CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL REVIEW

In the last decade, the verbal behavior of various groups of people in different socio-cultural settings has garnered much attention in sociolinguistic studies.

2.1 Sociolinguistics studies

The science which studies the relationship between language and society is sociolinguistics.

Sociolinguistics is classified into different type of linguistics variation used to express and reflect social factors. Certain social factors have been relevant in accounting for the participant, the social setting and the function of the interaction. Who is talking to whom (e.g. teacher to the learner, director to the employer) is also generally a relevant factor the aim or the purpose of the interaction (social and informative) may be important (Holmes, 2001:8).

Address terms is a sociolinguistics studies. In every language and society, every time one person speak to another, there is `created a host of options centering around whether and how persons wil be addressed, named, and their meaning to those who interpret them. Such systematicity in language behavior, whether of use or interpretation, is universal, although what element comprise the personal address system and what rules govern its deployment, very across contexts. And such variation in structur is, according to the extant emperical literatur, correlated with social ends and social contexts of language use. From this view, personal address is a systematic, variable, and social phenomenon, and these features of it make it a sociolinguistic variable of fundamental importance.
Studies on address forms continue to engage the attention of researchers in sociolinguistics, discourse analysis, ethnography of communication, and pragmatics. This is not surprising, given the fact that they (address forms) offer a useful means of understanding the values, norms, and practices of different societies (Dakubu, 1981; Fang and Heng, 1983; Fitch, 1991). Also, address forms represent very fundamental means of forging human interaction, thus performing an interpersonal role. A less useful but noteworthy reason that accounts for the burgeoning research on address forms may be the relative ease in its methodological procedures. Besides, it is worth noting that the sociolinguistic studies on address forms that have been conducted from a variationist point of view (e.g. Brown and Gilman, 1960; Brown and Ford, 1961; Dakubu, 1981; Fitch, 1991) have often focused on different socio-cultural settings.

2.2 Address Terms and Pronoun

2.2.1 Definition of Address Terms

Address terms is a word, phrase, name title (or some combination of these) use in addressing someone. A term of address may be friendly, unfriendly, neutral; respectful, disrespectful. Address term is a word used to address or refer to someone or something without using his, her, or its name (Nordquist, 2011).

Terms of address are words and phrases used for addressing. Different definitions have been provided by researches. Address terms are
words and phrases used as the name or symbol of a person, while address forms are words and phrases used for addressing or referring to his/her collocutor (Braun, 1988: 7; Fasold, 1990: 2). Oyetade (1995) defines address terms as words or expressions used in interactive, dyadic and face-to-face situations to designate the person being talked to. In addition, Keshavarz (2001) considers that terms of address are linguistic forms that are used in addressing others to attract their attention or for referring to them in the course of a conversation. They are words or linguistic expressions that speakers use to appeal directly to their addressees (Taavitsainen and Jucker, 2003). And finally, Yule (2006) asserts that address term is a word or phrase for the person being talked to or written to.

To be brief, terms of address are words or expressions used to indicate certain relations between people, or to show the difference in identity, position and social status. As a result, address terms as well as other language practices can mirror the thoughts and attitudes that speakers wish or wish not to express. People use terms of address to address each other in almost all occasions. There are three reasons for using address terms. First, they are used to attract people’s attention, to remind the hearer one’s professional status or the relationship between the speaker and the hearer. Second, they are used to show politeness and the difference in social class and the degree of respect in certain occasions. Third, they are used to reflect social information about identity, gender, age, status and the complex social relationships of interlocutors in a speech community (Yang, 2010). Therefore, address system
is usually used to show the possession of formal and informal manners and consideration for other people.

Terms of address are important linguistic mechanisms by which a speaker’s attitude toward, and interpretation of his or her relationship with, a speaker is reflected. Inappropriate choice of the address hinders good communication between the speaker and the hearer. The importance of address forms cannot be overestimated in the use of language in any human society. They serve as an indicator of the social relationship between a speaker and a listener in terms of status and social distance. They are a kind of emotional capital, which may be invested in putting others at ease, and a means of saving one’s ‘face’ (Brown/Levinson, 1987: 126).

Goffman (1964: 474) wrote, “The rules of the conduct constitute part of the etiquette of the group and impose on each member an obligation to conduct themselves in a particular way towards others.” Address and reference terms form part of such a practice. They are informed by rules of conduct and are an integral aspect of everyday interaction and conversational events that serve as a prelude to the establishment of social relations. Although address terms do not contribute to the content of discourse, they help mark different openings of boundaries of interactions. It is in the light of the significance of this aspect of sociolinguistic etiquette that Linguists and Sociologists give attention to the study of address forms in various cultures.

### 2.2.2 Definition of Pronoun

Pronoun is a word (one of the traditional parts of speech) that takes the place of a noun, noun phrase, or noun clause (Nordquist, 2011).
A pronoun can function as a subject, object, or complement in a sentence. Pronouns are a closed word class in English: new members rarely enter the language. There are several different classes of pronouns:

Table 1; Kinds of Pronoun

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Pronouns</th>
<th>Possessive Adjectives and Pronouns</th>
<th>Reflexive Pronouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>subject form</td>
<td>object form</td>
<td>possessive adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Me</td>
<td>My</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>You</td>
<td>Your</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>Him</td>
<td>His</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>Her</td>
<td>Her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It</td>
<td>It</td>
<td>Its</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>Us</td>
<td>Our</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>You</td>
<td>Your</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>Them</td>
<td>Their</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By: Richard Nordquist

This is an example of address terms and pronouns in *Vanity Fair* novel. This table is to clarify and distinguish between address terms and pronouns, so that no incorrect in determining the address terms in *Vanity Fair* novel.

Table 2; Address term and Pronoun in *Vanity Fair* novel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address terms</th>
<th>Pronoun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“How could you do so, Rebecca?” at last she said, after a pause.</td>
<td>“Refused him!” Miss Crawley said more bewildered than ever.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Darling! not for worlds,” said Miss Sharp</td>
<td>“What airs that girl gives her, because she is an Earl’s granddaughter,” she said of one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“For whom is this, Miss Jemima?” said Miss Pinkerton, with awful coldness.</td>
<td>“They are real Indian, I assure you,” said he.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.3 Types of Address Term

2.3.1 Address Term in English

The following list shows synonyms that serve to mean something like a “name” in some context. Yet each also has its own connotation or additional meanings.

Synonyms for “name”: personal name, last name, surname, cognomen, patronymic, family name, maiden name, married name, birth name, first name, forename, Christian name, given name, nickname, moniker, appellation, epithet, byname, sobriquet, agnomen, hypocorism, pet name, pseudonym, noms de guerre, alias, code name, cover, pen name, stage name, nom de plume, anonym, brand, trade name, signature, demonym, handle, sign, mark, econym, icon, symbol, badge, place name, toponym, label, title, classification, designation, eponym, common name, genus, denomination, class, specie, type (Wegryn: 2011)

Mehrota (1981) elaborates on nine categories of names, honorifics, titles, situation factors, multiple uses of address forms, greeting, invocation, addressing pets and avoidance of address term as possible classification of address terms in Hindi. Studying the variety of relationship among participants in Columbia, Fitch (1998) identifies five categories of address terms: second-person pronouns, proper names, kinship terms, titles, nicknames and adjectival terms.

Studying non-kinship address terms in Akan, Afful (2006) classified eight categories that constituted the non-kinship linguistic repertoire used addressively by Amamoma residents as personal names, titles, catch phrases (CPs), zero address forms, descriptive phrases, attention getters, occupational terms and pronouns. In another project, using observation as the main
research tool corroborated by interview and introspection, Afful (2006) refers to nine principal terms of address.

### 2.3.1.1 Formal address terms in English

Formal address terms is to showing respect for rules, forms and traditionns. The address terms are commonly used English people are:

#### 2.3.1.1.1 General Terms

Table 3; General address term in English.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General Terms</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sir</td>
<td>Adult male of any age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr + last name</td>
<td>Any man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ma’am</td>
<td>Adult female- Nort American</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madam</td>
<td>Adult female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs + last name</td>
<td>Married woman who use her husband’s last name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms + last name</td>
<td>Married woman or unmarried, common in business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss + last name</td>
<td>Unmarried woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lady + last name</td>
<td>Adult female</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“Sir”, alone, was a common form of address used by all classes in conversation with gentlemen, or with men of the middle classes. “Sir” is more or less a male parallel to “ma’am” in that it is used towards unknown, but not too young men. Gentry’s wives called their husbands “Sir”, and the children called their fathers “Sir”. It is entirely appropriate to call adult male visitors “Sir”. Sir can be combined with the full name or the given name, but not the surname. When Sir is used with the full name or the given name, it loses its original meaning but indicates the rank of nobility, such as, Sir Pitt Crawley. “Man” and, to a lesser extent, “dude,” seem good towards young males only, while “boy” is not used at all.
“Mr.” is a common address combined with last name, but seems somewhat disputed when used on its own. Either way, it is more likely to be used towards elders. “Mr.” is usually used for people without official titles. However, sometimes it can also be used with official titles or occupation such as Mr. Director. Mr. can also be used on its own, written as Mister. When “Mr.” is used alone with a surname, it refers to the eldest son. Like in the case of its three female counterparts (Miss, Mrs., and Ms.), however, an academic title (plus last name) is preferable when known. As far as addressing groups or unspecified individuals is concerned, the most common options are “guys” (informal) and “Ladies and Gentlemen” (formal) in spoken language and “Dear Sir or Madam” and “To whom it may concern” in formal written documents.

“Ma’am” is apparently the best choice to address an unknown female (a little less common, but good towards young women).

“Madam”, alone, was used to address gentry women, married or unmarried, young and old. Whether or not the middling sort were using it is not clear. Gentry’s children called their mothers “Madam”.

The use of “Mrs.” was only considered fully appropriate for addressing a married woman.

“Miss” is an appropriate option for addressing a young female, about 20; unmarried or unknown marital status, but not a married woman. When “Miss” is used alone with a surname, it refers to the eldest unmarried
daughter. Other daughters must be distinguished by using their Christian names.

“Lady” is another address term for women. Lady is usually combined with the lady’s surname (Lady Jane). It can also be used with official titles, such as Lady President. As a respectful title, the single and plural forms of Lady can be used on its own.

2.3.1.1.2 Title

Name title refers to given initials of individuals in order to show their social ranks, or gender in different circumstances. Wardaugh (2000:266) confirms that addressing by the title alone is the least intimate forms of address. Those titles usually designate ranks or occupation, as in Colonel, Doctor, or Waiter. When uses the first name alone in addressing, it seems that the person is presuming an intimacy or alternatively is trying to assert some power over addressee. Both first name and nickname tends to occur in relaxed or informal situation. Title and first name have the interesting effect of showing respect by the title, by intimacy by the first name.

Admittedly, in many societies or speech communities, the sense of achievement or social status is inscribed in titles, thus recalling Gilman and Brown’s (1961) power semantics. Name title is a descriptive and impersonal reference to some person in a particular venue, that is, their rank, profession or social status. For examples some name titles:
Table 4; Name Title

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>In regiment setting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major</td>
<td>In regiment setting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctor</td>
<td>In hospital setting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>In a university setting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Honourable</td>
<td>In Baronet family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir + last name</td>
<td>In Baronet family</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“The Honourable” is a title which applies to younger sons of earls and all children of viscounts and barons (and the wives of those sons). However, it is used only on envelopes, and is never spoken, even by a servant, or used in the salutation of a letter. It is not even included on calling cards. (A person is announced by servants according to the name on his calling card.) Thus it is impossible to know, merely upon introduction, that a person ranks as an Honourable. Black says that “when it is desired to indicate it, however, a reference to the holder’s parentage would be permissible.”

“The” is a designation only used for peers and their families. It is not used, for example, by baronets, knights, or commoners (except when referring to the widow of a baronet). The wife of a baronet or knight would be Lady Crawley, and never The Lady Crawley, while the wife of a peer would be The Lady Rose, and a peer’s daughter who is entitled to use the “Lady” designation would be The Lady Violet Crawley. However, when the usage is not formal, “The” may be dropped (Wallace, 2011).
2.3.1.2 Informal address terms in English

Informal address terms English is casual or very close relationships require an informal forms of address;

2.3.1.2.1 First Name

_First name_, use the first name in informal and friendly situations. First name used with friends, co-workers, acquaintances and fellow students. Fasold (1990: 78) also suggests that a lay – person is more likely to be addressed by FN than a religious person, or a casual friend than a less intimate acquaintance person of the same sex than one of the opposite sex.

First names were almost never used in speech, except in extremely limited circumstances, before this century. I have studied memoirs and letters of the late 18th/early 19th centuries and have formed a tentative hypothesis that use of first names was restricted almost exclusively to children growing up together, or in some cases boys at school together. They would continue to use their childhood forms of address throughout their lives (Wallace, 2011).

2.3.1.2.2 Last Name

_Last name_ use when speaking about public figures such as actors and politicians, it is also quite common to use just the last name. Use first and last name in informal and formal situations in order to be more specific in identifying a person. Use the title and last name in more formal situations. Use this form when showing respect being polite (for examples: Mr. Osborne, Mrs. Sedley, Miss Sharp, etc).

In another study the address system of American English has been analyzed by Brown & Ford(1961/1964) and Ervin-Tripp (1972). According to Brown and Ford’s research, the foremost choices in American English are
between first name and last name, due to different considerations of intimacy (solidarity) and power. Therefore, it requires the speaker to decide whether the addressee is a “friend or colleague”, and whether the addressee is in higher rank or older. Again the address system falls into the pattern of “power and solidarity” and it seems that the mentioned pattern is no longer the same among families.

2.3.1.2.3 Nickname

Nickname is a shortened or familiar form of a person’s name. For example, Emmy is a nickname for Amelia. A nickname is a usually familiar or humorous but sometimes pointed or cruel name given to a person, place, etc., as a supposedly appropriate replacement for or addition to the proper name, or a name similar in origin and pronunciation from the original name. Nicknames are often used by friends to refer to each other, but are rarely used in formal contexts. In general, they tend to be shortened forms or substitutes for a person’s or an object’s actual name. They could be used for a wide variety of purposes; for example, they could be used as emblems of close affinity, endearment, and acceptance. Nicknames could also be used as derogatory or sarcastic forms.

To a person with linguistic competence they show heterogeneity of references. To establish the identity of the two terms, an explanation then becomes necessary. A proper name, on the other hand, does not create the same ambiguity and does not call for explanation, except in the case when it used as a nickname. Nicknames show that the object of reference has essential properties that coincide both with certain properties belonging to the historical evolution of the object and with what we have acknowledged and known about it. Such properties don't refer to “qualities” implied in the sense of a name, but to “criteria of identity of particulars in terms of other particulars, not qualities” (Kripke 1980: 52).
2.3.1.2.4 Pet Name

A pet name is when addressing a child, a romantic partner, or a close friend or family member (usually younger) people often use these terms of endearment. For examples: honey, sweetie, dear, love, darling.

2.3.1.2.5 Descriptive Phrase

A descriptive phrase is another way of saying a sentence that describes something. Descriptive phrases may include titles of position or office, initials of an academic degree, and initials denoting membership in an organization, as well as more general phrases describing the person. Descriptive phrase (DP) constitutes the second most frequently used address form. As the name indicates, a DP is not a “real name” (Aceto, 2002); instead, it provides a description of an addressee to enable him/her to know that s/he is being addressed, thus fundamentally functioning as either an attention getter or an identifier. For examples of descriptive phrase: stupid boy, and Foolish man/boy tended to be used reciprocally among male students of either the same or similar age, old boy, old girl, and school mate used very often among alumni of the same secondary schools prior to commencement of their university education, the first two terms take into consideration the gender of the addressee.

As can be seen, the use of DPs both in terms of their lexicon and their denotation as insults is similar to name-calling (Farb, 1973) and negative nicknames (Crozier & Dimmock, 1999; De Klerk & Bosch, 1999). However, DPs as insults in the present study differ from name-calling and negative
nicknames because their sociolinguistic import as evidenced in the fieldwork and checked with interviewees is one of neutrality and at best indicative of a pleasurable mood.

2.3.1.2.6 Kinship Terms

*Kinship terms* are words that are used to designate a family member who is connected to other family members by blood, marriage, adoption, or fostering (Farlex, 2007, Schwimmer, 1998). Kinship terms are defined as “category words by means of which an individual is taught to recognize the significant groupings in the social structure into which (the individual) belongs” (Leach 1958: 143). In most societies, kinship terms are not only an important part of communication, but also a very important strategy for establishing and maintaining social relationships. These terms, furthermore, are important for social recognition as they function in a way similar to the act of naming which carries considerable social significance for social actors (Trenholm/Jensen 1992).

In addition, fundamental affective meanings are attached to kinship roles and an important component of feelings toward kin is influenced by convention (Malone 2004: 203). These social roles of kinship terms, however, differ from one social grouping to another, depending on the social, cultural, and religious assumptions of each society. Each society has different expectations for a particular kinship term, and such expectations are influenced by these assumptions. Accordingly, studying kinship terms in a particular society provides insights into that society’s power structure,
interpersonal communication patterns, and normative elements of family system (Huang/Jia 2000).

Kinship terms are inherited from parents if it is unclear family what to refer to someone. Nuclear family is a family group consisting of mother, father and dependent children. Example of kinship term are father; papa; dady, mother; mama; muumy, sister, brother, uncle, aunt, etc.

2.3.2 Address Term in French

In normal polite usage, a person’s name is preceded by an honorific:

Table 5; general terms in French

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General Terms</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monsieur</td>
<td>Adult male of any age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madame</td>
<td>Married woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mademoiselle</td>
<td>Unmarried woman</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Monsieur*, for males (etymologically, *Monsieur* means “my Lord”, cf. English “Sir”); plural: *Messieurs*, abbreviation: singular *M.*; plural: *MM.*. The singular form *Mr* is very often found, but is considered as incorrect by purists, although it appears (together with its rare plural form *Mrs*) in some dictionaries.

*Madame*, for married, divorced, widowed or elderly females (etymologically, *Madame* means “my Lady”, in English “Dame”); plural: *Mesdames*, abbreviation: *Mme*; plural: *Mmes. Madame* must also be used in the case where one does not know whether the addressed woman is married or not.
Mademoiselle, for an unmarried female (in English “Damsel”); abbreviation: Mlle or Mle; plural: Mlles or Mles. Etymologically, this means “my Damsel”. This form of address is now tending to be less used in favour of “Madame” by some groups such as women's rights movements, because they consider the usage to be discriminating and disrespectful. However, one tendency that remains fairly common is the addressing of young-looking females Mademoiselle, and older females Madame. Actresses are usually always styled Mademoiselle, especially in film or theatre credits, regardless of their age or personal situation; one would thus read Mademoiselle Deneuv est habillée par Soandso. During the Ancien Régime, a laywoman was always addressed “Mademoiselle”, even when married, “Madame” being reserved to women of high aristocracy, even not married. This practice ceased after the French Revolution.

Mondemoiseau is an archaic term historically used for a gentleman that had not yet reached the status of chevalier, and was used in a similar fashion as the modern mademoiselle; plural: Mesdemoiseaux. The term has not been in common use since the 17th century, but it can be found in works of classic French literature, such as Molière's L'avare.

2.4 Factor Influenced The Using of Address Terms

The factors influenced the using of address terms in W.M. Thackeray’s Vanity Fair are power, situation, social status, closeness, age, gender, and emotional situation.
2.4.1 Power

They know the people who can be addressee and the addressee and the addresses. The choice of address terms depends on some social exterminators, such as Physical, economical, political differences as well as familiarity, sex, magic, and peculiarity of physical condition, and any others (Poedjo Soedarmo, 1979:6). Since there is a rule of the use of address term the interlocutors should realize that one of them might said to have power over another. In this case Brown and Gilman (1972: 105) further explain:

One person may be said to have power over another in the degree that he is able control the behavior of another. Power is relationship between at least to persons and it is in the sense that both cannot have power in the same area of behavior. The power semantic is similarly non-reciprocal; the superior says T and receive V. Tu and Vous comes from French language its means Tu (impolite) and Vous (polite).

French usage spread to England in the Middle Ages and *thou* (nominative) and *thee* (accusative), the singular forms, began to be used as intimate singular forms, while *ye* and *you*, the plural forms, were used as non-familiar singular forms. This usage continued until the 17th century, when *thou* and *thee* dropped out and *you* became the regular singular as well as plural." (Barry J. Blake, 2008: 56). *Vous* is used in English and French for someone: you have never met before, older than you, superior in hierarchy, in-law family, shopkeepers, children talking to an adult, pupils talking to a teacher. *Tu* is used in English and French with someone: you know as a friend, you have a good or friendly relationship with, much younger than you, who is a relative, who is a child, and children to children.
2.4.2 Situation

Situation is very important in addressing a person. Formal situations found in schools, universities, hospitals, or Regiment. In a formal situation English people use general terms and name title to address someone. The address terms that are recognized are general terms (for examples: “Mr.”, “Mrs.”, “Miss”), general terms plus last name (for examples: “Mr. Sedley”, “Mrs. Rebecca”, “Miss. Amelia”), and name title (for examples: Capatain Dobbin, Mr. President, Doctor Norine, etc). While in informal situation use nicknames (for examples: “Jos”, “Emmy”, “Becky”, etc), and pet name (for examples: Darling, Honey, My dear, etc).

Formal English is used in “serious” texts and situations, for example in official documents, books, news reports, articles, business letters or official speeches. Informal English is used in everyday conversations and in personal letters.

2.4.3 Social status

Social status can be understood as the degree of honor or prestige attached to one’s position in society. Social stratification is associated with the ability of individuals to live up to some set of ideals or principles regarded as important by the society or some social group within it (Harold, 1983:113). Although there are a few societies around the world that ascribe everyone (at least adults) equal status, most societies do have some form of social hierarchy with some people in stronger, more dominant positions, and other people in weaker, lower positions. Often this inequity is built into the social
system itself through various forms of structural components and institutions. Social and economic roles are distinguished and accorded differential status according to what a particular society or culture deems valuable.

Social status is a status hierarchy in which individuals and groups are classified on the basis of esteem and prestige acquired mainly through economic success and accumulation of wealth. Social class may also refer to any particular level in such a hierarchy. Four common social classes informally recognized in many societies are:

**Upper class**, Social class that can be distinguished from the classes beneath it (middle class and working class) by its influence, power, and wealth. Commonly only one percent or less of the population belongs to the upper class but it often controls one-third to two-thirds of the national wealth.

**Middle class**, Social class usually comprising of white-collar (non-manual) workers, lower-level managers, and small business owners, often constituting about one-third of the employed population of a country. The income of this class is higher than that of the working-class but lowers than that of the upper-middle class (doctors, engineers, lawyers, middle-size business owners) and upper class.

**Working class**, Socioeconomic class consisting of individuals that are paid an hourly wage and considered to be lower-middle class. Typically these individuals work blue-collar jobs such as manufacturing, retail sales, or food service.

**Lower class**, lower class is alternative term for working class.
Usually, the master and wife can use the terms of address interchangeably in addressing the maidservant or in alternation (Susan Erion-Tripp in Gumperz and Hymes, 1972: 225). Wardhaugh wrote;

The asymmetric use of names and address terms is often a clear indicator of a power differential. School classrooms are almost universally good examples; John and Sally are likely to be children and Miss or Mr Smith to be teachers. For a long time in the southern states of the United States, whites used naming and addressing practices to put blacks in their place. Hence the odious use of Boy to address black males. The asymmetric use of names also was part of the system. Whites addressed blacks by their first names in situations which required them to use titles, or titles and last names, if they were addressing whites. There was a clear racial distinction in the process (Wardhaugh, 2006: 78).

Social status is very influential to addresses someone. In Vanity Fair novel Sir Pit Crawley is a rich Baronet. Rebecca who is governes of child of Sir Pit Crawley, she addresses Sir Pitt Crawley with honorifics terms Sir Pit, while Sir Pitt addresse Rebecca with nickname Becky. When Sir is used with the full name or the given name, it loses its original meaning but indicates the rank of nobility. For the lower classes usually they addressee with nickname without a title. People used the term status to represent expressions of social meaning that refer to the position, level, or rank of one individual in comparison to another.

2.4.4 Closeness

The social meaning respect expresses one’s ‘admiration for, honouring of, or deference toward another individual, the state of being esteemed or admired by another, or both (Winchatz 2001: 358). Modes of address like other aspects of linguistic choice, both reflect and affirm how
members perceive their relationship and especially the social distance between them” (Edwar, 1976: 74). According to Fasold (1990:4), intimacy can be meant two people can be equally powerful in the social order, but be from different parts of the country, and be different, if equally respected, profession. In other words, the need developed to distinguish a degree of common ground between people which went beyond simply having equal power.

Closeness can influence the use of address terms. When a person first met would choose general terms, but when someone is very close will choose a nickname or pet name to address someone.

2.4.5 Age

A speaker can choose any of the kinship terms acceptable in the culture to express age difference between him/her and the individual with who he/she speaks, acquainted or not. The speaker is the point of reference, in that he or she chooses to use any of these kinship terms with another individual by deciding whether the addressee is older or younger than him- or herself (Mashiri, 1999).

Your age is definitely going to be a factor. The older you are when you get this insurance, the more you will end up paying for it. That is why getting this insurance when you are young is a smart idea. American society has been described as maintaining a stereotypic and often negative perception of older adults (Busse, 1968). This negative and/or stereotypic perception of
aging and aged individuals is readily apparent in such areas as language, media, and humor and has been termed “ageism” (Butler, 1969).

### 2.4.6 Gender

Gender is the division of people into two categories, “men” and “women.” Through interaction with caretakers, socialization in childhood, peer pressure in adolescence, and gendered work and family roles women and men are socially constructed to be different in behavior, attitudes, and emotions. The gendered social order is based on and maintains these differences (Borgatta, E.F. and Montgomery, R.J.V, 2000, p. 1057).

Gender relations refer to a complex system of personal and social relations of domination and power through which women and men are socially created and maintained and through which they gain access to power and material resources or are allocated status within society (IFAD, 2000, p. 4). Gender, with this insurance, women are always considered to be a higher risk than men are. Therefore, for women everywhere this obviously means a higher cost with most providers.

Mr. John Sedley and his wife address their two children with a different address terms. In *Vanity Fair* novel they addresses Amelia with nickname Emmy or pet name; my love, my dear, while addresses Joseph with nickname Joe, Jos, or Joseph, or general term; Sir, or Mr. Joseph. The women tend to be feminine, so they mostly use a nickname or pet name and the man was likely to masculine so rarely used pet name. The fact that gender greatly influence the addressee to someone.
2.4.7 Emotional condition

Between the forms positive or negative and the emotions positive or negative, and the implicit way can be further divided into two types: using positive forms to express negative emotions and, using negative forms to express positive emotions.

Concerned with the characteristics of address terms, affect refers to the feelings the speaker shows toward the hearer. Judgment is the evaluation of human relationships in terms of solidarity or distance; Appreciation is the evaluation of their appropriateness/inappropriateness in terms of the concrete situations. Judgment and appreciation are the institutionalizations of affect. The subsystems of attitude share two main features: first, they are gradable along the scale of positive, neutral, negative; second, the positive or negative aspect can be expressed directly or indirectly. Combining these three subsystems, we get the scaled continuum of attitudes expressed: respect, love, like, solidarity, politeness, distance, dislike, hate, and contempt (Li, 2006). Mukhaeron (2008) shows the reasons of using address terms employed by the characters are showing anger, showing anxiety, showing intimacy, showing kinship, showing mockeries, showing name, showing power or authority, and showing respectful.

To sum up, appraisal systems make a clear revelation of the influencing factors in choosing the address terms: the relationship between the participants (power or solidarity); the affect of the speaker towards the hearer positive feeling or negative feeling; the appropriateness of the address
terms in terms of the context; the style of the speaker formal or informal; the ways of expressing direct or indirect. From these systems, we can see that in addition to the principal functions of addressing or referring, address terms also function in marking the speaker’s identity, reflecting the speaker’s attitude toward the hearer and indicating the relationship between the speaker and the hearer either in direct ways or in indirect ways.

2.5 Previous Studies

The study of address system was done by some researchers; some of them are as follows:

Aliakbari (2008) studied about “The Realization of Address Terms in Modern Persian in Iran: A Sociolinguistic Study”. In line with the above mentioned theoretical and research based views, this thesis attempts to present and, to some extent, explain the linguistic resources available to Persian addressers. In so doing, the study intended to extract and categorize the range of address terms which Persian speaking interlocutors use in different circumstances. To capture a corpus of address terms, the researchers made observations of the terms which Iranian male and female interlocutors use to call their recipients in different contexts. Deliberate attention was also paid to ensure the exploration of the common Persian address terms used by speakers in different ranges of age as well as different occupations; personal name, title terms, religious terms, occupation-bound term, kinship or family
or relative term, honorifics or term of formality, term of intimacy, personal
pronoun, descriptive phrase, and zero address term.

Supardo (2007), he discussed about addressing in his research “The
address term in a family of Javanese Priyayi”. The research of Supardo seeks
to describe the problem address terms in one of the family unit of social class,
the use of address terms behavior, and function of address terms. This study
expects to collect address terms for information about the system address is
the last class on time. This topic is quite complex because the display unit
strata lingual systems, ethics, language and social, psycho-social aspects and
the broader cultural sphere.

Rahmawati, (2008) “A Comparative Study Between English and
Javanese Address Systems”. This study is aimed to describe: 1) the categories
of English and Javanese address systems, 2) the reasons of the use of
politeness patterns applied in English and Javanese address systems, 3) the
similarities and the differences of English and Javanese address systems. The
type of this research is descriptive comparative. The topics analyzed are
address systems used in English and Javanese. The data are taken from
English and Javanese novels.

The last research was conducted by Mukhaeron (2008), a student of
Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta (UMS), entitled “A Descriptive
Study on the Used of American-English Address Terms in the Movie
Manuscript Entitled “Blood Diamond”, A Sociolinguistics Approach.” In this
research, he used sociolinguistics approach as a theory of analysis to describe
the use of American-English address terms. The study has three findings. First, the researcher found that communicative function of the address indicated by the rank of address terms. Second, the variations address terms employed by the characters in the movie were applied into twelve variations. The last finding shows the reasons of using address terms employed by the characters are showing anger, showing anxiety, showing intimacy, showing kinship, showing mockeries, showing name, showing power or authority, and showing respectful.

This research focus on analysis of address terms in W.M Thackeray’s a *Vanity Fair*. The researcher selected and collected the dialogs contained the address system, took notes, and gave coded then to the data table based on the novel, the page, and the frequency. The result shows that there are nine categories of English and French address terms, those are: kinship term, general term, nickname, first name, last name, full name, title, pet name, and descriptive phrase. The factors influencing the use of address terms are power, situation, social status, closeness, age, gender, and emotional situation. So the researcher want to know more about address terms used in 18th century novel in the classic style of *Vanity Fair* novel.