

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

In this chapter, the writer is going to analyze the data of address system and function of an address, after identifying the address system used in *My Stupid Boss* novel by Chaos@work. Firstly, the writer classifies the data based on the terms for example first person singular, first person plural, second person singular, second person plural, third person singular and third person plural. The last step the writer present what are the factors of an address those data. The step the writer will present what are the factors of an address those data.

#### **4.1. Terms of Address system**

Terms address system that is included in the Novel; it is divided into six terms of address.

##### **4.1.1. Terms of Address Used by Characters in the My Stupid Boss Novel that Include in First Person Singular**

In this theory, it shows the terms of address used by characters in the novel that include in first person singular. There are two kinds of First Person Singular that the writer found in the novel. They are *Saya* and *Gue*. It is conversation and a narrator who is used in her/himself. It includes in

an own name with people who know his/her. The original meanings of *Saya* or *Gue* are “him/herself” but it knows generally means “I” known in English.

This is the example of *Saya* terms of address that is used by the characters in My Stupid Boss Novel.

**Boss:** *Ini lesen Saya...*

**Polisi:** *Ini apa? (Pak Polisi tunjukkan duit rm 100)*

**Boss:** This is my Driver’s License....

**Police:** What is this? (Police shows money of 100 rm)  
(Chaos@work:Page 86)

Based on the above statement, it is a conversation between a boss and a police. The policeman who was fined the rider, boss, and police asked for his driver's license. Then boss told that this is my driver’s license to police. He uses a formal conversation to respect his interlocutor because based on the condition where the conversation is happening on the street is no longer at the office. Judging from the condition here Boss is no longer becomes a boss, but he was just an ordinary driver when he is in the car. Instead the policeman that holds the balance on the street.

This is the example of *Gue* terms of address that is used by the characters in My Stupid Boss Novel.

*Terus dia Pakai baju. Si Alam ini penguasa Bahasa Melayu alakazam banget. Tapi karena Gue udah biasa ngobrol sama mereka, amazingly Gue ngerti.*

Then, he wears clothe, this person, Alam, is an expert in Malay language. But, because I was used to talk to them, amazingly, I am understood.

(Chaos@work:Page. 62)

Based on that statement, it tells about the conversation that is happening in the office between the author and Alam. The author and Alam, both of them is a friend in the same factory.

*Gue* are a pronoun address for first person singular. It is used in an informal event because if there are two people who have high intimacy, then automatically they use it as how they call him/her self. It is usually used especially by Jakarta people and this address term derives from Hokkien Chinese like Bennylin said in the internet.

There are some factors that underlays the person to use *Gue* or *Saya* term when they are speak to other. First, *Saya* are same meaning with *Gue* and it is a pronoun for first person singular too. But, *Saya* is used in a formal condition. It is different with *Gue* term that only used in casual condition, it cannot used in a formal condition such as in school when student mention his/ herself using *Gue*, it sounds like he/ she has not a

politeness in way how to interact with others in school especially when they try to speak with their teacher. And also there are some places that someone should be careful to say this term when they are in the formal place. This formal condition can be found in some place for example in office when the employee with boss, in home a child with their parents, outdoors a person younger talks to the older person (not in equal age), and many more.

#### **4.1.2. Terms of Address Used by Characters in the My Stupid Boss Novel that Include in First Person Plural**

In this theory, it shows the terms of address used by characters in the novel that include in first person plural. Terms of address used by characters in Novel that include in first person plural are *Kami* and *Kita*. The generally meanings of both of them in English is “We/Us/Our”.

*Kami* is used when there is first person singular and added with one or more person. This is the example of *Kami* terms of address that is used by the characters in My Stupid Boss Novel.

*Di US Embassy, tamu bulenya masuk dan Kami nunggu aja di mobil. Boss bilang gini ke Gue, "Eh Saya mau ambil beberapa boks barang di Puchong. Mobilnya gak muat. Kamu balik ke kantor aja, ya?"*

In US Emabassy, the foreign guest enters and we waited in the car. Boss said to me, "I want to grab a few boxes of goods in Puchong. There is no space in the car. So, you better back to the office, okay?"

(Chaos@work:Page 163)

Based on the above statement, that conversation is happening between the employee (the author and Mr. Kho) and Boss. The author says *Kami* because the author said it as she is not alone in the car but she is with Mr.Kho.

This is the example of *Kita* terms of address that is used by the characters in My Stupid Boss Novel.

**Gue:** *(natap sinis) Mau apa datang ke sini?*

**Boss:** *Waaah.... Kamu masih marah, ya? Aduh jangan ngambeg doooong... kita kan sebangsa setanah air loh! Ingat sumpah pemuda, kan? Satu nusa, satu bahasa, satu.... errr... apalagi ya yang satu lagi? Ah, sudahlah... pokoknya, kita harus saling membantu! Apalagi kita sama-sama perantau di sini...*

**I:** (looking sardonically) what do you want to came here?

**Boss:** Waaah... you were still angry? Please, do not mope... we were a country man! You still remembered of Sumpah Pemuda, right? One island, one language, and one.... Errr.. I am forgotten what is the next? Ok, it is no problem. The important thing is we must help each other! And we have the same country.

(Chaos@work:Page 190)

From the above statement, that is a conversation in the office between Boss and his employee. When it is seen based on a social distance the conversation has been done by someone who has a high position (Boss) with a lower position (Employee). So the conversation that they are used is informal conversation. So then, Boss uses *Kita* terms of address in that conversation.

Some factors that makes person used *Kami* are when he/she is in a formal condition, also if the person is did not recognize who is his/her interlocutor. Moreover the interlocutor is has high social distance than the party, the person and his company. And also it is used when the person speak to older person than his party. *Kita* is different with *Kami* that can be used in formal condition. *Kita* is can be used in casual condition. Also it is used when a person and his party are speak with other that they have a high intimacy for their relationship. And also they are same age or equal to each other.

#### **4.1.3. Terms of Address Used by Characters in the My Stupid Boss Novel that Include in Second Person Singular**

In this theory, it shows the terms of address used by characters in the novel that include in Second Person Singular. Terms of address used by characters in Novel that include in second person singular are

*Bapa/Pak, Ah, Ibu/Bu, Mbak/Kak, Nickname, Title and Kamu.* It is found in conversation and narration lines form when there is a person speaks to others people. It includes how they call own name with people who know his/her. The generally meaning how the term is translated in to English such as: *Bapak/Pak* is “Sir/Mr.”, *Ibu/Bu* is “Mom”, *Mbak/Kakak* is “Mrs.”, Nickname is usually used to call someone with shorten name version, Title, and *Kamu* is You.

This is the example of *Bapak/Pak* terms of address that is used by the characters in My Stupid Boss Novel.

### ***Bapak or Pak***

Usually, *Bapak* or *Pak* is used by people who have an older age. Sometimes it is used by a person who is not known and has a higher position or certain of position. Sometimes when a person called with using *Bapak/ Mr.*, it is usually means they are married man. So, when the other already know that person status, if he/ she is younger than that person they will automatically call him with *Bapak/ Mr.*, additionally it gives respect to them.

This is the example someone calls *Pak* or *Bapak/Sir* with others that related in conversation of the characters in the My Stupid Boss Novel.

**Boss:** *Selamat siang, Pak... (plangas plenges)*

**Boss:** Good Afternoon, Sir...  
(Chaos@work: Page 183).

From the above statement, the Boss addresses the Minister using term *Pak* when he meets him in an airplane. He calls him like that because there is a different social distance. They have low solidarity (formality) between the Boss (only ordinary passenger in the minister's point of view) and the Minister. And using *Pak* terms, usually it is used in the relax time.

This is the other example of the conversation of character in My Stupid Boss that include in *Pak/Bapak* form of address.

**Gue:** *Trus, ngapain Bapak suruh Saya datang?*

**I:** Then, Why did you be order to me come?

**Boss:** *Nah, itu yang Saya mau tanya dari tadi pagi. Kenapa kamu datang?*

**Boss:** I will ask you. Why do you come?  
(Chaos@work:Page 163)

From that statement, it tells about the employee speaks with her Boss. It has same meaning with *Pak* term of address. The social distance between employee and Boss is not intimate because they have different position. If the employee is lower position, then Boss is a higher position.



But, in that conversation the employee wants to provide confirmation of the conversation, so she uses an address confirmation. It is a *Bapak* term.

The italic and underline word is an address form of *Pak/Bapak* it has meaning and can be used on Sir/Mr. in English. It is constructed by first person singular. *Pak* is an address form of Indonesia. Usually, it is used by people to call someone who is older age and in the formal condition. Sometimes it uses for person who has a higher position in his/her job. *Pak* is a vocative form of *Bapak*, which originally means father, but it also used to address an adult male.

There is an address form of *Bapak* it has meaning and can be used on Mr. in English. It is constructed by first person singular. It means a married male person or a male person who is higher position. Sometimes there is someone calling Mr. with others, usually it is addressed by adult.

### ***Ah***

*Ah* is an address term from Korea. *Ah* is additional particle to call someone who is already known. Usually, when one person calls other person who has a name ending in consonant, she/he uses *Ah* term.

***Boss:*** *Gak usah ladenin si Ah Cay! Dia juga beli service murah kok gitu!*

***Gue:*** *Loh, kan Bapak yang kasih harga?*

***Boss:*** *Habis, dia paksa turun terus! Kalo dia minta mesinnya diambil, bilang aja barang gak ada!*

**Gue:** *Kalo dia datang ke pabrik?*

**Boss:** *Bilang aja sibuk! Kamu buat list utang-utang si Ah Cay. Kamu tagih ke dia. Yang belum jatuh tempo pun tagih! Ngomong kasar aja langsung! Bilang mau ambil barang boleh, tapi bayar dulu dong!*

**Boss:** Don't be served of Uncle Cay! He also bought so cheap service anyway!

**I:** Sir that is you were gives a price for him, don't you?

**Boss:** He forcibly kept down! If the engine is taken, you just say no goods.

**I:** If he comes at factory?

**Boss:** I am busy! Then, you create a list of debts payable of Ah Cay. You ask the receivable to him. Although, the bill is due course! Rough talk! If he wants to take the goods, he must pay first.

(Chaos@work:Page 53-54)

From the above statement, it tells that *Ah Cay* who is a customer in his office boss, who is also a close friend of the boss while in America. Because of *Ah Cay* is Boss' friend, he calls him with *Ah* and his ending name is consonant. When *Ah Cay* came to Boss' office, Boss always gave him an incredible price. But in the end he just shows his resentfully.

There are some factors that why the person use *Ah* term when they are speak to other. *Ah* is used in an informal condition or casual condition. *Ah* is usually used by people who are same position or on an equal. It can use for boy or girl that have ending name a consonant. It also can use for someone who is loved.

***Ibu/ Mom.***

It is not different like how a person called *Bapak/ Mr., Ibu* or *Bu/ Mom*, is also used for married woman. The role is same with how title *Bapak/ Mr.*, works in society.

Usually, *Bu/ Mom* are representing a person; especially they are a woman, which is older than the caller. The person is also has a high fame at that place so people know her and respect her. Then to show their respect, people use it.

Sometimes, this title is usually used by person that has made a family. It is occurred in condition of husband and wife. The husband calls his wife using title *Mama/ Mom* or *Ibu*. Also it works only among them and also their child. It will not works to a person which is from outside/ did not has relation with that family.

This is the example of conversation of the characters in *My Stupid Boss* Novel that include in the *Bu* or *Mom* form of address.

***Gue:*** *(setidaknya gak nelen perkedel lengkoas elu kan, Bu?) Ya, tapi kan gak repot.*

***Ibu Boss:*** *Ah, gak apa-apa. Kalo Saya lagi di KL, Saya gak ada kerjaan kok.*

**I:** (At least, you do not swallow cakes lengkoas, Mom?)  
Yes, but it does not bother.

**Boss' wife:** Ah, there is nothing if I was in KL, I have something to do anyway.

(Chaos@work:Page 180)

From that statement, it is a conversation between an employee (the author) with the boss' wife. Employee has been called to his wife to call Mrs., due to respect him.

This is also the other example of conversation of characters in the My Stupid Boss Novel.

***Dul:** Bu! Hallo?!*

***Gue:** Hallo...*

***Dul:** Hallo??! Buuuuu..??!*

***Gue:** IYA APAAAAA??!*

***Dul:** Bu, mau hujan.*

***Gue:** Trus? Kamu pikir Saya pawang ujan?*

***Dul:** Bukan itu! Minta tolong angkat jemuran Saya sama jemuran anak-anak Bu...*

**Dul:** Mom! Hallo?!

**I:** Hallo...

**Dul:** Hallo??!Mooooom...??

**I:** Yes, What??!

**Dul:** Mom, it will rain.

**I:** Then? You think that I am a rain handler?

**Dul:** Not so, help me to take away my laundry and others too Mom...

(Chaos@work:Page 61)

From the above statement, the conversation is happening in the phone. It took place between the employee and one other employee. But, they have a different in the working position. The author (Gue) is an admin then Dul is a regular employee and the author is someone who is already married (adult woman), based on that social background so Dul call her Mom. This is done by Dul to respect her, as she is has higher position in the factory than him.

The next example of the conversation and narration of the characters in My Stupid Boss Novel that include in *Bu* or *Ibu* or *Mama* terms of address.

*"Ma, Saya ada dinner dengan Mr. Cheok."  
"Saya pulang telat ya, mesti ngawasin kerjaan di pabrik nih."*

"Mom, I have dinner with Mr.Cheok."  
"I come home late, should cared of employment in the factory."

(Chaos@work:Page 101)

From that statement, it tells the conversation of a man (the boss) who had called his wife by phone at everywhere especially at home. He called her with title *Mama* because it is a family calling.

The counterpart of female would be *Bu*, the vocative form is *Ibu*, which also means mother but it used to address an adult female. *Ibu* is translated as mother. If a person's name is unknown, one can call an Indonesian woman *Ibu*. The social distance of *Ibu/Bu* is non-intimate and when someone has different position. It is usually used to people in formal condition. *Ibu/Bu* term is used for caking female and old woman. Sometimes, person calls his wife with calling *Mama*. *Mama* is same meaning with *Ibu/Bu*. But, calling *Mama* is used by people in their family. Someone who is calling *Mama* is her husband and her children.

#### ***Mbak or Kakak/Miss.***

Usually, *Mbak* or *Kakak/Miss.* is used by people who have an older age. Sometimes it is used by a person who is not known and she is actually young female/especially still teenager. But it is likely that in Indonesia, about 20<sup>th</sup> person also called with this term. Sometimes when a person called with using *Mbak* or *Kakak/Miss.*, it is usually means they are still single (or if the person is already recognized and to give respect to her even she has married). So, when the other already know that person status, if he/ she is younger or same age than that person they will automatically call her with *Mbak* or *Kakak/Miss.*, additionally it gives respect to them.

This is the example of conversation of the characters in the My Stupid Boss Novel that include in *Mbak* or *Kakak*/Miss. form.

**Ibu Boss:** *Mbak*, jadi gak?!

**Gue:** Hah?

**Ibu Boss:** Ke rumah!

**Boss' wife:** Miss., come or not?!

**I:** Hah?

**Boss' wife:** At home!

(Chaos@work:Page 179)

On the statement, it is a conversation that is happening between Boss' wife and the Boss' employee (Gue). Boss' wife is calling that employees with *Mbak* term of address because she want to respect him. Usually, calling *Mbak* is also only be used to call a woman or girl.

This is the other example of conversation of the characters in the My Stupid Boss Novel.

**Yusuf:** *Kak*, hari itu ada boks dalam kereta Alpha Romeo merah, Saya letak di racking. Mana pergi, ya?

**Gue:** 2 boks, kan?

**Yusuf:** Iya!

**Yusuf:** Miss., at the moment there were a boxes in Red Alpha Romeo car, I put it in the racking. Where are now?

**I:** 2 boxes?

**Yusuf:** Yes!

(Chaos@work:Page 113)

From that statement, it is a conversation between the employee and one employee. Yusuf is calling the author (Gue) with *Kak* term because she older than him, and to respect her. It is same with *Mbak* that is only be used to call a woman or a girl.

*Mbak* is a Javanese address form. Usually, it is used for older sister and it is also common to call a maid *Mbak*. If someone meets with a girl who is unknown, he/she can calling *Mbak* with her. *Mbak* is same with *Kakak*. But, *Kakak* is an Indonesian address form.

There are some factors that why the person use *Mbak* or *Kak* term when they are speak to other. *Mbak or Kak* is used in a formal and casual condition. It is conversation between one people to others people such as friends, known people, lower position with higher position or someone who is not known. It includes in a different age. It is used in an adult age or woman. It is not only about age, but social background also includes about it. When one person has higher position, automatically other person calls him/her using *Mbak* or *Kak* term.

### **Nickname**

Nickname is the short version of someone name. It is taken from one of the word of their full name. Their name can be structured in a word or more such us Lailatul Masruroh, it divided into two words. One is



Lailatul and the second is Masruroh, but in society they will not call someone with the full of word like calling Lailatul or Masruroh, but they always prefer to call the easiest way like Lailatul become Laila or Masruroh become Ruroh. It is happened in the writer life everyday when meet with someone who knows her.

This is the example of conversation of the characters in the My Stupid Boss Novel that include in Nickname form of address.

*Gue: Hei Alam! Kamu toh? Saya pikir gorilla! Pakai baju!*

**I:** Hei Alam! Is that you? I think a gorilla! Wear your cloth!  
(Chaos@work:Page. 62)

From that statement above, it is a conversation that is happening between the author (Gue) and Alam. They have different position. The author (Gue) has a higher position than Alam. Automatically, she calls him with only calling nickname and because Alam is the author's friend in the factory. From that dialogue too, when someone speaks with his/her friends who is intimate and equal, she/he will use a familiar call and familiar language.

There are some factors that why the person use Nickname term when they are speak and call to other. Nickname is used in an informal condition or used in casual condition. It is conversation between one

people to others people such as friends, known people, or higher position with lower position. It includes in a work. It is not only about age, but social background also includes about it. It is based on the position.

## Doctor

Doctor is a person who has skill in the medicine and science. She/he usually is a helper or a person who is curing a person who is sick or commonly as called patient.

*“Naaah! Nih dia, nih nama dokternya! Ini kan nama si Abul nih... nah, nih dia, ada di bawah nama si Abul. Namanya... Ab..dul Syukur. Cari dr. Abdul Syukur! Bilang Saya mau bicara sekarang.”*

*Aduh mak, ampun deh Gue! Gue pergi lagi ke meja suster dan kali ini dia ngekor di belakang Gue. Gue bilang mau jumpa Dr. Abdul Syukur.*

"Nah! This is the Doctor name! This is Abul name... nah, this is, there is behind Abul name. His name is Ab..dul Syukur. Look for Dr. Abdul Syukur! You say to him that I want to speak with him now."

Hell, I am! I go to nurse's table again and this moment he goes with tide behind me. I said that I want to meet Dr. Abdul Syukur.

(Chaos@work:Page 187)

Based on that conversation, it can be concluded that any people who treat a sick person then called a doctor. The title doctor is not only used on a man it is also used for some women that works as a Doctor. In

the statement that the boss has been looking for someone who has been treating his employees. He is a doctor. Calling the doctor also does not depend on age and their solidarity or social distance. However someone who searches him is the boss of factory, he kept calling that person named Abdul Syukur with Doctor.

There are some factors that why the person use Doctor term when they are speak or call to other. Doctor is used in a formal condition. It can be used in casual condition. Automatically, the social distance between the people with doctor is non-intimate because they do not know each other. However someone does not know his/her name, she/he can call him/her with only doctor or their title.

### ***Kamu***

*Kamu* is a pronoun address for second person singular. It means in English is You. It is like other terms such as: *Anda*, nickname, *Ibu/Bu*, *Bapak/Pak* and so on. It includes in a several pronoun addresses for second person singular terms of address.

This is the example of *Kamu* terms of address that is used by the characters in *My Stupid Boss Novel*.

**Boss:** *Ah, Saya kasih cheque ke kamu! Kalo gitu barangnya gak pernah datang dong?! Siapa sih yang curi uangnya?!*

**Boss:** Ah, I have given you a cheque! So, the commodity never comes?! Who does steal that money?!  
(Chaos@work:Page 89)

From that statement, it is a conversation between Boss and his employee. Because of there is a different social background. It is a different position. Automatically, the Boss uses an informal term, it is a *Kamu*. Boss has a higher position than the employee, so he calls her with *Kamu*, as how he likes.

### ***Anda***

*Anda* is same with *Kamu*. It includes in second person plural. This is the example of address that include in the conversation of the characters in My Stupid Boss Novel.

**Pak Menteri:** *Saya rasa, cukup satu orang yang mengurus makanan. Yaitu, pramugari. Dia apa yang harus dia lakukan. Anda tidak usah ikut sibuk.*

**Minister:** I think, just one person who takes care of the food. She is a flight attendant. She knows what she should do. You do not have to join busy.

(Chaos@work:Page. 184)

Some factors that makes person used *Anda* are when in a formal condition. The social distance between Minister and Boss is higher position and lower position. Using *Anda* term is usually used by person because he/she wants to respect with interlocutor. It is like at the conversation that include in My Stupid Boss Novel. The minister used *Anda* term or formal language when he speaks with other in order to he looks authority. *Kamu* is different with *Anda* that can be used in formal condition. *Kamu* is usually used in casual condition. Also it is used when a person has a high intimacy in his/her relationship when he/he calls and speak with others. And also they are same age or equal to each other. *Kamu* is used by people in all gender. It used to be common, either men or women. But, it is used for higher position or older age to lower position or younger position.

#### **4.1.4. Terms of Address Used by Characters in the My Stupid Boss Novel that Include in Second Person Plural**

In this theory, it shows the terms of address used by characters in the novel that include in first person plural. Terms of address used by characters in Novel that include in first person plural are *Kalian*. It is conversation and narrations between one person to others people. It

includes in an own name with people who know his/her. The original meanings in English of *Kalian* are you but it is used generally for people who are more than one. Just like the *We* term that the first person singular added with one or more persons, but in this term *Kalian* is forming from the second person singular added with one or more persons. This is the example of *Kalian* terms of address that is used by the characters in My Stupid Boss Novel.

**Boss:** Naaah, kalian masih di sini. Yuk, ke pabrik sebentar.  
**Gue:** Saya udah mau pulang.

**Boss:** Naahhh!! You are still here. Let's go to the factory in just a little time.

**I:** I am about going home.

(Chaos@work:Page 154)

From the above statement, that conversation is happening in the factory. It is between Boss and two employees. They are Adrian and the author. That is reason why Boss uses *Kalian* terms. Using *Kalian* term, it can use in the formal and casual condition because there is no role of calling *Kalian* in the age, gender and social distance. It can use in the everywhere, every time and everyone.

There are some factors that why the person use *Kalian* term when they are speak or call to other. *Kalian* are same meaning with *Kamu* hardly, it is a pronoun for second person. But, *Kamu* is used in second

person singular means only one person. It is different with *Kalian* term that is used in second person plural that works only when more than one people; it can be used in a formal condition and casual condition. Using *Kalian* term can use for each people, both gender, and age. Either it uses to higher position to lower position or lower position to higher position. There is no specific role in using it.

#### **4.1.5. Terms of Address Used by Characters in the My Stupid Boss Novel that Include in Third Person Singular**

In this theory, it shows the terms of address used by characters in the novel that include in third person singular. Terms of address used by characters in Novel that include in third person singular are *Dia*. It is conversation and narration between one person to others people. It includes in there are two people that is talking about one other. The generally meanings of *Dia* in English is “She/he/It”. This is the example of *Dia* terms of address that is used by the characters in My Stupid Boss Novel.

*Gue yang lagi enak-enak ngayal menang togel 17 milyar jadi bengong. “Hah? Oh, iya, iya..” Lagian ngapain dia cerita begituan ke klien? Gak penting banget... Klien nanya, “Oh they live here? You built them what? House? Boss nyaut, “ No no no.. Lika a.. emmm.. err.. they live in.. mm...”*

When I was dreaming win a lotere for 17 billion so dumbfounded. "Huh? Oh, yes, yes .. "After all he's doing a story like that to a client? It so insignificance things, after all...

The client asked, "Oh, they live here? You built them what? House?"

(Chaos@work:Page 28)

From that statement, the conversation happen in the meeting room, in the room there are client, the author, and the Boss. The Boss is so excited to tell the client about his past life until his factory, especially how his employee stay there. And a moment he also interrupt the author in his story to make its look so real.

There are some factors that why the person uses *Dia* term in some conversation. First *Dia* term is used when the speaker pointed a person that he knows. For the purpose to make it clear which person was she/he means. Also based on how far their relationship with the pointed person is uncounted. And it cannot limited by the social background except the speaker really respecting the target. But in some case, the speaker age is lower than the target and he/she really knows who is the pointed person.

In term of Indonesia, when someone wants to talking other she/he is just enough using *Dia* term because there is no role that include in the *Dia* term (there is no distinguish gender). Then, if someone wants to indicate a thing, she/he is only using that or this.



#### 4.1.6. Terms of Address Used by Characters in the My Stupid Boss Novel that Include in Third Person Plural

In this theory, it shows the terms of address used by characters in the novel that include in first person plural. Terms of address used by characters in Novel that include in third person plural are *Mereka*. It is conversation and narration between one person to others people. It includes for someone who is spoken and there is more than one person. The generally meanings of *Mereka* in English is “They”. It is formed from third person singular added with one or more person. This is the example of *Mereka* terms of address that is used by the characters in My Stupid Boss Novel.

*Terus dia Pakai baju. Si Alam ini penguasa bahasa Melayu alakazam banget. Tapi karena Gue udah biasa ngobrol sama mereka, amazingly Gue ngerti.*

Then, he wears a cloth; he is so expert in Malay language. But, because I used to talk to them, amazingly, I am understood.  
(Chaos@work:Page. 62)

From the above statement, that is a conversation between Malay people (Alam) with the author (Gue). The author said that she was used to talk to them (*Mereka*). *Mereka* means more than one person that is told by the author. They are Malay people.

There are some factors make the person use *Mereka* term when they are speaking to other. First *Mereka* known as third person plural, it

means that just like the third person singular that the speaker pointed one person, but in this case the pointed target are more than one people. Then, it does not affected by age, so even the speaker or the target are was older or younger there is still works for the speaker. Also some factors that not affected are such as: their social distance, how far their relationship, and how their social background in the society.