

**AN ANALYSIS OF ADDRESS FORM FOUND IN *FAST
AND FURIOUS 7* MOVIE; A SOCIOLINGUISTICS
APPROACH**

THESIS



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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
2017**

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**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirmentss for the Degree of
Sarjana Sastra**



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2017**

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DECLARATION OF THE THESIS ORIGINALITY

I, Bambang Sugianto NPM No. 131210057

Here with declare that the thesis entitled:

AN ANALYSIS OF ADDRESS FORM FOUND IN *FAST AND FURIOUS 7* MOVIE; A SOCIOLINGUISTICS APPROACH

Is the real work of myself and I realize that is the thesis never been published in other media before partially or entirely, in the name of mine or others.

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Bambang Sugianto

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This thesis has been approved to be exaimed on the date as indeciated below

Batam, 17th February 2016

Melly Siska Suryani., S.S., M. Hum

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini adalah penelitian sociolinguistik yang menyelidiki hubungan antara bahasa dan masyarakat khususnya penggunaan kata sapaan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis kata sapaan yang digunakan oleh para penutur di dalam film *Fast and Furious 7* serta untuk mengetahui alasan para penutur menggunakan kata sapaan tersebut. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Objek penelitian yaitu kata sapaan di film *Fast and Furious 7*. Dalam pengumpulan data, peneliti menggunakan metode observasi (Sudaryanto, 2015) dengan teknik simak libat bebas cakup. Dalam analisis, peneliti menggunakan metode padan pragmatic (Sudaryanto, 2015). Selanjutnya, theory Wardaugh (2006) digunakan untuk menganalisis jenis kata sapaan yang digunakan oleh para penutur serta didukung oleh teory dari Chaika (1982) untuk menemukan alasan para penutur menggunakan kata sapa tersebut. Metode yang digunakan untuk presentasi hasil analisis ialah metode informal (Sudaryanto, 2015). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kata sapaan yang digunakan dalam film *Fast and Furious 7* ialah nama pertama, nama belakang, nama gelar, nama spesial, nama keluarga, serta gabungan antara nama gelar dan nama pertama dan nama gelar dan nama belakang. Kemudian ditemukan tiga alasan penutur di film *Fast and Furious 7* memilih kata sapa. Alasan tersebut ialah tingkat kedekatan antara penyapa dan yang disapa seperti teman, keluarga, dan hubungan percintaan. Alasan berikutnya ialah perbedaan kekuasaan antara penyapa dan yang disapa serta alasan kesopanan.

Kata kunci: Kata Sapa, Sociolinguistik, dan Film.

ABSTRACT

This research is a kind of sociolinguistics research which analyzes the relationship between language and society especially in application of address form. The aims of this research is to identify the types of address form which used by the speakers in Fast and Furious 7 movie and also to identify the reasons of speakers choosing the address form. This research is a descriptive qualitative. In collecting data, the researcher uses observation method (Sudaryanto, 2015) with nonparticipant technique .Object of the research is address form in Fast and Furious 7 movie. In analyzing, the researcher uses pragmatic method (Sudaryanto, 2015). Next, theory proposed by Wardaugh (2006) used to analyze the types of address form and supported by theory proposed by Chaika (1982) to identify the reason of speakers choosing the address form. Then, method of presenting used in this research is informal method (Sudaryanto, 2015). The result of this research show that the address forms used by speakers in Fast and Furious 7movie are first name (FN), last name (LN), title (T), title plus first name (TLN), title plus last name(TLN), pet name (PN), and kinship name (KN). The next result shows that there are three reasons of speaker choosing address form in Fast and Furious 7 movie. The reasons are because of intimacy between the speaker and the addressee such as friend, family, and romantic session. The next reason is because of power differential and because of politeness.

Keywords: Address Form, Sociolinguistics, and Movie.

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

Everything we do, we do it because of Allah

DEDICATION

This thesis proudly dedicated to beloved family and friends

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All the praise goes to Allah SWT, the lords of all mankind, for the merciful and compassionate researcher who has been blessed in completing this thesis entitled “An Analysis of Address Form Found in *Fast and Furious 7* Movie: A Sociolinguistics Approach”. The researcher wants to say thanks to my father Mr. Ruslan and my mother Mrs. Jumiati, who always inspiring and blessing given to my endlessly in taking this undergraduate program. The researcher wants to express his gratitude and appreciation to Ms. Melly Siska Suryani, S.S., M.Hum as my advisor who has contributed her idea and arranging this thesis.

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(Bambang Sugianto)

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TABLE OF CONTENT

	Page
COVER	
PAGE OF TITLE	
DECLARATION	
APPROVAL SHEET	
ABSTRACT	i
ABSTRAK	ii
MOTTO AND DEDICATION	iii
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	iv
TABLE OF CONTENT	v
LIST OF FIGURE	vii
CHAPTER I	
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1.....Background of the Research	1
1.2.....Identification of Problem	4
1.3.....Limitation of the Problem	4
1.4.....Formulation of the Problem	5
1.5.....Objective of the Research	5
1.6.....Significance of the Research	6
1.6.1. Theoretically.....	6
1.6.2. Practically.....	6
1.7.....Definition of Key Terms	6
CHAPTER II	
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORITICAL	
FRAMEWORK	8
2.1. Sociolinguistics.....	8
2.1.1. Address Form.....	9
2.1.1.1 Types of Address Form.....	10
2.1.1.1.1 First Name (FN).....	11

2.1.1.1.2	Last Name (LN).....	12
2.1.1.1.3	Title (T).....	12
2.1.1.1.4	Title plus Last Name (TLN)/Title plus First Name (TFN).....	13
2.1.1.1.5	Pet Name (PN).....	13
2.1.1.1.6	Kinship Name (KN).....	14
2.1.1.2	The Reason of Speaker Choosing Address Form.....	14
2.1.1.3	Context.....	17
2.2	Previous Research.....	20
2.3	Theoretical Framework.....	24

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY RESEARCH..... 26

3.1.....	Research Design	26
3.2.....	Object of the Research	27
3.3.....	Method of Collecting data	27
3.4.....	Method of Analyzing data	28
3.5.....	Method of Presenting the Result Analysis	28

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS..... 30

4.1	Research Analysis.....	30
4.1.1	The Types of Address Form.....	30
4.1.2	The Reason of Speakers Choosing Address Form.....	46
4.2	Findings.....	58

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION..... 61

5.1.....	Conclusion	61
5.2.....	Suggestion	62

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDICES

CURICULUM VITAE

LETTER OF THE RESEARCH PERMITTING

LIST OF FIGURE

	page
Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework	23

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

People use language to interact each others in society. The study showed the relationship between society and language known as sociolinguistics. Trudgil (1983) states that sociolinguistics is a part of linguistics which concerns with language as a social and cultural phenomenon. It investigates the field of language and society and has close connections with the social sciences, especially social psychology, anthropology, human geography, and sociology. It means that, the use of language is determined by society. Different society will have different use of language

One of the sociolinguistics phenomenon found in society is address form. Address form is defined as words used in speech event referring to the addressee. According to Wardaugh (2006) address form is the way to name or address another. It can be in the form of title, first name, last name, nick name or the combination of those forms. They can be used as important element to convey what happen among the participants, and between the participant and context, to gather social information (Holmes, 1995). Studying address form always becomes interesting research in linguistics because it can reveal many things including the identity of the speaker, the power and authority of the speaker, and also the distance and relationship between the

speakers. So, it can be said that analyzing address form is important. Because, it will determinate that different participant will have different kinds of addressing.

The use of address form can be found in society such as at school, market, in restaurant and so on. The uses of address form in those places are different. For example at school, students may address the other students with their names or other address forms. The student may address their friend as “Jhon”, “buddy”, or “bro”. When it happens, the possible reason is to show the relationship and distance among speakers. For example, when it’s uttered by a teacher to a student whose name is Jhon. The teacher will address the student with John because John is his nick name and the situation is formal. In another case, John will be addressed with different address form when he is around his classmate or his close friend. Some friends may call him or address him with “buddy” or “bro” because it is in informal situation. From that explanation above, it can be concluded that certain situation will have different kinds of address form.

The existence of address form also can be found in the movie. Movie is actually a representation and reflection of the real conversation in natural society. It concerns with daily life condition and also depicts everyday happening that make them as mirrors to the real world phenomenon. Moreover, movie makers are member of society, and as such are no less subject to social pressures and norms than anyone else. Furthermore, all movies are created within social context.

The movie that the researcher interested to be analyzed is *Fast and Furious 7* movie. *Fast and Furious 7* is the seventh movie from James Wan which tells the

story about the race of the cars and fighting actions. This movie was phenomenal in 2015 because this movie became the fourth movie that achieved the earning more than 1,5 billion USD. This movie also became very famous because this is the last movie of a well known Paul Walker before he passed away. In addition, the presents of the best actors and actress such as Paul Walker, Vin Diesel, Jesse Rodrigues, Gal Gadot, Jason Statham, and Dwayne Jhonson which add the fame of this movie.

There are many dialogues which contain address forms found in this movie.

One example of dialogues found in *Fast and Furious 7* movie:

Bodyguard	: Sir. I think someone's trying to hack the system.
Jose Makonde	: it's Ramsey, send the predator and take her out.

That conversation happens between two people in *Fast and Furious 7* who are Jose Makonde and his bodyguard. Jose Makonde is a boss of terrorists in Azerbaijan that is famous with his cruel. Their conversation is in the chopper and they try to catch one of the main characters named Ramsey. Ramsey is a character who has good ability in system computing and she is a person that created God's eye. God's Eye is the system can control everything in this word by internet. And now, that system is Jose Makonde's hand and Ramsey tries to get it back.

From that conversation, the researcher found address form "Sir" is uttered by bodyguard. The possibilities reason the bodyguard addresses Jose Makonde is to show the level or ranking of the speaker because there is level of ranking between them. The level of ranking shows that Jose Makonde as the boss and the bodyguard as his subordinator. Based on an example above, there are some reasons of the

speakers use each address form in their conversation that make the researcher does an analysis of address form in *Fast and Furious 7* movie. First is to understand how the using of address form in the entire situation, because different situation will have different kind of address form. Second is to get understanding how to use address form in different speakers, because different speakers will have different address form usage. So, this research will analyze types address form in entire of situation in the *Fast and Furious 7* movie and analyze why the speakers choosing address form in *Fast and Furious 7* movie.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

Identification of the problem is the way to identify the all problem which occurs from the background (Creswell, 1994). Refers to the background of the research above, the researcher found some problems can be identified such as: first, types of address form used , second is the reason for speakers choose address from, and the last is social background of speakers use address form that are found in *Fast and Furious 7* movie.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

Based on problems in the identification of the problem, the researcher limits this research into two categories. First is the types address form found in *Fast and*

Furious 7 movie. Second is the reason of speakers choosing the address form in *Fast and Furious 7* movie.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

The researcher formulates main problems to be answered as stated in following research questions:

1. What are the types of address form used in *Fast and Furious 7* movie?
2. What are the reasons of speakers choosing address form in *Fast and Furious* movie?

1.5 Objectives of the Research

In this research, the researcher found some objectives why the researcher does this research below:

1. To find out and analyze types of address form used in *Fast and Furious 7* movie.
2. To find out the reasons and analyze of speakers choosing address form in *Fast and Furious 7* movie.

1.6 Significance of the Research

1. Theoretically

Theoretically, this research has some purposes. First, this research is expected to give further information for the readers about address form and the reason of speaker use address form. Second, this research also expected to enhance our knowledge, experience, insight as well as in the application of materials science research, especially regarding our knowledge of address form. The last, this research will become a comparison for future research.

2. Practically

Practically, this research is expected to be useful for the following parties. First, this research enriches the students of English language and literature's knowledge in sociolinguistics field especially in addressing forms, the kinds of address forms, and the reasons of speakers choose address form in *Fast and Furious 7*. Second, this research is expected to give more practical contribution for the researcher in describing the phenomenon of address form in communication that reflected in *Fast and Furious 7* movie. This research also gives reference to the readers who want to know the types and the reasons of choosing address form.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

Address Form : The way to name or address other people (Wardough, 2006).

Movie : A recording of moving images that tells a story and that people watch on a screen or television (Meriamwebsteronline).

Sociolinguistics : A part of linguistics which concerns with language as a social and cultural phenomenon. It investigates the field of language and society and has close connections with the social sciences, especially social psychology, anthropology, human geography, and sociology (Trudgil, 1983)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Sociolinguistics

The role of a language among the people in this life is very crucial. When people interact with others in society, anytime, anywhere they must use a language, without language, people will find some troubles when they do their activities and toward the others. For example when people are in certain society, they want to contact each other but they have no language, it will hard to tell what they want into that society. So, language and society is important thing in our life and it can't be separated.

Talking about language and society, it is always related to sociolinguistics. It studies about language and society. Wardaugh (2006) said that sociolinguistics is concerned with investing the relationships between language and society with the goal of a better understanding of the structure of language and how language functions in communications. Sociolinguistics is also a part of linguistics which concerns with language as a social and cultural phenomenon. It investigates the field of language and society and has close connections with the social sciences, especially social psychology, anthropology, human geography, and sociology (Trudgil, 1983). Besides that, Sociolinguistics analyzes the language is used and relation toward social and cultural aspects. So it is important to understand the role of language in social

interaction. It is clear now that sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that takes language and the relationship with society as the object study. From the definition above, it can be inferred that sociolinguistics concerns with who speak to whom, what language varieties and purpose, where the location takes place, when the time occurs, and how the situation applies in real conversation. One of phenomena which related with language and society is address form.

2.1.1 Address Form

In daily life, people usually found words which used to name another people. Those words are known as address form. According to Wardaugh (2006), he states address form is the way to name or address another. People address someone else to respect each other's which is related with culture and norm in society. Every country has different address form. For example in Indonesia, there are "mas", "mbak", "masbro". It is quite different with address form in America. For example "bro", "black", and "darling" etc.

According to Chaika (1982), addressing is different from greeting. First, addressing is used by people when they want to show their power or solidarity to other people, while greeting depends on the mood of the speaker. Second, people use the address form to strengthen intimacy and power between people. On the other hand, people greet other only to set the stage.

From explanation above, it tells that address form is some words that people use in conversation which referring or naming to the addressee. The use of address form usually found in every community. Different community will have different kinds of addressing. People who live in the city will have different kinds of address form than people who live in the village. People who live in the village usually use the politely address form than people in the city. The using of address form is usually affected by relationship between speakers and the addressee, power, and solidarity.

2.1.1.1 Types of Address Form

Someone meets different kinds of people. When they communicate with others, they use language differently. This depends on the situation whether it is formal or informal. Language provides a variety of ways of saying the same thing such as addressing and greeting others, describing things, paying compliments, and so on. Most people greet friends and family differently from those they do not know well, and from those who are in a superior relationship to them, often nicknames or endearments are used between people who know each other well.

People address different people in the different way. According to Wardaugh (2006), there are some types of address form. They are first name (FN), title only (T) last name (LN), title plus last name (TLN) or title plus first name (TFN), pet name (PN), and kinship name (KN).

2.1.1.1.1 First Name (FN)

One of address forms that can be found in society is first name (FN). First name is the name that was given when you were born and that comes before your family name (Wikipedia). According to Wardaugh (2006), the use FN covers generic title like first “buddy”, “jack”, “john”, and “mate”. The FN usually we found in society that the people have close relationship. This address gets relationship from family and other relationship which is very close. FN mutual indicated equality, familiarity and in the same times it also shows an effort to assert some power to other people.

Example:

Samuel O’Connor : Can I get something for drinking?
 Alexander McCarty : No, you cannot *Jhon*, you just did it.

From example above, it shows us that the use of address *Jhon* which is uttered by Samuel O’Connor. He utters Alexander McCarty as *Jhon* because he and Alexander have close relationship as a friend. Samuel also doesn’t address Alexander using the real name because this conversation happens in informal situation.

Besides that, first naming is used to address people by his/her first name. For example, there is someone who named Jack Smith. When a jack’s friend met Jack, a friend may address Jack Smith only using his first name Jack not her complete name. It happens because Jack and his friend have intimacy as friendship.

2.1.1.1.2 Last Name (LN)

Last name is a name added to a given name. In many cases, a last name is a family name and many dictionaries define last name as surname because it is usually placed at the end of a person's given name. For example, there is someone who named Alexander Smith which meets a friend that he doesn't know well. When Alexander makes conversation with that friend, that friend may address Alexander as 'Smith'. This address occurs in informal situation and it happens because Alexander and his/her friend have least relationship.

2.1.1.1.3 Title (T)

Address by title alone is the least intimate form of address. In addressing by titles usually designate ranks or occupations, as in *Colonel*, *Doctor*, or *Waiter* (Wardough, 2006). People address by title also to indicate the least intimate. They are devoid of 'personal' content. It can be argued therefore that *Doctor Smith* is more intimate than *Doctor* alone, acknowledging as it does that the other person's name is known and can be mentioned. Another example of T is in ship. In this place there is a person in high position which people address as "Captain". People in lower ranking will address his/her superior as "Captain" not the real name. It happens because of between inferior and superior has different authority.

2.1.1.1.4 Title + Last Name (TLN)/Title + First Name (TFN)

TLN/TFN is a name which combined of title name and last name and first name. Some people use TLN to show their respect to another. According to (Chaika, 1982), she said that the use of title plus last name and title plus first name in communication indicates social distance and unfamiliarity between the speaker and interlocutor. Younger people usually command 'Mr', 'Mrs', or 'Miss' to an elder people, because age is one of clear determinant use of the TLN/TFN form. The use of TLN/TFN usually is in formal situation such as in meetings, public speaking, or in the school. In general, people use TLN/TFN upwards to superiors and FN downwards to subordinates. For example in school, there are student which address his lecture using TLN as follows:

Student : Good morning Ms Johnson, did you have a good weekend.

Mr. Johnson smith : Absolutely yes jack

From example above, the student may address his lecture politely as Mr. Johnson or Mr. Smith. It happens because the situation in the formal and between Mr. Johnson Smith and his students have different ranking.

2.1.1.5 Pet Name (PN)

PN can be said as special nickname. According to Wardaugh (2006) as cited in (Widiatmajaya, 2014) states that pet name indicate higher level of intimacy

compared to the use of first name in addressing other people. The examples of pet name are “honey” and “Sweetheart”.

2.1.1.6 Kinship Name

Kinship term is a kind of addressing based on relationship with family. The examples of kinship term are “father”, “brother”, “Dad”, “Mommy” and etc. Wardaugh (2006) states that kinship term is related to generation or age oriented. Luong in (Wardaugh, 2006) explains that Vietnamese create extensive function of kinship term as one of the types of address terms such as “chau” means “grandchild”, “ba” means “grandmother”, and “bac” means “uncle/aunt”.

2.1.1.2 Reason of Speakers Choosing Address Form

People will use different ways of addressing other people. For example, the way someone addresses his/her friend will be different from the way he/she addresses his/her teacher. That examples show that people have certain reasons in addressing. According to Chaika (1982) and supported by (Wardaugh, 2006), the reasons of people addressing other people are intimacy, power differential, and politeness.

People who have close intimacy will have different kind of addressing than people who do not have close intimacy. People who have close intimacy will address others using first name, pet name, and kinship name. For example, “mother”, “father”, “son” are address form by kinship name. Those address form will be found

in family environment. A father will address his children using her/his first name or kinship name. It will be different if those children address their father. They will not address their father using first name. But, they may use kinship name or other name which showing respect. It happens because between parents and children have very close intimacy as family.

Next, people who have relationship in romance relationship also have different kinds addressing than in the family though they have same close intimacy. People in the romance relationship like people who have married will use PN to addressing the addressee such as “twinkie”, “sweetie”, and “honey”. Those address form usually found in informal situation. And also, it will be found when they make conversation which contain rebuke for something.

Wardough (2006) states that the use of first name in addressing someone else is based on intimacy between the speaker and the addressee. For example, there is a person, named Michael Hoggs. He is in the restaurant with his friends. His friends may address Michael Hoggs using his first name as Michael or other nicknames such as bro, boy, mike, and so on. It happens because between Michael Hoggs and his friends have close intimacy as friend. Besides that, between Michael hogs and his friend have equality or familiarity.

Another reason someone addresses other is because of power differential. Power differential refers to the authority between the speaker and the addressee. An

example of address form indicated power differential, situation in the school. A teacher will be addressed by pupils in the class using T or TLN/TFN. A pupil will address his/teacher using “Sir”, “Mr”, or using Mr. Smith if the teacher has name Jack Smith. It is quite different when teacher addresses the pupil. The teacher may address the using his/her first name of the pupils such as “Jack”, “Cathy”, “boy” or the last name of the student who addressed. That difference indicated that between teacher and pupil has power differential and also it happens in the formal situation.

Besides that, T and TLN/TFN usually used to show different power. According to Wardaugh (2006), he states that in the case of mutual title plus last name, it shows inequality and unfamiliarity, and the mutual first name is based on equality and familiarity. Usually people use such types of address form to address their friends. People may use different types of address form in their communication.

The last reason of people choosing address form is because of politeness. It refers to the practical application of good manners. Politeness exists in all cultures and language and it will helps to communicate better. A polite person selects utterances appropriately to make other fell comfortable. In addressing, people also choose kinds of addressing because of politeness. It happens because the speaker wants to show the good manners to the addressee. Usually people choose politeness based on social background of people which addressed such as age, occupation, or ranking. The greater address form which shows politeness is the use of T and

TLN/TFN. Besides that, people use T and TLN/TFN because of politeness usually found in informal situation.

People use T and TLN because of politeness (Chaika, 1982). In informal situation, older people usually will get addressing “sir”, “Mr”, “Miss” or TLN/TFN from younger people, but younger people will get addressing using FN or LN. It happens because younger people want to show the good manner to older people. Furthermore, person who uses uniform like working in government will get addressing from other people using “Sir”, “Mrs, “Miss” even he/she is younger than the speakers. It also shows that people address other people because of politeness often occurs in informal situation.

The choice of address form can be a sign of politeness since it is closely dependent on the interaction’s relationship or social distance. According to Brown and Levinson (1987), address form used to show either positive or negative politeness. Positive politeness aims at supporting or enhancing the addressee’s positive face achieved through closeness by the use of intimate form of address. Negative politeness aims at showing awareness for the addressee’s face when the addressee and the speakers have social distance.

2.1.1.3 Context

In doing analyze this research, context is needed to analyze the utterances. Context is the set of circumstances or fact that surround a particular event, situation,

etc. Context of utterance can be known as SPEAKING (Hymes, 1974) as cited in (Rahayu, 2014). SPEAKING consists of “S” as setting and scene, “P” as participants, “E” as ends, “A” as act sequence, “K” as key, “I” as instrumentalities, “N” as norms, and “G” as Genres.

The first letter “S” designate as setting which is something that connected with time and place that utterance happens, whereas scene refers to the situation of place and time or situation of dialogue. The second refers to “P” as the participants involved. This area includes the people present and the roles they play, or the relationship that they have with other participants. Third, “E” as ends refers to goals and purposes that want to be achieved in dialogue process. Four, “A” as act sequences or speech acts include both form and content. That is, any action can be considered a communicative action if it conveys meaning to the participants.

Five is “K” as key. Key refers to the tone, attitude, or the way where the message is delivered. Next is “I” as instrumentalities. Instrumentalities are related with channel through which communication flow or language track which used to deliver the messages. As oral track, written, by telegraph, or telephone. Then is “N” as norms. Norms are related with the rules guiding talk and its interpretation can reveal meaning in the dialogue. The last is “G” as genres. Genres refer to kind of delivery, as narration, Poem, apologizes, Quotes, proverbs, and so on.

Here is an example of applying context based on SPEAKING as following below:

Mr. Smith : Don't you go to school Michael, you'll be late, and it's 8 o'clock. Why do still lay down on the bed.
 Michael : I get sick dad, I can't go to school today.

From explanation above, "S" refers to time and place. Time and place in dialogue above is in the morning and in the Michael's bedroom. Whereas the situation which happens in dialogue shows a panic situation. That situation occurs because the speaker was panic, the time shows 8 o'clock and it's time to get to school and the hearer is his son who still lay down on his bedroom. Next is participant, the participants of example above are Daddy and his son who named Michael. After that, End refers to the purpose. From example above, the purpose is to ask Michael to wake up as soon as possible and get ready for school.

Then is act sequences. From example above, act sequences is Mr. Smith use address form "Michael" to address his son to wake him up. Mr. Smith wakes him up because time shows 8 o'clock and it's time to go to school. Then is key. From example above, key is Mr. Smith asks his son with irritably. That tone happens because time shows 8 o'clock and Michael still lay down on his bed. From example above also, there is an instrumentalities. The address form that exist in dialogue above occurs by oral speech which said by Mr. Smith.. Hereafter is norms. Norms in an example above is although the dialogue has something irritably from Mr. Smith, but it is still not far away from politeness norm. This happens because the utterance

said by a father to his son. The last is genres. From example above, the genres is a dialogue between Mr. Smith and His son named Michael.

2.2 Previous Research

The researcher uses some people works which has the related topic with the topic that going to be discussed as comparison and references. First, the use of address form in hitch movie by Khalik (2005). His study is aimed at explaining the background the use of address form and social which is reflected from the use of the address form in the interaction. The data are taken from movie entitled “Hitch” produced in 2006. Data were collected through observational method and supported by recording techniques. Data were analyzed by using the pragmatic identity method referring to Wardaugh’s theory and supported by Holmes’s theory about the social dimension. After analyzing 14 data, it is found that there are 3 (21,4 %) use of the address form of title, 3 (21,4%) use of the first name, one (7,2%) use of the last name, 5 (35,7%) use of nick name, and 2 (14,3%) use of title and last name. while the factors behind the use of address form are: to show politeness, seriousness of the subject, respect, familiarity with the speaker, compassion, and to greet the other person.

In the first previous research, the researcher found the similarities and the differences. The similarities are the researcher uses the movie as the object of the research, using the same method of collecting data, and using Wardaugh’s theory for the types of address form. The differences are the researcher uses Wardaugh’s theory

and supported by Chaika's theory to analyze the reason but the Khalik's research uses Holmes's theory to analyze the social dimension of the characters in the movie.

Second research is by Rumengan (2015) the types of address forms in Four Brothers Movie by Henry Hathaway (2006). The objectives of this research were to identify and describe terms of address in the movie of Four Brothers by Henry Hathaway. This research used descriptive method. Data were taken from utterances which contained address terms that were used by the characters in the movie. The collected data were identified and analyzed based on Ervin-Tripp's theory. The result shows that terms of address which are used by the characters in the movie of Four Brothers by Henry Hathaway are referred to Ervin-Tripp's theory (alternation principle). Addresses which were used by the characters had various forms; they were influenced by status, rank, identity and degree of generation in society.

In the second previous research, the researcher also found the similarities and the differences. The similarities are the researcher uses descriptive research, the researcher also use movie as the object of the research but different movie. Then, the difference is the researcher uses Wardaugh's theory and supported by Chaika's theory but in the second previous research only using Evin-Tripp's theory to analyze the conversation contains address form.

Third is an analysis of address form used by the characters in movie Hamlet by Setyawan (2012). Object of this research is to describe the types and functions of

address form, the role influencing the address form in the movie Hamlet. This research uses descriptive qualitative research. The data used in this research are taken by characters and the contexts of situation in this movie. In collecting data, the researcher re-read and re-transcribes the dialogue transcript by watching the movie. In analyzing the data, the researcher used referential method. The method was done by identifying and re-examining the data based on theory addressing form by Chaika (1982) and theory politeness principle proposed by Leech. The research reveals two findings. First is the types found are T (title only), First Name (FN), Kinship Term (KT), Occupational Title (OT), Title plus Last Name (TFL). The second, the six functions of addressing forms applied by the character: someone inferior, solidarity, intimacy, politeness, social status, and formality.

Based on the third previous research above, there are similarities and differences which the researcher found. The similarities are the researchers use the movie as the objects of the research but in the different movie, the researchers use descriptive qualitative method. The differences found are the researcher use observational method in collecting the data but Setyawan's research using re-read and re-transcribes the transcript of the dialogue in the movie. The next difference is the researcher uses Wardaugh's theory to analyze the types of address form and using theory proposed by Wardaugh and supported by Chaika's theory to analyze the reason of speaker but Setyawan's research using Chaika's theory to analyze the types address form and using Leech to analyze the functions of speakers using address form.

The last previous research by Rifai and Prasetyaningrum (2016). Their research title is a sociolinguistics analysis of addressing terms used in *Tangled* movie manuscript. The type of this research is a descriptive qualitative research. The result of the research shows that there are five kinds namely, addressing using name (first name, full name, and last name), addressing using intimacy, (3) addressing using kinship, (4) addressing using respect, and (5) addressing using mockery. The study find seven reasons of addressing terms used in *Tangled* movie manuscript were showing solidarity, intimacy, mockery, power, respectful, and anger.

Based on the fourth previous research above, the researcher found some similarity. The similarities are the research by Rifai and Prasetyaningrum identify the types of address forms in *tangled* movie and reason the character choosing the address form. It is also same with the current research. Besides that, the object and research design also have similarities. Rifai and Prasetyaningrum use movie as the object and using qualitative research. But, the difference also occurs. The difference is the current research and research by Rifai and Prasetyaningrum using theory proposed by Wardaugh and supported by Holmes's theory to support the reason of characters choosing address form.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

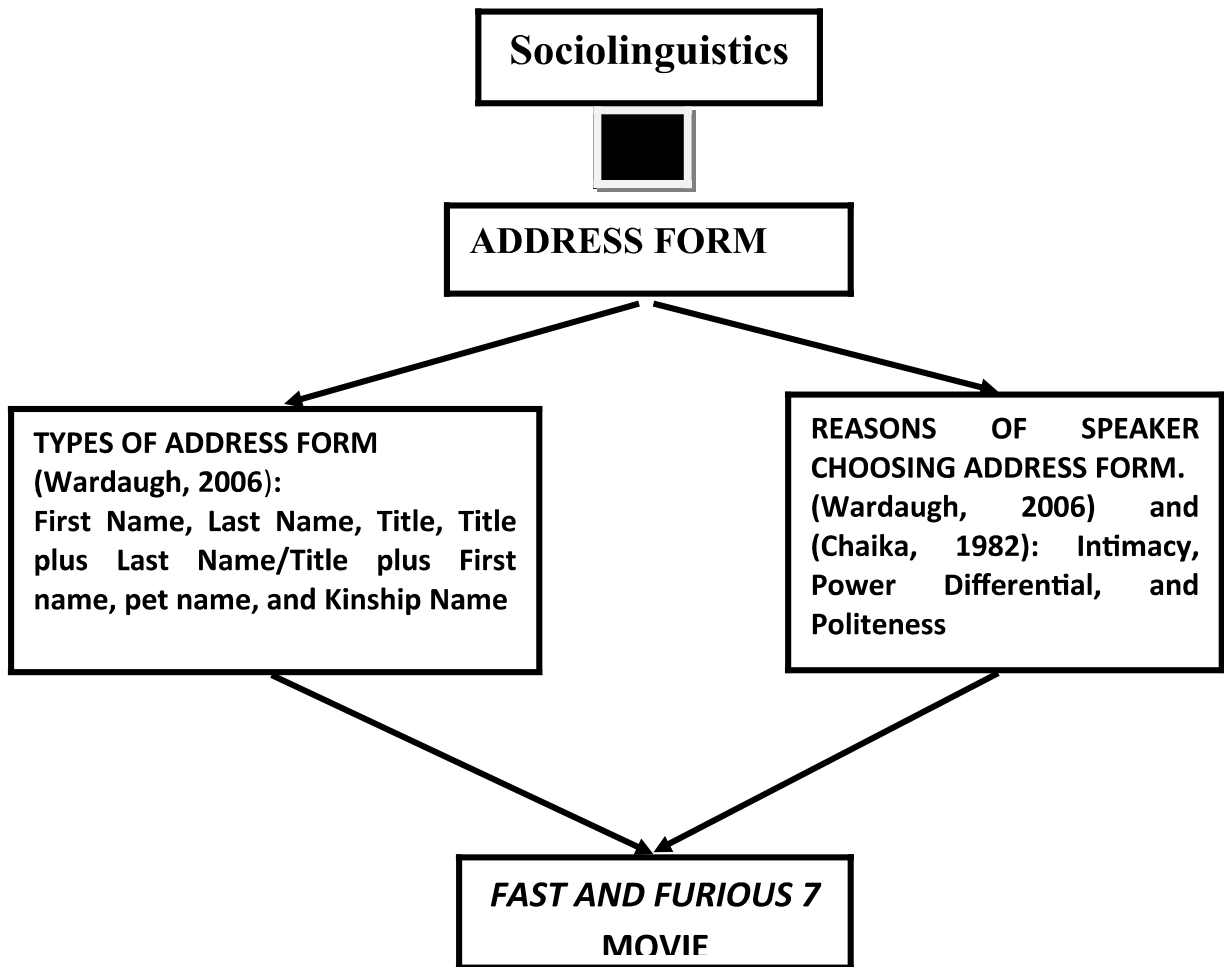


Figure 2.1. Theoretical Framework

As seen in figure above, in this research firstly explain about sociolinguistics. Then, analyze types of address form based on theory proposed by Wardaugh (2006). There are some types of address form are first name (FN), last name (LN), title (T), title plus last name (TLN)/title plus first name (TFN), Pet Name (PN), and kinship name (KN). To analyze the reasons, the researcher used theory proposed by

Wardaugh (2006) and supported by Chaika (1982). Those theories are applied to analyze the address form in *Fast and Furious 7* movie.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METODOLOGY

Research methodology is a technique to methodically resolve problem of the research which could be understood as science of studying the way research is done scientifically (Kothari, 2004). It illustrates the method that is employed in the designing the research, method in the collecting the data to investigated, method of analyzing the data, and the way of presenting the result analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Research design is defined as the modes of observation that allow the scientist to collect observation in systematic and structured ways (Abbot and McKinney, 2013). Theoretically, there are two kinds of research design; they are quantitative and qualitative research. Quantitative research focuses on gathering numerical data and generalizing it across group of people or to explain a particular phenomenon. Whereas qualitative research focuses in producing descriptive data in the form of words written or spoken of the person. Descriptive data is data which exist in written words or utterance from someone that we are going to analyze. In doing this research, the researcher uses qualitative research, it is applied to analyze the address form found in *Fast and Furious 7* movie.

3.2 Object of the Research

Object of the research is very essential in the research in order to get the result scientifically. The researcher must be smart to decide the object which is used in this research. In this research, the object is the address form which used by speakers in *Fast and Furious 7* movie. Then, the data are all the utterances that contain address forms which is uttered by speakers in *Fast and Furious 7* movie.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

In process of collecting data, the researcher used observational method by Sudaryanto (2015). He states that observational method is method of collecting data by observing the data. There are two kinds of techniques used; they are participatory and non participatory. In participatory technique, the researcher involves as participates in collecting the data.

Participatory technique is different from non participatory technique. In non participatory technique, the researcher does not involve in collecting the data. The researcher only observes every utterance which contain address form in *Fast and Furious 7* movie. In this research, the researcher used non participatory technique to collect the data because the researcher did not involve in movie conversation. There are some procedures which the researcher did in collecting the data. First, the movie was downloaded from websites [www. Cinemaindo.com](http://www.Cinemaindo.com). Second, the researcher watched the movie until finish in order to get all the data. Third, transcribing all the

utterance in the movie which contains address forms in the movie. The last is classifying the data.

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

In analyzing the data, the researcher applied address form theory proposed by Wardaugh (2006) to analyze the types of address form. Then, to analyze the reason of speakers in choosing the address form, the researcher used Wardaugh (2006) and supported by Chaika (1982). It was also supported by SPEAKING (Hymes, 1974) as cited in (Rahayu, 2014) to interpret the utterances.

Those theories were applied by using Pragmatics Identity Method (Sudaryanto, 2015). Pragmatics Identity method is method that based on contextual situation. It was used because in analyzing address form in the movie, context of situation were needed. Whether it referred to the types of address form and reason of speakers choosing address form.

3.5 Method of Presenting the Result Analysis

After doing analysis, the next step is presenting the result analysis. Sudaryanto (2015) states that there are two methods of presenting the result analysis; they are informal and formal. The formal method means the researcher use symbol, table, diagram, and number in presenting the result. Whereas informal method refers to the method of presenting the result analysis by using words: it means the findings

can be described by using words or sentences. In this research, the researcher presented the result analysis by using informal method to present the analyzed data. The result was presented by using words and sentences and to make the readers easily understand.