

CHAPTER IV

C O N C L U S I O N

As a result of this study, the writer comes to the conclusion that the differential uses of one or other forms of address terms by a speaker reflected the operation of two semantic dimensions ; power and solidarity. The dimension of solidarity, which is the focus of present study, can exist between interlocutors regardless of power relationship between them. Solidarity as a bipolar dimensions of interpersonal relationship also indicates the feelings of sympathy on the one hand and feelings of estrangement on the other. With the establishment of the solidarity semantic a new set of expressive meanings become possible.

The tendency to use more solidary pronoun mostly comes from lecturers as the superior in the formal situation when they speak to their students as well as to administrative staff members. There is an interesting residual power relation. The assumption that solidarity is recognized comes more gracefully from the elder than from the young, the higher rank of status-profession, or from superior to inferior. On the contrary, these rarely happen in informal situation. The so finely social stratification influences the choice of address terms in this situation.

Some components serve to indicate the features

necessary to account for the usage of address terms in the field of this research. The following components, at least, are required ; social context include informal-formal situations, characteristic of participants such as age, status, sex, distance, relative authority, group membership, Emotional expressions such as sympathy, intimacy, hatred, estrangement, anger, etc, topic of discourse which are private and non-serious topics make participants choose address terms of T. Public discourses and serious topics are indicated with terms of V. Other components underlying a choice is Language variety itself such as dialect.

The writer finds some interesting results in this research which are different from what Brown and Gilman have studied. Brown and Gilman found that the term T is pronoun of solidarity which has tendency of occurrences in informal situation. The term of V is pronoun of power which has the tendency of occurrences in formal situation and indicates formality. In fact, in this recent study, the terms of V is used both in formal and informal situations. Even solidarity wins out over power in the formal situation with the increasing of symmetrical or reciprocal relations. There is a tendency of choosing neutral pronoun TMV, anda. Because Brown and Gilman recognized bipolar of T and V, in this research, another term must be proposed that is TMV which implies a neutralness. Thus, there are tripolar kinds of

address terms which are used by participants in this research. Beside those cases, there are also ones of variability in the usage of address terms such as pseudo-kinship and titles of address, multiple names, cases of borrowing, mixing and switching, regional dialect, avoidance pattern.

The two universal cardinal premises of contemporary sociolinguistic, power and solidarity dimensions, govern the choice of address terms. Speakers and addressees exchange a multiplicity of social and interpersonal information.

