CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter shows the theoretical framework that consists of address term theory and factors influencing the use of it. Then it also consists of related studies which explain the studies that have similarities in the subject between their works and this thesis.

2.1. Theoretical Framework

2.1.1. Address

When people start to communicate to others or when they want to refer to someone, they sometimes use their names or kinds of terms to call the interlocutor (or mentioning other people as the topic of their conversation). According to Richards et al. (1992 [1985]:4), "Address refers to the way in which people address one another in speech or writing". In this point, Richard gives understanding about addressing person; the use of it is not only for direct conversation, but also for written message. In these days, people are addressing other people not only by calling their names, but they also likely add a title before the interlocutor names. According to Brown and Ford (1961:378) they state that, "…speaker may use more than one form of the proper name for the same address, sometimes saying TLN (Title Last Name), sometimes FN (First Name) or LN (Last Name) or a nickname, sometimes creating phonetic variants of either FN or the nickname". These are some examples of addressing people's name, such as: Mr. Smith and Mrs. Smith ("Mr." and

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"Mrs.", here are the titles that are mentioned by Brown and Ford, then, "Smith" there as the personal name). As addition, there are not only FN and LN but in Indonesia there is also known as MN (Middle Name).

Thus, addressing people is needed in social life; it has some function such as: as the way to get attention from the interlocutor, to give an admiration to the addressee, and to show the social position and relationship for both: addressor and addressee e.g., between villager to chieftain.

2.1.2. Term of Address

Liu and friends (2010) are mentioned in their works there are mainly three kinds of address terms: kinship terms, genetic titles, and official titles. As addition they are also mentioned some of address terms that are not classified in category of 'Other Address Terms'. In the works of Salihu (2014), she is mentioned some kinds of address terms such as: personal names, titles, kinship terms, endearment terms, the nicknames, alternative forms, the descriptive term and phrase, the adoptive, the multiple names, zero address terms, and the pronouns of address. These address terms categories are almost same with the terms that are mentioned in the works of Aliakbari (2008). In his works he mentioned personal names title terms, religious address terms, occupational bound terms, kinship or family/ relative terms, honorifics or terms of formality, terms of intimacy, personal pronouns, descriptive phrase, and zero address terms.

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Based on those kinds of address terms above, the writer takes some of the address terms categories to be his basic in doing this study. Thus, he chooses five categories: names, kinship terms, social titles, endearment terms, and zero address terms.

In the category of 'names', he divides it into three parts, these are full name, surname, and nickname (positive and negative). In other side he also puts the social titles which are formed from generic titles, occupational titles, and religious titles. Titles becomes 'Generic Titles' (not the Genetic Titles), for the description is going to explain in the different section. All of these titles are chosen according to the writer's analysis necessity towards the *Tanda Tanya* movie. Thus, makes the writer does not put all of the categories which are already mentioned by the three researchers above.

2.1.2.1. Names

Name is commonly given to a baby that just born. Usually it is given by parents to their child as a symbol and identity for them. Those names are known as original name or birth name since it is how parents address their child for the first time. However, it is not impossible for someone to change their own name when they are already growing up.

A. Full Name and Surname

These days, in Indonesia, "Rahmawati", "Sholihan Aljufri", "Lina Aulia Rahmi", and etc; these are some example of full name,

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even most of these have a different content of the words number. “Rahmawati” is a name that consists of only one word. “Solihan Aljufri” is also a name but it consists with two words. The last example is name that consists of three words, it is “Lina Aulia Rahmi”, and also there are still many kinds of name that consists of more than three words. Thus, the number of words in a person name and the behavior of social in addressing someone name is divided into three parts i.e. FN, MN, and LN. In several place like in internet, when people wants to make a new e-mail, sometimes the need to register first in order to make their own identity. In this case, in the registration page, sometimes they find, in name section, if they need to fill columns “First Name” and “Last Name”, without asking the “Middle Name”.

In a family, every member has their own address term that is derived from one of their full names. They may use their FN or LN also can be MN; that is when the person gets his surname and it’s becoming a symbol of their identity in the family. As a result, all family may address him/her with that surname.

B. Nicknames

Nickname is a name that given by someone, the name may not be that person’s real name. It is usually descriptive name given instead of or in addition to the one belonging to a person, place, or

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thing (Merriam-webster.com). It is also usually descriptive and given in fun, affection, or derision.

There is short history which explains the origin of the nickname is quoted from grammar.about.com, it is said that:

> "A nickname is not, as one might at first suppose, a name that has been stolen or *nicked* from somewhere else; it is, literally, an 'additional name.' The current form of the word, with the element as *nick-*, is in fact a corruption of the earlier form *eke-name* (with the first element as *eke-*). . . . . .
>
> "An *eke*-name, then, is orginally an *additional* name: your real name is *eked out* by having another name added to it, and in time this *ekename* may become a substitute for the original. But how did *ekename* become *nickname*? . . . . When the words were written down in the Middle Ages by people who had never seen them in writing, the *n* evidently got detached from the *an* and attached to the *eke*, giving us a *nekename*; and when the vowel sound in *eke* is subsequently shortened through fast or lazy pronunciation, we end up with today's form, *nickname*."
> (Tom Burton, *Long Words Bother Me*. Sutton, 2004)

In the journal of Social and Humanity by Salihu (2014:51) also describe that there are two kinds of nickname:

a) **Positive Nickname** is symbols of endearment and great achievement; they may be uses at all levels and by everyone. She (Ibid) is also explaining that, "…some positive nicknames are derived from people's professions i.e. *Dokta* (Dr), *Injiniya* (engineer) etc." In Indonesia, when addressing doctor, sometimes the patient addresses him/her by *Dokter*, but there are also people who call a doctor by *Pak/Bu Dokter*. Usually, title *Pak/Bu* is added before surname or full name. It means the title *Pak/Bu* is

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added with title *Dokter* that is formed as Title plus Name. Therefore, the title is placed by term *Pak/Bu*, and then in the name side, it is putting with *Dokter* so it becomes *Pak Dokter*, just like it is being replaced.

b) **Negative Nickname** which are "deriding, insulting, unacceptable and upsetting to the addresses, sometimes known and sometimes unknown to the addressee" (Salihu). For example: Peanut (address of name Peter). Moreover, not only change of name as a part of negative nickname. There are lots of kinds of it such as: derived from body's posture, face, skin, nation, region, religion, behavior, spontaneously, and so on e.g., *gendut* (fat, uses for fat guy), *wedus* (goat), *kelinci* (rabbit, uses for bucktoothed person), *Cino* (uses for Chinese people or slant-eyed person) and etc. The application of these terms is only by replacing the addressee name with that term then uses it to address someone.

2.1.2.2. Kinship Terms

Liu and friends say that (2010), "Kinship terms describe how people refer to relatives by direct or indirect blood and marriage". According to Wardhaugh (2006:229), "Kinship systems are a universal feature of languages, because kinship is so important in social organization. Some systems are much richer than others, but all make use of such factors as gender, age, generation, blood, and marriage in their organization". It means kinship terms are used to address people

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that are related by blood or in range of family. Then, how about the member of family that is married for the second marriage after divorcement? In this case, even if that happen, still the new member of the family counts also as kin e.g., woman who married with divorced man and he has a son or daughter. Then the woman should call that man as husband and his children as stepson or stepdaughter, even if she has no any blood relation to them, then it means they are new family for this woman and it also applies to others i.e. man's children to consider the woman as their stepmother. Even in the family some of the members are stepparents or stepchild, these people are considered as part of the family. Then, the way how these terms apply in a family range are when the person refers to other family member by addressing him or her with a title or adding the title of Kinship terms before addressee's name. These are some of the examples of Indonesian's kinship terms can be classified according to the role in relatives:

a. Father may be called *Bapak*, *Ayah*, *Abah*, *Romo*, *Papa*, *Babe*, and etc.
b. Mother may be called *Ibu*, *Bunda*, *Ummi*, *Emak*, *Enyak*, *Mama*, and etc.
c. (Older) Brother may be called *Mas*, *Kakak*, *Bli*, *Akang*, *Abang*, *Bung*, and etc; or those T added before the FN/LN/MN.
d. (Older) Sister may be called *Mbak*, *Mbok*, *Teteh*, *Eneng*, and etc; or those T added before the FN/LN/MN.

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e. (Younger) Brother/ Sister may be called *Adik* or by just use directly his/ her FN/LN/MN. However, mostly in these days, this title is seldom to use because people now are usually addressing their little brother/sister by only using their surname.

f. Father/ Mother's Father may be called *Kakek*, *Engkong*, *Eyang*, *Mbah*, and etc; or those T added before the FN/LN/MN.

g. Father/ Mother's Mother may be called *Nenek*, *Eyang*, *Mbah*, and etc; or those T added before the FN/LN/MN.

h. Older Father/ Mother's Brother may be called *Pakde* or those T added before the FN/LN/MN.

i. Older Father/ Mother's Sister may be called *Bude* or those T added before the FN/LN/MN.

j. Younger Father/ Mother's Brother may be called *Paklik*, *Om*, *Paman*, and etc; or those T added before the FN/LN/MN.

k. Younger Father/ Mother's Sister may be called *Bulik*, *Tante*, *Bibik*, and etc; or those T added before the FN/LN/MN.

l. Grandchild may be called *Cucu*, *Putu*, or mostly with their straight name.

m. Husband may be called with *Mas*, *Akang*, *Kakanda*, *Sayang*, etc; or when he has children, his wife may follow children way of addressing their father.

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n. Wife may be called with *Adik*, *Sayang*, etc; or her husband may call his wife by using her surname; or he follows the children way of addressing their mother.

o. Child may be called with their surname.

In Indonesia's kinship terms, brother and sister have their stage according to their age. The different age may influence the way of addressor who addresses the addressee. Moreover, family member in law is also addressed same way to the blood relates family e.g., father/mother and older/younger-brother/sister in law. Thus, in this term, family member in law is counted as equal level of position with the blood relates family member's role.

2.1.2.3. Social Titles

Indonesian address terms have some social titles that are used by the people in communicating to address other people according to their social background. There are many titles are given to a person based on his/her achievement in any area. According to Liu (2010:754), "Social titles refer to address people according to their social positions, such as the occupation, academic rank, and the title of a technical or professional post". Based on that statement, Indonesia also has some kinds of social terms that are divided into several types. Then the writer takes three of those inside his thesis, these are generic titles, occupational titles, and religious titles.

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A. Generic titles

In Indonesia's address terms, generic titles, in Indonesia, are to refer (strange) male/female person by age such as the speaker's age equivalent to the addressee. He/she is possibly addressing the interlocutor with title: *Mas* (male) or *Mbak* (female) or *Kakak* (male/female). Then, if the speaker age is much younger than the addressee, he/she can address him/her using title: *Bapak*/*Pak* (male) or *Ibu*/*Bu* (female) or *Om* (male) and *Tante* (female). There is also a title that is used to address elders in Java. They address them with title *Mbah* (male/female). Then, if the addressor's age is older than the addressee, so he/she can be addressed with title *Adik/Dik*. These generic titles only use the title of addressee directly without adding his/her name after it, because they are still in position that no one know each other before.

B. Occupational titles

The occupational titles are used to address people according to their Job/Profession. In Indonesia, the examples of occupational titles are such as: *Suster* (Nurse), *Satpam* (Security), *Sopir* (Driver), Boss, *Pelayan* (Waiter/Waitress), *Kepala sekolah* (Headmaster), and so on. These titles are not permanently attributed to the person. Moreover, not all of these are used in their daily life in how close the addressor and addressee's relationship is.

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C. Religious title

There is also religious title which is to refer the people that is subjugated their self for faith to serve the God. Some of the titles are for example: *Ustadz* (Teacher), *Kiai* (title for a venerated scholar in Islamic theology), *Pendeta/Bapa* (Pastor), *Biarawan/Biarawati* (Monk/Nun), *Biksu/Biksuni* (Buddhist Monk/Nun), and so on. However, for title *ustadz*, Indonesia and Persia both has its own way in interpreting this title. Persians interpret it as use for the honorary degree in academic, but Indonesians has meaning it as teacher in generally i.e. specifically this title is to address person who is teaching about education of Islamic theology and also Qur'an reading and writing. From those three kinds of social titles, there is still a category which is not listed in this thesis, but the writer here only focuses in this social titles.

2.1.2.4. Endearment Terms

Endearment term is included into kinds of address terms. It is kinds of address terms which are shorten the original name form of the addressees. According to Salihu (2014: 50), "The contracted forms: The classification came up with the ways short forms are formed through the process of dropping the first or last syllables of the first name (FN)." In Indonesia, dropping the first or last syllables of the name is a common phenomenon not only for the first name, but here it also happens for FN, MN, or LN. It depends on how the people habitually address their

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interlocutor by that form, for example: it happens to the writer's life. His full name is Mawardi Wahyu Syadzali, as FN (Mawardi), MN (Wahyu), and LN (Syadzali). In his family, he is usually addressed with Wahyu (MN) and also it is possible that they address him only with "Yu" by dropping the first syllables of MN to be "Wah" and "Yu". Other example happens to him in other place. It is when his friends and lecturer address him in the class; most of them are addressing him with only FN (Mawardi) in the first meeting. Then, it is becoming some of habitual in everyday when they meet him. In this case, there are some ways of his friends to address him, just like Salihu's statement above, by dropping one of the syllables of his FN; there are three possible way in dropping the syllables: "Ma-war-di" or combination of that "Mawar-di" or "Maw-ardi". So it will form some kinds of pet name like: "Maw", "Ar", "Di", "Mawar", and "Ardi". Then for LN of the writer name, it is rarely of his friends, family, or people who know him are calling by using term "Syadzali".

2.1.2.5. Zero Address Term

According to Aliakbari (2008:10), "Similar to Wardhaugh (2006) evaluation of English, when a Persian addresser is in doubt as to how address people s/he can actually avoid the difficulty by not using any term. Instead s/he may use attention getters or greetings." In this term, when people want to start an interaction, the addressor may say an excuse to get the addressee attention. It is possible that they may say

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such as “excuse me”, or “pardon me” to start polite conversation. It also works by using Salam especially for Muslim like “*assalamu’alaikum*” and the interlocutor answer it with saying “*wa’alaikum salam*”; or they may use greetings such as: “hi”, “hello”, or “good morning”.

Moreover, this zero address term may use when the addressor are too lazy having a polite conversation or when they are frightened or surprised e.g., “oi”, “watch out”, “yo”, “what’s up”, etc. Aliakbari add that, “Also as a deliberate act of avoidance of respectful terms to show anger or annoyance, addressors may prefer not to use address terms.” Based on that, the addressor may talk wildly to his/her addressee by saying like: “go to hell!”, “get out!”, “be quiet!”, “shut up!”, “listen!”, and etc.

2.1.3. Factors Influencing the Use of Terms of Address

Address term is easy to find when there are people having communication with other people or his/herself. Addressing someone is not so instant; you cannot call every woman with Mother/Mommy or every man like Father/Daddy or addressing your friend with those terms. There should be a reason why those terms are used by person to call or refer to other people. The reason can be analyzed by looking to the factors of the user and receiver. Here are some factors that can be consideration in making choice of address terms, Wardhaugh (2006) quoted by Aliakbari (2008:5) state that also notes that, “…a variety of social factors usually governs our choices of terms. Among these social

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factors are the particular occasion, the social status or rank of the other, sex, age, family relationships, occupational hierarchy, transactional status, such as a doctor-patient relationship or priest-penitent, race, and the degree of intimacy."

Therefore, the point that needs to be concerned in the way to know why it can influence the speaker or writer's choice of address terms in his/her speech are: the particular occasion, social status or rank, sex, age, family relationships, occupational hierarchy, transactional status, race, and degree of intimacy. Then, all of those are also determined according to the role of each character in the movie.

2.2. Related Studies

To acquire broader outlook about the study of address terms in the context of dialogues by characters in movie, as his related study, the writer uses some study that is done in previous research by the same subject as this study. One of these researches is conducted by Lailatul Masruroh (student of Sunan Ampel Islamic University, Surabaya) which gives idea of the address terms for this study. Moreover, among that review are foreign studies that is conducted by Xian Liu and friends (the three of them are lecturer of English Department in Ordinance Engineering College, Shijiazhuang, China) and Hajia Hauwa Salihu (student of Bayero University, Kano) which help the writer much in guiding this study about terms of address theory. The explanations of those references are stated below.

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2.2.1. An Analysis Of Address System Used By The Characters In Chaos@work's My Stupid Boss Novel

This thesis is written by Lailatul Masruroh and finished in 2014. In her research, she analyzed the use of address system that is seen in one of the Indonesian novel entitled My Stupid Boss by Chaos@work, the novel writer was hiding her identity from public that is why she used that fake name. This novel tells about the craziness action that is done by the boss towards his employees but Laila does not focus on it. She, in her thesis, is focusing on address terms that use by most of the characters in the novel. Address terms that she analyzes is the use of Title before surname and the demonstrative pronoun.

2.2.2. Study on Addressing Terms and Relevant Culture in America and China

This research is done by Xuan Liu and his friends Lanqin Zhang and Ying Zhang in 2010. In their research abstract, Liu and friends are focusing on addressing terms that have significant social functions. It was the recognition of the social identity, the social position, the role of the addressee and of the interrelations between the addressor and the addressee. This study is based on American address terms and Chinese address terms. It really helps much for the writer in conducting this research especially for the address terms theory.

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2.2.3. The Sociolinguistics Study of Gender Address Patterns in the Hausa Society

This Thesis is conducted by Hajia Hauwa Salihu. She conducted it and finish in early 2014. This paper looks at the choice, the shifts and the gender differential linguistics style of the use of names in a Hausa community. Social gender is an essential, stable category in the context of speech because it is perpetually (re) produced via language and communication. Addressing in Hausa society is influenced by the Cultural Revolution in Hausa land. The emphasis is on the discussion of the types of names the Hausas utilize, the context in which they are applied, the semantics, and the circumstance that motivated their creation, the addressor and the addressees relationship, the historical, cognitive, and ideological reality which determined the choice, the changes and the address variants. This statement is quoted from her abstract. Based on that, it pretty much inspires the writer in conducting my address terms in this thesis.

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