

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The honorifics form can be stated as a form to declare the attitude of decency with the aim to respect the other person. Furthermore, Brown and Levinson (1978) made it clear that form honorifics in any communication carried out by participants that it was not only to convey a message, but more than, that was to communicate, and also maintain mutual social relationships between speakers and partners. Brown and Levinson (1978) honorifics are divided into three forms of honorifics, namely addressee, referent, bystander honorifics. From the above definitions, it can be concluded that honorifics is associated with respect for others expressed through polite speech.

Brown and Levinson (1978) added that honorifics is a system. It means that honorifics have subsystems or derivative categories below them. Levinson (1983: 90 – 91) points out that honorifics can be divided into two main types. The first type is called relational Honorific Expressions in Arabic and English with Reference to other Languages which is more important than the second one and mainly concerned with the socially deictic information in languages of the world. Within this relational system of honorifics, three subcategories are distinguished; they are addressee honorifics, referent honorifics and by-stander honorifics.

Sumba is an island in the province of East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia, which is divided into four districts namely East Sumba, Central Sumba, West Sumba and Southwest Sumba. The island is bordered by Sumbawa to the

northwest, Flores to the northeast, Timor to the east, and Australia to the south and southeast. Sumba has a language or dialect in every district and even sub-district. East Sumba has twenty-two sub-districts that have one language. Every greeting used humans has its own meaning for the person being addressed. In sociolinguistic literature, greeting words are called address terms, namely words or phrases commonly used to address people. The Lewa is one of the sub-districts in East Sumba Regency and has a language or dialect taken from Kampera language that can be used to communicate in everyday life. The Sumba language is used in communication to transfer their ideas, interactions, sharing, and expressions with others where the language is developed.

Lewa language basically also has several terms address based on social status, especially the term address of honorifics language. This greeting term is very necessary for interacting with other people because it will affect the form of respect performed by someone involved in communication, such as greeting Boku or Appu and many other honorific greetings. However, the use of honorifics in lewa language is a system language of unity in interacting with the environment and society in terms of using honorifics. The term of using honorary degrees in the Lewa language is one form of communication that is important to be considered and developed in society. Therefore, this study aims to examine the forms and systems of honorific language in society.

Relating to the paragraph above, the author would like to say that the Lewa language has a unique structure or form of use of honorific language which is the reason why the author is very interested in researching honorific forms and how they are used in society, therefore researchers are interested in researching

them. Analyze by the title. **"AN ANALYSIS ON THE USED OF THE HONORIFICIN LEWA LANGUAGE"**

1.2 RESEARCH OF PROMBLES:

Based on background the problems of the study are formulated in following questions:

1. What are the Formsofthehonorifics in Lewa language?
2. What are the System of thehonorific in Lewa language?

1.3 THE AIMS OF STUDY:

Based on the question that have been formulate above the aims of the study are formulated as follows:

1. To describethe Forms of the honorifics in Lewa language.
2. To find out the System of the honorific in Lewa language.

1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The significance of the study consists of implication in application as follow:

1.41. Implication

The writer would like to support the theory of Brown and Levinson (1978) explain that the honorific form in every communication made by participants is not only to convey messages, but more than that, namely to communicate, and also to maintain reciprocal social relationships between speakers and partners. . Honorifics are divided into three forms of honorifics, namely addresse, referent, bystander honorifics. Furthermore, Brown & Levinson (1978) delivered honorific expressions became two primary systems. The first system was called "relational," regarding deictic social information. In that system, there were three sub-

classifications to differ the deictic entity; they are addressee honorifics, referent honorifics, and by-stander honorifics. The second type of honorifics in Levinson's typology is called „absolute“ honorifics which express the relationship between the speaker and the setting through formality levels.

1.4.2. Application

Beside the theoretical benefit the result of this study will be useful in some regards as follows:

- 1.) To give more knowledge about the use of honorifics in lewa language.
- 2.) To give more information about the use of honorifics in lewa language to community.
- 3.) Other researcher who' interested in doing this research especially their own language.