

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains six subchapters of the study. It includes background, problem statement, objective of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of terms. They are explained in detail below.

1.1. Background of the Study

There are five sub-topics of language in interaction; speaking and silence, narratives, conventional style, encoding relationship, and asymmetrical talk (Swann 2000: 186-214). The study of encoding relationship is the study of how speakers construct a certain kind of relationship with others which is explicitly encoded in language (Swann 2000: 201). It means that encoding relationship or terms of address are the words speakers use to designate the person they are talking to while they are talking to them. But sometimes it causes misunderstanding among the speakers and the person they are talking to. In communication, the speaker or listener will experience difficulties if they do not use language in accordance with their functions and roles. People should not only know their language, but also how to use it.

Each ethnic in Indonesia has a different regional language and the language function of each language is only used in communication between certain ethnic members. A language is determined by the culture of its society (Atok, 2019: 3). A dialect is a variety of language that is systematically different

from other varieties of the same language (Lake, 2012: 115). The term dialect in sociolinguistics is used to describe the speech characteristics of a region (regional dialect) and of a group of people defined by social or occupational characteristics (social dialect) (Mesthrie 2000: 45). The writer is interested in doing a study of encoding relationship of Manus dialect of Manggarai Language spoken by people in Pongbali.

East Nusa Tenggara Province is one of the provinces in Indonesia which has many local languages and one of them is Manggarai Language. Manggarai language is one of the regional languages in the western part of Flores Island, East Nusa Tenggara Province with its usage area covering the administrative areas of three regencies: Manggarai Regency, West Manggarai Regency, and East Manggarai Regency (Kosmas in Semiun, 2018: 2).

The terms of address are used by people to show politeness and honorifics. Terms of address system in a community are influenced by some factors, such as identity, age, sex, kinship terms and social status. These factors are holding important role concerned by addressee and addresser in addressing each other (Trip, 1969: 95). Manus dialect has its own terms of address in its daily use. The examples below are taken from an interview with one of the speakers of the Manus dialect:

- 1) **Ema** to'o nia ite?
Father go where you?
 'Where are you going, father?
- 2) **Ene** Pande apa ite?
Ene do what you?
 'What are you doing, woman?

Sentence 1 contains terms of address *ema* which is to address a man who is older than the addresser, and sentence 2 has the terms of address *ene* which is used by addresser to address a woman. The term of address in sentence 1 is influenced by the politeness and in sentence 2, it is influenced by gender.

Based on the explanation above, the writer is interested to do a study about the terms of address in Manus dialect with the title **‘Kinship Terms of Manus Dialect Spoken by People in Pongbali of East Manggarai’**.

1.2 Problem Statement

Based on the explained of the background the writer formulates the problem statements of this research in the following questions.

1. What are kinds of kinship terms in Manus dialect?
2. What are the functions and the meanings of kinship terms in Manus dialect?

1.3 Objective of the Study

Based on the problems above, the objective of the study is formulated in the following.

1. To identify and describe kinds of kinship terms of Manus dialect of Manggarai language
2. To identify and describe the functions and meanings of kinship terms of Manus dialect of Manggarai language.

1.4 Significance of the Study

In general this study has two significance: academic significance and practical significance.

1.4.1 Academic Significance

The academic significance are as follows.

1. The result of this study provides contribution of ideas on linguistic theory, especially dealing with the sociolinguistic theory in the branch of language in interaction.
2. The result of this study also can become a scientific source for the next linguistic research on certain language, especially local language.

1.4.2 Practical Significance

Practical significance deals with the practical use in society's daily life.

1. To enrich the skill and knowledge of the writer on how to conduct and do a research in scientific way.
2. To increase the skill and knowledge of the writer in Manggarai Language especially in encoding relationship of Manus dialect.
3. To provide good information about encoding relationship for the Manus dialect speakers.
4. To provide information on local cultural linguistics for English Department Students those go in line with the vision and mission of FKIP of UNWIRA.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

This study belongs to linguistics. Linguistics is divided into two: microlinguistics and macrolinguistics. Microlinguistics studies grammatical aspect

of language. Microlinguistics covers phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics. Macrolinguistics covers psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, philosophical linguistics, anthropological linguistics, stylistics, mathematical and statistical linguistics, language teaching, cultural linguistics, and ecolinguistics. This study is about Language in interaction. Language in interaction belongs to sociolinguistics. There are five sub-topics of language in interaction; speaking and silence, narratives, conventional style, encoding relationship, and asymmetrical talk (Swann 2000: 186-214). This study specifically applies the theory of language in interaction especially encoding relationship and this study focuses on kinship terms in Manus dialect of Manggarai Language. The Manggarai language is spoken by people in three districts; Manggarai Regency, West Manggarai Regency, and East Manggarai Regency. Manggarai Language has many variations that are called dialect. This study focuses on Manus dialect. It is spoken by people in Pongbali of East Manggarai Regency.

1.6 Definition of the Terms

To avoid misunderstanding about the idea of this writing, there are some important terms to be defined, which are frequently used in this study.

1. Encoding Relationship

Relationship between speakers and listeners are explicitly encoded in language. Speakers can signal their relative status through the use of certain forms of address (Swann, 2000: 201). The study of encoding relationship is the study of how speakers say something about the kind of person they are, and constructing a

certain kind of relationship between speakers and listeners are explicitly encoded in language (Swann 2000: 201).

2. Manggarai Language

Manggarai language is one of the regional languages in the western part of Flores Island, East Nusa Tenggara Province with its usage area covering the administrative areas of three regencies: Manggarai Regency, West Manggarai Regency, and East Manggarai Regency (Kosmas in Semiun, 2018: 2).

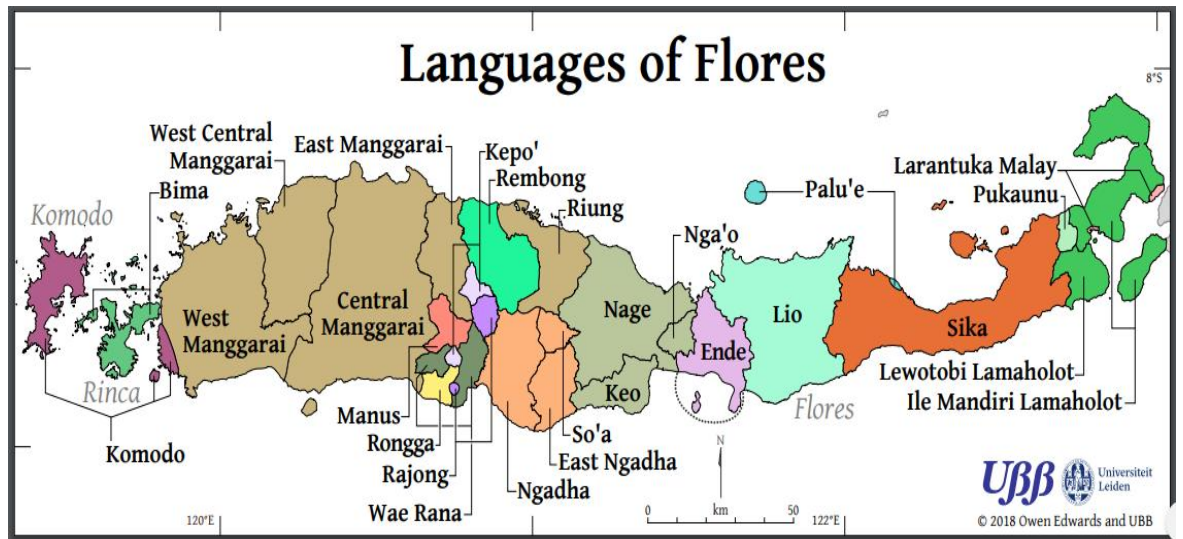
3. Dialect

A dialect is a variety of language that is systematically different from other varieties of the same language (Lake, 2012: 115). *The term dialect in sociolinguistic is used to describe the speech characteristics of a region (regional dialect) and of a group of people defined by social or occupational characteristics (social dialect) (Mesthrie 2000: 45).*

4. Manus Dialect

Manus dialect is dialect spoken by people in East Manggarai Regency. Manggarai language consists of four major dialects: Manggarai dialect, West Manggarai dialect, Manggarai dialect / S /> / H / (MSH), phoneme / s / has shifted to / h /, and East Manggarai dialect. East Manggarai dialect itself has 6 sub dialects: Rongga, Mbaen, Baiq, Pae, Toe, and Ning. The Toe dialect is often called Manus dialect . (Verheijen in Semiun, 1967: 16).

5. Languages Map of Flores



2020