

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is one of main necessities of human. Language and people is analogized as water and oxygen, because without language, people can not life perfectly. They cannot do many things. It means that language is a tool of communication with other people using sounds, symbols and words in expressing a meaning, idea, or thought.

Language is a culture activity and, at the same time, an instrument for organizing other cultural domains. Language is shaped not only by special and general innate potentials, but also by physical and sociocultural experiences. It is the concurrence of language as culture and language governed by culture the warrants an approach called cultural linguistics (Palmer, 1996).

Jourdan and Tuite (2006: 11) said that language is best seen as a complex and fuzzy social construct, that is not evenly distributed socially, and which is associated by speakers with disparate goals, values, and intentions in the course of social practice.

Language can be used in many forms, primarily through oral and written communication. By using these forms of language, people are expected to know the use of structure of the language. So the existence of structure is very important, because it can affect the interaction and communication among people in every country in the world.

Indonesia is one of big countries in the world. There are many varieties of dialects, tribes and ethnics. Every tribes has its own form of address used in the culture (Ngongo, 2000: 6). Indonesia has one National Language, that is Indonesian Language. It is used as a tool for communication among people in Indonesia. Beside that, there are plenty regional languages, which are used by the people in a region to communicate among them.

Sociolinguistics issues are interesting to talk about tribal language ethnicity and people values are in intergration. The writer takes an example from East Nusa Tenggara Province, because she is from this province. East Nusa Tenggara Province has many islands and languages. It is a province with diverse ethnics and languages. Grimes (1997: 5) states that East Nusa Tenggara Province has 72 local languages. Almost each island has it own vernaculars used by people in daily communication beside Indonesian language. One of the languages spoken in East Nusa Tenggara Province is Manggarai Language which is spoken by people in Manggarai Regency, West Manggarai Regency and East Manggarai Regency.

Manggarai Language is a language spoken by people live in three Regencies, they are Manggarai Regency, West Manggarai Regency, and East Manggarai Regency. It is used as a tool of communication in their daily life. Manggarai Language is divided into four dialects (Verheijen, 1991). They are Middle Manggarai Dialect which is spoken by people live in Manggarai Regency, East Manggarai Dialect which is spoken by people live in East part of East Manggarai Regency, West Manggarai Dialect and S-H dialect which are spoken by people live in West Manggarai Regency. The writer is interested in choosing East Manggarai dialect because the writer would like to know about the terms of address

in East Manggarai dialect of Manggarai language used for addressing people and how to address people considering the status, age, sex and context of situation of the community.

East Manggarai dialect is a dialect that intelligible for the people in Manggarai speech community, thus it is considered as a regional dialect. In this speech community, people culturally address others according to the local norms. One of it is to use the appropriate terms of address based on the social status, age, and sex. It may cause problems when the people from other linguistic and culture background come to Manggarai. The understanding or communication may happen when the address may get offended when the addresser does not consider the age, sex, social status or other culture aspect in system of addressing.

There are some terms of address practiced by East Manggarai people. One of the terms of address used in East Manggarai is quoted below.

1. Ene “Mother”

The term *ene* is used to address mother and also is used to address grandmother. Sometimes it is used to address old women who have no family relationship with the addresser.

2. Ema “Father”

The term *ema* is used to address father and also is used to address grandfather. Sometimes it is used to address old men who have no family relationship with the addresser.

3. Weta “Sister”

The term *weta* is used to address sister and also is used to address someone who have no family relationship.

4. Nara “Brother”

The term *nara* is used to address brother and also is used to address someone who have no family relationship.

The terms of addressing in East Manggarai dialect can be distinguished according to the situation both formal and informal in community. Language politeness used in social community must see social relationship between speakers and listeners according to status, job, age and situation (Georts in Owa, 2013: 5).

Based on background above, the writer would like to conduct a research entitled **“A Study on the Terms of Address in East Manggarai Dialect of Manggarai Language”**.

1.2 Statement of the Problems

Based on the background of the study, the writer will conduct this research to answer the following questions:

1. What are the terms used in East Manggarai dialect for addressing people?
2. How do people in East Manggarai dialect address people based on family relationship and non family relationship considering age, gender, and social status.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the problems presented above, the objectives of this research are as follows:

1. To find out and to know the terms used to address people in East Manggarai dialect of Manggarai Language.

2. To describe the ways in addressing people in family relationship and non family relationship considering age, gender, and social status.

1.4 Significance of this Study

This study will give some significance or benefits to the following persons:

1. For the Writer

The writer knows more about terms of address in East Manggarai dialect and will improve the writer's knowledge about sociolinguistic aspect especially the relationship between language and culture in Manggarai through the use of addressing terms.

2. For the Readers

To help and give information to the readers about the terms of address in East Manggarai dialect of Manggarai language.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

Hymes (in Mesthrie 2000: 184) was concerned to establish models of the interaction between language and social life, or the multiple relation between linguistic means and social meaning and advocated as a starting point, detailed ethnographic accounts of the distinctive ways of speaking evident in different communities.

This study focus on the terms of address used in Manggarai Language. It is limited to the terms for addressing people in Manggarai Language within the community of Manggarai especially terms of address used in family relationship and non family relationship considering age, gender, and social status.

1.6 Definition of Terms

Definition of terms is a useful way to aid a communication with the readers (Eichelberger in Erom 2015: 33). In this study, there are some definitions of terms used to help the readers understand the meanings of the terms. They are as follows:

1. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationships between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and of how languages function in communication (Wardough, 2006: 13).

2. Manggarai Language

Manggarai Language is one of the main local languages that spoken by a group of people who live in Manggarai Regency, East Manggarai Regency and West Manggarai Regency.

3. East Manggarai Dialect

East Manggarai Dialect is one of dialects that is spoken by a group of people who live in East Manggarai Regency.

4. Terms of Address

Terms of address are important for identifying individuals and their role in society and their use serves to maintain social cohesion (Martin and Bowe, 2006: 114). Terms of address are used to address someone in interaction by means of language. Terms of address used in this study are the terms used to address people in East Manggarai Dialect of Manggarai Language.