

The Shift of Honorifics due to The Promotion as A Government Official: Comparative Study

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ABSTRACT

The general public claims that there are socially agreed rules of honor and that the use of honorary titles is a matter of complying with those rules, and researchers often claim this too. This research aims to identify the kinds of the honorifics used by English and Buginese Bone language, and to analyze the use of the honorific in used English and Buginese Bone focused on the shift of honorifics due to the promotion as a government officer. This was comparative study between English and Buginese language in respect someone in order to highlight the social status and rank of job and to show respect and to dignify social status. This research used the descriptive qualitative method while the English data were obtained through the English movies that are Black Widow, and The Intern, as well as the news posted at BBC news.com about people who receive awards in the form of titles while Buginese data were obtained through the participants recording and note-taking. The research result show that in English almost every year the country's leaders give royal titles to people who excel in their respective careers, and the title is recognized by the state, the title "sir" for men while "dame" if she is a woman and it put in front of their names, while Buginese Bone has hierarchical system was mention that different rank of job make different honorific and it used to respect and dignify someone's status, this form used honorific lexemes such as tabe', ndi', iye', puang, and petta cama', beside in order to show respect in English utterances by immediately greeted by name, such as Paul, George, Clara and Jane because in English the name is more important than the title.

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1. Introduction

In communication affair, people often use deictic form which refers to something, either person, location, or time, etc. so that it is very important to understand how the word is used in its form. Social deixis is one of the types of deixis (Levinson, 1983:92). Social deixis is one of the linguistic forms in pragmatic study. Social deixis is an expression showing a social status or relationship between speaker and hearer and speakers between social environment. This means that social deixis shows the social difference of the participants in which the difference is due to social factors such as gender, age, social status in community, education, occupation, etc. In studying social deixis, social status of the participant uttering some utterances can be recognized based on their contexts.

Programming social relationship between speaker (sender), receiver, and measurement of the third-party deictic reference is known as social deixis (Levinson, 2004:62). Social deixis is also used to show respect between participants in utterance as Cruse (2006:166) states that social deixis is an expression functioning to show the person referred to a social status scale and relative intimacy to the speaker. The honorific term or greeting is used as a deictic expression in which honorific is used to show respect between participants is also used to show a social status of the participants.

Honorific has a very important role in interaction; the more you show your respect, the less your mistake in conversation as mentioned by Levinson (2004:121) that greeting system in any form: pronouns, title, kinship term, nickname, and social honor is guided by social deictic contrast made by alternative form. Therefore, the relationship between interlocutors can often be encoded in language through the use of various terms, for examples, Mr., Mrs., and Dr. of which they are used differently in different cultures. The term honorific shows respect to the receiver for his/her

social status due to achievements and occupation such as doctor, minister, professor, etc. The title is followed by the first name, last name or full name.

In daily life of Buginese, especially in Bone, some titles such as “Puang”, “Andi”, “Haji”, “Daeng”, “Baso”, “Besse”, and “Petta” are regarded as an honorable title. This type of honor must be mentioned in the name of someone to show respect due to social status, age, occupation, and wealth. For examples: Petta Cama’, Cama’ is one of the officials in village government. Besides that, “petta” is a special name for a noble family given since the birth of someone or the person who has a position of “Camat” (sub-district head) can use the title. This shows that the position of “Camat” in Bone is very important in a village so that the common people can be addressed “petta” due to the position in the village.

In Buginese language the use of honorific words is sensitive term because when the words are misused, it will cause the speaker and the hearer to feel uncomfortable Andini, (2021). Buginese people like to show their social status very much because they are very content and felt respected if their names are labeling with honorific words (Tahir, et al., 2018). This study is very important to understand that Bone Buginese society is very attentive to honorific as a way to respect someone based on their social status, title, kinship, rank and position since the honorific terms are crucial to reach the goal of the discussion. The honorific words, for examples: “tabe”, “aji”, puang. “iye” can improve the feeling of the addressee in talking because most of them hope very much to be addressed by using honorific words to make them happy. Based on the above explanation, the researcher is interested in doing research on Honorifics in English and Buginese: The Shift of Honorifics Due to Promotion as a Government Official.

This was comparative study between English and Buginese language in respect someone in order to highlight the social status and rank of job and to show respect and to dignify social status. This research aims to identify the kinds of the honorifics used by English and Buginese Bone language, and to analyze the use of the honorific in used English and Buginese Bone focused on the shift of honorifics due to the promotion as a government officer.

2. Theoretical Background

As mentioned in the introduction above, that honorary titles are used in various places or regions and each has a different way of expressing it and the language used, but the intent and purpose is the same to pay homage or honor to those who are deemed worthy of being dubbed. honor.

Sandel, et al., (2006) in his thesis entitled “The Shift of Language and Language Accommodation across Families in Taiwan” explored the shift of language between the bilingual families of Mandarin and Tai-gi (also called Hokkien, Holo, Tai-gu, Taiwan Min, Taiwan) in Taiwan. From the 1940s to the 1980s the Chinese Nationalist Party in Taiwan promoted the Mandarin language. This paper was based on the interview with 58 parents live in urban and rural areas of whom their children were registered in mother language class. The results of the interview were analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively. The quantitative analysis indicated the significant shift of language from Tai-gi to Mandarin between parents and children and rapid shift occurred in urban area compared to rural area. The qualitative analysis was about the process felt and meaning of the language shift.

Nurani (2015) in her thesis entitled “Changing the Loyalty and Identity of Language: An Ethnographic Study of Social Transformation among Javanese in Yogyakarta, Indonesia” studied the change of loyalty of language from the most dominant ethnic group socio-politically in Indonesia, namely, Java. Although Javanese language has the largest number of speakers, within the last five decades the language gradually lost its speakers who put a priority in the national language, the Indonesian language. The results indicated that the shift of Javanese language was due to a strong support from the government towards the Indonesian language by emphasizing its role as a symbol of unification of all ethnic groups in Indonesia as a nation.

The previous studies above discussed several languages by comparing two languages at the aspects of honor, style, shift, and speech. The present research is different from the previous researches because this research was about the honorific shift used in English and Buginese as a government official. Further the researcher identified the honorific forms used in English and Buginese in their interaction. The data were collected from sub-district heads and addresses used by the community to complete data on Buginese language.

a. Pragmatic

Levinson (1983:3) defines pragmatics as a study about the use of language that is the relationship between language and context as a basis to explain the language understanding involving the drawing of conclusion to connect what is said with what is meant. Pragmatics also can solve problems between speaker and hearer especially about point of view. Leech (1983:36) points out that pragmatics involves problem solving both from the speaker and the hearer point of view. The broader definition is by Yule & Widdowson (1996:3) pragmatics is a study of the speaker's meaning. Pragmatics is a study of how much is to communicate. Yule (1996) also states that in order to understand pragmatics briefly, it is necessary to relate it to another linguistic field. Semantics and syntax can be related to this study. From the explanation above, it can be said that pragmatics is the study about the relationship between language, meaning, and situation.

b. Deixis

Deixis is the reference of expression of which its relative interpretation towards context of extra linguistic utterance such as who speaks, time or speech location, movement of the speaker, and present location in the discourse. Deixis shows important meaning expressed by the writer to help the reader understand the text (Rahman & Letlora 2018). This means that it is better if the reader understands deixis to find meaning in a text. There are five types of deixis: personal deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis.

- 1) Person deixis concerns about the encoding of the participant role in speech act in which the speech is conveyed in conversation. Person deixis is directly related to grammatical category of person. The speaker is usually different from the source of speech and the receiver is different from the target and the hearer is different from the interlocutor or target. The first person is used by the speaker as a means to refer to himself and second person is used to refer to interlocutor or audience (Tahir, et al., 2021). In many languages we see the existence of the third person pronoun which is used to refer to different entity of the speaker and the receiver. Since this pronoun cannot be seen directly in speech, they are not assumed as deictic.
- 2) Temporal deixis according to Cornish (2011) is used to show time (now, later, next week, last month). In order to interpret all deictic expressions, we have to know the person, time, and which location are in the speaker's mind. There is a great difference to what is close to the speaker (this, here, now) and what is far (that, there, later).
- 3) Spatial deixis according to Cornish (2011) is used to show a location (here, there, near). In every language the speaker makes a frame of reference around him. The characteristics of deictic are demonstrative pronouns: this/that and this/them. This kind of deixis is known as spatial deixis. The other expression which belongs to this category is adverb, here and there and several uses of prepositions at/ in/ on (in class, on the chair) (Bachriani, et al., 2018). Spatial deixis also has several proximal or distal interpretations. For examples, here/ this which indicate something close to the speaker. Nevertheless, we cannot be able to show the full meaning of the utterance because the word here may refer to any area, this room, town or country.
- 4) 4. Social deixis is related to social information encoding in an utterance. According to Levinson (2004), social deixis is the aspects of language structure added to social identity of the participant (including observer) in speech act or relationship among them and other reference. Besides that, Yule & Widdowson (1996) explains that social deixis is the aspect of language structure encoding social identity of the participant, their social relationship, or between one person and another.

c. Honorific

Honorific involves the use of particular lexeme to show the real status of the interaction (Ogeyik, 2007), For example, the meaning of the phrase "president" can be determined by the country in which the phrase is used. Since there are many presidents around the world, the speaker's local Discourse deixis in English as in many other languages, there are many words and phrases that show the relationship between one expression and part of discourse (Saleh, et al., 2021). Honorific

Honor is used whether the referee was present or not. Levinson (2004:121) noted that the greeting system in any form: pronoun, title, kinship term, nickname and social honor is guided by social deictic contrast made by an alternative form. Therefore, the relationship between conversation participants can often be encoded in language through the use of various terms which can reflect social status of the interlocutor such as Mr., Mrs., and Dr. Forms of greeting used are very varied in different cultures (Sain, et al., 2020). For example, according to politeness theory, honorific conveys politeness.

But the participants often use honor in the situation in which its use is not necessary.

d. TV “Tu, Vous”

The words Tu and Vous are derived from French. Grammatically, they are second person singular but their use is different. T (tu) for one person and is more familiar and V (vous) for one or more people used in more formal context (Williams & Van Compernelle (2009). Once, English had the difference of this type. According to Brown and Gilman (1960:274), Tu and Vous are the real difference between singular and plural.

Brown and Gilman noted that when solidarity has been determined in the use of pronominal, tu is generalized which means that the defines social relationship has particular solidarity level to have reciprocal additional use of tu. But this questions the real hypothesis. Of-course it will be easier to say that the two systems are side by side before the existence of ideological equality: one depends on the other (Prihandoko, et al., 2019). So, tu is the only simple pronoun which unmarked semantic; whereas, vous shows non-solidarity and distance is always marked and is complex semantically.

3. Methodology

The research method used was descriptive qualitative approach. Creswell & Miller (2000). defines qualitative research as a process of understanding research based on methodological tradition which is different from the research which explores social and human problems. The researcher established a complex and holistic illustration, analyzed words, reported view if detailed information, and did a study in natural setting. To complete this research the data sources taken from some movies, Mean Girls 2 2011 of adolescence comedy in America which was directed by Melanie Mayron, Drama film of Intern American friend comedy 2015 which was directed, written, and produced by Nancy Meyers, and Black Widow 2021 which was directed by Cate Shortland, while the secondary data source was taken from oral colloquial language conversation used daily by native speakers of Buginese language. The data will be categorized according to their respective criteria and analyzed using the theory of Brown and Levinson, this study uses a comparison approach of two different cultures.

4. Findings and Discussion

Here this essay argues that students' reluctance to engage in a communicative approach seems to be affected by the way students see their identity in the English teaching process. Students assume that being communicatively competent or not in English does not have a significant impact on their identity. English does not belong to them. They are still part of their community whether they are capable of speaking English or not. To arrive at this argument, the concept of identity will be elaborated further.

4.1 Findings

In this session, the researcher wrote the honorifics made by Buginese and Americans in daily conversation. The findings in both languages were presented and then they were analyzed by applying Brown and Levinson theory. Levinson noted in his honorific theory that greeting system of all types of personal pronoun, titles, kinship terms, nicknames, and social honor which was argued by contrast of social deixis was made by alternative forms. On the contrary, in Buginese speech the honorific forms have two types which make the difference from American speech, namely, suffixes and prefixes and the provision of the royal title by local community to someone who has the position as the head of the district.

a. Similar Age

Interaction between similar age

Data 1

Agil: Indra, mappetasangki

Indra: Engka petasangmu?

Agil: tennangno ca'

Indra: Bae, jago, engka colo'mu ga?

Agil: Degaga, tajengna pale' yolo

Corpus: Engkaga mercongmu?
MB: Engka ga petasangmu?
Gloss: Adakah petasan kamu?
PS: QW N Pron
FT: Apakah kamu punya mercon?
ET: "Have you got fireworks?"

As can be seen from the above dialogs, the conversation between the two children aged 7 – 9 years were playing together. While they were playing, one of them asked to play fireworks. The way they greeted used common honorific words such as Indra, mappetasangi. Agil called Indra's name without using formal address because they were of the same age.

b. Young to Old

Interaction between young man and old man

Data2

Idda: Assalamualaikum, Puang. Tabe' atterong sanggara'ta
Wana: Oiya, falesso bawangni ko yase; na mejang e
Idda: Oiyee' puang. Terima kasi'. Rewe'na yolo puang
Wana: Iya iya
Idda : Assalamualaikum Wana: Waalaikumsalam

Corpus: Puang, tabe; atterong sanggara'ta
MB: Puang, tabe' atterong sanggara' ta

Gloss: Bu, permisi, tempat pisang goreng Anda
PS: Hon N Pron
FT: Bu, maaf, ini piring pisang gorengnya
ET: Excuse me, madam. This is your fried banana plate.

The conversation above involved two teenagers of about 16 years old and a house wife aged about 47 years. They are neighbors. Idda in the conversation used honorific words "puang" and "tabe" to call her neighbor who is much older than her. It can be concluded that Idda fully respected to older person and the house wife addressed with puang use casual register.

c. Old to **Young**

Interaction between old person to young person

Data 3

Wana: Lisa, ooo Lisa jokka mai yolo
Lisa: Iye'
Wana: Jokka mai yolo', engka lo welakko Lisa: Iye' puang
Wana: Engka muelang nenemu otti sibawa beppa botting, yetu beppae onna' mani wennie ifuliangfole caleko, mappabotting ifaku, iyee ottie, otti komuamonri bolae itebbang onna' ele e wa
Lisa: Iye' puang, terima kasi' banyak
Wana: Ya, tiwirengni nenemu
Corpus: Lokka komai yolo', engka lo welakko
MB: Lokka koma i yolo', engka lo welak ko
Gloss: Datang kemari dulu, ada ingin saya kasih kamu
PS: V Adv V Pron V Pron
FT: Kamu kesini, ada yang ingin saya berikan untukmu
ET: Come here, I want to give you something

Corpus: Engka mualang nenemu otti sibawa beppa botting
MB: Engka mu alang nene mu otti sibawa beppa botting
Gloss: Ada kamu berikan nenek kamu pisang dan kue nikahan
PS: Dem Pron V Poss N Conj N
FT: Ini ada pisang dan kue nikahan untuk nenek kamu
ET: Here is some banana and wedding cake for your grandma

The data above show that Wana was a housewife aged 47 years and usually addressed Puang Wana. She called a child of about 11 years old by calling her Lisa. Lisa used polite form by addressing her, Puang Wana to show her respect to older person. Wana as the older person used casual utterance to Lisa since Lisa was younger.

d. Family

Interaction between Wife and Sub-district Head

Data 4

Sub-district head: Tette' siaga mulisu matu?

Wife: Magatti ka matu lisu aji, fa loka jokka bolana bu Sarfah mangarisan

Sub-district head: Oiya, narekko pura maaccue cina' pertemuan

Wife: lye' aji, idi' famatu' arahkan anggotata' kerja bakti di'

Sub-district head: hmmm

Corpus: lye' aji, idi' pa matu arahkan anggotata' kerja bakti di'

MB: lye' aji, idi' pa matu arahkan anggota ta' kerja bakti di'

Gloss: Oiya pak, Anda saja nanti yang arahkan pegawai Anda kerja bakti ya

PS: Hon Pron AdvTm Conj V N Poss V

FT: Oiya pak, Anda saja yang arahkan pegawainya untuk kerja bakti ya

ET: Yes, Sir. Just you yourself that direct your employees to do the social work, right?

As can be seen from the above conversation, the sub-district head and his wife were at the same office having a meeting. His wife used honorific word "aji" to her husband and other polite forms such as "iye" (yes) and "idi" (second person pronoun, polite form in Buginese language).

e. Black Widow 2021

Data 5

A: we're both upside down

B: and I bet you're gonna fall down firstA: no, you will

B: you can't hold it much longerTold you you'd fall down firstA: I told you, I told youB: I told you so!

A: Mom! (Screaming)

As can be seen from the conversation above, it involves two little girls playing together in the park, and both of them guess who will fall first, finally one of them falls and cries and calls his mother, "Mom!" she screamed suddenly when she falled down while played with her friend.

f. The Intern 2015

Data 6

Woman: Hello

Man: Hi, I am Ben Whitaker

I receive an e-mail about an interview for the senior intern programWoman: Hey, Ben. How's it going?

Man: It's going good, real good,thank you

Woman: Excellent, take aseat around the corner and someone from talent acquisitionwill come get you

Man: Thank you

As can be seen from the conversation above, an old man enters the job interview area and the interviewer is younger than him, the woman greets him with a casual "hello" and the man responds with a 'hi' greeting, the woman returns to greet him by name and asked how he was doing, "Hey, Ben. How's it going?". This suggests that shoveling older people

is fine with Americans.

4.2 Discussion

Honorific is word, title, or conventional forms marks respect, politeness, and social respect. The most common honorific in modern English is usually placed before someone's name. Honorific used (both style and form of address) is "Mister" for man (irrespective of marital status) and: "Miss" for the unmarried woman but "Mrs" for woman who has married. Some honorific terms are used as substitution for names such as "Mister", "Mrs", or "Your honor". The subordinates will always use honorific words to their superior in receiving a command, for example, "yes, Sir".

Further, honorific title can show someone's occupation such as Doctor, Guard, Captain, Couch, Officer, etc. Honorific used in Buginese consists of titles such "Puang, Andi', Haji, Daeng, Baso', Besse', Petta, etc are put before the names of someone to show respect by looking at their social status, age, occupation, and wealth. This kind of honorific in Bone Buginese language is very important in interaction to show our respect to the people from the noble family.

The use of honorific title shifts in English and Bone Buginese due to promotion as a government official

a. Similar Age

As can be noticed in the previous findings, age for Buginese data show that for the interaction of people who have similar age tend to use casual terms as in "Indra, mappetasangi" (Indra, let's play fireworks); whereas; in English for the same age category also used casual register as in the example: Ben, I think it is you. Both English and Buginese use the same honorific forms.

Further, when they interact with people of the same age they use casual register to show their friendliness to avoid awkward situation. In this situation they do not need to use honorific expressions.

b. Younger person to older person

The previous data show that the younger person in Buginese said "Assalamualaikum, Puang, tabe'atterong sanggara'ta" (Honorific greeting, excuse me, your plate for fried banana, Sir). The sentence used honorific word to show politeness to older person and therefore, the words 'tabe', "ta", and "puang" are used. In the data Woman: Halo and Man: Hi, Ben Whitaker, I received email for the interview of internal senior program, Woman: Hi, Ben, How are you? The way the younger addressed the older was the younger used casual register by mentioning the name which is common in America. Therefore, the difference in culture is very important to know when to use honorific expression to create comfortable situation in interaction with one another.

c. Older to Younger

As can be seen in the previous data on Buginese language, "ko masagena mufa yatteroi barag, lisu muako mala sesa' ko bolae", it is clear that Ari was older than Asi' in which he used casual register as in the word "muako" in which suffix "ko" was used to show that the is superior. In English "Listen Jo, she's broken" was a similar case in Buginese used casual language when someone speaks to younger person, but it is common in America to mention the name of the younger with the reason to show their friendliness and make the conversation more casual.

d. Villagers to Sub-district Head

In the previous data, one of the persons greeted the sub-district head in his way back home and the community asked him to drop by his house. The community used very polite forms to him such as "leppangki puang, we engkaki fale puang". "ki" is a suffix of honorific form and "puang" is polite form for the person of high social status and "oiye puang", taddampengekka, de tona taenre; bolae". "lye" is honorific form to say yes and the word "taddampengekka" means excuse me, or I'm sorry, not to ask for apology of wrong doing but just to show their respect.

The second man who sold something around the sub-district head office offered his sales good to the sub-district head by using very polite sentence "itani' puang, tafitteni tafojie". He used the word "puang" to show the social status of the sub-district head and "ta" is the prefix that denotes politeness. "Oiye puang", taddampengekka, matunfi iyye caddy nappa utunungekki bale puang, loki yemagai fappesere'na?" This sentence has several honorific words such as "ta" and "Anda" as a possessive pronoun for the second person. "Loki" is a word to express what you want in polite form in Buginese. In the data the sub-district head was addressed "puang" or "puang aji" to show his social status as a sub- district head who used to be a common person and becomes a noble due to his position as a sub- district head.

e. Family Members and Sub-district Head

The next explanation was when the sub-district head talk to his brother, although they are close to each other, his brother respects him as a sub-district head and always used honorific forms to him. This indicates that although they are family members but the sub-district head must always be addressed with "petta cama" because of his position.

The villagers were eagerly to show their respect to the sub-district head because they are of the opinion that the position as sub-district head is the highest position in the village. Therefore, when someone holds the position as sub-district head in the village, the people will automatically give him a cultural title "petta" or "petta cama" The title was not the gift of the government or the president but only the village community that called him "petta" and gave him a special treatment.

This case was quite different to what happened in foreign countries, in which the tilt will be given to someone with achievement in his profession so that the queen or head of state awarded him the title officially. For example, some football players who were acknowledged by the kingdom for their merit such as Sir Alex Fergusson, Sir Robert Charlton, and Sir Kenny Dalglish and many others were awarded the noble title. Other appreciations were also awarded to individual such as CBE, OBE, and MBE.

In Buginese language, Bone distinguishes several cultural titles to show the social status which can be noticed from their names and the way local community talked to them. There are several groups that belong to those who got cultural titles such as "Andi" that must come from a noble family to be used by men and women before their names. "Besse" is another name used by the noble family for women and "Baso" for men. "Petta" is the highest cultural title which is used only by a noble family, but in some case "petta" is addressed to someone who is not from a noble family due to his position as sub-

5. Conclusion

The common people who were appointed as sub-district heads or village chiefs will automatically be appointed as of a noble family and addressed with "petta" As an example, we can see the name H. Amirat, S.Sos., M.Si.as sub-district head at a village since he became a sub-district head, his social status was changed into a nobleman although he was not from the noble family.

Unlike those who were awarded royal titles by Queen Elizabeth as an appreciation for success and achievement both in the sports field or in the field of arts such as music. There were some people chosen to have the royal titles "Sir" or "Dame" such as Ed Sheeran MBE for his achievement. In June 2017 the English singer, Ed Sheeran who performed at The Annual Anniversary of Queen Elizabeth II was awarded MBE. The Buckingham palace quoted the Ed's contribution to music and charity as motivation behind the appreciation. They stated that formal ceremony would be held on the time fixed which was less than six months later that is on December 7, 2017. Order of the British Empire is an order of a night from Great Britain Royal Kingdom awarded since June 4, 1917 by King George V. The order consists of five stages and it is for civil and military and order from British Kingdom.

They are:

Knight or Dame Grand Cross (GBE)

Knight or Dame Commandant (KBE or DBE)

Commandant (CBE), Officer (OBE)

Member (MBE). Appreciation that gave them right for the title Sir for men and Dame for women in front of their names. Although MBE did not award Ed a title "Sir" or "Knight", it offers a lot respect. According to Crown Chronicle, and silver medal, the appreciation gave the right to Ed to use MBE after his surname. In related to ceremony, MBE is usually awarded by the Queen. But due to the Queen's age, the appreciation was awarded by her son, Prince Charles.

Besides Ed Sheeran, the same title was also awarded to Adele by the Queen Elizabeth for her achievement in music. Adele received a new medal to complete her Grammy and Academy Award, an honor from the Queen Elizabeth II. The singer of Rumor Has It and Skyfall were crowned as Member Ordo of the British Kingdom or MBE on Friday during the Queen's Anniversary, the appreciation for music service lasted for 12 months in which the singer was 25 years old

won Oscar for her James Bond song and gave birth to her first son.

Those are some examples of the people who were awarded title by the state due to their achievement in England which was quite different to what happened in Bone Buginese in which royal title was awarded to common people not because of their achievement but once occupied a position in government. Sub-district heads and leaders in rural areas although they come from common people can be treated and addressed in such a way by local community to make them honorable.

From the explanation above, cultural constraints to the implementation of CLT in the Indonesian context do not. Based on the results of this study, it can be concluded that honorific titles in English have been stated obviously that in English almost every year the leader of the state gives royal title to people with achievement in their career. The person who gives the title is the government, therefore, the title is recognized by the state such as the title "Sir" is for man and "Lady" if she is a woman and the title is put before their names.

On the other side, in Buginese Bone people fully respect the social status and the person who has the title is very happy when the title is put before his name and the way people address him so that common people can be a noble automatically. Buginese Bone people have a hierarchical system saying that different ranks can make different honor to respect someone's status. The forms of honorific use the lexemes such as "tabe", "ndi", "iye", "puang", and "petta cama" to show respect and in English utterance, it is directly addressed by name, such as Paul, George, Clara, and Jane because name is more important in English than the title. Both cultures have its own types of title and standard in providing the title. Some title is recognized by the state and another is recognized by local population but both are assumed to be very valuable in their own location.

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