

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The review of related literature contains some references that the writer may suppose to use in his study. This section consists of two parts. First is the underlying theory which relates to the research questions; and the second is a review of the related study.

2.1 Review of the Underlying Theory

In doing his study the writer takes account to the basic principle of sociolinguistics which states that the way people talk is influenced by the social contexts which exist at the time of interaction. How people choose one particular type of term of address or reference rather than another reflects their awareness of the social factors that happen around the time of conversation. According to Holmes (1992), there are four social factors which serve as important components which are relevant to the linguistics choice. These are social distance, status/power, formality and function.

1. The social distant factor

Intimate ——— Distant

This scale is useful in emphasizing that how well people know someone is a practical factor influencing one's choice of terms of address and references. The better a speaker knows his addressee, the more casual terms of address or references will be used. However, if the relation is distant the rigid style will be considered suitable to apply in their interaction. The choice of first name rather than last name reflects consideration of social distance between two participants whether they are intimate or distant. For instance, a person named Rudolph Wagner may be called Rudy (first name) by his close friends, but Mr. Wagner (title and last name) by a stranger who he just acquainted with.

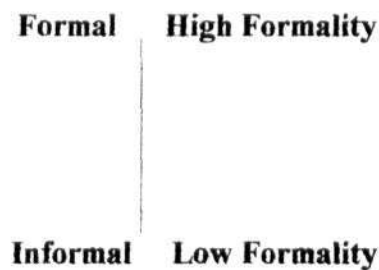
2. The status/power factor

Superior	High status
Subordinate	Low status

This scale points to the relevance of the relative status in linguistics choices. The way people talk to the other conveys their relationships in this dimension, the reason is always due to the status or power difference between each participant. Status in sociology serves as descriptive technical term to refer to an attribute of a person or position. Status has a general sociological significance in terms of rights and obligation, it is also often qualified by the attributes from which the status is derived like age, sex, marital, etc. Power refers to the differential right to

control another person's behavior independent of the superior's wishes. So the differences of status and power between participants possibly happened between adult-child; boss-employee; manager-worker; or director-office junior. Usually there will be a nonreciprocal pattern in terms of address and references. For example, the manager calls his worker **Bob**, but he is called **Mr. Brown** in reply.

3. The formality factor



This scale is useful in assessing the influence of social setting or context of interaction, terms of address and references choices. In other words, the linguistics choices used will be influenced by the formality of the setting, whether the interaction is held in a formal setting such as law court, a graduation ceremony, ritual service at church, school, etc.; or in informal one like at the dinner table, beaches, street, traditional market and so on. In simple words, it means that forms of address are derived from social identity in the context. In a law court a man supposes to call his brother **Your Honor** if the brother is acting as the judge, while at the dinner table will simply call the brother **John**. In a classroom where a child's mother is the teacher, he will address his parent **Mrs. Smith** instead of **Mum** which he usually uses at home. A Catholic priest will

be addressed as **Father** by his own parents during a religious ceremony, rather than by using his first name **Boonie**.

4. The Function Factor

Referential

High Information Content ——— **Low Information Content**

Affective

Low affective Content ——— **High Affective Content**

Though language serves many functions, two identical function of language are referential and affective function. Referential function means that language can convey objective information of a referential kind. Affective function refers to the use of language to express how someone is feeling towards another. The use of one particular term of address or reference can simultaneously express both information and how someone is feeling about the referred person

Tom: Hi mum

Mum: Hi, you're late

Tom: Yeah, that bastard Sootbucket kept us in again

Tom's reference **bastard Sootbucket** provides information about why he is coming late, it was his teacher who punished him; and also express his feeling that he does not like the teacher.

These four factors will be employed as sociolinguistic tools in analyzing the social relationships that exist between Doctor Ridgeon and his interlocutors through their use of terms of address and references.

2.2 Review of Related Study

Brown & Gilman (1960), concentrated on the study of the use of pronoun system in those Indo-European languages which generally have two form of *you*, refer to as T and V (following the French initial form **tu** and **vous**). Most European languages except English which has only *you*, own these two kinds of form in their speech:

	T	V
Italian	tu	Lei
Spanish	tu	usted
German	du	Sie
Dutch	ju	u
Swedish	du	ni
Norwegian	du	De
Greek	esi	esis
Russian	ty	vy

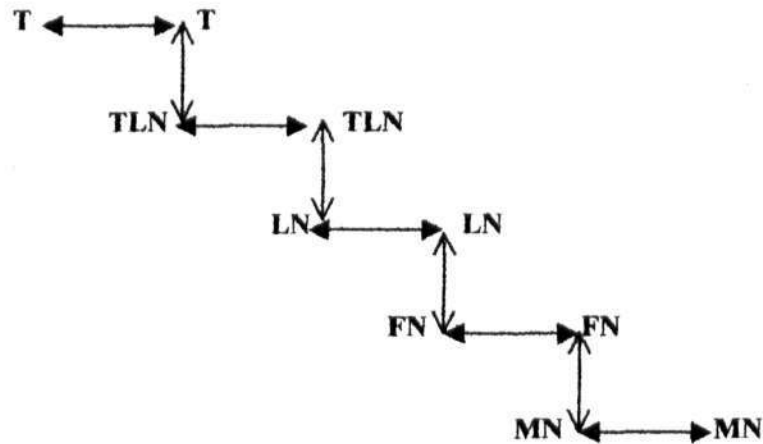
(Trudgil, 1974:103)

Originally, the form T and V have been developed since the division of the Roman empire into two sections, the West and the East. At that time the V form was used by the people to address their emperors, to signify that actually they were speaking to the figures who were more powerful than themselves. Afterward, the form V was also applied for addressing the upper classes. On the other hand, the form T was used among lower classes to address each other. In a meeting between two individuals of different status/power then pronoun usage was nonreciprocal. Those with status use T to those without, but received V in

turn. Later, along with the change of time another feature of social relationship began to have influence on pronoun selection. This factor was solidarity. as a result it seemed that the usage of V which when employed by the powerless to the powerful signified the difference of power, became generalized to symbolize social distance. T usage now became more probable when the degree of intimacy or solidarity between participants was felt to be quite wide. this meant that although the nonreciprocal T/V usage was still exist, but today they have a different usage. When someone of high rank addressed another of low rank with whom he was intimate, then solidarity would lead to T usage. The form v was now being used to address a stranger or unfamiliar person, while the form T was used to main solidarity among one particular group of people.

In another research, Brown & Ford (1964) studied the use of English proper names and titles when addressing another person. In their opinion although English no longer uses the distinction between *thou* and *you* in personal address system there are still many ways of registering intimacy versus distance in terms of personal address. As the T/V distinction allowed only a binary choices, English provides a wide range of possibility among proper names TLN (title last name) and FN (first name) as illustrated on a kind of ladder. Asymmetrical usage of TLN/FN marked inequality of power. Mutual TLN showed equality but unfamiliarity. Brown & Ford noted that in a switch from mutual TLN to FN it is the person of higher status who generally initiates the changeover. Special explanation shown in the diagram are T (title), often refers to an occupational rank **Colonel** or **professor**, but also a general **Sir** or **Madam**, MN (multiple name) is purported to be a feature of very intimate relationship.

The idea can be illustrated in a kind of diagram as follow:

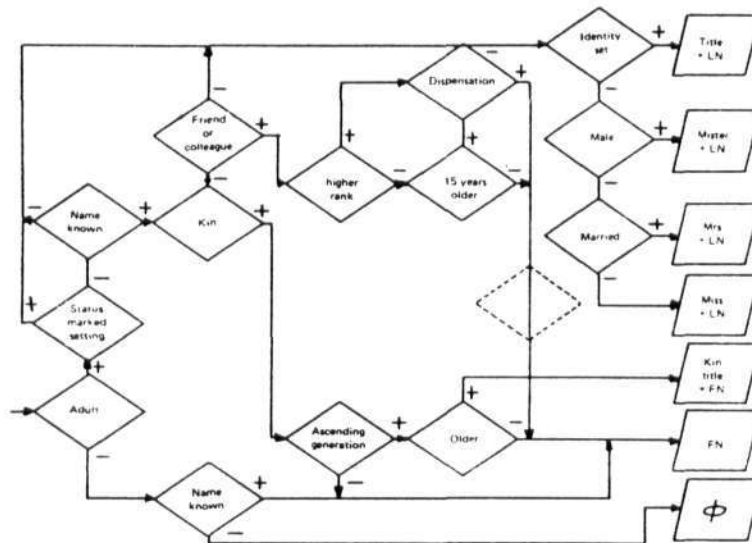


Note: T (title); TLN (title last name); LN (last name); FN (first name)
 MN (multiple name)
 (Robinson. 1972:123)

Based on the diagram, these two researchers found a conclusion that the terms of address for proper names in English showing two common phenomenon. First, horizontal links are reciprocal forms with solidarity from the left to the right side of diagram. Secondly, vertical links illustrate nonreciprocal forms marking inequality of power/status between participants.

Ervin-Tripp (1969) carried out a study in American English terms of address and established a set of sociolinguistics rules of address which she expressed in a kind of diagram. The diagram is to be read like a computer flowchart. The entrance point is on the left, and from the left to the right there is available a series of selectors and each selector has binary (yes or no) choices. Every path through the diagram leads to a possible outcome, which is one of the possible terms of address. The diamonds indicate selectors. They are points where the social categories allow different paths. The first selectors takes account

whether the addressee is an adult or a child. *Market setting* is formal setting such as court room, parliament or congress, the large faculty meeting, etc., where personal status is clearly specified and the terms of address of one person is derived from his social identity. For example, **Your honor** or **Mr. Chairman**.



(Ervin-Tripp, 1982:20)

Kin selector leads to ascending generation where a **Mum** and **Dad** as well as **Aunt** and **Uncle** will receive a kin title. Thus non-kin is classified as having the status of colleague and social acquaintance. The *ascending generation* is the generation above the speaker such as parents, parents' sister, brother and cousin. *Rank* refers to a hierarchy within a working group, or to ranked status like boss-employee. a *dispensation* refers to the fact that a superior may absolve the speaker from using TLN, by suggesting the he uses a FN or by tacitly accepting FN. The *Identity* selector refers to a list of occupational titles or courtesy of people in certain status.

[Cardinal]:	Your excellency
[US President]:	Mr. President
[Priest]:	Father (+ LN)

[Nun]:	Sister (+ religious name)
[Physician]:	Doctor (+ LN)
[Ph.D,Ed.D.]etc.:	(Doctor + LN)
[Professor]:	(Professor + LN)
[Adult] , etc.:	(Mister + LN)
	(Mrs. + LN)
	(Miss + Ln)

The parentheses refer to optional element, and the bracketed elements to social selectional categories. The zero form (\emptyset) implies that often no address form is available, so a person may be called **you**. According to Ervin-Tripp, this set of rules is likely a formal grammar, and it is away of representing a logical model. The actual decision by which a speaker chooses a terms of address or a listener interprets one is determined by that person's knowledge. That is why, although two individuals share the same set of rules, they might not share the same performance, because two individuals might have different interpretation and decision.

In a simple words, these three previous studies can be highlighted in the kind of the problem, method of study and the finding. Brown and Gilman (1960), focused their study on the problem of the use of pronoun system in Indo-European Languages. Their method of study was historic research and their findings was that in the early time V form signified the difference of power between participants, while T form was used among common people, that was why it signified the equality of status of participants. Later, another feature of solidarity came to show its influence. So now, V form was used between

unfamiliar people or strangers, and on the other hand, T form was applied between two familiar participant to show solidarity and intimacy between them. Brown and Ford (1964), dealt with the problem of the use of proper names and titles when addressing another person. Their method of study was observation. At the end of their study they concluded that solidarity increases from the upper class people down to the lower classes. It meant that usually the higher statuses would initiate the lower statuses to use more intimate form of address in their interaction. Another conclusion was unreciprocal forms of address between participants mark inequality of power/status between participants. Using descriptive research as her method, Ervin-Tripp (1969), concentrated on a problem of how to establish a set of sociolinguistic rules of address, and as the result she finally developed a set of rules of address as illustrated in a kind of diagram.