activities all day long, it's especially in Busua village.

1.9.2.4 Questioners

Questioners in the research material prepared by the researcher are several questions that will be given by respondent, the questionnaire helps solve a problem that exists in the organization or society. The questioner that is made must be related to the statement of the problem, namely about kinds of terms of address and how the term address is used the questionnaire is given to some people to be filled.

According to Sugiyono (2018: 2019) questionnaire is a data collection technique that is carried out by giving a set of written statements or questions to respondents to answer. Questioners become a supporting part in research to become additional data for researcher.

1.9.3 Sources of Data

1.9.3.1 Primary data

In this research the researcher also using source of data which are primary data and secondary data. The Primary data is collected from the result of the interview, that with informants about term of address that have Makian language used in Busua village.

1.9.3.2 Secondary Data

The second data in this research the researcher take from books and internet media. These data are used to support primary data as one unit of data research.

1.9.3.3 Analysis of Data

According to Bodgan (1975), said that data analysis is the process that detail formal attempts to find themes and formulate hypotheses (ideas) as suggested by the data and in attempts to provide assistance to themes and hypotheses.

1.10 Systematic Writing

In order to make a systematic writing. I present this script into four chapters that is organized as follows:

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of background, statement of the problem, scope of the study, objective of the research. Significance of research, review of related literature, theoretical base, conceptual scheme, method and technique, and systematic of writing.

CHAPTER II: GENERAL LOCATION OF THE RESEARCH

This chapter explains the situation of location that want to research.

CHAPTER III: DATA AND ANALYSIS

This chapter shows of collecting data, and method of analyzing data.

CHAPTER IV: CONCLUSION

This chapter shows the summary, and suggestion of the whole explanation of this script.