CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

1. Background of the Study

Address forms are used by people in daily conversation to address persons they are speaking to. "Address indeed is the basic concept of address theory; the term denotes a speaker's linguistic reference to his/her collocutor(s)" (Braun, 1998:7). Fasold also mentioned the definition of address forms (in Nanbakhsh, 2012: 3) "address forms are words that the interlocutors utilities to designate persons they are talking to while making conversation". People use address forms to be addressed or to be referred to the other people along the conversation.

A person as an addresser usually addresses an interlocutor by using name or occupation or certain title based on her/his social status in society. As Gunter (1992: 1) stated that "Forms of address include those title and names people use to indicate others or themselves across interaction". According to Braun (1998: 7) "forms of address may serve as a means of initiating contact, but frequently other forms are used, e.g., English *Hey!*, German *Sag mal,* French *Pardon!"* (cf. Schubert 1985c).

In British culture, the address forms include the use of first names; the addition of title such as *Mr., Ms, Mrs., Sir,* and special honorifics like *your majesty, your highness, and my lady.* There are some factors that determine the choice of using the appropriate address forms for someone (Setyawan, 2012: 10). In the other side, Brown and Ford (1961) proposed the semantic rules governing address in American English based on a varied collection of data. They found that the most common forms of address are the first

name (FN) and the title plus last name (TLN) in American English and that status and intimacy between speakers are the two major factors that determine the choice of address (Qin, 2008: 419).

Then, Zhou (1998) investigated how to address non-family members among Chinese and Americans by questionnaire. Firstly, kinship terms are extended to non-family members in Chinese while they are rare in American English. Chinese use kinship terms, such as *grandpa*, *grandma*, *aunt*, *uncle*, *brother* and *sister*, to address their parents' friends, their colleagues and friends. However, Americans use general social terms of address to address these non-family members, such as *Mr.*, *Ms.*, *Miss* or given names. Second, titles are used more often to address superiors by Chinese than by Americans (Qin, 2008: 419).

O. Murray (1998:234) in Brown and Ford theory stated that there are several types of address form. They are kinship term of address, proper name, first name, titles, title without name, last name alone and multiple names. In addition, Chaika (1982: 65) divided address forms into the types of TLN (title last name), title without names, nicknames and crossing gender lines in name. Furthermore, there are four different dimensions which should be considered for analysis which are related to the social factors (the participants, setting, topic and function) as stated by Homes (1992: 12). They are placed implicitly in the conversation; they are the social distance scale, the status scale, the formality scale, and the referential and affective function scale.

The relationship between addresser and interlocutor by using address forms may show their social distance and closeness (intimate or not intimate) to each others. One will use different address forms to different people based on closeness and social

distance. Chaika (in Setyawan, 2012: 19) mentioned that the factors (which will affect addressing rules) are social distance, age, and social status. It shows that everyone has different address forms related to each context. So, address forms play an important role in communication, because address forms as a manifestation by someone create a good communication with others by using appropriate address form.

Address form not only found in real life or daily life in conversation but also in literary works, such as movie, novel, and play. One of the literary works is an American play entitled *"Bread and Butter"* by Eugene O'Neil. Bread and Butter is a play which tells about perception of American traditional people about the job and social classes. At that time, to be a lawyer and a businessman are high level occupations while to be an artist is considered as the job that doesn't give a bright future.

In this play, the main character used different address forms when situation changes in his conversation. They are first name consist of: full first name and familiar abbreviations, kinship term of address, multiple names, specific term, title + specific term and full first name + specific term. The example as follow:

1. MAUD: isn't she just too sweet for anything?

   JOHN : Too sweet for anything human. (*In sudden impatience he takes the magazine from her hand and drops it into the waste paper basket. Maud looks at him in pained astonishment, her large eyes filling with tears at his rudeness. John takes her in his arms in a passion of repentance.*) Forgive me, **Maudie**! I only meant I want to do much finer things than that, don't you understand?

The conversation took place in the sitting room of John's house. The conversation happens between John and Maudie (John's fiancé). In the conversation above, John feels worried about Maudie if she wouldn't like to wait for him if he continues his study to an

art school. John hopes Maudie will wait for him, so he tries to explain and makes sure to Maud that he will come back and then get married. Actually, Maudie always supports John's choice to enter to an art school. She knows John's desire and she never prevents everything what's John want to do.

In this situation, John addresses Maud by using full first name *"Maudie"*. It refers to his seriousness to Maud and indicates intimate relationship. Social dimension in this conversation is the social distance scale. The social distance scale indicates John and Maudie have intimate relationship.

2. MAUD : (*losing control of herself*) Yes, I listened, you—you—you beast, you!—to tell—to talk that way about me—about your wife— I heard you— You said I hated you— Well, I do hate you!—sponging on my father—you drunken good-for-nothing—tell her you wanted to get rid of me—make fun of me to an outsider— What is she I'd like to know—the things I've heard about her—married to poverty-stricken artist who's no good— "Come to Paris with us"— Nice advice to give to a married man— And you— Have you no respect for anything?

JOHN : (*very pale, a wild look of despair in his eyes*) **Maud**! Stop! Won't you pleaselet me alone for a while.

John addresses Maud by using familiar abbreviation "Maud". The address form "Maud" used by John expresses his anger feeling to Maud. The social distance scale is social dimension which determines John uses first name familiar abbreviation to Maud. They know each other very well, because they already get married.

The setting of this conversation occurs at John and Maudie house in Bridgetown. Maud refuses to get divorce and doesn't want it happens. She is a good member of the church. At that time, a widow person is a taboo or forbidden thing that should be avoided. As stated by Christopher Conte and Albert R. Karr (1981: 32) that in the nineteen century

era people tend to preserve small city values in society and live as a member or follower of the church, they have responsibility to others. It seems that in the nineteen century era most of people life as a good member of the church and they are royal, obedient and follow the church rules.

In this situation Maud feels disappointed by John when she heard the conversations between John and Bessie (John's sister) talks about her and hurts her feeling. Afterward, John asks Maud to get divorce and marry with Edward which makes Maudie so mad of him. John thinks that Maud will be happy by Edward side, because he is not success yet as a husband and fulfills all Maud needed. Whereas, Edward (John's brother) is already success to became a congressman. Moreover, all of his family has known that Maud has refused Edward proposes and Edward still loves Maud.

From two examples above, it can be inferred that John uses different address forms to address Maudie. First, full first name to show his seriousness to make Maudie will be sure to wait for him. Second, familiar abbreviation to show his anger feeling to Maudie, he can unrestrict to get angry to Maudie because Maudie is his wife and they already know each other, it also shows their intimate relationship. It's impossible that John will get angry to other people he never knows well before. John uses different address forms to address Maudie because in different situation and in one intimate scale which determine John uses it.

2. Identification of the Problem

The research questions of the study are:

1. What are the types of address form used by the main character of American play "*Bread and Butter*" by Eugene O'Neill?

2. What are the social dimensions that determine the main character to use particular address forms?

3. Objective of the Study

The purposes of this study are to identify the types of address form and to investigate social dimensions that determine the main character to use particular address forms of American plays *"Bread and Butter"* by Eugene O'Neill.

4. Scope of the Study

Related to the scope of the study, the writer limits this present research. There are fourteen characters in this play, they are; John, Maudie, Mr. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Mr. Steele, Edward, Mary, Harry, Bessie, Steve, Grammont, Babe, Ted and Helen. The characters use various address form in this play. The writer only analyzes the types of address forms used by the main character. The writer applies Brown and Ford theory in O, Murray's book (1998: 234) and supporting theory by Chaika (1982: 65) to analyze the types of address forms used by the main character.

Brown and Ford divided several types of address forms; they are kinship terms of address, proper names, first name, titles, title without name, last name alone and multiple names. Meanwhile, Chaika divided types address forms into TLN (title last name), title without name, nicknames and crossing gender line in mane. Both of them are generally the same to discuss about types of address forms. On the other hand, Brown and Ford distinguish between titles and title without name, and title and last name alone. Meanwhile, Chaika combines titles and title without name into title without name*,* then,

title and last name alone into TLN (title last name). Although these theories are little different, both of them complete each other for analyzing the writer data.

Actually, there are several social factors and social dimensions that have been relevant in accounting the particular address forms used by the main character according to Holmes (1992: 12). First, social factors following components: the participants, the setting, the topic and the function. Regarding to social dimensions, there are four different scales. Those scales are: the social distance scales, the status scale, the formality scale, the referential and affective function scale. The writer investigates the social dimensions that helped by social factors to determine the main character to use the particular address forms.

5. Method of the Research

In conducting this research, the writer follows some steps. They are collecting data, analyzing data, and presenting the result of analysis as stated by Sudaryanto (1988: 57).

5.1 Source of Data

The data are taken from American play by Eugene O'Neill entitled *"Bread and Butter"*. This play is the first Eugene O'Neill play published in 1914 and awarded a Nobel Prize in Literature. This play was performed the first time in Theatre Festival of O'Neill at Provincetown playhouse, 133 Macdougal Street, Greenwich Village. The writer chooses this play because this play is a literary work made by popular author Eugene O'Neill. There are some many address forms used by the characters, but the

writer only focus in the main character. The writer with her friends has once performed this form of drama before, so that the writer is familiar to this play.

5.2 Collecting Data

The writer collects the data by observing the play; the writer observes each act of the play and identifies every main character's utterance in conversation that contains of address forms. In collecting the data the writer uses note taking technique. Note taking technique is the technique that the writer writes down all supporting information needed to identify address form in the play. The writer takes notes how many address forms occur in the main character conversations and classifies them into their types, then investigates the social dimensions determine the main character to use the particular address forms.

5.3 Analyzing Data

In analyzing the data, the writer uses pragmatic identity method (Sudaryanto, 1993: 5). It means that the data as the object of the research are analyzed based on the speaker and the context as the influential factor in applying address form in conversation. The writer applies Brown and Ford theory in O, Murray's book (1998: 234) in several types of address forms, and supporting theory by Chaika (1982: 65) to identify the types of address forms used by the main character. Then, the writer uses Holmes theory (1992: 12) on social dimensions to investigate the social dimensions that the main character uses of particular address forms.

5.4 Presenting the Result of Analysis

There are two ways of presenting the result of analysis; they are formal and informal method (Sudaryanto, 1993:14). The writer uses both of these methods. Informal method, the result of analysis is presented by using table. Meanwhile, in informal method the result of analysis will be presented in the form of words or verbal language. The writer describes and elaborates all of the results of analysis as clear as possible.