

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED THEORIES

In this chapter, the researcher discusses some theories that are related to the topic. Here, the literature review consists of some theories of language, theories of address terms, theories of context and some previous related studies.

2.1. Language

2.1.1. The Theory of Language

Language is a system of conventional spoken, manual, or written symbols by means of which human beings, as members of a social group and participants in its culture express themselves. Language is used to communicate with others in order to get information they need to know. Lehman (in Srijono, 2014: 1) stated that language is “ a system for the communication of meaning through sounds”. As defined, it is clear that the use of language is for communicating something which contains meaning through sounds. In addition, Wardaugh (in Mesthrie, et.al 2000: 1) also stated that language is “a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication”. It means that in communication, the language use usually has a connection between the form of a word and its meaning.

As the important device in communication, language has its own characteristics, patterns and also functions as well as its culture also accompanies its language. Mufwene (2003) stated that language is the

way of speaking and every language has its own rules. As defined, it is very clear that one language might be different from another. This is in line with opinion produced by Widdowson (1996:8) that is the language of a certain community will be different from the language of other community. That is why learning a foreign language in depth is necessary to do, in order to avoid misunderstanding in communication. Moreover by learning a language, it also means learning its culture.

To understand a language in depth, it is provided a certain study as the basis. According to Widdowson (1996:3) the study of language is called as linguistics. It involves the analysis of language form, meaning, and language in context. He (1996:17) also added that by understanding linguistics, it will be easier for people to deliver or convey their thoughts and feelings to other people through language. In other words, linguistics is a field of study that analyses a language used by people in their communication. In addition, Kennedy (1998:270) stated that the purpose of linguistics is to measure people's ability & competency of language, since language consists of rules and constrains. It will also measure people's ability in using language that has many rules, because every language has its own grammar system that can be learnt by using linguistics.

However, there are still many branches in linguistics that make us possible to focus learning language in a certain aspect. The fact that people use language to communicate with others shows that language

can not be separated from society where the language is used. Here, there is a field of study focusing on the relationship between language and society, namely sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics which discusses about social community and language. The word sociolinguistics is derived from words socio and linguistics. Bussmann (2006: 1089) defined sociolinguistics as a scientific discipline that is developed from the cooperation of linguistics and sociology that investigates the social meaning of the language system and of language use, and the common set of conditions of linguistic and social structure.

According to Aji (2014) sociolinguistics is concerned with language in social and cultural context, especially how people with different social identities (e.g. gender, age, race, class) speak and how their speech changes in different situations. Some of the issues addressed are how features of dialects (ways of pronouncing words, choice of words, patterns of words) cluster together to form personal style of speech; why people from different communities or cultures can be misunderstanding what is meant, said, and done based on the different ways they use language. Sociolinguistics can help people understand why they speak differently in various social contexts and help people uncover the social relationships in a community. For example, people will interact to each other differently in a formal and informal situation, such as when it comes informal ones, they probably

communicate casually, like calling someone's nickname in the conversation.

2.2. Address Term

2.2.1. The Definition

One of language characteristics commonly known in many languages is the use of address terms. Address terms are defined loosely as words used in a speech event that refer to the addressee of that speech event, can be extremely important conveyors of social information (Parkinson, 1985). "A term of address is an endearment, a friendly or unfriendly expression, polite, neutral, or insulting, can only be made when something is known of the overall relationship, if any, between speaker and hearer, and the way in which the vocative is uttered at a given moment" (Leslie Dunkling, 1990:12). Whilst, according to Trudgill (2000: 9), address terms are words or phrases used to address other people in conversation, meeting, letter, etc. It means that address term is very useful in everyday life.

Address terms can be in the form of title, first name, last name, nickname, or the combination of those forms (Wardaugh:1986). He also added that there are two patterns in addressing one and others, namely, first, symmetric which means someone called someone else in the same way, for the example "Mr. John" (TLN) to "Mr. James" (TLN) and the opposite. The second one is asymmetric, it refers to someone addresses

someone else in the different way, for the example “Mrs. Dina” (TLN) to “Dina” (nickname) and the opposite.

Most people address their friends and families or others differently. Wardhaugh (1998:263) explained “In addressing another, the choice of name which you use for the other depends both on your knowledge of exactly who that other is and on the circumstances of the meeting”. Thus, the reason why address terms are used differently by people, because it is all depending on the relationship, the social status, the attitude, and the situation occurring when the conversation happens. As referred by Holmes (1992) that the use of address terms vary from one situation to other ones, which depend on participant, setting, topic, and function of the talk. Moreover, the variation might be also influenced by the mood and feeling of the participants.

Brown and Ford in Fasold (1990:8) clearly explained that when the speakers do not have an intimate term with the addressee, then some forms of Title and Last Name (TLN) will be used. On the other hand, people use First Name (FN) to address people whom the speaker has close relationship with. Cf. Geiger in Fasold (1990) also added “There is a case when people will address one person with different address forms”. However, these changes are caused by the use of address form having its own function which depends on the culture and context in every conversation. In some countries, especially in Europe or America,

there is a difference on the use of address forms, though it is not as complicated as in Indonesia which has many regional languages.

Even though, it is not easy for people to understand the types and the social factor in choosing the appropriate address term, however the study of personal address has always been a popular topic within sociolinguistics, because it is able to open communicative acts and set the tone for the interchanges that follow. Also, they establish the relative power and distance of speaker and hearer. Through understanding the use of address terms, there are many things can be revealed, such as the identity of the speaker, the power of the speaker, even the relationship between the speaker and addressee. In addition, address forms in many places may show the difference and the function of addressing someone in many countries having different culture that is able to be seen from the context.

2.2.2. The Types

According to Chaika (1982), many types of address terms that people can use to address other people are first name (FN), title and last name (TLN), title only (T), and last name (LN). Special nicknames (SN) are also often used among close friends. Meanwhile, Wardhaugh (2006:268) stated that the types of address terms are by title (T), by first name (FN), by last name (LN), by a nickname (N), by some combination of these (e.g., title and last name (TLN)), by a pet name (PN), and by a kinship name (KN). Based on the theories, here Xiaomei

Yang (2010) classified these types of address terms specifically along with the explanation of each type, as follows:

A. Addressing Using Name

In addressing using name, the speaker uses name to address someone in a conversation. Here, there are five classifications using name of addressing terms, such as:

a. Title (T)

It means that a speaker addresses people by using word which is able to describe someone's position or job, even their status, such as Professor or Doctor that describe someone's position or job, and Miss that describes an unmarried woman's status. The use of title also shows that the conversation is done in more formal situations. Commonly, people use this term in a service situation, which they do not know the name of addressee, however they want to keep it polite and to respect the addressee.

b. First Name (FN)

According to Wardhaugh (2014), "The use of first name in communication indicates equality and familiarity, intimacy and in the same time it also shows an effort to assert some power to other people." The first name basically is the first word in someone's full name.

However, in some countries, like Korea, it is different in which the first name is put after their surname.

c. Last Name (LN)

According to Chaika (1982), "... the use of last name indicates that the speaker is more superior than the addressee." Last name can be in the form of a surname or someone's family name. For instance, the name Kang Younghyun, the word Kang is the surname, and Younghyun is the first name.

d. Nickname

Nickname is short name or familiar name form of person's name. Like the name Catherine whose the nickname is Katte or Kattie. Chaika (1982) says, "...this type of address terms is used in communication by the speaker and the addressee that has an intimate relationship, such as between close friends." So, the use of Nickname is not only to show familiarity between speaker and the addressee, but also the intimacy between them.

e. Some combination of these (title and first name or title and last name)

In using addressing term with title and first name or title and last name is usually used in a formal situation. This is used to show respect and politeness.

B. Addressing Term Using Kinship

Some languages actually employ what they regard as kinship terms for people as address forms. Using addressing terms Kinship such as “Father”, “Mother”, “Aunt”, and etc. The kinship term is related to generation and age-oriented.” The kinship system itself is generation and age-oriented with terms for both the paternal and maternal sides. Kinship defines the relationships between individuals who are commonly thought of having family ties.

C. Addressing Term Using Respect

In addressing terms using respect, such as gentleman, madam, or everybody is usually used in public spaces when addressing strangers.

D. Addressing Term Using Close Relationship Intimate

In addressing terms using close relationship intimate is commonly used by a speaker to address who has a special relationship such as a lover, a close friend, such as “Darling”, “Honey”, or “Sweetheart”. It is also called as pet name that can

be used by parents to their children in general. The use of this term indicates the terms of endearment for people we are very close to or to whom we want to show affection or friendship. It may also combine with names. This term is used in such an informal situation to show a greater intimacy of the speaker and the addressee.

E. Addressing Term Using Mockeries

Addressing term can be taken from a swearing or mocking. Addressing term of mockeries can usually be found in a school environment or in a friendship. It can typically use offensive words. The terms like fool, idiot, freak, and shit are usually employed to mock someone. However, using this term is not always negative, however this term can also show how close someone's relationship with the addressee.

2.2.3. The Social Factors

A certain type of addressing term brings different kind of reasons. Chaika (1982) stated that addressing term is often being the part of greeting. Addressing and greeting can indicate the same meaning that show power and solidarity. The reasons of the addressing term are to show intimacy, power differential, and respect. She added that it is quite usual intimacy societies to find the same addressing terms being used both to keep inferior in their

place. She also exemplified that some people used title plus last name to show their respect to other people.

Furthermore, according to Wardhaugh (2015) “Social factors usually govern our choice of terms: the particular occasion, the social status or rank of the other, gender and age, family relationship, occupational hierarchy; transactional status (i.e., a service encounter, or a doctor–patient relationship, or one of priest–penitent), race or degree of intimacy.” It means that social factors have an important role in determining the use of address terms, due to the relationship of family, age, sex, the hierarchy of work, transactional status and level of intimacy in shaping the address terms. These are several social factors that govern the terms in using addressing terms along with the explanation, namely:

A. Particular Occasion

Particular occasion is one of the social factors that can affect people in using certain types of address term. Wardhaugh (2006:272), stated this kind of factor usually happens in military areas. A soldier has to maintain his/her respect towards his commander while in the same time he has to live together in dangerous circumstance, like in a war, with the commander.

B. Social Status or Rank of the Other

It is one of the factors that can affect people in using certain type of address terms. According to Chaika in Widiatmaja (2014), “The superior will receive title plus last name when he or she is being addressed. She added that title plus last name is also given to the superior and to relative strangers.” This type of address terms indicates inequality in power between the speaker and the addressee. When the people added Dr. and last name it shows that the speaker and the receiver has a different status.

C. Age and Gender

Age and gender are the important components of the factors that can affect people in using certain type of address terms, such as in using Mr, Ms, Mrs., Miss, Ma'am or Sir. According to Chaika in Widiatmaja (2014), “Age is a determinant factor in the use of title plus last name. An older person usually prefers being addressed “Mr”, “Mrs”, or “Miss”, especially when they are addressed by younger people.” This situation shows that a younger person is very respectful of his or her interlocutor because of the age difference and explains that it is common forms of address terms are appropriate depending on gender identity and marital status. However, the use of Miss is less common among younger women.

D. Transactional Status

It is one of the factors that can affect people in using certain type of address terms. Wardhaugh (2015) stated, “Transactional status is a relationship between two sides like a doctor with a patient or a priest and a penitent (a priest and an ummah in Islam). This kind of relationship indicates inequality power which presents in a certain institution like in a hospital or church (a mosque for Islam). Race in a certain society will also determine people in the way they choose certain type of address term”. Thus, transactional status is one of the social factors in forming address terms because it shows the relationship of inequality power which presents in certain institution such as in hospital patient and doctor, or teacher and student in the school.

E. The Occupational Hierarchy

In the case of the occupational hierarchy, sometimes it may be little difficult, since sometimes the superior is younger than the subordinate. According to Wardhaugh (2015) “Hierarchical structure those at the bottom seek to minimize their difference in status from those at the top and those at the top seek to maximize that difference.” It indicates that the people involved try to maintain or maximize and minimize their status. Like the people who are in the position bottom seek to minimize their difference in status and for the people who are in the top

position, they will maintain and maximize their status. Generally, the occupational hierarchy can be found in areas of work, such as in the military, and the business world will also affect the choice of the address terms.

F. Race

Race, in a certain society, will also determine people in the way they choose the certain type of address term. According to Wardhaugh “In southern states of the United States black people will be addressed by her/his first name in a situation where it actually requires titles” (Widiatmaja, 2014). Thus, interconnection between races and the address term can be indicated with the addressing by the first name for blacks in the southern United States in situations where the actually requires titles.

G. The Degree of Intimacy

The degree of intimacy will also affect people’s choice of address terms. It can also see the intimacy and distance between speaker and addresser. According to Brown and Gilman (2014) “There are two important factors that influence the relationship between the speaker and the addressee. They are power and solidarity.” They argue that “power” is easier to define than solidarity. “Power” is a self explanatory, but “solidarity” tends to relate with the intimacy between the

speaker and the addressee about how close they are and how many social features they have (religion, sex, age, region of origin, race, profession, hobby, etc). In social life, solidarity can show the closeness of the relationship between the speaker and the addressee, so that they can know how close the relationship of intimacy is intertwined. Wardhaugh (2015) said that, “Knowing and using another’s first name is, of course, a sign of considerable intimacy, or at least a desire for such intimacy. Using a nickname or pet name shows an even greater intimacy.” Address someone by name may indicate an intimacy sign between the speaker and the addressee, it can also be an evidence that there is a desire for such intimacy from the speaker to the addressee.

2.3. The Theory on Context

2.3.1. The Theory on Social And Sociocultural Context

In sociolinguistic terms, social context, in which can also be called the “discourse situation” (Dell Hymes: 1972) involves the circumstances of a communicative exchange, including the interactants as well as the immediate physical surroundings in space and time. For instance, in term of addressing someone, a student will call his/her mother who is a teacher “Ma’am” instead of “Mum” when it comes to school environment. However, discourse is not only influenced by the

situation, but also the background knowledge shared by the speaker and the hearer, and possible differences in background knowledge, can also influence the discourse. Dell Hymes (1972) summed up the components of the “speech event” and distinguished the sixteen components, which he grouped using the word ‘SPEAKING’ as a mnemonic acronym, as follows:

- S

It stands for SETTING including time, place, and other physical conditions surrounding the speech act. It also stands for SCENE which is the psychological counterpart to setting. What is meant here is that a setting can be changed, for example, from formal to informal, by the participants.

- P

It stands for PARTICIPANTS including the speaker (or sender), the addresser, the hearer (Receiver or Audience) and the addressee.

- E

It stands for ENDS which means the purpose-outcomes and purpose-goals.

- A

It stands for ACT SEQUENCES which is the form and the content of the message.

- K

It stands for KEYS which means the tone of the conversation, for example, serious or mocking.

- I

It stands for INSTRUMENTALITIES which is the channels, such as written, electronic, etc., and the forms of speech like the dialect, standard language, etc.

- N

It stands for NORMS which mean the norms of interaction (e.g., interruption) and norms of interpretation, for example, how a hearer suddenly looking away must be interpreted.

- G

It stands for GENRES for instance fairy tale, advertisement, text message etc.

From the outline of Dell Hymes' SPEAKING, we are able to know that the previous example were the discourse change of the letter S. Moreover, from the same example we are still able to define the discourse situation from another component, such as G standing for genre. Here, the student-teacher conversation will be of a different genre than the conversation between child and mother: for instance, at school the student might ask a question, at home he or she might tell a

story or even a joke. And perhaps the student uses dialect when at home, whereas he or she will probably use standard language in a conversation with the teacher in the school. The student's conversations will serve different ends, too. In the class, the purpose is to have a question answered; in the house the goal is to share or to amuse the family members. Based on the explanation, it is very important to remember that discourse is not only a part of the situation, but can change the situation or even create a context as well.

2.4. Movie

2.4.1. The Definition

Movie is a story or event recorded by a camera as set of moving images and shown in a theater or on television a motion picture (Evision, Alan :1983). According to Tison and Margaret (2014) movies are classified into some genres, such as comedy, romantic-comedy, drama, epic, fantasy, horror and suspense, musicals, science-fiction, and western, action, wargangster, biopic, documentaries, and parodies. Most of the movies are adapted from real story in the world and the other adapted from books or novels. Movie will give us a message, such as moral, motivation, believe, science, etc. As one kind of literature media, movie is used to deliver creative ideas. In a movie which has a literature creation, it is such an interesting media to communicate with audiences, so that they can catch the message of the movie, even learn something from the movie.

In sum, movies, also being known as films, are a type of a visual communication which uses moving pictures and sound to tell stories or inform (help people to learn about new ideas). Generally, people in the world watch movies as a type of entertainment and a way to have fun, which can be in the part of laughing, even crying, or feeling afraid.

2.4.2. Movie as Learning Media

Not only known as an entertainment, movie is also used as a learning media, especially in learning a foreign language. Summerfield (1993) stated that movie can make a particular range from cross-cultural studies, because the movie speaks to the spectators' feeling and spectators' intelligence. This media can be used as a second school for students, in which they are able to gain their knowledge that has not been taught in their school. In a movie, message displayed enlightening, educating, and entertaining is so easily understood by all levels of society. Besides, it also provides the stimulus, suggestion, imagination, and emotion from audiences. Message contribution will be received more quickly because of the nature of audiovisual (Darwanto; 2007:44-45).

In addition, the reason why audiovisual is very helpful in teaching and learning, because with these tools students can do observations more closely again, and observation will give the impression in depth that will improve memory (Darwanto; 2007:108). It helps the students perceive, understand and appreciate the unique visual

and aural language of film and the role of this language in human communication. By developing skill in response to these visual-aural languages, students can increase their understanding of themselves and others and explore the communicative and artistic potential of film as a medium of expression (Deighton; 1971:3).

Based on these explanation, it is clearly understood that we can learn many aspects of language through a movie, one of them is the term of addressing. The phenomenon of address terms occurs in any sources. Movie is one of the examples where address terms is used. In the movie, there are many conversations happening in any different situations and any different settings. According to (Champoux: 2003) movies have abilities to present the power of sounds and the power of visual images. It means that movies present audio which contains communications or dialogues among the characters which is going to be analysed by the researcher.

2.4.3. Me Before You Movie

Me Before You is a 2016 British-American romantic film directed by Thea Sharrock as her directorial debut and adapted by English author Jojo Moyes from her 2012 novel of the same title. The story were inspired by a news story about an injured rugby player who chose to end his life with the help of Dignitas (Switzerland assisted-dying organisation). The film were starred by Emilia Clarke, Sam Claflin, Ena Coleman, Charles Dance, Matthew Lewis, Ben Lloyd-

Huges and Janet McTeer. The movie's set taken in the United Kingdom were shot in various historic locations around the country. Principal photography were begun in April 2015, and ended on June 26th, 2015. The film's scenes were shot in various locations in the UK, including Pembroke, Wales, and Chenies Manor House, Chenies, Buckinghamshire, England for the wedding scenes, while Majorca, Spain, standing in for Mauritius. In July 2014, it was announced that the film would be released on August 21st, 2015. In May 2015, the film's release date was moved to June 3rd, 2016. In November 2015, the film's release date was moved back, to March 4th, 2016, before being delayed again in January 2016, to its previous June 3rd, 2016 release date. Finally, the film were released on June 3rd, 2016, in the US for the premiere.

2.4.4. Synopsis of The Movie

The movie tells about the beginning relationship of a disabled-man named William Traynor with his caretaker, Louisa Clark. Will Traynor, who was a successful bussiness man had to give up on his perfect life after an accident. He was hit by a motorbike that caused him paralysed. Due to his condition, his parents tried to look for a caretaker for him, since he was not allowed to be alone more than 30 minutes. In the same time, Louisa who had just lost his job seemed like being the perfect person who fit into this job. Shortly, the job had been taken by Lou.

Unfortunately, the road seemed so rough for Lou. The accident happened had not only changed Will's life, but also changed his personality. The fact that he could not do what he used to do anymore since then broke his heart. Moreover, he had been betrayed by his girlfriend and his bestfriend that made him more closed and not easy to believe in people, including Louisa. Being there everyday did not make Lou visible for Will. Will always treated Lou like nothing until one day Lou got mad on him and say what was in her heart. However, Lou's honesty was able to change Will's heart in the end.

In the beginning, Lou had already known that she was going to work for only 3 months. That strange contract, now was answered. Lou found out that after three months William was going to go to Switzerland to commit suicide. The fact made Lou tried to change Will's mind by making a wishlist full of exciting activities for Will. Through the wishlist, Lou expected to change Will's view that life is still worth living. After having the parents' permission, Lou and Will started their journey.

Unlike Lou's plan, the journey had changed Lou instead. Lou who used to put someone first had been taught by Will that it is important to make herself happy and do everything that make her happy without thinking of other's thought on her. Unfortunately, until the end of journey, Lou was failed to change Will's mind. After all she had done was giving her heart, for her, seeing Will kept on his mind was the

same thing as Will tore her heart. However, Will showed that he had done his best to make Lou happy and he had left something meaningful for Lou in the end.

2.5. Related Previous Study

Research related to sociolinguistics has been much developed, one of them is the term of addressing. Here, the researcher will mention some previous studies having the same focus with this research, as the previous research entitled *A Sociolinguistic Analysis of The Address Forms Used By The Characters in The Movie Hamlet* by Setiawan (2012) showed in his findings that among the types of address terms used in the movie, the title (T) form were often used in the conversation. This suggested that the characters were categorised by the people who have a lower status and there is a high intimacy between them. In the application of the function of addressing forms, Hamlet's characters mostly applied the use of addressing forms to make someone inferior in their utterances. This suggested that people show their inferiority when they communicate with people of higher status, especially The King, The Queen, and The Prince. In this movie, the characters showed their own addressing forms to address the other based on their class.

The research about address terms has not only been done from movie, but also other literature works, such as a novel. As Ahmad Tauchid (2018) stated in his recent paper entitled *In Search of Address Terms in Novel The Secret Island*, he found out that the use of first name (FN) were used

when the relationship is very close or intimate, such as close friend, siblings, etc. The use of title plus last name (TLN) were proposed for someone who is not so close or to people older than them, for example in the novel aunt Harriet, uncle Henry, etc. Last but not least, the use of kinship terms (KT) were used when their relationship is very close or intimate, in this case were the family relationship, such as dad, mummy, father, mother, aunt, uncle, etc.

However, the study is not only limited in literature work. Here, the researcher also found a study of address terms used in interaction in the real society. Susilo Supardo conducted a study about Address Term In a Family of Javanese *Priyayi* in 2007 which showed that the use of address term in Javanese *priyayi* is important to get to know the social background and the linguistic facts of the class. The address terms applied in this class reflect the system of education and the position or status of the members. There are more than twenty address terms which seem to be different from those found in English or many other languages. The Javanese *priyayi* family members never address each other in *njangkar* (disrespectfully), but they use a certain address term. Only the parents address their children with their nickname.

Based on the previous studies have been presented by the researcher, it can be concluded that the use of address terms is very variable, in which each term is possible to change the use, the function, and the meaning in different situation, language, culture, etc.