

ABSTRACT

Terms of address can be seen as another instance of the way which a speaker locates himself in his social world when he speaks. The interesting thing about such terms of address is their close association with two social dimensions, 'power' and 'solidarity'. In Brown's and Gilman's paper on *The Pronouns of Power and Solidarity* (1960), they initiated the recent wave of studies of address system which was on a study of the term V and T for second pronouns. These languages have two forms of 'you': one is for people who deserve deference either because their social station is above the speaker or because the speaker does not have sufficiently close personal relationship with them (termed V). The other one is used for people who are either close to the speaker, or of lesser social standing (termed T).

There are many terms of address to refer to the second person singular used by the population of the research. They are more unique, because in addition to the two terms V and T, there is another neutral pronoun 'anda' which is equal to 'you'. The writer proposes to use the symbol TMV for this category. In this study, the writer concentrates to know more about address terms in a certain institution, that is Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Airlangga University Surabaya. The writer tries to describe the usage of address terms related with the social dimensions of power and solidarity and their variability.

In her findings, the writer concludes that solidarity comes more gracefully from the elder than the young, the higher rank of status-profession, or from superior to inferior in formal situation. On the contrary, these rarely occur in informal situation. Some components underlie the choice of address terms in the field of research such as social context and language variety itself such as dialect.

Besides terms of address related to power and solidarity dimensions, there are also ones of variability such as related to pseudo-kinship and titles of address, multiple names, cases of borrowings, code mixing and switching, regional dialect, avoidance pattern. Speakers and addressees exchange a multiplicity of social and interpersonal information.

