A LANGUAGE CHOICE USED BY THE MAIN CHARACTER IN MARGARETHE VON TROTTA'S *"HANNAH ARENDT"* MOVIE

THESIS

Submitted as Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Sarjana Degree of

English Department Faculty of Letters and Humanities State Islamic

University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya

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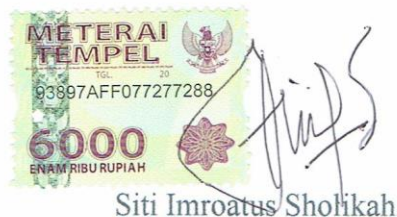Reg. Number : A73214104

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ABSTRACT

Sholikah, Siti Imroatus. 2018. A Language Choice Used by the Main Character in Margarethe Von Trotta's "Hannah Arendt" movie. Thesis. English Department. Faculty of Letters and Humanities. State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Supervisor: Dr. Muhammad Kurjum, M.Ag.

Key words: language choice, domain, social factor, and social dimension.

This study is a sociolinguistic that focuses on language choice that used by the main character in "Hannah Arendt" movie. In this study, there are two problems of objectives. First, the writer focuses on what is the language choice use by the main character, and second what are the reasons of language choices used by the main character. The aims of this study are to describe the language and the reason of language choice which influence the main character in this movie.

In this study, the writer uses descriptive-qualitative approach to capture the language choice. The data are taken from the utterances of the main character in "Hannah Arendt" movie. The theory that used in this research is Janet Holmes theory.

The result of the study shows that language chosen by the main character is English. The overall finding of this study reveals that language choice of main character is much influenced factor is addressee. As mention, language choice that dominant use by Hannah in friend and employment is English, it different while Hannah in the family she use German. In addition, based on the social dimensions, the relationship between the addressee and the addresser can be described as close.

INTISARI

Sholikah, Siti Imroatus. 2018. A Language Choice Used by the Main Character in Margarethe Von Trotta's "Hannah Arendt" movie. Thesis. English Department. Faculty of Letters and Humanities. State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Dosen Pembimbing: Dr. Muhammad Kurjum, M.Ag

Kata kunci: pilihan bahasa, domain, factor sosial, dan dimensi sosial

Pembelajaran ini adalah tentang sosoiolinguistik yang berfokus pada pemilihan bahasa yang digunakan karakter utama dalam film Hannah Arendt. Rumusan masalah dari pembelajaran ini ada dua. Pertama, penulis berfokus pada pemilihan bahasa apa yang digunakan oleh karakter utama, kemuadian yang kedua apa alasan pemiihan bahasa yang digunakan oleh karakter utama. Tujuan dari pembelajaran ini adalah untuk menggambarkan bahasa dan alasan pemilihan bahasa yang mempengaruhi karakter utama di film ini.

Dalam pembelajaran ini, penulis menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif-kualitatif untuk mengelola data pemilihan Data tersebut diambil dari ujaran karakter utama dalam film "Hannah Arendt". Teori yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah teori Janet Holmes.

Hasil dari pengumpulan data menunjukkan bahwa bahasa yang dipilih oleh karakter utama adalah bahasa Inggris. Dari hasil keseluruhan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pilihan bahasa karakter utama banyak dipengaruhi faktor penerima (orang yang diajak bicara). Seperti yang disebutkan, pilihan bahasa yang dominan digunakan oleh Hannah pada teman dan rekan kerjanya adalah bahasa Inggris, lain lagi ketika Hannah dalam keluarga dia menggunakan bahasa German. Selain itu, berdasarkan dimensi sosial, hubungan antara penerima dan pembicara dapat digambarkan sebagai hubungan yang dekat.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTON

In this chapter, the writer explains about the basic of background of study, research problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study and the definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of Study

Humans are part of social environment. They need to interact, to communicate and to express their ideas to the others; one of the ways to interact with each other is through communication. Communication will run well with the use of language. They need language as a tool to do all the things.

Language is the most important part in communication. There are so many languages spread around the world. Many people are mastering only one language and others are mastering more than one language. Person who has an ability to use more than one language is called bilingual or multilingual person. Bilingual person is a person who is mastering two languages, whereas multilingual person is a person who is mastering more than two languages. A bilingual or multilingual person will choose a language to use when communicates is with other people in certain domain and social dimension.

According to Oxford dictionary (1991: 221), language is the way of expressing ideas and feelings using movement, symbol and sound, particular

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style of speaking and writing. We can see from the definition that language is divided into two, there are spoken and written language.

Wardhaugh (2006) states that language is what the members of particular society speak. The society and language is related, in the society we can find a language. Language is important one in the society, if there is no language in society, it will be nothing interaction in our life. Therefore, language and society has strong relation.

A language has two major functions, which are interactional function and transactional function. Interactional function deals with how humans use language to interact each other socially. Transactional function deals with whereby humans use their linguistics abilities to communicate knowledge, skills and information (Yule, 1985 : 5-6). Nowadays, there are so many experts who study about language that called linguistics.

A language choice is choosing a language used in certain domain because of mastering more than one languages. Language choice cannot be separated from the term "domain", "social factors", and "social dimensions". People choose their language choice based on the three concepts above. There are some factors that influence person to use a language choice such as with the person you are talking, the social context, and function and also the topic. It shows in Holmes (1992) who stated that language choice has some factors – who you are talking to, the social context of the talk, the function and the topic of discussion. The way people speak it depends on the situation and the

purpose of communication itself. Thus, person who makes a language choice is influence by some factors above.

The use of a language choice is not only at an informal situation but also in a formal situation. Formal situation exist if people use the rule of language in a conversation, or writing format, for example at the school, in the office, in an interview or writing a letter to a business or maybe work and etc. Therefore informal communication can exist if society does not use the rule of language. It shows when meeting or seeing a friend on the street, in a chat, in the market, and so on. So, there are many example movies about language choice that make use of two languages, one example is "Hannah Arendt" movie. For more explanation, let's take in this below.

The movie was written by Magarethe Von Trotta. It was published on 2012. The main character is Hannah (Barbara Sukowa). She is mastering two languages English and German. Hannah Arendt was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1906. Her father died when she was seven; her mother, Martha Cohn Arendt, raised her.

Hannah Arendt came from German, but she lives in New York, USA with her husband, Heinrich Buchler (Axel Milberg) in an apartment. At home, she mostly uses German to talk with her husband. To Mary (Janet McTeer), her closest American friend, she totally uses English. Meanwhile, she often uses German when she talks with her friend from Germany even though they are in another country. Sometimes she mixes it with English. Moreover, she also often uses German while having conversation with her

assistant, sometimes uses English a little bit. To her partner in The New Yorker, she uses English completely. At the University of Marburg, she studied philosophy with Martin Heidegger (Klaus Pohl). She gets a duty to attend a trial of Adolf Eichman in Jerusalem. Her article about trial obtains some controversy because she defends Adolf Eichman while the others contrast with him.

In addition, a language choice is unique phenomenon to analyse. It refers to selecting certain language in society. Based on explanation above the writers interested to analyse language choice in "Hannah Arendt" movie because it consist of two languages, so language choice appear in this movie. The researcher focused not only the language choice but also the reason that influenced the main character in movie.

Several researches have been done by some researchers who used Holmes theory of language choice. They have some topic, but different in using the way on how to apply it. Some of these researches have each purpose to analysis. Here are the following previous studies that used theory of language choice. Khifthi Chairina Durriyah (2014),her study focused on language choice based on domain, social factors, and social dimension among the students of SKI which came from different region, some student from foreign (Malaysia). Fitria Andani (2014), her study conducted to analyze the phenomena of language choice that is used by street sellers who sell in bunderan GKB. Muhammad (2012), He focused on the dominant factors which contribute to the student's language choices participant or addressee,

and the last Igor Surya Wijaya H.S (2008), he focused on Language choice used among Arabic descendants in Surabaya.

1.2 Research Problems

Based on the background of the study above, the writer wants to answer of the question as follow:

1) What is the language choice used by the main character in "Hannah Arendt"?

2) What are the reasons of language choice used by the main character in "Hannah Arendt"?

1.3 Objective of Study

This study is presented to reach the following goals, are:

1) To find the language choices used by the main character in "Hannah Arendt".

2) To analyzes the reasons of language choice used by the main character in "Hannah Arendt".

1.4 Significance of Study

This study of language choice gives some significant contributions to reader. Personally, the writer hopes this study can be easily understood by the reader. Theoretically, the result of the study is to know more about language choice, especially language choice used by the main character in "Hannah

Arendt" movie. Practically, the result of the study is to give reference for the readers especially for student of English Department that study about sociolinguistic.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

The scope of the study is sociolinguistic, especially about language choice used by the main character in the movie". This research is limited on analyzing language choice. In this research, the writer focuses on the conversations which are used by Hannah in the movie "Hannah Arendt" that include in language choice based on Janet Holmes thory.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

a. **Language :** language serve not only as a means and medium of communication, it is also highly complex system which enters into a relationship. Language mutually influences one another and give rise to cange that may result in the creation of differential, multilingual communication systems (House and Regbein 2004:2)

b. **Language choice:** the use of the one language in one situation and another language in another situation depending on the prevailing social context. In addition Holmes (2013:22) states language choice is choosing a language that usually appears in many speech communities.

c. **Main character:** is kind of character which often show up repeatedly as if it dominates every part of the event in the story or novel.

d. **Hannah Arendt:** is German film was written and directed by Margarthe von Trotta. Barbara Sukowa plays Arendt. (LK21.TV Hannah Arendt.2012).k

e. **Movie:** According to Jacobs, movie is document of their time and place, artistic forms of self-expression. It can see at theatres, on television, or home video is typically narrative films. (http://www.und.edu/instruct/ cjacobs/FilmTheory&Analysis.htm).kk

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter, the researcher gives explanation about some theories which are related with the purpose of the study. The researcher realizes that the theories are needed in doing analyses in every field of study. The main theory of the language is based on Holmes theory.

2.1 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is consist of two knowledge: sociology and linguistics. Janet Holmes (1992:1), said that sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society. In order words, in sociolinguistics we study language and society in order to find out as much as we can about what kind of thing language is. As R. Wardhaugh (1986) says that sociolinguistics is concered with investigate the relationship between language and society with the goals of a better understanding of the structure of language and how language functions and language use in communiation.

Charles A. Ferguson in his book Sociolinguistic Prespective on Language in society (1959) suggests:

Sociolinguistics is the study of language in social use. Its special focus is on the relationships between language and society, and its principal concerns address the form and function of lnguistic variation across social group and across the range of communicative situations in which women and man deeply their verbal repertoires. In short, sociolinguistics examine doscourse as it is constructed and co-

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constructed shaped and resahped, in the interaction of everyday life, and as it reflects and creates the social realities of that life.

2.2 Language choice

People use language choice when they interact each other, in their daily life, they will make language choice to make communication easier. Grosjiean (1982: 127) said that in the daily interaction with other, people are constantly changing the variety of language they use. People used language choice in their communication because same people may not understand their language. So, many people decided to use language choice in their communication to make the addressee understand what they said.

Based on Holmes (1992) language choices is a choice of language interaction that happens in many speech communities. It means that when we are in the communities, we usually find some people make a language choice in their communicaton. While, in multilingual communities we will find people using more than two language or more. The used more than one language by the speakers in the communications make them use a language choice. They choose one language or combines the language when interact with each other.

People choose appropriate language when they speak which is language into other languages and they use different language in different context. They try to make themselves confident to communicate with other community, although sometimes they are not fluent to use the language. According to Holmes (2008: 21) said that the way people choose the

language depending on the domain, participants, setting and topic. Fasold States (as cited in Chaer and Agustina, 2010, p.153) language choice has three kinds of choices. The first is code switching, it usually use language for a purpose and use other languages in the different purpose. The second is code mixing; it usually uses one specific language and mix with a mixture of other languages. And the last is choosing one of variation Languages. There are some variations of language choice that usually make by people. Every code has different purpose and function. People have any reason to make their language choice in their daily communication.

Language choice according to Hoffman (1991:88), He described in as follows:

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                    ┌─────────────────────┐
                    │  A bilingual speak to │
                    └─────────────────────┘
           ┌──────────────┼───────────────┐
           ▼              ▼               ▼
┌──────────────────┐ ┌──────────────────┐ ┌──────────────────┐
│ Monolingual in   │ │ Monolingual in   │ │ Bilingual in     │
│ Language A (will │ │ Language B (will │ │ Language A and B │
│ choose)          │ │ choose)          │ │ (will choose)    │
└──────────────────┘ └──────────────────┘ └──────────────────┘
           │              │                    │
           ▼              ▼                    ▼
┌──────────────────┐ ┌──────────────────┐ ┌──────────────────┐
│   Language A     │ │   Language B     │ │  Language A and  │
└──────────────────┘ └──────────────────┘ └──────────────────┘
```

From diagram above, the writer can conclude that a bilingual can use some languages (make a language choice) when the bilingual communicate with different person. In the diagram explain, when the bilingual speaks with person who uses language A they use language A, if the listener use language B they decide to use language B. And if the listener can master language A

and B, so the speaker use both of them. Therefore, making a language choice is depends on the person who communicated with them (participants).

The important of language choice is domain. According to Fishman (1972a: 441; Fishman Italics) in Meshtrie (2009; 154) defined domain are regardless of their number, in terms of institutional context and their congruent behavioural cooccurrences.

2.2.1 Billingualism and Diglossia

Billingualism is using two languages or two language codes, in sociolinguistics, term billingualism is using two languages by a person in his / her activities by turns (Mackey 1962:12, Fishman 1975:73 in Chaer and Agustina 2004:84).

Every human has a language to communication with other people, even they are able to use more than one languge when they communicate. When there is a person who use more than one language in their communication in sociolinguistic field it is called bilinguals. The bilinguals have a repertoire of domain related rules of language choice (Spolsky, 1998: 47), it means that the bilinguals are able to choose which language they are going to use in a social condition. A bilingual is able to switch or mix their language at the different location, different role relationship or different topic.

Haugen (in Beardsmore, 1982:6) says, "Bilingual is understood to begin at the point where the speaker of one language and produce complete meaningful utterances in other language." We could be called bilinguals if we are able to master more than one

language when we are communicating with the others. For example, when we speak with our lecture we use English, when we interact with our parent we usually use our mother language, when we enjoy with our friends seldom we use a language community and so on. Hence, every people can call bilinguals.

Diglossia according to Chaer (2004: 92) states the word "diglossia" is derived from French. It is called "diglossie" which has been used by Marcais. He is a linguist from French. Diglossia is the ability to use two languages in the society. Moreover an explanation from Holmes (1992:36), proposed the diglossia is a characteristic of speech communities rather than individuals. Individuals may be bilingual. Societies or communities are diglossic. In other words, the term diglossia describes societal or institution bilingualism. Where two varieties are required to cover all the community's domains but there are diglossic communities where there is very limited individual bilingualism.

Diglossia is different from bilingualism. In sociolinguistics, there are relationship between bilingualism and diglossia. Fishman (1988: 185) stated both of diglossia and bilingualism are continuous variables, matters of degree rather than an all-or-none phenomenon, even when compartmentalized obtains. See table below:

		Diglossia			
			+		-
Billinguali sm	T h e	+	1.Both Diglossia and Bilingualism		2.Bilingualism without Diglossia
		-	3. Diglossia without Bilingualism		4.Neither Diglossia nor Bilingualism.

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irst instance, both of diglossia and bilingualism occurs where individual bilingualism is not only widespread but also institutionally buttressed. Fishman believes is imperative for language maintenance. The second case is diglossia without bilingualism. It is referring to different monolingual entities being bought together under one political-territorial rubric (Fishman, 1988:186).

2.2.2 Multilingualism and Polyglossia

Multilingualism is a condition when people use more than one language to interact with other people by turns (Chaer and Agustine, 2004:85). In other word, students of English Department are one of the multilingual communities. Multilingual community means that the community has more than two languages to speak and to communicate each other. While Holmes (2013:76) defines that multilingual is an ability to use more than two languages in communication for certain purpose.

Polyglossia is the ability to use more than two languages in the society. The term polyglossia has been used for situations like a

community regularly uses more than two languages (Holmes, 1992: 38). On society, if there are people involved in polyglossia community are called diglossic situations that involve two constructing varieties are high (H) and low (L).

Polyglossia is a useful term for describing situations where more two distinct code or varieties are uses for clearly distinct purposes or in clearly distinguishable situation (Holmes, 2001: 32). For example, the community of Maori people in New Zealand. They have one variety of language which consider as "L" variety or called low variety. Then, two varieties which are considered as "H" variety or called high variety. Colloquial or daily language of Maori was the "L" variety which they used to talk to friends, family, and in many shop.

2.2.3 Code switching and code mixing

Everybody must have a basic ability of communication, which calls it as communicative competence. Communicative competence refers to knowing when to speak, when not to, and what to talk, with whom, when, where, and in what manner. In a word communicative competence is related to language and language use.

Code mixing is two or more languages within one of them should be primary language which have a function and the other language just pieces, or phrase without any function. Nababan (1993:32) explains that code mixing is the situation in which people mix two or more language or language style in the speech act. In

Indonesia, this code mixing often happens in daily conversation people usually speak Indonesia mixed by their regional language.

According to Holmes (1992:50) stated that code switching occur when the speaker shifted their language from one language to other language. Then, code switching is occurs when a bilingual person is speaking in one language and then switches to other language (Attariba and Heredia, 2008: 86).

In code switching, there are number of possible reasons for the switching from one language into other language. For the first is nation that a speaker may not be able to express him or herself in one language, so switches to the other compensate for the defiency. And for the second, swithcing commonly occurs when an individuals wishes to express solidarity with a particular social group. The last is the alteration that occurs when the speakers wishes to convey his or her attitude to the listener.

Code swithing have two kinds, there are situational and metaphorical. Situational code swithing occurs when the language used change accoding to the situations. For the examples are formal and informal. Then, metaphorical code swithing occurs when a change of topic requires a change in language used (Wardhaugh, 2006: 104).

Both Code mixing or code switching is using two languages and the language of a person uses depends on the language and social background. People speak differently according to their background

and that is frequently possible to relate aspects of persons speech to his places of origin education even occupation among others.

2.3 Domain

A domain is an abstraction which refers to a sphere of activity representing a combination of specific times, setting and role relationship (Romaine, 2000: 44). Domain is one of factor that influences people to choose their language. According Holmes (2008: 21) domain is a number of such typical interactions have been identified as relevant in describing patterns of code choice in many speech communities. According to Holmes (2008:21), there are some domain those are family, friendship, religion, education, employment, and administration. This research the researcher focuses on some domain; they are friendship, family and employment because the research objects communicate with their friends and their parents. She use many language in different situation, they also use different language according to the participant.

2.3.1 Social Factor

Everything that people do usually influenced by some factors, it also occurs in making language choice. When people make their language choice it is also influenced by some factors. The factor can appear from the people itself or influenced by some factors from outside.

Jendra (2010) states, the skill of choosing the language is classified as a communicative competence and it is basically

developed by observing factors found in social contexts where the language is used (p.71). The use of language is influenced by social factor where the communication is appears.

Another social factor based on Holmes (1992) are, the status, dimension of formality and the function (p.29). Status influences people to make a language choice, because some people argue that language is reflecting their identity. Sometimes people judge a person from the way of he/she speaks. A formality is also needed when we makes a communication. It is usually influenced by the situation or the place. Before we do a communication, we have to know the function of a communication. Because know is the function of communication is important when we have interaction with the others.

According to Ervin Trip (in Grosjean, 1982. p.127), a speaker in any language community who enters diverse social situation normally has a repertoire of speech alternative which switch with situation. Community also influences people in making a language choice. Hence, he presents four main factors that account to change in code or variety. They are; the setting and situation, the participant in the situation, the topic and the last is the function of interaction.

Hymes (1974) uses the word SPEAKING as an acronym for the various factors he deems to be relevant. We now consider these factors one by one.

1) Setting and Scene (S): Setting refers to the time and place of a speech act and, in general, to the physical circumstances

2) Participants (P): Speaker and audience, they are persons who do a communication. Here, the participant will be influenced by social factors.

3) Ends (E): Show the Purposes, goals, and outcomes in communication.

4) Act Sequence (A): it is related to the forms and context in utterance.

5) Key (K): refer to manner, spirit, and feeling of conveying message in communication.

6) Instrumentalities (I): referred to the register and forms of the speech.

7) Norms (N): Social rules governing the event and the participants' actions and reaction.

8) Genre (G): The kind of speech act or event; for our course, the kind of story.

There are certain social factors which influence the language choice according to Holmes (2008: 25). The social factors reflected in the language they choose to use. The speaker chooses to use different language because the basic factors. The factors are:

a) The participants: who you are talking to and who is speaking.

b) The setting: the social context of the talk or where they speak.

c) The topic: the topic of the discussion or what is they talking about.

d) The function: the reasons why they are speaking.

These are the main factors why people speak different according to the participants, setting, topic, and function.

2.3.2 Social Dimensions

Social dimension is implicit meaning to know about the relationship between participant and the function of speech (Holmes, 2008: 12). According to him also (1992: 12), states that social dimensions are related to social factors. However, it is implicit meaning to know about the relationship between participant and the function of speech. These include four scales which are:

a. A social distance scale

The social distance dimension is relevant, for instance. The scale relates to high solidary or low solidary. How well do they know each other, what is the social distance between the participants are they strangers, friends or brother. They would use a different code to each other.

b. A status scale

The status relationship between people may be relevant in selecting the appropriate code. Social role may also be important and is often a factor contributng to status differences between people. For the example it happen in education, the student call their lecturer.

c. A formality scale

A formality scale relates to the setting or type of interactions. According to some conditions that formal or

informal interaction usually relates to educational place. The students will use different languages when they interact with their teacher or friends. A formality scale is to assess the influence of social setting or type of interaction on language choice (Holmes, 1992:12).

d. Two functional scale

The last scale is two functional scales. Those are referential and affective. Referential is more informative than affective. Holmes (1992: 12) said that in general the more referentially oriented an interaction is, the less it tends to express the feelings of the speaker. Therefore, based on those two scales, the speech reflects the function ns of interaction or what the language is being used for.

In this analysis, the researcher focuses based on three scales. Those are social distance scales, status scale and formality scale.

2.3.3 Speech Community

Every person comes from a community, that they already familiar with their characteristics about the way they talk in a single language. The members must be share knowledge and attitude towards the language use patterns of others as well as themselves. This community is called speech community. Leonard Bloomfield (1933:42) explain that the creation of communication within the community is added, if two

communities both spoke the same language but had no contact with each other at all, they would count as different speech communities. Here is the quoted: A speech community is a group of people who interact by mean of speech.

Spolsky (1998: 24) also defines speech community as "all the people who speak a single language and so share notions of what is same or different in phonology or grammar, this would include any group of people, wherever they might be, and however remote might be the possibility of their ever wanting or being able to communicate with each other, all using the same language. The whole set of people who communicate with each other, either directly or indirectly, via the common language.

Speech community has different characteristics each other. It is related with the concept of speech community. Sociolinguists use the concept of speech community to delimit the social locus of their account of language use (Eckert, 2000: 30). In addition, Clark (1998: 267) stated that the concept of speech community is basic to understand of regional and social variation in language. Based on explanations by Eckert and Clark, each speech community has typical concept according where place of origin, dialects and their specific speech communitie.

2.4 Previous Study

The first previous study was conducted by Khifthi Chairina Durriyah (2014), student at State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya. The title is "Language Choice Used by Students of Islamic History and Civilization (SKI) Department Faculty Of Humanities UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya". This study focused on language choice based on domain, social factors, and social dimension among the students of SKI which came from different region, some student from foreign (Malaysia). To find the valid data, the writer collects the data through direct observation and interview to the students of SKI. The overall finding in this study reveal that language choice of the student is much influenced by the domain of the speak, in informal domain students use local language, the students use national language in formal domain to interact with lecturers or friends in the classroom.

The second is "Language Choice Used by Street Sellers in Bunderan GKB (Gresik Kota Baru) Gresik" written by Fitria Andani (2014), the student at State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya. This study conducted to analyze the phenomena of language choice that is used by street sellers who sell in bunderan GKB. The found of this study reveal that social context has influenced the street sellers in making their language choice. The social factors were participant, setting, topic, function and purpose.

Thirdly, the study focused in Language Choice among Students of Al-Khoziny Islamic Boarding School Buduran Sidoarjo, by Muhammad (2012). He was student at Airlangga University. He focused on the dominant factors which contribute to the student's language choices participant or addressee.

Participant becomes the dominant factor in Al-Khoziny because there is level or status between addressee and addressee, such as ustadz, student, and kyai. All students have high solidarity when they interact with different addressees, such as; they speak different language depending on the addressee and purpose which is to respect the addressee by using the same languages as the addressee. Therefore, in his research all students always see the addressee when they choose the languages but it does not out of the setting, the topic, and the purpose.

The fourth previous study is written by Igor Surya Wijaya H.S (2008), student of State of University Surabaya. The title is "A Study of Language Choice Among Arabic Descendants in Surabaya, East Java". He focused on Language choice used among Arabic descendants in Surabaya. He used theory from Holmes to support his study and he gets data with descriptive qualitative method. He collects data from Kampung Arab Ampel, Surabaya. And the result of his study is almost Arabic descendants of Surabaya used Indonesian language in their daily life.

Based on the points above, there are some differences on object between these researchers. For the first, this research uses a movie, the title "Hannah Arendt" as the object of the study. That is difference with some of study above that are focuses on societies. Then, the writer focuses on language choice used by the main character in "Hannah Arendt" movie. The writer interest with "Hannah Arendt" movie as subject because the movie consist of two languages. There are English and German. Thus, the study is same on subject but it is different on object.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter would like to explain about the method that used to analyze the data. In this study the researcher used qualitative research method as the major of analysis. This study consists of research design, instrument, data and data source, data collection, data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Every research needed some steps that were usually called by process. Based on the statement of the problems and significant of the research, the researcher would use descriptive qualitative research as the primary tool in this research to answer the statement of problems. This kind of research approach involves descriptive data collection as the basic for interpretation in the attempt to describe and interpret the phenomena of language choice used by the main characters

According to Litosseliti (2010: 52), states that a qualitative research is concerned with structures, patterns, and how something is, also it is refers in broadest sense to research that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words of people or behaviour. It means the data are in the form of linguistic phenomenon description, not in the form of numeric description.

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3.2 Instrument

Instrument is a tolls of the writer thoughtful facilited collecting data in order to this analyzes process easly. A script of *Hannah Arendt* movie contributes as the first instrument that used by the writer. Writer itself is the second one as the major who is actively and directly participant in data collection and also data analysis.

3.3 Data and Data Source

The data source of this research is "Hannah Arendt" movie, and it is transcript of utterances of the main character. Whereas, the data of this research is the dialogue by main character that mastering two languages. The movie was taking from a real story. Therefore this movie is quite interesting to analyze.

3.4 Data Collection

In this study the writer took a part in analyzing the data, and the writer needs the data to be analyzed. There are some steps that the writer applied in collecting the data:

1) Download the movie from (LK21.TV Hannah Arendt.2012)

2) Download movie subtitle from internet in website (www.rapeutation.com>HANNAHARENDTSCREENPLAY.pdf) to get script including dialogue

3) Watched Hannah Arendt movie that follow to read the script for make

sure if the script is correct and listen carefully of the main character's

conversation to check the accurate transcription.

4) After all is clear, the writer gives mark on the main character's

utterance in the transcript that includes types of the language choice.

3.5 Data Analysis

The next is data analysis. After collect data the researcher beginning

to analysis the data. In analyzing data, there are several steps as follows:

a) After collecting the data then the writer will identify the data based on

all the categories of language choice that use by all the main

characters. There are English and German languages.

b) The researcher will understand the main character's utterance that

contains language choice.

c) To answer the question number two about the reason of language

choice that used by the main character in "Hannah Arendt. The writer

will use Holmes theory about social dimension and social factor.

d) The last, the researcher make conclusion based on result analysis.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the analysis of the findings. The writer focuses on language choice used by the main characters. Hannah is the chosen main character. The writer applies Holmes Theory. The data are collected through "Hannah Arendt" movie. The movie "Hannah Arendt" uses different languages for different participants, setting, and topics based on their linguistics repertoire. According Holmes theory (2001: 24), state that there are five domains, they are family, friendship, social life, education, and employment. In this study, the writer focuses on three domains which are friendship, family and employment. By focusing on language choice, it makes the writer able to answer statement of the problems in this study. Those are language choice which used by main characters and the reason of language choice used by the main characters in "Hannah Arendt" movie.

4.1 Language Choices used by the Main Characters

4.1.1 Language choice used by Hannah

Hannah is mastering two languages English and German. She comes from German and then lives in New York. She lives with her husband, Heinrich Buchler in an apartment. At home, she mostly uses German language to talk to her husband. When she talks with her closest friend, she fully uses English language. Meanwhile, she often uses German language when she talks with her Germany friend, although they live in other country, sometimes she mixes it with English. Moreover, she also often uses German language while having conversation with her assistant, sometimes also uses English a little bit. To her partner in the New York, she uses English completely.

4.1.1.1 Language Choice Used by Hannah Arendt in Family Domain

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In family domain, the addressee is people who have family relationship with the speaker such as mother or father, wife or husband, daughter or son etc. As appeared in the movie, the addressee is Hannah husband, Heinrich Buchler. Hannah uses German language and little bit of English language when she talks with her husband. It shows in example below:

Data 1

Hannah : ***Ich konnte nicht a letzte Nacht schlafenn***. (I couldn't sleep all last night)

Heinrich : wir mussen nicht gleich daruber sprechen. (We don't have to talk about it right away)

Hannah : ***haben Sie dies zeitung nicth gelesen*** ? (Haven't you read the newspaper?)

Heinrich : Von Anfang bis ende, Frau Profesor. (From beginning to end, Frau Professor)

Hannah : ***Sie woollen seinen Prozess in Jerusalem***! (They want his trial to be in Jerusslaem)

Heinrich : Warum sonst hatte der Mossad ihn entfuhrt? (Why else would the Mossad have kidnapped him?

Hannah : ***Du denkst, das stimmt?*** (You think you right?)

Heinrich : Sie hatten ihn auf de Stelle in Buenos Aires erschieben sollen. (They should have shot him on the spot in Buenos Aires)

Hannah : ***Abwer dann naturlich***...(But then of course....)

(00:07:02,108--00:07:27,457)

This conversation happens in their apartment. Hannah mostly uses German to talk with her husband. Heinrich also replies Hannah utterance

uses German. In addition, Hannah uses English rarely when talking with Heinrich as mention below:

Data 2

Heinrich   : You forgot to say hello

Hannah   : **Hello.**

(00:07:27,759 --> 00:07:35,103)

In the conversation above also happens in their apartment when Hannah forgets to greet Heinrich when he comes home. Hannah usually uses English when her husband's come home. Sometimes Heinrich uses English. The addressee from the two dialogs is Heinrich.

From the dialogue between of Hannah and her family domain, the most language choice which appears is German. Hannah uses German because her husband mostly uses German in daily life, and her husband is from German. Then, Hannah uses English in second language, because her husband little bit can speak English.

4.1.1.2 Language Choice Used by Hannah Arendt in Friendship Domain

In friendship domain, the addressee is the people who become friend with the speaker. For example when Hannah talks with one of her closest friend, Mary, she uses English completely. To talk with Germany friends, Hannah mostly uses German than English. Most of her friend in New York is her old friend when she is in Germany. For example below:

Data 3

Mary   : Every time I even write a sex scene, I have you horribly on

my conscience, as if you're tugging at my elbow saying, "Stop."

Hannah : **I have no problem with sex.**

Mary : I'm afraid you'll think I'm an exhibitionist or something.

Hannah : **Well, you are. But you've written your first book without a hint of memoir. Its pure fiction, is it?**

Mary : Is that a left-handed compliment or just straight criticism?

Hannah : **No! I think you've written beautifully balanced sentences and I think at times it's hilariously funny.**

Mary : You have never been this positive. Did you hate all my other books?

Hannah : Mary!

Mary : Well!

Hannah : **You can't take a compliment.**

Mary : No.

(00:47:10,175 -->00:47:43,887)

From the conversation above we know that Hannah talks to Mary about the sex part Mary's book. The conversation takes place in Mary's office. And we know that the addressee here is Mary, so, Hannah mostly uses English completely when they are conversation. Other example of Hannah and Mary:

In another scene, Hannah uses German when talk with one of her Germany friend, Kurt, as seen below:

Data 4

Kurt : Sag mir, wie es dir geht. Wie geht es deinem Herzen? (Tell me how you are. How's your heart?)

Hannah : *Nicht so gut. Es ist nie an die Welt, in der wir leben, gewöhnt.*

(Not too good. It's never gotten used to the world we live in.)

Kurt   : Israel ist schneller gegangen als du, meine kleine Hannah. (Israel has aged faster than you, my little Hannah.)

(00:22:02,549 --> 00:22:21,676)

The conversation takes place in Kurt's house in Jerusalem when Hannah attending a trial of Adolf Eichmann. The addressee here is Kurt. They talk in German although they are in Jerusalem. Kurt uses German language, so Hannah also replies with German. Kurt is Hannah's old friend. While they speaks English like in below:

Hannah also talks with her friend from Germany, Hans Jonas, she use German and sometimes uses English language as seen below:

Data 5

Hans jonas   : Grobartig,... du hastt sie gefragt? und sie haben ja gesagt. (Hannah... great! You asked them? And they said yes.)

Hannah Arendt   : *Ja, so einfach.(*Yes, Simple as that)

Hans Jonas   : Alles einfach fur rein Genie. (Everything's simple for a genius.)

Hannah Arendt   : *Ubertreib nicht, du weißt, dass ich diese Rese fast furchte* (don't exaggerate, you know i almost dread this trip)

Hans Jonas   : Ich wunschte ich konnte dich begleiten. (I wish I could accompany you)

Hannah Arendt   : **oh Hans that would be so nice**

(00:12:38,647 --> 00:13:06,413)

From the conversation above, Hannah uses German language to speak with her friend Hans Jonas. The conversation happens in the school.

The topic is about the student who wants to join the trip and Hans Jonas wants to accompany Hannah on the trip. Hannah uses German language to respect him, because in this conversation her friends only use German language and sometimes Hannah respect with English language see the excerpt below:

Data 6

Hans Jonas : Great! So no one is responsible or guilty. Every sane person knows murder is wrong.

Hannah Arendt : (Laughs) **then most Europeans, including many of our friends, went insane overnight.**

Hans Jonas : Heidegger was your friend.

Hannah Arendt : **He wasn't our only disappointment.**

Hans Jonas ; You can't write like this for the New Yorker. You cannot!

(00:56:37,824 -->00:56:59,050)

Based on the conversation above, the addressee here is Hans Jonas. Hannah speaks English to Hans. The topic is that the murder is wrong according to society. The conversation takes places in the school and Hannah then responses him by also using English. Hannah also uses English when talk to Martin, he is from Germany and they meet each other in university. The dialogue is:

Data 7

Martin Heidegger : Die Zeit ist mysterios, sie kann zuruckkehren und alles verandern. Als ich dich wiedersah und du in deinem schonen Kleid standst, wusste ich, dass dies der begin von etwas neuem fur uns sein wurde. Please stop a

moment (Time is mysterious: it can return and transform everything. As I saw you again and you stood there in your beautiful dress I knew that this would be the beginning of something new for us. Please stop a moment)

Hannah Arendt   : **I wasn't sure if I should come.**

(01:13:06,589 --> 01:13:27,119)

In this scene, it shows that Hannah only uses English as her language choice, although one of her addressees are from German but should be noted that Heidegger is able to speak English a little as in the utterance "Please stop a moment". The topic is about the past Heidegger critics the dress that is used by Hannah at the party, since they had never met before. It happens in the jungle after they are from hotel. The next conversation:

Based on the friendship domain used by Hannah, the most frequent language choice used by Hannah is English. Hannah uses English because is an international language even though her friends are mostly from German. The second language used is German, because Hannah stays in Germany.

4.1.1.3 Language Choice Used by Hannah Arendt in Employment Domain

In employment domain, Hannah Arendt uses both of English and German. With her assistant, Lotte Kohler, she often uses German, sometimes mix with English. But with her partner in The New Yorker, Mr.Shawn, she always uses English. Hannah sometimes uses German and English with other employment. For example

Data 8

Lotte   : Hans Jonas ist am Telefon. (Hans Jonas is on the phone.)

Hannah : *Nicht jetzt, später. Ich rufe ihn zurück.* (Not now, later. I'll call

him back.)

A minute later,

Lotte : It's Professor Miller calling from Connecticut. He said it's

urgent. He has some questions about your syllabus.

Hannah : **Tomorrow, please.** *Danke,* Lotte. (Thank you, Lotte)

(00:04:30,306 --> 00:04:40,677)

Lotte is from Germany and she works for Hannah in New York. The

conversation happens in Hannah's apartment in her workspace. Lotte tells

Hannah that there are a telephone calling from Hans Jonas and Professor

Miller. They use both German and English.

To talk with her editor-in-chief, Hannah uses English fully, as seen

below:

Data 9

Hannah : **Hello?**

Shawn : Mrs. Arendt. Bill Shawn here. Is this a good time to talk? I

mean, are you busy?

Hannah : **Yes. Why?**

Shawn : Can I be of any help?

Hannah : **How?**

Shawn : Perhaps if you've finished the first article, I could have a look.

Hannah : **Mr. Shawn, I don't deliver in pieces.**

(01:01:18,087 --> 01:01:39,122)

William Shawn is an editor-in-chief of The New Yorker, where

Hannah publishes her article about Adolf Eichmann. The conversation

occurs via telephone. They talk about Hannah's article. And also Hannah

uses full English when talk with Shawn. Hannah speaks German with other

employment from German but he can speak English also, as seen below:

Data 10

Siegfried Moses   : Ms.Arendt!

Hannah Arendt   : Siegfried!

Siegfried Moses   : Du erinnerst dich an mich? (You remember me?)

Hannah Arendt   : *Na siher, Du warst in Kurt Blumenfeld Zionist in einer*

Gruppe Berlin. **of course**. (You were in Kurt Blumenfeld

Zionist group in Berlin.)

Siegfried Moses   : Hard to believe that you were once a Zionist.

Hannah Arendt   : **The Israeli secret service didn't send you to discuss**

my youthful folly.

(01:20:44,255 --> 01:21:11,823)

From the conversation above it shows that Hannah uses German and

English. Based on the dialogue the addressee is Siegfried. It happens in the

forest when Hannah walks alone and Siegfried Moses approaching his car.

Siegfried Moses uses German mixed with English then Hannah replies with

German and English also. The conversation talked about Siegfried Moses

did not believe that Hannah joins his group in Zionist. Then, other an

example it shows in below:

Data 11

Hannah Arendt: *Vielleicht haben sie niicht mit ihrem eigenen Shuler*

gesprochen, aber ich bin im moment volig

uberzeichnet.(Perhaps you have not been in communication

with your own students, but I'm entirely oversubscribed at the

moment.) **And because of the extraordinary support of the**

> **students, I've decided to accept their invitation, and I will**
>
> **speak publicly ... about the hysterical reactions to my**
>
> **report.**

Professor Thomas Miller: That's Hannah Arendt, all arrogance and no
feeling.

(01:31:03,438 --> 01:31:25,365)

In this conversation, the setting is in the office room. It told that
Hannah wants to attend the invitation from her student and she wants to
speak publicly. The addressee here is Professor Thomas Miller. So, Hannah
speaks in English fully, because Professor Thomas cannot speak German.
Then, the other example is showed in next scene:

Data 12

Enrico : Darf ich lhnen eine personliche Frage stellen (May I ask
you a personal question?)

Hannah Arendt : **You can try.**

Enrico : Warst du in einem Lager? (Where you in a camp?)

Hannah Arendt *Ich hatte Gelegenheit, einige zelt in einem*
Franzosischen gefangenenlager zu verbringen (I had the
opportunity to spend some time in a French detention
camp called Gurs.)

(00:50:14,617 --> 00:50:29,714)

In this scene, Hannah uses English and German to respect Enrico,
because Enrico sometimes mixes his language. Based on the dialogue, the
setting is in the lecture room. The addressee here is Enrico. The topic of their
conversation is about the Enrico that want to know about Hannah camp

when she was in French. Then, the other example is showed in the next scene:

Data 13

Hannah Arendt   ; **Ah, At last!**

Heinrich   : Unmoglch muss jemand anderes gewesen sein. (Impossible. Must have been someone else.)

Lore Jonas   : Unser zug was spat dran (Our train was late)

Hannah Arendt   : **Of course. We know that excuse. Coast off. Everyone's here.**

(00:14:12,212-- 00:14:19,757)

As stated previously in the conversation above, Hannah uses English in conversation. There are two addressees, Lore Jonas and Heinrich that they are comes from German and understands little bit of English. Hannah respects them with English. Lore Jonas is her partner in office and Heinrich is her husband. They talks in the Hannah apartment. The topic is talking apprehensive about people that be left by train. Next conversation Hannah and her friend:

Data 14

Charlotte Beradt   : Bis bald. (See you soon)

Hannah Arendt   : **Adieu. Charlotte**

Charlotte Beradt   : Adieu.

Lore Jonas   : Thank you dear.

Hannah Arendt   : **See you soon. We were too hard on Hans. Tell him I'm sorry.**

(00:17:58,918 --> 00:18:13,000)

From the conversation above it shows that Hannah uses English only as her language choice. The topic is apology to Hans about the train. It is happen in the apartment Hannah when Charlotte accompany Jonas. Based on the conversation above, there are two addressees. They are Charlotte and Lore. In that conversation Hannah feels comfortable if speak English, because it will make the communication become easier.

Based on employment domains used by Hannah Arendt, the language choice appears is English. Hannah uses English to conversation because English is international language. In condition, Hannah from German but she was live in New York. Then, the second language is German, because Hannah comes from German.

4.2 Reasons of Language Choice Used by Hannah Arendt

In this part, the writer analyzes language choice based on two ways. There are social factors and social dimensions. According to Holmes, there are four factors that influence the language choice (1992: 29). Those are known as social factors. The influence of the social factors is reflecting in the language they choose to use. Kinds of social factor in Holmes theory are participant, setting, topic, and function of interaction, but the writer focuses based on three social factors. Those are participants or addressee, setting, and topic. It can be seen on answers of the first question.

Then the second ways, the writer analyzes reasons of language choice uses social dimension. According to Holmes (1992: 12), stated that social dimensions are related also to social factors. However, it is implicit meaning to know about the relationship between participant and the function of speech.

These include four scales which are social distance scale, status scale, formality scale, and two functional scales. On the condition, the writer focuses based on two scales. Those are social distance scales and status scale.

A social distance scale dimension is relevant, for instance. The scale relates to high solidarity or low solidarity. How well do they know each other, what is the social distance between the participants are they strangers, friends or brother. They would use a different code to each other. Those, the status relationship between people may be relevant in selecting the appropriate code. Social role may also be important and is often a factor contributing to status differences between people. For the example it happen in education, the student call their lecturer.

4.2.1 Reasons of language choice used by Hannah Arendt in Family Domain

As has mention above the writer analyzed reason of language choice used Hannah in family domain. In this domain the writer give one example, because as the family only her husband. Hannah mostly uses German when she has conversation with her husband. Such as:

Data 15

Hannah : *Sind Sie sicher, dass Sie gehen können*? (Are you sure you can go?)

Heinrich : Sie haben alle so besorgt, sie werden einen Rollstuhl warten. (You've got everyone so worried, they'll have a wheelchair waiting.)

Hannah : *Ich bin sicher, einige schöne Frauen werden sehr begierig*

sein Um dich herumzustoßen. (I'm sure some lovely women
will be very eager to push you around.)

Heinrich   : Niemand kann Mich wie Sie schieben. (No one can push me
around like you.)

(01:03:02,630 --> 01:03:17,414)

In the conversation above, the addressee is Heinrich, Hannah's husband. This conversation takes place in their apartment. The topic is about Heinrich's health. Hannah worried about Heinrich's health because he just checks out from hospital and he wants to go to his office soon. The social dimension that happens on them is social distance. Their relationship is intimate as husband and wife. They know well each other. In addition, they come from the same country, Germany, and have the same mother tongue, German. Although they once move to French and then currently in New York, they still use German in conversation, sometimes mix it with English because they live in America. Then next conversation about Hannah and her husband that use in English to speak:

Data 16

Hannah Arendt   : **<u>You're home</u>**! (They embrace)

Heinrich   : (Chuckles)

Blucher

Hannah Arendt   : **<u>oh! What about your classes</u>**?

Heinrich   : <u>Cancelled</u>! Ich sagte, es ist ein Notfall.(I said it's an

Blucher   emergency.)

<center>(00:40:47,853 --> 00:40:59,418)</center>

This conversation takes place in their house. In the conversation above the addressee is Heinrich. The topic is about Heinrich in his school. Hannah asks to him about why his class was cancelled. Based on the social dimension, the relationship between Hannah and Heinrich are a social status scale.

4.2.2 Reasons of language choice used by Hannah Arendt in Friendship Domain

In this movie, Hannah has some close friends such as Mary McCarthy and Kurt Blumenfeld. Mary is her American friend. Meanwhile Kurt Blumenfeld is her Germany friend. Hannah mostly uses German when talking with Kurt and fully uses English when she is talking with Mary because Mary is not understands German at all. Let's seen below:

Data 17

Mary   : But, Hannah, how can you defend him?

Hannah   : **But I'm not defending him. You can hardly forget that your husband is my friend because of you. And I don't throw my friends away so quickly.**

Mary   : No matter what happens, even if Jim were killed in an airplane crash, I would never, ever go back to Bowden.

Hannah   : **That's clear. And poor Bowden knows absolutely that he cannot prevent you from loving another man. He is not stupid.**

(00:03:55,273 --> 00:04:19,847)

The conversation sets in Hannah's apartment. Mary is the addressee. They are talking about Mary's husband. Mary has a problem in her marriage, and she discusses it with Hannah. The social dimension that occurred in this conversation is social distance scale. Mary is a Hannah's closest American friend. They have high solidarity. So, Hannah always chooses English to talk with Mary because she realizes that Mary does not understand German at all.

It contrast when Hannah talk with Kurt Blumenfeld, she always uses German.

For example:

Data 18

Hannah   : ***Hallo. Kurt, nein! Denken Sie an Ihr Herz***. (Hey. Kurt, no! Think of your heart.)

Kurt   : Ich kenne. Ich bin nicht immer jünger. Deshalb wünsche ich, dass Sie mich nicht so schnell verlassen würden. (I know. I'm not getting any younger. That's why I wish you wouldn't leave me so quickly.)

Hannah   : ***Ich bin nie weit von dir entfernt***. Nie. (I'm never very far from you. Never.)

Kurt   : Was ist da drin? (What's in there?)

Hannah   : ***Transkripte der Studie***. (Transcripts of the trial.)

Kurt   : Ich könnte sie nach New York schicken lassen.

   (I could have them shipped to New York.)

Hannah   : *Ich musses gleich anfangen zu lesen*. (I have to start

reading at once.)

(00:38:53,770 --> 00:39:25,062)

     The setting is in Kurt's house in Jerusalem when Hannah will go

home. The addressee is Kurt Blumenfeld, Hannah's old friend. Kurt also

came from Germany. So, they talk in German. They are talking about a

common thing. Kurt does not want Hannah to go. Hannah convinces Kurt

that she never far from him. The social dimension that happens in here is

social distance. As old friend, they have high solidarity. So they talk in

German because they come from the same country and know well each

other. The next conversation Hannah talks with Hans Jonas, as seen

below:

Data 19

Hannah Arendt   : *Falsch. Ich habe ein paar Notizen gemacht*. **A brain**

aneurysm isn't a "slight collapse" either. You could

have died (Wrong. I've made some notes. A brain

aneurysm isn't a "slight collapse" either. You could

have died.)

Hans Jonas   : Aber Eichmann ist ein monster.und wenn ich Monster sage,

<u>I don't mean Satan</u>. Du must nicht klug oder machtig sein,

um dich wie ein Monster zu benehmen. (But Eichmann is a

monster. And when I say monster, I don't mean Satan. You

don't need to be smart or powerful to behave like a monster.)

Hannah Arendt : **<u>You're being too simplistic</u>**. *Was neu an dem phanomen Eichmann ist, dass es so viele gibt wie ihn. Er ist ein erschrecked normar mensch.* (You're being too simplistic. What's new about the Eichmann phenomenon is that there are so many just like him. He's a terrifyingly normal human being.)

(00:55:18,127 --> 00:55:47,899)

In the social factors the addressee is Hans Jonas. The setting is in the Hannah's apartment. Hans Jonas is Hannah closest friend from German. So, they talk in German, but Hans is able speak English a bit. The topic of the conversation is talking about Eichmann that he has some dieses like collapse in his brain, but Hannah very angry with Hans because he call Eichmann monster and she did not accept that Eichmann be called monster. The social dimension that happens on them is social distance. They have high solidarity. So, Hannah chooses German to talk with Hans, because Hans just little bit can speak English. Their conversation shown here:

Data 20

Hannah Arendt : *Nachdem ich deine erste rede geleen hatte, war mir schlecht. Ich konnte es gar nicht glauben. Der mann, der mich zum nachdenken brachte, benahm sich wie ein idiot*. (After I read your first rector's speech I was sick to my stomach. I couldn't believe it. The man

who'd taught me to think was behaving like a fool.)

Martin Heidegger : Ich weib, es waren bittere Jahre fur dich, voller geheimnise, muhsal und hilflosigkeit. Aber sie waren auch nicht einfach fur mich (I know they were bitter years for you, full of misery, hardship and helplessness. But they weren't easy for me either.)

Hannah Arendt : ***Martin, Ich bin hierher gekommen, weil ich es verstehen will*** (Martin, I came here because I want to understand.)

Martin Heidegger : Hannah... I'm like the lad who dream and knows not what he does. I have no talent or experience with politics, but now I have learned and in the future I want to learn even more.

(01:13:48,273 --> 01:14:28,417)

The conversation set in the wood. The addressee is Martin Heidegger, Hannah's friend from Germany met in University of Marburg. So, they use full German in conversation. The topic of their conversation is about politics, that Martin wants to know about politics from Hannah, but Hannah never thinks that her friend would want to talk because he look like such a fool than ever before, but then Hannah helps him friendly. The social dimension that occurred in this conversation is social distance scale. They are in the same status. They have high solidarity. So, Hannah chooses German to talk.

4.2.3 Reasons of Language Choice Used by Hannah Arendt in Employment Domain

In employment domain, she uses English when she is talking with her partner in The New Yorker. To her assistant, she uses German mostly and sometimes English. The conversation as below:

Data

21   : Aus Israel. Mindestens 500 neue Seiten vom Gericht. Ich

Lotte   werde sie für Sie später sortieren. (From Israel. At least 500 new pages from the court. I'll sort them for you later.)

Hannah   : *Ich bin so glücklich, Sie zu haben, Lotte*. (I'm so lucky to have you, Lotte.)

Lotte   : *Mein Vater sagt immer, dass Gott uns Familie, Aber Gott sei dank können wir unsere Freunde wählen*. (My father always says God gave us family, but thank God we can choose our friends.)

Hannah   : **Well ... Interesting theory**.

(00:44:40,726 --> 00:45:15,131)

The conversation sets in Hannah's workspace in her apartment. The addressee is her assistant, Lotte Kohler. The topic is about Hannah's package from Israel that will be sorted by Lotte. Hannah feel lucky to have Lotte, and Lotte says that God gives family but they can choose their friends. Hannah give a compliment to Lotte uttered in English. The social dimension here is status scale where Hannah is more superior to Lotte. Hannah has high status and Lotte has low status. They mix

German and English in their conversation. If they are talking about something other than job, Hannah often uses German.

In contrast with her language choice when she is talking with Lotte, she uses English completely when talk with her partner in The New Yorker, an editor-in-chief, William Shawn.

Data

22   : What you have written is simply brilliant. I suggest that it be

Shawn   broken up into five articles.

Hannah   : **Five?**

Shawn   : If I give it that much space, it will entail very few changes. I

    spoke with your editor, and he told me the book will come out

        directly afterwards. Congratulations.

Hannah   : **Thank you**.

Shawn   : Shall we?

Hannah   : **Sure.**

    (01:06:32,009 --> 01:06:53,933)

The conversation takes place in The New Yorker office, in Shawn's workroom. The addressee is William Shawn, an editor-in-chief in The New Yorker. He is an English-speaker. The topic is about Hannah's article. The social dimension here is formality setting because they are talking in the office of The New Yorker magazine. So they have to use English. Their conversation show as below:

Data 23

Siegfried   : I'm here to request that you stop the publication of

Moses	your book about Adolf Eichmann
Hannah	: **The state of Israel bought for plane tickets to tell**
Arendt	**me that? You must have money to burn waste it like**
	that.
Siegfried	: It's incomprehensible that you, a Jew, could tell such
Moses	lies about your people.
Hannah	: **You describe a book I never wrote.**
Arendt	(01:21:13,431 --> 01:21:34,867)

In this scene, the addressee is Siegfried Moses. He and Arendt worked together on Zionist campaigns and met Arendt in Switzerland. The conversation takes place in the road when Siegfried Moses gets out from his car. The topic of the conversation is Hannah's article about Adolf Eichmann that Siegfried Moses forbids Hannah to publish the article because it is incomprehensible to all of people. Based on social dimension, the relationship between Hannah and Siegfried is social distance scale. They have the same status on society. They have high solidarity. Other conversation seen below:

Data 24

Professor	[Standing and interrupting] Mr. Arendt. You're
Thomas	avoiding the most important part of the controversy.
	You claimed that less Jews would have died ... if
	their leaders hadn't cooperated.
Hannah Arendt	: **This issue came up in the trial. I reported on it,**
	and I had to clarify the role of those Jewish

leaders ... who participated directly in Eichmann's activities.

Professor Thomas	: You blame the Jewish people for their own destruction. [Sits down angrily]
Hannah Arendt	: [Shouting] **I never blamed the Jewish people! Resistance was impossible. But perhaps ... there is something in between resistance ... and cooperation. And only in that sense do I say ... that maybe some of the Jewish leaders might have behaved differently.**

(01:34:32,275 --> 01:35:21,854)

In this conversation, the setting takes place in lecturer room. The addressee is Professor Thomas which one of the Hannah friend in employment. But Professor Thomas very crash with Hannah. The topic of the conversation is debate between Hannah and Professor Thomas about controversy of the Jewish leader, that Thomas protest to Hannah because he think that Hannah blame the Jewish people for their own destruction. Based on social dimension, the relationship between Hannah and her addressees are social distance scale. Both of them have high solidarity. They have the same status on society.

Data 25

Hannah Arendt	: *Am Anfang. Sie haben uns aufgenommen. Aber als die Deutschen am 10. Mai 1940 in Frankreich einmarschierten, brachten uns unsere französischen*

Freunde in Internierungslager. Wir wurden zu einer neuen Art von Menschen, die von unseren Feinden in Konzentrationslager und von unseren Freunden in Internierungslager gesteckt wurden (In the beginning. They took us in. But when the Germans invaded France on May 10, 1940, our French friends put us into detention camps. We became a new kind of human being, put into concentration camps by our enemies and into detention camps by our friends.)

Enrico : Wie bist du entkommen? (How did you escape?)

Hannah Arendt : **My husband and I were lucky to receive a visa to America**. *Ein visum. Kein reisepass. Wir waren 18 jahre lang staatenlos*. (A visa. Not a passport. We were stateless for 18 years.)

Enrico : And what was your first impression of America?

Hannah Arendt : **Paradise.**

(00:50:33,236 --> 00:51:15,215)

Based on the social factor, the topic of conversation is about the question regarding Hannah's thought of America, and Hannah explains it. It happens in the lecturer room at morning. On the dialogue, Enrico is the addressee. Enrico is a male student from German but he can speak English just a little bit and he is very humble with Hannah than other. By the social dimensions, the relationship between Hannah and Enrico is a status scale. Hannah has high status and Enrico has low status. They mix

German and English in their conversation. Hannah speaks with other
employment. The dialogues are:

Data 26

Hannah Arendt	: *Lore, wie schön, dich zu sehen*. (Lore, how nice to see you.)
Lore Jonas	: Ich kam, um Lotte zu helfen. (I came to help Lotte.)
Hannah Arendt	: *Nein, nein, zuerst komm und setz dich zu mir. Hier. Du warst gestern hier*? (No, no, first come and sit with me. Here. You were ``here yesterday?)
Lore Jonas	: Ich wollte Lotte hier nicht allein lassen (I didn't want to leave Lotte here alone.)
Hannah Arendt	*: Danke*.(Thanks.)
Lore Jonas	: Es versteht sich von selbst.(It goes without saying.)
Hannah Arendt	: *Wie geht es Hans*?(How's Hans?)
Lore Jonas	: He ...

(01:26:25,200 --> 01:26:52,387)

According to social factor, the conversation happens in the
Hannah apartment. Lore is the addressee. The topic of the conversation
is about Lore come to Hannah apartment that want to help and
accompany Lotte as her friend, which Hannah never met Lore before.
Based on the social dimension, the relationship between Hannah and

Lore is a social distance scale. They have low solidarity because Hannah never met Lore before.

Based on the reason above, there are three reasons that use by main character, family domain, friendship domain and employment domain. So, the reason reveals that language choice of main character is much influenced factor is addressee, because the addressee mostly uses English. Based on social dimension the relationship between the addressee and addresser can be describes as close.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter the researcher presented the conclusion and suggestion for the study. It included what have been discussed in the previous chapter.

5.1 Conclusion

After analyzing, presenting and discussing the data, the writer found some conclusion to answer her research problems. This study describes the language choice used by the main characters in "Hannah Arendt". In analyzing the data, the writer use theory which is taken from Janet Holmes theory and which focuses on domain, relates the social factor and social dimension.

Based on the result of analysis number one about the language choice used by the main character in Hannah Arendt movie in all of domain is English because it is the international language, while she is from Germany. English can be understood by all of people, for example Hannah talk with Hans, he is from Germany but he understood what Hannah talk when she was use English. It is different when Hannah talks with her husband, Heinrich. She mostly uses German than English, because Heinrich little bit can speak English.

Based on the result analysis numbere two about the reason of language choice used by the main character in Hannah Arendt, there are three reasons that use by main character, family domain, friendship domain and employment domain. So, the reason reveals that language choice of main

character is much influenced factor is addressee, because the addressee mostly uses English. Based on social dimension the relationship between the addressee and addresser can be describes as close.

5.2 Suggestion

This section the writer advises to the reader especially for student of English Letter Department of State Islamic University Sunan Ampel to study hard about Sociolinguistic. One part of sociolinguistic is language choice. There are a lot of language choice which are being discussed in this study such as domain, social factor and social dimension. However, the writer knows that there is limitation on this study. Practically, this study helps sociolinguistics researcher and it will help the reader to define or give information about language choice.

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