THE USE OF ADDRESS FORMS
IN THE FILM “INDEPENDENCE DAY”
(A Sociolinguistics Approach)

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Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for Sarjana Degree at
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(A Socio-Pragmatics Approach)

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I hereby, State whole-heartedly that I myself write the thesis entitled The Use of Address Forms in the Film “Independence Day”. It is neither plagiarism, nor made by others. The things related to other people’s works are written in quotation and included in the bibliography.

If it is then proved that I cheat, I am ready to take the responsibility including the withdrawal of my academic title.

Surakarta, July 2010

Durotun Nafisah

MOTTOS

With Bismillah, Sincere and Patience ........
**Everything will be okay. (ARIE P.)**

**This Day is Our Day,**

*Neither Yesterday which had been passed with its kindness and badness,*

*Nor tomorrow which hasn’t been fixed yet. (D. Nafisah)*
DEDICATION

This thesis is gratefully dedicated to:
Allah SWT and Rasulullah SAW
My dearly beloved ‘Bapak’ and ‘Ibuk’
My late Grandfather
My beloved Sisters
My beloved future
My lovely friends

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Alhamdulillahi robbil’alamiin…

At last, I finish the thesis successfully. I believe that this thesis would not be finished without God and the prayers that are always dedicated for me.
It is a very hard work for me to finish the thesis, but I feel that it is easier to be done with the help from many individuals. Hence, in this chance, I would like to express my gratitude to:

1. Dean Faculty of Letters and Fine Arts, Drs. Sudarno, M.A.
2. Head of English Department, Dr. Djamika, M.A.
4. My Academic Consultants, Yuyun Kusdianto, S.S. and Taufiq Almakmun, S.S. for all the guidance since last five wonderful years.
5. All lecturers in English Department for giving useful knowledge.
7. My beloved sisters, ‘Mbak Hany, Mbak Indah, De Ani, Mbak Nuril and Antedin’ for giving me such a great love and support.
8. My beloved future, ‘Gendon’ (Insya Allah) for his patience in accompanying me in every difficult situation.

I really realize that this thesis is still far from being perfect. Therefore, I would be very grateful for all constructive criticism and suggestions to make this thesis better.

Surakarta, July 2010
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This research is a socio-pragmatics study. In analyzing the data, I also use some other supporting theories related to the matter discussed, namely domain of language use and the rule of address. It was aimed at discovering the forms of address used in the film “Independence Day” and describing the context of situation in which each of address forms was employed by the characters of the film “Independence Day”.

The data which are analyzed are all of the dialogues containing address forms used in the film ”Independence Day”. From the data found in the film, I analyzed the problem statements.

It is discovered that there are five types of address forms used in five domains in the dialogs of the film “Independence Day”. Those forms of address are Title (T), Title plus Last Name (TLN), Title plus Full name (TFN), First name (FN), Last name (LN) and Multiple Name (MN). Those address forms are used in such domains as Employment, Family, Hotel, Friendship and Public Place domain. The occurrence of
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Research Background

Every human being who lives in this world always needs other people in his society to fulfill his own needs. In order to meet his own needs as a social creature, he has to be able to communicate and to interact with other society. Interaction with other people can help him in maintaining his life. In realizing communication, he needs tools of communication in which language is one of them.

People cannot be separated from language in daily life. People use language to socialize in community as a means of communication and interaction. The use of

those forms of address is mostly influenced by the social and situational contexts that go along with them.
language can be expressed in spoken and written forms. In expressing themselves, people not only produce utterances but also perform actions.

As a member of speech community, a man ought to be able to produce appropriate utterances in a particular situation, like what has been proposed by Hymes about ethnography of speaking. In ethnography of speaking there is nested hierarchy of units called the speech situation, speech event and speech act. They would be useful if we want to study the communicative behavior within a speech community.

In society there are many social phenomena concerning with language used such as addressing. Fasold states that address forms are the words speakers use to designate the person they are talking to while they are talking to them. (1990:1). There are some address forms which are usually used in the society such as Title (For example: “Sir”, “Dad”, “Mr.”, “daddy” etc), Title plus Last Name (For example: ”Mr. Nimziki”, “Mrs. Smith”, “Dr. Okun”, etc), First Name (“George”, “Connie”, “Lucas”, etc), Multiple Name (They can be nickname or other name such as: “man”, “Young man”, “Sweetie”, “boys”, etc). The status of addressee in society brings the variation of the use of addresses. It can be said that the use of addresses depends on the relationship between the addresser and addressee, the social status of the participants involved in conversation, the purpose of conversation and the situation when the conversation happens. Fasold explained that the main goal of addressing is to maintain social relationship between addresser and addressee in a society (Fasold, 1990:1).

I took the film entitled “Independence Day” as source of data. In the film, I found that the characters in the film use various types of addresses. The way the characters in the film address someone can be figured out the kind of relationship they share whether they are close or not.
From the case, I am interested in conducting a research about the style of speech especially addressing in the film entitled “Independence Day”.

B. Problem Statements

From the research background above, I propose the problem statements as follows:

1. What types of address forms are used in the film “Independence Day”? 
2. In what situation is each form of address forms employed by the characters in relation to the context used in the “Independence Day” movie?

C. Research Limitation

Considering there are many kinds of address in the film, the analysis was limited on the style of addresses used for calling the second person participant occurring in the dialog in the film entitled “Independence Day”.

D. Research Objectives
In accordance with the problem statements, the objectives of the research are:

1. To discover the types of address forms in the film “Independence Day”.
2. To describe the context of situation in which each of address forms is employed by the characters of the “Independence Day” movie.

E. Research Benefits

The research is expected to be beneficial to:

1. Students
   The research is expected to be helpful in giving some more knowledge about the use of address forms in a film. The research can give more information about the types of address forms because there will be a description of address forms. It is also expected that the students will get knowledge about the relationship between the forms of address forms and the contexts that go along with them.

2. Other researchers
   The finding of the research can be used as a stimulus to those who want to do further research related to pragmatics, especially the research which deals with the analysis of address forms from other point of view.

F. Research Methodology
The research is a research using descriptive qualitative method. The research is done by collecting data, analyzing data and then drawing conclusion. I here just collect the data, organize them, classify and then make the interpretation on the data. In the last, I draw a conclusion based on the analysis without any generalization. By using descriptive method, the research is aimed at describing the facts about the object of the research, namely the use of address forms in the film.

The research data are taken from the film “Independence Day”. The population of the research covers all the address forms in the film “Independence Day”. Further details of research methodology will be classified in chapter III.

G. Research Organization

The organization of the thesis is divided into five chapters and bibliography. CHAPTER I of the thesis covers INTRODUCTION which consists of research Background, Problem Statement, Research Limitation, Research Objectives, Research Benefits, Research Methodology and Research Organization.

Meanwhile, CHAPTER II covers LITERATURE RIVIEW which consists of Sociolinguistics and the Scope of Sociolinguistics, Ethnography of Communication, Speech Act, Speech Community, Speech Situation, Speech Event, Components of Speech, Style of Speech, Address Forms, Domain of Language Use, Review of Related Studies, Film Theory and Synopsis of the Film.

CHAPTER III of the thesis covers RESEARCH METHODOLOGY which consists of types of research, data and source of data, technique of analyzing data and technique of coding data. CHAPTER IV covers ANALYSIS of the research.
CHAPTER V consists of CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS and the last is BIBLIOGRAPHY.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW
Literature review is absolutely needed in supporting the research. Literature review contains theories that have close relation to the research and will be applied in this chapter. A Sociolinguistics approach is taken as the way of analysis to carry out the research. Sociolinguistics approach is the realization of ethnography of communication.

Thus, the related theories of this research are divided into sub chapters. The first chapter is about Sociolinguistics and the scope of Sociolinguistics; the second chapter presents Ethnography of Communication that covers Speech Community, Speech Situation, Speech Events, Speech Acts, Components of Speech, Communicative Competence and Social Dimension of Communication. The third one discusses about some Styles of Speech. The fourth section discusses about Address Forms. The fifth section talks about the Domain of Language use. The sixth provides some review of related studies. The seventh talks about theory of film and finally the last subchapter provides the synopsis of the film.

A. Sociolinguistics

1. Definition of Sociolinguistics

Several linguists conceptualize sociolinguistics differently. Hudson argues that sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to society (1996: 4). According to Chaika, Sociolinguistics is the study of the ways of people use language in social interaction. Moreover, Holmes suggests that sociolinguistics studies the relationship between language and society. Sociolinguistics are interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social context and they are concerned with identifying the
social functions of the language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning (1992:1).

From the definitions above, it can be said that sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics which concerns with the social function of language in relation to speech community in social interaction. It also studies the language varieties in relation to the different social context. This conclusion is related to what Fishman says that sociolinguistics is the study of language varieties, the characteristics of the functions and the characteristic of their speakers as the three constantly interact, change and change one another within a speech community (1971:4).

2. **Scope of sociolinguistics**

The term of “sociolinguistics” has a very broad application. According to Fishman (1971), Sociolinguistics is classified into Macro Sociolinguistics and Micro Sociolinguistics (based on the wide of coverage).

1. **Macro Sociolinguistics**

   Macro Sociolinguistics is the study on sociolinguistics that take account on the study on language history and development in the scope of society in general.

2. **Micro Sociolinguistics**

   Micro sociolinguistics is one that covers the study of language in specific speech communities with the scope of discussion such as the behavior toward language, style of speech, domain of language use, registers, speech acts, etc.

   This research analyzes Address forms used by the characters of the film “Independence Day”. Thus, the research deals with Micro Sociolinguistics. Therefore all of the theories used are under the scope of micro Sociolinguistics study.
B. Ethnography of Communication

The approach to sociolinguistics of language in which the use of language in general is related to social and cultural values is called ethnography of speaking. Meanwhile, Hymes in Fasold (1990:39) defines that ethnography of Communication is concerned with the situation uses, the patterns and functions, of speaking activity in its own right.

Fasold states that essential concepts of ethnography of speaking are the speech community and the units of interactions which consist of speech situations, speech events and speech acts.

1. Speech community

According to Trudgill, a speech community is a community of speakers who share the same verbal repertoire and who also share the same norms for linguistics behavior. Whereas, Fishman (1971: 28-29) defines a speech community as follows;

A speech community is one, all whose members share at least a single speech variety and norms for its appropriate use. A speech community may be as small as a single close interaction network, all of whose members regard each other in but a single capacity.

Coulthard in his book An Introduction to Discourse Analysis (1998: 35) gives an opinion about speech community as follows;

Any group which shares both linguistic resources and rules for interaction and interpretation is defined as speech community and it is on such groups that ethnographers of speaking concentrate.
From those definitions above, it can be concluded that a group of people can be considered to belong to the same speech community if they speak the same language and share the same norms of interaction and interpretation. A single community will be linguistically homogenous including a communicative repertoire in which any single individual can produce a variety of codes, styles and registers.

2. Speech Situations

Hymes (in Fasold, 1990) describes speech situations as situations associated with (a marked by the absence of) speech. The situations refer to any constellation of statues and settings which constrains the interaction that should or may occur, for example between church and priest, school and teacher, clinic and physician, etc. if the same personal encounters each other in particular speech situation for instance, at a baseball game, address term may remain the same, but everything else about the interaction is likely to change.

Such situation can be referred to by rules, of speaking as contexts into aspects of setting (or of genre). Thus, the speech situation is non-verbal context which may be composed of communicative and other kinds of events. The speech situation can effect to the communicate behavior within a speech community.

3. Speech events

According to Hymes, Speech events are restricted on the activities of aspects of activities that are directly governed by rules or norms for the use of speech (in Downes, 1984: 258).
For example in a request, speech event may not be made by means of a single speech act, but it is typically of speech event. It can be seen in the illustration below:

Him : Oh, Mary, I’m glad you’re here
Her : What’s up?
Him : I can’t get my computer to work
Her : Is it broken?
Him : I don’t think so
Her : What’s it doing?
Him : I don’t know, I’m useless with my computer
Her : What kind is it?
Him : It’s Mac, do you use it?
Her : Yeah
Him : Do you have a minute?
Her : Sure
Him : Oh, great.

(Yule, 1996: 57)

The example above shows a requesting speech event without a central speech act of request. In the dialog, there is no actual request from him to her to do something. The question “Do you have a minute?” is a pre-request, allowing the receiver to say that she is busy or that she has to be somewhere else. This analysis is another way of studying how to get communicated that is said, but it is excluded in this research.

4. **Speech Act**

Actions performed by utterance are generally called Speech Act (Yule, 1996: 47). In English, speech acts are commonly given more specific labels, such as apology, complaint, invitation, promise, or request.

Austin (in Fasold, 1996) states, “the uttering of the sentence is, or is part of, the doing of an action, which again would not normally be described as saying something.” Austin calls uttering such sentences speech act. It is not so much saying something doing something.
Based on the opinions above, it can be concluded that speech act is the type of act performed by a speaker in uttering a sentence which covers action such as requesting, commanding, questioning, informing and so on.

Austin in Levinson (1983: 236) claims that all utterances in addition to meaning whatever they mean, perform specific action (or ‘do things’) through having specific forces. By this, then he divided utterances into three kinds of acts that are simultaneously performed:

a. **Locutionary act**: the utterance of sentence with determinate sense and reference.

b. **Illocutionary Act**: the making of a statement, offer, promise, etc. in uttering a sentence, by virtue of the conventional force associated with it (or with explicit performative paraphrase).

c. **Perlocutionary Act**: the bringing about of effects on the audience by means of uttering the sentence, such effects being special to the circumstances of uttering.

In short, locutionary act is the simple act of saying and interpreting the things the speaker says. Meanwhile illocutionary act is what is done in the act of saying something. Finally, perlocutionary act is the effect that the speaker produces by saying something, for example:

A : “Would you open the windows?”
B : “Oh, yes. Of course.”
   (B opens the windows)

The act of saying ‘Would you open the windows?’ is the locutionary act.

A requesting B to open the windows is the illocutionary act, while the act of opening the windows by B is perlocutionary act.
Illocutionary acts can be uttered both directly and indirectly. There are two kinds of speech acts namely direct speech act and indirect speech act.

5. **Components of Speech**

Hymes suggests that there are certain components of speech and puts them into eight groups called SPEAKING which stands for:

a. **Situation**

Situation includes the setting and scene. The setting is about the physical circumstances of a communicative event, including the time and place (Hymes, 1974: 60). The scene is the psychological setting which refers to the kind of speech event taking place according to a cultural definition as formal or informal, serious or festive, etc.

b. **Participants**

Participants are the second factor consisting of at least four parts namely roles, addressees, hearers or audience who are involved in a conversation. It deals with who are speaking and who they are speaking to. The social factors such as age, gender, status, social distance and role or profession of the participants have also to be considered.

c. **Ends**

Ends refer to the purpose the speech events and speech acts. The purpose can be divided into outcome and goal. Outcome is defined as the purpose of the event from a cultural point of view. Goal is defined as the purpose of the individual participants.
In all sorts of bargaining events, for example, the overall outcome is to be the orderly exchange of something of value from one person to another. The goal of the seller, of course, is to maximize the price; the buyer wants to minimize it (Fasold, 1990: 44).

In the example above, the event is the bargaining process and the participants are the seller and buyer.

d. Act Sequence

Act sequence refers to the message of a speech event or speech act. It consists of message form and content. Message form deals with how something is said by the participants, whereas the message content deals with what the participants talk about or it is simply called a topic of a conversation.

From the definition above, it can be concluded that act sequence refers to the order and organization of the interaction and what topics are discussed.

e. Key

Key refers to the tone, manner or spirit in which an act or vent is performed. Hymes (1974) adds that keys also refer to the feeling, atmosphere and attitude. Manner, feeling and attitude are used in reference to participants, whereas tone and atmosphere are used in reference to the situation (P: 62). The definition of each aspect above is given below to make a better understanding of the term key:

2) Tone refers to general spirit of the scene, such as brave, fierce, fearful, etc.
3) Manner refers to the participant’s way of behavior toward other, such as mocking, serious, polite, impolite and so on.
4) Feeling refers to the emotions, such as happiness, shock, anger, irony, anxiety, desperation, frustration, etc.
5) Atmosphere refers to the feeling that affects the mind in a place or condition, such as good, evil, solemn and the life.

6) Attitude refers to the participant’s way of thinking and behaving towards a situation, such as sympathetic, optimistic, serious, bitter, etc.

The signaling key may be expressed by non-verbal action, such as a wink, smile, gesture and posture or by conventional units of speech like English Linguistics aspiration of vowel length to signal emphasis.

f. Instrument

Instrument includes both channel and form of speech. Hymes defines channel as the way of message travels from one person to another. It refers to the mediums of transmission of speech. Meanwhile, Hymes says that the form of speech deals with languages and their subdivisions such as dialects, codes, varieties and registers.

g. Norms

Norms include both interaction and interpretation. Norm of interaction refers to an underlying set of non linguistic rules which governs when, how and how often speech occurs. Norm of interaction exists in all communities and varies from one culture to another. Fasold gives an example that Americans typically follow ‘no gap, no overlap’, norm of conversational turn taking and that this norm is not followed in every other culture (1990: 45).

Norms of interpretation implicate the believe system of a community. It involves trying to understand what is being conveyed beyond what is in the actual words used.

h. Genre
Genre refers to the categories like poems, myths, proverbs, lectures and commercial messages. Genre often coincides with speech event, but it has to be distinguished from speech event since a speech genre can occur in more than one kind of speech event. This is exemplified by Hymes by which a sermon as a genre occurring outside the context of a church service for serious or humorous effect.

6. **Communicative Competence**

Many people complain that after learning English for such a long time, they still cannot orally express themselves in English. The main reason for this condition is that they are lack of conversational competence, that is, communicative competence.

The concept of communicative competence is a central one in the ethnography of communication. The notion of communicative competence, introduced by Hymes (1966), is defined as what speakers need to know to communicate appropriately within particular speech community which involves knowing not only the language code but also what to say, to whom and how to say it appropriately in a given situation.

7. **Social Dimension of Communication**

Holmes (1992:376) states that there are four dimensions reflected during the process of communication, namely: Social distance scale, Status scale, formality scale, and function scale.

a. **A Social distance scale concerned with participants relationships**

The solidarity – Social distance scale

Intimate/ close   Distant
Dimension of social distance is a solidarity dimension taking account for pattern of linguistic interaction. The discussion of this dimension always connects with participant’s relationship. It is useful in emphasizing that how well the participants know each other is one of the most important factors in affecting the pattern of communication. How close and far the participant’s relationship is shown by these scales. Language of solidarity based on Holmes (1992:378) is in-group language that identifies certain group difference, existence, or solidarity among the group members.

b. A Status scale concerned with participants relationship

The social status scale

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Superior</th>
<th>High status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subordinate</td>
<td>Lower status</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other name of the dimension of status scale is the dimension of power scale of participants. Dimension of status or power scale is the dimension that accounts for a variety of linguistic differences in the way people speak (ibid, 378). People communicate is such a way signal their status or power in a society. When people of lower status address to the higher status, they will use “sir”, “madam”, etc.

c. A Formality scale relating to the setting or type of interaction

The Formality scale

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Formal</th>
<th>High formality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Low formality</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The formality dimension is the dimension that accounts for speech variation in different settings or contexts. This scale is useful in assessing the influence of the
social setting or types of interaction on the language choices. People will choose a
certain variety of linguistic choices in accordance with the context of setting
communication takes place whether a formal or informal occasion. For example, in
a law court, a very formal setting will influence the language used regardless of the
personal relationship between the speakers. For everyday friendly conversation,
people usually use casual language (informal language).

d. Two Function scale relating to the purpose or topic of interaction

The Referential and affective function scale

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Referential</th>
<th>Affective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High Information</td>
<td>Low Affective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Content</td>
<td>High Content</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The function of an interaction can also be an important influence on its linguistic
form. The function dimension here covers referential meaning and affective social
meaning. The two identified in this scale are particularly pervasive and basic. The
linguistic features of a certain interaction with referential meaning are strongly
influenced by the information they need to convey and it can express how someone is
feeling. Many everyday interactions serve both an affective (or social) function and
referential (informative) function. The weather forecast tends to put emphasis on
information or the referential function. On the contrary, the interactions which are more
concerned with expressing feeling often have a little space in the way of new information to communicate. Talk between neighbors over the fence at the weekend about the weather, for instance, is more likely to be mainly affective in function and intended to convey goodwill toward the neighbor rather than important new information.

C. Style of Speech

Dell Hymes (1974 in Coulthard, 1998:39) explains that style of speech is used in the neutral sense of ‘a way or mode’. He gives the definition of speech style as follow:

“The concept of style may seem very close to that of register but there is a crucial difference: registers are mainly defined and recognized by topic and context-specific lexis – the register of sermons is the language used in giving sermons; style, however, as the rules of alternations emphasize, are not mechanically connected to particular situations – speakers may choose among styles and their choices have social meaning.” (p.40)

From that definition above, it can be clearly seen that the use of certain style of speech constitutes social meaning conveyed and emphasized in interaction. The speech style is not only connected with the situation in which the communication takes place, but it also has social meaning such as the intimacy of participants, formality, mood of communication and other social dimensions of communication.

Chaika in Language as the Social Mirror states that speech, like a dress, varies with the situation, different situation calling for different styles. Style also controls social interaction. Most interestingly, style gives its own messages, messages that are not supposed to be given via linguistic system proper. A communication with a typical setting, participants, topic requires a specific language variety whether varieties in one language or in the variation in other languages. It depends on the situation when the
communication occurs and the social dimension of the communication. Thus, it can be said that a different situation and different social dimension of communication will require a different variety of language.

Chaika also defines that style forms a communication system in its own right, one that determines how a social interaction will proceed or it will not proceed at all. Style of speech tells whether a communication goes formally or informally. Style also tells the listeners how to take what is being said, whether seriously, ironically, humorously, angrily, lovingly or dubiously (1994:81).

Style is also related to the care that the speaker takes with his expression in a certain situation. The more formal situation, the more formal people pay attention to their language. In the less formal situation, people can talk informally and produce language variety freely. Moreover, the use of language varieties is dependent on the social status of the interaction involve in a conversation.

From those definitions above, it can be said that style constitutes the use of varieties in one language that has some specific social meaning related to the speaker’s intention in conducting of communication. The choice of style is related to the situation when the communication occurs and the social dimension of the communication. Thus, a person may choose different styles in relation to the situation and social dimension of communication that occur during the process of communication. The style of speech also deals with the participants, topics and setting that always determine the situation when the conversation occurs.

D. Address Forms
Fasold in *The Sociolinguistics of Language* stated that address forms are the words speakers use to designate the person they are talking to while they are talking to them (1990:1).

Spolsky (1998:21) states that there are four kinds of address forms used in a society, namely: Title alone (“Sir”, “Your Majesty”, “Madam”, “Mr”, “Mrs”, “Miss”), Title plus Last Name (“Mr. Jones”, “Dr. Smith”, “Lord Clark”, “Miss Jones”, “Mrs. Jones”), First Name (“Orlando”, “David”, “Tom”), and Multiple Name (including nicknames: “Young man”, “Son”, “Dear”, “Sweetheart”, “Honey”).

Brown and Ford (in Hymes, 1974) divide the address forms into two forms, namely major and variant. Major forms of address include term of first name (FN), and term of title plus last name (TLN). The variant forms of address consists of term of title alone (T), last name (LN) and multiple name (MN). Among the kinds of addresses, it can be seen that Title alone (T) is the most formal address forms. Last name (LN) is less formal than Title plus Last Name (TLN), but not so intimate as First Name (FN). Multiple Name (MN) is the most intimate address forms.

Brown and Gilman proposed the further study of address forms and the social relationship (in Fasold, 1990:3). They use the first letter from Latin *vos* (V) and familiar pronoun *tu* (T). The V form is sometimes described as the ‘polite’ form and the T form as the ‘familiar’ one. Furthermore, they proposed that pronoun usage was governed by two semantics, which they called *power* and *solidarity*. The power semantic, like the power relationship, is non reciprocal. The less powerful person says V to the more powerful one, and he receives T from the more powerful person. Solidarity implied a sharing between people, a degree of closeness and intimacy. The relationship is inherently reciprocal. The solidarity semantic comes into play only where it does not
interfere with the power semantic, in other word, it is between power equals. If two people are equally powerful but not ‘solidary’, they do not share anything significant. They will exchange the mutual V. But if power equals are ‘solidary’, they will exchange mutual T. The system is illustrated by Brown and Gilman as in figure below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Superior</th>
<th>Equal and solidary</th>
<th>Equal and not solidary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Equal</td>
<td>T ←----- ⅈ-----→</td>
<td>V ←----- ⅈ-----→</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inferior</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on Brown and Ford’s study (in Fasold, 1990:8)), the principles choices in American English are between fist name (FN) and title last name (TLN), with FN roughly analogous to *tu* and TLN to *vos*. The principle choices in American English address forms based on Brown and Ford are: (1) Title alone, the most formal address forms; (2) last name alone (LN), less formal than title plus last name (TLN) but not so intimate as first name (FN), and (3) multiple name (MN), the most intimate address form. Moreover, according to them, there are several patterns of FN forms: full FN (Thomas), shortened (Tom), diminutive (Tommy).

The terms of address above have their own social and situational factors in use. The ordinary factors that influence the choice of address forms are power and solidarity. If someone addresses the interlocutor by using “formal term” non reciprocally, we will know that his or her relationship is not intimate or distant because of the difference in the social status on power. On the other hand, if he addresses his interlocutor by using “informal term” reciprocally, we can see that their relationship is intimate or close because solidarity.
Ervin-Trip conducted another study of American English address. She presents the address form system as a series of choices. It actually represents the thought processes a speaker goes through in deciding address forms (in Fasold, 1990:12). The flow chart below is a representation of one American address form system (ibid, p.13).

**E. Domain of Language Use**

Fishman in Fasold proposed that there were certain institutional context called domains, in which one language variety is more likely to be appropriate than another. In other words, domains are taken to be constellations of factors such as location, topic and participants (Fasold: 1990, 183).

While, Downes (1984: 49) states that a domain is grouping together of recurring situation types in such a way that one of language or varieties in a repertoire, as opposed to the others, normally occurs in that class of situations and members of speech community judge that the use of that variety and not the others is appropriate to that domain.

Domain involves typical interaction between typical participants in typical settings. It is very general concept that draws on three important social factors in code choice, namely participants, settings and topics (Holmes, 1992: 26).

From definitions above, the term of domain represents the constellations of three aspects above in social communication occurring in Family, friendship, religion, employment and education.

**F. Review of Related Study**
A research which concerned on address form used in a film were also conducted previously by:


   The research was conducted to know the types of address term used in the dialog of the film ‘Pretty Woman’, to describe the intentions of the characters of the film in using the terms of address, to identify the social meaning of the address terms used by the characters and to find the norms of the community in the film.


   Zumalal laeli described Address terms used by the characters and then interpreted the communicative functions of addresses in social communication done by the characters which were classified based on the characters of the film. She described address forms used by the characters, and then interpreted the communicative functions of the addresses and the social meaning od the addresses in the dialogues of the film.


   Marisa Lila described the types of addresses employed by the characters in the film entitled ‘Gangs of New York’, the use of addresses and the social meaning of the addresses concern with intimacy, solidarity, power, formality, respect, feeling of address form “You + MN”.

   Considering the researches above, I try to analyze address forms which deals with the style of speech that differentiate the types of addresses in the film, ethnography
of communication, the social and situational context effecting one’s choice of address forms.

G. Film Theory

Film encompasses individual motion pictures, the field of film as an art form, and the motion picture industry. Films are produced by recording images from the world with cameras, or by creating images using animation techniques or special effects.

Films are cultural artifacts created by specific cultures, which reflect those cultures, and, in turn, affect them. Film is considered to be an important art form, a source of popular entertainment and a powerful method for educating citizens. The visual elements of cinema give motion pictures a universal power of communication. Some films have become popular worldwide attractions by using dubbing or subtitles that translate the dialogue.

The origin of the name "film" comes from the fact that photographic film had historically been the primary medium for recording and displaying motion pictures.

H. About the Film

Independence Day is a film written by Dean Devlin & Roland Emmerich. Starring Will Smith, Bill Pullman, Jeff Goldblum, Mary McDonnell, Judd Hirsch, Robert Loggia, Randy Quaid, Margaret Colin and Vivica A. Fox. It was a science fiction film. It told about a hostile alien invasion of Earth, focusing on a disparate group of individuals and families as they coincidentally converge in the Nevada desert and,
along with the rest of the human population, participate in a last-chance retaliation on
July 4 – the same date as the Independence Day holiday in the United States.

On July 2, a gigantic alien mother ship enters orbit around Earth and deploys
several dozen saucer-shaped "destroyer" spacecraft, each 15 miles (24 km) in width.
One of the alien ships using force fields to fend off missiles fired from American fighter
aircraft.

On July 3, the United States conducts a coordinated counterattack. When a
nuclear missile fails to penetrate the shield of a destroyer hovering over a deserted
Houston, Texas and destroys the city instead, the mission is aborted.

The alien fighter approaches the mother ship.

On July 4, a plan used the repaired attacker to gain access to the interior of the
alien mothership in space in order to introduce a computer virus and plant a nuclear
bomb on board. This, it is hoped, will cause the shields of the Earth-based alien craft to
fail long enough for the human resistance to eliminate them. With satellite
communications knocked out, the Americans use Morse code to coordinate an attack
with the remaining forces around the world, timed to occur when the invaders' shields
are set to fail. With the successful implantation of the virus, President Whitmore leads
the American jet fighters against an alien destroyer on approach to Area 51. Although
the aliens now lack shields, the fighters' supply of missiles is quickly exhausted against
the colossal craft and its large complement of attackers. The underside of the alien craft
opens up as its directed-energy weapon prepares to fire on the base. A pilot possesses
the last remaining missile, but his firing mechanism jams. Changing his plan, he pilots
his aircraft into the alien weapon in a suicide attack. The ensuing explosion causes a
chain reaction which annihilates the ship. The world celebrates, and the film ends as the main characters watch debris from the mother ship enter the atmosphere like fireworks.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
In this chapter, I would like to present the research methodology. It covers with the type of research, data and source of data, technique of analyzing data and technique of coding data.

A. Type of Research

This research belongs to a descriptive qualitative method. It means that this research employs the descriptive and qualitative method of analysis. Bodgan and Taylor define qualitative research that presents the descriptive data in the form of written or oral words of people and behavior which can be observed (in Moleong, 1989: 3).

Meanwhile, the research uses a descriptive methodology. It means that the research tries to solve a problem by collecting, classifying, analyzing and interpreting data as stated by Surakhmad (1992:139), descriptive method is a kind of research method using technique of searching, collecting, classifying, analyzing the data, interpreting them and finally drawing conclusion.

Considering the nature of descriptive qualitative method, the data are analyzed based on their context and natural setting. In this case, Moleong says that qualitative research studies the data based on their natural setting or context (1989). The data used in this research are all the address forms used by the characters in this film, with their context of situation forming the background of the utterances.

B. Data and Source of Data

Source of data refers to the subject from which the data are obtained (Arikunto, 1993: 107). Data themselves may appear in the form of discourse, sentences, clauses,
phrases or words which can be obtained from magazines, newspapers, books, etc (Subroto, 1992: 7).

In conducting this research, I employ the film entitled “Independence Day” by Dean Devlin and Roland Emmerich and the transcript of the film as source of data. The film is chosen since the characters employ many kinds of address forms. Besides, the characters represent the people in real life, the social and situational contexts are like in the characters in the real world. Data in this research contain the address forms spoken by the characters in the film entitled “Independence Day” by Dean Devlin & Roland Emmerich.

C. Research Procedures

The research procedure functions to set up the direction in conducting the research. Surakhmad (1992: 140) states that in obtaining the maximum result, a researcher generally tries to explain each step of the descriptive research in accuracy and detail. This research is conducted in the following steps:

1. Replaying the film entitled “Independence Day” several times in order to understand the whole story.
3. Comparing the transcript taken from the internet with the dialogs in the movie.
4. Underlying the dialogs in the transcript containing address forms as data.
5. Classifying data based on the kinds of address forms used by the characters, namely Title (T), Title Last Name (TLN), First Name (FN) and Multiple Name (MN).
6. Numbering each datum.
7. Analyzing and interpreting data to answer the problem statements.

8. Drawing conclusion from the result of the analysis.

**D. Technique of Analyzing Data**

The collected data were analyzed by using a sociopragmatics approach. The specific steps to do it are as follows:

1. Classifying the data based on the kinds of address forms used by the characters, based on the theory of Brown and Ford (cited in Fasold, 1990:8):
   a. Title (T)
   b. Title Last Name (TLN)
   c. First Name (FN)
   d. Multiple Names (MN)

2. Describing the use of address forms by the characters based on Dell Hymes theory of Ethnography of Communication, Social Dimension of Communication and Style of Speech.

3. Interpreting the reason of the use of address forms by the characters.

4. Drawing conclusion from the analysis of the data and giving suggestion.

**E. Technique of Coding Data**

In order to make easier the classification and analysis of data in the research, each datum is marked by a code. The coding of data in this research can be seen through the following ways:

1. The title of the film entitled “Independence Day”.
2. The number of each datum
3. The type of address forms
4. The domain of the dialog.

To make clear coding, an example will be presented:

   ID/03/T/Em

   ID : Refer to title of the film
   03 : Refer to number of data
   T  : Refer to the kind of form of address (Title, Title plus last Name, Title plus Full Name, First Name, Last Name and Multiple Name)
   Em : Refer to the domain of the dialog (Employment, Family, Friendship, Public Place and Hotel)

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

A. DATA ANALYSIS

Based on the objectives of the research, this research is aimed to discover the types of address forms used in the film “Independence Day” and describe the context of situation in which each of address forms employed by the characters of the “Independence Day” movie.

In analyzing the data, I use Ethnography of communication as the guiding line of the research with Sociolinguistics as the field of the study. I analyze the data by doing some steps, namely discovering the types of address forms used in the film
“Independence Day” and describing the context of situation in which each of address forms is employed by the characters of film “Independence Day”.

After getting the result of the steps of analysis above, I make general view toward the tendencies of the occurrence of each address shown in the analysis. This section is covered in the discussion sub chapter. By considering the contexts and aspects going along with the dialogs analyzed, I find out the characteristics of the addresses based on the domain they occur and the kinds of address used.

1. The Classification of the Types of Address Used by the Characters in the Film “Independence Day”.

From the data obtained, the researcher finds that there are six kinds of Address forms exploited by the characters in the film entitled “Independence Day”, namely Title, Title plus Last Name, Title plus Full Name, First Name, Last Name and Multiple Name.

Table 4.1: Types of Address in the film “Independence Day”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPES OF ADDRESS</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title plus Last Name</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title plus Full Name</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Name</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Name</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Name</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>70</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All data found in the dialogs of the film “Independence Day” above are distributed into 7 sets of dialogs. Each term of address may occur in some sets of dialogs, whether in the same classification or in different classification.
The occurrence of those data is distributed into five domain classifications. Those domains are Employment, family, hotel, entertainment, friendship and public place domain. Based on the domains of the addresses above occur, I classify them in the classification showed in the following table.

Table 4.2: Domain classifications of the addresses in the film “Independence Day”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DOMAIN</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>TLN</th>
<th>TFN</th>
<th>FN</th>
<th>LN</th>
<th>MN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>01,02,06,10,12, 29,31,40,42,45, 48,49,50,60,61, 67,68</td>
<td>30,35 .44, 59</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>05,11,58</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>04,08,14,16,19, 27,33,41,52,57, 64,69</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>07,28,54,56, 63</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>03,15,18, 24,34,51, 53,55,66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotel</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friendship</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>09,13,17,20,22 ,37,39,46,62</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25,26,36, 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Place</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>21,43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. The Use of Address Form in the Film “Independence Day”

2.1. Title

Title form of address was occurred in three domain classifications namely Employment domain, Family Domain and Friendship Domain. There are 30 data found in the film “Independence Day” using Title form of address. The data included in Employment Domain occur in 17 dialogs. They are used to show respect. The data included in Family Domain occur in 12 dialogs. In this domain, all the data have similar characteristic. It is used to show an intimacy. And the data included in Friendship domain only occur in one dialog. It is the most specific characteristic in using Title form of address.

2.1.1. Employment Domain
The data included in this domain occur in dialogs ID/01/T/Em, ID/02/T/Em, ID/06/T/Em, ID/10/T/Em, ID/12/T/Em, ID/28/T/Em, ID/31/T/Em, ID/40/T/Em, ID/42/T/Em, ID/45/T/Em, ID/48/T/Em, ID/49/T/Em, ID/50/T/Em, ID/60/T/Em, ID/61/T/Em, ID/67/T/Em and ID/68/T/Em. From the dialogs above; the researcher finds that there is a similarity among the data. The similarity is that there is only a tendency of showing status or power difference, formality and solidarity or social distance. Here, the researcher takes only two data representing the other data in this domain. They are the dialogs with code number ID/01/T/Em and ID/11/T/Em. The analyses are as follows:

**ID/01/T/Em**

The conversation is uttered by Technician toward the supervisor. The Supervisor is sleeping in the other side of the Monitoring Control Centre. The Technician is alone in the centre of the office. He was listening to the music while working in the room. The sound of the music is so loud that he cannot hear a tone from equipment near him. But, he sees a red light in the left side. Then, he turns off the music and wants to hear the tone more clearly. He finds that it is a tone which comes from space. He calls the Supervisor soon for reporting what is happened. The supervisor picks up the phone sleepily.

SUPERVISOR  : If this isn't an insanely beautiful woman, I'm hanging up.
TECH ONE    : Sir, I think you should listen this
(He holds the phone up to a speaker, increases the volume. A strange fluctuating tone plays out in sequential patterns.)

The address form is done by technician toward supervisor. It is happened in phone. The technician is giving information to the supervisor who is sleeping in the other side of the Monitoring Control Centre. He reports that their radio catches a strange tone. He decides that the strange tone which he is heard is a radio signal
from another world. After hearing the reports, the supervisor comes into the centre of monitoring control to know exactly what the tone is. Further research tells that the strange tone comes from another world. It is coming from the moon. The address uses in the dialog is Title form of address. It is uttered by the Technician toward the Supervisor. The technician uses Title form “Sir” in addressing the Supervisor. The type of address ‘Sir’ is one of the most formal types of address which is usually used for calling honored person, a stranger when somebody calls for the first calling or if there is an obligation to use it for calling superior in a workplace. The address form above is used to show respect. In the dialog above, the technician positions himself as subordinate who should treat his superior nicely and politely.

ID/11/T/Em

The conversation occurs in the White House. The conversation is between President Whitmore, Albert Nimziki and General Grey. They are talking about what they have to do in facing the condition. Albert Nimziki has different opinion with President Whitmore. Finally, President Whitmore has a decision that he will stay there and wants to evacuate the whole cabinet.

(The President, General Grey, the SECRETARY OF DEFENSE and White House Chief of Staff ALBERT NIMZIKI are gathered around the couch. Just then the door opens and Constance enters.)

PRESIDENT : What's the damage?
CONSTANCE : The press is making up their own stories at this point.
NIMZIKI : (to General Grey) General, contact Norrad. Let's upgrade the situation to DEFCON 3.
GENERAL GREY : Where in the Pacific? (turning to the President) Mr. President. They've spotted one off the California coast line.
(General Grey confers with the Atlantic command CINC. He nods, turns to the President and whispers.)

GENERAL GREY: **Mr. President**, we have an AWAC on the west coast. E.T.A. with contact point, three minutes.

NIMZIKI: *(turning to aid)* organize a military escort to Crystal Mountain.

GENERAL GREY: *(to President) Mr. President*, I strongly recommend we move you to a secured location immediately.

(Torn, the President grapples with a decision. Finally...)

PRESIDENT: I'm not leaving.

NIMZIKI: We must maintain a working government in a time of crisis...

PRESIDENT: I want the Vice President, Secretary of Defense, the whole Cabinet and the Joint Chiefs taken to a secured location. I'm staying here. I am not going to add to a public hysteria that could cost lives.

In the conversation above, the address form is uttered by Albert Nimziki toward General Grey and General Grey toward President Whitmore. The address uses in the conversation is Title form of address. There are two Title forms of address in the conversation namely “General” and “Mr. President”. “General” is uttered by Albert Nimziki toward General Grey. “General” is one of the formal types of address. It is uttered in formal conversation. “General” is a title of respect given to a person who has high ranking of military officer. It is used for respecting the addressee. Albert Nimziki as the secretary of defense commands General Grey to upgrade the situation in USA.

The next Title form of address is “Mr. President”. It is uttered by General Grey toward President Whitmore. As same as with “General” type of address, “Mr. President” is a kind of formal types of address which is usually used for calling an honored person in this case a President. The choice of address in the conversation is appropriate with the aspects and contexts of the communication (domain, social dimension of communication). The address is used to respect the addressee.
2.1.2. Family Domain

The use of Title form of address in family domain occurs in the dialogs with code number ID/04/T/Fm, ID/08/T/Fm, ID/14/T/Fm, ID/16/T/Fm, ID/19/T/Fm, ID/27/T/Fm, ID/33/T/Fm, ID/41/T/Fm, ID/52/T/Fm, ID/57/T/Fm, ID/64/T/Fm and ID/69/T/Fm. There are many similarities among the data. The researcher takes three data with code number ID/04/Fm, ID/08/Fm, and ID/28/Fm as the representation of the other data.

ID/04/T/Fm

The conversation occurs in President’s bedroom of the White House. It is between President Whitmore, Marilyn Whitmore and Patricia Whitmore. Lying in bed, President Thomas J. Whitmore reads a stack of papers. The phone is ringing. It is from his wife, Marilyn Whitmore. She is in a hotel far from White House.

(Suddenly the channel changes. A cartoon comes on. Whitmore turns to his daughter who holds the remote.)

PATRICIA: (into phone) Daddy let me watch Letterman.
WHITMORE: Traitor.

The conversation occurs between President Thomas J. Whitmore and his daughter, Patricia. The form of address uses in the conversation is Title form of address. Title form of address is uttered by Patricia toward Whitmore, her father. She is being called by her mother who stays in a Hotel in another city. Her mother wants to know about her condition. She worries if Whitmore allows their daughter to watch Television until night. But, when Whitmore leaves the room, Patricia asks his permission to let her watch television. That’s why Whitmore answers her by saying ‘traitor’ because her mother will think that he lies to his wife.
Title form of address in the dialog is “daddy”. It is usually used by children in America to call their father. From the domain used, it occurs in an intimate conversation, informal situation and they have very close relationship. The conversation is between father and daughter. The address is used to show an intimate relationship between participants. It can be seen in the utterance. Here, the addressee gets on well with the addressee. It can be seen from the utterances. They utter the address in low intonation. The choice of address is influenced by the addressee’s feeling toward the addressee.

**ID/08/T/Fm**

This dialog occurs in Cliffside Park in New Jersey in the morning. The dialog is between David and Moishe, his father. They sit in the small park playing chess. David meets his father in a park and accompanies him playing chess. During this, Moishe gives advices for David related to his divorce but David doesn’t want to hear him. He concentrates intensely on his next move. Moishe smokes a cigar impatiently.

**DAVID** : *Dad*, don't start.
**MOISHE** : I'm only saying, it's been what? Four years, you still haven't signed your divorce papers.
**DAVID** : Three years.
**MOISHE** : Three, four. Move on. It's not healthy. *(Moishe takes a big puff on the cigar and coughs.)*
**DAVID** : Look who's talking healthy.
**MOISHE** : How many times is that now? You trying to get fired? *(David moves his queen.)*
**DAVID** : Checkmate. See you tomorrow, *Dad*. *(He gives his father a quick kiss and hurries away.)*

There are two participants and one form of address in the conversation. They are David and his Father, Moishe and the form of address is Title form of
address. David and Moishe are playing chess in a park in the morning. Moishe feels very pleased because he can spend his time with his only one son after the death of his wife. David doesn’t like what his father has said and stopps him by using Title form of address. Title form of address uses in the conversation is “Dad”. The address form above shows that there is a very close relationship between father and children. When they talk to strangers about their father, they will use “father” but for family and friends they say “dad”. Nowadays, the children in America usually call their father “daddy” when they are small. Usually in strict circles, the children will say “father” but this is not very much used. Father is a formal type of address in kinship context.

In the dialog above, the role relationship between participants is father and son. The use of title form above is in informal situation, intimate conversation and close relationship between participants. The address is used to show an intimate relationship. It can be seen from the utterance. The choice of address is influenced by the social context of the dialog.

ID/28/T/Fm

This dialog occurs in the freeway in the night. The dialog is between David and Moishe, his father. They want to go to the White House to meet David’s ex-wife, Constance who works there. David wants to warn the people stay in White House that they are endanger. David calls Constance by using his knowledge about technology.

(Moishe looks to the other side of the freeway, jam packed. On his side, they are the only car for miles.)

MOISHE : The whole world is trying to get out of Washington and we're the only schmucks trying to get in.
(As Moishe drives, David distracts him as he unpacks his backpack unloading his laptop. He grabs a CD).

MOISHE : What the hell is that?
DAVID : This, pops, is every phone book in America.

MOISHE : You think an important person like Constance is going to be listed?

DAVID : She always keeps her portable phone listed, for emergencies. Sometimes it's just her first initial, sometime her nickname...

There are two participants in the conversation. They are David and his Father, Moishe. David and Moishe are in the street. People in all around America are going to leave Washington because they are afraid with the attack of the spaceship, but David and his father are going to go to Washington to meet the people in the White House, especially his ex-wife, Constance. They are now in front of the White House. David uses his portable phone listed to know the phone number in the White House. Moishe does not understand about what David is doing. David tells his father that this is what the cable mechanic can do. David uses title form of address for calling his father. The title form of address uses in the conversation is “pops”. It is an informal way for children for calling their father. This is the most informal way. The address form above shows that there is a very close relationship between father and children. It is proved by the form of address which is used by David toward his father. Sometimes, David calls his father “dad” and in another occasion, David calls his father by using “pops”. The use of title form above is in informal situation, intimate conversation and close relationship between participants. From the utterance which is used by the addressee, it can be seen that the addressee uses title form of address to show an intimate relationship.

2.1.3. Friendship Domain
The use of Title in Friendship domain only occurs in one dialog, with code number ID/23/T/Fs. The Title form of address occurring in this domain is “Sir” which is used by Jasmine toward Steve. It is the specific form of address in the film because “Sir” form of address is the most formal type of address. In this case, “Sir” form of address is used to show an intimacy which utters in cynical tone.

**ID/23/T/Fs**

This dialog occurs in Jasmine Debrew’s house. The dialog is between Jasmine and Steve. Steve has to go to the Marine Corps Station where he has been working. He goes because of the coming of things from the moon. At first, Jasmine prohibits him to go there because she worries about him. Steve wants to calm Jasmine down and makes her sure that he will be okay. Finally, Jasmine allows him to go.

*(Jasmine walks over. Steve tosses his gear into the back opens his door.)*

JASMINE : Wait. I have to tell you something.

STEVE : What?

JASMINE : *(loses her nerve)* Take care yourself.

STEVE : Look, after your shift tonight, why don't you grab Dylan and come stay with me on base.

JASMINE : Really? You don't mind?

STEVE : *(smiling)* now. I'll just tell my other girlfriends they can't come over tonight.

JASMINE : *(Pissed, she hits him. He loves it.)* You know, you're not as charming as you think you are, *sir*.

STEVE : Yes, I am.

The dialog happens in the house, especially Jasmine’s house. Steve is Jasmine’s boyfriend. The address uses in the dialog is Title form of address. It is utters by Jasmine toward Steve. The utterance is “Sir”. The conversation above is in informal conversation. Sir is usually used in formal conversation between the lower class to the higher class. But, this conversation is happened in informal conversation. The title form of address has indication mocking the addressee.
Jasmine worries about the condition at that time. She worries because Steve has to go when an alien’s spaceship is ready to attack the earth. Steve asks Jasmine to go with him for making her sure that he will be fine. But he says to Jasmine that he has to tell his other girlfriends not to come when he is being with Jasmine. Steve acts as if he is charming, so that he can have many girlfriends. Jasmine mocks him by uttering Title form of address. This utterance is uttered in cynical tone. This is a specific Title form of address uses in a dialog because “Sir” form of address is the most formal type of address which usually used in a formal conversation.

Table 4.3: The use of Title form of Address in the film “Independence Day”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DOMAIN</th>
<th>DIALOG</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>01, 02, 06, 10, 12, 29, 31, 40, 42, 45, 48, 49, 50, 60, 61, 67, 68</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>04, 08, 14, 16, 19, 27, 33, 41, 52, 57, 64, 69</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friendship</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>30</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2. Title + Last Name
There are 5 data used Title plus Last name form of address. Four of them are under Employment Domain and one of them is under Hotel Domain. The use of Title plus Last name form of address in both Domain classifications is used to show respect.

### 2.2.1. Employment Domain

Title plus Last Name form of address which occurs in Employment domain are the dialog with code number ID/30/TLN/Em, ID/35/TLN/Em, ID/44/TLN/Em and ID/59/TLN/Em. The researcher takes all the data to be analyzed. The analyses are as follows:

**ID/30/TLN/Em**

The dialog occurs in the White house, precisely in the briefing room of the White House. There are helicopters which are delivered for communicating with the spaceship. They have many lamps which can be used for visual communication devices with the spaceship. But, after hearing David’s explanation, President asks General Grey in order to call back the helicopters.

**PRESIDENT**: *General Grey*, co-ordinate with Atlantic Command. Tell them they have twenty five minutes to get as many people out of the cities as they can.

The participants of the conversation are the President and General Grey. The conversation is happened in formal conversation. There is only one form of address used in the dialog. It is Title plus Last Name form of address. Title plus Last Name form of address is uttered by The President toward General Grey. The Title plus Last Name from of address in the conversation is “General Grey”. Grey’s full name is William Grey. General is used for calling a person who has high ranking in military. President calls General William Grey by using Title plus Last Name form of address form “General Grey”. The address is used to show respect. The President
commands General Grey for calling back the helicopters because President knows that the helicopters won’t be success. President commands General Grey to call back the Helicopters after hearing David explanation that the spaceship cannot be destroyed. It is because the spaceship uses the earth’s own satellites to against them and the clock is ticking. The President uses Title plus Last Name in calling General Grey in a clear voice to make him acts President’s command soon.

**ID/35/TLN/Em**

The dialog occurs in a briefing room in El Toro Corps Station. It is a military station where Captain Steven Hiller worked. There are thirty-five pilots are being briefed by their Commanding Office, Captain Watson who points to a fuzzy photograph of the craft over Los Angeles. During the briefing, Captain Watson finds two pilots who are talking. They are Captain Steven Hiller and Captain Jimmy. Captain Watson warns them.

WATSON : You will be the first wave in our counter attack. Though surveillance satellite reconnaissance has been impaired, we have a fix on our primary target.

STEVE : *(Steve and Jimmy sit next to each other near the back of the room, whispered)* You won’t exactly need radar to find it. *(Jimmy chuckles. Watson is annoyed.)*

WATSON : You want to add something to this briefing, **Captain Hiller**?

The participants of the conversation are between Captain Steven Hiller and Captain Watson. The conversation between participants runs in a serious intonation. Title plus Last Name form of address is uttered by Captain Watson toward Captain Steven Hiller. Title plus last Name form of address in the conversation is “Captain Hiller”. Hiller’s full name is Steven Hiller. Captain is used for calling a commander of ship. The address is conducted to warn the addressee. The utterance utters in
formal way and in a coherent tone. It shows the communication manner of a military. Captain Watson asks to Captain Hiller if he wants adding in the briefing because he is talking when Captain Watson gives them briefing. He has to be quite and pays attention for the briefing.

ID/44/TLN/Em

There are two dialogs using Title plus Last Name form of address also occurs in the area 51 domain. Area 51 is an area in which a spaceship is hidden. The two dialogs are the dialog number 45 and the dialog number 60. The first dialog is between president Whitmore and Lt. Mitchell. The dialog takes place in the Research Facilities of Area 51. In the dialog, Lt. Mitchell introduces to the President who heads up the research in the Area 51. He uses Title plus Last name to introduce Dr. Okun toward President Whitmore.

(The President shoots him a look. They are greeted by a group of SCIENTISTS in white coats led by, DR. OKUN.)

MITCHELL : Mr. President, I'd like to introduce you to Dr. Okun. He's been heading up our research here for the last fifteen years.

(Dr. Okun is an odd, hyper-energetic man who's spent too much time in isolation.)

OKUN : Mr. President, a real pleasure. They don't let us out much, you.

PRESIDENT : (uncomfortable) Yes.

OKUN : Well, I guess you'd like to see the big tamale? Follow me.

In the dialog, Title plus Last Name form of address is uttered by Lt. Mitchell toward the President. It is uttered in formal situation in the dialog. Lt. Mitchell utters it in polite voice and manner. He utters Title plus Last Name form of address toward president to show respect. Lt. Mitchell positions himself in the conversation as the subordinate of the President. Title plus last name form of address uses in the dialog is “Dr. Okun”. Dr. Okun’s full name is Brakish Okun. Title plus last name form of address is uttered by Lt. Mitchell toward President Whitmore. It is uttered in formal situation. Title plus Last name form of address is used to introduce the leader
of the research in Area 51. He is Dr. Okun. The President is not respectful to him because the President is very disappointed about the secret of the Area. He doesn’t understand where all this comes from and how this gets funded. Title plus Last Name form of address is uttered by Lt. Mitchell politely since it is a formal conversation.

**ID/59/TLN/Em**

The next conversation which occurs in Area 51 is the conversation between President Whitmore with Nimziki. The conversation is happened in the interior hallway of Area 51 Domain. Nimziki does not agree about the President’s decision for launching the space ship. But, the president ignores him and feels disappointed with him because it is the last way for attacking the alien. Finally, President said to him that he is fired.

**NIMZIKI** : I understand that you're upset over the death of your wife but that's no excuse for making another fatal mistake...

**PRESIDENT** : *(The President whirls, grabs Nimziki and SLAMS him against the wall. Holding him tight, the President gets in his face.)*

The only mistake I made was appointing a sniveling little weasel like you Chief of Staff.

*(Constance is about to intervene when General Grey stops her.)*

But this is a mistake, I am thankful to say, I do not have to live with. **Mr. Nimziki**, you're fired.

*(The President releases him and turns to General Grey.)*

The address is done by President Whitmore toward Mr. Nimziki. It is occurred in the interior hallway of the Area 51. The topic is about the launching of the spaceship to defeat the alien. Mr. Nimziki is the chief of staff of President Whitmore. Nimziki disagrees with President’s decision in launching the ship. It makes President angry and fires him. The President uses Title plus Last Name form of address in calling Nimziki. Title plus Last Name which is used by the President is
“Mr. Nimziki”. Nimziki’s full name is Albert Nimziki. The address is used to judge the addressee that he is fired. President Whitmore uses this kind form of address in coherent intonation. Hearing President Whitmore’s explanation, Nimziki becomes speechless. Based on the domain of the conversation, it can be seen that the dialog runs in formal conversation as it is required.

2.2.2. Hotel Domain

In hotel domain, the use of Title plus last name form of address only occurs in one data with code number ID/32/TLN/Ht. The occurrence of Title plus Last name term of address in this domain also has the similar social meaning to that of the employment, i.e. to show status or power and solidarity or social distance dimension of communication. The conversation is between Marllyn Whitmore and her Secret Serviceman. The conversation is used to show respect. The analysis of the data is as follows:

ID/32/TLN/Ht

The dialog happens in the Hotel where the first lady stays. Mrs. Whitmore packs her bag, as the horrifying image of the destruction of the helicopter replays on the T.V. The secret serviceman is coming into her room to deliver information he gets from President that they have to go then. It is a sudden command comes from President. The command is done by President after hearing David’s explanation about the power of the spaceship. The secret serviceman performs President’s command directly. He asks the President’s wife to go earlier.
SECRET SERVICEMAN : *Mrs. Whitmore?* The President has ordered the evacuation. We have to leave, now.

MARLLYN : *(Standing on this rooftop heliport directly across from the UFO believers, the First Lady watches them, concerned.)*

SECRET SERVICEMAN : *(yelling over helicopter)* *Mrs. Whitmore!* *(Reluctantly, the First Lady turns and runs for the helicopter.)*

The dialog involves The Secret Serviceman and Marllyn Whitmore as the participants. The conversation between them is in formal situation. The Secret Serviceman uses title plus last name forms of address. Marllyn Whitmore is the first lady in America. She is president Whitmore’s wife. Secret Serviceman brings about what President has commanded to him. The President commands him to leave the hotel as soon as possible because the spaceship is already to attack. Since she is the First Lady of America, Secret Serviceman greets Marllyn Whitmore by using title plus last name in polite voice and manner. The address is done to show respect. In the dialog above, the secret serviceman positions himself as a serviceman who will treat the first lady of America very politely by addressing title plus last name. From the domain point of view, it reflects certain meaning of that kind of social interaction. In short, the essence of the use of Title plus Last Name is the same as the social meaning of the use of Title in the same domain with context of an ordinary social interaction of the hotel domain. It also reflects the same intention of the addresser in using it.

*Table 4.4: The use of Title plus Last Name form of Address in the film “Independence Day”*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DOMAIN</th>
<th>DIALOG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>30, 35, 44, 59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotel</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.3. Title + Full Name

There is only one datum containing Title plus Full Name form of address. It is only found in one domain classification. It is under employment domain, i.e. dialog with code number ID/47/TFN/Em. By referring to the Title plus last Name form of address analysis on the employment domain, the researcher can say that it has the similar social meaning as well as the addresser’s intention in using the address with that of the use of Title plus Full name form of address.

ID/47/TLN/Em

The dialog occurs in Area 51. The conversation runs in formal way. The topic is introduction. Steve goes into the area 51. He meets Lt. Mitchell. Steve is introduced by Lt. Mitchell to President Whitmore.

(The room is quiet. Constance runs her fingers through her hair. The door to the room opens and Lt. Mitchell enters with Steve.)
MITCHELL : Mr. President, this is Lt. Colonel Steven Hiller.

The conversation between Lt. Mitchell and President Whitmore occurs in the area 51 when Steve comes into bringing an alien which he catches in fighting. The conversation runs in formal situation. The Title plus Full name form of address is uttered by Lt. Mitchell toward the President. The address is “Lt. Colonel Steven Hiller”. Lt. Mitchell introduces the new comers toward the president. He utters Steve’s name by using title plus full name in polite voice and manner. He utters it by looking at Steve. However, Steve does not need an introduction from president since he has known about him. On the other way, the president gives a good response toward the addressee by walking toward Steve and shaking his hand anxiously. President gives him appreciation to his great job catching an alien.
2.4. First Name

First Name form of address are found in the dialogs with code number ID/05/FN/Em, ID/11/FN/Em, ID/58/FN/Em, ID/07/FN/Fm, ID/28/FN/Fm, ID/54/FN/Fm, ID/56/FN/Fm, ID/63/FN/Fm, ID/09/FN/Fs, ID/13/FN/Fs, ID/17/FN/Fs, ID/20/FN/Fs, ID/22/FN/Fs, ID/37/FN/Fs, ID/39/FN/Fs, ID/46/FN/Fs and ID/62/FN/Fs. There are 17 data which use First Name form of address. The uses of First Name form of address reflect the intention in making a close relationship. First Name form of address in the film is under three domain classifications namely Employment Domain, Family Domain and Friendship Domain.

2.4.1. Employment Domain

First Name form of address occurs in Employment Domain is the dialog with code number ID/05/FN/Em, ID/11/FN/Em and ID/58/FN/Em. Since there are similarities among the data, the researcher takes only one datum to be analyzed. The analysis is as follows:

ID/05/FN/Em

The conversation occurs in the dining room in the White House. The conversation is between President Whitmore and his secretary. President Whitmore exits from his bedroom and meets his staffs. Firstly, he meets the guard of his bedroom. And then, he meets Constance. He greets Constance who has gotten up before the President.

(As Whitmore steps out of his bedroom, a Security guard snaps to attention. Two servants are preparing breakfast as Whitmore and Constance enter. Whitmore sits down, grabs a coffee.)

WHITMORE : You're up early this morning, Connie.
The dialog above is between President Whitmore and his secretary Constance. The address form uses in the dialog is First Name form of address. It is uttered by President Whitmore toward Constance. He uses diminutive First Name in calling Constance. Diminutive First Name which is used in the dialog is “Connie”. It is Constance’s nick name. Almost all people call her by using her nickname because it is a name which is usually used by people in America to address a person who has name “Constance”. President Whitmore greets Connie after he exits from his bedroom. Since it is occurred in Employment Domain, the conversation runs in formal way.

2.4.2. Family Domain

First Name form of address which is used in Family domain is the dialogs with code number ID/07/FN/Fm, ID/28/FN/Fm, ID/54/FN/Fm, ID/56/FN/Fm and ID/63/FN/Fm. There are similarities among the data. The researcher takes only two of them. They are the data with code number ID/28/FN/Fm and ID/56/FN/Fm. The analyses of the data are as follows:

**ID/28/FN/Fm**

Constance has just finished a call on her cellular phone. The moment she hangs up, it rings. Surprised, she answers. It is from David. David and his father are in front of the White House. David wants to meet Constance to warn her that something bad has happened and they have to leave soon. Constance is very surprised when she knows that David has been standing in front of the White House. Constance is unpleasant with this because there is a meeting in the White House.

CONSTANCE  : What?
DAVID  : *(filtered)* **Connie**, don’t hang up.
CONSTANCE: David? How'd you get this number?
DAVID: Walk to the window. Right in front of you.
(Constance looks up to the large glass windows. She walks over to it, looking out.)

The conversation is happened in the White House precisely in phone. The participants involved in the conversation are David and his ex wife, Constance. David knows that Constance is unpleasant if her ex-husband called when she was working. But, David asks her not to hang out the phone and asks her to walk toward the window because David has waited for her in front of the White House. Constance is very surprised and didn’t understand what David wants to do. Constance allows David to come into the White House. David just wants to tell Constance and the President that they have to go as soon as possible because time is running waits for the attack from the spaceship. The spaceship is ready to destroy the place.

There are two kinds of form of address which is used in the conversation; namely diminutive First Name and First name form of address. Diminutive First Name form of address is uttered by David toward Constance. He addresses Constance “Connie”. It is the nickname of Constance. Diminutive First Name form of address is uttered in informal conversation. David is Constance’s ex-husband but they still love each other. First Name form of address is uttered by Constance toward David. First Name form of address uses in the conversation is “David”. David’s full name is David Levinson. Constance calls David by using his first name because his last name is the last name of his father, Julius Levinson. It is uttered in informal intonation since he is her ex-husband.
David is drunkenly knocking everything around him and making a gigantic mess. David is very angry knowing his ex-wife praises of Whitmore. He feels very jealous because he still loves his ex-wife very much. His father comes up behind, restraining him. His father doesn’t understand what happened with David. He tries to stop David, but it is very difficult. Suddenly, David catches what his father has said and gets an idea from a word as the way to defeat the alien.

**MOISHE**: David, David! What the hell are you doing!?

**DAVID**: I'm making a mess.

**MOISHE**: This I can see.

**DAVID**: We've gotta burn the rain forest, Pops. Dump toxic waste, pollute the air, rip up the ozone. Maybe if we screw this planet up enough they won't want it anymore.

**MOISHE**: David, you're drunk.

*(David slips, falls on his ass, hard. Moishe helps him back up on his feet.)*

**MOISHE**: I think you better sleep this off. Go back inside before you catch a cold.

The conversation is occurred in a part of area 51. After talking with his ex-wife, David becomes so angry. He has drunken. He breaks everything around him. He makes the room is so messy. Knowing this, David’s father, Moishe comes to him and tries to stop David. Moishe worries about his son. He worries if his son gets a cold. Hearing this word, David stops and looks forward his father. He wants to hear the word once more. Moishe repeats his word and suddenly David said that his father is genius. By word comes from his father, David gets an idea that they can defeat the alien by using a cold.

In the dialog above, Moishe is the first participant addressing the other participant. First name form of address is uttered by Moishe toward his son, David. Moishe uses first Name of address “David”. David’s full name is David Levinson. The First name form of address which is used in the dialog is to show a close
relationship between them. Since the domain is family domain, First Name form of address in the dialog uses in informal conversation.

### 2.4.3. Friendship Domain

First name form of address in this domain occurs in the dialog with code number ID/09/FN/Fs, ID/13/FN/Fs, ID/17/FN/Fs, ID/20/FN/Fs, ID/22/FN/Fs, ID/37/FN/Fs, ID/39/FN/Fs, ID/46/FN/Fs and ID/62FN/Fs. The researcher takes three data with code number ID/09/FN/Fs, and ID/37/FN/Fs to be analyzed. The analyses are as follows:

**ID/09/FN/Fs**

The conversation occurs in the Monitoring Control Center especially in the Compact Cable offices. The participants involves in the conversation are David and Marty. They are friend in the Compact Cable offices. David hoistes his bike on his shoulder and squeezes through the revolving doors. Marty comes rushing over David in short, nervous and hurried. He wants to tell David about what happened is, but David ignores him because David has known nothing. After seeing the printed report, David is very surprised and unconvinced about what happened is.

**MARTY**: David, What the hell is the point of having a beeper if you don't turn it on?

**DAVID**: It was turned on. I was ignoring you. What's the big emergency?

**MARTY**: Started this morning. Every channel is making like it's nineteen fifty. Snow, static, all kinds of distortions. No one knows what the hell is going on.

*(David deposits his bike in the kitchenette as Marty tosses his coke bottle in the trash. David retrieves it.)*

**DAVID**: Damn it, Marty. There's a reason we have bins labeled "recycle."

*(Finding more bottles in the trash, David turns to Marty accusingly.)*

**DAVID**: What the hell is this?

**MARTY**: So sue me.

**DAVID**: Did you try to switch to transponder channels?

**MARTY**: Please, would I be this panicked if it was that simple?
(David examines the readouts, puzzled)

DAVID: Let's retrofit the dish to another satellite.
MARTY: We've tried. It's not working. It's almost as though they weren't even there. David looks up, puzzled.
DAVID: That's impossible.

From the conversation above, it can be seen that there are two First Name forms of address; they are “David” and “Marty”. David and Marty were cable repairmen. They worked in the same office. David was late in coming to the office and Marty had waited for him. Marty wants to tell David that starts this morning, every channel is making like it was nineteen fifty. Snow, static and all kinds of distortions has been happened. No one knows what the hell is going on. Marty wants David to look the puzzle up. But, David doesn’t pay attention toward Marty. Finally, after seeing the printed report, he is very shocked and unsure with the fact. But, David knows that something bad will be happened. First Name forms of address are uttered by David toward Marty and vice versa. David and Marty uses First Name form of address to call each other. David’s full name is David Levinson and Marty’s full name is Marty Gilbert. The First Name form of address is uttered in informal situation. Since they are friend, the using of First Name form of address is always done to call each other. It is uttered in friendly intonation.

ID/37/FN/Fs

The conversation takes place in the war room. American’s pilots are in their plane for attacking the alien to save the world. Two of the pilots are Captain Steven Hiller and Captain Jimmy Wilder. They are close friend. During their struggle to against the alien, they are talking to give more spirit each other.

(Steve looks down and becomes worried.)
STEVE: I shouldn't have left her.
JIMMY : (filtered) don’t worry, big daddy. I’m sure she got out of here before it happened.

STEVE : Jimmy, kick it! They’re gaining.

JIMMY : We’re already over Mach 2!

STEVE : So push it!

First Name form of address is uttered by Steve toward Jimmy. The first Name form of address in the dialog is “Jimmy”. “Jimmy” was a first name. Jimmy’s full name is Jimmy Wilder. The intention of using the kind of address is to show informality. They are a close friend. Steve and Jimmy communicate during the war. They are used very clear intonation. Seeing the Domain which is used in the conversation, the conversation is uttered in informal conversation.

Table 4.5: The use of First Name form of Address in the film “Independence Day”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DOMAIN</th>
<th>DIALOG</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>05,11,58</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>07,28,54,56, 62</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Friendship</td>
<td>09,13,17,20, 22,37,39,46, 62</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.5. Last Name

The use of Last Name form of address is rarely used in America. Usually, in making a close relationship between the participants, First Name and Multiple Name are forms of address. The use of Last name form of address only occurs in one datum with code number ID/65/LN/Em. It is under Employment Domain. The dialog takes place when the war is started. The conversation is between President and William Grey. The analysis of the data is as follows:

ID/65/LN/Em
The conversation is between President Whitmore and General William Grey. It happens in the speaker which connects Monitoring control centre of area 51 and the planes. General grey is in the Monitoring Control Centre of Area 51 while President Whitmore is in his plane acted as pilot. President Whitmore checks the connection with General Grey in order to make a clear communication during the war.

(The President watches the Attacker flying away. His canopy locks down as he adjusts his helmet.)

PRESIDENT : Grey, you read me?
GENERAL GREY : (filtered) Roger, Eagle One, our primary target has shifted course.

There is only one form of address which is used in the conversation namely Last name form of address. It is uttered by President Whitmore toward General Grey. The Last Name form of address in the dialog is “Grey”. Grey’s full name is William Grey. It is uttered in friendly intonation. In this case, President Whitmore positions himself not as the superior, but as a pilot who has great duty to against the alien’s spaceship. President Whitmore acts as a pilot in the war against the alien. It is because they are lack of pilots. President Whitmore wants to make sure that he will be able to communicate with Monitoring Control Centre which monitors the plane’s move. It is done by President Whitmore also because he feels nervous to fly a plane. He doesn’t fly a plane since he becomes president.

2.6. Multiple Name

Multiple Name is a kind of address which is generally used to call somebody having a special relationship as close friends, family members, girlfriend or boyfriend. The researcher finds 16 data use Multiple Name form of address with code number
ID/70/MN/Em, ID/03/MN/Fm, ID/15/MN/Fm, ID/18/MN/Fm, ID/24/MN/Fm, ID/34/MN/Fm, ID/51/MN/Fs, ID/53/MN/Fs, ID/55/MN/Fm and ID/66/MN/Fm, ID/25/MN/Fs, ID/26/MN/Fs, ID/36/MN/Fs and ID/38/MN/Fs, ID/21/MN/Pp and ID/43/MN/Pp. The data are classified into four domain classifications namely Employment Domain, Friendship Domain, Family Domain and Public Place Domain.

2.6.1. Employment Domain

There is only one dialog which uses Multiple Name form of address. It is occurred in Employment domain. The dialog has code number ID/70/MN/Em. It is uttered by Russell Casse. The analysis of Multiple Name form of address in employment domain is as follows:

**ID/70/MN/Em**

The dialog takes place in war room. Russell Casse acts as if he can communicate with the alien. In the past, Russell has ever caught by the alien when he got duty to Vietnam. Now, he wants to revenge what the alien had done to him by victimize himself to save the world from the alien’s attack.

**RUSSELL** : Hello, **Boys**! I am back!
(Russell turns off his radio as he banks UPWARD towards the open SCHISM. The climb is steep, and the bi-wing nearly stalls out.)

Russell Casse is the last pilot who has missile. But, a bad thing is happened. The missile is out of order. It is failed to be launched. Facing this condition, Russell decides doing it his way. He wants to against the alien by victimized himself. The Multiple name of address is uttered by Russell toward the alien. He hates alien very much after getting mistreatment from the alien. The Multiple Name of address is
used to insult the alien. The Multiple Name form of address which is used in the
dialog was “boys”. Russell insults the alien by using Multiple Name form of address
as if he gives the alien a lovely greeting. The address here intends to insult the
addressee. It can be seen from the utterance. The addressee utters it in cynical tone.
He wants to destroy the spaceship.

2.6.2. Family Domain

Multiple name form of address in Family domain occurs in the dialogs with
code number ID/03/MN/Fm, ID/15/MN/Fm, ID/18/MN/Fm, ID/24/MN/Fm,
ID/34/MN/Fm, ID/51/MN/Fs, ID/53/MN/Fs, ID/55/MN/Fm and ID/66/MN/Fm.
Since there are many similarities among the data, the researcher takes only one
datum representing another data.

ID/15/MN/Fm

The conversation takes place in Jasmine Debrew’s house. It is the
conversation between Jasmine and her son, Dylan. Dylan sees a shadow which
covered the sky. It is the spaceship which is also caused an earthquake. Jasmine is
still sleeping and Dylan comes to her to wake her up, but Jasmine thinks that it is too
early to wake up. Jasmine hasn’t realized the real condition yet.

(Two people sleep as Dylan runs into the room. He rushes away. The shadow
moves past the window, darkening the room. His mother, Jasmine Debrew, stirs.)
JASMINE : It's too early, baby.

The conversation is between Jasmine and her son, Dylan. Dylan wants to tell
his mother that there is something happened, but her mother still feels sleepy and
wants to go back to sleep. There are two kinds of address which is used in the
conversation, namely Title form of address and Multiple Name form of address. The
first form is title form of address. It is uttered by Dylan toward Jasmine. He calls his
mother by using “mommy”. It is usually used by children in America to call their mother. From the domain which is used in the dialog, it is occurred in an intimate conversation, informal situation and they have very close relationship. The conversation is between mother and son. The address is used to show an intimate relationship between participants. It can be seen in the utterance.

The second form of address is multiple name of address. It is uttered by Jasmine toward her son Dylan. Jasmine uses Multiple Name of address toward her son to show an intimacy. The Multiple Name form of address uses in the conversation is “baby”. Multiple Name is a kind of address which is generally used to call somebody having a special relationship as close friends, family members, girlfriend or boyfriend. The Multiple Name form of address uses by Jasmine toward Dylan is in informal conversation between family members. Here, the role between Jasmine and Dylan are mother and son. The addresses are used to show an affectionate feeling. The kinds of address use in the conversation are an indication that they treats their addressee as an intimate. Here, the addressee gets on well with the addressee. It can be seen from the utterances. They utter the address in low intonation. The choice of address is influenced by the addresser’s feeling toward the addressee.

2.6.3. Friendship Domain

There are four dialogs which used Multiple Name form of address occurred in Friendship domain. They are the dialog with code number ID/25/MN/Fs, ID/26/MN/Fs, ID/36/MN/Fs and ID/38/MN/Fs. Since there are many similarities
among the data, the researcher takes only one represents the others. The analysis is as follows:

**ID/25/MN/Fs**

The conversation occurs in a locker room of the Marine Corps Station where Jimmy and Steve work. Jimmy and Steve are a close friend. They have very close relationship. When Steve gets a discharge letter, Jimmy gives support for his friend. Jimmy has a Nickname for Steve. The Nickname is only used by Jimmy himself.

(A crowded locker room. Steve enters.)

JIMMY : Hei Stevie, Where the hell've you been?
STEVE : Ah, were you guys waiting for me?
JIMMY : Can you believe it? This is serious shit, Stevie. They've recalled everyone!
(As Steve sits he SEES some envelops stuck into the side of his locker.)

STEVE : Well, the mail's still working.
(He flips through the envelops and FREEZES when he sees one with the NASA insignia on it. Jimmy snatches it away from him.)

JIMMY : Junk mail. You don't want this.
(Steve quickly snatches it back, right it open and reads. From the disappointment on his face we can tell its bad news. Realizing, Jimmy puts a hand on Steve's shoulder.)

JIMMY : I don't believe it. They make you learn how to fly everything from an Apache to a Harrier and still they turn you down? What else do they want you to learn?
STEVE : How to kiss ass.
(As Steve stuffs his jacket into the locker, something falls out. Before Steve can grab it, Jimmy snatches it up first.)

STEVE : (embarrassed) Jasmine has this thing for dolphins. I had them make it...

JIMMY (cont'd) : Stevie, this is a wedding ring.

There are two participants in the dialog. They are Steve and Jimmy. In this dialog, Jimmy is the first participant as the addresser toward the other participant. Jimmy uses Multiple Name form of address in calling Steve. The Multiple Name which is used in the dialog is “Stevie”. It is a call only came from Jimmy for Steve. Multiple Name is a kind of address which is generally used to call somebody having
a special relationship as close friends, family members, girlfriend or boyfriend.
From the utterance, it can be seen that Jimmy and Steve had very close relationship
each other. Since the domain which is used in the conversation is friendship domain,
the conversation runs in informal situation and in intimate relationship.

2.6.4. Public Place Domain

The data includes in this domain are the data with code number ID/21/MN/Pp
and ID/43/MN/Pp. Since they have certain characteristic, the researcher takes all the
data to be analyzed. The analyses are as follows:

ID/21/MN/Pp

The conversation takes place in a press conference which is held by President
Whitmore. The Multiple Name form of address is uttered by President Whitmore it
is addressed to all Americans. President Whitmore wants to tell all people not to be
panic. They have to leave America as soon as possible but they havve to do that in a
safe and orderly.

(The President stands at the podium giving his address.)
PRESIDENT WHITMORE : My fellow Americans, a historic and unprecedented
event has taken place. The question as to whether or
not we are alone in the universe has been answered.
My staff and I are remaining here at the White
House while we attempt to establish communication.
...so remain calm. If you are compelled to leave
these cities, please do so in a safe and orderly
fashion.

Multiple Name of address in the conversation is uttered by President
Whitmore toward all Americans through mass media. He wants to tell them that
human are being remained, human are not alone in the universe. A spaceship is
ready to attack the earth. Facing this condition, he asks all Americans who want to leave their city; they have to do so in a safe and orderly fashion. He also asks them not to be panic and remains calm. Multiple Name form of address uses in the conversation is “My fellow Americans”. It is uttered by President Whitmore to show that all Americans have a sharing with the same spirit with him. It is uttered in soft voice and polite manner. It is done to show closer relationship with his citizens. As a President, this is a wise attitude in addressing citizens.

ID/43/MN/Pp

The second Multiple Name form of address occurs in Public place Domain is uttered by Miguel when he meets strange person who needed a lift. That person is Steve. Steve is stranded in a wasteland. He meets Miguel and many trailers. Miguel asks him to come with his entourage to reach the nearest base.

(Several hundred of the trailers from the refugee camp are headed together towards him. Smiling, Steve signals them. The trailers pull up on either side, surrounding him. Miguel leans out of his trailer.)

MIGUEL : (sarcastic) Need a lift, soldier?
STEVE : When I flew overhead, I saw some kind of base, not far.
(Confused, Miguel checks his map.)
MIGUEL : It's not on the map.
STEVE : Trust me, it's there.

The dialog above occurs in a broad wasteland. There are two participants in the dialog namely Miguel and Steve. Miguel and Steve have never met each other before. Steve is stranded when he battles against an alien. His plane crashes in the wasteland and he succeeds in catching an alien. Then, he meets Miguel together with several hundreds of trailers from the refugee camp pass the wasteland. Miguel asks him to come with them. Multiple Name form of address in the dialog is “Soldier”. It is uttered by Miguel toward Steve. The utterance is uttered by Miguel
because he sees Steve is wearing a uniform of a soldier. Since they have never met each other before, Miguel hasn’t known Steve’s name. It is uttered in a sarcastic tone. Steve told him that there is a kind of base not far from the wasteland. But, Miguel confuses because he cannot see the place in his map. It is a secret place named Area 51. Then, they go there and bring the alien with them.

Table 4.6: The use of Multiple Name form of Address in the film “Independence Day”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DOMAIN</th>
<th>DIALOG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>03, 15, 18, 24, 34, 51, 53, 55, 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friendship</td>
<td>25, 26, 36, 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Place</td>
<td>21, 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>16</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. DISCUSSION

1. Address Forms in the Film “Independence Day”

From the analysis in the sub chapter above, I find that there are five types of address term used in the dialogs of the film “Independence Day”. Those terms of address are Title (T), Title plus Last Name (TLN), Title plus Full name (TFN), First name (FN), Last name (LN) and Multiple Name (MN). Based on the rule of address in America, T, TFN and LN are the terms of address that are rarely uses in ordinary social
interaction. However, those forms of address are occurred in the dialogs of the film with some reasons that, in essence, reflects the intention of the addresser in using the address terms above.

2. Context of Situation in Which Each of Address Forms is Employed by the Characters of the “Independence Day” Movie

From the analysis in the sub chapter above, I find some interesting phenomena on the characters’ choice of address forms in the dialogs of the film “Independence Day”. Those phenomena are the uses of address that reflects some specific social contexts. The social contexts reflect by the characters’ choice of address are the social dimension of communication covering the address used with regard to the cultural and situational contexts, aspects and the intention of the addresser in using the address.

a. Title

Table 4.7: The use of Title form of Address and the Context of situation in the film “Independence Day”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domains</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Relation between participants</th>
<th>Intention</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>01,02,06,10,</td>
<td>- Subordinate toward superior</td>
<td>- Reflected dimensions of power/ status difference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12,29,31,40,</td>
<td>- High ranking of military officer</td>
<td>and social distance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>42,45,48,49,</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Tend to show formality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50,60,61,67,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>68</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>04,08,14,16,</td>
<td>- Son/ daughter toward father.</td>
<td>- Reflected solidarity dimension and close</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19,27,33,41,</td>
<td>- Son/ daughter toward mother.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relationship</td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friendship</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Girlfriend toward boyfriend - Reflected dimensions of power/ status difference and social distance.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The uses of Title form of address by the characters within the dialogs of the film Independence Day are occurred under some domain of classifications. There are three domains of classifications which cover the dialogs containing Title form of address. Those domains are employment domain (24.28%), family domain (17.14%) and friendship domain (1.43%).

The use of Title form of address under Employment Domain in the film are in the dialogs with code number ID/01/T/Em, ID/02/T/Em, ID/06/T/Em, ID/10/T/Em, ID/12/T/Em, ID/28/T/Em, ID/31/T/Em, ID/40/T/Em, ID/42/T/Em, ID/45/T/Em, ID/48/T/Em, ID/49/T/Em, ID/50/T/Em, ID/60/T/Em, ID/61/T/Em, ID/67/T/Em and ID/68/T/Em. Title forms of address in Employment Domain reflect the dimensions of power/ status difference and social distance. The uses of Title form of address in employment domain tend to show formality. Title forms of address under employment domain are used by subordinate toward the superior.

Meanwhile, the use of Title form of address under Family domain in the film are the dialogs with code number ID/04/T/Fm, ID/08/T/Fm, ID/14/T/Fm, ID/16/T/Fm, ID/19/T/Fm, ID/27/T/Fm, ID/33/T/Fm, ID/41/T/Fm, ID/52/T/Fm, ID/57/T/Fm, ID/64/T/Fm and ID/69/T/Fm. Title forms of address under Family domain reflect solidarity dimension and close relationship between participants. They are used by son/daughter toward father/ mother.
The use of Title form of address in the dialogs under those domains above reflected some social meanings as well as the intention of addresser in using it. The use of Title form of address classified in the domains are considered reflected the ordinary social meanings, namely the dimensions of power/status difference and social distance. There is also solidarity dimension reflected by Title form of address in relation to a conservative people as the community using it. It is by the reason that they tend to show formality in every occasion.

Title form of address under friendship domain has the specific use. “Sir” form of address is the most formal type of Title form of address. It is specific because it is used in an informal conversation between girlfriend and boyfriend. The use of Title form of address is in the dialog with code number ID/23/T/Fs.

### b. Title plus Last Name

*Table 4.8: The Use of Title plus Last Name Form of Address and the Context of Situation in the film “Independence Day”*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domains</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Relation between participants</th>
<th>Intention</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>30,35,44,59</td>
<td>- Subordinate toward superior&lt;br&gt;- Ranking of military officer</td>
<td>- Reflected the status/power, solidarity and formality dimension of communication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotel</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>- Subordinate toward superior&lt;br&gt;- Ranking of military officer</td>
<td>- Reflected the status/power, solidarity and formality dimension of communication.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Title plus Last Name form of address used by the characters within the dialogs of the film Independence Day occurred under some domain of classifications. There are two domains of classifications covering the dialogs containing Title plus Last Name form of address, namely hotel (1.43%) and employment domain (5.71%).

Title plus Last Name form of address which occurred in employment domain are used in the dialog with code number ID/30/TLN/Em, ID/35/TLN/Em, ID/44/TLN/Em and ID/59/TLN/Em. There is no specific use of Title plus Last Name form of address found in the dialogs of the film. There are only the ordinary uses of Title plus Last Name form of address reflecting the status/power, solidarity and formality dimension of communication. Title plus Last name forms of address under employment domain reflect the status/power, solidarity and formality dimension of communication.

Title plus Last Name form of address in hotel domain used in the dialog ID/32/TLN/Ht. The use of Title plus Last name form of address under hotel domain also has the same intention which is reflecting the status/power, solidarity and formality dimension of communication.

c. Title plus Full Name

In the dialogs of the film, the use of Title plus Full Name only occurred in one domain classification. It was under employment domain, i.e. dialog with code number ID/47/TFN/Em. By referring to the Title plus last Name form of address analysis on the employment domain, the researcher can say that it had the similar social meaning as well as the addressee’s intention in using the address with that of the use of Title plus Full name form of address. The conversation was between Lt. Mitchell and President
Whitmore. The use of Title plus Full Name form of address aimed for introducing someone’s name.

d. First Name

Table 4.9: The Use of First Name Form of Address and the Context of Situation in the Film “Independence Day”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domains</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Relation between participants</th>
<th>Intention</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>05,11,58</td>
<td>- Superior toward subordinate</td>
<td>- Reflected dimension of social distance and solidarity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Father toward son</td>
<td>- intention of making a close relationship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>07,28,54,56,</td>
<td>- Spouse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>63</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friendship</td>
<td>09,13,17,20,</td>
<td>- Boyfriend toward Girlfriend</td>
<td>- intention of making a close relationship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22,37,39,46,</td>
<td>- friend toward friend</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>62</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The use of First Name form of address by the characters within the conversation in the film Independence Day occurred under some domain classifications. There are three domains of classifications covering the dialogs containing First Name form of address. Those domains are employment domain (4,29%), family domain (7,14%) and friendship domain (12,86%).

First Name forms of address used under employment domain are the dialogs with code number ID/05/FN/Em, ID/11/FN/Em and ID/58FN/Em. The uses of First name form of address under employment domain reflect dimension of social distance and solidarity among the participants. First Name forms of address under employment domain are used by superior toward the subordinate. The specific uses of First Name
form of address make classifications of First Name forms namely full First Name, Shortened First Name and Diminutive First Name.

Meanwhile, the uses of First Name form of address under family domain are dialogs with code number ID/07/FN/Fm, ID/28/FN/Fm, ID/54/FN/Fm, ID/56/FN/Fm and ID/63/FN/Fm. First name forms of address under family domain have an intention in making a close relationship among the participants. They are used by father toward son and by spouse. The specific use of first Name form of address under family domain namely shortened first name.

The use of First Name form of address under friendship domain are dialogs with code number ID/09/FN/Fs, ID/13/FN/Fs, ID/17/FN/Fs, ID/20/FN/Fs, ID/22/FN/Fs, ID/37/FN/Fs, ID/39/FN/Fs, ID/46/FN/Fs and ID/62/FN/Fs. Some of the dialogs use specific First Name form of address. The uses of First Name form of address under friendship domain also reflect the intention of making a close relationship.

e. Last Name

Last Name form of address is a kind of address form that is rarely used in America. Here, the occurrence of the address term was only in the domain of Employment (dialog with code number ID/65/LN/Em). The use of Last Name form of address reflected the intention to make a close relationship between participants. Usually, in making a close relationship between the participants, First Name and Multiple Name are forms of address. The conversation was between President and William Grey.

f. Multiple Name
Table 4.10: The Use of Multiple Name Form of Address and the Context of situation in the film “Independence Day”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domains</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Relation between participants</th>
<th>Intention</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>- Enemy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>03,15,18, 24,34,51, 53,55,66</td>
<td>- Father/ mother toward son/ daughter</td>
<td>Reflected solidarity dimension and close relationship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friendship</td>
<td>25,26,36,38</td>
<td>- friend toward friend</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Place</td>
<td>21,43</td>
<td>- Common people</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are some specific uses of Multiple Name form of address in the dialogs of the film. They occurred in many domain classifications namely Employment domain (1.43%), family domain (12.86%), friendship domain (5.71%) and Public Place domain (2.86%).

Multiple Name form of address under Employment domain is only used in one dialog code number ID/70/MN/Em. Multiple Name form of address under employment domain is used by a soldier toward his enemy. It is occurred in war room. The soldier is in his plane. It has an intention for mocking the addressee.

The use of Multiple Name form of address under Family domain are the dialogs with code number ID/03/MN/Fm, ID/15/MN/Fm, ID/18/MN/Fm, ID/24/MN/Fm, ID/34/MN/Fm, ID/51/MN/Fs, ID/53/MN/Fs, ID/55/MN/Fm and ID/66/MN/Fm. The uses of Multiple Name form of address under family domain reflect solidarity dimensions and make a close relationship between the participants. They are used by father/ mother toward their son/ daughter.
The use of Multiple Name form of address under Friendship domain are the dialogs with code number ID/25/MN/Fs, ID/26/MN/Fs, ID/36/MN/Fs and ID/38/MN/Fs. Multiple Name forms of address under friendship have the same intention with the uses of Multiple Name under family domain which is for reflecting solidarity dimensions and making a close relationship between the participants.

Meanwhile, the use of Multiple Name form of address under Public Place domain are the dialogs with code number ID/21/MN/Pp and ID/43/MN/Pp. The uses of Multiple Name form of address under Public Place domain have an intention in making a close relationship and solidarity among the participants.
Table 4.11: The Number and Percentage of address forms based on Domain Classifications in the Film “Independence Day”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DOMAIN</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>TLN</th>
<th>TFN</th>
<th>FN</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>24.28</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5.71</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17.14</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotel</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.43</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friendship</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.43</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Place</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The chapter is presented after the data analysis and data descriptions were conducted. This chapter is divided into two sub chapters. The first section contains the conclusion. The second one offers recommendations to some parties concerning the forms of address.

A. Conclusion

1. Address Forms in the Film “Independence Day”.

There are five types of address term used in the dialogs of the film “Independence Day”. Those terms of address are Title (T), Title plus Last Name (TLN), Title plus Full name (TFN), First name (FN), Last name (LN) and Multiple Name (MN). Based on the rule of address in America, T, TFN and LN are the terms of address that are rarely uses in ordinary social interaction. However, those terms of address occur in the dialogs of the film with some reasons that, in essence, reflect the intention of the addresser in using the address terms above.
2. Context of Situation in Which Each of Address Forms is Employed by the Characters of the “Independence Day” movie.

g. Title

This form of address occurs in the dialogs when the domains are employment domain, family domain and friendship domain. The uses of Title form of address in the dialogs under those domains above reflect some social meanings as well as the intention of addressee in using it. The uses of Title form of address which are classified in the domains reflect the ordinary social meanings, namely the dimensions of power/status difference and social distance. There is also solidarity dimension reflected by Title form of address in relation to a conservative people as the community using it. It is by the reason that they tend to show formality in every occasion.

The specific use of Title form of address occurred in Friendship domain. The use of Title form of address under friendship domain shows a specific term because it is used in an informal situation.

h. Title plus Last Name

Title plus Last Name form of address occurs in the dialogs when the domains are hotel and employment domain. There is no specific use of Title plus Last Name form of address found in the dialogs of the film. There are only the ordinary uses of Title plus Last Name form of address reflecting the status/power, solidarity and formality dimension of communication. They are all used by the subordinates toward their superior.
Title plus Last name forms of address under employment domain reflect the status/power, solidarity and formality dimension of communication.

The use of Title plus Last name form of address under hotel domain also has the same intention which is reflecting the status/power, solidarity and formality dimension of communication.

i. **Title plus Full Name**

In the dialogs of the film, the use of Title plus Full Name only occurs in the dialog when the domain is employment domain. By referring to the Title plus last Name form of address analysis on the employment domain, the researcher can say that it had the similar social meaning as well as the addressee’s intention in using the address with that of the use of Title plus Full name form of address i.e. reflecting the status/power, solidarity and formality dimension of communication.

j. **First Name**

First Name form of address occurs in the dialogs when the domains are employment domain, family domain and friendship domain. Some of the dialogs use specific First Name form of address. The specific uses of First Name form of address make classifications of First Name forms namely full First Name, Shortened First Name and Diminutive First Name. The use of First Name form of address in the dialogs of the film reflected the intention of making a close relationship. It reflects the dimension of social distance and solidarity.
k. Last Name

Last Name form of address occurs in the dialog when the domain is Employment domain. Last Name form of address is a kind of address form that is rarely used in America. The use of Last Name form of address reflected the intention to make a close relationship between participants. Usually, in making a close relationship between the participants, First Name and Multiple Name are forms of address.

l. Multiple Name

Multiple Name form of address in the dialogs of the film occurs in the dialogs when the domains are Employment domain, family domain, friendship domain and Public Place domain. The essence of the uses of the address forms above was in the dimension of function with the affective message as the content. The dimension went along with the dimension of solidarity/social distance. The dimension of function was the essence of the message that was covered by the dimension of solidarity/social distance.

B. Recommendations

There are some recommendations that the researcher addresses in two parties, i.e. the students and other researchers.

1. Students

For the students of English Department, it is beneficial to know about address forms, its kinds and its presence in a communication. It is suggested that
students understand and study further about address and its forms. This is important because by knowing the forms of address, they will be able to know the intention of the speaker in uttering the forms of address. Besides, they will also be able to use the address forms in the day to day communication appropriately. They will know how to use the Title forms of address in Employment domain, Family Domain and friendship domain. They will also be able to use Title plus Last name forms of address in Employment domain and hotel domain. Besides, they will also know how to use Title plus Full Name forms of address in employment domain, how to use First Name forms of address in Employment Domain, Family domain and friendship domain. They will also be able to use First Name forms of address or multiple name of address in making close relationship between participants.

2. Other researchers

For those (other researchers) who are interested in studying style of speech especially the types of address forms which are occurred under employment domain, family domain, friendship domain, hotel domain and public place domain, this can be used as a stimulus for them to do further research related to sociolinguistics, especially the research which deals with the analysis of types of address forms and the context of situation in which each address forms is employed from the other point of view.
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