# CHAPTER I
# INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background

To start a communication, there are some things to be consider, one of them is to be polite to other people. Many ways can be done to be polite in communication. One of them is using appropriate polite expression such as address terms. There are many forms of address terms in different cultures and languages that exist in this world. As a result, people address each other in different ways. Some forms of address terms are first name (Marques from Marques Brownlee, Gabrielle, from Gabrielle Adcock), last name (Smith from Will Smith, James from LeBron James), title (Sir, Doctor, Professor), pet name (sweetheart, baby, darling), and combination of some forms.

The correct choice of address terms can determine the success of a communication. This is because the person's ability of how they use appropriate address terms can be seen as a parameter of that person's politeness. The correct use of address terms can lead to a good relationship and success communication. This can be seen in the following example from James Kennedy, a teacher at Haileybury Australia, from James Kennedy Monash Wordpress (2015). Kennedy provides an example of how a student asks him for help. The student said "Sir, do you have any more unit 1 practice paper?". From this example, the student used title to address Kennedy as the teacher. The usage of title "sir" is appropriate because the teacher is older and has more power than the student. Therefore, the student creates a successful communication with the teacher by addressing him with appropriate address term.

However, if the student uses inappropriate form of address terms in his/her request, it can lead to misinterpretation by the teacher. For example, if the student said "James, do you have any more unit 1 paper?" to the teacher, the teacher will feel offended.

Addressing a teacher by using his first name is not appropriate because the teacher does not have the equal position with the student. Therefore, inappropriate use of address term can cause misunderstanding and the student failed to make a successful communication with the teacher.

As a polite expression, address terms have a function as a tool to make an utterance become more polite (Braun 1988, p.54). Speakers often use address terms in order to make the hearer feels less offended by their utterances. This can be seen in the following example from The Necklace story by Guy de Maupassant (1888). A couple of husband and wife named Mathilde Loisel just got an invitation to a party. The husband was very happy with the invitation but his wife is not happy. Instead of being delighted, his wife was sad and starts crying. Then, the husband said:

"Why, darling, I thought you'd be pleased."

(Maupassant, 1888, p,1)

In this situation, the husband was trying to comfort Mathilde Loisel by addressing her using address term "darling". The usage of this address term shows that the husband has a very close relationship with his wife. The word "darling" also shows that the husband loves his wife. He hopes that he can comforts her by showing his affection. Moreover, the husband also shows his politeness by using address terms "darling" to address his wife.

This research aims to find the forms, syntactic positions and functions of address terms used by English native speaker in Graham Norton Show season 13 episode 11. By knowing the forms, syntactic positions and functions of English address terms in this tv show, this research is expected to help non-native English speaker to improve the understanding on how English native speaker uses address terms appropriately in

informal situation. This research also intended to contribute to the general study of address terms by examining the use of English address terms in Graham Norton Show season 13 episode 11. Moreover, this research also expected to contribute valuable data for scientific development, especially in linguistics, and to become a reference for other students who also do research on address terms.

## 1.2 Theoretical Framework

### 1.2.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of meaning in relation to speech situation (Yule, 1996, p.3). The focus of this study is the speaker's meaning and how the hearer interprets the meaning of the speaker. It analyzes on what people means by their utterances than what the meaning of the words in those utterances as it is. Therefore, in related with this research, pragmatics can be used to discover the intended meaning of why people use different address terms to address someone.

Yule (1996, p.3) divides pragmatics into four definitions. The first one is speaker meaning. It means the important thing is the intention of the speaker, not the words or the utterances. The second definition is contextual meaning. This means an utterance can have different meaning in different context and context can affect the meaning of the speaker's utterance. The third definition is exploring an unsaid but communicated. This definition means how hearers can identify inferences of what the speakers say to understand the intended meaning. The last definition is expressions of relative distance. This means the speakers' choice of utterances is determined by their closeness and distance to the hearers.

Since pragmatics sees language from the scope of its function, the function of an utterance may have different meaning or even have more than one meaning. It is because

pragmatics analyze people's intended meanings, their assumptions, their purposes or goals, and the kinds of actions that they are performing when they speak (Yule, 1996, p.4). Therefore, pragmatics can discover the intended meaning and the reason of why people use particular address terms.

Address terms can be used to attract the hearer's attention (Antonova et al., 2020, p.2). However, sometimes the speaker uses address terms not to get the hearer's attention, but as a sarcasm or mockery to the hearer. This can be seen in this following example, a dialog from a film entitled *Avengers: Age of Ultron* (2015) directed by Joss Whedon. Early on the movie, there is a scene when Natasha Romanoff tries to tame the Hulk. Natasha said:

"Hey *big guy*, sun is getting really low."

(Whedon, 2015)

The way Natasha addressed Hulk by calling him "big guy" looks like it only have one meaning, Hulk is literally a guy that has a big body. However, address term "big guy" also has other several meanings. The meaning can be:

Meaning 1     : The Hulk is literally a guy that has a big body.

Meaning 2     : A sarcasm that Hulk is actually a small guy.

Meaning 3     : A term of endearment from Natasha to Hulk.

Therefore, the audience of the movie need to look at the context of the utterance to fully understand the real meaning of these different interpretations. Since Hulk is a big green monster and Natasha's close friend, it can be concluded that "big guy" has a literal meaning and also a term of endearment from Natasha to Hulk.

## 1.2.2 Face

According to Goffman (1962) face is a self-image of a person in the social

interaction with other people. In other word, face also can be defined as someone's pride. It is an emotional investment of a person that can be lost, maintained, or strengthened, and everyone must acknowledge it (Brown & Levinson, 1987, p.61).

Face can be divided into two, positive face and negative face (Yule, 1996, p.61). Positive face is the need of every person to be accepted and to be respected. Moreover, people also have a desire to be a member of a particular group. In contrast, negative face is the need of every person to be independent. It shows that people have a desire not to be disturbed by others and they can make their decision without any disruption from other people.

In a conversation, people always have a potential of losing their faces, either their positive or negative face. One way to minimize this potential of losing faces is to use proper address terms. However, inappropriate use of address terms can pose a threat to other people's face. This can cause the communication to become unsuccessful and make other people feel offended. The use of address terms in a conversation can be seen in the following example from a novella entitled "Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr. Hyde (1886) written by Robert Louis Stevenson. In this novella, a lawyer named Gabriel Utterson was visiting his friend's house. When he knocked the door, an elderly servant named Poole opened the door. The lawyer said:

Lawyer        : "Is Dr Jekyll at home, *Poole*?"
Servant       : "I will see, *Mr. Utterson*."

(Stevenson, 1886, p.16)

In this dialog, the lawyer attacks the servant's negative face by his question. The question might disrupt the servant's desire not to disturbed by other people. Moreover, the lawyer addresses the servant by using his first name to shows that the lawyer has higher position than the servant. However, the servant also wants to be liked by the

lawyer. Thus, the servant prefers to sacrifice his negative face and save his positive face. The servant addresses the lawyer by using his title as honorific and last name in order to be liked by the lawyer. As a result, the lawyer's positive face was saved by the servant's response.

When people use language, there are two chances that they do, Face Saving Act (FSA) or Face Threatening Act (FTA). Doing FSA means that the speaker adjusts the utterance to minimize possible threat that may occurs (Yule, 1996, p.61). In contrast, doing FTA means that the speaker produces an utterance that may threat another face or contrary to the face wants of the speaker or the hearer (Brown & Levinson, 1987, p.65). From the previous example, the servant's response "I will see, Mr. Utterson" can be categorized as FSA. He did FSA by address the lawyer using honorific title and the lawyer's last name. Therefore, the servant's response saves the lawyer's positive face. If the servant did not use honorific title to address the lawyer, then the utterance may pose a threat to the lawyer's positive face.

## 1.2.3 Speech Acts

After knowing the function of address terms as a way to minimize the potential of losing face in communication, it is also important to see the function of address terms in speech acts. According to Yule (1996, p.47), speech acts can be defined as actions performed through utterances. In communication, people usually produce utterances not just by combining grammatical structures and words, but they also perform functions and actions through those utterances. One of the actions is the use of address terms in communication. Some usage of address terms as speech acts that can be found in daily basis are greetings, requests compliments, apologies, and promises. For example, CARLA (Center for Advanced Research on Language Acquisition) from University of

Minnesota provides some examples of speech acts often used by people:

Greeting : "Hi, Eric. How are things going?"
Request : "Could you pass me the mashed potatoes, please?"

From the examples above, it shows that both shows the function and actions via utterances. In the greeting example, the utterance functions as an action of welcome or recognition by using one of address terms forms, first name. Then, the greeting followed by asking how is the hearer feels right now. Meanwhile, in the second example, the speaker performs a request to the hearer to do an action, and that is to pass the mashed potatoes.

According to Yule (1996, p.48), when a speaker produces an utterance, it consists of three acts. They are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary act. These three acts are simultaneous or occurs in the same time because each of them has a correlation with each other.
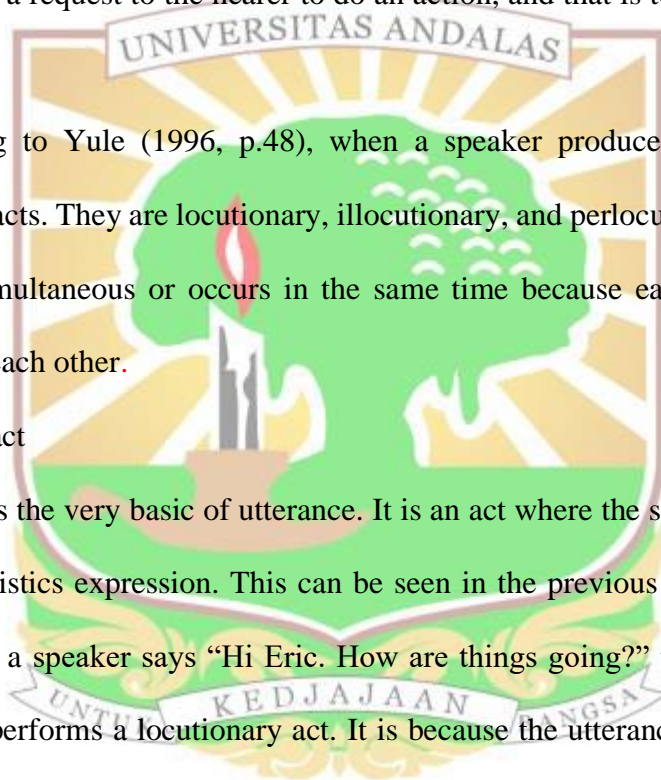
a) Locutionary act

Locutionary act is the very basic of utterance. It is an act where the speaker performs a meaningful linguistics expression. This can be seen in the previous greeting example from CARLA. If a speaker says "Hi Eric. How are things going?" to the hearer, that speaker already performs a locutionary act. It is because the utterance is linguistically meaningful and can be understand by the hearer.

b) Illocutionary act

There is always a purpose or function behind a basic utterance. This is what Yule (1996, p.48) called as illocutionary act. Just like in the previous example, if the speaker says "Hi Eric. How are things going?" to the hearer, the illocutionary act is in the speaker's intention to welcome or to greet the hearer by using the hearer's first name.

c) Perlocutionary act

After the speaker produces an utterance, the speaker assumes that the hearer will recognize the intended effect. The effect that occurs from the utterance is called perlocutionary act (Yule, 1996, p.48). For instance, if the speaker says "Hi Eric. How are things going?" to the hearer and that person give a response to the speaker, that response is the perlocutionary act from the utterance.

### 1.2.4 Politeness

As mentioned in the introduction of this research, one way to be polite in communication is to use appropriate address terms. With various languages that exist in this world, people address each other differently. Some of the address terms can be appropriate in one situation and can be inappropriate in another situation. Therefore, people need to know which address terms that can be use appropriately to achieve politeness.

Politeness is an act of showing awareness of another person's public self-image or face (Yule, 1996, p.60). In other word, it is a desire not to shock and hurt others people faces but to please and gratify them. The goal of politeness is to avoid social conflict that may occurs in society. With politeness, people tend to choose an utterance that is more appropriate, such as addressing someone with proper address terms in a conversation. Therefore, it can minimize social conflict that may occurs in the society. In other word, politeness can be classified as someone's effort to save that person's public self-image or face.

Politeness can be divided into two, positive politeness and negative politeness. Positive politeness asserts on the same desire to be respected by both the speaker and the hearer. It shows solidarity, emphasize that both the speaker and the hearer have the same goal (Yule, 1996, p.62). For example:

| Madame Loisel | : "Could you lend me this, just this one?" |
|---|---|
| Madame Forestier | : "Yes, of course." |

<div align="right">(Maupassant, 1888, p.3)</div>

The context of the example above is Madame Loisel wanted to go to a party, and she visited her friends named Madame Forestier to borrow a diamond necklace. In this dialogue, Madame Loisel has a desire that she can borrow the necklace from her friend. This is what motivates Madame Loisel interaction for asking a request to Madame Forestier if she can borrow her necklace. Fortunately, Madame Forestier accept Madame Loisel request by saying "yes, of course". Her response shows a positive politeness because Madame Forestier agreed to lend the necklace to her and respects Madame Loisel request.

The second type is negative politeness. Negative politeness is a saving act towards another person's negative face (Yule, 1996, p.62). It emphasizes that someone has a desire to be independent and free from imposition. The name "negative" does not means that this type politeness is bad, it is just the opposite pole of "positive". The example of this type is:

| Teacher | : "X, would you like to read?" |
|---|---|
| Learner | : "No, I wouldn't." |

<div align="right">(Thomas, 1983, p.101)</div>

The situation of the dialogue above shows the interaction between a teacher and a learner. The teacher asked the learner to read. The teacher wants the learner to accept the request. However, the learner does not want to be imposed by the teacher questions. The learner rejects the teacher request by saying "no, I wouldn't". Moreover, the learner did not use address terms to indicates the teacher. This makes the utterance become too direct and impolite. The learner should use address terms, such as '*sir*', since there is a power gap between them. On one hand, the rejection can be seen as rude and attack the

teacher's positive face. On the other hand, the rejection also shows negative politeness because it saves the learner's negative face.

As mentioned before, many ways can be done to show politeness in communication. One of them is by using proper and appropriate address terms in addressing someone. With the use of correct address terms, people can maintain good relationship. Therefore, address terms will be explained in the next section.

### 1.2.5 Address Terms

According to Braun (1988, p.7), address terms is a linguistic reference that the speaker used to address his or her collocutor(s). People use address terms almost every time they want to start a communication because they need to address other people or the hearer. They also use it as politeness strategy to mitigate the threat of missing faces in communication (Brown & Levinson, 1987, p.18).

In many languages, address terms are mainly pronouns, verbs, and nouns (Braun, 1988, p.7). Pronoun refers to the collocutor. Pronoun can be divided into three, first person pronoun (I, we), second person pronoun (you), and third person pronoun (he, she, it). Then, verb in address terms is something that can be expressed about the collocutor. It is a reference to the collocutor is expressed (Braun, 1988, p.8). The last one is noun. Noun is the adjective word that refers to the collocutor such as names, kinship terms, titles, pet names, etc.

There are many different forms of address terms. As a result, people use different forms of address terms in addressing each other. The appropriate use of address terms can make communication become successful. In contrast, inappropriate use of address terms, can hurt the collocutor's face and cause misunderstanding.

### 1.2.5.1 Forms of Address Terms in English

Wardhaugh (2006) stated that there are eight forms of address terms. They are first name (FN), title plus last name (TLN), title only (T), last name (LN), special nickname (SN), pet name (PN), kinship term (KT), and honorifics (H).

1) First Name (FN)

The first form of address term is FN. This form of address term is addressing the collocutor using their first name such as *Harvey* from Harvey Cheyne, and *Dan* from Dan Troop. However, not every people can use this form of address term to address someone. This is related to Wardhaugh theory (2006 p.268) where the usage of FN is to express familiarity, solidarity, and equality. Usually, people used this form of address terms when they talked to their relatives and friends. If the collocutor is someone that is not familiar or even not know each other, avoid to use this form because people may consider it as rude.

As an example, from the book Captain Courageous by Rudyard Kipling (1897), Harvey has a friend named Dan Troop. Dan said to Harvey "Oh, *Harvey*, don't you spile the catch by lettin' on" (Kipling, 1897, p.16). This utterance shows that Dan is able to choose appropriate terms to address his friend. The way Dan addresses Harvey using his first name shows that they are familiar and know each other. It also indicates that in terms of power, they are equal. The use of first name also softens the FTA towards Harvey's negative face. The usage of the address term changes the utterance from a prohibition to do something, into a warning. Therefore, the Dan's utterance can be considered as a polite utterance.

2) Title plus Last Name (TLN)

This form of address terms is using collocutor's title plus their last name to address them. Chaika (1982) stated the function of this form of address term is to give a distance

and to express an unfamiliarity between the speaker and the collocutor. Most of the time, this form of address terms also used to show politeness and respect.

For instance, a French maid informs Harvey's dad that his wife is calling him "*Mrs. Cheyne* she says you must come at once. She think you are seek" (Kipling, 1897, p.109). The maid used TLN address terms in order to address Harvey's mom. As a result, the maid's utterance can be considered as a polite and soften the potential of losing face. As a maid, she has a lower power ranking compared to Harvey's dad. Thus, she uses title plus last name to address Harvey's mom in order to show her politeness and to give a respect towards her master.

3) Title Only (T)

When two people with not having any close relationship have a conversation, most likely they will use title only to address each other. The use of title only is to show the least intimacy and to put a distance between them (Wardhaugh, 2006). Usually, the usage of this form of address terms can be find in work, school environment, or when talking to a stranger.

The example of this form of address terms is when Dan said to a doctor "Thick as the Banks, ain't it, *doctor*?" (Kipling, 1897, p.145). The address terms at the end of the utterance functioned to indicate the hearer. With the use of address terms, Dan also shows his politeness towards the doctor and maintain good relationship with the doctor. Dan addressing someone by his title only because he wants to put a distance between them and therefore, he also saves the doctor's positive face.

4) Last Name (LN)

Different from FN which uses first name to address someone, LN addresses people using their last name. According to Chaika (1982), the function of this form of address

term is to show that the speaker is more superior or more powerful compared to the collocutor.

As an example, a passenger of the steamer talks to his friend "That *Cheyne* boy's the biggest nuisance aboard" (Kipling, 1897, p.3). From the perspective of sociopragmatics, the passenger uses an inappropriate forms of address terms. The passenger does not have a close relationship with Harvey Cheyne. He also does not have a higher power ranking compared to Harvey. Thus, the use of last name to address Harvey can be considered as impolite and rude. However, the reason that passenger uses address terms last name is to shows his dislike towards Harvey by attacking Harvey's positive face using Harvey's last name. Moreover, by addressing Harvey using last name, the passenger feels more powerful than Harvey and indirectly put Harvey to a lower rank of power. He addresses Harvey's with last name because he feels more powerful than Harvey. Therefore, it can be concluded that the passenger has an intention to mock Harvey Cheyne.

5) Special Name (SN)

Special name is the form of address term that uses special nickname to address someone. It is turning someone name into something special that only several people can use this special name. Because of this scope of usage, Chaika (1982) stated that this form of address term only used by people who has very close relationship such as best friend or family.

The example of this form of address terms is when Harvey's father said to Harvey "Invested *Harve*. Invested, I hope" (Kipling, 1897. p.130). The way Harvey's father addresses his son by using special name was to show the father affection to Harvey. The use of special name also indicates that as a father and son, Harvey and his father have

very close relationship. Therefore, the use of special name in the utterance can be considered polite and appropriate for them.

6) Pet Name (PN)

Pet name is also can be consider as one of special way to address someone. Even though pet name looks similar to special name, Wardhaugh (2006) argue that this form of address term is expressing even close relationship to address someone compared to special name.

For instance, Mr. Cheyne talks to his wife during breakfast "I know it, *dear*. We have, of course we have" (Kipling, 1897, p.129). The use of address term "dear" by Mr. Cheyne shows that he has very close relationship with his wife. It is his way of how he expresses his affection and politeness to his wife. With the use of pet name, it softens the utterance to minimize the potential of his wife to losing face.

7) Kinship Term (KT)

According to Wardhaugh (2006), kinship term is the common address term to address someone. This form of address term is related to the age, blood relation, and generation of the speaker and the collocutor. However, Braun (1988, p.9) argues that KT can be used for addressing someone who is not related to the speaker in a way or another. This is called a fictive use of KT. For instance, the terms for English address terms are father, dad, mother, mom, son, daughter, etc. From the book Captain Courageous, Dan said to his father "*Dad,* we've done our chores. Can't we go overside a piece?" (Kipling, 1897, p.31). In this utterance, the address terms functioned as an attention gainer to attract the dad's attention. Dan addresses his father by calling him "dad" because Dan is his son and has blood relation with the father. Moreover, in terms of age, the father is older than

Dan. Therefore, the way of Dan addresses his father by using address term "dad" is appropriate and polite. He also kept the threat to his father's face minimum.

8) Honorifics (H)

As mentioned in the previous paragraph, honorifics form is one of the fictive uses of a KT (Braun, 1988, p.9). An honorific is a term to show or to express a respect. Honorific form also can be used to indicate that a person has more power or authority than another (Nordquist, 2019). Some examples of honorific forms are Mr., Ms., Your Highness, Your Honor, etc. The usage of honorifics can be seen in the following example. A French maid informs Harvey's dad that his wife is calling him "*Mrs. Cheyne* she says you must come at once. She think you are seek" (Kipling, 1897, p.109). The maid used honorific form Mrs. Followed by last name to address Harvey's mom. As a maid, she has a lower power ranking compared to Harvey's dad. Thus, she uses title plus last name to address Harvey's mom in order to show her politeness and to give a respect towards her master.

**1.2.5.2 Syntactic Location of Address Terms in Speech Acts**

Within an utterance, address terms do not have a fixed position. The speaker can use it at the beginning, in the middle, or at the end of the utterance (Antonova et al., 2020, p.3). Although address terms do not have a fixed position within utterance, their position demonstrates their meanings.

According to Antonova (et al., 2020), address terms that located at the beginning of an utterance, such as "*Docto*r, I'm not convinced that this treatment is working" (Nordquist, 2019), indicates nominative and vocative meaning. Nominative means that the address terms functioned to naming the hearer, and vocative means that the address terms functioned to attract the attention of the hearer. When the address terms positioned

in the middle of the utterance, for example "I'm not convinced, *Doctor*, that this treatment is working" (Nordquist, 2019), demonstrates socio-regulatory and evaluative meaning. Socio-regulatory means that the address terms acted to express politeness and showing the status of the hearer, and evaluative means the address terms acted as a determinant of the distance between the speaker and the hearer. Lastly, address terms that located at the end of an utterance, such as "Is Dr Jekyll at home, *Poole*?" (Stevenson, 1886, p.16), indicates deixis meaning. This means that address terms functioned to indicates the hearer in communication. From the example above, the speaker used address terms last name to indicates Poole as the hearer. Therefore, Poole as the hearer can know that the speaker is talking to him.

### 1.2.5.3 Functions of Address Terms

In the process of communication, address terms have several functions. According to Wood and Kroger (1991, p.145), there are three pragmatics functions of address terms. They are personifying function, regulatory function, and evaluative function. The first one is personifying function. This function act as an opener of a communication such as greetings. With this function, address terms identify the person who the address is directed to. This can be seen in following example where Mathilde Loisel greets her friend, Jeanne Forestier, by saying "good morning, Jeanne" (Maupassant, 1888, p.5). With this utterance, Mathilde set an opener to talks with her friend. The address term "Jeanne" also functioned as an indicator that Mathilde's greeting is directed to Jeanne. The second one is regulatory function. This function is the continuation from personifying function. Regulatory act as a regulator to set further communication. From the previous example, the greeting from Mathilde functioned as an opener and also as a regulator to have a further communication with Jeanne. The last one is evaluative function. With this

function, the speaker and hearer can determine the distance between them through address terms. This can be seen from the previous example "good morning, Jeanne" (Maupassant, 1888, p.5). The way Mathilde addresses her friend with her first name shows that they have relatively close distance between them. Another example is the utterance "Thick as the Banks, ain't it, *doctor*?" (Kipling, 1897, p,145). The use of title as terms of address indicates that the speaker wants to put a distance with the hearer.

### 1.2.6 Context

To understand the meaning of speaker's utterances, it is important to know the context of the conversation. It is because pragmatics cannot be separated from context. According to Leech (1983, p.13), context is a background knowledge shared from the speaker to the hearer to understand something. Background knowledge consist of setting, environment, background, or surroundings of events. The function of context is to enable the hearer to understand the meaning of the conversation. For example, from the book of Captain Courageous, Dan Troop said to Harvey Cheyne Jr. "Thick as the Banks, ain't it, doctor?" (Kipling, 1897, p,145). The word "banks" in Dan's utterance can have several meanings. It can be defined as a financial institution or the land alongside the river. To find out the real meaning of the word "banks", it is important to know the background knowledge of the utterance. Dan is a sailor and he is one of the crew members of We're Here schooner. Moreover, the conversation is placed on the We're Here schooner. Therefore, it can be concluded that the word "banks in Dan's utterance means the land alongside the river.

### 1.3 Review of Previous Study

Four previous studies are reviewed in this paper. The first research is an article entitled "Address Terms Across Cultures: A Sociopragmatic Analysis" written by Surono

(2018). Surono analyzed the characteristics of how people use address terms in Javanese, Indonesian, and English language using sociopragmatics approach. The data was taken from the expressions that contains address terms in those three languages. Javanese and Indonesian address terms were collected from the daily life and English address terms were collected from written and electronic sources. To collect the data, Surono used observation method, noting technique and intuition technique. Then, he analyzed the data by using *padan* pragmatic method, comparison method, and *agih* method for certain cases.

This study shows that there are nine factors that influence people in using address terms in different cultures. They are different kinship, age, education, religion knowledge, sex, different job/occupation, different intimacy, social class, and geographical group. Surono also shows that in family life, there are many specific address terms, while in public life, there are many generics address terms. In certain cases, there is no clear cut of the use of the address terms in family life and public life. Some of address terms can be used in both family and public life.

Nevertheless, in this study, Surono mainly focused on how the characteristics of people influenced the way they use address terms. There is no discussion about what are the functions of the address terms. Thus, it leads to a gap of this study that can be analyze further. In addition, Surono did not explain two of his methods, *padan* method and *agih* method. He mentioned that the data would be analyzed using *padan* and *agih* method. However, there is no explanation about what are these two methods or how these methods used in his research.

The second study is a thesis written by Rida Amelia (2021) entitled "The Use of English Address Terms at American Court of Law as Seen in 'Caught in Providence' Tv

Shows". Amelia analyzed the forms and functions of English address terms in American court law situation based on "Caught in Providence" tv shows. She used Braun's theory (1988) to identified the forms of address terms and Brown & Levinson's theory (1987) to find out the functions of address terms. The source of the data was five most viewed "Caught in Providence" videos in YouTube. Then, Amelia uses orthographic transcription technique to find out the English address terms. Based on the transcription, the video which have many varieties of address terms was chosen as the sample of the data. After that, the English address terms were selected and classified based on the theory by Braun (1988) and Brown & Levinson (1987).

The finding of this study shows that there are six forms of English address terms used by the judge and the accused in the selected video. They are name, title, to a great or lesser extent, abstract nouns, particular title + names, and title + names. The most dominant address terms used by the judge in addressing the accused is name to indicate equality and familiarity between the speaker and the hearer. On the other hand, the most dominant English address terms used by the accused in addressing the judge is abstract nouns to convey some honorifics that people commonly used in court rooms.

Since the data of this study was taken from a court law, which is a formal situation, there is a gap that can be analyze on how people use English address terms in informal situation. Moreover, Amelia did not specify on what kind of address terms function in her thesis. In her thesis, she only mentioned that the function of the address terms is to show politeness. This leads to an area that can be analyzed further on the other function of address terms.

The third study is an article written by Johanna Rendle-Short (2007) entitled ""Catherine You're wasting your time": Address Terms within the Australian Political

Interview". She analyzed on how the journalist use address terms as a way of managing the organization of interview. Moreover, she also analyzed on how the politicians use address terms to mitigate and to delay their response to particular lines of questioning.

The data of this study were taken from 16 political interviews between the leader of Liberal Party, John Howard, and the Leader of Opposition, Mark Latham. These interviews were taken from a larger corpus of interviews collected from February to October 2004. The data were collected from a number of sources. Rendle-Short did this in order to collect a cross-section of radio and television interviews, across both Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) and commercial stations for the duration of the election campaign. Then, the 16 interviews were transcribed using Conversation Analysis (CA) transcription conventions.

The result of the research shows that journalist use address terms as an indicator of change of topic and the politician should pay attention to the next question. In contrast, politician use address terms as a tool for taking the turn, or for delaying a less favoured response. Rendle-Short also added that journalists tend to use more formal address terms when addressing the politician, such as "prime minister", in contrast with the politician's tendency to use first names when addressing the journalists.

Since the data of this study was taken from political interview, which is a formal situation, there is a gap that can be explored on the function of address terms in informal situation. The gap that can be explored further is how the address terms functioned in informal situation.

The fourth study is an article entitled "Address Terms in The Service of Other Actions: The Case of News Interview Talk" written by Steven E. Clayman (2010). In this article, Clayman analyzed the use of address terms in broadcast news interviews. The data

of this study were taken from 20 different excerpt of broadcast news interviews. Clayman collects the data from various sources such as, NBC (National Broadcasting Company), ABC, PBS (Public Broadcasting Service), CNN (Cable News Network), CBS (Columbia Broadcasting System), and KPCC Radio.

The result of the research shows that in broadcast news interviews address terms can be involved in disaligning actions such as topic shifts, disagreements, non-favoured responses and sincerity. Moreover, Clayman also stated that address terms can be deployed as a tool for managing certain expressive properties of talk and its disalignment from prior talk.

Similar to the Rendle-Short's article, the data of Clayman's study was taken from political interview, which is a formal situation. Thus, there is a gap that can be explored on the function of address terms in informal situation. The gap that can be explored further is how the address terms functioned in informal situation

In short, the writer got some information after reading and reviewing these four different previous studies. Three of the previous studies discussed the use of address terms in formal condition and only one research that discussed both formal and informal condition. Moreover, none of the previous studies discuss the pragmatic functions of address terms in informal situation. Therefore, the writer is interested in analyzing the use of English address terms and its pragmatic functions in informal situation. One example of informal situation is talk show in tv. One of the previous studies written by Amelia also analyzed the use of address terms in a tv show. However, Amelia's data were taken from formal situation as seen in court law tv show. In contrast, this research is focused on the use of English address terms in Graham Norton Show which is an informal talk show. The writer did not find a study that discussed about address terms with the same

source of data, but there are some researches that share the same theory and focus in general. Hopefully, this study can contribute to the general study of address terms by examining the use of English address terms in Graham Norton Show season 13 episode 11.

## 1.4 Research Questions

The main goal of this study is to analyze the use of English address terms by native speaker in The Graham Norton Show. Therefore, the research questions are:

1. What are the forms of English address terms used by native speaker in The Graham Norton Show season 13 episode 11?

2. What are the syntactic positions of English Address terms used by native speaker in The Graham Norton Show season 13 episode 11?

3. What are the pragmatic functions of English address terms used by native speaker in The Graham Norton Show season 13 episode 11?

## 1.5 Objectives

The objectives of this study can be divided into two points, they are:

1. To find out the forms of English address terms used by native speaker in The Graham Norton Show season 13 episode 11.

2. To discover the syntactic positions of English address terms used by native speaker in The Graham Norton Show season 13 episode 11.

3. To examine the functions of address terms used by native speaker in The Graham Norton Show season 13 episode 11.

## 1.6. Scope

This study focused on analyzing the use of English address terms by native speaker in a tv show entitled The Graham Norton Show season 13 episode 11. To the writer knowledge, there is no research on address terms used on TV shows being

published in journal. Therefore, to keep it focus on the objectives, this study is limited to the forms of English address terms, the syntactic positions of English address terms, and the functions of English address terms that can be found in The Graham Norton Show season 13 episode 11.