



IN SEARCH OF ADDRESS TERMS IN NOVEL

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ABSTRACT: *Language has an important role in human life, basically as a means of communication. Language is primarily an instrument of communication among human being in community. People use language as a means of communication to build relationship among human being and to express their feeling, ideas, and knowledge, a process where people are involved in interaction. That is why sociolinguistics deals with the inter relationship between language and society. Based on the background of the problem stated above, the writer would like to propose the problems as follows: What kinds of address terms are used by the characters in novel The Secret Island by Enid Blyton?; How are those address terms used by the character in novel The Secret Island by Enid Blyton? In conducting this study, the writer uses qualitative method. From the analysis, the writer can find that the characters use three kinds of address terms there are first name (FN), title plus last name (TLN), and kinship terms (KT). They use the address terms based on their relationship and it can describing as follows: They use first name (FN) when their relationship is very close or intimate, such as close friend, siblings, etc; They use title plus last name (TLN) when their relationship is not so very close or people older than them, such as aunt Harriet, uncle Henry, etc; They use kinship terms (KT) when their relationship is family very close or intimate, such as dad, mummy, father, mother, aunt, uncle, etc.*

Keywords: *sociolinguistics, social factors, social dimension, social distance, address terms*

INTRODUCTION

Language has an important role in human life, basically as a means of communication. Language is primarily an instrument of communication among human being in community. People use language as a means of communication to build relationship among human being and to express their feeling, ideas, and knowledge, a process where people are involved in interaction. That is why sociolinguistics deals with the inter relationship between language and society. In society, to identify someone, people should know his or her name. Without knowing

someone's name, it is very difficult to construct good communication. Knowing one's name shows that the addresser and addressee have good relationship or intimate. Sometimes someone is addressed or identified by his first name, last name, title, or kinship name. It happens because of many aspects in society. They are social dimensions and social factors. Someone can be called in many kinds of address terms. The writer experiences one of the phenomena that occur in a society. For example, a person is called Mbak Elita (Miss Elita) by her friends as a staff or employee in a formal relationship (at work) and called Mbak Elita by her neighbors to show their respect as a neighbor. It shows that she has higher status to appreciate. In social gathering, such as Karang Taruna meeting as a formal occasion, she is called Lita which indicates epithets or nickname. In her family, all of member call her Adik, which indicate kinship relationship, and her boyfriend calls her Honey to show his feeling of affection and intimacy. Address terms are used in communication. They can be used in written and oral communication. They can be seen in novels, articles, shorts or long stories, dialogue, etc. oral communication can be found in daily conversation between two or more participants. Both written and oral communications have the same function, which is to address people. The main aim is usually to give good impression of being polite in addressee's eyes.

In this study, the writer knows that the final selection of address terms might reveal any factor such as status and also degree of intimacy between someone who is involved in social interaction in social interaction. So, that is why studying address terms are the most obvious point to know the relationship between language and society. The writer wants to observe what address terms are used and applied in communication. There are two reasons. Why the writer chooses the novel *The Secret Island* by Enid Blyton. First, after reading the novel as a source of her data, he has found the address terms can be derived from the conversation occurring among the characters. In this novel, he finds out that address terms are used by the other character. Second, the writer also finds the relationship among main characters that influence the ways of addressing.

Research Questions

Based on the background of the problem stated above, the writer would like to propose the problems as follows:

1. What kinds of address terms are used by the characters in novel *The Secret Island* by Enid Blyton?
2. How are those address terms used by the character in novel *The Secret Island* by Enid Blyton?

The objective of the study

Based on the above research questions, the objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To find out the kinds of address terms which are used by the character in novel *The Secret Island* by Enid Blyton.
2. To describe how those address terms addressed to the character in novel *The Secret Island* by Enid Blyton.

Scope and Limitations

In order to get clear result of the study, the writer gives the scope and limitation of her study. The scope of the study is sociolinguistics which is limited to the address terms used by the other character in the novel entitled *The Secret Island* by Enid Blyton which covers the address terms are used by the other character, describing how those address terms are used and explaining why the other characters use different address terms.

Sociolinguistics

The life of social intercourse is a social relationship system. The shifting time and human life Level, caused of attitude, desire and stylistic changes in which encompass language. Language elements that occur in a society and its social indication, social norms with its changing as the speaker's background integrated into the study of sociology and linguistics under the name of sociolinguistics. Wardhaugh (2006:11) says, "Sociolinguistics is the study of the social uses of language, and the most productive studies in the four decades of sociolinguistic research have emanated from determining the social evaluation of linguistic variants." Beside them, Eleanor Dickey states if Sociolinguistics is the study of the way that language is used in society. It includes the study of regional and class dialects and accents, bilingual speakers who use different language in different situations, differences in language used by or to men and women, and a host of similar topics.

Social Factors

When people use language, it is influenced by certain social factors. Holmes (2003: 11) explains “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 its users – the social setting and function of the interaction. Who is talking to whom (e.g. wife – husband, customer – shopkeeper, boss – worker) is an important factors. The setting or social context (home, work, school) is generally a relevant factor too. The aim or purpose of the interaction (informative, social) may be important”. It means that the language choices that people use in communication may reflect the influence of one or more of social factors such as the participant, the setting, the topic and the function. As Holmes (2003: 8) explains below:

Participants

Participants in every conversation it must have a person beside the speaker who will hear and reply the speaker talking about. The person is called as participant, as Holmes (2003: 8) defines that “Participants are who speaking and who are speaking to”. It means that participants are the people who are involved in communication that occur between the speaker and other people around her who take a contribution to the communication. Participants can be divided into:

- a) Addresser: it is the speaker or the writer who produce the utterance.
- b) Addressee: it is the hearer or the reader who is the reception of the utterance.
- c) Audience : it is the presence of over hearer who may contribute to the specification of speech event.

Topic

Everyone will say something if they have an idea or topic to discuss. That is why topic is one the essential in social factors. Holmes (2003:8) states that “Topic is what is being talked about”. Meanwhile, Cook (1989: 25) says that “Topic is the information which carries the message”. It means that every conversational should have a subject matter to be discussed which shows informational content to create a good communication and avoid misunderstanding among the participants.

Setting

Setting is an important part of social factors which has function to identify where and when an event occurs. It can be seen from the definition about setting given by Holmes (2003:8) "Setting is where they are speaking?". It means that setting as the situational background or place where the conversation happens. So by knowing the setting a speaker may interact appropriately to the posture, gesture, and facial expression.

Function

Function is also as an important part of social factors which determines why the conversation was held. According to Holmes (2003: 8), "Function is why are they speaking?". From the statement above, it can be assumed that language spoken by the participants serves functions, for example, to communicate ideas, to express attitudes, and so on.

Social Dimension

Another factor that is needed to analysis the relationship between language and society is social dimensions. According to Holmes (2003:12), "It is useful to take account of four different dimensions for analysis which related to the factors above". These are:

Social Distance

A social distance as part of social dimension more prefers to explain the relationship from the participant who involved in conversation with social scale of the person. It can be proved from the definition of a social distance that given by Holmes (2003: 9), a social distance scales concerned with participant relationship. It means that social distance is needed in a conversation to know the closeness of the speaker or participants that involved in that conversation.

Intimate (High Solidarity)

According to Fasold (1989:14) "If the speaker is not on intimate terms with the addressee (that is not a friend or colleague) then some form of Title plus Last Name (TLN) will be used. This agreement with someone knows about the use of First Name (FN) to people the speaker is on reasonably close term with". From the theory above, it can be

explained that the speakers who have close personal relationship can address a person by using first name. For example: May I call you “lovely”?, or “May I call you “honey”?. Meanwhile people can change a person’s name, and it can be known as epithets where it shows an intimacy between the addresser and the addressee.

Distant (Low Solidarity)

There is less intimacy relationship between addresser and addressee. So, it is necessary to use Title plus Last Name (TLN) as an address term. Then, the speaker usually uses the use of epithets because there is different in position among them that is superior and subordinate. Meyerhoff (2006:21) suggested that the superior should have the first initiating association before that subordinate because if the person of higher value initiates such acts there will be no risk. It can be explained that the superior as leader in addressing to the subordinate in avoiding the risk.

Status Scale

Holmes (2003: 9) that “Status scale is concerned with participant relationships”, but it maybe different from social distance one. Because status scale more concerns about the education and occupation of the participants not the relationship as social distance.

Superior (High Status)

A high status means a person placed in superior scale among others. This kind of high status is used typically in speaker language. For instance the speaker communicate with the hearer by directly calling the name to make the communication running well so he or she uses the informal language because the speaker has high status in social

Subordinate (Low Status)

A low status means a person is more subordinate than other. For instance parents would call their children by their names while children call their parent with the use of mom or dad.

Formality Scale

Formality scale is essential in social dimension in order to assess the influence of the social setting or type of interaction in language choice. As Holmes (2003:9) explains that formality has the significant

roles to know about the setting and also the types of interaction, it is also largely determined by solidarity and status relationships

Formal (High Formality)

A formal setting means high formality scale. For example at home people would use vernacular or colloquial language while in formal settings like school and office, the standard form of a language is used. In society, when people involve formal situation, they tend to use TLN (title last name). Formality effects on address terms, in what occasion people must use TLN, especially for people who have an important office in their area. It means that formality can show respect one profession to another profession. Despite, the older people can address the younger by using TLN, because in the area the younger has high position than the older people. Fasold (1989: 22) gives an example below:

- A : And how do you address the chairman of your department?
B : by his first name, Dale.
A : what if he were in front of us, would you still call him Dale?
B : No. I'd call him Dr W.

From the example above, it can be described that when the addressee involves in formal situation he addressee a person's name by using TLN (title last name) "Dr W" to sign that TLN mark immediately in formal situation. It means that the formality claims people to use address terms in a certain moment, especially in a formal situation.

Informal (Low Formality)

Informal setting means low formality scale. Informality, people more relaxed and enjoyable to address someone by using first name only, because they involve informal situation without limitation which have to address them by using TLN (title last name). Informal situation to address someone more familiar, because people can address someone names whatever they like. For example: "Hi, dude?" or "See you, darling", the address terms like those show that the addresser involves informal situation that produce greater familiarity in address than formal one.

The Functional Scales

The functional scales relate to the purposes or topic of interactions. In the functional scales, there are two basic function of a language (Holmes, 2003: 10).

Referential

The basic function is the language can convey objective information of a referential kind.

Address Terms

“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). According to Trudgill (2000: 9), “Address terms are words and phrases used to address other people in conversation, meeting, letters, etc”. It means that address terms are very useful in everyday life such as conversation, meeting, letter, etc. Most people address their friends and families differently from those they do not know so well, and from those who are in a superior relationship to them such as the school principal or the boss at work. Often nicknames or endearments are used between people who know each other places and times.

There are so many different address terms that are by people to address someone in a society. People can address someone names by title (T), by title plus last name (TLN), by first name (FN), by second person pronouns, by some combination of these, or by nothing at all. Titles are such things as Professor, Dr, Dame, Fr (Father), Mr., Mrs., Miss, Sis (sister), and so on. First name may be given names (Ngatimo, Paimo, Paijo, Trimmo, etc) and also epithets such as mate, pal, honey, chief, etc. Meanwhile, last name are usually family names, such as Tjahjanto, Pribadi, and so on. They are used for expression of social relationship. The asymmetric used of title, last name and first identified inequality in power, that mutual TLN (title last name) indicated inequality and unfamiliarity, and that mutual FN (first name). It means that the more powerful number of relationship also usually initiates the switch from mutual TLN to FN. The choice between FN and TLN depends on factors like familiarity, formality, and social status.

Kinds of Address Terms

There are many types of address terms that are used by people in societies. Every people have the different ways to address somebody else. There types consist of title, title plus last name, first name, and the last T/V pronouns. According to Fasold (1989: 2), "In most languages, there are two main kinds of address: names and second-person pronouns. Just a brief moment's reflection will show you that you can, in principle at least, address in either of two ways: by their first name or by their title, and last name." These types will explain deeply below:

Title

Titles are like verbal insignia, informing everyone about how much respect and difference the person with the title deserves. Address by title alone is the least intimate form of address in that titles usually designate ranks or occupations, as in colonel, doctor, professor, etc. Titles also define people in terms of their occupation which becomes more important than who they are. Moreover, certain people who use title alone without using last name, actually they do not know the person's name, they only know about the profession in his or her job. In what field work the person work in the area. Titles are also as essential part of conversation, where the addresser and the addressee involve in introduction situation.

Title plus Last Name (TLN)

Address by using TLN, it means that a person has a powerful or high occupation in a certain area, for example the older people who have higher occupational status than younger ones, so that the younger must address them by using TLN because in the case between the addresser and the addressee have different ranks or status individual. TLN is most address terms. Especially, in the certain meeting where people get acquainted.

First Name

According Wardhaugh (2006:269), first names are required among people who work closely together; even though they may not like each other at all. First names may even be used to refer to public figures, but contemptuously as well as admiringly. For example, Iwan and Elita are likely to be children and Miss and Mr Brennis to be teachers.

Epithets

Epithets can be used repeatedly in different sphere of life or joined to different names, for example “May I call you Darling?” or “Oh my lovely”. “Epithets are sometimes attached to a person’s name, as what might be described as a glorified nickname as satire or sobriquet nicknames”, stated by Bukert (www.answer.com/topic/epithet).

Endearment

The term of endearment tends to be used by the speaker to address someone that he or she loves. It is often used between people who know each other very well. For example: “Morning lovely” or “Love you, darling”. “A term of endearment is a word or phrase to address or describe a person, animal or inanimate object for which the speaker feels love or affection. Terms of endearment are used for a variety of reasons, such as parents addressing their children and lovers addressing each other.” (www.wikipedia.org/wiki/Term_of_endearment).

Kinship Terms

Trudgill (2000: 16) states that, “A society’s kinship system is generally reflected in its kinship vocabulary, and this is one reason why anthropologists tend to be interested in this particular aspect of language.” For example “father”, “mother”, “uncle”, etc.

The Way Out Address Terms

The final selection of address terms is influenced by many factors. According to Wardhaugh (1986: 97), “The varieties of social factors which guide the choice of address terms are: the particular occasion, the social status or rank of other, sex, age, family relationship, occupational hierarchy, transactional status, race, and degree of intimacy”. This statement means that the most influential factors of address terms are setting, status, and role. It can be explained below:

Setting

According to Meyerhoff (1983:39) “setting is situated in place and time.” It means that who are involved in different setting, of course they will change different address terms automatically.

Status

In societies, people also express status and attitude through title, first name and last name. If one speaker uses title and last name (TLN) and the other uses first name (FN) only, people infer difference in status. The social status indicates individual social position in a society which is based on power differences, prestige and social, along with the associated rights duties. The broadest social class categories are upper, middle and lower classes which correlate with accent. In relation to this, Bell (1976: 96) asserts that:

“Status-marked situation may override normal selections, e.g. though one maybe on reciprocal first name with one’s head of department and would therefore normally address him by his first name in a meeting of senate or the board of studies-both status marked situations, the chosen address form will be professor “X” not his first name.”

Role

Wardhaugh (1983: 141) makes clarifications about role, namely “people judges by their roles, or the style in which they carry out their work. Roles included all sorts of tangibles such as the way a person address and speak. It can be concluded that role involves both a group and individual expectations, and not all people in a group will have the same role prescriptions”.

Related to the Role of the Participants

There are four factors that influence the use of address terms, namely intimacy, distance, formality, and informality. Wardhaugh (1998: 264) tries to give a clarification, that is “We can see some of the possible dangers in cross cultural communication when different relationship are expressed through what appears, superficially at least, to be address system, the dangers are even greater if you learn the terms in a new address system fail to appreciate how they are related to one another”. Those influence address terms in how people respect someone name. And also when they address a person’s name, it deals with their relationship.

Intimacy

People can argue that doctor plus last name (Doctor Nugraha for example) is more intimate than doctor alone, acknowledge as it does that the other person’s name is known and can be mentioned knowing and

using another's first name, of course, a sign considerable intimacy or at least of a desire for such intimacy. Using first name or a nickname or pet name shows an even greater intimacy. Fasold (1989:14), makes an addition, that is "if the speaker is not an intimate terms with the addressee (that is not a friend or colleague) then some form of TLN will be used. This agreement with what someone knows about the use of FN to people the speaker is on reasonably close terms with".

Distance

TLN (title plus last name) must always be used for people who do not have an intimacy among them. It means that people will change FN (first name) into TLN (title last name) to demonstrate their mutual respect and distance. Using TLN will be done by people in different position between superiors and subordinates. If the speaker does not have close personal relationship or he or she never met before, TLN will prevail when both of them address each other. Of course, it is total stranger when people address someone by using FN without having an intimacy. Thus Collet, (1995: 10) gives the example and his argument as follows:

"The college porter might address a fellow as "Mr. Smith" and the fellow may reciprocate by calling the porter "Brown". The superficial symmetry of this exchange hides the fact that and the first instance "Mr" is being used as a form of respect, while in the second it is designed to remind the porter of his subordinate position. The use of "Mr" serves to increase the distance between addresser and addressee"

Formality

In society, when people are involved in formal situation, they tend to use TLN (title last name). Formality effects on address terms. In what occasion people must use TLN, especially for the people who have an important office in their area. It means that formality can show address the younger by using TLN, because in the area the younger has high position than the older people. Fasold (1989:22) gives an example below:

A: and how do you address the chairman of your department?

B: by his first name, Dale

A: what if he was here in front of us, would you still call him with Dale?

B: no, I'd call him Dr. W

Informality

Informality, mostly people is more relaxed and enjoyable to address someone by FN only, because it usually involves informal situation, someone tends to address others by using more familiar address terms. For example, "Hi, Elita, your presentation in that meeting is excellence", the address terms like this shows that the addresser involves in informal situation that produces greater familiarity in address than formal one.

METHOD

In this study, the writer uses the descriptive research in order to give the descriptive information about address terms. This research does not start with a hypothesis and aims at describing variables and the relations between variables. In addition, the purpose of using descriptive method is to view the detail information about it. Usman and Akbar (1996:4) suggest that "Descriptive research is the facts systematically, factually, and accurately". The writer conducts his research for he wants to discover and describe the types of address terms used by the main characters in *The Secret Island* by Enid Blyton. Also, he wants to discover the social factors that influence an individual's use of a certain utterance choice.

FINDINGS

The findings are that the characters use three kinds of address terms. There are first name (FN), title plus last name (TLN), and kinship terms (KT). They use the address terms based on their relationship and it can be described as follows:

1. They use first name (FN) when their relationship is very close or intimate, such as close friend, siblings, etc.
2. They use title plus last name (TLN) when their relationship is not so very close or people older than them, such as Aunt Harriet, Uncle Henry, etc.
3. They use kinship terms (KT) when their family relationship is very close or intimate, such as dad, mummy, father, mother, uncle, etc.

DISCUSSION

Based on the findings above, it shows that there is interconnection between the theories proposed by some linguists such as Wardhaugh,

Dickey, Holmes, Cook, Fasold, Meyerhoff, etc and the results. Address terms come up in social lives. They are used to address people regarding to the degree of intimacy, whether the relationship is close or not close.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings, the writer can conclude that there are many kinds of address terms such as title plus last name (TLN), first name (FN), and kinship terms. The writer also concludes that address terms which are often used by the participants to address the other character is first name. The use of this term shows that the participants has close personal relationship, so that they are more enjoyable and relaxed when they address the other character by using first name (FN). Besides that the use of first name (FN) defines that the addresser and the addressee are involved in an informal situation.

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