

**A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Address Terms Performed by the Main
Character in *Runaway Jury* Movie**

A Thesis

**Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Attainment of the *Sarjana*
Sastra Degree in English Language and Literature**



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ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

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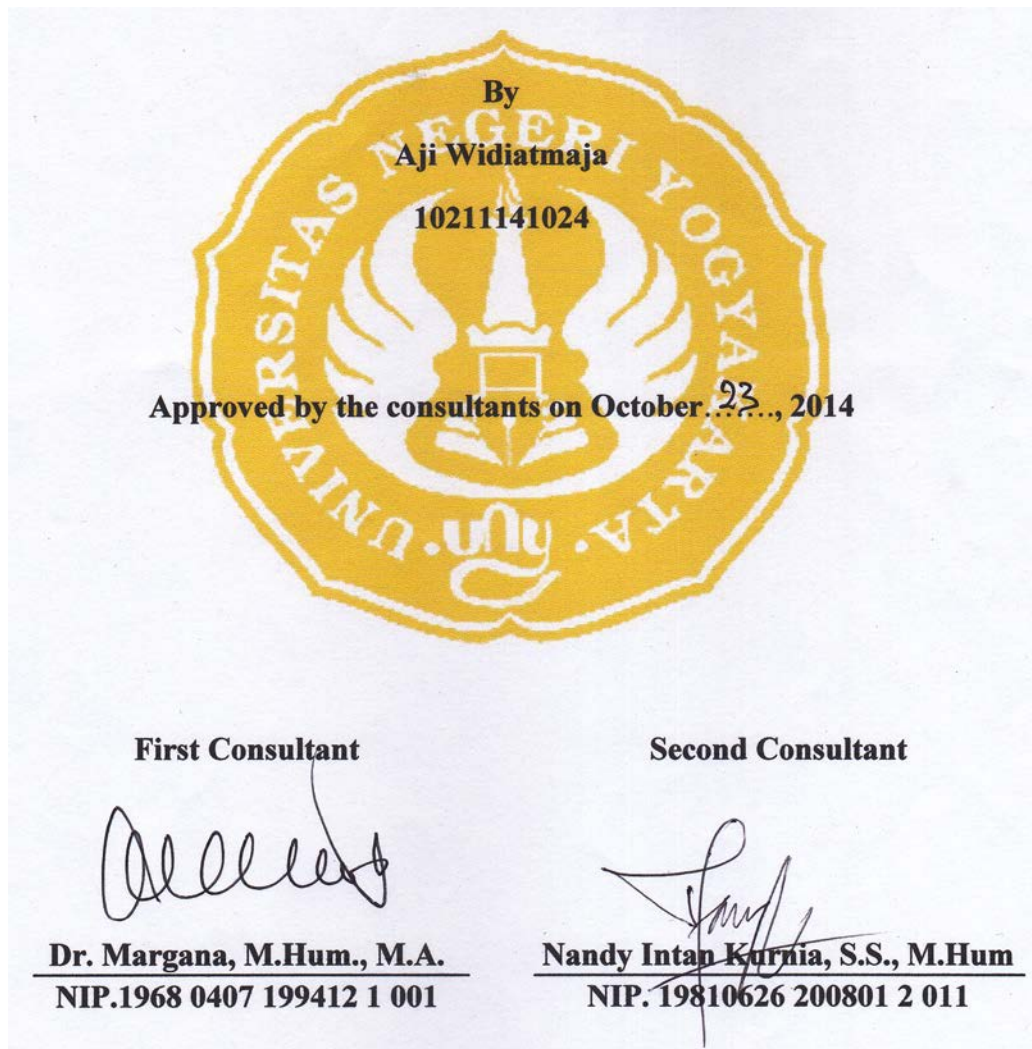
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APPROVAL

**A SOCIOLINGUISTICS ANALYSIS OF ADDRESS TERMS
PERFORMED BY THE MAIN CHARACTER IN *RUNAWAY JURY*
MOVIE**

A THESIS



RATIFICATION SHEET

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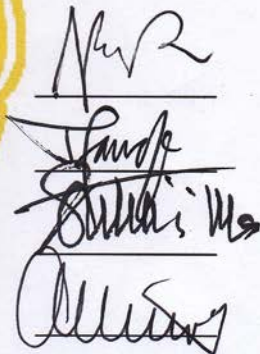
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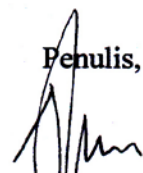
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Aji Widiatmaja

MOTTOS

*Life just like a football game, face the opponents and
score goals as the purpose (Ají)*

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to the precious people in my life:

PAK'E (*Sujiyanto*) and ***BU'E*** (*Sri Sundari*)

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Yogyakarta, 2014

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
TITLE	i
APPROVAL SHEET	ii
RATIFICATION SHEET	iii
<i>SURAT PERNYATAAN</i>	iv
MOTTOS	v
DEDICATIONS	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	viii
LIST OF FIGURES	xi
LIST OF TABLES	xii
LIST OF APPENDICES	xii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xiii
ABSTRACT	xiv
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
A. Background of the Study	1
B. Focus of the Research	4
C. Formulation of the Problems	5
D. Objectives of the Research	6
E. Significance of the Research	6
CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW	8
A. Theoretical Background	8
1. Language	8
2. Aspects of Language	10
3. Sociolinguistics	11
4. Language and Society	12
5. Language and Culture	14
6. Language and Gender	16
7. Solidarity and Politeness.....	18

8. Address Terms.....	19
a. Types of Address Terms	20
b. Functions of Address Terms	23
c. Social Factors in Using Address Terms	25
9. <i>Runaway Jury</i> Movie	28
B. Previous Researches	29
C. Conceptual Framework	31
D. Analytical Construct	34
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD	35
A. Type of the Research	35
B. Data, Context, and Source of the Data	35
C. Research Instrument	36
D. Data Collection Technique	36
E. Techniques of Data Analysis	40
F. Trustworthiness	41
CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION	43
A. Findings	43
1. Types of Address Terms Performed by the Main Character in the <i>Runaway Jury</i> Movie	44
2. The Functions of Address Terms Performed by the Main Character in <i>Runaway Jury</i> Movie	45
3. The Social Factors that Affect the Main Character <i>Runaway Jury</i> Movie in Using Certain Type of Address Terms.....	47
B. Discussion	49
1. Types of Address Terms Performed by the Main Character in the <i>Runaway Jury</i> Movie	49
2. The Functions of Address Terms Performed by the Main Character in <i>Runaway Jury</i> Movie	58
3. The Social Factors that Affect the Main Character <i>Runaway Jury</i> Movie in Using Certain Type of Address Terms	65

CHAPTER V	CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS	74
A.	Conclusions	74
B.	Suggestions	77
REFERENCES		79
APPENDICES		82
<i>SURAT PERNYATAAN TRIANGULASI</i>		109

LIST OF FIGURES

	Page
Figure 1. The Cover of <i>Runaway Jury</i>	28
Figure 2. Analytical Construct	34

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
Table 1. Data Sheet of Types of Address Term Applied by the Main Character in the Movie Runaway Jury.....	38
Table 2. Data Sheet of Functions of Address Term Applied by the Main Character in the Movie <i>Runaway Jury</i>	39
Table 3. Data Sheet of Social Factors of Address Term that Affect the Main Character in Using Certain Types of Address term in the Movie <i>Runaway Jury</i>	40
Table 4. Data Findings of Types of Address Term Applied by the Main Character in the Movie <i>Runaway Jury</i>	44
Table 5. Data Findings of Functions of Address Term Applied by the Main Character in the Movie <i>Runaway Jury</i>	46
Table 6. Data Findings of Social Factors of Address Term that Affect the Main Character in Using Certain Types of Address term in the Movie <i>Runaway Jury</i>	48

LIST OF APPENDICES

	Page
Appendix 1. Types, Functions, & Social Factors of Address Term Performed by the Main Character in Runaway Jury Movie.....	82
Appendix 2. <i>SURAT PERNYATAAN TRIANGULASI</i>	109

A SOCIOLINGUISTICS ANALYSIS OF ADDRESS TERMS PERFORMED BY THE MAIN CHARACTER IN *RUNAWAY JURY* MOVIE

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ABSTRACT

This study is under a big field of linguistics. More specifically, it is a sociolinguistics study which explores the relationship between language and society. The aim of this study is to analyze sociolinguistics phenomenon called address terms performed by Rohr, the main character in *Runaway Jury*. This study has three objectives. They are to identify the types, functions, and social factors of address terms performed by the main character in *Runaway Jury*.

This study employed mix methods which are descriptive qualitative and quantitative method since it described the phenomena of address terms in *Runaway Jury*. Moreover, the findings were presented in narrative and description. However, number and percentage was also used to support the analysis of the data.

This study revealed three findings. First, there were seven types of address terms employed in this research. However, the main character employed five types of address terms in his utterances in the movie *Runaway Jury*. The five types were first name, title plus last name, title, last name, and pet name. The most appearing type of address term was title which occurred 25 times. Then, the second rank was first name with 18 occurrences. After that, title plus last name placed on the third rank which had 10 occurrences. The fourth rank was last name which occurs 2 times. Finally, pet name became the fifth rank since it only occurred once. Second, there were three functions of address terms performed by the main character in *Runaway Jury*. They were to show intimacy, power differential, and respect. To show respect became the most appearing phenomenon with 36 occurrences. After that, as the second rank, there was power differential with 25 occurrences. Then, intimacy became the third rank with 16 occurrences. Third, this research employed seven social factors that affect the main character of the movie in using certain types of address terms. The seven social factors were particular occasion, rank of other, age, family relationship, occupational hierarchy, transactional status, and degree of intimacy. Particular occasion was the first rank which occurred 34 times. The second and third ranks were transactional status and degree of intimacy with 21 and 18 occurrences. After that, as the fourth and fifth ranks, there were age and rank of other with 10 and five occurrences. Then, the sixth rank was occupational hierarchy which occurred 3 times.

Keywords: sociolinguistics, address terms, *Runaway Jury*

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

People use language to communicate to each other in their daily life. Communication is an effective way to express people minds, feelings, and thoughts. Through communication they can interact and build relationship with others. However, to communicate effectively is not as easy as it seems. An effective communication can only be reached if each participant can understand thoughts, feelings, and desires of each other. Patterning is one of the examples of problems in communication. It can create problems because sometimes people do not aware of the fact that it occurs at all levels of communication.

According to Hymes (in Saville and Troike, 2003:11-12), patterning occurs in three levels, namely societal, group, and individual level. Communication patterns at the social level in terms of its functions, talk's categories, attitudes and conception are related to language and speakers. At the group level, communication is patterned as sex, age, social status, and occupation. At the individual level, communication is used to show expression and personality. In this level, communication can clearly describe the condition of the speaker. For example, the speaker increases the use of volume in her/his speech to express his/her anger.

People who want to communicate should understand those patterns to make the communication runs smoothly. It is important because by understanding patterns

in communication, people can express their minds, feelings, and thoughts clearly. By understanding those patterns, problems that usually occur in communication can be erased.

A phenomenon that is influenced by patterning in communication is the use of address terms. Address terms is also known as the way people call or address someone else. Wardhaugh (2006:268) states there are various ways on how people address others such as by using title, first name, last name, etc. The choice of certain types of address term is reflected in the condition of the speaker. For example the use of the title such as “Doctor” or “Professor”, to address other people indicates the least intimate between the speaker and the addressee. It can be concluded that the speaker and the addressee do not know each other and do not have close relationship.

He adds that the use of the address terms are influenced by social status or rank of other, gender, age, family relationship, occupational hierarchy, race, and degree of intimacy (2006:272). This phenomenon proves that patterning in communication has a great influence, especially in the use of address terms. Every language has its own way in using the address terms since language cannot be separated from the society where the language exist. People who do not belong to the same society will find it difficult to understand the basic rules of how to use the addressing terms of other language. Moreover, in daily life people know at least two kinds of language namely spoken and written language. Those types of language also have a great effect in the way people understand the message which other people want to deliver.

Many people believe that written language tends to be easier to be understood because it refers to formality and standardization of language. On the other hand, the spoken language is more difficult to be understood than the written one. Moreover, spoken language is identical to the society where the language used. Therefore, it is a must for people who do not speak the same language to get a deeper understanding of a certain language if they want to communicate with foreigners. People who do not belong to the same society may be difficult to understand the language.

The spoken language is also mainly used in a movie. The spoken language used by the movie's characters may be difficult to be understood by the audience. It is because the audience of a certain movie may not speak the same language as the characters in the movie. The use of address terms is one of the difficulties for the audience to understand a movie. Thus, it is important for the audience to completely understand a movie when he/she watches it.

In this research, the researcher investigates the use of address terms in a movie entitled *Runaway Jury*. The researcher chooses *Runaway Jury* movie because in this movie there are many address terms used by the characters. They use address terms in several communicative situations, for example in courtroom, office, street, etc. The film was released in 2003 and directed by Gary Flader. It is adapted from the novel of John Grisham with the same title.

The choice of the address terms will be different depend on the communicative situations. For example, the use of address terms in courtroom will be

different from the use of address terms in the office or street. This phenomenon can be an obstacle for the audience who does not understand the rules of address terms.

There are many characters in this movie, but the researcher only focuses on the main character. It is because to identify all the characters will take a long time. On the other hand, the main character of the movie has presented enough data of address terms. Thus, in this research the researcher focuses on the discussion of the types of address terms which are employed by the main character, the functions of those address terms, and the factors that affect the main character in using certain types of address terms. The researcher will analyze this movie by using the sociolinguistics perspective.

B. Focus of the Research

In a movie, there are two kinds of communication. They are spoken and written communication. The example of spoken communication can be seen from the conversation among the characters. When the characters in the movie interact with one another, it cannot be avoided that they will use more than one address terms. As stated previously, the way people address others is influenced by many factors and it may become an obstacle for the audience to understand the film. Based on the phenomena of address terms, there are several problems found in this movie.

The first problem is related to the types of address terms. To address other people is not only by using *Mr*, *Mrs*, *Ms*, and *Sir*, but also by using several ways. For example by using title plus last name (TLN), kinship terms (KT), last name (LN), first name (FN), etc.

The second problem is the functions of address terms. As stated by Wardhaugh (2006:268-9), there are some functions of address terms, such as to show intimacy, to show respect, or to show power deferential. One type of address term may contain more than one functions depend on the context, for example the use of FN to address other people. First name indicates that the speaker is presuming intimacy or tries to keep the addressee to be inferior.

The third problem is social factors that affect the main character in using certain types of address terms. As previously mentioned, the way people use certain types of address terms are affected by many factors. Wardhaugh (2006:268) gives the example of the use of title only like *Sir* or *Doctor*. He explains that the use of these title indicate the least intimate types of address terms in the rank of occupation.

Based on those facts, the analysis of the research focused on the types, the functions, and the factors that affect the main character in using certain types of address terms in the movie entitled *Runaway Jury*. In this movie, many characters employ different address terms in their conversation. However, the researcher only focuses his study on the main character of this movie.

C. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the research focus, the problems are formulated as follows.

1. What are the types of address terms applied by the main character in a movie entitled *Runaway Jury*?

2. What are the functions of address terms applied by the main character in a movie entitled *Runaway Jury*?
3. What are the factors that affect the main character of *Runaway Jury* in using certain types of address terms?

D. Objectives of the Research

Based on the formulation of the problems, the objectives of this research are:

1. to describe the types of address terms in a movie entitled *Runaway Jury*,
2. to reveal the functions of address terms that are employed by the main character in *Runaway Jury* movie, and
3. to reveal what are the social factors that affect the *Runaway Jury*'s main character in using certain types of address terms.

E. Significance of the Research

The results of the research are expected to give both theoretical and practical significances. Theoretically, it is expected that the results of this research could enrich the specific knowledge of the researcher in the linguistic field, especially in the analysis of address terms that are used in English daily conversation. Specifically, the research is intended to identify and describe the types, functions and also the factors influencing the choice of address terms employed by the main character in *Runaway Jury* movie. Then, practically, it is expected that the results of this research can be useful for the students of English Language and Literature Study Program. This

research hopefully can contribute more knowledge about sociolinguistics, especially to the student of linguistics. Moreover, this research can be a reference of address terms for their study. In addition, this research hopefully can be beneficial to the readers in general, in improving their knowledge on address terms.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter is divided into four parts. They are theoretical background, previous researches, conceptual framework and analytical construct. The first section consists of some theories used as guidance in conducting this research. The second is previous researches which are used as references of approach and method. The third section is conceptual framework which shows the mind map of how this research was conducted. Finally, the last section presents the analytical construct which is presented in a diagram.

A. Theoretical Background

In order to solve the problems of the research, some theories are needed as a basic requirement. Therefore, this chapter discusses some theories related to the topic of the research that cover the topics of language, aspects of language, sociolinguistics, language and society, language and culture, language and gender, solidarity and politeness, address terms, and *Runaway Jury* movie.

1. Language

Language is an important device in communication. Mufwene states that language is the way of speaking and every language has its own rules (2003:1). Therefore, one language may different from another language. This is in line opinion produced by Widdowson (1996:8) that the language of a certain community will be

different from the language of other community. Holtgraves (2002:152) adds that the nature of a certain language, including its words and structure of grammar, can influence the way its users think and perceive about their society.

Human beings are created as social creatures. Therefore, they cannot live in this world alone. As social creatures they tend to live in groups and they share almost everything within their own groups. People who live in groups use language to communicate among them. According to Rodman and Fromkin (2003:3), people live in a world of language. People will use language to communicate in their daily life to fulfill their needs and share their thought to other people. The use of language is not only as a device to communicate with other people but also to distinguish humans from animal and to maintain humanity.

As an important device in communication, language has several functions. Aitchison (2003:23) states that language can be used to persuade and influence other people. It also can be used as a device to convey people's feelings and emotions. Moreover, it also can be used for the aesthetic purposes, for example a poet will select words and rearrange them to form a beautiful poem. Although language is definitely a primary device in communication, it does not mean that communication can only be done through language since. As stated by Meyer (2009:3), there are several ways of communication that people can use such as through gestures, arts, dress, and music.

It is important to know how to communicate with other people through the use of language since it is the common way in communication. Communicative

competence is needed when language is employed within communication. According to Saville and Troike (2003: 18), communicative competence requires the understanding of language code and how to use it appropriately in certain situation. They add that communicative competence extend to how people manage their behaviors in speaking by understanding social settings, such as knowing when they have to speak or remain silent and how to speak with a person which has different status and roles. It is important to have a communicative competence since it will be very useful for anyone when he/she wants to conduct a successful communication.

2. Aspects of Language

As previously mentioned, language is the primary device in communication, it is important to have a deeper understanding about the language itself. According to Widdowson (1996:3) the study of language is called as linguistics. He (1996:17) adds that by understanding linguistics, it will be easier for people to deliver or convey their thoughts and feelings to other people through language.

As the main device to deliver thoughts and feelings through language, linguistics tends to identify the language being used by people in their communication. According to Aitchison (2003:5), linguistics tends to describe rather than prescribe the language being said in the communication. It focuses the description on what is said not what people will say in communication. Moreover, as stated by Kennedy (1998:270), the purpose of linguistics is to measure people's ability & competency of language since language consist of rules and constrains.

Thus, beside competency in communication, people need to understand competency in using language. According to Chomsky (in Radfort, 2009:2-3), every language has its own grammar system. Therefore, every language user has to be able to master the system of the language. In fact, a good understanding of grammar is the key to master a language.

In conclusion, linguistics is a field of study that analyzes a language used by people in their communication. It will also measure people's ability in using language that has many rules and constrains. Every language has its own grammar system that can be learned by using linguistics. In communication with others, people use language as the main device. This fact shows that language cannot be separated from society where the language is used. There is a field of study that focusing on the relationship between language and society, namely sociolinguistics.

3. Sociolinguistics

Language has been studied since long time ago. At the first period, the study of language is mostly concerned with the study of structure of language, or known as linguistics. Language is used to communicate with other people in society which means that language cannot be separated from society. As stated by Hymes (1974: 83), sociolinguistics is the most recent and the most common terms for a study which relates the study of linguistics with anthropology. In this type of study, people not only identifying language as an object which stands alone but also as an object which has a connection to the society.

According to Stockwell (2007: 264), sociolinguistics is the branch of linguistics which investigates the relationship between language and society. Thus, based on the above explanation, it is clear that language and society indeed has a strong relationship since language is the primary tool to communicate in society. Moreover, as stated by Spolsky (1998:3), language lives in social structures in which the society uses it to communicate.

In addition, context in sociolinguistics is very important. According to Tagliamonte (2006:3), many sociolinguists argue that language happens in context. It can be influenced by the speaker of that language and also where it is being used and the reason why the speaker using it. He also adds that personal history and identity can be seen in a language that is used by certain speaker. When the speaker uses a certain language in communication, actually he/she is expressing his/herself to his/her interlocutor.

In short, language can be studied through linguistics since linguistics will measure people's ability in using language that has many rules and constrains. However, language is used to communicate with other people in society so the existence of linguistics is no longer adequate to explain the phenomenon. Sociolinguistics appears to give a solution since it identifies the relationship between language and society.

4. Language and Society

As previously mentioned, there is a close connection between language and society. In social context, the study of language can give people a clue on how they

can organize their social community. Every society has its own characteristics in using language; one society may use different way in using it. As a matter of fact, even one certain language can be spoken differently by some different societies. That kind of phenomenon is called as language variety. According to Hudson (in Wardhaugh, 2006:25) a variety of language is a group of linguistic items which has similar distribution, such as English, London English, etc.

This is in line with Aitchison's theory. He (2003:114) states that sociolinguistics is a field of study that identifies the differences of language, especially the variation of a certain language. This variety of language can be associated with some external factors, such as geographical area or a community group. The existence of this variety of language may cause problems for people who do not belong to the same group. They can hardly, or even cannot, understand the language spoken by other community group. As previously stated, language has a close connection with society where the language is used, for that reason people who do not belong to the same group have to understand the language to get intact information.

Wardhaugh (2006: 10) states there are some possible relationships between language and society. First, social structure can influence or determine both linguistic structure and behavior. Age-grading is the example why social structure in society influences the choice of language. In this case, children will speak differently from adults in terms of dictions and vice versa. Second, possible relationship is opposed to the first that linguistic structure may influence or determine social structure and

behavior; it may have a strong effect on social structure. Third, language and society have a possibility to influence one another. Fourth, language and society have no relationship. In other words, they independently stand without influencing each other.

The discussion is not only about the relationships between language and society but also about how the members of society used language. Widdowson (1996:3) states that language has an important role in people's life since it can be used to fulfill their needs, cooperate with each other, and survive in life. It also helps people to provide present and future needs as language is the most effective way to communicate.

Spolsky (1998:3) also adds that language can be used to transfer meaning, establish and, in the same time, maintain relationships. For example, when a mother talks to her child, the way she talks illustrate her effort in nurturing the social bond between both of them.

It can be concluded that language and society have a strong relationship since the communication in a society is mostly done by using language. Language is also an effective device to transfer information and meaning between one to another. As the two inseparable things, language and society cannot be studied separately.

5. Language and Culture

Language and society are inseparable, and both of them are part of culture. Culture, according to a book entitled *The Pearce Corps Cross-Cultural Workbook*, is like an iceberg that only a small part can be seen from above water, but the most of it sink under the water which means it cannot be seen. It means that culture has more

parts than what people can see in its surface. Culture that people can see is only a small part from the huge unity which is hidden from the sightseeing.

According to Yule (2006: 228), culture refers to all kinds of ideas related to the nature of things and people that can be learned when someone becomes a member of a certain social group. Such knowledge is socially acquired when he/she interacts with the other members of society, just like someone's first language that is initially acquired without consciousness. Culture has some aspects that are observable. For instance, there are some products that are produced by people in their society like buildings, paintings, sculpture, etc. However, there are also some products that are invisible, such as beliefs, religion, and language.

Therefore, it is possible that one society has different culture from another society. According to Thomas and Waring (2004:158) one of the fundamental ways to establish the identity of a society is through the use of language. It is because language has an important role in constructing social identities. Language is not only a device to communicate but also a device to create societies' characteristic. Each society will have different style in using language that will reflect its own characteristics.

Language also can be used as a device to exercise social control. It is in line with Bonvillian's opinion (2003:61), vocabulary in a language is more than just a list of arbitrary labels refers to some objects, entities, or events. In fact, words contain various cultural values which can extend or manipulate basic sense of words. Therefore, cultural are transmitted through language. Moreover, as stated by Saville

(2003:28), the development of culture depends on the ability of its user to use language for several purposes of arranging social cooperation.

In sum, language is not only a device to communicate between people in society. The relationship between them can create a culture and characteristic of a society that may differ with another society. Moreover, language can determine how a culture in a society develops since it depends on the ability of the users on using language in communication.

6. Language and Gender

Use of language in society is influenced by many things. It is possible that every person will use her/his own way in using the language, especially in terms of diction. Gender is one of the examples that can differentiate language choice chosen by people in society. Spolsky (1998: 36) states that language can be used to show, give, and pass information about social differences. Therefore, reflexes of gender differences also can be found in the study of language. In conclusion, the way men and women speak is different in terms of masculine and feminine morphology.

In English, the position of women in conversation tends to be lower than men. As stated by Eckert and McConnell (2003:158-9), women are disempowered since they are forced to use powerless language which then makes them tend to speak ineffectively in conveying their thoughts. Gender indeed has influenced the way people use language in their daily conversations.

Spolsky (1998: 37-8) explains further that some people believe when women are involved in conversation, mostly they will discuss about the topic of home and

activities related to it. On the other hands, men's topic is closely related to several subjects, such as the outside world and economic activities. However, when women and men have equal opportunities or education, there is a high possibility that women will be more sensitive than men in the way they use language.

If people want to enhance their understanding in language and human behavior, they can study or observe language patterns of men and women. It is because men and women have their own characteristics in using language. Tanen (2003:7-8) clarifies this case. First, women will spend a lot of time with their friends by involving in discussions, and even telling their secrets to each other. Second, they also tend to give suggestions rather than orders. Third, men always involve in a large group and they also tend to be more active than women. Thus, men with higher status will use an appropriate language which can keep them as the focus of people's attention.

Women and men are indeed different in the way they use language. In terms of labeling women and men in using language, Chaika (1982:204) states that the labeling toward men and women can be seen in English vocabulary. Then, she gives an example: when a person is labeled with several negative labels, such as talkative and gossipy, then people will right away assume that this person must be a woman. In the other hand, man always labeled with a positive label since man is portrayed as persistent and much more pleasant than a woman.

Lakoff (in Speer, 2003:22-23) identifies some differences between the language use and speech styles of men and women. First, women have a tendency of

using a wider range of color terms than men in daily conversation. They also differentiate more precisely between shades of the same color. Women use words, such as *beigu*, *ecru*, *aquamarine*, and *lavender* which men never say.

Still according to Lakoff (in Speer, 2003:22-23), the second difference is that women tend to speak or express their thoughts without strong emotions. For example, they tend to choose expression, such as 'Oh dear' better than 'shit'. Third, men and women use different kind of adjectives to express their thoughts on something. For example, women tend to use adjectives like "adorable" than "great", "charming" than "terrific", "sweet" than "cool", and "lovely" than "neat". Fourth, women tend to use more declarative statements that are formed into a question by the use of a tag. At first they convey their opinion on something, but it ends into a question with the use of tag. Fifth, women use more rising intonation in their conversation than men.

Furthermore, Tannen in Speer (2003:30) states men and women live in different world of words and they learn to use language with their friends as they grow up. She also adds that men have to be successful in competing others and also have to struggle to maintain their independence since they live in a hierarchical society. On the other hand, women will fight to maintain intimacy and preserve their network of connection.

7. Solidarity and Politeness

The use of language in communication has been a world-wide phenomenon in daily life. When people use language in communication, there are some considerations in their words choice. According to Wardhaug (2006:260), those

considerations are what people want to say, how to say it, the type of sentence, words, and sounds that can unite the *what* and *how*. As stated before that one of the purposes of language is to maintain relationship and solidarity between people, so it is important to use language properly.

Most of people may have difficulties in determining what polite is. Watts (2003:1) states that the definition of 'polite behavior' may be different from one person to another. If someone asked to describe what 'polite behavior' is, disagreement may occur since other people may think differently. He adds that when someone uses polite language, it means that he/she does not use direct expression, or in other word he/she will use language which shows respect and consideration to others.

Wardhaugh (2006:277) divides politeness into two kinds; they are positive politeness and negative politeness. Positive politeness is used to build solidarity, for example in offering friendship. On the contrary, negative politeness can be shown by using deference, apologizing, indirectness, and formality in language use.

It is true that the use of language in a society can describe the relationship among the users. The way people address the other is a way to see how the relationship between the speaker and the addressee. Moreover, through the way people address the other contain some meaning and affected by several factors.

8. Address Terms

In social life, people use language as a medium to communicate it is their way to organize and maintain their relationship with others. It is important to bear in mind

that the purpose of people in conducting communication will affect its forms. Moreover, every society has its own way in conducting communication, especially in the way its' members address other people. Speaking about the address terms, sometimes people find it difficult to differentiate between greetings, summons, and address terms.

According to Chaika (1982:46), addressing is different from greeting. First, addressing is used by people when they want to show their power or solidarity to other people, while greeting depends on the mood of the speaker. Second, people use the address terms to strengthen intimacy and power between people. On the other hand, people greet others only when they want to set the stage. Chaika (1982:51) adds that summon is used only when the speaker wants to get someone's attention and then the speaker will start the conversation after it. For examples, "Uh" or "Excuse me".

Robinson (in Wardhaugh, 2006:274) states in his hypothesis that some distinctions are made to determine the way people address someone else, especially those people who have some achievements in society. In such societies they may use basic forms of addressing terms. However, in a society where status is ascribed like in the royal family like in the United Kingdom, people tend to use finely graded address terms.

a. Types of Address Terms

When someone communicates with other people, he/she may use different style of language. It depends on the context of conversation that contributes to the choice of language. Moreover, when people engage in communication, they also

include their social identity through the way they talk. Those people who come from different society will also have their own addressing or greeting styles.

Based on Chaika's theory (1982), there are so many types of address terms that people can use to address other people. According to her (1982: 47-50), the types of address terms are first name (FN), title plus last name (TLN), title only (T), and last name (LN). Special nicknames (SN) are also often used among close friends. On the other side, Wardhaugh (2006:268) has his own types of address terms. He states that the types of address terms are first name (FN), title plus last name (TLN), title alone (T), last name (LN), pet name (PN), and kinship term (KT).

1) First Name (FN)

First naming is used to address other people by his/her first name. Wardhaugh (2006:268) states that the first name covers generic titles like "Mack", "Buddy", "Jack", or "Mate". According to Wardhaugh (2006:268-9), the use of first name in communication indicates equality and familiarity, intimacy and in the same time it also shows an effort to assert some power to other people.

2) Title plus Last Name (TLN)

The second type of address terms is title plus last name. According to Chaika (1982:47), the use of title plus last name in communication indicates social distance and unfamiliarity between the speaker and the interlocutor. This type of address terms is usually used by a person who has relatively higher status than the other people who he/she wants to address. Age is a factor that can affect people to use such type of address term. Younger people usually use title plus last name to address older people.

This is in line with Wardhaugh's theory (2006:268). He states that this type of address terms indicates the unfamiliarity and unbalance power between the speaker and the addressee. People with higher status tend to use it to address other people with lower status.

3) Title only (T)

Another type of address term is title only. It means that a speaker addresses his/her interlocutor only by his/her title, such as "Professor" or "Doctor". According to Wardhaugh, the use of title only in addressing other people indicates the least intimate relationship. Title only usually used to determine the ranks of occupation (2006:268). It can be concluded that the use of title only in addressing someone else is a sign that the speaker and the addressee have no close relationship or intimacy. Chaika (1982:48) adds that certain titles like "Father", "Sister", "Rabbi", and "Your Honor" are applied without adding the last name.

4) Last Name (LN)

Chaika (1982:49) states that the use of last name indicates that the speaker is more superior than addressee. She adds that the inferior will receive her/his last name alone while the superior will be addressed by her/his title plus last name. It can be concluded that the use of last name in communication shows asymmetric power between the speaker and the addressee.

5) Special Nickname (SN)

Another type of address terms is special nickname. According to Chaika (1982:49-50), this type of address terms is used in communication by the speaker and

the addressee that has an intimate relationship, such as between close friends. She adds that special nickname also used as a sign of intimacy. The example of special nicknames are “Charles” turns into “Charlie”, “James” turns into “Jim”, “Daniel” turns into “Dan”, and “Patrick” turns into “Pat”.

6) Pet Name (PN)

Pet name is similar with special nickname that is proposed by Chaika (1982:49) in the previous description. However, Wardhaugh (2006:268-9) states that pet name indicates higher level of intimacy compared to the use of first name in addressing other people. The examples of pet name are “Honey” and “Sweetheart”.

7) Kinship Term (KT)

The examples of kinship term are “Father”, “Mother”, “Aunt”, and etc. Wardhaugh (2006:271) states that kinship term is related to generation and age-oriented. Luong (in Wardhaugh, 2006:271) explains that Vietnamese create extensive function of kinship terms as one of the types of address terms such as “chau” that means “grandchild”, “ba” means “grandmother”, and “bac” that means “senior uncle/aunt”.

b. Functions of Address Terms

People will use different ways in addressing other people. For example, the way someone addresses his/her friend will be different from the way he/she addresses his/her teacher. Address terms that are used in communication have several functions. A certain type of address term will bring different kind of functions. Chaika (1982:46) states that addressing is often part of greeting. Address and greeting can

indicate the same meaning that show power and solidarity. The functions of the address term are to show intimacy, power differential, and respect.

The relationship between the speaker and the addressee can be noticed from the use of certain types of address terms. Wardhaugh (2006:268) states that the use of first name in addressing someone else is a sign of intimacy between the speaker and the addressee but in the same time the speaker, can also, assert his/her power to the addressee. Besides the first name, people also used nickname to address other. Special nicknames are usually used in daily conversation as a sign of intimacy. From the statement above it can be concluded that the use of first name in addressing someone else can be functioned to show intimacy or to show power differential.

Wardhaugh (2006:268) explains further that the asymmetric use of title, title plus last name and first name points out the existence of differences in power. He also adds that in the case of mutual title plus last name, it shows inequality and unfamiliarity, and the mutual first name points out equality and familiarity. Usually people use such type of address terms to address their friends. People may use different types of address terms in their communication. Addressing by title alone indicates the least intimate form of address terms; it is because the title usually related to ranks of occupations.

Addressing others by using 'Mr', 'Mrs', 'Miss', or lay first name is not about simple vocabulary choice. In fact, the above cases depend on the relationship between the speaker and the addressee and also cultural values and norms of politeness.

According to Chaika (1982:47), it is quite usual in many societies to find the same addressing terms being used both to keep inferior in their place.

She adds that some people used title plus last name to show their respect to other people. The application of title plus last name in addressing other people indicates social distance or unfamiliarity. Older people usually command 'Mr', 'Mrs', 'Miss', to younger people, since age is not a clear dominant use of title plus last name form. In business environment such phenomenon also occurs. Younger speaker with higher hierarchical position will address older person by 'Mr', 'Mrs', 'Miss', even though they have lower hierarchical position.

c. Social Factors in Using Address Terms

In communication, people will address other people in different way. The way people address others depends on the context whether they are in formal or informal occasion. Many factors initiate the way people use address terms. Wardhaugh (2006:272) propose that social factors usually influence people's choice of address terms. The social factors are particular occasion, social status, gender, age, family relationship, occupational hierarchy, transactional status (i.e., service encounter, or doctor-patient relationship), race, and degree of intimacy. In daily life people may use more than one type of address term. The choice of the types is greatly influenced by those factors.

Particular occasion is one of the social factors that can affect people in using certain types of address term. Wardhaugh (2006:272), states this kind of factor usually happen in military areas. A soldier has to maintain his/her respect toward his

commander while in the same time he has to live together in dangerous circumstance, like in a war, with the commander.

Social status is also one of the factors that can affect people in using certain type of address terms. According to Chaika (1982:47), the superior will receive title plus last name when he/she is being addressed. She adds that title plus last name also given to the superior and to relative strangers. This type of address terms indicates inequality in power between the speaker and the addressee.

Gender in certain society also affects the choice of the address terms. Wardhaugh (2006:270) states that in feudal society like in Hasnapur, a wife is forced to call her husband by his first name. Moreover, she uses only pronouns to address her husband. He adds that it is different with the Javanese culture, in Java a wife will address her husband with “mas” which means elder brother and she will get her first name, a nickname, or “dhik” which means younger sibling.

As stated by Chaika (1982:47), age is a determinant factor in the use of title plus last name. An older person usually prefers being addressed ‘Mr’, ‘Mrs’, or ‘Miss’, especially when they are addressed by younger people. She adds that social status also affects people choices in addressing others. When a superior wants to keep his/her power and also position, then he/she will insist his/her subordinate to address him/her by using the form of title plus last name. On the other hand, he/she will address his/her subordinate by first name alone. A factor which contributes to the assessment of social distance, and hence to the appropriate way of being polite is the

type of relationship involved. The other factor, which seems to override the address rules, is relative age.

According to Wardhaugh (2006:271), age and family relationships change will influence the choice of the address terms. The confusion may arise when someone has to address his/her father in law. Addressing father in law as “Mr. Smith” is sometimes felt to be away too formal, only “Smith” is too familiar, and “Dad” seems to be unnatural. It will be different if a grandchild is born since he will be naturally called as granddad.

In the case of occupational hierarchy, sometimes it may be little bit difficult since sometimes the superior is younger than the subordinate. Wardhaugh (2006:272) states that it is clear that in a hierarchical structure, those at the bottom seek to minimize their difference in status from those at the top position and those at the top seek to maximize that difference. He adds that in different circumstance of field of work like in military and business world will also affect the choice of the address terms.

Transactional status is one of the social factors. Wardhaugh (2006:272) states that transactional status is a relationship between two sides like a doctor with a patient or a priest and a penitent. This kind of relationship indicates inequality power which presents in a certain institution like in a hospital or a church.

Race, in certain society, will also determine people in the way they choose certain type of address term. According to Wardhaugh (2006:269), in southern states of the United States black people will be addressed by her/his first name in a situation

where it is actually requires titles. The asymmetrical use of names is also part of the system.

The degree intimacy will also affect people's choice of address terms. To address someone by their first name also indicates a sign of considerable intimacy or at least of a desire for such intimacy. The use of pet name can also use to show intimacy. (Wardhaugh, 2006:268). He (2006:272) adds that the use of first name and pet name are usually used in informal situation which can produce greater intimacy.

9. *Runaway Jury* Movie

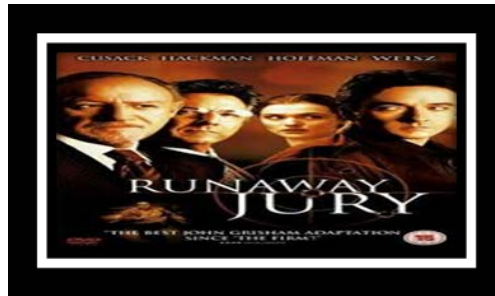


Figure 1. *Runaway Jury* Movie

Runaway Jury (2003) is a movie primarily about blackmail, bribery, and intimidation. The movie starts with the murdering of Jacob Wood, Celeste's husband, in his office by someone who shoots him with gun. After two years from the tragedy, Celeste decides to bring this case to court by suing Vicksburg Firearms as the manufactures of the gun.

She is helped by Wendell Rohr, a senior lawyer. One of the jury consultants, named Rankin Fitch, tries to win the case in the trial courts. He, even, tries to bribe one of the jurors named Nick Easter. However, Nick has his own agenda. He wants to

be selected as a juror in this trial since her sister was killed in school also by gun shooting. At that time he tried to sue the gun manufacturer but Fitch won the case. Nick one more time tries to make the gun manufacturer pays what they have done in the past. In short, the collaboration between Wendell, Celeste and Nick has successfully defeated Fitch in the trial court. With the lost, Vicksburg Firearms is punished to pay \$200 million dollars.

It is an interesting movie since it could give the audience the formal language use that is employed in a formal occasion and institution. From this movie, people can clearly notice the different styles of language that are used in different occasion. Moreover, the main character of the movie employs many address terms in his communication that sometime confuses the audience. For that reason, the phenomena related to the address terms are needed to be explored through this movie.

B. Previous Research

The researcher believes that there are many researchers who have conducted researches under the discussion of address terms. However, those previous researches are different from this research. One of the previous researches is the undergraduate thesis of Miftahush Shalihah (2008) entitled “A Pragmatic Analysis on the Rules of Addressing Used by The Main Character in Jane Austin’s *“EMMA”*”. The researcher of the study analyzed the types, functions, and social factors of address term performed by the main character in the novel by using theories from Chaika (1982), Holmes (2001), and Wardhaugh (1986). This research is a qualitative research which employs descriptive methods. The researcher found that the most appearing type of

address term is first name with 81 data. The most appearing data related to the purpose of address terms is intimacy with 288 data. Finally, as the third objective, age became the highest rank of concurrency with 115 data.

Then, another research related to the address terms is conducted by Arif Rahman and Slamet Setiawan (2014) with the title “Terms of Address Used by Students of English Courses in Kampong Inggris Pare – Kediri”. The aim of this research is to investigate the terms of address used by the students of English courses in Kampong Inggris Pare – Kediri. This study used descriptive qualitative method. To get the data, the researchers used observation and interviews as the data collection technique.

This study found several things. First, the common address terms used by the students of English courses in Kampong Inggris Pare – Kediri those are first name, last name, titles, title plus first name, title plus last name, kinship term, nickname or pet name, and endearment term. Second, the social factors which influence the term choice are sex, familiarity, status, age, relationship and situation (formal and informal). Third, the addressees’ assumptions about the address terms are considered as polite, familiar and, terms which are used to show great intimacy.

Meanwhile, this research which entitled “A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Address Terms Performed by the Main Character in *Runaway Jury* Movie” is different from those previous researches. This study focuses on analyzing the types, functions, and social factors that affect the choice of address terms used by the main character in *Runaway Jury* movie.

The scenes of the movie are mostly take place in trial court which is a formal institution. It requires the main character of the movie uses formal language including in using address terms. It is different with the novel *Emma* in the previous research done by Miftahus Shalihah which the scenes mostly take place in daily conversation. The different setting of conversation will affect the use of language including in choosing certain type of address terms.

C. Conceptual Framework

People communicate to each other mostly through language; it is because language is a main device in communication. As stated by Mufwene (2003:1), language is the way of speaking. It has its own rules that govern in the usage and each of language may have its own characteristic. Thus, one language may different from another language. Widdowson (1996:17) adds that through language people identify themselves as social beings as they acquired language in their childhood. It also enables them to take care of themselves and cooperate with other people in social life.

It is important to understand language and the phenomena that may happen in language. One of the phenomena in it is address terms. As stated before, address term is simply the way people address other people in communication. However, the choice of address terms in communication is much more complicated. There are many purposes and factors that can affect people in choosing the types of address terms.

In this research, the researcher focuses on address terms used in *Runaway Jury* movie. Specifically, the researcher wants to analyze the types and functions of

address terms applied by the main character in this movie. Besides, the researcher also tries to analyze the social factors that affect the main character in using certain type of address terms. In analyzing the types of address terms in the movie, it is important to know all of the types. Those terms are: first name (FN), title plus last name (TLN), title alone (T), last name (LN), pet name (PN), kinship term (KT), and special nickname (SN). Those types of address term are having different meaning in the usage.

First naming is used to address other people by his/her first name. The use of FN in communication indicates equality and familiarity but in the same time it also can be seen as an effort to assert some power to other people. The second type is TLN. This type of address term is also usually used by the people who relatively have higher status than the people that being addressed. Another type of address term is T. The use of title only in addressing someone else is a sign that the speaker and the addressee have no close relationship or intimacy. The fourth type of address term is LN which is typical with FN. Last naming shows asymmetric power between the speaker and the addressee.

The fifth type is SN. This type of address term is used in communication by the speaker and the addressee that has an intimate relationship such as between close friends. The sixth type of address term is PN which is similar with SN. The last type is KT which is related to generation and age-oriented.

In terms of the function, address terms have several functions in communication. Different types of address term may have different functions, for

example to show intimacy, power differential, and respect. It is also possible that one type of address term has more than one function.

A speaker who wants to show intimacy usually will use first name to address the other people. However, the use of FN is not only to show intimacy between the speaker and the addressee but also to show power differential. Speakers with higher social status will use FN to address the other people who have lower social status. Another function of address terms is to show respect. The use of title TLN is usually used by speaker to show respect toward the addressee.

The way people address other people is also affected by context of the communication, whether it is formal or informal. There are many factors can contribute to the way people use address terms. One of the factors is social factors. For example, Particular Occasion (PO), Rank of the Other/Social Status (RO), Age (A), Family Relationship (FR), Occupational Hierarchy (OH), Transactional Status (TS), and Degree of Intimacy (DI).

In short, the choice of certain type of address terms is influenced by social context where the language is used. It is possible that different society have different pattern in using certain type of address terms.

Analytical Construct:

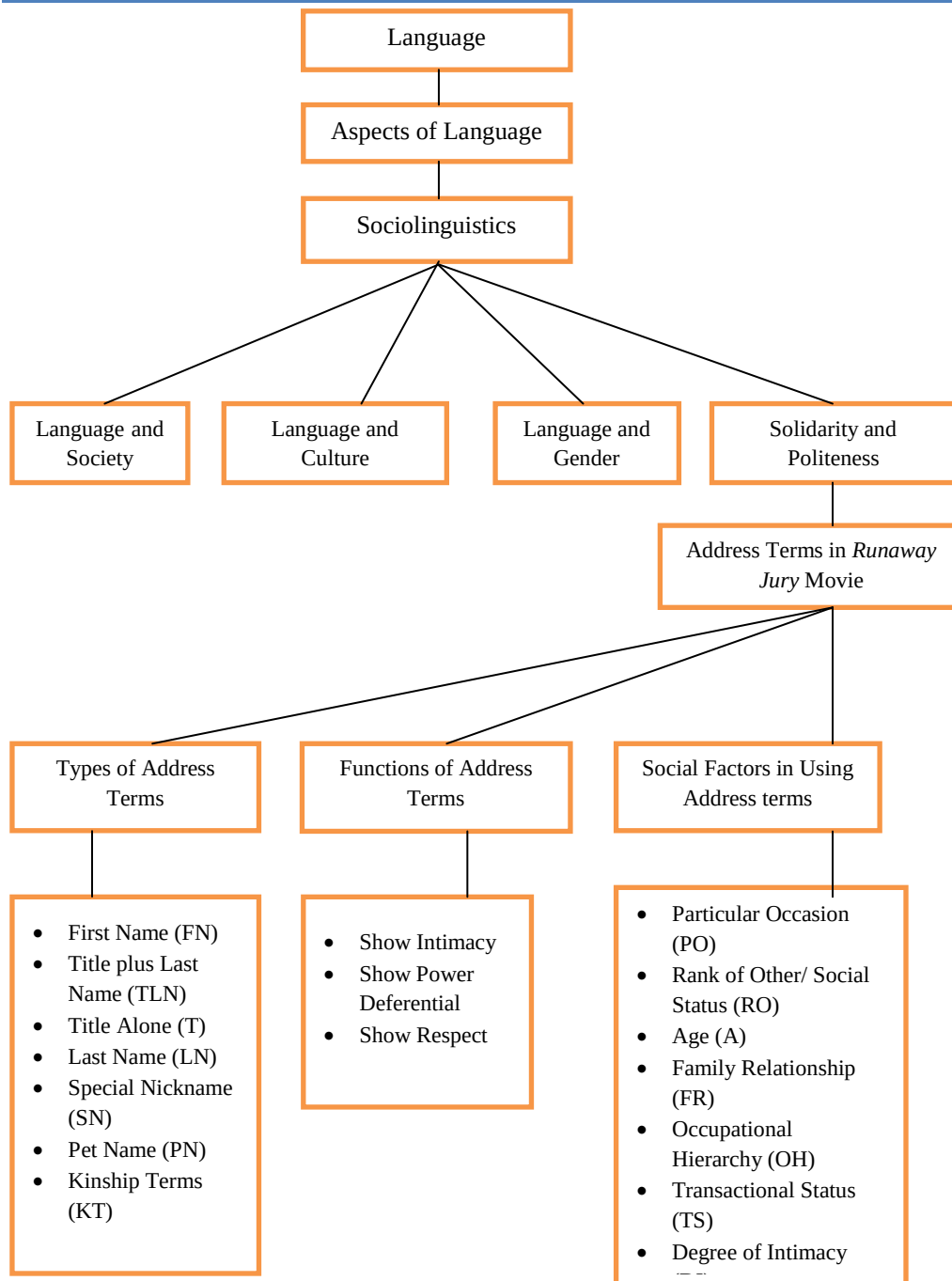


Figure 2. Analytical Construct

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

A. Type of the Research

This research used mix methods which are descriptive qualitative and quantitative method. According to Denscombe (2007:248), qualitative research is closely related to the use of words to make a larger unit like texts as the subject of analysis. He adds that qualitative research is different from quantitative research which pays attention to numbers as the subject of analysis. Qualitative research allows the researcher to give more description to the subject being analyzed. As stated by Vanderstoep and Johnson (2009:8) it gives clear description and narration about the subject of analysis. The research also use some fix number to support the description of the data.

This research is aimed to describe the language that is used in the movie entitled *Runaway Jury*. This research focused on the use of address terms in the language that is used by the main character in the movie. Specifically, it focused on the types, functions, and factors that affect the main character to use the address terms in communication.

B. Data, Context, and Source of the Data

Data are all information and material in the universe that must be collected and classified by the researcher. According to Bodgan and Bliken (1982:73), data is the rough materials that are collected by the researchers from the subject they

identified. Data in qualitative research is different from the data in quantitative research. According to Denscombe (2007:286), data in qualitative research is taken from words or images that are used in the subject that being analyzed.

This research used the data in the form of sentence, clause or word spoken by the main character in *Runaway Jury* movie. The contexts of data were utterances and conversations that were taken from the dialogue in the film. There were two kinds of sources in this research, namely primary source and secondary source. The film was the primary data source while movie player, data sheet, and the script of the film were the secondary data source.

C. Research Instruments

Lincoln and Guba (in Vanderstoep and Johnson, 2009:188-9) state that the key instrument for qualitative research is human. They add that as the instrument of a certain research is shaped by his/her experience and he/she can adapt easily to the circumstance of the research. In this research, the researcher was the key instrument and involved in all research process including the research observation, the data analysis, and the data interpretation. In analyzed the data, the researcher also involved some secondary instruments which were, in this case, data sheet, movie player and the script of the movie.

D. Data Collection Technique

The data were collected by analyzing the transcription of *Runaway Jury* movie. According to Hancock (2002:9), data collection techniques in qualitative research derive from smaller subject of the analysis and will give deeper

understanding than quantitative research does. He adds that the main methods in collecting data in qualitative research are individual interviews, focus groups, and observation.

In this research, the data were collected and classified by observing the spoken language and written language as the data. The spoken language was taken from the audio and visual image in the movie, while the written language was from the subtitle of the movie. The steps in collecting data in this research were presented below.

- 1) The researcher observed the movie by replaying the movie, transcribing the transcription based on the film and crosschecking the subtitle with the movie.
- 2) The researcher gave mark to every page containing address terms spoken by the main character in the movie.
- 3) The researcher collected the data from the marked page of the subtitle using the data codes.

These codes were used in the tables for classifying and analyzing the data, they are presented as follows.

**Table 1. Types of Address Terms Applied by the Main Character in the Movie
*Runaway Jury***

Number	Data	Types of Address Terms						
		FN	TLN	T	LN	SN	PN	KT
AT/T/08	Rohr: Mrs. Coleman. Excuse me. I see from your questionnaire that you have no particular feeling about guns one way or another. Briefcase on the jury. Would you say that's correct? Coleman: Yes, sir, that's correct. I don't feel one way or another about guns.		✓					

Note:

AT : Address Term
 T : Types of Address Terms
 08 : Number of Data
 FN : First Name
 TLN : Title plus Last Name
 T : Title alone
 LN : Last Name
 SN : Special Nickname
 PN : Pet Name
 KT : Kinship Term

Table 2. Functions of Address Terms Applied by the Main Character in the Movie *Runaway Jury*

Number	Data	Functions of Address Terms		
		Intimacy	PD	Respect
AT/FN/08	Rohr: Mrs. Coleman. Excuse me. I see from your questionnaire that you have no particular feeling about guns one way or another. Briefcase on the jury. Would you say that's correct? Coleman: Yes, sir, that's correct. I don't feel one way or another about guns.			✓

Note:

AT : Address Term
 FN : Functions of Address Terms
 08 : Number of Data
 Intimacy : Show Intimacy
 R : Respect
 PD : Power Deferential

Table 3. Social Factors that Affect the Main Character in Using Certain Types of Address Terms in the Movie *Runaway Jury*

Number	Data	Social Factors in Using Address Term						
		PO	RO	A	FR	OH	TS	DI
AT/F/008	Rohr: Mrs. Coleman. Excuse me. I see from your questionnaire that you have no particular feeling about guns one way or another. Briefcase on the jury. Would you say that's correct? Coleman: Yes, sir, that's correct. I don't feel one way or another about guns.	✓						

Note:

AT : Address Terms
 F : Factors in Using Address Terms
 08 : Number of Data
 PO : Particular occasion
 RO : Rank of the other/Social status
 A : Age
 FR : Family Relationship
 OH : Occupational hierarchy
 TS : Transactional status
 DI : Degree of intimacy

E. Technique of Data Analysis

The technique employed in this research was content analysis. According Denscombe (2007:236-7), content analysis is a method that can be used in any text to

analyze the content of the data. He breaks down the content analysis procedure into six procedures. The first procedure is choosing an appropriate sample of text in the data that the researcher had collected. Second, create a smaller component unit from the data. Third, develop relevant categories to analyze the data. Fourth, create coding technique that is in line with the categories. Fifth, from the coding it is needed to count the frequency of the data occurring. The last procedure is analyzing the data in terms of the frequency and the relationship with other units.

Finally, in this research, the technique of data analysis used was content analysis. The analysis was related to the address terms that were used by the main character. The result of data collecting was examined by the following steps:

- 1) The data taken from the *Runaway Jury* movie were analyzed.
- 2) The data were classified based on the research question and put into the data sheet.
- 3) Each datum which had been classified in the data sheet was analyzed based on the research question.
- 4) The data were interpreted to answer the three research questions.
- 5) The findings were explained in content analysis description.
- 6) Finally, the findings were concluded.

F. Trustworthiness of the Data

The researcher was conducted the research by employing some instruments to get a deeper analysis. However, to get the credible and verified data he still employed

triangulation. Denscombe (2007:296) states that verification in qualitative research is very important to get the true data from the object. He adds that to verify the data can be through validity, reliability, generalizability, and objectivity (2007: 296). Trustworthiness is also important in this research. Given (2008:895) states that trustworthiness provides the researcher of a qualitative research some parameters to differentiate this kind of research with a quantitative research. He adds that trustworthiness is a way in which qualitative research assures the transferability, credibility, dependability, and conformability are evident in the research.

In this research, to gain the credibility of the data, the researcher triangulated the data by using several theories and sources. The theories used in this research were Chaika and Wardhaugh's theories of address terms. The other sources were various books and journals which were related to the rules of addressing terms. Moreover, the data findings of the research were triangulated by two linguistics students. Finally, the results of the triangulated data findings were discussed and consulted to the researcher's consultants.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

As mentioned in the first chapter of this research, this research has the main goal in revealing the types, functions of address terms, and social factors that affect the main character of *Runaway Jury* movie in using a certain type of address terms. This chapter provides the result of this research. It consists of two parts, findings and discussions. The data findings show the table of occurrence of the types of address terms uttered by Wendell Rohr as the main character of the *Runaway Jury* Movie, the functions of those address terms and also the social factor which affect Rohr in using those address terms. Meanwhile, the discussion presents the deep analysis of this research which is based on the research objectives.

A. Findings

This section consists of three parts. The first part is related to the types of address terms, the second is the functions of the address terms, and the third is the social factors that affect Rohr in using certain types of address terms. From the analysis, the researcher found that the way Rohr performed the address terms as portrayed by the movie are mostly in line with the theories on address terms. It means that his utterances can show the phenomenon of address terms well. In the below

section, the researcher tries to present the findings of this research in the form of tables.

1. Types of Address Terms Performed by the Main Character in the *Runaway Jury* Movie

According to Chaika (1982) and Wardhaugh (2006), there are seven types of address terms. They are First Name (FN), Title plus Last Name (TLN), Title alone (T), Last Name (LN), Special Nickname (SN), Pet Name (PN), and Kinship Term (KT). The findings of the types of address term performed by the main character in the *Runaway Jury* movie are presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Types of Address Terms Performed by the Main Character in the *Runaway Jury* Movie

No	Types of Address Terms	Frequency	Percentage
1.	First Name (FN)	18	32.14%
2.	Title plus Last Name (TLN)	10	17.86%
3.	Title (T)	25	44.64%
4.	Last Name (LN)	2	3.57%
5.	Special Nickname (SN)	-	0%
6.	Pet Name (PN)	1	1.79%
7.	Kinship Term (KT)	-	0%
Total		56	100%

Based on the table, frequency of the concurrences is not the same from one type of address term to another. The main character of the movie does not perform all

the types of address terms. The most appearing type of address terms is T. It occurs 25 times out of the total 56 data. In other words, from the total 100%, its percentage is 44.64%. Following T, as the second most often appearing phenomenon, there is FN. Its number of occurrences is quite different from the previous ranks. It appears 18 times with the percentage of 32.14%. After that, TLN ranks the third. It occurs 10 times with the percentage of 17.86%. The fourth is LN which occurs 2 times out of 56 data, or the same as 5.57% of the total 100%. The fifth most appearing phenomenon is PN which only occurs once out of 56 data. It gets 1.79% from the total 100%. The last types are SN and KT which is never used by the main character of the movie. The highest rank of types of address terms shows that this type is most often performed by the main character of the movie. In contrast, the lowest rank indicates that the main character never uses such type of address terms.

The movie mostly takes place in trial court which requires formal use of language. T is the most appearing type of address terms since it is one of the ways to reach formality in language used. In the other hand, the use of SN, PN, and KT are avoided in formal occasion like trial court. It can be seen from the table that those three types of address terms are rarely used by the main character of the movie.

2. The Functions of Address Terms Performed by the Main Character in *Runaway Jury* Movie

There are three functions of address terms. They are to show intimacy, power differential, and respect. Rohr as the main character of *Runaway Jury* employs all the

functions of the addressing terms. Furthermore, the findings of the functions of address term that performed by the main character of the movie are presented in Table 5.

Table 5. The Functions of Address Terms Performed by the Main Character in *Runaway Jury* Movie

No	Functions of Address Terms	Frequency	Percentage
1.	To show intimacy	16	20.78%
2.	To show power differential	25	32.47%
3.	To show respect	36	46.75%
Total		77	100%

From all the analyzed utterances, 77 data were found. The functions of address terms performed by Rohr are in line with the theories of address terms. Rohr employs all functions of address terms with different number of occurrences. The most appearing function is to show respect with 36 times out of the total 77 data. It gets 46.75% from the total 100%. The second most appearing function is to show power differential which occurs 25 times out of the total 77 data. Power differential gets the percentage of 32.47%. The lowest appearing function is to show respect. It occurs 16 times or 20.78%.

As stated before, the scenes of the movie mostly take place in trial court. It demands all the participants to honor the court and respect each other since they are in a formal institution. To respect other people in a trial court can be through using

formal language. The use of T and TLN can be a way to show respects other people in a court trial since those two types of address terms do not imply intimacy between the speaker and the addressee. In a formal occasion like trial court, people avoid the use of FN, PN, and SN to address other people since it will considered as an impolite act. In a court trial, people should respect others even to suspects.

3. The Social Factors that Affect the Main Character *Runaway Jury* Movie in Using Certain Types of Address Terms

There are seven social factors of address terms. They are Particular occasion (PO), Rank of the other/Social status (RO), Age (A), Family Relationship (FR), Occupational hierarchy (OH), Transactional status (TS), and Degree of intimacy (DI). Furthermore, the findings of the social factors that affect the main character's *Runaway Jury* Movie in using a certain type of address terms are presented in Table 6.

Table 6. The Social Factors that Affect the Main Character's *Runaway Jury* Movie in Using Certain Types of Address Terms

No	Social Factors in Using Addressing Terms	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Particular Occasion (PO)	34	37.36%
2.	Rank of Other/Social Status (RO)	5	5.49%
3.	Age (A)	10	10.99%
4.	Family Relationship (FR)	-	0%
5.	Occupational Hierarchy (OH)	3	3.30%
6.	Transactional Status (TS)	21	23.08%
7.	Degree of Intimacy (DI)	18	19.78%
Total		91	100%

Table 6 shows the frequency of the occurrences of the data. However, Rohr does not perform all the social factors. FR is the social factor which never affects the main character of the movie in using certain types of address terms. The most appearing phenomenon is PO. It occurs 34 times out of the total data 91. In the other words, from the total 100%, its percentage is 37.36%. The second appearing phenomenon is TS which occurs 21 times out of the total 91 data or 23.08% in the percentage. After that there is DI which occurs 18 times with the percentage of 19.78%. Next, there is A which occurs 10 times out of the total 91 data or 10.99% in the percentage. RO becomes the sixth most appearing phenomenon with 5 occurrences and gets 5.49% from the total 100%. FR becomes the less appearing

phenomenon with zero datum since it is never performed by the main character of the movie.

Particular occasion becomes the first rank since the scenes of the movie are take place in trial court. It affects the main character of the movie to employ formal use of language including in using address terms. In formal occasion, people are demanded to respect other people overriding social status. That is why social status rarely affects the main character to use certain type of address terms.

B. Discussion

This section is different from the previous section of this chapter which only answers the research question by presenting tables and giving description. This section uses deeper explanations from each point of the findings. Moreover, the examples for each phenomenon are also described.

1. Types of Address Term Performed by Rohr as the Main Character in *Runaway Jury* Movie.

In daily conversation, people address one another by name. In English community, there are some types of address term usually used by people, such as first name, title plus last name, title, etc. There are many functions and factors that govern the choice of certain types of address terms. The types of address terms are classified into FN, TLN, T, LN, SN, PN, and KT. These types of address term are as follows:

a. First Name (FN)

As shown in Table 4, FN appears 18 times from the total 64 data. FN is simply how people address other people by their first name. The use of FN in daily conversation is affected by some functions and factors. People use FN sometimes to show intimacy or to show superiority. The factors that usually govern the choice of FN are RO, A, and DI. Examples of FN performed by Rohr are as follows:

- (4.1) Rohr : What's the matter, **Celeste**?
Celeste: I just need to hear it. Tell me we can win this.
Rohr : We can. We are gonna win it
(AT/T/30)

In the first example, Rohr addressed Celeste Wood by using her first name, Celeste. This conversation took place outside the court before the trial began. Before the trial, Rohr noticed that Celeste look sad and he tried to calm her down. He asked what was disturbing her and what she was thinking. She said that it seemed impossible to win the case against Vicksburg Firearms in the trial since it was a big Company with many powerful people in it. Then, Rohr convinced her by saying that they will win the case. This statement made her feel better and ready to enter the court to join the trial.

- (4.2) Rohr : **Henry**, you going to the park?
Henry : Yeah!
Rohr : I'll see you later.
(AT/T/31)

The second example is a conversation between Rohr and Henry Wood, Celeste's son. This conversation took place near a park where they met. In this meeting, Rohr wanted to talk to Celeste about the case and the trials. However,

Celeste came with his son, Henry Wood. Then, Rohr addressed Henry Wood by his first name by asking him whether he wanted to go to the park or not. After that, Henry left them and went to the park so Rohr and Celeste could discuss the matter without him.

(4.3) Rohr : Good evening **George**, Mason...

George: So... what's this about?

Rohr : I'm going to need access to the firm's emergency reserve.

(AT/T/45)

The last example took place in George's office. He was one of Rohr's colleagues. George Dressler was also a professional attorney like Rohr. They had known each other for a long time so they had close relationship. This conversation was between Rohr, George, and Mason. Rohr came to George and Mason to discuss about the running case between Celeste and Vicksburg Firearms. Rohr considered that the case was complicated enough so he came to his colleagues not only to discuss the case, but also to get some advices. Once during the conversation, Rohr addressed George by his first name which showed their close relationship.

b. Title plus Last Name (TLN)

TLN is often used by people in their daily conversation. Different types of address terms have different meaning which also indicates equality or inequality between people. For example, the use of TLN indicates inequality power between the speaker and the addressee. It can also be used to show respect toward the addressee. People who have high status usually receive TLN when they are being addressed by people who have lower status. Examples of TLN performed by Rohr are as follows:

(4.4) Rohr : **Mrs. Coleman.** Excuse me. I see from your questionnaire that you have no particular feeling about guns one way or another. Briefcase on the jury. Would you say that's correct?
Coleman : Yes, sir, that's correct. I don't feel one way or another about guns
(AT/T/08)

The first example above is a conversation between Rohr and Mrs. Coleman in an initial trial court. In this occasion, Rohr had right to ask some questions to the juries summoned by the court to attend the trial. The case sued by Celeste was about a gun shooting which killed her husband and many other people some years ago. She sued Vicksburg Firearms because it sold gun easily and massively in society which was susceptible misuse. Before accepting Mrs. Coleman as a jury, Rohr asked several questions about gun and the gun shooting. In the conversation, Rohr used TLN to address Mrs. Coleman. It was because the conversation took place in a formal situation that required formality. Moreover, Rohr used such type of address terms to respect the interlocutor.

(4.5) Rohr : Good morning, **Mr. Easter.**
Mr. Easter : Good morning.
Rohr : Well, it says here that you work in an electronics store.
Mr. Easter : Yes, sir, that's correct.
(AT/T/17)

The next example also took place in a trial court session. Mr. Easter was also one of the juries summoned by the court to attend the trial. Rohr asked him several questions just like what he did to Mrs. Coleman previously. Rohr started his question by questioning Mr. Easter about his occupation. He also asked several other things

which were related to Mr. Easter's personal information. It was as his consideration whether he would accept Mr. Easter as a jury or not. Rohr addressed Mr. Easter by using TLN to honor the court and to show respect toward Mr. Easter.

- (4.6) Rohr : Good afternoon, **Mr. Murphy**. You own and operate Excalibur Guns.
Murphy : Yes, sir, I do.
Rohr : Yes, and isn't Excalibur Guns a retail outlet store for Vicksburg Firearms?
Murphy : Yes, sir.

(AT/T/22)

This example is a conversation between Rohr and Kyle Murphy. Murphy attended the trial since he was one of the witnesses who were summoned by the court to give his knowledge and information about the gun shooting. He was the owner of Excalibur Gun shop which was a retail outlet store for Vicksburg Firearms Company. Rohr asked him several questions. One of his questions was why Murphy sold the 112 guns to Kincaid in a month. Rohr wondered if Murphy did not feel suspicious about a customer who bought a quite great numbers of guns in such a short time.

Then, it was revealed that Kincaid sold the gun illegally to Kevin Peltier which then was used by Peltier to murder Celeste's husband and other people in a gun shooting tragedy. In this conversation Rohr addressed Murphy by TLN since they were in a formal occasion. Moreover, TLN was also used to show respect toward Murphy as a witness.

c. Title (T)

People may use different types of address terms in their communication. The use of Title only is also used by people in conversation. Addressing people by title

indicates the least intimate relationship between the speaker and the addressee. Besides, it shows social distance among them. It can be inferred that, when T is used to address other people both the speaker and addressee do not have a close relationship. Examples of T performed by Rohr are as follows:

- (4.7) Judge : Mr. Rohr.
Rohr : I have no further questions, **Your Honor**.
Judge : Thank you, Mr. Rohr. We'll adjourn today. Hold cross till tomorrow. Release the jury 45 minutes early. Thank you, ladies and gentlemen.
(AT/T/25)

The above conversation happened in a courtroom. It was a conversation between the judge and Rohr. Rohr asked several questions to the juror about the gun shooting or something else related to it. After Rohr had asked several questions to a juror, the judge asked him whether he wanted to ask more questions or not. Hearing the explanation of the juror, Rohr felt there was nothing wrong with it and he stated his agreement. Rohr used T to address the judge since it was a formal occasion. Besides, he wanted to honor the judge. Moreover, it was known that in a court room, during a trial, people will address the judge as “your honor” including the attorney. However, such type of address term is only used in a trial court session not in public spaces.

- (4.8) Rohr : Would you tell us about your arrangement with a man, Michael Kincaid, who illegally sold this Performa 990 semiautomatic to Kevin Peltier smack-dab out of the trunk of his car?
Mr. Murphy : My arrangement?
Rohr : Yes, **sir**.
(AT/T/023)

The above datum is the second example of title only. Rohr wanted to know deeper why Mr. Murphy sold so many guns in a month to Kincaid. He wanted to reveal the motive behind the guns selling since it was quite strange that a man needed so many guns in a month. He wanted to know whether it was pure for the sake of business or there was something else under the arrangement. Later on, everybody knew that one of the guns was illegally sold by Kincaid to Peltier, the murder of Celeste's husband and also many other people in the gun shooting tragedy.

In the conversation, Rohr used TLN and sometime T to addressed Murphy. It was because they were in a trial court, a formal occasion and institution. This was done to honor the court and to respect Murphy as a witness.

d. Last Name (LN)

The use of LN in daily conversation indicates inequality power between speaker and addressee. People who have more power or superior will be addressed by TLN. However, for those people who have less power or inferior will be addressed by their TLN. The use of FN and LN may be overlapping since both of them indicate inequality power between the speaker and the addressee.

The difference between them is that the use of FN may indicate inequality power and intimacy between the speaker and addressee where LN does not. However, the use of LN indicates inequality of power between the speaker and the addressee without containing intimacy. Example of LN performed by Rohr is as follows:

(4.9) Rohr : You know what, **Fitch**? You're gonna lose.
Rankin Fitch : I doubt it.

Rohr : Well, maybe not this case, maybe not the next, but
someday, you know, someday.

(AT/T/44)

In the above datum, it was clear that Rohr and Rankin Fitch was discussing about Celeste's case. It happened when accidentally they met in a lavatory during a break of a trial court session. They were debating on who was wrong or right in the case of Celeste versus Vicksburg Firearm. Both of them defended their own arguments and believed that they could win the case. In the conversation, once, Rohr addressed Fitch by LN to show his superiority.

e. Special Nickname (SN)

This type of address terms is used in communication between a speaker and an addressee that has an intimate relationship such as between close friends. SN also used as a sign of intimacy. As clearly seen on Table 4, this type of address term never appears since the scenes mostly taken in a trial court session. Trial court session requires the formal use of language so such type of address terms is never use. Moreover, Rohr talks to strange people who he does not know before which means that they do not have close relationship. The use of SN to address strange people can be noticed that the speaker is degrades the addressee.

f. Pet Name (PN)

One of the types of address term is PN. Such type of address terms is rarely used in formal situations like in a court session. The use of PN indicates a rebuke or very closes relationship. In this movie, the researcher only finds one datum related to

PN performed by the main character in *Runaway Jury* movie. The example is in the following datum.

- (4.10) Marlee : What makes you think this witness is ever gonna make it to the stand?
Rohr : Because that whistle-blower came to us.
Marlee : Fitch is gonna get to him.
Rohr : We didn't call him. He came to us.
Marlee : He's your star witness.
Rohr : We didn't... Listen to me.
Marlee : You don't know what this man's capable of!
Rohr : **Sweetheart!** Hey! Hey! Hey!

(AT/T/32)

The language used in a public place will be different from the language used in an institution like courtroom. Language used in a public place is less formal than in an institution environment. This conversation is between Rohr and Marlee which took place in a restaurant. They met to discuss the case of gun shooting between Celeste and Vicksburg Firearms. Marlee offered a help to Rohr to win the case. She tried to convince him that she could help. He, then, interrupted her by using “sweetheart” to address her. He used this kind of address term to show his appreciation toward her since she tried to help him to win the case by giving him an advice. Moreover, this type of address term indicated that they had an intimate relationship.

G. Kinship Term (KT)

Commonly, people use this type of address terms to address their family, for examples father, mother, cousin, etc. In this movie, the scenes mostly taken place in court session and office. The movie did not discuss about Rohr’s family. It only

focused on this struggle to win the case in trial court. Therefore, the researcher did not found any data related to the use of KT in *Runaway Jury* movie.

2. Functions of Address Terms Performed by the Main Character in *Runaway Jury* Movie.

In daily conversation, people employ many types of address terms. The choice of certain type of address terms may have functions or purposes. When someone uses FN to address other people, he or she is presuming an intimacy or assert some power to the addressee. It shows that the use of FN may have more than one function, i.e. to show intimacy and assert some power. In the other hand, the use of T is the least intimate form and it shows distance in relationship. The functions of address terms are classified into three; they are to show intimacy, power deferential, and politeness. These functions of address terms performed by the main character in *Runaway Jury* are as follows:

a. To show intimacy

The use of address terms in communication is not simply as the way to address other people. It contains functions or purposes and it is influenced by some factors. One of the functions of address terms is to show intimacy. As stated previously, the use of FN to address other people is a way to show intimacy between the speaker and the addressee. There is another type of address term that can show intimacy. The use of nick name or PN can show the greater intimacy. The examples of address term to show intimacy performed by Rohr are as follows:

(4.11) Rohr : You're gonna make history, **Celeste**. We're gonna make history together. Thank you for your courage.
(AT/FN/002)

This example took place in Rohr's office. He spoke in front of many people who supported him and Celeste to win the case. Those people supported them because finally there were people who brave enough to get justice by suing the big gun company named Vicksburg Firearms. This company sold guns easily to the society and it made the occurrences of gun shooting phenomenon increasing. The movie told that it was not the first time the company was being sued by people. Some years ago, a city had tried to sue Vicksburg Firearms because there was a tragedy of gun shooting that killed many people. However, the company could win the case anyway.

In his speech, Rohr addressed Celeste by using FN to show how close they were. They had known each other for a long time, so they had close relationship. Moreover, Rohr was older than Celeste and he regarded her as his own daughter. The intimate and close relationship between them made Rohr showed his affection by using FN in addressing Celeste.

(4.12) Marlee : What makes you think this witness is ever gonna make it to the stand?
Rohr : Because that whistle-blower came to us.
Marlee : Fitch is gonna get to him.
Rohr : We didn't call him. He came to us.
Marlee : He's your star witness.
Rohr : We didn't... Listen to me.
Marlee : You don't know what this man's capable of!
Rohr : **Sweetheart!** Hey! Hey! Hey!
(AT/FN/032)

The last example is a conversation between Rohr and Marlee which took place in a restaurant. Marlee was a young lady and friend of one of the jurors in the trial court, Nick Easter. Marlee met Rohr in a restaurant to offer him a help to win the case. However, Rohr did not believe in Marlee. She kept talking to convince him that she could help him. He, then, interrupted her by addressing her as “sweetheart”. This indicated that he appreciated her help and did not want to hurt her feeling, but he did not think that she could do much to win the case. He used PN to show closeness toward her since she had a good will to help him to win the case.

In conclusion, intimacy can be shown through the use of FN and PN. Both types of address term indicate closeness and intimate relationship between the speaker and the addressee.

b. To show power differential

The functions of address terms are various. One of the functions is to show power differential. The asymmetric use of address terms indicates power differential; situation in school classroom is one of the examples. A teacher will receive T or TLN when he/she addressed by his/her pupils. However, the teacher will address his/her pupils by their first name. It indicates the different power between the teacher and the pupils in classroom situation. The examples of this phenomenon are as follows:

- (4.13) Rohr : You know what, **Fitch**? You’re gonna lose.
Rankin Fitch : I doubt it.
Rohr : Well, maybe not this case, maybe not the next, but
someday, you know, someday.
(AT/FN/044)

The example above is a conversation between Rohr and Rankin Fitch. This conversation took place in a lavatory during the break of the trial court session where they met accidentally. They, then, had fierce debate. Both of them tried to defend their own arguments about the running case Celeste versus Vicksburg Firearms. They were mocking each other and saying that both of them had strong preparation to win the case.

In this conversation, Rohr addressed Rankin Fitch by using LN. This was to show that he was a superior and regarded Fitch as the inferior. Rohr identified himself as a man with more power than his opponent. The use of LN in addressing someone is a clear notion that the speaker is a superior and the addressee is the inferior one.

(4.14) Rohr : **Barry**, where's my car?

Barry : It's where you parked it.

Rohr : All right, come on. We're going together.

(AT/FN/06)

The above conversation took place outside Rohr's office. This is a conversation between Rohr and Barry Docken. Barry was Rohr's assistant who took care all of his needs, such as arranging his meeting schedule, etc. This conversation occurred just after Rohr finished his meeting with his clients and colleagues. After the meeting, he went to the parking area after he had asked the location of his car to Barry. He always addressed Barry by using FN in their communication. It was used to show power differential rather than intimacy. In fact, Barry was his assistant and had a lower status compared to him. Thus, it is clear that FN can be used not only to show intimacy but also power differential.

- (4.15) Judge : Where's your witness, Mr. Rohr?
Rohr : We're looking... we're looking into that.
Judge : Your request for an adjournment is denied.
Rohr : **Your Honor**, this is my key witness.
Judge : Well, then you should have kept a tighter leash on him.
(AT/FN/036)

The last example is the use of T in addressing other people. The above conversation was between Rohr and Judge Harkin. Judge Harkin was a judge who led the trials in the case of Celeste versus Vicksburg Firearms Company. He wanted Rohr's witness to give her/his testimonies. However, Rohr could not present his witness to attend the trials so his request for adjournment was denied by the judge. In a trial court, a judge is the most powerful man who can decide whether someone is guilty or not. He/she can also decide what kind of punishment that he/she will give to a defendant. Therefore, a judge usually receives a respectful term "Your Honor" by all people who attend the trial court since they are seen as inferiors compared to the judge.

In conclusion, people can show power differential by using FN, LN, and T. The use of FN and LN indicate that the speaker is a superior. However, if the speaker feels that he/she is the inferior one, he/she will use T to address the superior.

c. To show respect

Another function of address term is to show respect. It is quite usual in many societies to find the same address terms are used in the same time. Some people use TLN to show their respect to others. The application of TLN in addressing other

people indicates social distance or unfamiliarity. The examples of this phenomenon can be seen in the below section:

(4.16) Rohr : **Mrs. Coleman.** Excuse me. I see from your questionnaire that you have no particular feeling about guns one way or another. Briefcase on the jury. Would you say that's correct?

Coleman : Yes, sir, that's correct. I don't feel one way or another about guns.

(AT/FN/08)

The above datum is a part of a conversation between Rohr and Rikki Coleman which took place in a court session. Coleman attended the trial court as a juror in the case of Celeste versus Vicksburg Firearms Company. In this conversation, Rohr asked several questions related to the gun shooting. He addressed her by using TLN to show his respect toward her because they were in a formal institutional occasion. It would sound strange if he addressed her by using FN or PN in a trial court session.

There were at least two reasons why Rohr employed such type of address term in his conversation with Mrs. Coleman. The first reason was that they had not known each other and they did not have a close relationship. The second reason was that both of them were in a formal institutional setting that required politeness to respect the trial court.

(4.17) Rohr : Would you tell us about your arrangement with a man, Michael Kincaid, who illegally sold this Performa 990 semiautomatic to Kevin Peltier smack-dab out of the trunk of his car?

Mr. Murphy : My arrangement?

Rohr : Yes, **sir**.

(AT/FN/23)

The above datum is a conversation between Rohr and Kyle Murphy. Murphy attended the trial since he was one of the witnesses summoned by the court to give his knowledge and information about the gun shooting. He was the owner of Excalibur Gun shop, a retail outlet store for Vicksburg Firearms Company. Rohr asked him several questions; one of them was the reason why Murphy sold 112 guns to Michael Kincaid in a month. He wanted to reveal Murphy's intention of selling those guns and he also wanted to know whether Murphy felt suspicious about the action of Kincaid or not. Then, it was revealed that Kincaid sold illegally the gun to Kevin Peltier who murdered Celeste's husband and many other people in a gun shooting tragedy.

In this conversation Rohr addressed Murphy by using TLN since they were in a formal occasion. Moreover, TLN was also used by Rohr to show his respect toward Murphy as a witness.

(4.18) Judge : Now, Mr. Rohr... is there another request you'd like to make at this time?

Rohr : **Your Honor**, it would be highly prejudicial to my client if we are not permitted to...

Judge : I will take that as a motion for reconsideration.

(AT/FN/37)

The above example is a conversation between Rohr and judge Harkin during a trial court. In this conversation, judge Harkin asked Rohr to present another witness to support his arguments. However, his witness did not present in the trial yet. Rohr, then, asked for additional time to wait till the witness come. The request was denied by the judge since it would hamper the trial. Rohr tried to argue that it would be

highly prejudicial if his request is denied. The judge had made his decision and the request was denied anyway.

In this conversation, Rohr addressed the judge by using T, which was “Your Honor”. In the other side, the judge used title TLN to address Rohr. This phenomenon indicated that both of them wanted to show respect to each other. It could be seen through the use of certain type of address term in their communication.

In conclusion, to show respect people usually employ TLN and T to address other people to show his respect. The use of TLN indicates the speaker and the addressee have no close relationship or intimacy. Moreover, the use of T indicates the least intimate relationship between both of them.

3. Social Factors that Affect the Main Character in a Movie Entitled *Runaway Jury* Using Certain Types of Address Terms.

The use of address terms in communication is not simply a way to address other people. There are some factors that influence the speaker to choose certain types of address terms toward the addressee. For example, the use of FN to address other people indicates intimacy between the speaker and the addressee. However, it also can be seen that the speaker is superior to the addressee. The use of T and TLN do not indicate intimacy and it is also not because the speaker avoid personal content, these types are used tend to show respect between the speaker and the addressee in certain occasions.

There are many factors that affect the choice of address term. However, in this research, the researcher classified them into six factors they are PO, RO, A, FR, OH, TS, and DI.

a. Particular Occasion (PO)

People tend to differently address someone else in different place where they communicate. For example, people who involved in a court trial session will use formal language to honor other people even suspects. They will address one another usually with TLN or T. This is because they are involved in an institutional setting that requires formality and respect to the other, especially to the court. There are some examples of the use of address terms that influenced by particular occasion performed by Rohr as follows:

- (4.19) Rohr : **Mr. Kincaid**, you wanna tell the court just a little bit about your schooling?
Mr. Kincaid : Well, not a whole lot to tell. I mean, I guess most people got a college degree, and about the only thing I ever got was the third degree.
Rohr : I appreciate your sense of humor, but let's try to stay a little more on the topic.
(AT/F/26)

In this conversation, Rohr addressed Kincaid, as the witness in the case of Celeste versus Vicksburg Firearms, by using TLN. Rohr, as the attorney, had to show respect to Kincaid. Moreover, they were both in a formal occasion and institution that required formal language use to honor all participants and the court trial.

- (4.20) Judge : Where's your witness, Mr. Rohr?
Rohr : We're looking... we're looking into that.
Judge : Your request for an adjournment is denied.
Rohr : **Your Honor**, this is my key witness.

Judge : Well, then you should have kept a tighter leash on him.
(AT/F/36)

Dialogue 4.20 is a part of conversation between Rohr and judge Harkin during a trial. Judge Harkin asked about Rohr's witness. He wanted Rohr to invite the witness quickly to attend the trial since the trial was about to begin. However, Rohr could not take his witness to the court for some reasons. He, then, requested for adjournment to get his witness. The request was denied by the judge since it would take a long time and the trial could not wait for it. In this conversation, Rohr addressed Judge Harkin by using T, "Your Honor".

People can easily notice that such type of address terms will only occur in a trial court session. This type of address terms cannot be found in other occasions even in other kind of formal occasions which require formality and respect among the people involved in the conversation. In fact, respectful term like "Your Honor" only received by judges in a trial court, not in other place. In real life, people tend to address a judge with TLN or T if they meet in public places. In fact, it is very strange if people meet a judge in a restaurant or supermarket and address her/him by using "Your Honor".

Previously, people have to respect other people in a trial court session. The use TLN or T is one of the ways to reach formality, politeness, and show respect.

b. Rank of other/Social status (RO)

There are some factors that influence people to use certain types of address term in their communication. One of the factors that can influence people is RO. For

example, the use of FN in addressing someone indicates intimacy between the speaker and the addressee. However, such type of address terms also indicates inequality power between them. The superior will receive TLN when they are addressed while the inferior will received FN. Another factor is the use of LN in addressing other people. The use of LN in addressing other people also employed by the superior to address the inferior. The examples of the use of address terms that influenced by RO are as follows:

- (4.21) Rohr : **Barry**, where's my car?
Barry : It's where you parked it.
Rohr : All right, come on. We're going together.

(AT/F/06)

Rohr always addressed Barry, his assistant, by using FN in their communication. It was not to show intimacy, but to show power differential. As his assistant, Barry had a lower status compared to him.

c. Age (A)

Age is also a factor that can influence speaker in using certain types of address terms. An older people tend to receive TLN when addressed by younger people. This phenomenon also occurs in hierarchical organization even the younger people are the boss, age often wins out. The boss who is younger will still address the older by TLN. The choice of TLN in addressing older people is to show respect and to reach politeness. The examples of the use of address terms that influenced by Age are as follows:

- (4.22) Rohr : You're gonna make history, **Celeste**. We're gonna make history together. Thank you for your courage.

(AT/F/001)

The first example is a conversation between Rohr, Celeste Wood, and his colleagues which took place in Rohr's office. This meeting was aimed to discuss the preparation before the trial in the case Celeste versus Vicksburg Firearms. In his speech, Rohr addressed her by using FN. It was because Rohr was far more older than Celeste.

(4.23) Rohr : **Henry**, you going to the park?
Henry : Yeah!
Rohr : I'll see you later.

(AT/F/31)

The second example is conversation between Rohr, Celeste, and Henry Wood that took place near a park. It was typical with the first example that Rohr was far older than Henry Wood. In every conversation with Henry, Rohr always addressed him by using first name.

d. Family Relationship (FR)

As clearly shown in Table 6, family relationship was a social factor that never appeared in the data. It was because the movie mainly told about Rohr's struggle to help Celeste win the case against Vicksburg Firearms. Moreover, the movie also did not tell about Rohr's life and family. He never met his family during the movie so the data related to FR never occurs.

e. Occupational Hierarchy (OH)

The choice of the types of address term will also determine by the circumstance around the place where people work. OH greatly influence in the way

people address other people in their place of work. People who have higher occupational status will receive TLN when they are addressed by the superior. In the other hand, people who have lower status will receive FN when they are being addressed. The example of the use of address terms influenced by occupational hierarchy is as follows:

- (4.24) Rohr : **Barry**, you got time to see her to her car?
Barry : Absolutely.
Rohr : Thank you.

(AT/F/005)

The above conversation took place outside Rohr's office. Barry, who had lower occupational status than Rohr, was always addressed by using FN by Rohr. Barry was also younger than his boss, Rohr. It would be different if Barry was older than Rohr. Rohr might address his assistant by using TLN. As previously explained, age also has great influence in the choice of certain types of address term.

f. Transactional status (TS)

Status of a person can give great effects in her/his daily life including in communication. In society, social status of someone can be clearly seen in a communication especially in using address terms. The different social status will determine which types of address terms are applied in communication. The inequality in power between higher and lower social status can be seen in the use of TLN and FN in communication.

Beside social status, there is TS in society that will also determine the use of certain types of address term in communication. TS is a status achieved by specialty

in a certain field of work, so other people will follow her/his instruction. TS can be seen in doctor-patient and priest-penitent relationship. The examples of the use of address terms that influenced by transactional status are as follows:

- (4.25) Judge : Now, Mr. Rohr... is there another request you'd like to make at this time?
Rohr : **Your Honor**, it would be highly prejudicial to my client if we are not permitted to...
Judge : I will take that as a motion for reconsideration. (AT/F/37)

Dialogue 4.25 is a part of conversation between Rohr and Judge Harkin which taken place in a trial court session. In the example above, the term “Your Honor” will only be used in a trial court to reach formality and honor the court. However, such type of address terms is also influenced by TS for example, the relationship between the judge and the attorney. As the most powerful man in a trial court, the judge has great power given by law to make decisions and determine whether somebody is guilty or not. Therefore, Rohr always addressed judge Harkin by using T, “your honor”, in their conversation in the trial court session.

g. Degree of intimacy (DI)

The last factor that can influence people in addressing other people is DI. The intimate relationship among people can be seen in the way they use certain types of address terms. The use of FN to address someone else indicates equality and familiarity. When people address someone else by using his/her FN it is a sign of considerable intimacy. In certain context, the use of T to address someone else indicates social distance between the speaker and the addressee. T is the least intimate

form of address; it is because such type of address term is designate ranks or occupation as in Colonel, Doctor, etc. The examples of the use of address terms influenced by degree of intimacy are as follows:

- (4.26) Rohr : What'd you do to my witness? Threaten his family? Write him a check? Just curious about what your technique is, **Mr. Fitch.**
Fitch : Maybe he, uh, decided against biting the hand that fed him these past few years.
(AT/F/39)

The above example is conversation between Rohr and Rankin Fitch which took place in outside the court room during the trial court session break. Fitch was a jury consultant who was rent by Vicksburg firearms. His job was to help Vicksburg firearms win the case in the trial court. Rohr and Fitch indeed had known each other, but they did not have close relationship just like Rohr and Celeste did. Rohr and Fitch had known each other because both of them were working in the same field and circumstance, Rohr as a lawyer and Fitch as a jury consultant. The use of TLN by Rohr to addressed Fitch indicated social distance between them and it also stressed out that they were not intimate.

- (4.27) Rohr : Good evening **George**, Mason...
George: So... what's this about?
Rohr : I'm going to need access to the firm's emergency reserve.
(AT/F/045)

The above example is a conversation between Rohr and George Dressler which took place in Rohr's office. George was a friend of Rohr who was also an attorney. Both of them had known each other and they had close relationship. This

was indicated by the use of FN by Rohr in addressing George during their conversation.

In conclusion, DI can affect people in addressing someone else. The relationship between the speaker and the addressee can be seen through the use of certain type of address term which is employed by both of them. The use of FN may indicate the close relationship and intimacy between the speaker and the addressee. In the other hand, the use of TLN or T indicates social distance and low intimacy.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In this chapter, some important points are outlined. First, the conclusion contains a summary of the research findings related to the formulation of the problems and the objectives of the research. Second, the implication confers what can be implied from the conclusion. The last is suggestions which are meant to other researcher who will conduct similar research.

A. Conclusions

Based on the research findings and discussions related to the address terms performed by the main character in *Runaway Jury movie*, three main conclusions can be drawn. The first conclusion is concerned with the types of address terms performed by the main character. The second conclusion is related to the functions of address terms performed by the main character. The last is the social factors performed by the main character of the movie.

1. There are seven types of address terms in *Runaway jury movie*. They are first name (FN), title plus last name (TLN), title (T), last name (LN), special nickname (SN), pet name (PN), and kinship term (KT). The total data of the types of address terms used by the main character in this movie are 56 data.

The type of address terms which is mostly used by the main character is T, which is used 25 times. The massive use of T by the main character of the movie is affected by the scenes and circumstances in the movie. The movie mostly takes place in trial court sessions which require formality in using language and addressing other people. The use of T to address other people is one of the ways to show formality and respect. The second most appearing type of address terms is FN. In this research, FN is used 19 times by the main character in *Runaway Jury* movie. The third type is TLN which is used 13 times. The fourth type is LN; this type of address terms is used 3 times. The fifth type is PN which is only performed once by the main character of *Runaway Jury*. The use of PN indicates intimate relationship between the speaker and the addressee. This type of address terms is usually absent in a formal institution and circumstance like a trial court session. The last types are SN and KT. In this research, the researcher did not find any data related to such types of address terms. The movie, indeed, never talks about the personal life of the main character, like his past or his family. The absence of the main character's family makes him never applies such type of address terms.

2. Related to the second objective, there are three functions of address terms. They are to show intimacy, power differential, and respect. The total data of the functions of address terms used by the main character in the movie are 77 data. The highest occurrences rate goes to show respect. It is performed 36 times from the total 77 data. The reason is that the movie mainly takes place in trial court

sessions which requires formal use of language. The second highest rate goes to power differential that performed 25 times by the main character of the movie. The fewest occurring data is to show intimacy which only performed 18 times. As stated above, the movie is mainly takes place in trial court sessions. In a trial court is demanded to use formal language since it is a formal institution. The use of certain types of address terms which shows intimacy is rarely used since it does not reflect formality in language use.

3. In this research, the social factors are divided into seven. They are particular occasion (PO), rank of other/social status (RO), age (A), family relationship (FR), occupational hierarchy (OH), transactional status (TS), and degree of intimacy (DI).

The total data of the social factors that affect the use of certain types of address terms are 91. The most frequent factor influenced the main character in *Runaway Jury* movie in using certain types of address terms is PO. It is used 34 times. Since the movie mainly takes place in trial court sessions, the formal use of language is demanded both to honor the trial and other people. From that fact, PO becomes the most frequent factor. The second appearing phenomenon is TS which occurs 21 times out of the total 91 data. After that, there is DI which occurs 18 times.

The fifth most appearing data is RO which occurs 5 times out of the total 91 data. Age becomes the sixth most appearing data with 12 occurrences. In the last place, there is FR which never performed by the main character of the movie. It is because the movie does not tell about Rohr's family. Moreover, he also never

meets his family during the movie. For that reason, this kind of social factor never comes up.

C. Suggestions

From the analysis of the research above, some suggestions can be given to the following parties:

1. To Linguistics Students

It is important to give advance study on the use of address terms in certain community, especially English community. It is because English language broadly use in all parts of the world and becomes international language so the understanding of English language is needed. The problem will arise if people who do not belong to certain community try to understand the language used by the community, especially in the application of address terms. In fact, every language that exists in different society or community has its own characteristic in using address terms.

2. To Other Researcher

The finding on the use of address terms in this research, especially in the types, functions, and social factors of address term are influenced by context of communication. For example, where the conversation takes place or to whom a speaker talks to. Place or circumstance can greatly influence the use of certain types of address term. A formal occasion usually also requires formal language during conversation. Address terms that usually used in such context is TLN and T.

The writer's limited capability and source to conduct further study on the address terms may be countered by having other researcher to conduct other deeper investigations in the similar field, especially the investigation in the types, functions, and purposes of the address term. This research is only preliminary study for any other advance analysis in the future.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1. Types, Functions, & Factors of Address Terms Performed by the Main Character in *Runaway Jury* Movie

Types of Address Terms

FN : First Name
TLN : Title plus Last Name
T : Title only
LN : Last Name
SN : Special Nickname
PN : Pet Name
KT : Kinship Term

Functions of Address Terms

I : Intimacy
PD : Power Differential
R : Respect

Factors of Address Terms

PO : Particular Occasion
RO : Rank of Other
A : Age
FR : Family Relationship
OH : Occupational Hierarchy
TS : Transactional Status
DI : Degree of Intimacy

Code: Types of Address Terms : AT/T/01
 Functions of Address Terms : AT/FN/01
 Factors of Address Term : AT/F/01

No	Code	Conversation	Types							Functions			Factors							Context
			FN	TLN	T	LN	SN	PN	KT	I	PD	R	PO	RO	A	FR	OH	TS	DI	
1.	AT/T/01 AT/FN/01 AT/F/01	Rohr : I promised Celeste that I would win it for you...and all the other victims that died that day. Celeste : Thank you Mr. Rohr	√							√					√					The first example was conversation between Rohr, Celeste Wood, and his colleagues which taken place in Rohr's office. This meeting was aimed to discuss the preparation before the trial in the case Celeste versus Vicksburg Firearms. In his speech, Rohr addressed her by using FN. It because Rohr was far more older than Celeste.

No	Code	Conversation	Types							Functions			Factors								Context
			FN	TLN	T	LN	SN	PN	KT	I	PD	R	PO	RO	A	FR	OH	TS	DI		
2.	AT/T/02 AT/FN/02 AT/F/02	Rohr : You're gonna make history, Celeste . We're gonna make history together.Thank you for your courage. Celeste : Yeah, we will win it.	√							√					√				√	This example took place in Rohr’s office. He spoke in front of many people who supported him and Celeste to win the case. Those people supported them because finally there were people who brave enough to get justice by suing the big gun company named Vicksburg Firearms. This company sold guns easily to the society and it made the occurrences of gun shooting phenomenon increasing. The movie told that it was not the first time the company was being sued by people. Some years ago, a city had tried to sue Vicksburg Firearms because there was a tragedy of gun shooting that killed many people. However, the company could win the case anyway. In his speech, Rohr addressed Celeste by using FN to show how close they were. They had known each other for a long time, so they had close relationship. Moreover, Rohr was older than Celeste and he regarded her as his own daughter. The intimate and close relationship between them made Rohr showed his affection by using FN in addressing Celeste.	

No	Code	Conversation	Types							Functions			Factors								Context
			FN	TLN	T	LN	SN	PN	KT	I	PD	R	PO	RO	A	FR	OH	TS	DI		
3.	AT/T/03 AT/FN/03 AT/F/03	Rohr: Celeste, I'm gonna see you and your son at Arnaud's at six...								√					√				√	This conversation took place outside of Rohr's office. Rohr told Celeste that he would see her at six o'clock since he had something to do in other place. Rohr, in this conversation, addressed her by using first name to show close relationship and intimacy. Moreover, Rohr was older than Celeste so he used such type of address term in addressing her.	
4.	AT/T/05 AT/FN/04 AT/F/04	Rohr: Just as long as we don't talk about nothing about the case. This is dinner with you and Henry ...	√							√					√				√	Rohr, Celeste, and Henry were having dinner in a restaurant. They discussed many things but the running case. However, Celeste insisted to talk about it. Then, Rohr, said that he did not want to discuss that matter since they were having dinner with Henry, Celeste's son. Rohr addressed Henry with his first name since he regarded Henry as his own grandchildren.	
5.	AT/T/05 AT/FN/05 AT/F/05	Rohr: Barry, you got time to see her to her car? Barry: Absolutely. Rohr: Thank you.	√								√			√			√			The above conversation took place outside Rohr's office. Barry, who had lower occupational status than Rohr, was always addressed by using FN by Rohr. Barry was also younger than his boss, Rohr. It would be different if Barry was older than Rohr. Rohr might address his assistant by using TLN. As previously explained, age also has great influence in the choice of certain types of address terms.	

No	Code	Conversation	Types							Functions			Factors								Context
			FN	TLN	T	LN	SN	PN	KT	I	PD	R	PO	RO	A	FR	OH	TS	DI		
6.	AT/T/06 AT/FN/06 AT/F/06	Rohr: Barry, where's my car? Barry: It's where you parked it. Rohr: All right, come on. We're going together	√								√			√			√			Barry was Rohr’s assistant who took care all of his needs, such as arranging his meeting schedule, etc. This conversation occurred just after Rohr finished his meeting with his clients and colleagues. After the meeting, he went to the parking area after he had asked the location of his car to Barry. He always addressed Barry by using FN in their communication. It was used to show power differential rather than intimacy. In fact, Barry was his assistant and had a lower status compared to him. Thus, it is clear that FN can be used not only to show intimacy but also power differential.	
7.	AT/T/07 AT/FN/07 AT/F/07	Rohr: Miss Coleman..... Coleman: Mrs.		√								√	√							The conversation took place in a trial court session. Mrs. Coleman was summoned by the court as a jury in the case of Celeste and Vicksburg firearms. Rohr, as an attorney, asked Mrs. Coleman's knowledge about the gun shooting. The information will be very important to help Rohr in winning the case. In this conversation, Rohr addressed Mrs. Coleman by title plus last name since they were in a formal occasion and he wanted to respect her.	

No	Code	Conversation	Types							Functions			Factors							Context
			FN	TLN	T	LN	SN	PN	KT	I	PD	R	PO	RO	A	FR	OH	TS	DI	
8.	AT/T/08 AT/FN/08 AT/F/08	Rohr: Mrs. Coleman. Excuse me. I see from your questionnaire that you have no particular feeling about guns one way or another. Briefcase on the jury. Would you say that's correct? Coleman: Yes, sir, that's correct. I don't feel one way or another about guns,		√								√	√							In this occasion, Rohr had right to ask some questions to the juries summoned by the court to attend the trial. The case sued by Celeste was about a gun shooting which killed her husband and many other people some years ago. She sued Vicksburg Firearms because it sold gun easily and massively in society which was susceptible misuse. Before accepting Mrs. Coleman as a jury, Rohr asked several questions about gun and the gun shooting. In the conversation, Rohr used TLN to address Mrs. Coleman. It was because the conversation took place in a formal situation that required formality. Moreover, Rohr used such type of address terms to respect the interlocutor.
9.	AT/T/09 AT/FN/09 AT/F/09	Judge: Mr. Rohr, do you wish to exercise challenge for cause? Rohr: No, Your Honor.			√						√	√	√					√		This conversation was between judge Harkin and Rohr. Judge Harkin gave opportunity to Rohr whether he wanted to react over the Mr. Cable's challenge to Mrs. Coleman. Rohr always used title only "Your Honor" to respect the judge and honor the trial.
10.	AT/T/10 AT/FN/10 AT/F/10	Rohr: No objections here, Your Honor. Judge: Enter Mrs. Coleman as a juror.			√						√	√	√					√		After asked several questions to Mrs. Coleman, Rohr agreed to accept her as a juror. He conveyed his agreement to the judge by address him with title only. It is because both of them were in a formal institution. Moreover, Rohr wanted to respect the judge.

No	Code	Conversation	Types							Functions			Factors								Context
			FN	TLN	T	LN	SN	PN	KT	I	PD	R	PO	RO	A	FR	OH	TS	DI		
11.	AT/T/11 AT/FN/11 AT/F/11	Judge: Mr. Rohr? Rohr: No objections, Your Honor. Thank you			√						√	√	√					√		After entering Mrs. Coleman as a juror, another juror was presented. Both Rohr and Mr. Cable agreed to take the juror. Rohr stated his aggreement by saying "No objections, Your Honor". Rohr used this type of address term since he was in a court trial session. Moreover, the use of tittle only showed power differential and distance between them.	
12.	AT/T/12 AT/FN/12 AT/F/12	Judge: You may enter Mr. Shaver as a juror. Next? Rohr: Your Honor , we'll accept this juror.			√						√	√	√					√		Mr. Shaver was summoned by the trial as a juror. Like other jurors, he also had to convey his knowledge about gun and the gun shooting. Rohr, finally, accepted him as a juror. The occasion demanded Rohr to use formal use of language. It was portrayed by the way he addresses judge Harkin by using "Your Honor". It could be seen that there was a power differential and unintimate relationship between them.	
13.	AT/T/13 AT/FN/13 AT/F/13	Rohr: Your Honor , we accept... Judge: Let's not do down this road. Thank you, Mr. Rohr.			√						√	√	√					√		Another juror was presented in the court trial. Rohr regarded this juror was capable and potential to be a juror so he accepted the juror. Rohr used such type of address term since he was in a formal occasion. Moreover, he had to respect the judge and other people in the trial.	

No	Code	Conversation	Types							Functions			Factors								Context
			FN	TLN	T	LN	SN	PN	KT	I	PD	R	PO	RO	A	FR	OH	TS	DI		
14.	AT/T/14 AT/FN/14 AT/F/14	Judge: Mr. Rohr, Mr. Cable, any objections to Mr. Grimes serving on this jury? Rohr: The plaintiffs would welcome Mr. Grimes to our jury, Your Honor .			√						√	√	√					√		As the last juror, Mr. Grimes showed his knowledge and capability related to the gun shooting. For that reason, Rohr accepted him as a juror. He conveyed his agreement to the judge by addressing him with title only. It was because both of them were in a courtroom. Moreover, Rohr wanted to respect the judge.	
15.	AT/T/15 AT/FN/15 AT/F/15	Judge: If so, take Mr. Grimes as a juror. Rohr: Yes, Your Honor .			√						√	√	√					√		Hearing the aggreement from both of the attorneys, judge Harkin decided to take Mr. Grimes as a juror in the case Celeste versus Vicksburg Firearms. In this conversation, Rohr used T to address judge Harkin since they were in a formal occasion. Moreover, the judge was more superior than Rohr.	
16.	AT/T/16 AT/FN/16 AT/F/16	Judge: Mr. Rohr Rohr: Your Honor ...			√						√	√	√					√		This conversation was between judge Harkin and Rohr. It took place in a trial court session. The judge gave time to Rohr to take his turn to ask some questions to the suspect. Rohr always addressed the judge by his title “Your Honor”. It was because both of them were in a formal institution. Moreover, Rohr wanted to respect the judge.	

No	Code	Conversation	Types							Functions			Factors							Context
			FN	TLN	T	LN	SN	PN	KT	I	PD	R	PO	RO	A	FR	OH	TS	DI	
17.	AT/T/17 AT/FN/17 AT/F/17	Rohr: Good morning, Mr. Easter. Mr. Easter: Good morning. Rohr: Well, it says here that you work in an electronics store. Mr. Easter: Yes, sir, that's correct.		√								√	√							Mr. Easter was also one of the juries summoned by the court to attend the trial. Rohr asked him several questions just like what he did to Mrs. Coleman previously. Rohr started his question by questioning Mr. Easter about his occupation. He also asked several other things which were related to Mr. Easter's personal information. It was as his consideration whether he would accept Mr. Easter as a jury or not. Rohr addressed Mr. Easter by using TLN to honor the court and to show respect toward Mr. Easter.
18.	AT/T/18 AT/FN/18 AT/F/18	Judge: Any objections, Mr. Rohr? Rohr: I have no objection whatsoever, Your Honor.			√						√	√	√					√		It was a conversation between Rohr and judge Harkin. Rohr said no objection hearing for the suspect explanation. Rohr always addressed the judge by his title "Your Honor". It was because both of them were in a courtroom. Beside, Rohr wanted to respect the judge. Moreover, the judge was a superior than Rohr so such type of address term was employed.
19.	AT/T/19 AT/FN/19 AT/F/19	Rohr: Thank you very much. Your Honor. Judge: Mr. Cable Mr. Cable: Thank you, Your Honor			√						√	√	√					√		This conversation occurred after Rohr finished his turn in asking some questions to a juror. He said "Thank you very much" to the Judge Harkin since he was given opportunity to take his turn. Rohr used such type of address terms since the judge was superior. Moreover, Rohr wanted to respect the trial by avoiding the use of informal language.

No	Code	Conversation	Types							Functions			Factors							Context
			FN	TLN	T	LN	SN	PN	KT	I	PD	R	PO	RO	A	FR	OH	TS	DI	
20.	AT/T/20 AT/FN/20 AT/F/20	Rohr: Barry, after you shred it, burn it. OK? Barry: Yes, sir.	√								√			√			√			This conversation was between Rohr and his assistant, Barry Docken. The conversation took place in Rohr's office after a trial court. Rohr felt upset about the result of the trial. To express his angry, he asked Barry to burn a piece of paper which was used in the previous trial. In fact, Barry was Rohr's assistant which made him as a inferior toward Rohr. This made Rohr use FN to address Barry. It was not a sign of intimacy but power differential.
21.	AT/T/21 AT/FN/21 AT/F/21	Judge: Mr. Rohr Rohr: Your Honor.			√						√	√	√					√		This conversation was between judge Harkin and Rohr. It took place in a trial court session. The judge gave time to Rohr to take his turn to ask some questions to the witness, Kyle Murphy. Rohr always addressed the judge by his title "Your Honor". It was because both of them were in a formal situation. Moreover, Rohr wanted to respect the judge.

No	Code	Conversation	Types							Functions			Factors							Context
			FN	TLN	T	LN	SN	PN	KT	I	PD	R	PO	RO	A	FR	OH	TS	DI	
22.	AT/T/22 AT/FN/22 AT/F/22	Rohr: Good afternoon, Mr. Murphy. You own and operate Excalibur Guns. Mr. Murphy: Yes, sir, I do. Rohr: Yes, and isn't Excalibur Guns a retail outlet store for Vicksburg Firearms? Mr Murphy: Yes, sir.		√								√	√							Murphy attended the trial since he was one of the witnesses who were summoned by the court to give his knowledge and information about the gun shooting. He was the owner of Excalibur Gun shop which was a retail outlet store for Vicksburg Firearms Company. Rohr asked him several questions. One of his questions was why Murphy sold the 112 guns to Kincaid in a month. Rohr wondered if Murphy did not feel suspicious about a customer who bought a quite great numbers of guns in such a short time. Then, it was revealed that Kincaid sold the gun illegally to Kevin Peltier which then was used by Peltier to murder Celeste’s husband and other people in a gun shooting tragedy. In this conversation Rohr addressed Murphy by TLN since they were in a formal occasion. Moreover, TLN was also used to show respect toward Murphy as a witness.

No	Code	Conversation	Types							Functions			Factors							Context
			FN	TLN	T	LN	SN	PN	KT	I	PD	R	PO	RO	A	FR	OH	TS	DI	
23.	AT/T/23 AT/FN/23 AT/F/23	Rohr: Would you tell us about your arrangement with a man Michael Kincaid, who illegally sold this Performa 990 semiautomatic to Kevin Peltier smack-dab out of the trunk of his car? Mr. Murphy: My arrangement? Rohr: Yes, sir.			√							√	√							Rohr wanted to know deeper why Mr. Murphy sold so many guns in a month to Kincaid. He wanted to reveal the motive behind the guns selling since it was quite strange that a man needed so many guns in a month. He wanted to know whether it was pure for the sake of business or there was something else under the arrangement. Later on, everybody knew that one of the guns was illegally sold by Kincaid to Peltier, the murder of Celeste's husband and also many other people in the gun shooting tragedy. In the conversation, Rohr used TLN and sometime T to addressed Murphy. It was because they were in a trial court, a formal occasion and institution. This was done to honor the court and to respect Murphy as a witness.
24.	AT/T/24 AT/FN/24 AT/F/24	Rohr: Now, did you ever wonder why one man would buy 112 guns in a period of four months? Mr Murphy: A collector? Rohr: A collector, sir?			√							√	√							The conversation was between Rohr and Mr. Murphy who attended the trial as a witness. Rohr used his turn to ask several question related to the suspect. During the conversation, Rohr always used title "sir" or title plus last name "Mr. Murphy". It was because both of them in a formal occasion and institution. Moreover, Rohr had to show his respect toward him who attended the trial as a witness.

No	Code	Conversation	Types							Functions			Factors								Context
			FN	TLN	T	LN	SN	PN	KT	I	PD	R	PO	RO	A	FR	OH	TS	DI		
25.	AT/T/25 AT/FN/25 AT/F/25	Judge: Mr. Rohr. Rohr: I have no further questions, Your Honor . Judge: Thank you, Mr. Rohr. We'll adjourn today. Hold cross till tomorrow. Release the jury 45 minutes early. Thank you, ladies and gentlemen.			√						√	√	√					√		Rohr asked several questions to the juror about the gun shooting or something else related to it. After Rohr had asked several questions to a juror, the judge asked him whether he wanted to ask more questions or not. Hearing the explanation of the juror, Rohr felt there was nothing wrong with it and he stated his agreement. Rohr used T to address the judge since it was a formal occasion. Besides, he wanted to honor the judge. Moreover, it was known that in a court room, during a trial, people will address the judge as “your honor” including the attorney. However, such type of address term is only used in a trial court session not in public spaces.	
26.	AT/T/26 AT/FN/26 AT/F/26	Rohr: Mr. Kincaid , you wanna tell the court just a little bit about your schooling? Mr. Kincaid: Well, not a whole lot to tell. I mean, I guess most people got a college degree, and about the only thing I ever got was the third degree. Rohr: I appreciate your sense of humor, but let's try to stay a little more on the topic.		√								√	√							In this conversation, Rohr addressed Kincaid, as the witness in the case of Celeste versus Vicksburg Firearms, by using TLN. Rohr, as the attorney, had to show respect to Kincaid. Moreover, they were both in a formal occasion and institution that required formal language use to honor all participants and the court trial.	

No	Code	Conversation	Types							Functions			Factors							Context
			FN	TLN	T	LN	SN	PN	KT	I	PD	R	PO	RO	A	FR	OH	TS	DI	
27.	AT/T/27 AT/FN/27 AT/F/27	Rohr: Did he ever say anything like that? Mr. Kincaid: No, he never said anything like that. He always had plenty of guns around. Rohr: Gotcha. Thank you, Mr. Kincaid.		√								√	√							In this conversation, Rohr used his turn to ask several questions about the gun shooting or the suspect. He also wanted Mr. Kincaid to explain everything clearly. In this conversation, Rohr addressed Mr. Kincaid by using TLN. It was used to show respect to Mr. Kincaid. Moreover, they were both in a formal occasion and institution that required formal language use to honor all the participants and the trial court.
28.	AT/T/28 AT/FN/28 AT/F/28	Rohr: Hey, Celeste! Henry! Wham! Celeste & Henry: Hey! !	√							√					√				√	This conversation was between Rohr, Celeste, and Henry. They met in Rohr's office. Rohr always used first name to address Celeste and Henry in conversation since they had close relationship and intimacy. Moreover, Rohr regarded them as his own daughter and grandchildren.
29.	AT/T/29 AT/FN/29 AT/F/29	Rohr: Hey, Celeste! Henry! Wham! Celeste & Henry: Hey!	√							√					√				√	This conversation was between Rohr, Celeste, and Henry. They met in Rohr's office. Rohr always used first name to address Celeste and Henry in conversation since Rohr regarded them as his own daughter and grandchildren. Thus, he showed his close relationship toward them by using FN.

No	Code	Conversation	Types							Functions			Factors							Context	
			FN	TLN	T	LN	SN	PN	KT	I	PD	R	PO	RO	A	FR	OH	TS	DI		
30.	AT/T/30 AT/FN/30 AT/F/30	Rohr: What's the matter, Celeste? Caleste: I just need to hear it. Tell me we can win this. Rohr: We can. We are gonna win it.	√							√					√					√	This conversation took place outside the court before the trial began. Before the trial, Rohr noticed that Celeste look sad and he tried to calm her down. He asked what was disturbing her and what she was thinking. She said that it seemed impossible to win the case against Vicksburg Firearms in the trial since it was a big Company with many powerful people in it. Then, Rohr convinced her by saying that they will win the case. This statement made her feel better and ready to enter the court to join the trial.
31.	AT/T/31 AT/FN/31 AT/F/31	Rohr: Henry, you going to the park? Henry: Yeah ! Rohr: I'll see you later.	√							√					√					√	This conversation took place near a park where they met. In this meeting, Rohr wanted to talk to Celeste about the case and the trials. However, Celeste came with his son, Henry Wood. Then, Rohr addressed Henry Wood by his first name by asking him whether he wanted to go to the park or not. After that, Henry left them and went to the park so Rohr and Celeste could discuss the matter without him.

No	Code	Conversation	Types							Functions			Factors								Context
			FN	TLN	T	LN	SN	PN	KT	I	PD	R	PO	RO	A	FR	OH	TS	DI		
32.	AT/T/32 AT/FN/32 AT/F/32	Marlee: What makes you think this witness is ever gonna make it to the stand? Rohr: Because that whistle-blower came to us. Marlee: Fitch is gonna get to him. Rohr: We didn't call him. He came to us. Marlee: He's your star witness. Rohr: We didn't... Listen to me. Marlee: You don't know what this man's capable of! Rohr: Sweetheart! Hey! Hey! Hey!						√		√									√	This conversation is between Rohr and Marlee which took place in a restaurant. They met to discuss the case of gun shooting between Celeste and Vicksburg Firearms. Marlee offered a help to Rohr to win the case. She tried to convince him that she could help. He, then, interrupted her by using “sweetheart” to address her. He used this kind of address term to show his appreciation toward her since she tried to help him to win the case by giving him an advice. Moreover, this type of address term indicated that they had an intimate relationship.	
33.	AT/T/33 AT/FN/33 AT/F/33	Rohr: Everything's fine, Your Honor. Judge: Well, you called Mr. Krigler ten minutes ago. Judge: Could we show him in, please?			√						√	√	√					√		This conversation happened in a trial court session. Judge Harkin asked Mr. Krigler, which was Rohr’s witness, to attend the trial. However, Rohr could not show his witness and the Judge gave him ten minutes to call Mr. Krigler in. Rohr always addressed the judge by his title “Your Honor”. It was because both of them were in a formal institution. Moreover, Rohr wanted to respect the judge.	

No	Code	Conversation	Types							Functions			Factors								Context
			FN	TLN	T	LN	SN	PN	KT	I	PD	R	PO	RO	A	FR	OH	TS	DI		
34.	AT/T/34 AT/FN/34 AT/F/34	Judge: Mr. Rohr. Could we show him in, please? Rohr: Your Honor...			√						√	√	√					√		Seeing Rohr could not show his witness, judge Harkin asked him one more time to call his witness. In this conversation, Rohr used T to address judge Harkin. It was because they were in a formal situation that required formal use of language. This type of address term was used to show power differential in which the speaker was inferior than the addressee.	
35.	AT/T/35 AT/FN/35 AT/F/35	Rohr: Your Honor , may I approach? Judge: You may Mr. Rohr.			√						√	√	√					√		This Conversation took place in a trial court session. Judge Harkin demanded Rohr to present his next witness. However, the witness did not attend the trial. Rohr always addressed the judge by his title “Your Honor”. It was because both of them were in a formal institution. Moreover, Rohr wanted to respect the judge.	

No	Code	Conversation	Types							Functions			Factors							Context
			FN	TLN	T	LN	SN	PN	KT	I	PD	R	PO	RO	A	FR	OH	TS	DI	
36.	AT/T/36 AT/FN/36 AT/F/36	Judge: Where's your witness, Mr. Rohr? Rohr: We're looking... we're looking into that. Judge: Your request for an adjournment is denied. Rohr: Your Honor, this is my key witness. Judge: Well, then you should have kept a tighter leash on him.			√						√	√	√					√		Judge Harkin was a judge who led the trials in the case of Celeste versus Vicksburg Firearms Company. He wanted Rohr’s witness to give her/his testimonies. However, Rohr could not present his witness to attend the trials so his request for adjournment was denied by the judge. In a trial court, a judge is the most powerful man who can decide whether someone is guilty or not. He/she can also decide what kind of punishment that he/she will give to a defendant. Therefore, a judge usually receives a respectful term “Your Honor” by all people who attend the trial court since they are seen as inferiors compared to the judge.

No	Code	Conversation	Types							Functions			Factors							Context
			FN	TLN	T	LN	SN	PN	KT	I	PD	R	PO	RO	A	FR	OH	TS	DI	
37.	AT/T/37 AT/FN/37 AT/F/37	Judge: Now, Mr. Rohr... is there another request you'd like to make at this time? Rohr: Your Honor, it would be highly prejudicial to my client if we are not permitted to... Judge: I will take that as a motion for reconsideration.			√						√	√	√					√		In this conversation, judge Harkin asked Rohr to present another witness to support his arguments. However, his witness did not present in the trial yet. Rohr, then, asked for additional time to wait till the witness come. The request was denied by the judge since it would hamper the trial. Rohr tried to argue that it would be highly prejudicial if his request is denied. The judge had made his decision and the request was denied anyway. In this conversation, Rohr addressed the judge by using T, which was "Your Honor". In the other side, the judge used title TLN to address Rohr. This phenomenon indicated that both of them wanted to show respect to each other. It could be seen through the use of certain type of address term in their communication.
38.	AT/T/38 AT/FN/38 AT/F/38	Rohr: Your Honor.... Judge: Denied. Call your next witness. Rohr: I have no next witness. Judge: If so, Mr. Rohr, then plaintiff rests. Thank you, gentlemen.			√						√	√	√					√		This conversation was still between judge Harkin and Rohr. Rohr insisted the judge to accept his request for adjournment. However, the judge had made decision to refuse his request. In this conversation, Rohr always addressed the judge by his title "Your Honor". It was because both of them were in a formal institution.

No	Code	Conversation	Types							Functions			Factors							Context
			FN	TLN	T	LN	SN	PN	KT	I	PD	R	PO	RO	A	FR	OH	TS	DI	
39.	AT/T/39 AT/FN/39 AT/F/39	Rohr: What'd you do to my witness? Threaten his family? Write him a check? Just curious about what your technique is, Mr. Fitch . Mr Fitch: Maybe he, uh, decided against biting the hand that fed him these past few years.		√								√							√	The above example is conversation between Rohr and Rankin Fitch which took place in outside the court room during the trial court session break. Fitch was a jury consultant who was rent by Vicksburg firearms. His job was to help Vicksburg firearms win the case in the trial court. Rohr and Fitch indeed had known each other, but they did not have close relationship just like Rohr and Celeste did. Rohr and Fitch had known each other because both of them were working in the same field and circumstance, Rohr as a lawyer and Fitch as a jury consultant. The use of TLN by Rohr to addressed Fitch indicated social distance between them and it also stressed out that they were not intimate.

No	Code	Conversation	Types							Functions			Factors								Context
			FN	TLN	T	LN	SN	PN	KT	I	PD	R	PO	RO	A	FR	OH	TS	DI		
40.	AT/T/40 AT/FN/40 AT/F/40	Mr Fitch: Is that why you're doing this? To protect the Constitution, is that it? Rohr: Of course not. I'm in it to win. Just like you are. Because that's what I was hired to do. Mr. Fitch: Everything else is colored bubbles. Rohr: Colored bubbles? Colored bubbles?! A system that calls for 12 people to sit and listen to testimony of witnesses, fella!	√							√									√	The conversation took place in a lavatory during the trial break. Rohr and Rankin Fitch met accidentally. They, then, debated on whose wrong or right. Both of them believed that they would win the case. In this conversation, Rohr used generic first name “fella” to address Rankin Fitch. It was to show his superiority toward Rankin Fitch.	
41.	AT/T/41 AT/FN/41 AT/F/41	Rohr: And that includes my witness, who you've disappeared! If you're relying on testimony to win this case, you've already lost it, fella!	√							√									√	In this conversation, Rohr used generic first name “fella” to address Rankin Fitch. It was to show his superiority toward Rankin Fitch.	
42.	AT/T/42 AT/FN/42 AT/F/42	Mr Fitch: This man doesn't give a single, solitary droplet of shit about truth, justice or your American way. Rohr: They're people, Fitch.				√					√			√						In this conversation, Rohr used last name to address Rankin Fitch. It was to show his superiority towards Rankin Fitch. Both firts and last name First name could be used to show superiority. However, last name could not be used as a sign of intimacy just like first name did.	

No	Code	Conversation	Types							Functions			Factors								Context
			FN	TLN	T	LN	SN	PN	KT	I	PD	R	PO	RO	A	FR	OH	TS	DI		
43.	AT/T/43 AT/FN/43 AT/F/43	Rohr: You don't have an idea of what I've been talking about, do you, sir ? Mr Fitch: What do you hope to achieve if you win? Rohr: What do you mean? Mr Fitch: You gonna bring Jacob Wood back to life? No. You just ensure that his wife goes to the cemetery in a better car.			√							√	√							This conversation was still between Rohr and Rankin Fitch. They, indeed, had a long debate in the lavatory. The tension of the conversation grew higher since both of them spoke loudly in conveying their arguments. To cool the situation down, Rohr used title “sir” to address Rankin Fitch. The use of title was a sign of respect with the interlocutor. Rohr realized that debate will proof nothing. Everything was determined by the court.	
44.	AT/T/44 AT/FN/44 AT/F/44	Rohr: You know what, Fitch ? You’re gonna lose. Mr Fitch: I doubt it. Rohr: Well, maybe not this case, maybe not the next, but someday, you know, someday.				√					√			√						It happened when accidentally they met in a lavatory during a break of a trial court session. They were debating on who was wrong or right in the case of Celeste versus Vicksburg Firearm. Both of them defended their own arguments and believed that they could win the case. In the conversation, once, Rohr addressed Fitch by LN to show his superiority.	

No	Code	Conversation	Types							Functions			Factors							Context
			FN	TLN	T	LN	SN	PN	KT	I	PD	R	PO	RO	A	FR	OH	TS	DI	
45.	AT/T/45 AT/FN/45 AT/F/45	Rohr: Good evening George , Mason... George: So... what's this about? Rohr : I'm going to need access to the firm's emergency reserve.	√							√									√	George Dressler was also a professional attorney like Rohr. They had known each other for a long time so they had close relationship. This conversation was between Rohr, George, and Mason. Rohr came to George and Mason to discuss about the running case between Celeste and Vicksburg Firearms. Rohr considered that the case was complicated enough so he came to his colleagues not only to discuss the case, but also to get some advices. Once during the conversation, Rohr addressed George by his first name which showed their close relationship.

No	Code	Conversation	Types							Functions			Factors								Context
			FN	TLN	T	LN	SN	PN	KT	I	PD	R	PO	RO	A	FR	OH	TS	DI		
46.	AT/T/46 AT/FN/46 AT/F/46	Rohr: Good evening George, Mason... George: So... what's this about? Rohr : I'm going to need access to the firm's emergency reserve.	√							√									√	This conversation took place in George’s office. He was one of Rohr’s colleagues. George Dressler was also a professional attorney like Rohr. They had known each other for a long time so they had close relationship. This conversation was between Rohr, George, and Mason. Rohr came to George and Mason to discuss about the running case between Celeste and Vicksburg Firearms. Rohr considered that the case was complicated enough so he came to his colleagues not only to discuss the case but also to get some advices. Once during the conversation, Rohr addressed George by his first name which showed their close relationship.	
47.	AT/T/47 AT/FN/47 AT/F/47	Judge: Mr. Rohr, do you care to cross? Rohr: Yes, Your Honor. Judge: Proceed			√						√		√					√		The judge gave opportunity to Rohr to ask questions to the witness presented by the court. Rohr, then, said his agreement to do it. Rohr always addressed the judge by his title “Your Honor” since they were in a formal institution. Moreover, Rohr wanted to respect the judge.	

No	Code	Conversation	Types							Functions			Factors							Context
			FN	TLN	T	LN	SN	PN	KT	I	PD	R	PO	RO	A	FR	OH	TS	DI	
48.	AT/T/48 AT/FN/48 AT/F/48	Rohr: Now, Mr. Jankle... Mr Jankle: Yes, sir. Rohr: The, uh, ad copy used to sell the Performa 990, would you read it to the court, please? Mr. Jankle: It's right there, Counselor.		√								√	√							In this conversation, Rohr used his turn to ask some questions to the witness. He asked Mr. Jankle to read ad copy which he used to sell performa 990 in fornt of the court. Rohr, during conversation, addressed Mr. Jankle by title plus last name. It was done to honor Mr. Jankle as a witness and to respect the court. Moreover, both of them were in a formal occasion that required formal use of language.
49.	AT/T/49 AT/FN/49 AT/F/49	Judge: Sustained. Mr. Rohr Rohr: My apologies, Your Honor.			√						√	√	√					√		Rohr, in this conversation, tried to interrupt Mr. Cable, attorney of Vicksburg Firearms, while he was conveying his argument. The judge, then, sustained Rohr so Mr. Cable can continue his speech. Finally, Rohr apologized to the judge for his impolite act. Rohr always addressed the judge by his title “Your Honor”. It was because both of them were in a formal institution. Moreover, Rohr wanted to respect the judge who was the leader of the court.
50.	AT/T/50 AT/FN/50 AT/F/50	Rohr: Uh, now, Mr. Jankle? Mr. Jankle: Yes, sir.		√								√	√							In this conversation, Rohr used his turn to ask some questions to the witness. Rohr, during the conversation, addressed Mr. Jankle by title plus last name. It was done to honor Mr. Jankle as a witness and to respect the court.

No	Code	Conversation	Types							Functions			Factors							Context
			FN	TLN	T	LN	SN	PN	KT	I	PD	R	PO	RO	A	FR	OH	TS	DI	
51.	AT/T/51 AT/FN/51 AT/F/51	Rohr: Tell me, sir, how much of Vicksburg's profits come from assault-type weapons, would you say? Mr. Jankle: Oh, I have to apologize to you, Mr. Rohr, I do not know the answer. I'm not familiar with that percentage.			√							√	√							Rohr was asking for classification to Mr. Jankle related to his knowledge about the gun selling. He asked the profit that he got from the result of selling assault-weapon type. However, Mr. Jankle could not answer the question since he did not familiar with the percentage. Rohr always addressed Mr. Jankle with title or title plus last name during conversation. It was done to respect the interlocutor and honor the court.
52.	AT/T/52 AT/FN/52 AT/F/52	Rohr: you are familiar with who buys a weapon of this sort, aren't you, sir? Mr. Jankle: Well, the gun's intended for recreational use. Rohr: Ah. For who? Farmers or weekend sportsmen? Home protection. Or disgruntled day-traders?			√							√	√							Rohr asked what the gun was usually used for. Rohr always addressed Mr. Jankle with title or title plus last name during conversation. It was a way to respect the interlocutor and honor the court.
53.	AT/T/53 AT/FN/53 AT/F/53	Rohr: Oh, come on, Mr. Jankle, you know that this gun is favored by criminals. The statistics of your gun company show that fact! Mr. Jankle: Sir, that is up to law enforcement. Rohr: I see. So that's not your problem. Why don't you just say it?		√								√	√							Rohr, then, did not believe in Mr. Jankle's argument. He presumed that Mr. Jankle was lying since it was impossible that gun sellers did not know about the gun they sold. In this conversation, Rohr addressed Mr. Jankle with title or title plus last name during conversation. It was done to respect the interlocutor and honor the court.

No	Code	Conversation	Types							Functions			Factors							Context
			FN	TLN	T	LN	SN	PN	KT	I	PD	R	PO	RO	A	FR	OH	TS	DI	
54.	AT/T/54 AT/FN/504 AT/F/54	Rohr: Well, hello, Marlee . Good to hear your voice. Did you come up with the money? Marlee: You know, it's amazing how easy it is to procure \$10 million.	√							√					√				√	This was conversation between Rohr and Marlee. They met outside Rohr's office after Rohr, finally, won the case between Celeste and Vicksburg Firearms. Rohr and Marlee had close relationship since Marlee had helped Rohr to win the case during the set of trials. Rohr used first name to address her as a sign of intimacy.
55.	AT/T/55 AT/FN/55 AT/F/55	Rohr: Celeste, Henry, go on inside, get me an extra order of cornbread. Celeste: Ok.	√							√					√				√	The conversation was between Rohr, Celeste, and Henry in a restaurant. Before they entered the restaurant, suddenly, Rohr remembered that he had to go. Rohr, then, asked for permission to go for a while and asked them to order a menu for him. Rohr always used first name to address Celeste and Henry since they had close relationship. Moreover, Rohr regarded them as his own daughter and grandchild. In fact, Rohr was older than them so it affected Rohr to use such type of address term.
56.	AT/T/56 AT/FN/56 AT/F/56	Rohr: Celeste, Henry , go on inside, get me an extra order of cornbread. Celeste: Ok.	√							√					√				√	This conversation took place in front of a restaurant where Rohr, Celeste, and Henry planned to have dinner. Before they entered the restaurant, suddenly, Rohr asked for permission to go for a while and asked them to order a menu for him. In this conversation, Rohr addressed Celeste and Henry with their first name since they had close relationship.
Total			18	10	25	2	0	1	0	16	25	36	34	5	10	0	3	21	18	
			56							77			91							

Appendix 2. Surat Pernyataan Triangulasi

SURAT PERYATAAN TRIANGULASI

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya:

Nama : Nadya Sivanya Reisha
NIM : 10211141038
Program Study : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

Menyatakan bahwa saya telah melakukan triangulasi data pada karya tulis ilmiah (skripsi) dari mahasiswa

Nama : Aji Widiatmaja
NIM : 10211141024
Program Studi : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni
Judul : A Sociolinguistics Analysis of Address Terms Performed by the *Main Character* in Runaway Jury Movie

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya buat. Semoga dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Yogyakarta, 16 Agustus 2014

Triangulator

Nadya Sivanya Reisha

SURAT PERYATAAN TRIANGULASI

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya:

Nama : Hilyatus Sa'adah
NIM : 10211141006
Program Study : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

Menyatakan bahwa saya telah melakukan triangulasi data pada karya tulis ilmiah (skripsi) dari mahasiswa

Nama : Aji Widiatmaja
NIM : 10211141024
Program Studi : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni
Judul : A Sociolinguistics Analysis of Address Terms Performed by the Main Character in *Runaway Jury* Movie

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya buat. Semoga dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Yogyakarta, 16 Agustus 2014

Triangulator

Hilyatus Sa'adah