



Korean Terms of Address in Drama Hospital Playlist 2

A Sociolinguistic Study

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe the types of terms of address used by Korean people in daily conversation. This study uses a qualitative method with a sociolinguistic approach. The data are the terms of address used by the drama players of Hospital Playlist 2. The data were collected by listening and noting the greetings made by the drama players. The collected data were then analyzed using Miles and Huberman's (1992, in Prastowo, 2016) theory. The result demonstrates that there are seven types based on terms of address classified by Kang and Jeon (2013), i.e., based on work position, personal name, kinship terms, interjection terms, common nouns, child's name, and pronouns. As for the terms of address based on work position, the use of *seonsaeng-nim* and *kyosu-nim* are usually used to address the teacher or professor. *Kyosu-nim* is used for specialist doctors who already have title of professor while *seonsaeng-nim* is usually used as terms of address for lower-level profession. However, the use of these words in the drama has a wider meaning such as to be used to honor people who have more experience even though they are not teachers. This shows that language continues to develop along with the development of society.

Keywords: Korean Society, Politeness, Sociolinguistic, Term of address.

1. INTRODUCTION

As with Javanese, Korean has honorifics that have similarities and differences in their use. The Indonesian honorific system, which does not have a structure as complex as Korean honorific system, has resulted in Korean language learners in Indonesia often having difficulty using Korean honorifics. Even though the learners have mastered grammar in theory, they still find it difficult and need time to use it properly when practicing it directly with native speakers. The Korean honorific system can be characterized by the use of particles, vocabulary, verbs, and sentence endings. One of the things that cannot be separated from Korean honorifics system is the terms of address or 호칭어 [*hokingeo*]. In conversation, terms of address can be used to strengthen the relationship between the speaker and the interlocutor. The terms of address in each language are very diverse and the using depends on the social stratification used in the language community's society. Therefore, it can be said that language is the most important characteristic of the social aspect of the country's society. South Korea is one of the countries that

has an honorific system that is very inherent in daily interaction.

In communicating, it is necessary to pay attention to several things such as the social status of the interlocutor, age, and kinship to determine the terms of address that can be used to start a conversation (Rahayuning, 2018). Then the thing that needs to be known before starting a conversation is to pay attention to information about the interlocutor, such as age, social status, gender, and level of familiarity. The use of the right terms of address gives a good impression to start conversation, so that will get a good response and communication goals can be achieved.

Research on Korean terms of address has been carried out by several researchers. Sachiya (2021) in his research entitled "Korean Terms of Address in Movie I Can Speak" stated that the types of terms of address that often appear in the film are personal name terms of address, kinship terms of address, terms of address based on work position or social status, and place reference form. Then Maharani (2019) in her research entitled "Types and Factors for Selecting Terms of Address in Korean Drama 'Weightlifting Fairy Kim Bok Joo'" found the types of

terms of address used in the drama were terms of address based on title, kinship terms of address, general terms of address, terms of address based on name, and second person pronouns terms of address. The factors that influence the choice of terms of address in the drama are based on age, gender, social status, intimacy, feelings, attitudes, and factors of formal or informal situations.

This study discusses the use of Korean terms of address in the drama Hospital Playlist season 2. The drama ‘Hospital Playlist 2 (Korean title: 슬기로운 의사생활 2 [*seulgiroun euisasaenghwal 2*])’ is a drama that tells the story of the friendship of five people who work as doctors in a hospital. This drama has two seasons, but in this study, the research will only examine the terms of address uttered by the actors and actresses in the drama Hospital Playlist season 2. This problem in this study is how are the types of terms of address used in the drama Hospital Playlist season 2? Through the problem, it was found the types of terms of address used by actors and actresses when communicating with superiors, co-workers, patients, or people around both within the scope of the hospital and outside the hospital.

2. METHOD

This study used a descriptive qualitative method with a sociolinguistic approach. Qualitative research is research to understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects such as behavior, perceptions, actions and so on, and are described in the form of words in a special natural context using scientific methods (Moleong, in Prastowo, 2016). The data collection technique used in this study was listening and taking notes. The data in this study are conversational dialogues carried out by actors or actresses when addressing. The data sources in this study were the drama Hospital Playlist Season 2, episodes 1-12, along with other additional data sources, such as books, journal articles, and previous research that discussed Korean address forms. The analysis that used in this research is the theory proposed by Miles and Huberman (1992, in Prastowo, 2016), (1) data reduction, collecting and choosing the conversational dialogues carried out by actors and actresses containing terms of address, (2) data display, analyzing and classifying the terms of address found, and (3) conclusions drawing/verification.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In addition to functioning to call and attract attention, terms of address have a social function to position the speaker and coordinate interpersonal relationships with the listener (Kim, 2013). In Korean, Kang and Jeon (2013) classified terms of address into seven types, 1) kinship terms (가족 호칭어 [*gajog hoching-eo*]), 2) terms of address based on personal name (이름 호칭어 [*ileum hoching-eo*]), 3) terms of address based on work

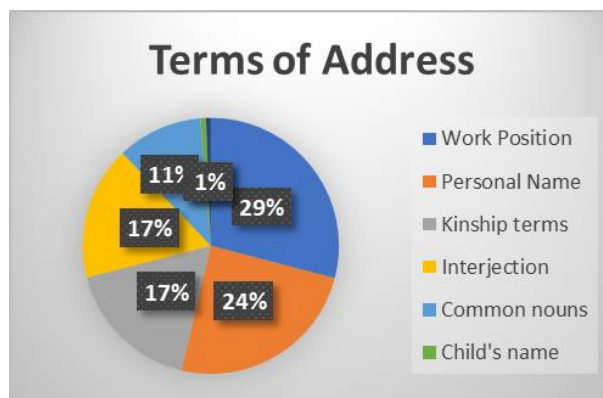


Figure 1 Terms of address in drama Hospital Playlist 2.

position (직함 호칭어 [*jigham hoching-eo*]), 4) common nouns (일반명사형 호칭어 [*ilbanmyeongsahyeong hoching-eo*]), 5) terms of address pronouns (대명사형 호칭어 [*daemyeongsahyeong hoching-eo*]), 6) terms of address using child's name (자녀이름 매개형 [*janyeoileum maegaehyeong*]), and 7) interjection terms of address (주의 환기형/감탄사형 호칭어 [*juui hwangihyeong/gamtansahyeong hoching-eo*]). This study used the types of terms of address proposed by Kang and Jeon. Based on data collection activities and data analysis that has been done by observing each episode of the drama Hospital Playlist 2, it can be found 143 kinship terms of address, 203 terms of address based on personal name, 240 terms of address based on work position, 89 terms of address common nouns, 5 terms of address pronouns, 6 terms of address using child's name, and 139 interjection terms of address. Figure 1 shows the overview and distribution of the types of terms of address found in the drama Hospital Playlist 2.

3.1. Kinship Terms of Address

According to Kang and Jeon (2013), kinship terms of address in Korean contain terms of address for family or relatives and terms of address using kinship terms that have expanded meaning. The kinship terms of address contained in the drama Hospital Playlist 2 are divided into two types, namely internal kinship terms of address and external kinship terms of address.

3.1.1. Internal Kinship Terms of Address

Kinship terms of address based on descent is a kinship terms of address that exists because of a hereditary relationship or blood ties. Meanwhile, kinship terms of address based on marriage are kinship terms of address that are bound after the marriage. These terms of address found in the drama are 오빠 [*oppa*] (older brother), 엄마 [*eomma*] (mother), 아들 [*adeul*] (son), 우리 딸 [*uli ttal*] (daughter), 아빠 [*appa*] (father), 딸 [*ttal*] (daughter), 형 [*hyeong*] (older brother), and 누나 [*nuna*] (older sister). The following is one of the conversations containing

kinship terms of address used by drama actors and actresses.

U-ju: **Appa**, *urido khaemphing gaja. Mone ibeon juen khaemphingkha thago gandrae daege meokeureo khaemphingkha thago donghae gandrae. Nado, nado, appa.*

U-ju: **Dad**, let's go camping too! Mo-ne is going on a caravan ride this week. She will go to Donghae to eat snow crab. I want to go in the caravan too, **Dad**.

Ik-jun: *Ani, Moneneun tto khaemphinggeul gandrae? Ya, Mone appaneun daecheae mweo haneun saramilkkaa?*

Ik-jun: Mo-ne's family is going camping again? What is Mo-ne's father actually doing?

The conversation above is a kinship terms of address based on descent and marriage. In the dialogue above, the terms of address **아빠** [appa] is used by the addresser who is a boy to addresser the addressing interlocutor who is his father.

3.1.2. External Kinship Terms of Address

This form is used by the speaker to listeners who are not family members or general relatives, such as when addressing a lover, strangers, friends from parents, doctors to patients, household assistants, friends, friends from older siblings, and best friends from friend. The greeting words in the drama are **오빠** [oppa] (brother), **아저씨** [ajeossi] (mister), **어머니** [eomeoni] (mother), **엄마** [omma] (mom), **어머님** [eomeonim] (mother), **이모님** [imonim] (aunt), **아빠** [appa] (father), **언니** [eonni] (sister), **할머니** [halmeoni] (grandmother), **고모** [gomo] (aunt), and **형부** [hyeongbu] (brother-in-law).

오빠 [oppa] which is generally used by a female addresser who is younger to the listener who is her brother, has expanded its meaning to become the term used by a female addresser to address listeners who is her boyfriend. Then **언니** [eonni] has also been expanded to become the term used by female addresser to address listener who are older colleagues outside of work.

Gyeo-ul: **Eonni**, *eoryeo boyeoyo. Jeoldae samsipdae jungbancheoreom an boyeoyo.*

Gyeo-ul: **Sister**, you already look young. Doesn't look 30 years old at all.

Min-ha: *Jeongmalyo?*

Min-ha: Really?

Gyeo-ul used 'eonni' address form to a listener who is closed to her. This is similar with Na (2019) who explained that the kinship terms of address are used on general people who are not relatives to show intimacy or habit.

3.2. Terms of Address Based on Personal Name

Terms of address based on personal name is terms of address that can only be used when the speaker already knows the information about the other person. In Korean, this is can be divided into three, surname + name, only name, and only surname. Each attached with a bound noun like **님** [nim] and **씨** [ssi] to elevate the interlocutor, **군** [gun] and **양** [yang] to address younger people, and **아/야** [a/ya].

3.2.1. **님** [Nim] and **씨** [Ssi]

Nim is bound noun that used after a person's surname or name and serve to elevate the person being addressed and give a friendly impression to the other person. **Ssi** is bound noun that used for someone who has entered adulthood and is used to respect the other person. **Ssi** is difficult to use with superiors except in a formal setting or in writing for many readers (Rahayuning, 2018). In the drama, name + **nim** is often used by doctors or nurses when addressing patients.

Gyeo-ul: **Seon Du Ho nim**, *keondisyeon-eun jom eotteoseyo?*

Gyeo-ul: **Mr. Sun Du Ho**, how are you doing?

Hwanja: *Johseumnida. Keondiseonaju johseumnida, e.*

Patient: Fine. I'm in very good condition.

3.2.2. **군** [Gun] and **양** [Yang]

This form is used after a person's surname or name. **Gun** is used when the listener is a friend or a man who is younger than the speaker and elevates the person slightly. While **Yang** is usually used for female listeners who are younger than the speaker. In the drama only found the form of **Gun** that used by a professor for student interns.

Jun-wan: **Jang Hong-do-gun**.

Jun-wan: **Jang Hong-do**.

Hong-do: *Ne, gyosu-nim.*

Hong-do: Yes, professor.

Jun-wan: *Jib-i eodiya?*

Jun-wan: Where is your house?

3.2.3. **아/야** [A / Ya]

This form is used when addressing people who are younger or of the same age and have a lower position than the speaker. This form is usually used after getting to know each other in informal situations. The following is a conversation between Doctor Jae-hak and Student Intern Yun-bok.

Jae-hak: *Yunbok-a, naewesamso da dolgo uri neomu neutji anhke ppareun sigan nae-e CSeuigukeseo kkok mannaja, eung?*

Jae-hak: **Yun-bok**, don't made me wait a long time at the Medical Office of Thoracoplastic Surgery, after you served in Internal Medicine, Obstetrics and Gynecology, General Surgery, and Pediatric Surgery, huh?

Yun-bok: *Eum, Jeon imi sinkyeongwero jeonghaesseumnida.*

Yun-bok: Sorry, I've already decided I'll go to Neurosurgery.

3.2.4. Other Form

In addition to the greeting words mentioned above, several other forms of greeting words were found, such as only name, surname + name, and name + ㅇ [i].

3.3. Terms of Address Based on Work Position

Terms of address based on work position is used to address the interlocutor by taking notice the position and social status of the person. The terms of address that are often used in the drama are 선생님 [seonsaeng-nim] (doctor, nurse), 교수님 [gyosu-nim] (professor), 환자분 [hwanja-bun] (patient), 과장님 [gwajangnim] (manager), 병원장님 [byeongwonjangnim] (hospital CEO), and 인턴 선생님 [inteon seonsaeng-nim] (intern doctor). Among those terms of address, the most frequently used are *seonsaeng-nim* and *gyosu-nim*. Literally, the word doctor in Korean is 의사 [euisa], but the terms of address that is often used among doctors is *seonsaeng-nim*. *Gyosu-nim* is used for specialist doctors who already have the title of professor while *seonsaeng-nim* is usually used for lower levels such as interns, junior doctors, nurses, resident, etc.

Chae and Yoo (2008) state that the terms of address that mentioning names is rarely used, but forms that refer to work positions with surname are quite widely used. Then they classified Korean terms of address based on work position into five stages, 1) position + *nim*, 2) surname + name + position + *nim*, 3) surname + position + *nim*, 4) surname + name + position, and 5) surname + position. Based on the five forms, only four forms that are found in the drama while surname + position + *nim* is not found. The use of terms of address used in the drama is detailed as follows.

3.3.1. Position + 님 [Nim]

This form is the most frequently used form in the drama. This form consists of position and suffix 님 [nim] which is used to elevate the interlocutor and most respectful form. In the drama, this form is usually used

by both the patient to doctor and doctor to another doctor whose position is higher when addressing.

3.3.2. Surname + Name + Position + 님 [Nim]

This form consists of surname, name, position, and suffix 님 [nim] to respect the other person.

3.3.3. Surname + Name + Position

This form only mentions surname, name and position without attaching suffix 님 [nim]. This form is usually used by people in a higher position to people in a lower position or when the speaker and interlocutor have an equal position.

3.3.4. Surname + Position

Same as the previous form, this form also does not attach suffix 님 [nim] and is usually used by superiors to subordinates or people who have the same position.

Terms of address between doctors and patients who do not have close relationship often use the first form and do not mention name. Because in Korean social, mentioning the name of someone who is not very familiar can give the impression of being disrespectful. Meanwhile, during conversations between doctors and other doctors often use more diverse forms. If the interlocutors are many and it is possible that there are several people who have the same surname, then terms of address that used is the name followed by the position (Lee, in Chae & Yoo, 2008).

3.4. Common Nouns

These forms include 선생님 [seonsaeng-nim] and 사장님 [sajang-nim] which are used to elevate listeners even though they are not teachers or CEO (Kang and Jeon, 2013). Although *seonsaeng-nim* is more often used to address teachers, the use of *seonsaeng-nim* has a broader meaning such as to honor people who have more experience even though they are not teacher.

Hwanja-eui sibumo: Ai, seonsaeng-nim, jogeuman deo haebogo. Geuraedo an dwaemyeon geuttae susulhaedo dwaejanhayo.

Patient-in-law: **Doctor**, try a little more. If it doesn't work, you can have surgery.

Minha: Ne, geuge jigeumieyo. Jeogeuman haeso geuge jigeumiragoyo. Eunggeupieyo, eunggeup!

Minha: Yes, that's now. Little, little, that's now. It's an emergency, emergency!

3.5. Pronouns

Pronouns that can be used as terms of address are 여러분 [yeorobun], 당신 [dangsin], 자기 [jagi], 자네 [jane], 너 [neo], etc, but apart yeorobun is used very rarely (Lee, 2018). Pronouns form terms of address is not often found in drama. The following is an example of a dialogue using pronoun terms of address.

Byeongwonjang: *A-yu, i saram-ah, geugeol... naega geugeol wae hae! Arasseo, naega jal gejeolhalke.*

Hospital CEO: Ah, **this person**, that... why did I do that! Alright, I'll politely decline.

Songhwa: *Ne.*

Songhwa: Yes.

3.6. Terms of Address using Child's name

This form is used to address someone who is married and has children, so it is called by the name of the child, both a young child and an adult child, for example 영희엄마 [yeonghui eomma] (Young Hee's mom). Kang and Jeon (2013) stated that these terms of address cannot be used in formal situations and can only be used in non-formal situations for familiar interlocutor. The following is an example of a dialogue between two patient mothers who have children.

Eun-ji eomma: **Min Chan eomma**, na banchan jom sa wanneunde sikdange naeryeogaseo gachi meogoyo.

Eun-ji's mother: **Min Chan's mom**, I brought some side dishes. Let's eat together in the cafeteria.

Min-chan eomma: *Ne.*

Min-chan's mother: Yes.

3.7. Interjection Terms of Address

This form is used to inform that the speaker is calling the listeners by attracting attention (Kang and Jeon, 2013). Some previous researchers have called this type as 감탄사형 [gamtansahyeong] (Interjection Form) and some have called it 주의 환기형 [juui hwangihyeong] (Attention-catching form).

3.7.1. 여보세요 [Yeoboseyo]

This term of address is often used when making a telephone call to invite the other person to start the conversation. This form has no restrictions on the use of superior-subordinate relationships or close or unfamiliar relationships. This greeting is commonly used when having a telephone conversation.

3.7.2. ㅇ!봐요 [Ibwayo]

This form is used to call the attention of the interlocutor or to greet the interlocutor whose identity is not known at all or meet for the first time. In the drama, Min-ha accidentally bumps into Seok-hyung's mother's table. Seok-hyung's mother who does not know Minha yet, then using ㅇ!봐요 [ibwayo] to get Minha's attention.

Seok-hyung eomeoni: **Ibwayo.**

Seok-hyung's mother: **Hey.**

Rosa: *Ya, dwaesseo.*

Rosa: Never mind.

Seok-hyung eomeoni: *Ani, saram-eul chigo gasseumyeon sagwa-reul haeyaji. Jeolm-eun saram-i wae ireohke yei-ga eobseo?*

Seok-hyung's mother: If you bump into people you should apologize. Why don't young people have manners?

3.7.3. 여기요 [Yeogiyo] and 저기요 [Jeogiyo]

This form can also be used to get the attention of someone you do not know or meet for the first time. If you do not know the name and age of the interlocutor, while it is rude to ask directly, this form can be used in this situation.

Namja: **Jeogiyo**, jom jeon-e eoneu bun-i jusa nwasseumnikka? Chaehyeol eoneu bun-i hasyeojjyo?

Ganhosa: **Jeogi**, museum il ttaemun-e geureoseyo?

Man: **Excuse me**, who was the nurse who injected just now? Who took the blood?

Nurse: What's the matter, sir?

ㅇ!봐요 [ibwayo] and 저기요 [jeogiyo] are summonses that are frequently used in Korean, both have the same meaning and function, but at the end of 2010, ㅇ!봐요 [ibwayo] is used in situations such as requests and suggestions, meanwhile 저기요 [jeogiyo] is used in discourse situations such as requests, suggestions, and questions (Song, 2020).

4. CONCLUSION

From the results of the study, it can be concluded that to use appropriate greeting words in conversation needs to consider various factors such as age, gender and social status of the interlocutor, as well as the level of familiarity with the interlocutor and the situation and conditions during the conversation, especially for foreign language learners who have social and cultural differences. The diversity of the use of terms of address used by a language can also bring up social, cultural

aspects and ways of thinking of the people who use the language. In Korean, there are many types of terms of address and different ways of using them in each situation, making it difficult for foreign learners of the language to understand. In the drama Hospital Playlist 2, which is set in a hospital, it has an address that is typical of the situation in a hospital. The types of greeting words found in the drama are, 1) terms of address based on work position, 2) personal name, 3) kinship terms, 4) interjection terms, 5) common nouns, 6) child's name, and 7) pronouns.

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