

**ENGLISH ADDRESS TERMS USED BY THE STUDENTS OF
THE ENGLISH EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM OF THE
BENGKULU UNIVERSITY**

**(A Descriptive Study of the 2011 English Study Program Students of the
Bengkulu University)**



THESIS

Presented as a Partial Fulfillment for the Requirement of the
“Sarjana” Degree

By:

MUSYAITUL NANANG KHUNAIFI

A1B010034

**ENGLISH EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND ARTS
FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
BENGKULU UNIVERSITY**

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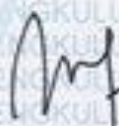
Approved by:

Supervisor



Drs. Syafrizal Sabbarudin, M.A.
NIP. 19570603 198803 1 006

Co. Supervisor



Mei Hardiah, S.S., M.A.
NIP. 19800503 200801 2 017

The Dean of Faculty of Teacher
Training and Education,



Prof. Dr. Rambat Nur Sasongko, M.Pd.
NIP. 19611207 198601 1 001

The Head of Languages and
Arts Department,



Dra. Rosnasari Pulungan, M.A.
NIP. 19540323 198403 2 001

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MUSYATTUL NANANG KHUNAIFI
A1B010034

Has been examined by the examining board of the English Education
Study Program of FKIP Bengkulu University
on Wednesday, July 2nd 2014.

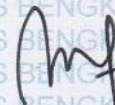
Approved by:

Examiner I



Drs. Syafrizal Sabbarudin, M.A.
NIP. 19570603 198803 1 006

Examiner II



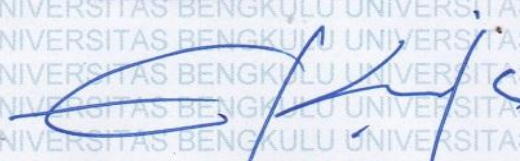
Mei Hardiah, S.S., M.A.
NIP. 19800503 200801 2 017

Examiner III



Drs. Imranuddin, M.A.
NIP. 19540912 198403 1 007

Examiner IV



Eka Novita, S.Pd., M.A.
NIP. 19801103 200501 2 002

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

Motto:

- ✓ *Life is rising and falling, and fighting is a way to survive.*
- ✓ *A fortune only comes to the person who ready for it.*
- ✓ *Do not work hard, but work efficiently and maximum.*
- ✓ *You can change the fate but not destiny.*
- ✓ *Nature is a way to lower your ego.*

Dedication:

This thesis is dedicated to:

- ❖ **My beloved Ibu, Purwanti, and beloved Bapak, Wartak for all you have given to me.**
- ❖ **Mbah Uti, Mbah Kakung, Nenek, Pak Aki who always pray for me and give moral value.**
- ❖ **My beloved brother and sister, Bripda Ipo, Vera, Shofi .**
- ❖ **Nduk KissTi, who always support me inside AND outside.**
- ❖ **My Academic Supervisor, Mr. Arasuli, M.Si, my Supervisor, Mr. Syafrizal, M.A. and my Co.Supervisor Mrs. Mei Hardiah, S.S, M.A**

Special thanks to:

- ❖ **All my lovely relative**
- ❖ **Juragan and Kang Kiwil who give me a view of life.**
- ❖ **EDSA 2010**
- ❖ **MAGUPALA UNIB**
- ❖ **UKM PRAMUKA UNIB**
- ❖ **Mbak Lilik and Om Cindra**
- ❖ **My Almamater**



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UNIVERSITAS BENGKULU
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
JURUSAN PENDIDIKAN BAHASA DAN SENI
PROGRAM STUDI PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS
Jln. WR. Supratman, Kandang Limun Bengkulu 38371 A
Telp./Faksimile (0736) 21186
Laman: www.fkip.unib.ac.id email: dekanat.fkip@unib.ac.id

SURAT KETERANGAN

Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini:

Nama : MUSYAITUL NAWANG KHUNAFI

NPM : A1B010034

Prodi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Menyatakan dengan sesungguhnya bahwa skripsi dengan judul :

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STUDENTS OF BENGKULU UNIVERSITY (A descriptive study of the 2011
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Ketua Prodi,

Drs. Syafrizal, M.A.
NIP 19720825 199702 2001

Bengkulu,
Hormat saya,



(M. NAWANG KHUNAFI)

ABSTRACT

Khunaifi, Musyaitul Nanang. 2014. **English Address Terms Used by the Students of the English Education Study Program of the Bengkulu University (A Descriptive Study of the 2011 English Study Program Students of the Bengkulu University)**

The design of this study was descriptive. It was aimed to find out what English terms of address used by the students of the English Education Study Program of FKIP UNIB. The subjects of this research were the sixth semester students of English Education Study Program of FKIP UNIB registered in 2011 consisting of 79 students. The instrument used in this research was documentation collected by situational cards. The result was divided into four categories. First, to address the older addressee, students tended to use Title only (36%), TFN (30%), TLN (29%) and 5% T+Full Name. The second, to address the addressee in the same age, students tended to use FN (59%), LN (19%), FULL Name (10%), TLN (4%), TFN (4%) and Honorific (2%) . The third, to address the younger addressee, students tended to use FN (61%), LN (24%), Honorific (6%), TFN (4%), TLN (3%), FULL Name (3%) and Title Only (1%). The fourth, to address the unknown addressee (without any information), students used Title Only (100%). It can be concluded that students tended to use mixed patterns to address the addressee.

Key terms: *English address terms, students of English Education Study Program*

ABSTRAK

Khunaifi, Musyaitul Nanang. 2014. **Sistem Sapaan Bahasa Inggris yang Digunakan oleh Mahasiswa Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Universitas Bengkulu (Sebuah Penelitian Deskriptif Mahasiswa Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Angkatan 2011 Universitas Bengkulu)**

Jenis penelitian ini merupakan deskriptif. Tujuannya adalah untuk mengetahui sistem sapaan Bahasa Inggris yang digunakan mahasiswa Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris FKIP UNIB. Subyek dari penelitian ini yaitu mahasiswa semester enam program studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris FKIP UNIB angkatan 2011 yang terdiri dari 79 mahasiswa. Instrumen yang digunakan yaitu dokumentasi dan pengumpulan data dengan menggunakan kartu situasi. Hasil dari penelitian ini dibagi menjadi empat kategori. Yang pertama, untuk menyapa lawan bicara yang lebih tua, mahasiswa cenderung menggunakan titel saja (36%), titel dengan nama depan (30%), dan titel dengan nama belakang (29%), dan 5% titel dengan nama lengkap. Yang kedua, untuk menyapa lawan bicara yang usianya sama, mahasiswa cenderung menggunakan nama depan (59%), nama belakang (19%), nama lengkap (10%), titel dengan nama belakang (4%), titel dengan nama depan (4%), dan Honorific (2%). Yang ketiga, untuk menyapa lawan bicara yang lebih muda, mahasiswa cenderung menggunakan nama depan (61%), nama belakang (24%), honorific (6%), titel dengan nama depan (4%), titel dengan nama belakang (3%), nama lengkap (3%), dan titel saja (1%). Yang keempat, untuk menyapa lawan bicara yang tidak diketahui usia dan namanya, mahasiswa cenderung menggunakan titel saja (100%). Dapat disimpulkan bahwa mahasiswa cenderung menggunakan beragam pola untuk menyapa lawan bicara.

Kata Kunci: *sistem sapaan Bahasa Inggris, mahasiswa Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all I would say thank you to Allah SWT that has given us health so the researcher can finish a research entitle “English Address Terms Used by the Students of English Education Study Program of the Bengkulu University”. This research is aimed to describe what English terms of address used by the sixth semester students of English Education Study Program of Bengkulu University registered in 2011. The researcher realizes that this research is still far from perfectness, therefore any critics and suggestions in order to make this research better are welcomed.

Finally the researcher hopes that this research will be useful for the readers in doing such kind of research in the future. Thank you.

Bengkulu, June 2014

Researcher

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Language has many function, one of the functions is establishing a communication. A communication happens when there are three component of communication, Annisa (2009) explained that the three components are the locutor, the interlocutor and the content of communication. Locutor is known as a speaker, the person who talks to the interlocutor. Interlocutor is the counter part of the conversation, or known as the listener, where content is what the locutor and interlocutor being talked.

Furthermore, in establishing communication, people may choose different techniques to open, maintain, or close conversations. One important issue in studying communication is to learn how individuals manage to open conversations or how people may address one another in a given language. While people addressing another, it means they start interacting with others to ease the communication.

In general Address term is known as a word or phrase for addressing someone. According to Crystal (2008) in Fauliyah (2012), address term is a term used to referring to someone in a direct linguistic interaction. Yule (2006) in Fauliyah (2012) stated that address term is usually chosen to identify the social gap between the speaker and the addressee in almost any occasion, both in spoken and written form.

Moreover, address term used as an important role in a daily conversation in the society. Yang (2010) stated that address term is used to attract people's attention, remind the status of the speaker and the addressee, show politeness and the difference in social class in certain occasion, and reflect social information about identity, gender, age, status, and the complex social relationships in speech community

In communications, addressing someone is a very important social intercourse. Liu, Zhang and Zhang (2010) said that addressing has significant social functions: the recognition of the social identity, the social position, the role of the addressee and the role of the interrelations between the speaker and the addressee. It can establish, maintain and reinforce all kinds of interpersonal relations.

Most of English speaking countries have a simple address term. The address terms of English speaking country are title plus last name (TLN), first name (FN), last name (LN), nickname, combination of these, or nothing to address someone. Brown and Ford (1964) explained that mutual TLN goes with distance or formality and mutual FN goes with a slightly greater degree of intimacy. In nonreciprocal pattern, TLN is used for the higher status people and the FN for the lower status people. For example, a student as the inferior should address a teacher as the superior by using TLN and receives FN while the teacher (superior) should address another teacher (superior) by using FN and receives FN or using LN and receives LN depend on the degree of intimacy.

Most of researcher who did study in using address term only compare the English speaking country address term (British or American) with their national address term. Liu, Zhang and Zhang (2010) compare the differences of the two cultures on American and Chinese Address Term. Yui (2010) compared the English and Japanese address term in view of politeness. Hwang (1991) studied different orientations and different orderings of constituents in address terms used in Korean and American cultures.

Recently, there is not found a research studied about the using of English address term used by English Education Students. It is important to be studied because English Education Students is a society which are required to use the English address term correctly although they are non-native speaker. However, English education students have a great chance for creating a conversation with the native speaker. They should use the English address terms well because native speaker are very respectful in using the English address terms as Yang (2010) explained that address term used to show politeness, remind the status of the speaker and the addressee and reflect social information about identity, gender, age, etc.

Furthermore, English Education Students are the learners of English language. English Education Students sometimes find difficulties in using the English language fluently including the using of English address term as they learn English as foreign language. This research would be done to know what pattern of English address terms used by English education students because the students of English education have good chance to meet and talk with the

native speaker. Meanwhile, it would become a big problem when most of the English Education Students did mistakes in using the English address term.

1.2 The Research Question

Based on the statements of the explanation above, the problem of the research was “What are the English address terms used by the English Education students of the Bengkulu University?”

1.3 The Research Objective

The purpose of this research was to analyze the English address terms used by the English Education Students of the Bengkulu University.

1.4 Significance of the Research

It is hoped that the result of this research would be useful for:

1. The English Education Students

English Education Student as the society who use English address term will pay more attention on using the English address term.

2. English Teacher

English teacher as the person who teaches English to the students will pay more attention in teaching the using of English address terms. The result of this research will show how the students use English address terms and should become a consideration for the teacher in teaching English.

1.5 The Limitation of the Research

This research mainly focused on the using of English address terms by the English Education Students of Bengkulu University in the sixth semester. There is difficulty in finding a real English conversation as English is learned as foreign language in Indonesia. Therefore, the students were required to response each situation on each given scenario in situational card.

The limitation of this research was the participant only required to response each scenario in written form where the students have a time to consider what address term should be used or even to replace and repair the address terms used by them. There was a possibility that the students' responds orally could be different with written form because in the oral form the students do not have enough time to considered what the address term should be used by them or even to replace and repair the address terms they used.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

1 Address terms

Address term is words or phrases for addressing someone, it is usually chosen to identify the social gap between the speaker and the addressee in almost any occasion, both in spoken and written form.

2 English Address Terms

English address term is an address term used by English speaking country.

3 Indonesian Address Terms

Indonesian address term is terms of addressing used by Indonesian.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter contains a review of literature of some of the most significant theoretical and empirical studies on *address terms*. It begins with giving an explanation about the theory of sociolinguistics as the basic theory of this research and also giving definitions of address terms and the forms presented by different linguists followed by an explanation of the social meaning and function of address terms.

2.1 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistic which studied the society and language. The study of personal address has always been a popular topic within sociolinguistics. Faridah in 2005 said that the research about the using address term is a part of sociolinguistic research. Moreover, this research use the theory of sociolinguistic as the basic reference.

In addition, Kridalaksana in Faridah (2005) said that sociolinguistics commonly defined as the knowledge studied the various characteristic of language and the relationship between the linguistic with the characteristic and the function which influenced each other between the language behavior and social behavior in a language community.

According to Appel in Faridah (2005) sociolinguistic put the language position in the relationship with the user of language in the society. It means

sociolinguistic views the language as the social and communication system and as a part of the society and culture.

2.2 Formality

Formality is a situation where people are required to be respectful one each other. People must be respectful to the individuals, their rights, their opinions, etc. Formality is really needed on situation such as in a meeting. Solyom (2004) stated that formality are closely connected to issues of solidarity, politeness, respect, status and hierarchies of all sorts including gender, age, social status and the like

In general, situation divided into two; first is formal situation and the second is informal situation. In a formal situation, person should use a formal language and address the other people using a formal address terms, where mutual TLN is representative address terms for a formal language.

In addition, there is condition when people should address the other people using the formal address terms although the situation is in an informal situation. This condition happened where there is a difference of rank, age, or occupation between the speaker and the addressee. A person with a lower status (inferior) should address a people with higher status (Inferior) with mutual TLN (V) and receive FN (T) (brown and Gilman 1960).

Moreover, in an informal situation, a person should use an informal language and address the other people using and receive mutual FN where the

status of the speaker and the addressee are same (inferior) and have a close intimacy. However, sometimes a person with a power or higher status (superior) should address the other people in same status (superior) using and receive mutual FN.

2.3 Address Term

People starting a communication first by attracting others' attention, for example by calling their names. Calling the name by the speaker is called addressing. People addressing other usually use the term of address. Oyetade in Aliakbarri (2008) defines address terms or terms of address as words or expressions used in interactive and face-to-face situations. Furthermore, Abuamsha in 2010 explained the person who addressing someone in a conversation is referred to as Speaker, and the person who receives the address term and then uses a term of address to address the speaker in return is referred to as Addressee.

In addition, Leech (1990) explained that address terms are an important formulaic behavior well recognized in the sociolinguistic literature as address terms signal transactional, interpersonal, and deictic ramifications in human relationships. Afful (2006) added that terms of address constitute an important part of verbal behavior through which the behavior, norms and practices of a society can be identified. Taavitsainen and Jucker (2003) also notes that address terms are words or linguistic expressions that speakers use to appeal directly to their addressee.

Furthermore, there are functions of addressing others using the terms of address. As Yang (2010) explained that address term is used to attract people's attention, remind the status of the speaker and the addressee, show politeness and the difference in social class in certain occasion, and reflect social information about identity, gender, age, status, and the complex social relationships in speech community. Therefore, someone may use certain term of address according to the function of addressing.

Besides the importance of addressing on certain purposes as mentioned in the previous paragraph, address terms also become an important feature of interface between language and society. Language and society is close to culture which becomes factors influencing people in choosing the term of address they use. Aliakbari (2008) also added that address term can provide valuable sociolinguistic information about the interlocutor, their relationship and their circumstance, as term of address used is influenced by the social status of the speaker and the addressee.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that address terms are word(s) or phrase(s) used by the speaker to the addressee for greeting or calling to start a communication.

In communications, addressing someone is a very important social intercourse. Addressing has significant social functions: the recognition of the social identity, the social position, the role of the addressee and the interrelations between the speaker and the addressee. It can establish, maintain and reinforce all kinds of interpersonal relations. People usually use Title (T),

First Name (FN), Last Name (LN), Nickname, combination of these, or nothing to address someone.

Moreover, Fitch (1991) and Morford (1997) agree that speakers use address terms to negotiate or transform a cultural system, it means culture fully influence the using of address term. Afful (2006) also added that some issues such as sexuality, age, ethnicity and religion can also be inferred and realized from address terms.

However, there are factors affecting speaker in choosing the terms of address to address another. Manjulakshi (2004) stated that the factors affecting the choosing of address term are social rank, age, and sex. Moreover, Wardhaugh (2006) added that a variety of social factors usually influences speakers in choosing address terms used. He explained that the *particular* occasion like the social status or rank of the other, sex, age, family relationship occupational hierarchy, and transactional status are parts of social factors. Yule (2006) also noted that the choices are usually influenced by the differences of each region and culture of the speaker.

Brown and Gilman (1960) added that address form in European languages provided a universal model as `based on dichotomic distinction between an informal as a familiar pronoun (T) and a formal as a polite pronoun (V). The use of the familiar pronoun (T) and deferential pronoun (V) were governed by two forces: power (V) and solidarity (T). It is argued that solidarity is mostly expressed in reciprocal use of either the T or the V pronoun, while power is expressed in non-reciprocal use of pronouns between

the more and less powerful in communication. On the other hand, solidarity implies intimacy and is reciprocal.

Supporting the Brown and Gilman theories, Formotelly (2009) notes that power (V) is characterized as a non-reciprocal use of pronouns as it creates vertical asymmetrical relationship between speaker and addressee due to a difference of power. Meanwhile, the solidarity (T) is characterized by the reciprocal use of terms in relationships among equals, which vary according to the degree of closeness and intimacy. However, when the speaker and the addressee have the power, they may use reciprocal use of pronoun to address one another, for example the speaker addressing the addressee by using (V) and/or (T), and so does the addressee.

There are types of nouns of address terms used by people in general. According to Braun (1988), the types are categorized based on the most frequent nouns of address which defines in nine types:

1. First of all, names is the most used address in all kinds of languages and it can be distinguished according to the different naming systems as its functions. For example, Palestinian Arabic use personal nouns and nicknames, but not a family name, as address forms with particular functions.
2. Kinship terms (KT) are terms used in blood and marital relations. When a Kinship terms is used for addressing someone who is not related to the speaker, it is called a fictive use of a Kinship terms. Fictive use can also

imply addressing a relative with a term expressing a relationship different from the biological relationship.

3. In many languages there are forms of address which have the same meaning to English Mr./Mrs. For example German has Herr/Frau, and Polish has Pan/Pani, etc.
4. Titles names, according to Braun (1988), there is no agreement about what should be classified as a “title”. Frequently, especially in English, the term title is used without distinction for all nominal variants except names.
5. Abstract nouns are forms of address which referred to some abstract quality of the addressee, for example (Your) Excellency, (your) Grace, (Your) Honor.
6. Occupational terms are address form which are used according to an addressee’s profession or function, for example English waiter, French chauffeur, Russian voditel “driver”, etc. Occupational terms can be combined with other nominal variants depending on the rules of the respective address system.
7. Words for certain types of relationship are used as forms of address in many languages, for example the Arabic jaar-ii “my neighbor”, Turkish arkadas “friend”, German Kollege “colleague”. However, Braun (1988) notes that the relationship expressed in the term is not needed correspond to the actual relationship. Sometimes such terms are common even among strangers.

8. Terms of endearment are the form of address which defined by context and function of addressing rather than formal or semantic characteristics.
9. The last, Teknonyms are some forms of address which define addressees as father, brother, wife or daughter of someone else by expressing the addressee's relation to another person. For example, in Arabic Abu Hassan (father of Hassan), bin Mohammad (daughter of Mohammad). It is happen in order to avoid the addressee's personal name.

2.3.1 English Address Terms

English address terms are the address terms used by English Speaking country, it can be American or British. According to Liu, Zhang and Zhang (2010) Address terms in English-speaking countries appeared first in Britain, and then spread to the United States, Canada, Australia and other former British colonies. According to Brown and Ford (1961) the principal option of address in American English is the choice between use of the first name (FN) and use of a title with the last name (TLN).

As the Address term in general, English Address term also regulated by two dimension of solidarity (T) and Power (V) where the using of FN is a solidarity dimension as a symmetrical relationship who reflected in Reciprocal use of pronouns meanwhile the using of TLN is a power dimension as a asymmetrical relationship who reflected in non-reciprocal use of pronouns. Brown and Gilman (1972) notes that a power dimension used to

view the occupation, rank, etc where the solidarity dimension used to view the degree of closeness and intimacy.

As Brown and Gilman (1960) stated that the Power (V) dimension used as a formal second person pronouns and the Solidarity (T) dimension used as the informal second person pronouns. The term of solidarity (T) who expressed by using FN as a reciprocal use of informal second-person pronoun address is a result of high solidarity or intimacy.

Supporting Brown and Gilman theories (1960), Abuamsha in 2010 explained that the person who address someone in a conversation is referred to as speaker, and the person who receives the address term and then uses a term of address to address the speaker in return is referred to as addressee.

In addition, mutual TLN can be used in both reciprocal and non-reciprocal pattern. In in reciprocal pattern mutual TLN used for the superior to superior in the formal situation, while in non-reciprocal pattern, mutual TLN is used for the inferior to the superior. For example, a student as inferior should address a teacher as the superior by mutual TLN and receives mutual FN from the teacher. In other word, a minister (superior) should address another minister (superior) with mutual TLN and receives mutual TLN in the formal situation.

Moreover, mutual LN can be used in reciprocal pattern where the intimacy is less. This mutual LN represents a degree of intimacy which is greater than TLN but less than FN. Mutual LN can be used for inferior to inferior or superior to superior. For example, a student (inferior) should

address another student (inferior) by LN where the degree of intimacy between them is less.

In further, mutual FN can be used in both reciprocal and non-reciprocal patterns. In reciprocal pattern, mutual FN can be used for inferior to inferior or superior to superior while the addressee and the speaker have a great intimacy. However, in non-reciprocal pattern, mutual FN can be used for the superior to inferior. The superior should address the inferior with mutual FN and receives TLN. For example, a Doctor (superior) should address another Doctor (superior) using and receives mutual FN in the informal situation while a teacher (superior) should address the student (inferior) by using mutual FN and receives mutual TLN.

In conclusion, there are many ways of addressing according to the theories argued by Brown and Ford. However, people should use the terms of address correctly considering some aspects such as the situation, position, rank and etc.

According to the definition of the experts above, it can be concluded that English terms of address are word(s) or phrase(s) used by the speaker to the addressee for greeting or calling to start a communication. Addressing makes people know the relationship between the speaker and the addressee

2.3.2 Indonesian Address Terms

Address term is part of language which reflects the culture of certain society. Indonesian address terms are used by Indonesian as the reflection of

the Indonesian culture where people are respectful to the elder. Kridalaksana in Rahmania (2009) divided Indonesian address terms into nine types: the first is pronoun, for example *aku*, *kamu*, and *ia*. The second is personal names, for example *Galih* and *Ratna*. The third is affinity terms, for example *Bapak* and *Ibu*. The fourth is occupational and rank, for example *Dokter* and *Guru*. The fifth is the form of *pe* + *V*, for example *Penonton* and *Pendengar*. The sixth is form of *N* (Nominal) + *ku*, for example *Kekasihku* and *Tuhanku*. The seventh is deixis, for example *sini* and *situ*. The eighth is others noun, for example *Tuan* and *Nyonya* and the last is Zero identification.

In addition Kridalaksana in Rahmania (2009) explained that there are many variations of address terms used by Indonesian speaker to the addressee but the most frequent used is kinship terms. The choosing of address terms is influenced by the two factors, status and function. Status can be defined as a position of interlocutor to the speaker and also the age. Function is type of activity or the rank of interlocutors in a conversation.

Based on some explanation from experts it can be concluded that Indonesian address term provides the terms for addressing the older and the younger people which reflect Indonesian culture that Indonesian are very respectful to the elder.

2.4 English Education Students

English Education Students are the learners of English under the faculty or institute of teachers' education. The aim of teachers' education is to create

teachers candidates. Therefore, English education students learn English to be taught in schools generally and high schools especially. Besides learning how to teach, learners are also maintained in the background of the English language and art, for example part of speech. Furthermore, it is hoped that all of English education students take the time seriously in learning how to teach and also maintaining self-understanding of English.

2.5 Review of Related Studies

Some researchs have been done in analyzing the term of address. Belows are lists of the same researchs about terms of address used by the researcher as the consideration.

Siti Fauliyah in 2012 conducted a study about address term used in movie entitled *Ketika Cinta Bertasbih II*. In this research Fauliyah focused on the translation of Indonesian address term into English using the Kridalaksana's categorization in classifying the address term and Trevit's strategies to identify the strategy used in translating the address term. The result showed that there are eight categories of the address term used, and the most frequently found is the term of address which belongs to the pronoun categorization, while the most frequently applied strategy is using the more general word order to provide an understanding to the target readers (English speaking people).

The second study is done by Maicol Formentelli in 2009. Formentelli did a research about the Address Strategies in a British Academic Setting. This

research is aimed to reveal the address strategies used by students and teaching staff members in academic interactions using the semi structured interviews and video-recordings. The result showed that there were asymmetry between both of the students of the teachers, where the students employed formal vocatives toward the lecturers (title + surname, honorifics), while the lecturers addressed the students' first name and such informal expressions.

The last study the researcher found entitled "Study on Addressing Terms and Relevant Culture in America and China" by Xian Liu, Lanqin Zhang and Ying Zhang in 2010. From the research can be understood that the address terms used in America and China is different based on the different culture of both countries. The cultural features which very useful and important influence the term of address used by people in certain country.

However, this time will be done a research which study about terms of address used by English education student of Universitas Bengkulu, where the terms of address will focus only on the using of first name (FN) and title plus last name (TLN). Therefore, this research will be different from the previous researchs.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

The method of this research was defined as descriptive research which describes or presents the condition of the research subject (Gay, 1976). Furthermore, the researcher wanted to study and described how the sixth semester Students of English Education of Bengkulu University in using the English address terms.

3.2 Subject of the Research

The subject of this research was English Education Students of Bengkulu University at the sixth semester. The researcher chose this subject because the students were learn Cross Culture Understanding (CCU) course and sociolinguistic course. The sixth semester students are student who have a good chance for doing communication in English and they need to use address terms in starting a communication using English.

Table 3.1 Subject of the research

Sixth semester students of EDSA	Total students in each class
Class A	40
Class B	39
TOTAL students	79

3.3 Research Procedure

In this study, the researcher followed some steps. First of all, the researcher observed the using of address term by sixth semester students of English Education of University of Bengkulu. Second, the researcher found how the sixth semester Students of English Education of University of Bengkulu used the English address terms. Third, the researcher compared the address term used by the sixth semester students of English Education of University of Bengkulu with the using of English address term based on the theory of Brown and Ford (1964). Finally, the researcher interpreted and described the result.

3.3.1 Developing the Instrument

The stage of developing the instrument in this research consisted of some stages:

1. Consultation with the supervisors
2. Writing the situational cards

3.3.2 Collecting the Data

The technique of collecting data was documentation by using Situational Card. Documentation is one of the techniques used to collect quantitative data, especially for a descriptive research. According to Riduwan (2007), documentation is aimed to collect the data directly from the location of the research. The next step the researcher transcribed the data from the situational cards into a document.

3.4 Instrument

3.4.1 Situational Cards

The documentation done by using situational cards. Situational cards contain scenarios and some information about the addressee (who the addressee is) where the participants of the research think and write what terms of address they use based on the situation given in the cards.

Researcher set 12 patterns for 12 scenarios. In general, the scenario divided in two types, 6 scenarios are Formal Situation and 6 scenarios are Informal Situation. The designs of the scenarios can be seen in the frameworks in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2 Framework of the scenarios

(F) (>) (Kw)	(I) (>) (Kw)
(F) (=) (Kw)	(I) (=) (Kw)
(F) (<) (Kw)	(I) (<) (Kw)
(F) (>) (Kj)	(I) (>) (Kj)
(F) (=) (Kj)	(I) (=) (Kj)
(F) (<) (Kj)	(I) (<) (Kj)

Where:

- * (F) = Formal
- * (I) = Informal
- * (>) = to the older
- * (=) = to the same age
- * (<) = to the younger
- * (K_w) = Know Well
- * (K_j) = Just Know / Not Know

In addition, the researcher defined two focuses in using the object of the scenarios. The first was non-native speaker, for this scenario the researcher followed all of the frameworks. The second was native speaker, in this scenario the researcher only followed four frameworks based on the consideration that age is not really a sensitive part to them, not like in Indonesia.

The cards were sorted and presented in the following tables. Table 3.3 shows the sequence of the cards for the non-native speaker while Table 3.4 shows the sequence of the cards for native speaker.

Table 3.3 Sequence of the cards for nonnative speaker

1	(F) (>) (Kw)	7	(I) (>) (Kw)
2	(F) (>) (KJ)	8	(I) (>) (KJ)
3	(F) (=) (Kw)	9	(I) (=) (Kw)
4	(F) (=) (Kj)	10	(I) (=) (Kj)
5	(F) (<) (Kw)	11	(I) (<) (Kw)
6	(F) (<) (Kj)	12	(I) (<) (Kj)

Table 3.4 Sequence of the cards for native speaker

13	(F) (>) (Kj)	15	I (>) (Kn)
14	(F) (<) (Kn)	16	I (<) (Kj)

In this research, the researcher distributed the cards to the students of English Education at the sixth semester, and the participants should act or write according to the each of the situation given in the cards. After all of the students answering the situational cards, the researcher collected all the cards, made lists and described the terms of address used by English Education Students

3.4.1.1 Validity

Validity is needed to make sure that the instruments used are about to find what to be researched. The instruments' validity of this research was judged by Prof Safnil MA., Ph.D. from Bengkulu University as an expert of sociolinguistic field.

3.5 Data Analysis

After the data collected, the researcher analyzed the data. The technique used to analyze the data is following the quantitative steps as follow: (1) Put the data into document, and (2) Analyze the data, the researcher will count the number of percentage for each scenario by using percentage of formula from Arikunto (2006).

$$P = \frac{f}{n} \times 100\%$$

Where:

P = Percentage of address terms used in each scenario

f = frequency of speakers in using address terms in each scenario

N = total numbers of respondents in using address terms in each scenario

The last step was conclusion. In this step, the researcher concluded the data analysis by describing the result of data analysis.