

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter the writer presents the theory, related literature and research model. The detail of these will be presented below.

2.1 Theory

The central of linguistic theory is to determine what people know about the particular language (Chomsky, 1986: 5). ‘‘The theory is applied to analyze and interpret the data that want to be obtained’’. The researcher analyzes the data in the light of the theory having been decided. The theory is used as a tool to justify the researcher in analyzing, interpreting, and concluding the study.

This study belongs to linguistics. Linguistic covers two: microlinguistics and macrolinguistics. Microlinguistics covers phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics. Macrolinguistics covers sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, philosophical linguistics, anthropological linguistics, stylistics, language teaching, mathematical and statistical linguistic, cultural linguistics, and ecolinguistics.

This study focuses on language interaction. Language in interaction belongs to sociolinguistics. In other words, language in interaction isa part of sociolinguistics.

2.1.1 Sociolinguistics

2.1.1.1 Definition

Sociolinguistics is the study of social uses of language (Chambers, in Nihan. 2003: 15) “this definition implies that the meaning of language is not only determined by the elements of the lexico grammar of a language but also by its social context”. The expert of sociolinguistics is called sociolinguist.

2.1.1.2 Language in Interaction

Language in interaction examines how speakers use language in interaction with others. It examines how speakers vary use their accents, dialects or languages to communicative effect. Other aspects of language use have also been of interest to sociolinguists. However, the way people talk to one another, how they hold conversations tell stories, make jokes, argue or tease one another will vary in different cultural context.

Language in interaction covers five sub-topics; speaking and silence, narratives, conventional style, encoding relationship, and asymmetrical talk. (Mesthrie, et al. 2000: 184-203). Encoding relationship is discussed in detail in the following.

2.1.1.3 Encoding Relationship or Terms of Address

The study of encoding relationship is the study of how speakers construct certain kind of relationship with others which is explicitly encoded in language (Mesthrie, et al. 2000: 201).

Encoding relationship has also been a focus on how speaking practices pattern within a community such as the identification of differences between high

or low- status speakers, or between children and adults, or between the types of languages used in different context. For example, in many languages, speaker can signal their relative status through the use of certain forms of address: in English, these would include terms such as *madam*: a title plus second name (Dr. Jones, MsBennett); a term of endearment (love, honey). Speakers of certain languages need to select appropriate pronoun forms depending on their relationship with the person they are addressing or talking about.

2.1.1.4 Polite Address

Talking about terms of address, they cannot be separated from honorific and phatic communication because they are used in polite forms. Politeness seems to be a very important principle in language use, where in one must consider others' feeling (Pateda, 1997: 16). It means that the addresser must know how to address people politely. Phatic communication is speech for the sake of social contact. The addresser has to select the appropriate terms of address based on the addresser identity. On the other hand, the situation, condition, and context are considered to show politeness.

2.1.2 Kinship Terms

Terms of address are more specific in kinship and it is not only used in a family but also in extended family. On the other hand, some languages actually employ what is regarded as kinship terms for use as a term of address (Wardaugh, in Mola. 2003: 10). Using appropriate terms of address will build up good relationship between addresser and addressee. This phenomenon in BahasaIndonesia saying “Ibubaiksekali, sudahmenolongsaya”. Here in this

sentence, the word “Ibu” is a kinship term and it is used in this sentence as term of address.

2.2 Review of Related Studies

Related studies are the studies that are related to the present study in terms of being the same topic, the same language investigated, and the same theory applied. Some previous studies that are reviewed include the following:

The Study of Duranti (in Mesthrie, 2000: 202-203) A study is about the use of Samoan ‘respect’ vocabulary. It is said that in Samoan there is a set of words called *upufa’aaloalo* (‘respectful words’) that are distinguished from ordinary ‘common’ terms. Every Respectful word describes individuals and groups, and some of their actions, attributes and possessions. They are used to address or refer to those with high social status: titled people, including chiefs and orators. The term ‘come’, for instance, has three forms:

Sau (common) afiomai (used for chiefs) maliumai (used for orators). In the example below, a high chief, Salanoa, uses the term ‘*maliumai*’ to refer to a senior orator who has just arrived at an event:

Salanoa: ia ‘o le maliumailaa o le Makua

(So the senior orator has arrived)

Mola (2003) made a research of Nagekeo Language. He focused his study on terms of address in Mundemi dialect of Nagekeo Language. It is found by Mola, that those terms of address in Mundemidialect of nagekeo Language are contextually and culturally conditioned. They are performed in accordance with

the local culture. In line identified and classified the data, they way people of Mundemi dialect use terms of address can be classified into three types based on; social status, age and sex. Lastly he concludes that there are different ways of addressing people in Nagekeo Language than that of English. The various differences are presented in the following part. In English it is still polite to address grandfather or grandmother using term “you” while in Mundemi dialect of Nagekeo Language the addresser has to use “*ebu*” in order to get polite consideration. To be clearer see the comparison below, a young man wants to address a man more than 65 years old about what he is doing.

What are you doing?

In Nagekeo Language; *kaukemaapa*? But it must be translated lake this.

Ebu, ebukemaapa?

Grandfather, grandfather do what?

The translation still refers to the same meaning.

As can be clearly seen in the data above, the terms of address in Mundemi dialect of Nagekeo Language is different than that of English.

Owa (2013) did a research about terms of address in Rendu Dialect in Nagekeo Language. It was found out by Owa that terms of address used in Rendu dialect are classified on their family relationship/kinship term and non family relationship, their age, gender and social status. She further explained that, social status is classified into three categories: higher status, middle status and lower status. She also said that, in Rendu, the people always address someone based on their family relationship, in order to keep their relationship with other people.

Some terms of address in family relationship that can be used in non family relationship are: *Ine* “mother”, *Ema* “father”, *Nara* “brother”, *Weta* “sister”, *Azi* “brother”. They used these terms because the addresser has relationship with the addressee, their degree of their familiarity and their power in relation to each other. Rendu people also can address people based on age, and social status. For higher status, the addresser uses the terms *ine,ema*. Where in for the middle status and lower status, the addresser uses the terms *ineema, ka’e, azi, and doa/mokodoa*. The terms of address, like *ine, ema, nara, weta, ta’u* can be used to address unfamiliar people.

Based on the explanation above it inspires the writer to do research with the title that has been mention in the previous chapter and conducting this study in terms of the same topic and theory.

2.3 Research Model

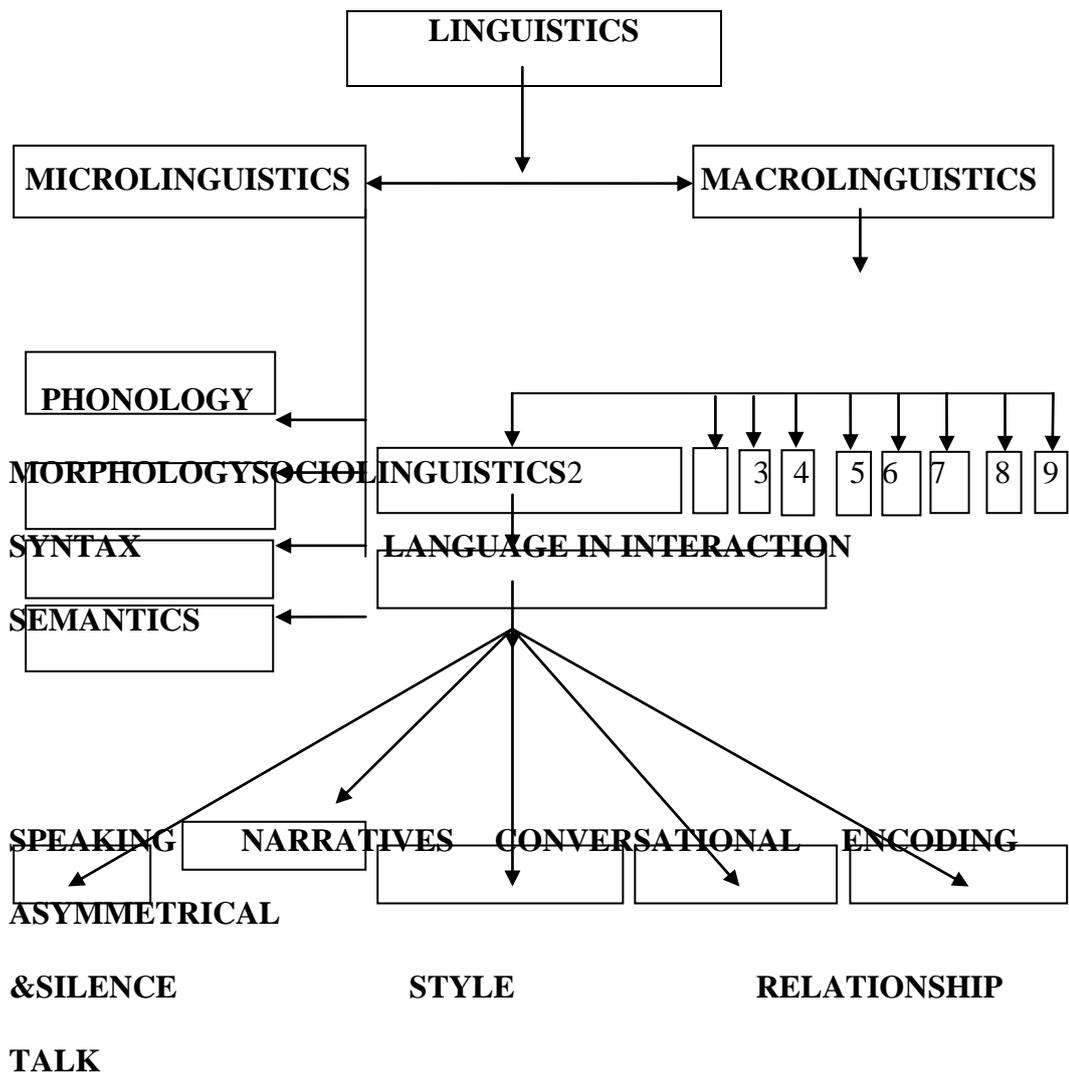
Eichelberger (1987: 76) asserts that the final product of the review of related literature is the framework that is used to understand and conceptualize a problem or issue. This may be comprehensive model that includes all relevant variables in the situation. More often it is a listing of the most important variables that must be addressed in a study of the problem and the associated rationales for the inclusion of the variables.

To end this subchapter, theory, concepts, and the research model is presented. Research model is the summary or abstract of what has long been

discussed in theory. Research model gives the general view on the theory of linguistics. So, this study belongs to linguistics.

Language in interaction covers five sub-topics; speaking and silence, narratives, conversational style, encoding relationship and asymmetrical talk (Mesthrie, et al. 2000: 184-203). This study specifically applies the theory of language in interaction.

The research model also gives the general framework of doing this study starting from the beginning until the finding of the study. To make it clearer, the following diagram is presented below.



↓

KINSHIP TERMS OF MARAE DIALECT OF MARAE

LANGUAGE SPOKEN BY THE PEOPLE IN MAKIR

Remarks:

Pho = phonology

Mor = morphology

Syn = syntax

Sem = semantics

1: Sociolinguistics

2: Psycholinguistics

3: Philosophical Linguistics

4: Anthropological Linguistics

5: Stylistics

6: Language Teaching

7: Mathematical and Statistical Linguistics

8: Cultural Linguistics

9: Ecolinguistics

