CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Sociolinguistics

The role of a language among the people in this life is very crucial. When people interact with others in society, anytime, anywhere they must use a language, without language, people will find some troubles when they do their activities and toward the others. For example when people are in certain society, they want to contact each other but they have no language, it will hard to tell what they want into that society. So, language and society is important thing in our life and it can't be separated.

Talking about language and society, it is always related to sociolinguistics. It studies about language and society. Wardaugh (2006) said that sociolinguistics is concerned with investing the relationships between language and society with the goal of a better understanding of the structure of language and how language functions in communications. Sociolinguistics is also a part of linguistics which concerns with language as a social and cultural phenomenon. It investigates the field of language and society and has close connections with the social sciences, especially social psychology, anthropology, human geography, and sociology (Trudgil, 1983). Besides that, Sociolinguistics analyzes the language is used and relation toward social and cultural aspects. So it is important to understand the role of language in social

interaction. It is clear now that sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that takes language and the relationship with society as the object study. From the definition above, it can be inferred that sociolinguistics concerns with who speak to whom, what language varieties and purpose, where the location takes place, when the time occurs, and how the situation applies in real conversation. One of phenomenons which related with language and society is address form.

2.1.1 Address Form

In daily life, people usually found words which used to name another people. Those words are known as address form. According to Wardaugh (2006), he states address form is the way to name or address another. People address someone else to respect each other's which is related with culture and norm in society. Every country has different address form. For example in Indonesia, there are "mas", "mbak", "masbro". It is quite different with address form in America. For example "bro", "black", and "darling" etc.

According to Chaika (1982), addressing is different from greeting. First, addressing is used by people when they want to show their power or solidarity to other people, while greeting depends on the mood of the speaker. Second, people use the address form to strengthen intimacy and power between people. On the other hand, people greet other only to set the stage.

From explanation above, it tells that address form is some words that people use in conversation which referring or naming to the addressee. The use of address form usually found in every community. Different community will have different kinds of addressing. People who live in the city will have different kinds of address form than people who live in the village. People who live in the village usually use the politely address form than people in the city. The using of address form is ussualy affected by relationship between speakers and the addressee, power, and solidarity.

2.1.1.1 Types of Address Form

Someone meets different kinds of people. When they communicate with others, they use language differently. This depends on the situation whether it is formal or informal. Language provides a variety of ways of saying the same thing such as addressing and greeting others, describing things, paying compliments, and so on. Most people greet friends and family differently from those they do not know well, and from those who are in a superior relationship to them, often nicknames or endearments are used between people who know each other well.

People address different people in the different way. According to Wardaugh (2006), there are some types of address form. They are first name (FN), title only (T) last name (LN), title plus last name (TLN) or title plus first name (TFN), pet name (PN), and kinship name (KN).

2.1.1.1.1 First Name (FN)

One of address forms that can be found in society is first name (FN). Fist name is the name that was given when you were born and that comes before your family name (Wikipedia). According to Wardaugh (2006), the use FN covers generic title like first "buddy", "jack", "john", and "mate". The FN usually we found in society that the people have close relationship. This address gets relationship from family and other relationship which is very close. FN mutual indicated equality, familiarity and in the same times it also shows an effort to assert some power to other people.

Example:

> Samuel O'Connor : Can I get something for drinking?
> Alexander McCarty : No, you cannot *Jhon*, you just did it.

From example above, it shows us that the use of address Jhon which is uttered by Samuel O'Connor. He utters Alexander McCarty as Jhon because he and Alexander have close relationship as a friend. Samuel also doesn't address Alexander using the real name because this conversation happens in informal situation.

Besides that, first naming is used to address people by his/her first name. For example, there is someone who named Jack Smith. When a jack's friend met Jack, a friend may address Jack Smith only using his first name Jack not her complete name. It happens because Jack and his friend have intimacy as friendship.

2.1.1.1.2 Last Name (LN)

Last name is a name added to a given name. In many cases, a last name is a family name and many dictionaries define last name as surname because it is usually place at the end of a person's given name. For example, there is someone who named Alexander Smith which meets a friend that he doesn't know well. When Alexander makes conversation with that friend, that friend may address Alexander as 'Smith'. This address occurs in informal situation and it happens because Alexander and his/her friend have least relationship.

2.1.1.1.3 Title (T)

Address by title alone is the least intimate form of address. In addressing by titles usually designate ranks or occupations, as in *Colonel*, *Doctor*, or *Waiter* (Wardaugh, 2006). People address by title also to indicate the least intimate. They are devoid of 'personal' content. It can be argued therefore that *Doctor Smith* is more intimate than *Doctor* alone, acknowledging as it does that the other person's name is known and can be mentioned. Another example of T is in ship. In this place there is a person in high position which people address as "Captain". People in lower ranking will address his/her superior as "Captain" not the real name. It happens because of between inferior and superior has different authority.

2.1.1.1.4 Title + Last Name (TLN)/Title + First Name (TFN)

TLN/TFN is a name which combined of title name and last name and first name. Some people use TLN to show their respect to another. According to (Chaika, 1982), she said that the use of title plus last name and title plus first name in communication indicates social distance and unfamiliarity between the speaker and interlocutor. Younger people usually command 'Mr', 'Mrs', or 'Miss' to an elder people, because age is one of clear determinant use of the TLN/TFN form. The use of TLN/TFN usually is in formal situation such as in meetings, public speaking, or in the school. In general, people use TLN/TFN upwards to superiors and FN downwards to subordinates. For example in school, there are student which address his lecture using TLN as follows:

Student : Good morning Ms Johnson, did you have a good weekend.

Mr. Johnson smith : Absolutely yes jack

From example above, the student may address his lecture politely as Mr. Johnson or Mr. Smith. It happens because the situation in the formal and between Mr. Johnson Smith and his students have different ranking.

2.1.1.5 Pet Name (PN)

PN can be said as special nickname. According to Wardaugh (2006) as cited in (Widiatmajaya, 2014) states that pet name indicate higher level of intimacy

compared to the use of first name in addressing other people. The examples of pet name are "honey" and "Sweetheart".

2.1.1.6 Kinship Name

Kinship term is a kind of addressing based on relationship with family. The examples of kinship term are "father", "brother", "Dad", "Mommy" and etc. Wardaugh (2006) states that kinship term is related to generation or age oriented. Luong in (Wardaugh, 2006) explains that Vietnamese create extensive function of kinship term as one of the types of address terms such as "chau" means "grandchild", "ba" means "grandmother", and "bac" means "uncle/aunt".

2.1.1.2 Reason of Speakers Choosing Address Form

People will use different ways of addressing other people. For example, the way someone addresses his/her friend will be different from the way he/she addresses his/her teacher. That examples show that people have certain reasons in addressing. According to Chaika (1982) and supported by (Wardaugh, 2006), the reasons of people addressing other people are intimacy, power differential, and politeness.

People who have close intimacy will have different kind of addressing than people who do not have close intimacy. People who have close intimacy will address others using first name, pet name, and kinship name. For example, "mother", "father", "son" are address form by kinship name. Those address form will be found

in family environment. A father will address his children using her/his first name or kinship name. It will be different if those children address their father. They will not address their father using first name. But, they may use kinship name or other name which showing respect. It happens because between parents and children have very close intimacy as family.

Next, people who have relationship in romance relationship also have different kinds addressing than in the family though they have same close intimacy. People in the romance relationship like people who have married will use PN to addressing the addressee such as "twinkie", "sweety", and "honey". Those address form usually found in informal situation. And also, it will be found when they make conversation which contain rebuke for something.

Wardaugh (2006) states that the use of first name in addressing someone else is based on intimacy between the speaker and the addressee. For example, there is a person, named Michael Hoggs. He is in the restaurant with his friends. His friends may address Michael Hoggs using his first name as Michael or other nicknames such as bro, boy, mike, and so on. It happens because between Michael Hoggs and his friends have close intimacy as friend. Besides that, between Michael hogs and his friend have equality or familiarity.

Another reason someone addresses other is because of power differential. Power differential refers to the authority between the speaker and the addressee. An

example of address form indicated power differential, situation in the school. A teacher will be addressed by pupils in the class using T or TLN/TFN. A pupil will address his/teacher using "Sir", "Mr', or using Mr. Smith if the teacher has name Jack Smith. It is quite different when teacher addresses the pupil. The teacher may address the using his/her first name of the pupils such as "Jack", "Cathy", "boy" or the last name of the student who addressed. That difference indicated that between teacher and pupil has power differential and also it happens in the formal situation.

Besides that, T and TLN/TFN usually used to show different power. According to Wardaugh (2006), he states that in the case of mutual title plus last name, it shows inequality and unfamiliarity, and the mutual first name is based on equality and familiarity. Usually people use such types of address form to address their friends. People may use different types of address form in their communication.

The last reason of people choosing address form is because of politeness. It refers to the practical application of good manners. Politeness exists in all cultures and language and it will helps to communicate better. A polite person selects utterances appropriately to make other fell comfortable. In addressing, people also choose kinds of addressing because of politeness. It happens because the speaker wants to show the good manners to the addressee. Usually people choose politeness based on social background of people which addressed such as age, occupation, or ranking. The greater address form which shows politeness is the use of T and

TLN/TFN. Besides that, people use T and TLN/TFN because of politeness usually found in informal situation.

People use T and TLN because of politeness (Chaika, 1982). In informal situation, older people usually will get addressing "sir", "Mr", "Miss" or TLN/TFN from younger people, but younger people will get addressing using FN or LN. It happens because younger people want to show the good manner to older people. Furthermore, person who uses uniform like working in government will get addressing from other people using "Sir", "Mrs, "Miss" even he/she is younger than the speakers. It also shows that people address other people because of politeness often occurs in informal situation.

The choice of address form can be a sign of politeness since it is closely dependent on the interaction's relationship or social distance. According to Brown and Levinson (1987), address form used to show either positive or negative politeness. Positive politeness aims at supporting or enhancing the addressee's positive face achieved through closeness by the use of intimate form of address. Negative politeness aims at showing awareness for the addressee's face when the addressee and the speakers have social distance.

2.1.1.3 Context

In doing analyze this research, context is needed to analyze the utterances. Context is the set of circumstances or fact that surround a particular event, situation,

etc. Context of utterance can be known as SPEAKING (Hymes, 1974) as cited in (Rahayu, 2014). SPEAKING consists of "S" as setting and scene, "P" as participants, "E" as ands, "A" as act sequence, "K" as key, "I" as instrumentalities, "N" as norms, and "G" as Genres.

The first letter "S" designate as setting which is something that connected with time and place that utterance happens, whereas scene refers to the situation of place and time or situation of dialogue. The second refers to "P" as the participants involved. This area includes the people present and the roles the play, or the relationship that they have with other participants. Third, "E" as ends refers to goals and purposes that want to be achieved in dialogue process. Four, "A" as act sequences or speech acts include both form and content. That is, any action can be considered a communicative action if it conveys meaning to the participants.

Five is "K" as key. Key refers to the tone, attitude, or the way where the message is delivered. Next is "I" as instrumentalities. Instrumentalities are related with channel through which communication flow or language track which used to deliver the messages. As oral track, written, by telegraph, or telephone. Then is "N" as norms. Norms are related with the rules guiding talk and its interpretation can reveal meaning in the dialogue. The last is "G" as genres. Genres refer to kind of delivery, as narration, Poem, apologizes, Quotes, proverbs, and so on.

Here is an example of applying context based on SPEAKING as following below:

Mr. Smith : Don't you go to school Michael, you'll be late, and it's 8 o'clock. Why do still lay down on the bed.

Michael : I get sick dad, I can't go to school today.

From explanation above, "S" refers to time and place. Time and place in dialogue above is in the morning and in the Michael's bedroom. Whereas the situation which happens in dialogue shows a panic situation. That situation occurs because the speaker was panic, the time shows 8 o'clock and it's time to get to school and the hearer is his son who still lay down on his bedroom. Next is participant, the participants of example above are Daddy and his son who named Michael. After that, End refers to the purpose. From example above, the purpose is to ask Michael to wake up as soon as possible and get ready for school.

Then is act sequences. From example above, act sequences is Mr. Smith use address form "Michael" to address his son to wake him up. Mr. Smith wakes him up because time shows 8 o'clock and it's time to go to school. Then is key. From example above, key is Mr. Smith asks his son with irritably. That tone happens because time shows 8 o'clock and Michael still lay down on his bed. From example above also, there is an instrumentalities. The address form that exist in dialogue above occurs by oral speech which said by Mr. Smith.. Hereafter is norms. Norms in an example above is although the dialogue has something irritably from Mr. Smith, but it is still not far away from politeness norm. This happens because the utterance

said by a father to his son. The last is genres. From example above, the genres is a dialogue between Mr. Smith and His son named Michael.

2.2   Previous Research

The researcher uses some people works which has the related topic with the topic that going to be discussed as comparison and references. First, the use of address form in hitch movie by Khalik (2005). His study is aimed at explaining the background the use of address form and social which is reflected from the use of the address form in the interaction. The data are taken from movie entitled "Hitch" produced in 2006. Data were collected through observational method and supported by recording techniques. Data were analyzed by using the pragmatic identity method referring to Wardaugh's theory and supported by Holmes's theory about the social dimension. After analyzing 14 data, it is found that there are 3 (21,4 %) use of the address form of title, 3 (21,4%) use of the first name, one (7,2%) use of the last name, 5 (35,7%) use of nick name, and 2 (14,3%) use of title and last name. while the factors behind the use of address form are: to show politeness, seriousness of the subject, respect, familiarity with the speaker, compassion, and to greet the other person.

In the first previous research, the researcher found the similarities and the differences. The similarities are the researcher uses the movie as the object of the research, using the same method of collecting data, and using Wardaugh's theory for the types of address form. The differences are the researcher uses Wardaugh's theory

and supported by Chaika's theory to analyze the reason but the Khalik's research uses Holmes's theory to analyze the social dimension of the characters in the movie.

Second research is by Rumengan (2015) the types of address forms in Four Brothers Movie by Henry Hathaway (2006). The objectives of this research were to identify and describe terms of address in the movie of Four Brothers by Henry Hathaway. This research used descriptive method. Data were taken from utterances which contained address terms that were used by the characters in the movie. The collected data were identified and analyzed based on Ervin-Tripp"s theory. The result shows that terms of address which are used by the characters in the movie of Four Brothers by Henry Hathaway are referred to Ervin-Tripp's theory (alternation principle). Addresses which were used by the characters had various forms; they were influenced by status, rank, identity and degree of generation in society.

In the second previous research, the researcher also found the similarities and the differences. The similarities are the researcher uses descriptive research, the researcher also use movie as the object of the research but different movie. Then, the difference is the researcher uses Wardaugh's theory and supported by Chaika's theory but in the second previous research only using Evin-Tripp's theory to analyze the conversation contains address form.

Third is an analysis of address form used by the characters in movie Hamlet by Setyawan (2012). Object of this research is to describe the types and functions of

address form, the role influencing the address form in the movie Hamlet. This research uses descriptive qualitative research. The data used in this research are taken by characters and the contexts of situation in this movie. In collecting data, the researcher re-read and re-transcribes the dialogue transcript by watching the movie. In analyzing the data, the researcher used referential method. The method was done by identifying and re-examining the data based on theory addressing form by Chaika (1982) and theory politeness principle proposed by Leech. The research reveals two finding. First is the types found are T (title only), First Name (FN), Kinship Term (KT), Occupational Title (OT), Title plus Last Name (TFL). The second, the six functions of addressing forms applied by the character: someone inferior, solidarity, intimacy, politeness, social status, and formality.

Based on the third previous research above, there are similarities and differences which the researcher found. The similarities are the researchers use the movie as the objects of the research but in the different movie, the researchers use descriptive qualitative method. The differences found are the researcher use observational method in collecting the data but Setyawan's research using re-read and re-transcribes the transcript of the dialogue in the movie. the next difference is the researcher uses Wardaugh's theory to analyze the types of address form and using theory proposed by Wardaugh and supported by Chaika's theory to analyze the reason of speaker but Setyawan's research using Chaika's theory to analyze the types address form and using Leech to analyze the functions of speakers using address form.

The last previous research by Rifai and Prasetyaningrum (2016). Their research title is a sociolinguistics analysis of addressing terms used in *Tangled* movie manuscript. The type of this research is a descriptive qualitative research. The result of the research shows that there are five kinds namely, addressing using name (fist name, full name, and last name), addressing using intimacy, (3) addressing using kinship, (4) addressing using respect, and (5) addressing using mockery. The study find seven reasons of addressing terms used in Tangled movie manuscript were showing solidarity, intimacy, mockery, power, respectful, and anger.

Based on the fourth previous research above, the researcher found some similarity. The similarities are the research by Rifai and Prasetyaningrum identify the types of address forms in tangled movie and reason the character choosing the address form. It is also same with the current research. Besides that, the object and research design also have similarities. Rifai and Prasetyaningrum use movie as the object and using qualitative research. But, the difference also occurs. The difference is the current research and research by Rifai and Prasetyaningrum using theory proposed by Wardaugh and supported by Holmes's theory to support the reason of characters choosing address form.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

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                    │     Sociolinguistics    │
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                    │      ADDRESS FORM       │
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TYPES OF ADDRESS FORM (Wardaugh, 2006):
First Name, Last Name, Title, Title plus Last Name/Title plus First name, pet name, and Kinship Name

REASONS OF SPEAKER CHOOSING ADDRESS FORM. (Wardaugh, 2006) and (Chaika, 1982): Intimacy, Power Differential, and Politeness
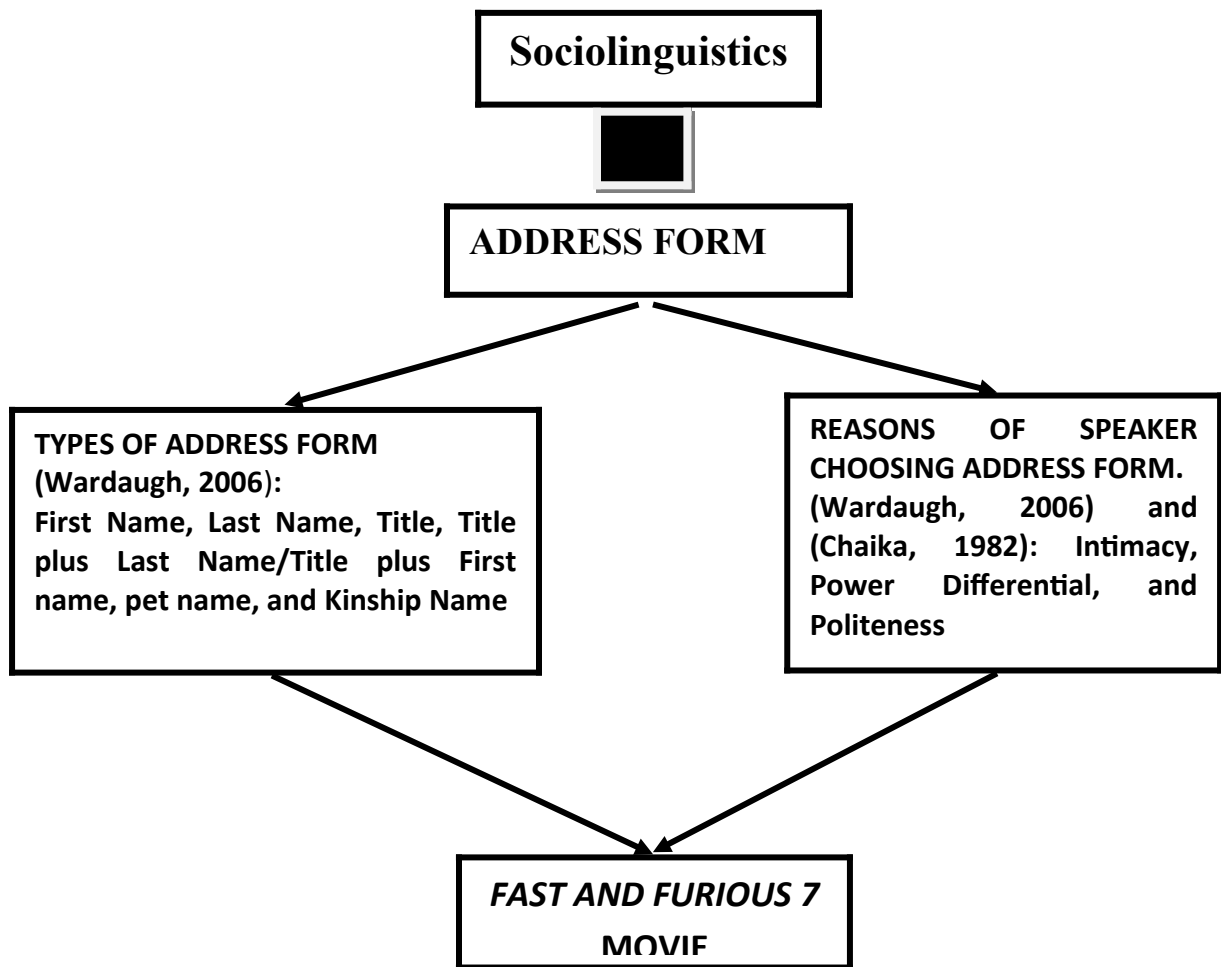
FAST AND FURIOUS 7 MOVIE

Figure 2.1. Theoretical Framework

As seen in figure above, in this research firstly explain about sociolinguistics. Then, analyze types of address form based on theory proposed by Wardaugh (2006). There are some types of address form are first name (FN), last name (LN), title (T), title plus last name (TLN)/title plus first name (TFN), Pet Name (PN), and kinship name (KN). To analyze the reasons, the researcher used theory proposed by

Wardaugh (2006) and supported by Chaika (1982). Those theories are applied to analyze the address form in *Fast and Furious 7* movie.