FORMS AND TYPES OF ADDRESS TERMS USED BY THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STUDENTS OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF PADANG

THESIS

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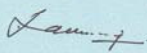**2011**

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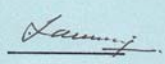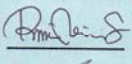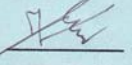
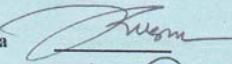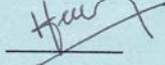## HALAMAN PENGESAHAN LULUS UJIAN SKRIPSI

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ABSTRAK

Hanifah. 2011. *Forms and Types of Address Terms Used by the English Department Students of the State University of Padang.* **English Department. Faculty of Languages and Arts. The State University of Padang**

Ketika berkomunikasi seseorang menggunakan kata sapaan yang berbeda antara satu dan lainnya. Maka timbullah beragam bentuk dan tipe kata sapaan. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini membahas tentang bentuk dan tipe kata sapaan yang sering digunakan dalam komunikasi. Selain itu, alasan yang melatarbelakangi penggunaan kata sapaan juga dibahas dalam penelitian ini.

Penelitian dilakukan di Jurusan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Bahasa Sastra dan Seni Universitas Negeri Padang. Populasinya adalah mahasiswa tahun tiga. Sedangkan sampelnya di ambil secara *cluster sampling* yaitu mahasiswa kelas KP1 dan NK1 2008.

Dari hasil penelitian diketahui bahwa mahasiswa jurusan Bahasa Inggris menggunakan kata sapaan yang berbeda untuk menyapa dosen, staf administrasi dan sesama mahasiswa. Kata sapaan yang digunakan untuk menyapa dosen laki-laki dan perempuan ada 6 bentuk, yaitu *Mr/Mr+FN, Pak/Pak+FN, Sir, Ma'am, Miss/Miss+FN, Buk/Buk+FN.* Kata sapaan itu dikelompokkan menjadi 2 tipe, yaitu *Title only* dan *Title+FN.* Sedangkan kata sapaan yang digunakan untuk menyapa staf administrasi laki-laki dan perempuan ada 3 bentuk yaitu *Pak/Pak+FN, Buk+Buk/FN, Kak/Kak+FN.* Kata sapaan itu digolongkan menjadi 2 tipe yaitu *Title only* dan *Title+FN.* Kata sapaan yang digunakan untuk menyapa sesama mahasiswa (senior, junior, dan mahasiswa seangkatan) ada 7 bentuk, yaitu *uda, uni, bang/abang, kak/kakak, dek/adek, nickname,* dan *personal pronoun.* Secara khusus kata sapaan yang digunakan untuk menyapa sesama mahasiswa dikategorikan menjadi 20 tipe kata sapaan. Selain itu diketahui bahwa alasan yang mendasari perbedaan dalam penggunaan kata sapaan antara lain faktor sosial, budaya, status, umur, dan lainnya.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the problem

A successful communication depends on many aspects. One of them is a good relationship between the participants, speaker and listener. The relationship influence which style they are going to use, whether formal or informal style. Besides that, both of them have to realize their status in society and personal relationship. The status in society (profession) can be teacher and student or boss and employee, while the personal relationship can be a family or friends. As an example, if the relationship in social status is teacher and student in classroom situation, the teacher and student will use formal communication style. It is because teacher and student are in a formal situation, so that they have to use formal communication style.

On the other hand, people who have personal relationship in informal situation tend to use informal style. The personal relationship can be seen in their closeness or degree of intimacy. For example, the way family member talks to each other is not the same. It commonly depends on kinship system, intended or extended family, and frequency of meeting time.

There are many ways to see the relationship among people. One of the ways to see it is the way they address each other. Since the relationship among people is not the same, so different people is addressed in different way. The differences cause by many factors. Dunkling (2007:22) mentions some factors that make people use different kinds of address term, such as nationality, dialect, sex,

age, social class, profession, relationship, religion, race, homosexuality, individuality, and verbal incident. Those factors are used to differentiate which address term is appropriate to call or greet someone.

Since the use of address terms among people is different, so there are many things that someone need to consider about the regulation of using an appropriate address term. First, he or she has to know who their partner in communication is. Both of them need to realize what kind of relationship they have. Second, it is important to classify their partner based on the situation. In English, people who are in the formal situation have to address each other based on the formal way, such as, *Mr, Mrs, Miss, Sir,* or *Madam.* However, in the informal situation, people will address each other differently. As an example, in Minangkabaunesse, two people who have different sexes and ages will address each other by using *uni* 'older sister'*, uda* 'older brother'*,* or *diak* 'younger sister or brother'. The address terms *uda, uni*, or *adiak* in Minangkabunesse community, can be used to address someone that have already know each other or stranger.

Third, someone has to consider the social status of his or her partner. The status makes them use certain address term. It also can be categorized based on cultural side, occupational hierarchy, or social position in community. In Minangkabaunesse language, the address term use for people who has different social position in community are *datuak* 'headman'*, mamak* 'mother's brother'*, mak dang* 'oldest mother's brother'. The fourth factor is their degree of intimacy. Degree of intimacy between people is not the same. The closeness can be a said as

a family relationship, friend, relative, or even stranger. The closeness itself can be changed because of some reasons, such as meeting frequency or same interest.

In the use of address terms, there are some problems occur related to it. First, when someone uses unusual address term, people will judge that he or she as an impolite person. In addition, when someone addresses other by using their nickname whereas they do not have a close relationship, other people will also have a bad judgment to the person. Second, it is also difficult to know the regulation of using address term, because each people have different point of view about using an appropriate address term. Third, the tendency of using address term tends to change together with the changing of time. There are also some new address forms created by addressor. If there are no similar perceptions about the address form that will be used to address each other, it will cause the failure of communication, and probably it will make a bad judgment or a worst relationship.

Because there are many problems found related to the use of address terms, it is important to do study about it. As Coupland (2007:55) says, research on forms of address set out to explain variation in how people select different address forms in speaking to different categories people. It is clear that there are many variations of address forms. In addition, the choice of certain address form among people is different. Therefore, knowing the variation of address forms and reasons why someone use different address terms are interesting topic to study.

In order to see the phenomena of using address terms, the English department students can be used as one of the objects who use some variations of address terms. English department students have some characteristics that make

them as an interesting object to see the variation of using address terms. First, they come from different speech community. So that, the way they address someone in their hometown is different with the address terms that they use in the campus. In addition, they also have different social status. The social status influence their self-image, so that other people will address them based on their social status too. Moreover, the educational background also makes someone address them based on its background. For example, the people who graduated from senior high school will use different forms of address term with the people who graduated from *Madrasah Aliyah* 'Islamic based high school'.

Furthermore, the most interesting factors that make English Department as an interesting object to see the variation of using address terms is their mixture language or code mixing. The English Department students come from different province, which has different culture. Although most of them are Minangkabaunesse, there are also students who come from other province, such as Jambi, Bengkulu, and Riau. The language they use in their hometown influence the choice of address terms they use in campus.

In general, there are three languages, which they use to communicate in the campus setting. They are Minangkabaunesse language, Indonesian, and English. Since most of the students are Minangkabaunesse, they use Minangkabaunesse language. In the conversation, the students also use Indonesian language as national language. Besides that, the students who cannot speak Minangkabaunesse language tend to use Indonesian language in the conversation. Moreover, as English department students, they also speak English. Therefore, in

their daily communication, those students commonly use code mixing. One of the examples shows that the use of code mixing can be seen in the way they address each other. The address terms are *bang* or *abang* (older brother), *kak* or *kakak* (older sister), and *adek* (younger sister or brother). As a result, there are many variations of address term occur in their conversation.

Those variations can be used as a choice to address someone. The student can choose which address term is appropriate to address others. Therefore, it is common if each student uses different address terms when they speak to other student. Although the students have already closed each other, they still use different address term. Therefore, it is interesting to study about the variation of address terms that they use. In addition, it also studies about the variation of address terms that they use to address lecturers and academic staffs.

Since they come from different speech community, and having different social status, educational background, and culture (language), it is also interesting to find out what are the reasons that make them use different kinds of address term. Then, this study described and explained the variation of forms and types of address term. In addition, it also studied what are the reasons that make them choose different kinds of forms and types of address terms.

B. Identification of the problem

There are some problems that can be studied related to the use of address terms in society. First, the study of address terms in kinship system. People who have a family relationship addressed each other based on their position in the

family. It will differentiate the suitable choice of address terms when they are speaking.

Second, the study about address terms in formal and informal situation. The address terms that is used in formal situation is different with informal situation. Although someone has a close relationship or even are a family relationship, the address terms that they used must be different. In formal situation, such as in the office, the address terms reflect the management hierarchy. However, in informal situation, the choice of address terms shows the personal relationship between addressee and addressor.

Third, the study of forms and types of address terms. A study of address term also discuss about variations of forms and types of address terms when someone speak to someone else. As Wardhaugh (2005:251) says, when we speak, we must make a choice of what we want to say, how we want to say it, and the specific sentence types, words, and sounds that best unite the topic and the way to discuss the topic. It means that people use different choices of language when they speak with different people in different occasion.

Since relationship among people is different, the address form that they use to address others is also different. In relevance, the variations of address forms show the types of those people's relationship. The forms can be *first name, title only, title+first/last name, Mr/Mrs+ last name, full name, or nickname*. Although there are many variations of address forms, it can be classified into several types, such as first name, last name, or nickname.

Besides that, the variations of forms and types of address terms lead to discussion of reasons why people use different forms and types of address terms. There are many factors that make people use different forms and types of address terms. The factors can be differences of speech community, culture (language), social status, or educational background.

Therefore, this research studied about the phenomena of using different forms and types of address term in society, especially in the community of English department students of the State University of Padang in the campus setting. In specific, it studied any variations of Indonesian, Minangkabaunesse, and English forms and types of address terms used by the students. It also talked about reasons that caused the variations.

C. Limitation of the problem

Based on the identification of the problem above, there are some problems found related to the use of address terms. The problems are how people address others based on kinship system, address terms in formal and informal situation, and different forms and types of address terms when someone speak to different someone else. However, this research did not study the entire problem above.

This study discussed forms and types of address terms whey someone speak to someone else, and the factors that cause the differences. It focused on variations of address terms in Indonesian, Minangkabaunesse, and English used by English department students of the State University of Padang in the campus setting. It was focused to analyze and explain how those students address lecturers, administrative staffs, and other students.

D. Formulation of the problem

The problem of this study can be formulated as: "What are the forms and types of address term used by English department students of the State University of Padang in the campus setting, and what are the reasons that make them choose different forms and types of address terms?"

E. Research Questions

Referring to the formulation of the problem above, the research questions can be formulated as follows:

1. What are forms and types of address terms used to address lecturers?

2. What are forms and types of address terms used to address administrative staffs?

3. What are forms and types of address terms used to address other students?

4. What are reasons that make students choose different forms and types of address terms?

F. Purposes of the study

The purpose of this research are to find out the variations of forms and types address term used by English department students and reasons that cause them using different address terms in the campus setting, English Department of the State University of Padang. Specifically, the researcher would like to see the variation of forms and types of address term that those students use when they communicate with their lecturers, staffs, and among students itself. Besides, it will

also study about the reasons that make those students choose different address terms.

G. Significance of the study

The result of this research was expected to give contribution to linguistics field, especially in sociolinguistics study. The importance of this study is adding reader's knowledge that there are some variations that can be used to address someone. Besides that, the readers also know the reason why someone uses different kinds of address terms. Therefore, it is hoped that it could give information to readers about the phenomena of using address term in the English department students community in campus setting, the types of address term, and the reasons why they use different kinds address term. Furthermore, the findings can be used by other researcher to conduct other study about the use of address term in another community.

H. Definition of key terms

Address terms : a kind of word, which is used to address someone in conversation.

Form of address term : a word or phrase which is used to address someone, such as *Mr, Mrs, Miss, Sir, Bapak+first name, Saudara+first name,* or *Uni+first name*.

Types of address term : a classification of address form based on its own kinds; it can be title, substitute name, or mock name.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Address Terms

The study of address terms is part of sociolinguistics discussion. The address terms is related to the use of language in social life. The sociolinguistics based on Spolsky (2001:3) is the study about the relation between language and society, there is a relation between the use of language and the social structure where the users live. It means that, there is a feedback correlation between language and society.

The address term and sociolinguistic itself are discussed in linguistics study. Meanwhile, there are several variations of topic discussed in the linguistics study, it will guide to the role or function in which language is used in a situation especially in social use. As Wray (1998:91) says, the linguistics variation might be seen in the manner of address, including the use of colloquialism, jargon, and regionalism. Then, the address terms is included in the linguistics area, especially in the sociolinguistics field. The relation of language and social can be reflection of the way people address someone in the society.

Furthermore, the study of address terms was discussed in the role of conversation, such as the structure of conversation, politeness, and solidarity. It was found in Wardhaugh (2005:251). He includes solidarity and politeness in his view of sociolinguistics study. He explains that there is a distinction of using *tu-vous* (T/V), address terms, and politeness.

The politeness can be seen in the way someone address others in conversation. Addressing people is one of the ways to begin the conversation. It commonly uses to attract the attention of another people who is being address. The definition of address term itself is varied. Chaer (1988:136) defines address terms as kinds of words that are used to greet, call, mention second person, or people who we are invite to speak. The word that is used to address someone can be varied. People can be address by using first name or personal pronoun. The address by using name is *Hasan* or *San*, while the address by using personal pronoun is *Pak* or *Bapak* 'Sir'*,* and *Kak* or *Kakak* 'older sister'.

Another opinion about definition of address terms adds by Spolsky (2001:125). He points out that address terms can be second-person pronouns, or names, or titles, used when speaking to someone. It is the choice of address word in communication to call someone, so different people will be address in different way.

Another opinion comes from Dunkling (2007:22). He mentions that address terms can consist of name(s), word(s), or a combination of both, is used for the benefit, practical, social, emotional, ceremonial, or externally-imposed reasons. Then, it means that address terms does not only use name or word to address someone, but it can also combination of name and word. The use of address is differentiated because of those reasons above.

Furthermore, the meaning of address term also reveals by Nordquist (2010). He states that address term is a word, phrase, name, or title (or some combination of these) used in addressing someone. Address terms may be

friendly, unfriendly, or neutral, respectful, disrespectful, or comradely. Address term is used in conversation in order to address the hearer, and it shows the relationship or respect between addressor and addressee.

In short, it can be concluded that address terms is a kind of word such as name, title, personal pronoun, or combination of these, which is used to address someone in a conversation. The choice of address term determines the relationship or respect between addressor and addressee.

B. Honorifics

The discussion about address terms may relate to the honorifics term. Honorifics as Bonvillain define (2003:88) are linguistic markers that signal respect toward an addressee. It means that there is honorable signal in addressing someone. She also adds that honorific meanings can be expressed by a variety of linguistic forms, including nouns, pronouns, and verbs. Then, the way someone shows their honors in the conversation can be known based on the choice of certain nouns, pronouns, and verb.

Another idea of honorifics is mentioned by Agha (1998:153). She said that honorific speech is not used only for paying respect or conferring honor; it serves many other interactional agendas, such as control and domination, irony, innuendo, and masked aggression. It is clear that honorific is not only means to show respect or honor, but there are also other aspect concealed in it, such as control and domination, irony, innuendo, and masked aggression.

Moreover, Langacker (1994:37) maintains that honorifics occur when the speaker evidently honor the addressee by emphasizing the control he or she exerts

over his own actions. It means that there is an attitude which is showed that the speaker honor his or her addressee in the conversation.

When choosing a word or addressee in a communication, people have to consider many things. They have to know which word or address is appropriate to be used. Besides that, the politeness is also important to create positive face of the listener. As Spolsky (2001:19) says that politeness, consist of some recognition of the listener and their rights in the situation where conversation occurs. Based on Spolsky's statement politeness make someone have to recognize his/her listener and care about the right in conversation.

The importance of speaking politely has great deal toward the society relationship. As Holmes (2001: 268) says that considering about what is polite or not in any community can involves the social relationships or solidarity, and relative power in order to speak politely. Therefore, people need to speak politely and choose the appropriate word in conversation.

Therefore, it can be said that in a conversation, people do not only think about the choice of address terms they used, but also considering the honorific term and politeness. The honorific itself can be said as the signal that shows the speaker's honor or respect to the addressee in conversation. In the honorific term itself there is also some aspect concealed behind it.

C. Forms of Address Terms

There is a differentiation in addressing people. Someone does not use the same address form in addressing different people. The way people address other can be seen in their choice of address form. Since there are many forms of address

term, Eggins (1997:146) differentiates the forms of address as full form and modified form. The example of full form of name is *David* instead of *Dave* or *Jacob* instead of *Jack*. On the other hand, modified forms are differentiated into truncated and augmented. The truncated form such as *Liz* and *Bob*, and augmented form such as adding suffixes (as *lizzie* and *Johnno*) and reduplicated (as *JoJo* and *Loulou*).

However, Ervin-Trip (in Saparingga 2008: 14) has different idea about the form of address terms. He mentions seven forms of address term. They are *title+last name, Mr+last name, Mrs+last name, Miss+last name, Kin title+first name, first name,* and *zero* (Ø). Those forms are the common forms that someone used to address others.

In addition, Spolsky (2001:21) also mentions that people have a different choice of address terms when address other. He writes that the use of address term in English had *thou/you* distinction and still offers a range of address terms. It can be ranging from title alone (*Sir, Your majesty, Madam, Constable*) through *title+last name* (*Mr. Jones, Dr. Smith, Lord Clark, Miss Jones, Mrs. Jones*) to first name to Multiple Name (including nickname).

Another expert that mentions about the forms of address terms is Dunkling (2007:9). Dunkling writes the form of address can be created by using *Mr+last name, Mrs+last name, Miss+last name, Sir, Or Madam*. He also adds that in the British social system a number of other categories of person address by such terms as *Sir+first name, Lady+first name, Lady +last name, Lord+first name, Lord+last name, Dame+first name, My lord, or My lady.* It seems that the forms

of address terms mentioned by Dunkling are differentiate into two kinds of title, they are *title* (*Mr, Mrs, Miss*) + *last name* and *title* (in British; *Sir, Lady, Lord, Dame*) + *first name/last name*. There are also *Sir, Madam, My Lord,* and *My Lady.*

In conclusion, based on those experts above, there are many forms of address term that is used to address someone. Someone can address others by using some kinds of pattern, such as full form of name or first name, modified forms (truncated and augmented), *Sir/Madam+first name, Mr/Mrs/Miss+ last name, Kin title+first name*, Title alone (Mr,Mrs,Miss,Sir), Multiple name, and zero form.

D. Types of Address Terms

There are many forms of address term that is commonly used in conversation. It can be categorized into some types of address term. Kridalaksana (1985:12) mentions eight types of address term patterns in Indonesia language as personal pronoun, surname and diminutive name, kinship term, title, Pe+V (erval) form, N+ku form, deixis, zero(Ø) name.

On the other hand, Moeliono (1991:40) does not differentiate the types of address terms as Kridalaksana do. He says that in Indonesian conversation there are only three types of addressee. They are address by using nickname or greeting, substitute name, personal pronoun. It means that any forms of Indonesian address terms can be classified into those three types.

According to Eggins (1997:145) there are some types of address terms which is used in conversation, such as the use of title and surname, first names only, in full form or modified form, nicknames, and terms of endearment or abuse.

She also categorized the types of address terms into name-based and non-name based. The name-based are with epithet and without epithet, real name and nickname, on First Name or Family Name.

Almost the same with Eggins, Coupland (2007:60) also mentions some types of address terms, they are first name, title+last name, title, last name, and kinship terms. However, Wardhaugh (2005:267) also differentiates six types of address term as addressing by title, first name, last name, nickname, some combination of these, or nothing at all (zero address).

The more complex types of address term are given by Dunkling (2007:7). He mentions fourteen types of names that can be used as terms of address such as:

a. First names are a name of Christian names, fore-names, given names, and occasionally in dialect, as front names. The examples of first name are *Mary, Alexander,* and *James*.

b. Middle names tend to be drawn from the first name, but it can be taken from family names, such as *William, Johnson, George, Washington*.

c. Last names are commonly referred to surname or family names, for instance *Brown, Bush, Kennedy*.

d. Nickname. There are four kinds of nickname. The first is private names. It is a name, which is used between people who are close each other, for instance a love-name between a couple. The second is group names. It is a name at various stages of their lives, at school, or at work. The third is public names. A virtually name which is replaced a person's first name.

The last is generic names. It is a name which can be instantly applied to any person who belongs to a particularly category.

e. Transferred names is a name which is transferred to the person being addresses the name of a real or fictional person, alluding qualities of that named person which seem to apply to the hearer, for example: *Romeo, Superman, Tarzan*.

f. Substitute names is typical first name that is used as a temporary substitute for whatever first name the man happens to bear.

g. Nonce names is a name brought into temporary existence for use to a particular person, a word being converted to name status for the purpose, for instance: *Mr. Chairman* (title), *Miss PotBelly* (physical feature), *Mr. Policeman* (professional description).

h. Mock names is a kind of name to any speaker to justify a separate category, for example: *Mr. What's your name, Father Time*, or *Lady Muck.*

i. Number name is replaced a person's name by using a call number, for example: "Number 245, please come to the office."

j. Collective names is used to replace someone's name by the name of their group or club

k. Place names is the name of someone's estates, for example: an operator may be addresses by the name of the city where they happen to be.

As mention above, there are many types of address term. The types of address term can be generalized into First Name (FN), Middle Name (MN), Last

Name (LN), title alone (T), some combination of each (FN,MN,LN,T), personal pronoun, kinship terms, Pe+V form, N+ku form, adding deixis, nickname, substitutive name, endearment name, transferred name, nonce name, mock name, number name, collective name, place name, and zero (Ø) addressee.

E. The Use of Address Terms

It is a fact that different people are addressed in different way. The way someone address someone else can be based on the situation that is suitable with the conversation. It also depends on the relation of addressor and addressee. As Holmes (2001:224) says the better you know someone, the more casual and relaxed the speech style you will use to them. People use considerably more standard forms to those they do not know well, and more vernacular forms to their friends. In addition, how well you know someone or how close you feel to them, relative social distance or solidarity is one of important aspects in social relationships.

Besides that, they have to consider several things to address others such as social status, age, profession, education, and many others. As Wardhaugh (2005:272) says that, a variety of social factors usually governs the choice of terms such as the particular occasion, the social status or rank of the other, gender, age, family relationship, occupational hierarchy, transactional status, race, or degree of intimacy. Those factors make people differentiate which address terms is suitable for someone.

In addition, Bonvillain (2003:81) mentioned another factors of choosing an address form. She mentions that there are many social factors, which influence

someone's choices of address forms. Some of the factors are age, gender, ethnicity, and personal relationship. It is cleared that there are some factors that influence the choice of address terms, such as age, gender differences, ethnicity, and personal relationship among people.

The way people use address term is also related to the culture where the live in. It means that there is a relationship between language and culture. Coulmas (1997:102) tells that in Italia, as in many languages, the use of certain pronouns is partly governed by the ages of the speaker and the hearer. It seems that, in general, ages is the factor of using different address term.

The use of name can mean to address or refer someone. As Eggins (1997:148) mentions that names are often used in conversation to refer to people who are not present or not involved in the talk. The form of the name indicates the relationship that is implied between the person using the name and the person who is referred to.

Meanwhile, a complex use of address term utters by Dunkling (2007:18). He says that when a term of address is used, it always carries a certain amount of grammatical information, refers a hearer or hearers (or allows a hearer or hearers to refer themselves), and expresses an attitude to the designated hearer on the part of the speaker. The address is not only a simple word to refer someone, but there is grammatical information in it and attitude of the addressor toward the addressee.

Moreover, Anwar (1990:74) mentions that the way someone talking gives the clue about the speaker that is related to his social status and his education. He

also says that in England, people who have certain social status and educational background can easily realize another people who try to imitate the way they speak. It can be known from the way they speak, choice of words, gesture, and facial expression. It means that, people have different way in choosing words or address other. The way to categorize those differentiations through the generalization of the social status they are belonging to, their culture, or their educational background.

The use of address term in Indonesia is commonly based on sex, age, profession, and personal relationship. The term of sex define the addressee as *Bapak* 'Sir' or *Ibu* 'Ma'am', and *Saudara* 'gentleman' or *Saudari* 'ladies'. The differentiation of age makes people use *Abang* 'older brother'*, Kakak* 'older sister'. Profession also differentiates the address term such as *Ibu guru* 'Ma'am (teacher)'*, Pak RT* 'headman of neighborhood association'*, Pak polisi* 'officer'. The examples of address term based on personal relationship are family relationship (*Ayah* 'father' and *Ibu* 'mother', *Kakek* 'grandfather'and *Nenek* 'grandmother'*, Paman* 'uncle' and *Bibi* 'aunt', *Kakak* 'older sister' and *Adik* 'younger sister or brother' , etc), friendship (*Kamu* 'you'*, Aku* 'I'*, Gue* 'I'*, Lu* 'you', etc), or endearment (*Sayang* 'honey').

However, in Minangkabaunesse culture, Zulkarnaini (2003:34) says that, the term of address is commonly differentiated based on the age, family relationship, and social status. The addressee for the people who are not in the same age is divided into three categories, that are older, same age, or younger that the addressor. The addressee for someone who are older are *Uni* (female) and *Uda*

(male), people who are in the same age such as *Sanak* 'you', *Ambo* 'I', and addressee for someone younger is *Adiak* younger sister or brother'. However, the examples of addressee based on family relationship are *Amak* (mother), *Apak* (Father), *Uni* (older sister), *Ud*a (older brother), etc. The addressee that is use to refer a social status are *Datuak* 'headman', *Angku* 'Islamic headman'.

The use of address terms in society is varied. There are many factors that make it different. As mentions above, gender, age, family relationship, occupational hierarchy, transactional status, race, etc are some factors that cause the differences. Moreover, the use of address terms does not only mean the way to call or refer someone, but it also has the grammatical information or social factors implicit in it. The forms of address terms in different language are also different. It can be seen in the forms of address terms in English, Indonesian, and Minangkabaunesse language.

F. Review of Related Studies

The study of address term has widely discussed by some researchers. Those researchers observed different object to find out the phenomena of using address terms. Some of them are Emalia Iragiliati, Desi Dewita, Joseph Benjamin Archibald Afful, and Agustina Carolina. They have different findings about the use of address term.

One of the researchers who studied the use of address terms is Iragiliati (2006). She studied about Politeness, Forms of Address and Communicative Codes in Indonesian Medical Discourse. She found that there is a positive face and negative face in the conversation between doctor and patient. Positive face is

achieved through closeness by the use of intimate forms. Negative face is achieved through distance by the use of impersonal forms of address: horizontal distance, impersonalization, and vertical distance deference.

Another researcher is Dewita (2006). She talked about the Use of Address Terms in Sunur-Pariaman. She studied about the native of Minangkabaunesse language who has family relationship, marriage relationship, friendship, or social relationship. Based on her research, she found that there are variation of address which is used by Minangkabaunesse in Sunur-Pariaman. The address terms divided into address terms from older people to younger, younger to the older, the people who are in the same age, or marriage relationship.

However, Afful (2007), from University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa, studied about Address Terms among University Students in Ghana: The Case of Descriptive Phrases. He found three key finding in his research. That are first, four categories of descriptive phrases were noted in the fieldwork. Second, these address terms were conditioned by context of situation and socio-cultural indices such as solidarity, gender, age as well as pragmatic factors. Third finding suggests the warm and convivial nature of African culture, even in an institutional setting.

The other researcher is Carolina (2007). She talked about the Kinship Terms of Address used in Mentawai Language. Her object is the native of Mentawai language who have family relationship or marriage relationship. She found that there is a certain address terms in kinship or marriage relationship. The

uniqueness is there are some similarities of address terms, which is use for man and woman. The address terms are *teteu* and *taliku*.

Unlike those forth-previous studies, this study will discuss about forms and types of address terms. This study discuss about forms and types of address terms, which is used by English Department student of State University of Padang in the campus setting. It will study the address terms that they use to address lecturers, administrative staff, and other students. Besides that, what are reasons that make the students use different forms and types of address term will be described as well.

G. Conceptual Framework

This study looked for forms and types of address terms in English Department student of state university of Padang. In specific, it discussed about forms, types, and factors that make student used different address terms. Then, based on combination of idea about forms and types of address terms proposed by some experts above, there are eight forms of address terms, and twenty types of address terms. Meanwhile, the factors of using different address terms were found after the research. Therefore, conceptual framework of this research could be described as follow:

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                    ┌─────────────────────────────────┐
                    │ Forms and Types of Address terms │
                    │ used by English Department        │
                    │ student of UNP                    │
                    └─────────────────────────────────┘
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Forms of Address Term	Types of Address term	Factors of using different address term
Full form/first name	First name	Nickname
Modified forms	Middle name	Substitute name
Sir/Madam + first name	Last name	Endearment name
Mr/Mrs/Miss + last name	Title alone	Transferred name
Kin title+first name	Combination FN MN LN	Nonce name
Title alone (Mr/Mrs/Miss/Sir)	Personal pronoun	Mock name
Multiple name	Kinship term	Number name
Zero form	Pe+V form	Collective name
	N+ku form	Place name
	Adding deixis	Zero name

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Everyone is addressed in different address terms. Therefore, there are many address terms created and used in daily conversation. Since the use of address terms is varied, then this research discussed about the forms and types of address terms which used in conversations, especially in the community of English Department students. Besides that, the reasons why those students used different forms of address terms are also discussed.

The result of the research showed that students differentiate the use of address terms in three groups of people. The address terms to address lecturers, administrative staffs, and friends in the same year. The forms of address terms which were used to address lecturers are *Mr/Mr+FN, Pak/Pak+FN, Sir, Ma'am, Miss/Miss+FN*, and *Buk/Buk+FN*. Those forms can be categorized into two types; they are Title only and Title+FN. Meanwhile, the forms of address terms which were used to address administrative staffs are *Pak/Pak+FN, Buk/Buk+FN*, and *Kak/Kak+FN*. The forms can be classified into two types; they are Title only and Title+FN.

The address terms used among students were *Uni, Uda, Bang/Abang, Kak/Kakak, Dek/Adek, Name/Nickname*, and personal pronoun. Those address terms were used to address senior, junior, and friends in the same year. In specific, the types of address terms that they use to address other students consist of twenty

types. They are First Name, Middle Name, Last Name, combination of each FN,MN,LN,T, personal pronoun, kinship address terms, Pe+V form, N+ku form, adding deixis, nickname, endearment name, transferred name, nonce name, mock name, number name, collective name, place name, and zero (Ø) addressee.

The students have various reasons to use different address terms. The reasons why they use different address terms to address lecturers and administrative are almost the same. It is influenced by formal and informal situation, politeness, honor the lecturer and administrative staffs, social and cultural reasons, age, marital status (single or married), other students use the forms, habit, and the addressee ask them to use those address terms.

Meanwhile, the reasons that make students use different kinds of address terms to address someone were depend on social, cultural, and politeness reasons. The reasons were closeness or symbol of friendship, politeness, habit, kinship reason. In addition, it is differentiated based on group or class, many people used that address form, warm the situation, make a joke or kidding, the addressee asked them to call by using those nickname, more familiar, easier, and same age.

B. Suggestions

It is important to know what address terms is suitable to address others. Since there were many reasons that influence the use of address terms, addressor has to differentiate which forms and types he or she will be used in conversation. The forms and types of address terms they used also must be based on some consideration, such as social, cultural, and politeness reasons.

The addressor need to consider what address term they chose. It is because the use of address terms has effect toward the people relationship, addressee and addressor. Therefore, considering about variation of forms and types of address terms which is suitable with the situation when it used, and what address terms is suitable for someone is needed to everyone. Besides that, choosing an appropriate address terms also based on its own considerations.

Besides that, this topic is an interesting topic to be discussed. It is because there are many variations of address terms used recently. It will be better if other researcher can do better research about this topic. It is also better if other researchers can get more various data from many more informants.

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