### **CHAPTER 2**

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### **2.1 Theoretical Framework**

This chapter covers definitions and theories related to the kinds of object that the researcher describe. The supporting theories help to solve the research problems.

# **2.1.1 Sociolinguistics**

When people interact with others in society, anytime, anywhere they must use a language. Without a language, people will find some troubles when they do their activities and toward the others. No people or no society without a language. The role of a language among the people in this life is very crucial. Holmes (1992:1) describes that sociolinguistics is the study that concerns with relationship between language and the context in which it is used, why people say something in different ways and to identify the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning. One example here is that different social status of people in a certain society results in different use of language. In Indonesian culture, younger people usually speak politely by using formal language to the older ones. In a certain situation, older person speaks by using formal language to a younger person. The social status of the two persons has significant role in this situation. The older person who has a lower social status has to speak politely by using formal language to the younger person who has a higher social status. This case is one example showing that a certain condition in a society can influence the way language is used, because language and society has closed relationship.

Sociolinguistics studies the relationship between language and society. sociolinguistics are interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social contexts, and they are concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning.

Here, socio means society and linguistics means study of language. So, sociolinguistics is the study of language that is related to society condition. There are some definitions about sociolinguistics based on some sociolinguist. Sociolinguistics are interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social contexts, and they are concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning (Holmes, 1992:1). Sociolinguistics is the study of the characteristics of language varieties, the characteristics of their functions, and the characteristics of their speakers as these three constantly interact, change and change one another within a speech community (Firsman, 1972: 4). Based on the definition above, it can be concluded that sociolinguistics is the science field which has interdisciplinary characteristic with sociology, whose research object is the relationship between language and social factors in social speech. Besides sociolinguistic term, there is other term 'language sociology'. Some people assume that the two terms are same, but the other assumes that they are different. One said that the term sociolinguistic is used because the research is influenced by linguistic field, while the term language sociology is used when the research is influenced by sociology (Nababan, 1884:3), sociolinguistic is concerned with the relationship between language and the context in which it is used.

From that definition, we know that Sociolinguists study the relationship between language and society. Sociolinguistics is concerned with the relationship between language and the context in which it is used.

In our society, people may say the same thing in different way. It can be caused by context in which it is used. The choice of word in a conversation reflects factors such as the relationship between people in the particular situation and how the speaker feels about the person addressed. The difference way when we say the same thing includes linguistic variation such as: sounds, word structure, grammar, as well as vocabulary. The difference ways when we say thing is influenced by some social factors and dimensions (Janet Holmes, 1992:12).

Certain social factors have been relevant in accounting for the particular variety used. Some relate to the users of language – the participants others relate to the uses - the social setting and function of the interaction .Who is talking to whom (e.g. wife – husband customer – shop keeper, boss – worker) is an important factor. The setting or social context (e.g. home, work, school is generally a relevant factor too. The aim or purpose of the interaction (informative, social) may be important. And in some cases the topic has proved an influence on language choice. Not all factors are relevant in any particular context but they can be grouped in ways which are helpful. In any situation linguistic choices will generally reflect the influence of one or more of the following components: The participants : Who is speaking and who are they speaking to ?, The setting or social contexts of the interaction : Where are they speaking ?.

Social Dimensions, in addition to these components it is useful to take account of four different dimensions for analysis which relate to the factors above and which have been only implicit in the discussion so far. These are : A social distance scale concerned with participant relationships, a status scale concerned with participant relationships, a formality scale relating to the setting or type of interaction, two functional scales relating to the purposes or topic of interaction.

### 2.1.2 Addressing Terms

The most obvious points where social factors influence language are in the selection of address terms. The part of greeting, addressing term in greeting of conversation shows the interest between the participants. Some people usually do addressing someone before they begin the conversation. Calling someone name is the most common way of addressing.

Addressing someone before starting conversation is generally done by many people. Calling someone name is the most common way of addressing. The way of addressing someone depends on the particular situation. In addressing someone, Wardaugh (2000:264) implies that the person must consider about the classification of addressing terms, such as; addressing using name, addressing of closing relationship, intimate term, addressing of kinship term, addressing of respectful term, even addressing of mockeries. Addressing terms can be a word, phrase, name, or title (or some combination of these). A term of address may be friendly, unfriendly, or neutral, respectful, disrespectful, or comradely. There are numbers of consideration, which are lying down addressing terms when people call someone. People often have different names for someone when they are addressing them directly, as opposed when they are referring to them in different context. Social class, age, sex, profession, marital status, politeness and other related aspect are the kind of basic rules of address system.

Having deep understanding about address rules of certain language is not an easy matter. Wardaugh (1993:253) confirms that the actual rules of address in a society are as complex as the society itself. Someone may address the same person in different ways. It is due to social context. In addressing, the speaker usually use address terms to call each other during the conversation. The speaker also uses different style in addressing someone. Wardaugh (2000:267), states that one consequence is that choosing the right terms of address to use, in a hierarchical society may not always be easy. He also explain that people may address or names another by title, by first name, by last name, by nickname, and even by some combination of these forms.

There are some kinds of English Addressing terms, they are:

a. Addressing terms using name

In addressing terms using names, the speakers use name to addressing the other.

e.g.: Jack, Elizabeth, Will, etc.

b. Addressing terms using kinship

In addressing terms using kinship, the speakers uses the kinship terms that is title without last name to address the other.

e.g.: Mom, Dad, Grandma, etc.

c. Addressing terms using intimacy

The speakers address the other uses the polite terms to substitute others name in this kind of address terms.

e.g.: darling, dear, sweetie, etc.

d. Addressing terms using respect

In this kind, the speakers use the title before name to address someone.

e.g.: Mr. Jacob, Mrs. Smith, etc.

e. Addressing terms using mockery

The speaker usually addresses the other by using mockery terms in this kind.

e.g.: fool, freak, damn, etc.

# 2.1.3 Politeness

Politeness is an important subject matter in a communication. The speakers try to avoid embarrassing other person, or making him feels uncomfortable. Being polite is trying to determine what the appropriate things to say to someone else are and what ones are not to (Holmes 1992:296). Thus, politeness refers to the situation where we respect the others to whom we speak. It is truly significant in our daily communication in order to make a good relationship with our society.

In addition, politeness is also a universal matter. Mostly languages build their own politeness rule. This relates to the social and cultural values of the community. Certain languages seem to have built into them a very complex system of politeness. For example, Javanese people, before they speak to the others, must decide on an appropriate speech style: high, middle, and low (Wardhaugh, 1986:267). In this case, Javanese really considers politeness as a must in daily communication as a form of honorifics, and the rule is clear.

In addition, Japanese language really considers about the politeness. A case study by Sreetharan in 2004 showed that the older they were, the greater the preference for being polite. Another case of politeness is also shown in French. Longer utterances are considered more polite than shorter ones in certain circumstances (Wardhaugh, 1986:131). In German, there is a tendency to speak baldly and directly. What this means is that German speakers' directness cannot be interpreted as impoliteness. What one needs to do if one wants to count as 'polite' in Germany is simply behaving in a way that is adequate to the specific context. Some of these differences of language systems of being polite show us the various politeness strategies in some languages as a serious subject matter that truly exists in the society.

Brown and Levinson (1978:86) said that recognizes what people are doing in verbal exchange (e.g. requesting, offering, criticizing, complaining, etc) not so much by what they overtly claim to be doing as in the fine linguistics details of utterances. It means that not only speaking in fine linguistics but also considering other's feeling are important. In other word, speaking politeness involves taking account of the other's feeling and being polite person means that he should make others feel comfortable.

Being polite is complicated matter in any language. It is difficult to be learned because it involves understanding not only the language but also the social and the cultural values of the community. Language cannot be separated from the community who use it. Moreover, using language must be appropriate with the social context of the speaker. The important characteristics of the social context are the context of the person spoken to, and in particular, the role relationships and relative status of the participants in a discourse (Grundy, 2000:146). The speech between individual or unequal rank (due to status in organization, age, social class, education, or some other factors), for example, is likely to be less relaxed and more formal than between equals. Moreover, the speech will be relaxed whenever it happens between individuals with the same or equal ranks. Being polite means to act with consideration of norm applied in the society. We can show our feeling toward other solidarity power, distance, respect intimacy, and etc, and our awareness of social customs. Such awareness is also shown through the general "politeness" with which we use language (Wardhaugh,1986:267). Politeness itself is according with their social conditions. This does not mean that we must be polite. Impoliteness, then, depends on the existence of standards, or norms of politeness. It means that the determination of whether someone is considered polite or impolite depends on to whom one communicates or converses. The society will possibly consider whether he or she is polite or impolite. In this case, politeness is socially prescribed. The society's norms and rules will determine whether one is polite or impolite.

### 2.1.4 Politeness Across Culture

A language expresses cultural reality and embodies cultural identity. In communications, addressing someone is a very important social intercourse. Addressing has significant social functions: the recognition of the social identity, the social position, the role of the addressee and of the interrelations between the addresser and the addressee. It can establish, maintain and reinforce all kinds of interpersonal relations. We can use title, first name, last name, nickname, combination of these, or nothing to address someone In general, address terms fall into four groups: kinship terms, social titles (genetic titles, official titles and occupational titles), names and demonstrative pronouns. The choice of address terms is governed by a variety of social factors: the particular occasion, the social status or ranks, sex, age, family relationship, occupational hierarchy, race or transactional status. When family ties are extremely strong, kinship terms will play an important role in family and society. When racial or social rank is important in society, the address terms that show respect and hierarchy will be preferred; while in society which claims to be egalitarian, address terms may not be considered so important. Therefore, there is a close relation between address terms and culture.

For example address terms in America and China. In America, the universal use is to call someone by his or her first name, which is the indication of intimacy and familiarity. In some American universities, teachers can even be called by their names without the feeling of intrusion and impoliteness. This common practice reflects people's expectation of close relationship between each other. However, it is not proper to call people by their first names who are with titles or high positions, such as governor or diplomat. In China, there is widespread use of lǎo (old) and xiǎo (little) in conjunction with last names as polite forms. They are used not only between intimates but also to mark social distinctions between non-intimates. They have the connotation of equality, kind and affection. An inferior may address a superior by lǎo + last name, such as lǎo wáng. Another form of address used to elderly officials and scholars is last name + lǎo, such as wáng lǎo.

The study on addressing terms makes us find out the cultural features. The cultural features are very useful and important to the intercultural communication. Therefore, language is very important to the study of intercultural communication. It makes people hurdle the communication barriers and get effective communication. The analysis of culture is a complex project. It needs the deep and comprehensive knowledge about language with which culture has a close relationship. One nation's morality, values, aesthetic conceptions and other cultural elements are reflected and expressed by language. The analysis of culture cannot be conducted without the research of language (Journal, Sept 2010).

#### 2.1.5 SPEAKING Theory

In conducting this research, the researcher uses this theory to support the other theory. This theory is also relevant to describe the way of expressing the addressing terms, because in every part of dialogue in the movie there are have eight components:

- S = Setting and scene

- P = Participants
- E = Ends: (purpose and goal)
- A = Act Sequences
- K = Key: (tone or spirit of act)
- I = Instrumentalities
- N = Norm of interaction and interpretation
- G = Genres

Here, Hymes (1972) in Chaer (2004:48) explains, if for the first letters bundled into SPEAKING acronym, so Hymes called this theory is SPEAKING theory. So, the researcher will be found the addressing term in every part of those components:

a. Setting and Scene

The setting and scene are the places, occasions, or natural situations that can influence the people in choosing an addressing term. People may consider a more formal variety of a language when they talking in an office than when talking in a picnic place.

# b. Participants

Participant is all members who join the conversation, can be speaker and hearer, sender and receiver. Social status of the participant influences the language that will use. c. Ends

Ends related to the purpose of speech or conversation or the goals that a speaker wishes to reach. All speech events and speech acts have an end or a purpose. Sometimes several events shared the same style and are distinguished only by purposes and participants or setting.

d. Act Sequence

The act sequence refers to the order of a speech, is it narrative, a conversation, or a talking. A formal speech for example, is set carefully with an opening expression, followed with an introduction, a story before entering the main topic.

e. Key

The key is referred to the manner, spirit, and feeling of the message wished to be captured within the conversation. It is also referred to the spirit captured in the voice or manner of a speaker. The spirit or the feeling may be sincere, modest, or low. Key is often conventionally ascribed to an example of some other component as its attribute.

f. Instrumentalities

22

It is close to the track of language that use, such as oral, written, telegraph, or telephone. Instrumentalities refer to utterance code used, such as language, dialect, and register.

# g. Norm of Interaction

The norm of interaction is the contextual custom in using the code, including for example allowance for an interruption, using gestures freely, addressing an audience, eye contacts, distance, asking questions about belief, etc.

h. Genre

The genre is referred to the type of the utterances whether it is on the poem form, proverb form, a prayer form, a lecture etc. all speech has formal characteristics of some sort as the manifestation of genres.

They are popularly known as the components of the ethnography of speaking. Ethnography is a study or research on the behavior of the public or consumers who learned directly from their habitat or natural environment. In a conversation we might not find the factors to be activated all together. The certain degree these factors might be helpful to describe factors that influence other forms of language contact phenomenon such as the terms of address. From those mentioned by Hymes was having a relationship with addressing term, because in every part of the movie must have an addressee. But it does not only happen in the movie, even our own experience in everyday life. Hymes said component is similar to Fishman, that is as a sociolinguistic subject, "who speak, what language, to whom, when, and what end".

### 2.1.6 Tu and Vous Theory

The words Tu and Vous are coming from French. These is grammatically is a "singular you" *tu* (T) and a "plural you" *vous* (V) but usage requires that you use *vous* with individuals on certain occasions (Wardaugh, 2000:258). English, itself, once had such a distinction, the *thou/you* distinction.

According to Brown and Gilman (1960:274), Tu and Vous began as a genuine difference of singular and plural. The distinction is that grammatically there is a singular you (T) and a plural you (V) but usage requires that you use vous with the individuals or certain occasions. Tu should be use between spouse, close relatives, or the people working or living closely together, while Vous should be used with strangers, to those who have no ties of any kinds, between inferior and superior. Since there is no precise rule for shifting from vous to tu, it is best to wait until the other person uses it to address you before you use it to address him or her. If you cannot judge who has 'power' or which proper conditions to use tu or vous, it is better to use politeness and wait until the other use 'solidarity'.

Tu and Vous Talking about politeness and solidarity, there are two forms of pronominal which indicate distinction between the uses of the T form is sometimes described as the "familiar" form and the V form as the "polite" one. Those forms are Tu (T) and Vous (V). According to Brown and Gilman (1960) as cited in Wardhaugh (2002:258), Tu refers to 'singular you' while Vous refers to 'plural you'. Historically, plural vous was used to refer to the emperor. In further he said that the T which still exists was used by the lower classes in the following time. The lower class used mutual T while the upper classes used mutual V.

According to Brown and Gilman (1960:247), Tu and Vous began as a genuine difference of singular and plural. The distinction is that grammatically there is a singular you (T) and a plural you (V) but usage requires that you use vous with the individuals or certain occasions. Tu should be use between spouse, close relatives, or the people working or living closely together, while Vous should be used with strangers, to those who have no ties of any kinds, between inferior and superior. Since there is no precise rule for shifting from vous to tu, it is best to wait until the other person uses it to address you before you use it to address him or her. If you cannot judge who has 'power' or which proper conditions to use tu or vous, it is better to use politeness and wait until the other use 'solidarity'.

Tu and vous not only used in English but also in Indonesia, there are plenty of second person pronouns (i.e. words that mean "you") to choose from in Indonesian. If English has just one and French has two, the fact Indonesian has around a dozen that are in common use, and probably more than fifty altogether. George Quinn's Learner's Dictionary of Today's Indonesian gives 24 words for "you" as "*kamu, engkau, anda saudara, kau, etc*" (Quinn, 2011).

There are three categories of the usage of Tu - Vous (T/V) principles, they are:

# 1. Asymmetrical T/V usage

It is used to show power relationship. It begins with the upper classes employ V form with each other to show respect and politeness. However, T form persisted, so that the upper classes used mutual V, the lower classes used mutual T, and the upper classes addressed the lower classes with T but received V. The goal of a asymmetrical T/V usage is to symbolize a relationship of power. It was happened to such

situations as parents to children, people to animal and even God to angels, in each case, the first mentioned giving T but receiving V.

2. Symmetrical T or mutual T usage

It is used to show intimacy, having solidarity, sharing the common interest and feeling to each other. This mutual T for solidarity gradually came to replace the mutual V of politeness. The solidarity is coming up to replace the power of politeness form in the personal relationship.

3. Symmetrical V or mutual V usage

Mutual V became polite usage. This polite usage spread downward in certain classes, but never the lowest, it became expected between husband and wife, and lovers.

A book published in France entitled Savoir-vivre en France (Vigner, 1978 in Wardhaugh, 2002:260) gives advices to foreigners on the use of Tu and Vous. They are as follows:

1. Use TU

- When speaking to young children individually

- When speaking to close friends, classmates and colleagues of similar rank

- When speaking to pets and animals
- When "talk down" to someone
- 2. Use VOUS
  - When speaking to strangers
  - In formal occasions such as interviews, lectures, speeches and conferences
  - When speaking with person in positions of authority or of higher social rank
  - When speaking with older persons
  - When speaking to groups of individuals with whom you would use TU,
    - i.e. to children

### 2.2 Related Studies

The study of address terms was done by some researches; some of them are as follow: The first research was done by Endang Nurnaningsih (2005) entitled: "An Analysis of Address Terms Used in Aristocratic Movie Manuscript a Sociolinguistics Study". The researcher analyzed the address terms in "Aristocratic" movie. She employed the following theories such as the notion of address terms, Sociolinguistic, Speaking Theory, Honorific to solve the problem statements. She found the reason of employing the address terms include showing respect, power, intimacy or solidarity, anger and to insult.

The second research was conducted by Noor Lis Wildayanti (2005), entitled "A Sociolinguistics Analysis of Politeness in Address System in Pretty Woman Manuscript". She concerned with politeness principles in a system by employing speaking theory. The third research was conducted by Dian Andriati (2004), she discussed about addressing in his research "An Analysis of Address Terms Used in English Translation of Al-Qur'an." She concerned with the honorific in analysis the data and found three addresses term (1) Address term used by God to Human, (2) Address terms used by human to God, (3) Address term used by human to human. The fourth research was done by Septi Wulandari (2006) entitled "A Sociolinguistics Analysis of Politeness in Address Terms Used in Titanic Movie Manuscript". She described the politeness pattern of address terms and found some variation of address terms. Thus, the writer is eager to complete the available related research by conducting this research.

The differences my research with another are, the researcher used Tu and Vous to connect with this theory (speaking theory) as a politeness pattern. That another my references research only makes 2 statements of problems, my research used 3. Besides that, no one research "The Karate Kid" movie which discusses about addressing term.