

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theoretical Framework

1. A Glimpse of the History the Dampelas Language

Language is the most important thing in the community in order to communicate each other. Likewise on the contrary if we cannot speak well then we will be very difficult to interact with the community in our environment. In the Dampelas Sub-district, or the Dampelas tribe itself is still very thick with the local language, Dampelas. It is estimated that there are around 85% who use the regional language Dampelas. However, there are some people who have been reluctant to use the Dampelas language because it is considered old-fashioned, this is mostly done among teenagers and children and is estimated at 10%, and 5% are newcomers who do not understand the language in the area Dampelas. They prefer to use Indonesian or Malay. In fact, the Dampelas language is a language that is considered very sacred in the area Dampelas itself. Because by speaking in *Dampelas* we will be easier to interact with the local community. Not only that, by speaking the language, it means that we indirectly participate to build and maintain the culture to speak Dampelas in our own area so that the language of Dampelas is not lost in time.

1) The History of Dampelas Tribe

Before the Banawa Kingdom was conquered by the Dutch Government in 1905, in the Dampelas Sojol region (Damsol) there were two small kingdoms, namely: 1) Dampelas Kingdom with areas covering Kambayang Village to Bayang Hamlet with Government Centers in Sabang. 2) Sojol kingdom with the area covering Siraru Hamlet to Bou village with the Government Center in Balukang. Both kingdoms were under the Government of Banawa Kingdom based in Donggala. By King of Banawa the Dampelas region was called the North Banawa region. After the Banawa Kingdom was conquered by the Dutch Government in 1905, the Banawa Kingdom was made into an Administrative area under the name *Landschap* or *Swapraja* Banawa which was supervised by Onder Afdeling Donggala, and the small kingdoms under its rule were called Districts. Thus the Dampelas area which includes Kambayang to Ogoamas is called North Banawa District.

The names of the District Heads are:

- 1) First District Head: Lamasauda
- 2) Second District Head: Ar. Pettalolo
- 3) Head of third District: Abd. Muluk
- 4) Head of the fourth District: Ar. Lakaeng
- 5) Head of Fifth District: Adam

In subsequent developments, after Onder Afdeling Donggala, Palu, Parigi and Toli-Toli, with the publication of PP No. 33 of 1952 dated August 12, 1952 officially established as Donggala Regency, the term District gradually changed to Sub-District

and Sub-District. North Banawa District in 1960 changed its name to Dampelas Sojol Sub-District (Damsol) with the central government in Sabang. The head of his sub-district is Abd. Madjid and the chief representative of the *Sojol* region is Ar. Lakaeng, based in Balukang. Subsequently on April 25, 1965, the Sub-district of Dampelas was officially changed to Dampelas Sub-district with its capital in Sabang. With the area from Kambayang Village to Ogoamas village with the government's efforts to divide the sub-district to bring services closer to the community, the Regional Regulation No. 43 of 1996 formed the *Sojol* District which included the Panggalasiang Village to *Ogoamas* Village whereas from Kambayang Village to Rerang Village, it remains the Dampelas District, Widyawati (2016: 2).

Damsol District is in the Northern Hemisphere of Donggala Regency in the position $0^{\circ}25'08''$ - $0^{\circ}05'27''$ LU and $119^{\circ}46'16''$ - $120^{\circ}06'03''$ BT, with the following regional boundaries:

- a. the northern side is bordered by District Sojol
- b. the east, Regency of Parigi Moutong
- c. the south is bordered by District Balaesang
- d. side west Makassar Strait

This district is administratively divided into 13 villages, one of which still existed as UPT. The farthest distance from the sub-district capital is Lembah Mukti Village which is 30 Km. All villages in Damsol sub-district can be traversed with four-wheeled vehicles. The land condition in Damsol District consists of plains, hills

and mountains, with the largest percentage of land conditions being mountains (Widyawati 2016: 4).

2) Social Cultural of Dampelas tribe

a. Tribe

Dampelas Tribe is a tribe of people who are in Dampelas Sub-district, Donggala Regency, and Central Sulawesi province. The population of the Dampelas tribe in the last census was 13.000 people. The Dampelas tribe is famous for possessing powerful heirlooms and efficacious to deal with enemies. According to them, usually people who use heirlooms will become invulnerable and do not work with witchcraft and other black magic. The Dampelas tribe mostly embraced Islam. Islam grew well in this Dampelas tribal society. But beyond that many of them still believe in things that have animism, such as trusting supernatural beings and sacred places that are considered to affect their lives.

b. Traditional Ceremonies

Arts are the work or the handiwork of human beings that are considered good according to him, art is very diverse, there are paintings, dance, and much more. In the tribal community *Dampelas* there are several traditional ceremonies, namely:

- a) *Mogupas*, is a tradition of the death ceremony which is a combination of traditional customs with the religion they profess, namely traditional ceremonies as a final tribute to the deceased.
- b) *Moguto Bwuiyano and Mobuso*, traditional ceremonies to expel epidemics and chronic diseases.

- c) *Monilam* and *Malead*, these two traditional ceremonies were combined and to flatten the teeth of young women.
- d) *Moduai*, Traditional ceremonies welcome guests.

2. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is a branch of science from Linguistics. Sociolinguistics can be defined as the science that investigates the aims and functions of language in society. It attempts to explain how language differs from one context to another across geographical borders and how people in one context communicate with people in other contexts, Bayyurt (2013: 70). Sociolinguistics is a learning of linguistic development that takes the variation of language as its focus, and sees the variation of language itself in its social context According to Hickerson, (in Kalangit, 2016: 2). Sociolinguistics studies and discusses aspects of social language, especially differences (variations) contained in language relating to social factors, Nababan (1993: 2). So it can be said that sociolinguistics concentrates on the correlation between social factors with linguistic variations occurring in the community.

People use language to communicate each other. As a member of society, people have their own behavior toward language. Sociolinguistics has been defined as the study of language in its social context. The study of language in its social context means crucially the study of linguistics variation. In different social contexts, an individual will speak in different ways, Rifai and Prasetyaningrum (2016: 123). Sociolinguistics is learning about the characteristics of the functions of language usage with the characteristics of the users of the language itself According to Fishman

(1972: 4). Sociolinguistics basically does not focus on the structure of a language, but focuses on how the language is used in its social and cultural context. Therefore, in everyday life language variations are very influential in society.

Sociolinguistics is used to examine the relationship between language and society. Sociolinguistics studies language by considering the relationship between language and society, especially the language-speaking community by considering the relationship between two things, namely linguistics in terms of language and sociology for its aspect social, Rahardi (in Laeis, 2012: 2). Then according to Wijana and Rohmadi (in Laeis, 2012: 2) that sociolinguistics as a linguistic branch views or places the position of language in relation to the use of language in society, so that in human society no longer as individuals, but as a social society. So it can be said that sociolinguistics as the study of traits and various variations of language in society. A variety of languages will be evident in the dialogue used by community members in the daily communication process. Sociolinguistics studies language by taking into account the relationship between language and society. According to Latifah, at al (2017:96) said that if Sociolinguistics examines the correlation between these social factors and language variations. From the explanation of some experts, it can be concluded that sociolinguistics is a study that examines linguistics problems in relation to social, cultural, language variations and phenomena that exist in society.

3. Language Variation

Language variation is the main study in sociolinguistic studies. Language variations have systems and subsystems that are understood equally by language

speakers. Speakers are in a heterogeneous society so that the form of language becomes varied, Sunahrowi (2007: 3). The existence of language variations is not absolutely caused by speakers, but also factors of social interaction carried out by speakers. According to Soepomo in Jamilah and Wahdaniah (2017: 68) said that the variation of language is a form in a language that each has a pattern that resembles the general pattern of the parent language, language variation is the variety of languages that occur due to the social diversity of language speakers and functions.

Language variations occur in bilingual or multilingual societies in a particular region so there language deviation contains in it. This will only happen if there is interaction. Existing social interaction is due to talk activity between speakers and speech partners. The social interaction activities as aforementioned are occurring in various milieu, including social domains such as markets, schools, hospitals, supermarkets, to special places like home, According to Latifah at al (2017:96). Variety of languages is a variety of languages used in situations, circumstances, or for certain purposes. Between the functions and situations of language use is very closely related, according to Suwito (1983: 148). The variety of languages that should be used in an event depends on the situation, for example the situation in the office, in front of the class, when discussing or presiding over a service meeting. Variation of language already exists to fulfill its function as a tool of interaction in social community activities. Ramendra (2013: 278) Language variations can be interpreted as different ways to express something that is equally meaningful as the origin (geographical dialect). The variation or variety of choices depends on the attitude of

the speaker to the person he is talking to. The existence of various languages shows that the use of language (speech) is diverse (heterogeneous) Alwi, et al (2003: 4-5). With a variety of standard languages it is estimated that communication can be carried out more effectively and efficiently.

In each speech there are several elements that play a role, namely: speakers, speech partners, places to talk, the subject, the atmosphere of speech, and so on. This is in line with what was said by Chaer and Leonie, (in Fithriyah, 2013: 22) that this language variation has two views. First, it is seen from the impact of the social diversity of the speakers of the language and the diversity of language functions. Second, the variation of language has fulfilled its function as a tool of interaction in various community activities. Alwasilah (1993: 54) said that if the term variety language variation is a way of speaking a person or individual style in performance, both in oral and written form. Language variations arise because of the need for speakers to have communication tools that are appropriate to the situation in their social context.

4. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is language that studies the use of language related to the context of its use. The meaning of language will be understood if the context is known. Wijana, (in Yuniarti, 2014: 227) says that pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies the structure of language externally, namely how the language unit is used in communication. This is in line with what was said by Leech, (in Rohmadi, 2014: 54) that pragmatics is the study of context-bound language. In pragmatics studies can be

found a variety of linguistic features that are social context, time, place, atmosphere, education, and culture.

How people address each other is important from semantics and pragmatics aspects since address terms reflect both setting and social relationships. Formality or informality of the situation, the politeness or the deference the speaker wants to express can all be reflected with a term of address, Ozcan (2016: 982). Pragmatics examines the relationship between linguistic forms and users of the form of language, Yule (in Yuliana, 2013: 3). So it can be said that pragmatics is a branch of science from linguistics that examines the meaning of speech, by connecting non lingual factors such as context, knowledge, communication, and the situation of language use in order to use speech by speakers and opponents of speech. Then Levinson, (in Yuliana, 2013: 3) explained that pragmatics is a study of the relationship between language and context which is the basis for a record or report on understanding of a language, so that the meaning studied in pragmatic science is the meaning that is bound between language and context or in other words examine the purpose of what is spoken by the speaker.

Pragmatics study involves aspects of the meaning behind one's speech. Pragmatics studies mean in relation to speech situation, Leech (in Rohmadi, 2014: 54). Wijana (1996: 14) said that pragmatics analyze speech, long speech, one word or injection. Pragmatic as a branch of linguistics that studies the structure of language externally. Pragmatics as the study of the meaning of utterances (*utterance*) uses

context-bound meanings, Purwo (in Yuniarti, 2014: 228). The role of the context of a speech determines the purpose of speech in a conversation, so that it can be said that pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies the structure of language externally, which is related to how a language is used in interaction and communication events.

5. Address

a. Definition of Address

When we start talking about language, there is a close relationship between human life and the way they interact. In a variety of problems, we must consider the way we start talking to other people in the community interaction. In interaction, people who start communicating usually will greet each other first. From this, it can be agreed that "address" is one of the many elements of language that are very important in social interaction, Supardo (2007: 1). Address system used in different societies depends on local cultural patterns. The speech process arises in a communication situation which at least involves two directions, namely the speaker and listener. In the sociolinguistics literature, greeting words are called address terms, namely words or phrases commonly used to call people, Subagyo (2010: 236). According to Kridalaksana (1985: 14) the address system is a system that links a set of words or expressions that are used to refer to or call the actors in a language event. The word used in the system is called the address word. Chaer (1998: 107) states that address words are words that are used to greet, arrange, or call a second person, or the person being spoken to.

The address terms are essentially a part of the social system in general, because the address word is part of the language that the user is determined by the social aspect or social system of a society. This refers to what is explained by Kridalaksana (1982: 14) that the address word refers to words or expressions used to refer and to call the actors in a language event. The actors referred to are referring the speaker, interlocutor, and the person being discussed so that the situation and conditions that exist in the community will influence the course of a communication and interaction process. According to Chear (2010: 39) that a process of speaking involves speakers, opponents of speakers, and messages or objects that are spoken, but on condition that the opponent's speech must be conscious or aware of speech is the addressing of the greeter. address is that morpheme, word, or phrase used to greet, rebuke, calling one to talk to or refer to each other in a situation of a speaker, and which vary depending on the nature of the relationship between the speaker, Kridalaksana (2001: 101). The address word is in the form of words used to greet, reprimand, call a second person, or someone to talk to.

The choices of address terms are influenced by two factors, namely status and function. Status can be interpreted as the social position of the person talking to the speaker. This status can also be interpreted as age, Kridalaksana (1982: 193). So the choice of address terms that used to greet each other is not always the same for each other. Address has a very important meaning in the communication process. If in the process of speaking the speaker forgets to use the address, then he will be considered arrogant and not respect the speech partner, with the address in a communication, it

can be known to whom the speech is addressed, however with the condition that the opponent's speech must be conscious or aware of the speech of a speaker. One thing that can cause the partner to speech realizes that speech is the addressing of the greeter.

All languages have an address system, Kridalaksana (1980: 14). Address consists of small names, titles, kinship terms, surnames (for ethnic groups that have that system), and names of kinship with the names of relatives, Subiyakto and Nababan (1992: 123). Then according to Kridalaksana (1985: 14) that the Address term consists of several types of personal pronouns, self names, kinship terms, and so on. This diverse nature is owned by the Address word, according to the address system in a language. This diversity is determined by the existence of dialects of a language and the nature of the relationship between the communicators in the society. When we address a person we should use suitable term depending on the appropriate situation where we are in. Terms of address are decided based on the relationship with the addressee depending on his/her age, sex, and social status, Maloth (2014: 7). Address plays a role in people's lives, usually when address someone with a polite address, the person will be happy to hear it, because that person will feel himself respected, but when we address someone without paying attention to who he is, how old he is, where he came from, and we say hello with an inappropriate name it is not uncommon for the person to feel upset.

Based on some descriptions of the address above, it can be concluded that what is meant by address is a word or phrase used by speakers to address or call a

speech partner that aims to show the interaction between speakers and speech partners. Thus, the address has contributed to a communication process to run smoothly.

b. Address System

Every language has specificity about the address system. Address itself is a tool for someone to communicate with other people or an address term is a word used to greet or call the second person. The purpose of address is to maintain social relationship between addresser and addressee in society, Artika and Ratna (2008:1). Address need to be done by both participants to start conversation. Addressing term is the part of address. Addressing term in greeting of conversation shows the interest between the participants, Rifai and Prasetyaningrum (2016: 124).

Some people usually do addressing someone before they begin the conversation. Calling someone's name is the most common way of addressing. It was further stated that according to sociolinguistics glasses, all languages can show the different colors of the procedure called the addressing. In the use of greeting forms also have a code of ethics that must be guided and used as a habit in speaking addressing, Moeliono (1989: 61). The choice of address terms is strongly influenced by the context of the conversation. In addressing, the person must consider the classification, such as addressing using name, addressing of intimate terms, addressing of kinship terms, addressing of respectful terms and even addressing of mockeries, Wardaugh, (1998: 264). The context of the conversation affects the

accuracy of the address selection. The election is determined by the context of the speech conversation, also influenced by the rules of address.

The system of address language is a set of words or expressions used to refer, greet and call (vocative) the participants of the conversation, in a language of communication, which can mark differences in age, status, gender, conversation situation, personal relationship, in reflecting value, the socio-cultural norms of the community use, Trudgill (1974: 180). Another expert said that the address system is a system that has subsystems or elements such as personal pronouns, self names, titles, address of kinship, etc.

c. Address Patterns

Patterns of address are pattern that links a set of words or expressions used to call the actors in a language event. The actors are the speaker (first person), who is invited to talk (second person), and who is called in conversation (third person). Address term used to attract someone's attention in a conversation. In a crowded situation, people will call their friends by using address term such as their initial name to attract their attention, Rahmadani, and Wahyuni (2018: 133). The word or phrase used in the address pattern is called the address terms. For example, in the Dampelas Language for kinship terms like *papa* "Father", *mama/inna* "Mother", etc.

People need to understand the social values of a society in order to speak politely. Choose the appropriate addressing terms to call someone can show the politeness level. Each language shows the social character of the speaker and the choice of addressing used. The address terms is one of the important tools of

communication used in society, various basic rules of address terms are social class, age, gender, profession, marital status, politeness and other related aspects, Rifai and Prasetyaningrum (2016: 124). The speaker uses address to call people involved in the conversation. The use of address depends on the relationship between the addresser and addressee, the social status or the individual involved in the conversation, the situation and purpose of the conversation. Based on Pinxten in Hwang, (1991: 119), address terms is a socio-linguistic region identified with familiar questions, much debated about linguistic universalism and relativism. An overview of some of the literature on the address terms shows that universal power and solidarity work in a variety of languages and cultures. Language and culture affecting the way people address another because different languages will have different cultures too.

Addresses are related to two social dimensions, namely position/status, and solidarity. Status here can be determined by age, position, intelligence, wealth, or combination. In choosing the address terms always adjusted to the form of honorifics which requires the greeter to use whether he feels respectful or disrespectful and feels familiar or not familiar with what he likes.

d. Address Terms

Developing a social relationship between individuals is the first step to making every communication and social interaction. To do this, people can choose different techniques to open, continue, maintain, or close the conversation. One important problem in studying communication is learning how individuals manage open conversations or how people can talk to each other in a particular language in

this case address terms become something important in the socio-cultural context of society. According to Oyetade in Aliakbari and Toni (2008: 3) defines the address terms as a word or phrase used in an interactive and face-to-face situation to designate the person to be spoken to.

In an address process speakers need to pay attention to the selection of the address words to be used. This is done so that the address used can be received correctly. According to Kartomiharjo, (in Johar, 2011: 71) Greeting and addressing even though they sound trivial, have important social meanings. Greetings and addressing can serve as a sign that we pay attention to people who are addressed. All communities have a term used to greet someone. The address terms is an expression used to talk with someone during social discourse that reflects the kinship between the speaker and listener, Read (2015: 61). Various terms can be used in a society to call or addressing someone who has kinship and non-kinship relations. Addressing used vary according to aspects of the relationship between the addresser and the addressee.

Kinship relation is a related to family ties that occur in daily communication. Kinship is a blood person who is called a kinship term, Kridalaksana (1985: 14). Furthermore, Koentjaraningrat (1984: 94) said that the term kinship is a term to refer or greet people who are bound to themselves because of descent, blood, or marriage. The term kinship is a term that exists in the names of kinship, for example father, mother, sister, grandfather, grandmother, and atc, Kridalaksana (1985: 120). The kinship term that has expanded is a form that was originally used to address relatives

who have kinship with speech partners, Suhandra (2014: 103). Thus the address kinship word is the address word used to greet family members who point to relationships between one another, based on blood relations and marital relations. While non-kinship address relations are Address in the fields of religion, field of traditions, profession and positions, general, pronouns, self-names and social status. Address of Non-kinship is address words used to address someone who does not have a blood relationship either because of heredity or because of a marital relationship. According to Heronima (2017: 36) non-kinship addresses are used to address people who do not have blood relations either because of offspring or because of marital relations.

e. Social Factors Affect the use of Address Terms

Studying address terms always becomes interesting. Many things include the identity of the speaker, the power of and authority of the speaker, and the distance and relationship between the speakers. People need to understand the types and the social factors behind the choice before using a certain type of address terms, Haqsari (2017: 90). There are various factors that determine the choice of address terms. The fact that Address term have been studied in a number of languages proving that there are culture-specific the motive that governs the choice of form of address. Although certain cultural motives play important roles, other factors such as age, social status, gender, group membership, reciprocity and Participant mismatch impacts on the chosen address form, (Gisle and Aijmer 2011).

The address terms are used to addressing speech partners or interlocutors in the communication process. In addressing, speakers or greeter always pay attention to several things, including who, how and where. In each speech process addressing there are many factors influencing the selection of greeting forms. According to Soewito (1983: 3) social factors related to age and gender. The situational factors relate to who is the speaker of the language, to whom is addressed, when, and where the address is spoken. Several factors that determine the selection of addressing are the situation, ethnicity, kinship, intimacy, status, age, gender, marital status, and origin, Suahrdi (1985: 3). So from some opinions that have been described, it can be concluded that the use of addressing words in communication is influenced by several factors, both social and situational factors.

a) Kinship

Kinship Relation is a factor that has a very strong influenced on the selection of address in the communication process. The use of address terms in kinship relations indicates that there is a relationship between addresser and addressee. Kinship terms are the types of address terms commonly used among family members. It is terms to address a family member include father, mother, brother and sister. People usually employ kinship terms to show intimacy and to show respect toward their addressee, Saputra (2017: 9). Social relations between family members are relatively fixed and are based on blood ties, or marriage. The address term used by addresser in a speech can be determined by the presence of kinship between speakers and speech partners. In this case there are certain addresses terms that can only be used by people who

only have blood relations or marital relations with their speech partners. Kinship term used in the address can reflect the kinship relation between speakers and speech partners.

Kinship is a social relationship, whether due to descent blood or marriage ties. Address affecting by kinship in the Dampelas language are based on blood and marriage ties. The address terms that are affecting by these kinship factors can only be used to refer to or address speech partners who are still related to speakers.

b) Social Status

Differences in addressing words used by a speaker can also be determined from the high or low status or position of the speech partner in the community. In this case social status factors influence the use of addressing words in the community, especially in the Dampelas Sub-district society. According to Soekanto (1990: 265) social status is the place of a person in general in society with respect to other people, in the sense of the environment of his association, his achievements and the rights of his obligations. Furthermore, Koentjoroningrat, (in Suhandra, 2014: 121) said that a person's social status is determined by various criteria such as power, wealth, and intelligence. Based on this, social status is closely related to one's position. Wealth related to property or material can cause a person to have a position in society.

Therefore the use of addressing words that are influenced by social factors shows the difference in the social status of speakers and speech partners. There are several forms of addressing in the *Dampelas* language that are influenced by social status, namely *Mrs*, *Pa*, and *Tokke*. The following are some examples of the use of

addressing words influenced by social factors in the Dampelas language in the Dampelas Sub-district society.

c) Age

In the speech process the speaker must also pay attention to the age of the speech partner whether younger, peer, or older, before determining the greeting words to be spoken. Age is also one of the factors that influence the use of greetings because before greeting, the speaker must first consider who will be greeted. Speakers will first consider the age of the person to be addressed whether they are children, teenagers, peers or adults. The calculation is done to avoid misunderstandings or wrong addressing. Thus the greeter can choose the appropriate greeting word to greet the partner, speech this is done so that a good relationship between the greeter and greeting is made in the communication process. the speaker uses address terms that correspond to the age of the speech partner, the speech partner will feel valued and respected. The following are examples of using age-influenced greeting words in the Dampelas language.

d) Profession/Position

People who have a profession and position in the community are highly valued. Therefore, differences in professional and position degrees can influence the choice of greeting words so that someone who works as an educator or in environment government such as a teacher, doctor, sub-district head, village head, etc. will be addressed according to their professional and position. In the Dampelas language there is a certain use of addressing professions which are likely to be addressed

according to their position. Sugono's statement (in Ridha and Agustin, 2015: 271) that address terms are closely related to names and designations. The name in question is a word refer to or call people, as for the designation which means something called or mentioned, call, name and title.

Several forms of address terms in the language of understanding are influenced by professional and position, namely *Paguru, buguru, camat, kapala, bidan, perawat*. Here is one example of a form of addressing that occurs due to academics factors of the profession.

e) Gender

Gender factor can also determine the choice of addressing words used by speakers to greet their speech partners. There are influenced by gender differences in the *Dampelas* language are two addresses that namely the greeting used for men of male Gender and the address used for women of the same Gender. If the gander of the speech partner is male, the speaker can greet by using the word addressing *kai, father, mangke*, where as if the speech partner is female, then the speaker can greet with the words *Tete, Inna, Maina*. Therefore, the gander factor is one of the factors that greatly influence of the addressing words in *Dampelas* language. Here are some examples of addressing forms that are influenced by gender in the *Dampelas* language.

f) Situation

One of the factors that cause the addressing to occur is the situation. The communication process or speech can occur in formal or informal situations. This can

determine the selection of addressing that will be used by speakers in addressing speech partners. In formal situations, speakers and speech partners do not have a close relationship and are usually bound in an official relationship. While in informal situations, between speakers and speech partner already know each other and have close relationships with each other.

f. Functions of Address

Address used by the speaker in their speech has certain functions. Kartomihardjo (1988: 27) states that address function as a sign that the addresser cares for the person being addressed. A sign that there is still a relationship, however close and far between the addresser and addressee. This function of address relates to factors that affect the use of address.

Someone who has an older age, higher social status than a addresser, and conversation takes place in a formal situation, then he will be more respected. Likewise, younger people will still be respected because the relationship is neither familiar nor familiar with each other. This is done so as not to be considered impolite. Usually respect relations markers are marked with the use of address of kinship that are included in a particular addressing. Thus, the first address function is a marker of respectful relations. In addition to the respect relationship marker, the address also functions as a marker of intimate relations (second function). This function will be found in the name of self, pronoun charm, kinship, and title. Greetings and greetings in this case have an age and equal status, and both of them have known each other or relatives. This situation will lead to informal situations.

According to Biber et al (in Zakia and Ningrum, 2017: 5) there are differences in the function of address terms based on their position in a sentence. If the address terms are at the beginning of the sentence, then the word serves to attract attention and introduce the opponent's speech. As for when the word is at the end of the sentence, the address has two functions, namely to mark the opponent's speech and maintain social relations between speakers. Then Carter and McCarthy, (in Zakia and Ningrum, 2017: 5) have a different view from Biber which states that the function of address terms is not only three, but there are six functions, namely, as a call, as a setting of turn taking, for introduce participants to social contexts or ritual activities, to soften and reduce threats, as topic regulators, and the last is as fun.

The address term is one of the supporting factors for a communication process that can run smoothly. Likewise, the use of address in the Dampelas tribe community is one of the supports that people use in every communication and in social interaction. The address term has its own functions. These functions refer to the Roman Jakobson language function. Jacobson (1960), (in Soeparno, 2002: 7-8), Halliday and Hasan (1994: 21) suggests that there are six language functions, namely emotive functions, connotative functions, referential functions, poetic functions, fatigue functions, and metalingual functions. This function is the result of the discussion of Buhler (1934) through Halliday and Hasan (1994: 21) who divided language functions based on individual views. Jacobson divides language based on the focus of attention or aspects of language that includes aspects of the addresser, context, message, contact, code, and addressee.

1) Emotive/Expressive Function

The emotive function is talking as a speaker or speaker (Sudaryanto, 1990: 12). This evokes the feelings of speakers such as resentment, anger, happiness, disappointment, etc. The emotive function relies on sending messages or speakers. This function can be seen in the language used by the author in literature, novels, short stories, dramas and others. The most important thing in this idea is the ideas and ideas of the author or writer. In addition, expressive language that can be seen when authoritative such as political speeches, figures documents, scientific works and others.

According Jacobson (1956), the emotive function is concerned with centering on the personal attitude, and emotional state of the speaker. So, the purpose of direct expression of the addresser attitude is toward what the addresser speaking about. On the other hand, Jacobson (1987: 66) claims that the most common manifestation of the emotive function is the interjection. The speaker seeks to create the impression of a certain emotion, either real or pretend. Simple expressions such as „oh!“, „waaow!“ or „yeahh!“ are effective and authentic ways to express surprise, disgust, and anger without explicit statement or protracted description. The differential information of utterances can be formed in the phonemic and the former emotive. To investigate the meaning of the language we must look at emotional and psychological connection between speaker and listener so, both of them can stay in communication as well (Jacobson, 1956). To conclude, the expressive function is an utterance that expresses the speakers“ feeling.

2) Referential Function

According to Jacobson, (in Sudaryanto, 1990: 12) a referential function is as a message referral. This function discusses the speech which prioritizes the content or topic of conversation. Referential function is a function based on conversation in context (context). According to Holenstein in Tribus (2017: 11) a referential function is leading ordinary discourse to describe the object and donate them with meaning. The most common topic addressed such as course materials dealing with the surrounding environment or describing actions in physical or chronological context (e.g. daily routine, telling time.). Jacobson, (in Tribus, 2017: 15) claims that the referential function is the utterance provides task of numerous messages or provide information

3) Poetic Function

Poetic functions function as encoding messages (Sudaryanto, 1990: 12). This function clearly relies on the message. This function will appear if the message delivered is poetic and contains aesthetic value. Poetic function is a function based on the message of the conversation. This function can be seen from the message or certain message contained in the conversation.

Jacobson (1987: 71) describes that poetic function is utterances that emphasis on sequences of word and the wider sense of the word deal with poetry. Furthermore, Holmes in Hidayah (2012: 31) describes that poetic is the utterance of language that focuses on aesthetic features. So we can conclude that poetic function means focus on aesthetic feature of language, deals with that language whose primary focus is the

beauty of the language itself. The word poetic does not refer to the ability to write poetry, but the ability to manipulate language in a creative way. So we can say the aim of poetic function is to convey the pleasure.

4) Phatic Function

The phatic function relies on the contact. Jakobson (via Sudaryanto, 1990: 12) explains that phatic function functions as an opening, forming, maintaining the relationship or contact between the speaker and the speech partner. Phatic function is a function based on contact (contact). This function can be seen from the use of language whose purpose is only as a contact tool or to interact.

The phatic function deals with the connection among speakers. Holmes in Hidayah (2012: 31) determines that phatic function is an utterance that express solidarity and empathy with others, for example *how are you today!*. Phatic function focuses on creating social relationship, it is to establish, and promotes feelings. The use of the phatic function also increases the listener's perception of the speaker's proficiency. It is also performed by gesture, physical contact, and facial expression, such as waves, shaking hands or smiles. Meanwhile, Jakobson (1960: 5) says that phatic function primarily to establish or to prolong the communication whether the conversation works.

5) Metalinguistic Function

The metalingual function functions as an illumination of the password or code used (Sudaryanto, 1990: 12). This function relies on code or understanding. This function is based on the use of a code (code) or symbol. This function can be seen

from talking about language problems using a particular language. Metalinguistic function is concern with utterances that deal with language or a linguistic nature. Furtermore, Jacobson (1987: 68) states that metalinguistic function focuses on response or to check up code of the language. The aim of metalinguistic function to convey information about the lexical code of language, such as explaining the item with synonyms, definitions, paraphrase, or examples.

It talks about semantic or grammatical structures, to provide students with tools to monitor their own learning, and to clarify misunderstandings. In the other words, metalinguistic function is the use of language to discuss or describe language itself. It means comment on the language or the function about language. It focuses attention upon the code itself, to clarify it or negotiate it. Metalinguistic function is also predominant in question like *“Sorry, I did not catch that?”*, so the aim of metalinguistic function is to convey the code analysis, where the code is misunderstood and needs correction or clarification. It is supported by Frenedo, (in Tribus, 2017: 27) claims that metalinguistic function is to clarify language.

6) Conative/Direct Function

The conative function has a function as an expression of the speaker's desires that are directly or immediately done or thought by the listener (Sudaryanto, 1990: 12). This function relies on the recipient of the message or the partner to follow the will of the speaker. Kridalaksana (2001: 61) adds that conative functions aim to influence, invite, instruct, govern, or prohibit. So it can be concluded that conative functions are aimed at orders, recommendations, invitations, and prohibitions.

Connotative function which is a function based on the other person (addressee). The use of language functions connotatively if the speaker wants the other person to act or do something.

According to Delpit in Tribus (2017: 21) the function of directive is a making use of an indirect command and downplaying the display of power. Conative function is focus on and concern with influencing the behavior of addressee, and thus concern with persuasion. On the other hand, conative function called as the expectation of the action or to get someone to do something, for example *be quite*. Furthermore, Jacobson (2016: 9) claims that directive is an utterance that have purpose to get others to do something. Essentially, there are many ways to express a directive function such as imperative, interrogative and declarative. Imperative sentence is a sentence that has function to gives a directive command. For example: Go away! Please open 55 pages and answer the question. Interrogative sentence have function to request information or give a command in indirect way. For example: Can you tell me the elements of plot? It is mean the speaker gives a command to the listener to do something or answer the question. Declarative is an declaration utterance to makes statement or convey information that make the listener to do something.

6. Honorifics

The use of language is always related to the issue of manners or politeness values that apply to each culture. Communication and interaction will be smooth and maintained if the speakers greet each other with polite address. Politeness and

honorifics for the interlocutor in every social interaction are the procedures or habits that apply in the community. Address terms is also related to politeness in communication. People will be seen as polite if they address people appropriately. The use of address terms can reveal many things including the power of authority, the identity of the speaker and also the distance and relationship between the speakers Utami, (2018: 679).

In some languages, politeness and honorifics are used to greet certain people. The choice the form of honorifics or respect in a social communication is an important thing that is owned by each speech participant. According to Kridalaksana (2009: 85) that honorifics is a lingual form used to express respect which in certain languages is used to greet others. Brown (2011: 19) defines that honorifics or broader terms of respect as resources to designate the relative position of speech partners, referents, and people around. Honorific or politeness is a linguistics form to express respect to the speech partner or person being discussed, which is culturally necessary.

Honorific is considered a reflection of manners that exist in a speech society, so honorifics become one of the important factors in the social order of a society. Honorific form can be said as a form to express the attitude of modesty in order to respect the other person. According to Brown and Levinson (1978) that in every communication carried out by participants not only conveying messages, but more than that communicating is also maintaining reciprocal social relations between speakers and speech partners.

Honorific is a phenomenon that lives in a speech community of any language. This can be seen from a person's goal in speaking with his fellow partners. Appropriate use of honorifics is inseparable from the rules governing the use of honorifics themselves. Even though the use of honorific forms is bound by several rules of language grammatically, but their use will involve context and will even reflect the culture of a language spoken community in question. This happens because the grammatical rules in question do not have to be studied, but they are inherent in the local culture. That is why, only native speakers of the language themselves will better understand the use of honorifics in the language.

Honorific is a linguistic form to express respect to the speech partner or the person in question, which is culturally necessary, Zdenek (1998). This term is used by experts to analyze the rules of several languages and is considered a social reflection of the language community. While Yatim (1983) states that honorifics are linguistic forms used to express respect in rules that are psychological and cultural. Furthermore Brown and Levinson (1987) add that honorifics are an honorific system that deals with respect for others expressed through polite speech. So, the use of the right type of honorific must be adjusted to the social context used. This shows that social status among speech participants has an important role in the selection of a type of honorific or form to be used in speaking.

B. S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G Speech Components

In every event of verbal interaction or communication process there are always several components that take part and are involved in the event. Bell (1976: 75) states that traditionally there are three components that have long been recognized as the main components of an event or communication situation, namely: speaker (hearer), hearer, and topic of conversation. In other words, in every process of communication that occurs between speakers and opponents of speech, what also happen is called speech partner.

Furthermore, it can also be said that in every event of verbal interaction there are always several factors and elements that take part in the event, factors such as speaker, interlocutor (hearer, receiver), subject matter (topic), places of speech (setting), and atmosphere of speech (situation scene). In the use of language, each speaker will always take into account who he is talking to, where, about what problems and in what atmosphere. Thus the place of speech will determine how to use the language of the speaker; likewise the subject matter and the speaking situation will also give color to the ongoing conversation.

The whole event of conversation with all factors and the role of the factors in the event are known as speech events. Speech events are an activity in which linguistic interactions take place in one or more forms of speech involving two parties, namely speakers and opponents of speech, with one point of speech, in a particular time, place and situation, Chaer (2010: 47).

In using the address words, it must also know the context that occurs. The context of a speech can be known from the S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G speech component. Dell Hymes (1972: 65) describes the S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G speech component consisting of 1) Setting and scene, 2) Participants, 3) Ends, 4) Act sequences, 5) Key, 6) Instrumentalities, 7) Norms, and 8) Genres. The following is an explanation of the S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G speech component.

1. Setting and scene

Chaer and Agustina (2004: 48) explain that *settings* relate to the time and place of speech taking place, while the *scene* refers to the situation of place and time or psychological situation of the conversation.

2. Participants

According to Chaer and Agustina (2004: 48), *participants* are parties involved in the discussion, can be speakers and listeners, greeters and pesapa, or senders and recipients (messages).

3. Ends

Chaer and Agustina (2004: 48) explain that *ends* refer to the intent and purpose to be achieved in the process of discussion.

4. Act Sequences

According to Chaer and Agustina (2004: 48), *act sequences* relate to the form and content of a speech.

5. Key

According to Chaer and Agustina (2004: 48) *key* refers to the tone of voice, attitude or way of speaking where a message is delivered.

6. Instrumentalities

Chaer and Agustina (2004: 48) explain that *instrumentalities are* related to the language path used to convey messages, such as oral, written, telegraphic or telephone lines.

7. Norms

Chaer and Agustina (2004: 48) explain that *norms* refer to norms or rules in communication.

8. Genres

According to Chaer and Agustina (2004: 48) *genres* refers to the types of delivery forms, such as narration, poetry, proverb, prayer, and so on.

C. Relevant of the Research

Based on the literature review obtained research is relevant, the first is the research of Hujaefa Hi Muhamad, (2011), about "*Sapaan dalam Bahasa Taba di Pulau Makian, Kabupaten Almahera Selatan*". This study aims to describe the address dialect language wagitang-waikyon which includes: (1) address forms, (2) type of address, (3) social factors that affect the form and type of address, and (4) address sources used in taba waigitang-waikyon dialect. The results of the study on the taba language greeting of the waigitang-waikyon dialect are as follows (1) the form of the taba greeting language waigitang-waikyon dialect consisting of greetings

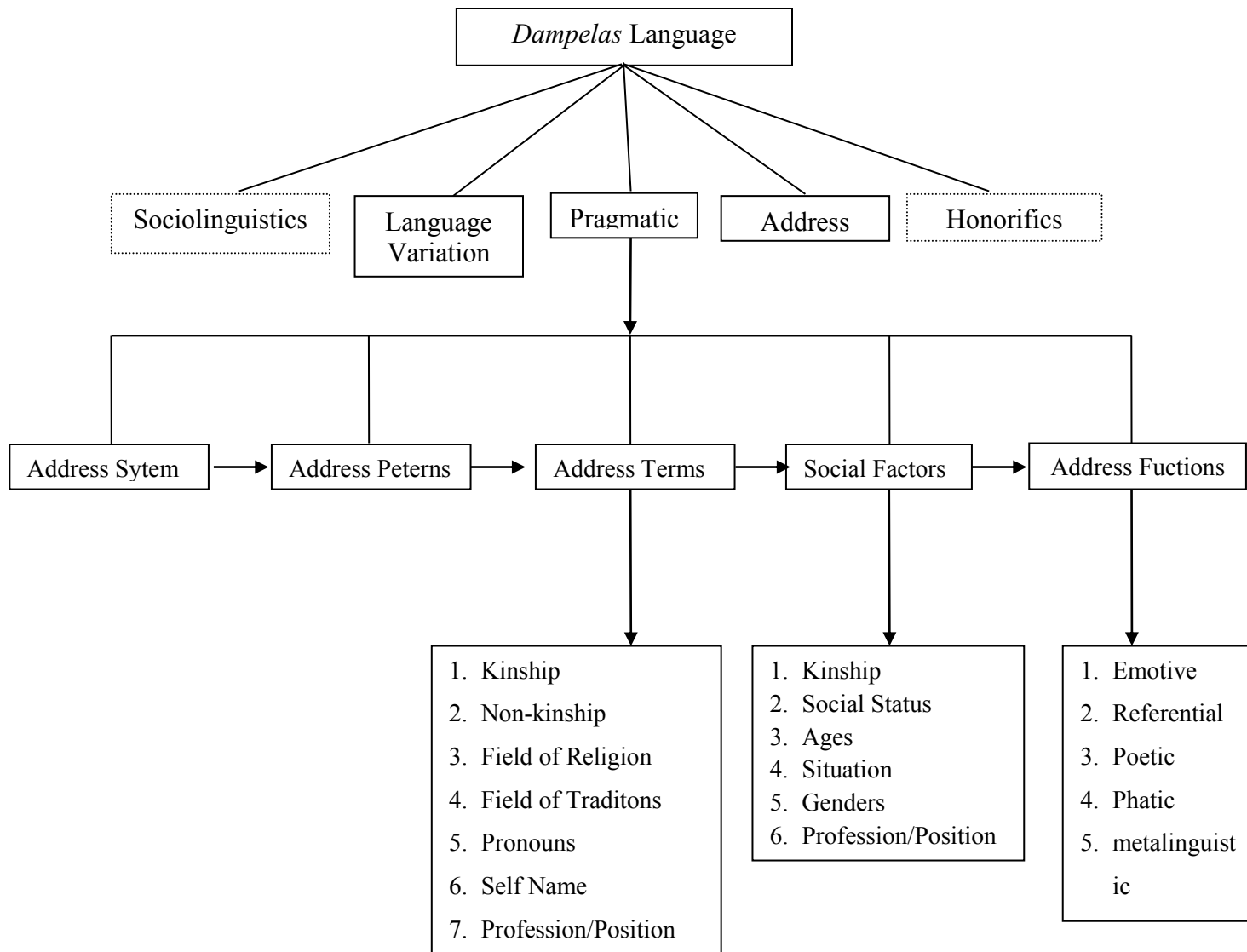
of kinship and non-kinship language, kinship greetings, namely ongoing and indirect kinship and non-kinship greetings consisting of persona pronouns , position, profession and religion, religious lineage, and general greeting. (2) The type of greeting consists of greetings of nouns and adjectives, (3) factors social that affect form, and type of greeting consisting of kinship, age, gender, social status, relations between interlocutors, and education. (4) The source of greeting in the taba language waigitang-waikyon dialect consists of the original form and form of greeting.

The second relevant research conducted by Cucu Suminar, (2013) is about the *"Sistim Sapaan Bahasa Sunda"*. The purpose of this study aims to describe the form, classify based its meaning, explains (1) the factors that cause the use of different types of address, (2) explains the functions, and (3) describes the rules of use. Based on the form, greetings in Sundanese can be classified based on morphological characteristics and syntactic characteristics. Based on the meaning or semantic characteristics, the address of Sundanese includes address related to self name, pronoun persona, kinship, position or profession, religious or religious, friendship, intimate, and respect. There are several factors that influence the choice of form of greeting in Sundanese, namely the situation, kinship, intimacy or kinship, age, gender, marital status, and ethnic orientation. The use of greetings in Sundanese, when viewed and their functions can be classified as markers of social relations, showing affection, showing anger, asking attention, educating, and respecting.

Viewing at some of the studies that have been conducted, it has been proven that many researchers and a student has been interested in researching the address

system. The difference in research on address terms in the Dampelas language with previous studies is to examine function of address based on Roman Jakobson's theory and explain in general about social factors that influence the use of address. In addition, this research also has a novelty in terms of the researchers' plan to make this language as one of the subjects in the school, as a language defense activity, and documenting Dampelas culture and language. Dampelas language is currently one of the regional languages that are extinct. So, this research activity is expected to provide many benefits, especially for native speakers of languages and those who want to learn about Dampelas culture and language.

D. Conceptual Framework



E. Research Questions

1. What are the address terms based on the reference in the Dampelas language at Dampelas Sub-district Donggala Regency?
2. What are the social factors that affecting the address terms in Dampelas language at Dampelas Sub-district Donggala Regency?
3. What are the functions of address terms in the Dampelas language at Dampelas Sub-district Donggala Regency?