

significant role in this situation. The older person who has a lower social status has to speak politely by using formal language to the younger person who has a higher social status. This case is one example showing that a certain condition in a society can influence the way language is used, because language and society has closed relationship.

Sociolinguistics studies the relationship between language and society. sociolinguistics are interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social contexts, and they are concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning.

Here, socio means society and linguistics means study of language. So, sociolinguistics is the study of language that is related to society condition. There are some definitions about sociolinguistics based on some sociolinguist. Sociolinguistics are interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social contexts, and they are concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning (Holmes, 1992:1). Sociolinguistics is the study of the characteristics of language varieties, the characteristics of their functions, and the characteristics of their speakers as these three constantly interact, change and change one another within a speech community (Firsman, 1972: 4).

Based on the definition above, it can be concluded that sociolinguistics is the science field which has interdisciplinary characteristic with sociology, whose research object is the relationship between language and social factors in social speech. Besides sociolinguistic term, there is other term 'language sociology'. Some people assume that the two terms are same, but the other assumes that they are different. One said that the term sociolinguistic is used because the research is influenced by linguistic field, while the term language sociology is used when the research is influenced by sociology (Nababan, 1884:3), sociolinguistic is concerned with the relationship between language and the context in which it is used.

From that definition, we know that Sociolinguists study the relationship between language and society. Sociolinguistics is concerned with the relationship between language and the context in which it is used.

In our society, people may say the same thing in different way. It can be caused by context in which it is used. The choice of word in a conversation reflects factors such as the relationship between people in the particular situation and how the speaker feels about the person addressed. The difference way when we say the same thing includes linguistic variation such as: sounds, word structure, grammar, as well as vocabulary.

1992:296). Thus, politeness refers to the situation where we respect the others to whom we speak. It is truly significant in our daily communication in order to make a good relationship with our society.

In addition, politeness is also a universal matter. Mostly languages build their own politeness rule. This relates to the social and cultural values of the community. Certain languages seem to have built into them a very complex system of politeness. For example, Javanese people, before they speak to the others, must decide on an appropriate speech style: high, middle, and low (Wardhaugh, 1986:267). In this case, Javanese really considers politeness as a must in daily communication as a form of honorifics, and the rule is clear.

In addition, Japanese language really considers about the politeness. A case study by Sreetharan in 2004 showed that the older they were, the greater the preference for being polite. Another case of politeness is also shown in French. Longer utterances are considered more polite than shorter ones in certain circumstances (Wardhaugh, 1986:131). In German, there is a tendency to speak baldly and directly. What this means is that German speakers' directness cannot be interpreted as impoliteness. What one needs to do if one wants to count as 'polite' in Germany is simply behaving in a way that is adequate to the specific context. Some of these differences of language systems of being polite show us the various politeness strategies

in some languages as a serious subject matter that truly exists in the society.

Brown and Levinson (1978:86) said that recognizes what people are doing in verbal exchange (e.g. requesting, offering, criticizing, complaining, etc) not so much by what they overtly claim to be doing as in the fine linguistics details of utterances. It means that not only speaking in fine linguistics but also considering other's feeling are important. In other word, speaking politeness involves taking account of the other's feeling and being polite person means that he should make others feel comfortable.

Being polite is complicated matter in any language. It is difficult to be learned because it involves understanding not only the language but also the social and the cultural values of the community. Language cannot be separated from the community who use it. Moreover, using language must be appropriate with the social context of the speaker. The important characteristics of the social context are the context of the person spoken to, and in particular, the role relationships and relative status of the participants in a discourse (Grundy, 2000:146). The speech between individual or unequal rank (due to status in organization, age, social class, education, or some other factors), for example, is likely to be less relaxed and more formal than between equals. Moreover, the speech will be relaxed whenever it happens between individuals with the same or equal ranks.

Being polite means to act with consideration of norm applied in the society. We can show our feeling toward other solidarity power, distance, respect intimacy, and etc, and our awareness of social customs. Such awareness is also shown through the general “politeness” with which we use language (Wardhaugh,1986:267). Politeness itself is according with their social conditions. This does not mean that we must be polite. Impoliteness, then, depends on the existence of standards, or norms of politeness. It means that the determination of whether someone is considered polite or impolite depends on to whom one communicates or converses. The society will possibly consider whether he or she is polite or impolite. In this case, politeness is socially prescribed. The society’s norms and rules will determine whether one is polite or impolite.

2.1.4 Politeness Across Culture

A language expresses cultural reality and embodies cultural identity. In communications, addressing someone is a very important social intercourse. Addressing has significant social functions: the recognition of the social identity, the social position, the role of the addressee and of the interrelations between the addresser and the addressee. It can establish, maintain and reinforce all kinds of interpersonal relations. We can use title, first name, last name, nickname, combination of these, or nothing to address someone

In general, address terms fall into four groups: kinship terms, social titles (genetic titles, official titles and occupational titles), names and demonstrative pronouns. The choice of address terms is governed by a variety of social factors: the particular occasion, the social status or ranks, sex, age, family relationship, occupational hierarchy, race or transactional status. When family ties are extremely strong, kinship terms will play an important role in family and society. When racial or social rank is important in society, the address terms that show respect and hierarchy will be preferred; while in society which claims to be egalitarian, address terms may not be considered so important. Therefore, there is a close relation between address terms and culture.

For example address terms in America and China. In America, the universal use is to call someone by his or her first name, which is the indication of intimacy and familiarity. In some American universities, teachers can even be called by their names without the feeling of intrusion and impoliteness. This common practice reflects people's expectation of close relationship between each other. However, it is not proper to call people by their first names who are with titles or high positions, such as governor or diplomat. In China, there is widespread use of *lǎo* (old) and *xiǎo* (little) in conjunction with last names as polite forms. They are used not only between intimates but also to mark social distinctions between non-intimates. They have the connotation of equality, kind and affection.

address terms, Sociolinguistic, Speaking Theory, Honorific to solve the problem statements. She found the reason of employing the address terms include showing respect, power, intimacy or solidarity, anger and to insult.

The second research was conducted by Noor Lis Wildayanti (2005), entitled "*A Sociolinguistics Analysis of Politeness in Address System in Pretty Woman Manuscript*". She concerned with politeness principles in a system by employing speaking theory. The third research was conducted by Dian Andriati (2004), she discussed about addressing in his research "*An Analysis of Address Terms Used in English Translation of Al-Qur'an*." She concerned with the honorific in analysis the data and found three addresses term (1) Address term used by God to Human, (2) Address terms used by human to God, (3) Address term used by human to human. The fourth research was done by Septi Wulandari (2006) entitled "*A Sociolinguistics Analysis of Politeness in Address Terms Used in Titanic Movie Manuscript*". She described the politeness pattern of address terms and found some variation of address terms. Thus, the writer is eager to complete the available related research by conducting this research.

The differences my research with another are, the researcher used Tu and Vous to connect with this theory (speaking theory) as a politeness pattern. That another my references research only makes 2 statements of problems, my research used 3. Besides that, no one research "The Karate Kid" movie which discusses about addressing term.