CHAPTER 4

DISCUSSION

The focus of this study is to identify kinds of addressing term, the reasons of the speakers to use that and politeness pattern of addressing term that applied in "The Karate Kid" movie. The main purpose of this chapter is to answer the questions as it is presented in Chapter I.

A. The Kinds of Addressing Term

1. Addressing Terms Using Name

In this kind of addressing term, the speakers address the other by calling their names. Usually, the speakers use the first name, last name, nickname or family name.

• Datum 1

On The Plane - Day

Mrs. Sherry : <u>**Dre**</u>, you're killing me.

Dre : Mom, look, in China everything is old. There's old

house, Old Park, old people. Look, this guy is at least

four-hundred years old.

In the dialogue above, Dre's mother, Mrs. Sherry, addresses his daughter by using his first name. Shee just called "Dre" without his last name, Parker.

• Datum 2

In Front Of Dre's House - Before Take off

Uncle Charlie: C'mon **<u>Dre</u>**, we can't miss this plane!

Dre's uncle worried that his plane will be take off. So, Dre's uncle makes the separation more quickly.

• Datum 3

At School – On canteen - Day

Meiying: Hi. You know, we only wear uniforms on Uniform day. I'm

Meiying.

Dre : Hey! Oh yeah, I still got that one. Thanks. I'm <u>Dre</u>.

Meiying : Sorry about **Cheng** for yesterday, Dre.

(She is apologize for yesterday accident, because Cheng was hit Dre to defend Meiying).

Dre : So that's his name?!

In the dialogues of datum 2 and 3 above, Dre and Meiying address their friend and introduce their self, using original name "Dre", "Meiying", "Cheng" without using title or full name, such as "Dre Parker". And Meiying also addresses her friend by using his first name "Cheng".

• Datum 4

In Front Of School - Morning

Assist Principal Mrs. Pong : **Parker**... Is everything okay?

Dre : Oh, yes Mrs. Pong.

It is different from the situation before in datum 4, in this case, Mrs. Pong addresses her student by using his last name "Parker" not his full name "Dre Parker".

• Datum 5

In The Park – Afternoon

Dre : <u>Harry</u>, can I join?

Harry: Hey man, you made it. Welcome. Of course

Dre : Thanks <u>Harry</u>.

Harry : You play, right? C'mon. Us three against them four

Dre : Yeah. All right

In the dialogue above, Dre addresses a man, whom he had already met, by using his first name "Harry" without title. Because, Dre do not know that he is older than him.

• Datum 6

At School – Morning

Dre : Yes, of course. Don't worry, you got it.

Meiying : What if they don't pick me?

Dre : <u>Mei</u>, wait! First of all, I'm going to be there with you.

(Tomorrow Meiying will be join violin audition and Dre just give support for her).

In dialogue above, Dre addresses Meiying by mentioning "Mei", the nick name of Meiying.

• Datum 7

At Mr. Han House - Night

Mr. Han : <u>Dre</u>? Is your dad home?

Dre : Sir... My name is Dre Parker.

• Datum 8

On The way To School – Morning

Mom: <u>Dre</u>, are you ready? Cause we got to be there in like 20 minutes.

In the dialogues of datum 7 and 8 above, Mom and her daughter, Mr. Han and Dre address him using with first name "Dre" without the last name "Parker".

Some dialogues above contain addressing term using name that the writer found in "The Karate Kid" movie. The use of addressing terms in the data above is emphasized the participant.

2. Addressing Terms Using Kinship

In this kind of addressing terms, the speaker use the kinship terms to addresses the other. The form of kinship terms is Title without Last name.

• Datum 9

On Plane – Before Take Off

Stewardess : <u>Ladies and gentlemen</u>, welcome to flight CA982.

In the dialogue of datum 9, Stewardess addresses all passengers by using "ladies and gentlemen" as a greeting word.

Datum 10

In Front Of Dre's House – Before Take off

Dre : I'll see you later, <u>uncle</u>.

Uncle Charlie : C'mon Dre, we can't miss this plane!

In datum 10, Dre address his uncle by using the substandard addressing terms and without last name.

Datum 11

On Plane – After Take Off

Dre : <u>Mom</u>, look, in China everything is old. There's old houses, old parks, old people...Look, this guy is at least four-hundred years old.

Mom : Dre, please focus.

Okay?

• Datum 12

On Plane – After Take off

Mom : Yes, Dre. Dre...

Dre : **<u>Mom</u>**?

Mom : Ask him. Go ahead.

Dre : No, <u>mom</u>.

Mom : Ask him "what's your name"

In the dialogues of datum 11 and 12 above, Dre addresses his mother by pronouncing "Mom". "Mom" is substandard addressing terms of "Mommy" and the synonym of "Mother".

• Datum 13

The Room

Mom : Dre, can you please go, find the maintenance man?!

Dre : What mom?

Mom : I need to take a shower, and the hot water is broken! Find

the maintenance man?!

Dre : Yes <u>mother</u>, I'll go.

In the dialogue above of datum 13, Dret not only uses "Mom" to addressing his mother, but also mentioning "Mother". "Mom" is substandard addressing terms of "Mother".

3. Addressing Terms Using Intimacy

To call someone, people can use several ways, such as honey and sweetie. These kinds of words are used to express the intimacy. These words are called addressing terms using intimacy because they fulfill its characteristics: short word which is uncommon in formal setting. If a speaker has a close relationship with the hearer, his or her words of speech can be intimate.

• Datum 14

Roadside - Day

Mom : Dre, you know I don't play,

if somebody hit my baby, I would tear...

Dre : I know mom,

that's why I don't tell you stuff.

In that dialogue above, the word "baby" is used by a mother to her daughter as the addressee or for special call name. It is used by people who have close relationship to increase intimacy and to give respect others by not calling someone's name.

Datum 15

In Front Of Class - Day

Meiying : I'll be there at you audition,

if you come to my tournament.

Dre : Okay, I'll be there **Pinky swear** (with a shy smile).

In the dialogue above, addressing terms using intimacy is used by Dre to Meiying. Because, they have close relationship, and he want to tease her with the word "pinky swear" to addressee Meiying. The physician wants to make the situation to be calmer because Meiying looks so nervous before audition.

Datum 16

The Room

Mom : Come to fix the hot water.

Dre : It's in there.

Mom : <u>**Kid**</u>?

Dre : **<u>Kid</u>**?!, don't call me like that (with high intonation).

The word "Kid" is used by mother to her son as the addressee or for special call name.

• Datum 17

Pole In Beijing - Day

Mom : You should get some ice cream, **sweetie**.

Dre : Mom, mom, c'mon.

Mom : Dre! Wait!

(when Dre and mother walk around together in Pole and his mother want to make Dre more cheer up).

In this case, Mom addresses her son by pronouncing "sweetie". This word is the substandard addressing terms of "sweet".

• Datum 18

Competition Area's - Evening

Mr. Han : The next point is winner, Dre. Come on, <u>baby</u>.

Competition organizers : Dre Parker advances to the semi-finals!

The word "Baby" in the dialogue above is used by Mr. Han wants to help a Dre and give him support. That man uses "baby" to make Dre to be calmer because they are in the panic situation.

Datum 19

This is when Dre and mom asking permit to leave America and move to Beijing. This is a sad time while Dre saying good bye to another's.

Dre's neighbor : Be careful guys, okay?

Dre : I'll see you later, Uncle Charlie.

Uncle : C'mon Dre, we can't miss this plane!

Mom : Bye **guys**! We're gonna miss you.

The word "Guys" in the dialogue above is used by Dre and Mom to addressing their friends. In that situation, Dre and mom are inside the car while their neighbor in front of Dre and mom house.

• Datum 20

The Park

Harry : Hey <u>man</u>, you made it. Welcome.

Dre : Thanks.

Harry : You play, right? C'mon.

Dre : Yeah.

Harry : Us three against them four.

Other Friends : All right.

The word "Man" above as the intimate addressee is commonly used by young people to call friend to express politeness and intimacy.

• Datum 21

At the park, after Dre, Harry, and his friends playing basketball, Harry saw Dre was looking at a woman sitting and playing violin. Harry tells Dre to approach her.

Harry: <u>Dud</u>e. You're gonna talk to her or what?

Dre : To whom?

Harry : To her. The girl you've been staring at.

Dre : I wasn't staring at her, **dude**.

The word "Dude" has the same meaning with "Man". In the dialogue of datum 21 above, Harry addresses Dre by mentioning "Dude".

• Datum 22

At school - Day

Cheng: Boy, you won't get running from me?!

The word "boy" is used to address friends. It has the same meaning with words "Guys" or "Man". In the datum 22, Cheng uses "boy" to addresses his enemy, Dre.

4. Addressing Term Using Respect

In this kind of addressing term, the speakers address others by using title and first name, title and last name and sometimes just title without name.

• Datum 23

At home - Day

New Mrs. Parker neighbor : But if something goes wrong,

You go to Mr. Han, His English is

very good.

Mrs. Parker : Okay, thank you.

New Mrs. Parker neighbor addresses Han (maintenance man) by using combination of title and abbreviation of name that is "Mr. Han". New Mrs. Parker neighbor wants to give respect to Mr. Han as a maintenance man in their flat.

• Datum 24

At home - Day

Mom : Hi, I'm Dre's mother.

Harry : Nice to meet you.

Mom : Nice to meet you too.

You can call me Miss Sherry.

Harry : I'm Harry, yes **Mrs. Sherry**.

• Datum 25

At Kung Fu Tournament – Afternoon

Mr. Han : Excuse me <u>miss</u>, Can you guys give us a second?

Miss. Committee : Yeah, okay. Sure baby, whatever you need.

In conversations of datum 24 and 25, Harry addresses Dre's mom and Mr. Han addresses Mss. Committee by using "Miss". They are uses the generic titles without or mentioning name because he wants to show the respect for stranger.

• Datum 26

At Clinic around of Kung Fu Tournament - Afternoon

Mr. Han : The <u>doctor</u> says, you did great.

Mom : You okay, baby?

Dre : Yeah, I'm okay.

Committee : Dre Parker has 2 minutes to return to the match.

In datum 26 above, there is a conversation between a doctor and Mr. Han. Mr. Han addresses the doctor by saying "Doctor" to show respect of different position.

• Datum 27

On entrance of the school – before start the lesson

Mom : Plus, we both have to meet the

Assist Principal Ms. Pong.

Dre : I can find her.

You need to get to work, right?!

Mom : Are you trying to get rid of me?

Dre : No, mom.

Mom : Ms. Pong.

Hi, Ms. Pong.

Ms. Pong : Mrs. Parker, we've been waiting.

Mom : I'm so sorry we are late...

Dre's mom addresses Assist Principal uses the combination between title and last name. It means that Dre'a mom respect to give Ms. Pong because she is still stranger for her.

• Datum 28

Around of Flat - Day

New Mrs. Parker neighbor : So the landlady is Mrs. Wong. Her English

is not good.

(When new Mrs. Parker neighbor deliver Dre and mom to their room, she tells many things about the situation).

Mrs. Parker neighbor addresses a woman who is older than her by using title and last name. She uses it to give respect Mrs. Wong as older than her.

5. Addressing Terms Using Mockery

Addressing terms can be used by swearing or mocking in bad manner.

Terms like fool, idiot, and shit are usually employed in mocking someone.

• Datum 29

(Cheng and his friends came to Dre after seeing Meiying playing violin)

Cheng: Can I touch your hair? You're gonna do something idiot? Just stay away from us. All of us.

Cheng addresses Dre by using mockery term "idiot" to substitute Dre's name. Cheng's utterance is expressed angrily because Dre has closed relationship with Meiying.

• Datum 30

(Cheng and his friends persuit of Dre because he flush them with water)

Cheng : Get him, you're so **idiot**.

Cheng's friends : Come on.

Cheng : You're fast.

But not fast enough.

In the dialogue above, Cheng also addresses Dre by pronouncing "idiot". In this situation, Cheng is angry to Dre because he flushes them with water.

• Datum 31

On Kung Fu course - Day

Cheng's coach : Hey **damn**, we do not stop when our enemy is down!

Students : No mercy. No mercy in the studio. No mercy in life.

Cheng's coach addresses his student by using ribaldry. Cheng's coach mentions "damn" because he is a rude and discipline one.

B. The Reason of Using Addressing Terms

The researcher applied Hymes SPEAKING theory to analyze the data. It is used to know the reason of using addressing terms in "The Karate Kid" movie. The researcher found some reasons of using addressing terms.

1. The Reasons of Using Addressing Term Using Name

• Datum 1 (to show intimacy)

On The Plane - Day

Mrs. Sherry : <u>**Dre**</u>, you're killing me.

Dre : Mom, look, in China everything is old. There's old

house, Old Park, old people. Look, this guy is at least

four-hundred years old.

Setting: On the plane to China at day. Participants: Dre and Mrs. Sherry (Dre's mother). End: Dre really does not like to move in China, he was angry with his mother for it and he thought that everything in China is bad. Act sequence: Mrs. Sherry addresses Dre using direct speech. Key: done in a serious manner by statement to convince Dre's mom everything about China is bad. Instrument: direct conversation as channel. Norm: Mrs. Sherry becomes serious and shock when asked his daughter about he always feeling bad about China. Genre: classified as direct speech.

Analysis:

Mrs. Sherry is Dre's mother. They have very close relationship as a mother and a daughter, because his father had passed away. When on the plane his mother told everything about China but Dre always gives bad respons and make his mother shocked, because Dre really do not like move to China. Mrs. Sherry addresses Dre directly by calling his name. When Mrs. Sherry addresses his daughter by using the first name of Dre, it means that Mrs. Sherry wants to show her attention and intimacy to his daughter.

• Datum 2 (to show sympathy)

At School – On canteen - Day

Meiying : Hi. You know, we only wear uniforms on Uniform day. I'm

Meiying.

Dre : Hey! Oh yeah, I still got that one. Thanks. I'm <u>Dre</u>.

Meiying : Sorry about **Cheng** for yesterday, Dre.

(She is apologize for yesterday accident, because Cheng was hit Dre to defend Meiying).

Dre : So that's his name?!

Setting: At school when lunch time on canteen at day. Participants: Dre and Meiying. Ends: Meiying apologize to Dre about Cheng carried yesterday (Cheng hit Dre, because talking with Meiying). Act sequence: Meiying addresses Dre using direct speech. Key: done in calm manner to show her sympathy to a friend. Instrumentalities: direct conversation. Norm of interaction: Meiying becomes calmly, because she worried about Dre's condition. Genre: classified as direct conversation.

Analysis:

At school when lunch time on canteen at day, Meiying is very upset because Cheng hit him when he have talking with Meiying. As Dre's friend, Meiying could feel Dres sadness. She's care with Dre's condition after what happened to him. Meiying addresses Dre by calling directly his

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name and asking about the situation if he's in good or not. By mentioning the first name of Dre to addresses him, Meiying wants to show his empathy or intimacy to a friend who is having problem.

• Datum 3 (to show intimacy and care)

At School – Morning

Dre : Yes, of course. Don't worry, you got it.

Meiying : What if they don't pick me?

Dre : **Mei**, wait! First of all, I'm going to be there with you.

Setting: In school in front of the class at day. Participants: Dre and Meiying.

End: Meiying really nervous because tomorrow is violin audition day for

her, but Dre try to make her calm down and make sure that she is will be a

violin best player. Act sequence: Mr. Dre addresses Meiying using direct

speech. Key: done in a calm manner by response to make her calmer down.

Instrument: direct conversation as channel. Norm: Dre becomes calm when

asked her friend about audition and give little joke for her to calm down.

Analysis:

Meiying is Dre's friend. They are very close relationship as a friend since Dre came to China. When Meiying feels really nervous because tomorrow is violin audition day for her, but Dre try to make her calm down and make sure that she is will be a violin best player. Dre addresses Meiying directly by calling her name. When Dre addresses her friend by using the

first name of Meiying, it means that Dre wants to show his attention and intimacy to his friend.

• Datum 4 (to show power/authority)

In The Park - Afternoon

Dre : <u>Harry</u>, can I join?

Harry : Hey man, you made it. Welcome. Of course

Dre : Thanks <u>Harry</u>.

Harry: You play, right? C'mon. Us three against them four

Dre : Yeah. All right

Setting: in the park at afternoon. Participants: Dre and Harry. Ends: Harry invited Dre to playing basketball and shows the power of each other, 3 against 4 people. Act sequence: Dre addresses Harry using direct speech. Key: done in serious manner by Harry invite Dre to joined basketball. Instrumentalities: direct conversation as channel. Norm of interaction: Dre becomes sportive and serious to fight the enemy. Genre: classified as direct speech.

Analysis:

Harry wants to Dre to join playing basketball, because the people are odd, so their positions are not balance. Because, Dre is Harry friend so they are become a one group, 3 against 4 people. Harry's team and Dre 3

people and the against 4 people, it makes Harry and Dre's team more playing harder that they want to be a winner.

2. The Reasons of Using Addressing Term Using Kinship

• Datum 5 (to show intimacy)

On Plane - After Take Off

Dre : **Mom**, look, in China everything is old. There's old houses,

old parks, old people...Look, this guy is at least four-hundred

years old.

Mom : Dre, please focus.

Okay?

Genre: classified in direct conversation.

Setting: On the plane to China before takeoff. Participants: Dre and Mrs. Sherry (Dre's mom). Ends: Dre tries to make sure his mother that China is bad and their home before are much better that China. Act sequence: direct speech to his mother by using lower voice. Key: done in a serious manner by statement to convince Dre's mom everything about China is bad. Instrumentalities: direct conversation as channel. Norm of interaction: Dre becomes calmly and wants to move because he loves his mother so much.

Analysis:

When on the plane his mother told everything about China but Dre always gives bad response and make his mother shocked, because Dre really do not like move to China. Both of them have very close relationship because so far they only stay alone at home. Dre tries to make her happy when she wants to move to China. Dre addresses his mother by calling "mom" to his mother. By using the word "mom" to addresses his mother, it means that Dre wants to show his affection to his mother and also means that they have great relationship that show intimacy between a daughter and a mother.

• Datum 6 (to show politeness)

The Room

Mom : Dre, can you please go, find the maintenance man?!

Dre : What **mom**?

Mom : I need to take a shower, and the hot water is broken! Find

the maintenance man?!

Dre : Yes **mother**, I'll go.

Setting: in a room. Participants: Dre and mom. Ends: Mother told him to call maintenance man. Act sequence: direct speech. Key: is done in calm manner by request his mother to stop call maintenance man.

Instrumentalities: direct conversation as channel. Norm of interaction: Dre

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becomes speaks calmly when he talking to his mother. Genre: classified as

direct conversation.

Analysis:

Dre is a mother and a daughter. When Dre still enjoyed watching

television, his mom screams to help calling the maintenance man, because

there is a trouble in the bathroom and she wants to take a shower. Actually

Dre does not like that his mom screaming like that, but Dre still doing

instructed by his mother. Although Dre dislikes his mother's attitude, Dre

still calls her mother with the word "mom" calmly and politely. However,

Mrs. Sherry is his mother, so that Dre still show to give respect to his

mother in addressing her. By mentioning the word "mom" and "mother", it

means that Dre wants to show a sense of decency and gives respect to his

parents although he dislike with her mother's attitude.

3. The Reasons of Using Addressing Term Using Intimacy

• Datum 7 (to show intimacy)

Roadside - Day

Mom : Dre, you know I don't play,

if somebody hit my baby, I would tear...

Dre : I know mom,

that's why I don't tell you stuff.

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Setting: in the roadside in front of Dre school at day. Participants: Dre and

Mrs. Sherry. Ends: Dre convince to mom that he was understood of what

mom means. Act sequence: direct speech. Key: done in calm situation and

low voice. Instrumentalities: direct conversation as channel. Norm of

interaction: Mom becomes calmer when told Dre that he was understood of

what mom means. Genre: classified as direct conversation.

Analysis:

As it is described before, Mr. Sherry and Dre are the mother and

daughter who have deep relationship. Both Dre and his mother love each

other. Conversation above took His mother do not wants to anything

happens to her daughter and because Dre do not want to make her mother

worrying about him so, he did not tells anything to his mother. Hopefully

his mother understood about that. The word "Baby" which is uttered by

Mrs. Sherry as a Dre's mom to Dre is to show her affection and intimacy

between a mother and her daughter.

• Datum 8 (to calm someone)

In Front Of Class - Day

Meiying

: I'll be there at you audition,

if you come to my tournament.

Dre

: Okay, I'll be there **Pinky swear** (with a shy smile).

Setting: In front class at day. Participants: Dre and Meiying. Ends: Dre wants to make Meiying calmer when she nervous because she is will be audition. Act sequence: direct speech. Key: done in calm manner to make Meiying calmer. Instrumentalities: direct conversation as channel. Norm of interaction: the strange man becomes speak calmly when he want to help Meiying. Genre: classified as direct conversation.

Analysis:

Meiying really nervous because tomorrow is violin audition day for her, but Dre try to make her calm down and make sure that she is will be a violin best player. She is panic and nervous because of it. Because the relationship between Dre and Meiying just a stranger, Dre addresses Meiying by mentioning the word "pinky swear" not to show their intimacy, but to make calm someone who is in a state of panic.

• Datum 9 (to warn someone)

The Room

Mom : Come to fix the hot water.

Dre : It's in there.

Mom : \mathbf{Kid} ?

Dre : **Kid**?!, don't call me like that (with high intonation).

Setting: The room, mom in bathroom and Dre in living room. Participants:

Dre and mother. Ends: Dre dislike that his mom called him with "kid",

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because he thought that he is already adult. Act sequence: direct speech.

Key: done in serious manner and a loud voice. Instrumentalities: direct

conversation as channel. Norm of interaction: Dre warns to his mom in a

loud voice when his mom called him with "kid". Genre: classified as direct

conversation.

Analysis:

His mom called Dre to checking the warm water, but Dre is not

hurried to see it. Dre's mother called him with "Kid", because she knows

that Dre really dislike hearing that. The word "kid" in mom's utterance to

addresses Dre, indicate that his mother was rather annoyed because Dre is

not hurried to do that.

4. The Reasons of Using Addressing Terms Using Respect

• Datum 10 (to show politeness)

At home - Day

Mom : Hi, I'm Dre's mother.

Harry : Nice to meet you.

Mom : Nice to meet you too.

You can call me **Miss Sherry**.

Harry : I'm Harry, yes <u>Miss Sherry</u>.

Setting: at new house of Dre and mom. Participants: mom and Harry.

Ends: Harry and Dre's mom introducing each other. Acts sequence: using

direct speech. Key: done calmly using politeness sentence.

Instrumentalities: direct conversation as channel. Norm of interaction:

Harry becomes calmly when he response Dre's mom to introducing each

other. Genre: classified as direct conversation.

Analysis:

When Harry first met with Dre's mom in front of their new house, Dre's mom really happy because, Dre already have a new friend although they just moved. Mrs. Sherry introducing herself to Dre's new friend. Finally they are introducing each other. Harry and Dre's mom never met before, in the other word they are stranger. When he response Dre's mom to introducing each other, he addresses Dre's mom with politely by mentioning the word "Mrs. Sherry". It means that Harry want to show his politeness to a person older than him.

• Datum 11 (to show politeness)

On entrance of the school – before start the lesson

Mom : Plus, we both have to meet the

Assist Principal Ms. Pong.

Dre : I can find her.

You need to get to work, right?!

Mom : Are you trying to get rid of me?

Dre : No, mom.

Mom : **Ms. Pong**.

Hi, Ms. Pong.

Ms. Pong : Mrs. Parker, we've been waiting.

Mom : I'm so sorry we are late...

Setting: on entrance of the school before start the lesson. Participants: Mrs. Sherry, Dre, and Ms. Pong. Ends: Mrs. Sherry deliver Dre for the first time to school and introducing Ms. Pong as an assistant principle, and Mrs. Sherry apologize that come late. Act Sequence: using direct speech. Key: done calmly using politeness sentence. Instrumentalities: direct conversations as channel. Norm of interaction: Mrs. Sherry becomes calmly and smiling to Ms. Pong when she explained that comes late. Genre: classified as direct conversation.

Analysis:

Ms. Pong is an assistant principal in Dre's school. When Mrs. Sherry felt embarrassed for being late to Ms. Pong and apologized to her. After they have a conversation, Mrs. Sherry introducing Dre to Ms. Pong as a new student. She addresses Ms. Pong by pronouncing "Ms. Pong" to show her respect and to show her politeness because she speaks to the older people.

5. The Reasons of Using Addressing Terms Using Mockery

• Datum 12 (to show anger)

(Cheng and his friends persuit of Dre because he flush them with water)

Cheng : Get him, you're so **idiot**.

Cheng's friends : Come on.

Cheng : You're fast.

But not fast enough.

Setting: when Cheng and his friends talking on roadside. Participants: Cheng and his friends. Ends: Cheng and his friends pursuit of Dre because it was flush water to them. Act sequence: direct speech. Key: Cheng mocks Dre because he was already flush them with the water. Instrumentalities: direct conversation. Norm of interaction: Cheng becomes angry when Dre still running after doing that. Genre: classified as direct conversation.

Analysis:

Cheng is a Strong boy and feared by his friends. Cheng really angry to Dre because he was closed with Meiying, women who are favored by Cheng. Dre also anger to Cheng because he was beaten him in public. Therefore Dre flush Cheng and his friends with water. By using the word "idiot" to addresses Dre, it means that Cheng wants to show his anger to Dre.

• Datum 13 (to show dislike and anger)

(Cheng and his friends came to Dre after seeing Meiying playing violin)

Cheng : Can I touch your hair? You're gonna do something <u>idiot</u>? Just stay away from us. All of us.

Setting: In front of auditorium. Participants: Cheng, his friends, and Dre. Ends: Cheng wants to Dre stay away from them including Meiying. Acts sequence: direct speech. Key: done in a loud voice. Instrumentalities: direct conversation as channel. Norm of interaction: Cheng felt dislike with presence of Dre have a closed relationship with Meiying. Genre: classified as direct conversation.

Analysis:

After Dre accompany Meiying to practice violin in the auditorium, cheng approached him with his friend. Cheng and his friends surround of Dre and threaten get away from them including Meiying. When Dre accompany Menying to practice a violin, Cheng dislikes and very angry. Cheng addresses him by mentioning a ribald word "idiot" loudly to show his dislike and anger, because Dre has a closed relationship with Meiying.

C. The Politeness Pattern of Using Addressing Terms

The researcher applied Tu and Vous theory to clarify the politeness pattern of the use of addressing terms. There are three kinds of politeness pattern that the researcher found in this research.

1. Asymmetrical T/V Usage

a. Giving Vous (V) – Receiving Tu (T)

This term usually is used by the lower classes to the upper classes to show their respect. For example, it is used from children to parents. It is used to symbolize the relationship of power.

• Datum 1

Roadside - Day

Mom : Dre, you know I don't play,

if somebody hit my baby, I would tear...

Dre : I know mom,

that's why I don't tell you stuff.

Analysis:

In the conversation above, Dre addresses his mother in a polite manner by calling his mother "Mom". It indicates that there is power and deep relation between Dre and his mother. However, his mother addresses Dre by mentioning "Baby". From the dialogue above the first participant namely Dre gives Vous to the second participant indicates his politeness.

Moreover, the first participant receives Tu form from the second participant indicates the familiarity term. This asymmetrical T/V indicates the politeness and familiarity between children and parent.

b. Giving Tu (T) – Receiving Vous (V)

Different from politeness pattern in point an above, this term this term is used to show the familiarity of the addresser to the addressee.

At home - Day

Mom : Hi, I'm Dre's mother.

Harry : Nice to meet you.

Mom : Nice to meet you too.

You can call me Miss Sherry.

Harry : I'm Harry, yes <u>Miss Sherry</u>.

Analysis:

In this dialogue, the first participant gives Tu to the second participant indicates the solidarity. By calling Kimberly "Miss" from the second participants, however, the first participant receives Vous.

This term indicates the politeness term. It is used between the upper class to the lower class.

2. Symmetrical or Mutual T Usage

In this term, the addresser and the addressee gives Tu each other. It indicates the familiarity.

• Datum 3

In The Park - Afternoon

Dre : <u>Harry</u>, can I join?

Harry : Hey man, you made it. Welcome. Of course

Dre : Thanks <u>Harry</u>.

Harry : You play, right? C'mon. Us three against them four

Dre : Yeah. All right

Analysis:

Based on the conversation above, the dialogue is used by two teenagers who are friends namely Dre and Harry. Dre addresses Harry by mentioning his first name "Harry" to show his Tu (T) that indicates intimacy term. And also Harry gives his addresses to Dre by using the same term to show his solidarity. The first participant gives Tu and the second participant receives Tu. Moreover, the first participant gives Tu and the second participant receives Tu.

3. Symmetrical or Mutual V Usage

In this term, the addresser and the addressee gives Vous each other. This mutual V indicates polite usage.

• Datum 4

This is when Dre and mom asking permit to leave America and move to Beijing. This is a sad time while Dre saying good bye to another's.

Dre's neighbor : Be careful **guys**, okay?

Dre : I'll see you later, Uncle Charlie.

Uncle : C'mon Dre, we can't miss this plane!

Mom : Bye guys! We're gonna miss you.

Analysis:

Based on data above, the first participant addresses the second participant by mentioning "guys" to show the politeness term. The first participant gives vous, and the second participant receives vous. This term occurs between members of Cre's neighbor, Dre, Uncle, and Mom. One of basic guidelines to use vous is when speaking to groups of individuals.