

**ANALYSIS OF ADDRESSING TERMS IN *ENOLA HOLMES 2*
FILM**



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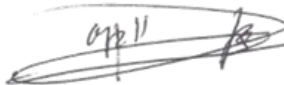


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ABSTRACT

Rahma, A, A. (2022). *Analysis of Addressing Terms in Enola Holmes 2 Film*. English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Tristy Kartika Fi'unaiillah, M.A.

Keywords: addressing terms, types of addressing terms, Enola Holmes 2 film.

This study investigates the addressing term in the Enola Holmes 2 film based on addressing terms theory from Wardhaugh. Therefore, there are two research problems in this study: (1) What are the types of addressing terms used by all characters in Enola Holmes 2 film? (2) What are the social factors that affect the use of addressing terms in Enola Holmes 2 film?

This research uses a descriptive qualitative method to analyze every conversation that occurs in Enola Holmes 2 film. As the main instrument, the researcher collects data by identifying the conversation scenes that appear in this film. After the identification process, the researcher classified the types of addressing terms based on Wardhaugh's theory in Enola Holmes 2. After classifying the types of addressing terms, the researcher analyzed each type of addressing term to find the social factors that influence its use in this film.

This study shows that there are five types of addressing terms that appear in Enola Holmes 2. The types of addressing terms appear in this film are first name, title plus last name, title, last name, and pet name. With first name being the most common type of greeting term in this film and pet name being the least common. For social factors that influence the use of addressing terms, rank of others is the factor that most influences the use of addressing terms and gender is the least. This study concludes that the genre of a film and character development can affect the use of terms in a film.

ABSTRAK

Rahma, A, A. (2022). *Analisis Istilah Sapaan dalam Film Enola Holmes 2*. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: Tristy Kartika Fi'unailah, M.A.

Kata kunci: istilah sapaan, jenis istilah sapaan, film Enola Holmes 2

Penelitian ini menyelidiki tentang istilah penyebutan berdasarkan teori istilah penyebutan dari Wardhaugh dalam film Enola Holmes 2. Oleh karena itu, ada dua masalah penelitian dalam penelitian ini: (1) Apa saja jenis istilah sapaan yang digunakan oleh semua karakter dalam film Enola Holmes 2? (2) Apa saja faktor sosial yang mempengaruhi penggunaan istilah sapaan dalam film Enola Holmes 2?

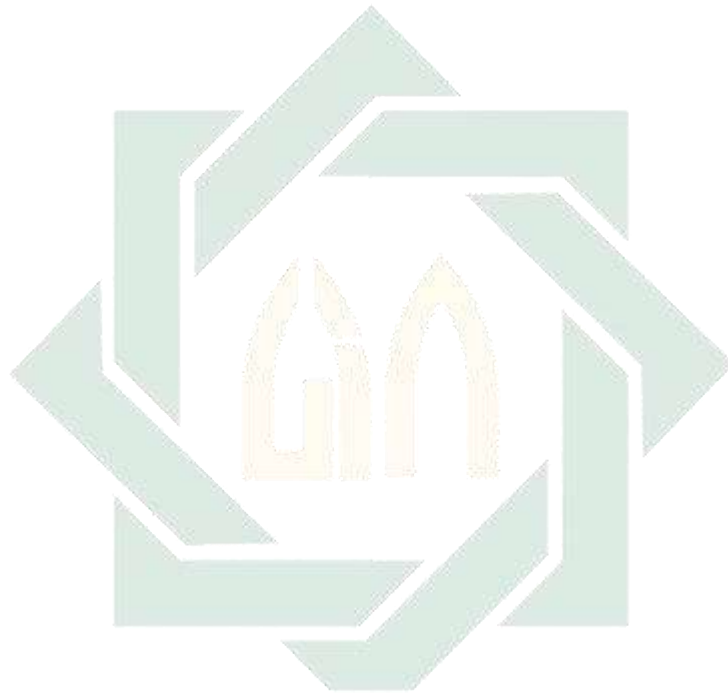
Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif untuk menganalisis setiap percakapan yang terjadi di film Enola Holmes 2. Sebagai instrumen utama, peneliti mengumpulkan data dengan mengidentifikasi adegan-adegan percakapan yang muncul pada film ini. Setelah proses identifikasi, peneliti mengklasifikasikan jenis-jenis istilah sapaan berdasarkan teori Wardhaugh yang ada di film Enola Holmes 2. Setelah mengklasifikasikan jenis-jenis istilah sapaan, peneliti menganalisa setiap jenis-jenis istilah sapaan untuk menemukan faktor sosial yang mempengaruhi penggunaannya di film ini.

Studi ini menunjukkan bahwa ada lima jenis istilah sapaan yang muncul di film Enola Holmes 2. Jenis-jenis istilah sapaan yang muncul di film ini adalah first name, title plus last name, title, last name, dan pet name. Dengan first name menjadi jenis istilah sapaan yang paling banyak muncul di film ini dan pet name menjadi istilah sapaan yang paling jarang muncul. Untuk faktor sosial yang mempengaruhi penggunaan istilah sapaan, rank of others menjadi faktor yang paling banyak mempengaruhi penggunaan istilah sapaan dan jenis kelamin menjadi yang paling sedikit. Penelitian ini berkesimpulan bahwa genre dari sebuah film dan pembangunan karakter dapat mempengaruhi penggunaan istilah dalam sebuah film.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains the background of the study, problems of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

In everyday life, language is used by humans to communicate with each other. And society is one of the important factors that influence the language use of each individual. Wardhaugh (2006, p.13) stated that sociolinguistics is the connection between language and society, with the purpose of gaining a better knowledge of language structure and function. This statement explained that there is a very close relationship between language and society. As we know, when communicating with the other person, we will definitely adapt the language we use. Suppose we are talking to people who are older than us, we will use more polite words. Or when we are facing our boss's office, we will prefer to use standardized language. In contrast, when we are hanging out with close friends, casual language or maybe slang will be more often used when communicating with them. Romaine (2000, p.67) described from the New York study that the variation of speech between individuals is not simply happening but it happened because of several social factors such as social class, age, sex, and style in predictable ways. This emphasizes that the use of language when communicating is influenced by several factors that will determine what kind of words, sentences, and phrases we say to the other person.

One way to start a communication is by addressing. This is one of the most significant aspects of communication, because without addressing we may not be able to start a conversation. Wardhaugh (2006, p.268) explained that there are several ways to call or address others such as using first name, last name, title, and etc. The choice of using the type of addressing terms for each person is determined by the condition of the speaker. For example, Adi goes for medical checkup and addresses the person who checked him with the title "Doctor", why does Adi addresses him with the title? Because Adi has a distant intimate relationship between himself and the person who checked him. Wardhaugh (p.272) also added that the use of addressing terms is influenced by social status or rank, gender, age, family relationship, occupational hierarchy, race, and degree of intimacy. Wardhaugh's statement emphasized that the use of addressing terms is influenced by several factors that can distinguish the type of addressing terms to be used.

Addressing terms are commonly present in the form of spoken language, and not only found in everyday life but addressing terms can also be found in films. As we all know, films have a strong realism that can depict the reality of our daily lives. So, analyzing addressing terms in a film will be very possible and ideal. According to Barsam and Monahan (2015, p.35), films have a form that consists of missen-scene, sound, narration, editing, picture taking, sequence, and scenes. With the existence of narration and scenes, it means that films have the same conversations that occur in real life, which emphasizes that addressing terms also exist in a film.

There were several researches about addressing terms before ranging from novels to films as the data. Pribadi (2016) described the several forms of address terms present in *The Blood of Olympus* novel and its translation, the equivalency of reasons for choosing address terms, and the societal variables determining the use of address terms. For address term types, he used Tillit's, Chaika's, and Wardhaugh theories; for analyzing the equivalence of the reason of address terms, he used Hymes's theory of Ethnography of Communication; and for analyzing the social factors of address terms, he used Wardhaugh's theory of Social Factors of Addressing. He discovered that there are fourteen different sorts of addresses, with 187 of them being equivalent (98.94%) and two being non-equivalent (1.06%). There are eight reasons why address terms are chosen. Finally, there are six societal elements that influence how people utilize address phrases.

Tauchid (2018) observed that addressing terms are used and applied in Enid Blyton's novel entitle *The Secret Island*. In his research, he discovered that the characters in this novel employed three different types of addressing terms. They are first name (FN), title plus last name (TLN), and kinship terms (KT). In his research, he concluded that each character in this novel used different types of addressing terms depending on their relationship with another charcter.

Al – Qudah (2017) investigated the terms of address in Jordanian Arabic. He classified the forms based on their social meanings and the regulating forces that influence their use. He used a questionnaire and participant interview to collect data from 100 adult Jordanians who were randomly selected from various public settings. He discovered that the choice of addressing terms from Jordanian

Arabic is determined by several social factors such as age, gender, social status, formality, intimacy, and familiarity between the speaker and addressee.

Nugraha & Triwinarti (2019) analyzed the term of address *ustad* in Indonesian culture. The theory they used by Hymes (1972) S.P.E.A.K.I.N.G model to identified the term of address *ustad*. They discovered that the term of address *ustad* has several different form patterns, including the incomplete form “*Stad*”, the title “*Ustad*” kinship term plus title, such as “*Pak Ustad*” and title plus personal name, such as “*Ustad Syamsul*”. There are six characteristics of people commonly addressed as *ustad* in Indonesia, including Quran private teachers, prayer leaders, teachers in *pesantren* (Islamic boarding schools), Islamic preachers in mosques, Islamic preachers on television shows, and *pesantren* leaders in villages; and the term of address *ustad* is a title held at any time regardless of the situation. Even if an *ustadz* is not preaching at the time, he is nonetheless addressed as *ustad*.

There are only a few studies that analyze addressing terms in a film, especially films that have been released in recent years. Rahayu, Alfian, & Mukhliza (2020) detailed the types of addressing terms used by the characters in the *Sky High* film (2005), as well as the reasons for their use and etiquette tactics for addressing terms. They employed Wardhaugh theory to identify the types and sorts of addressing phrases, as well as Brown and Levinson theory to examine politeness techniques. They discovered five different types of addressing phrases, including name, kinship, intimacy, respect, and mocking. The reasons for the use of addressing terms include intimacy, power, unfamiliarity, familiarity.

Widiatmaja (2014) identified the type, function, and social factors of the addressing terms uttered by the main character, Rohr, in the film *Runaway Jury* (2003). He used qualitative and quantitative methods to answer three research objectives. For the first objective research, he found 25 references to terms using titles, 18 references to terms using first names, 10 references to terms using titles plus last names, 2 references using last names, and no references to terms using pet names. And for the second research objective, he found 36 times (to show respect), 25 times (power difference), and 16 times (intimacy). And lastly, he found specific events 34 times, 21 times for transactional status, 18 times for intimacy level, 10 times for age, 5 times for the rank of others, and 3 times for occupational hierarchy.

Addressing terms has become an interesting topic to study. Especially in this day and age where various film genres have been released using slang and old school languages, producing varied addressing terms for each character. From the previous research, there is not much research on addressing terms in the latest film. Therefore, the researcher is interested in analyzing addressing terms in the *Enola Holmes 2* film (2022). The choice of *Enola Holmes 2* is not only based on the fact that this film is a new film released in 2022, but also because the researcher is interested in analyzing what types of addressing exist in a film with mystery, crime, and detective genres and what social factors cause the use of addressing types in each character in the film.

Enola Holmes 2 (2022) is a sequel to the previous film *Enola Holmes* (2020). The film tells the story of Enola's later life after her previous adventure

with Tewkesbury. In this film, it is told that Enola opened her own detective office but she failed because she was still under the shadow of her brother, Sherlock Holmes. And just when the office is about to close, a little girl emerges who asks for Enola's help to find her missing sister. And this is where Enola's adventure as a detective begins.

1.2 Problems of the Study

1. What are the types of addressing terms used by all the characters in *Enola Holmes 2* film?
2. What are the social factors that influenced the use of addressing terms in the *Enola Holmes 2* film?

1.3 Significance of the Study

The researcher hopes this research will benefit all readers and the next researcher who is excited about analyzing addressing terms. A thesis that analyzes addressing terms in a film which tell about feminism has not been done too much. So the significance of this research is to be a reference for the next researcher who is interested in analyzing addressing terms in a film.

1.4 Scope and Limitation of the Study

This research uses the film entitled *Enola Holmes 2* as the data source. The scope of this study is to find out the types of addressing terms used by all the characters and the factors that influence the use of addressing terms in *Enola Holmes 2* film.

1.5 Definition of the Key Terms

1. **Addressing Term :** An addressing term is a term of address used in order to call someone. Common forms of addressing terms are words, first or last names, titles, and a combination of these.
2. **Enola Holmes 2 Film:** A 2022 film featuring mystery and crime genres. It is a sequel to the previous film, Enola Holmes (2020). The film depicts the struggles of Enola who starts her first job as a detective and is immediately confronted with various serious problems that require her to deal with the police and nobles.

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CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter contains several theories that are relevant to this research. In this chapter, the researcher provides related theories about sociolinguistics, addressing terms, types of addressing terms, social factors that affect the use of addressing terms, and the Enola Holmes 2 film.

2.1 Sociolinguistics

Language has been studied for many years because language is one thing that is important for humans to interact with others in society. This explained that language cannot be separated from society, they have a close relationship. As stated by Stockwell (2007, p.264) that sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that identifies the relationship between language and society. He also added (p.265) that in various forms of communication there will be different variations for each individual. So, this emphasized that the use of language is different depending on the society and the individual. For example, the people of Madura consider the word "*sampeyan*" to be the most refined call for an older person, but for Surabaya people "*njenengan*" is the most refined word to call an older person. Therefore, when people from Madura went to Surabaya, they would often adjust their choice of words.

Spolsky (2003, p.3) also stated that sociolinguistics is a field of study that analyzes the relationship between language use and society. He argued that language is one of the factors that influence the pattern and behavior of human

society. Like how a mother talks to her child, the use of words they both do generally illustrates their closeness as mother and child. Or the conversation between two friends generally shows how close they are as companionship. In contrast, when two strangers meet and talk, they generally tend to talk about their respective backgrounds and origins, which shows their lack of closeness..

Based on Hymes (2001, p.83) uttered that sociolinguistics is the most common and most recent for research that links linguistics and anthropology. Which means that language is also influenced by the culture of an ethnic group or region, each of which has different ways and uses of language. In this case it makes it clear that people do not communicate as they please but they communicate according to their society. We certainly wouldn't call our boss "bro" if we were in the office. Thus, based on these two explanations, it is clear that language and society have a close relationship and cannot be separated from each other.

Wardhaugh (2006, p.25) also added that the purpose of sociolinguistics is to compare that unique patterns in language exist and differ depending on the society. This statement from Wardhaugh explains that in language, we obviously find various kinds of unique patterns from people when interacting with others. For example, the use of the words "kowe", "sampeyan" and "njenengan" in Javanese culture has its own function. These three Javanese words are substitutes for "you" when interacting with others. The word "kowe" is an informal word from the Javanese language to replace the word "you", this word is usually spoken by two people who have a close relationship and are not far apart in age. While

the word "sampeyan" is a more refined language than "kowe" with the context of these two speakers having a not too close relationship with age or class that is not much different. The last one is "njenengan", this is the most refined word in Javanese language to replace the word "you", generally this is spoken by someone when he speaks to someone who is older or has a distant social class. From this example, we can see that the word "you" which in English can be used in various ages, intimacy, and social classes is different from Javanese. Javanese has their own unique pattern of addressing using the word "you" depending on the society and who they are talking to.

2.2 Addressing Terms

In communication, addressing is one way to start a conversation. According to Braun (1988, p.7) explained that addressing terms can serve as a means to start a conversation with someone. This confirmed that addressing is an important factor as a bridge to start a conversation with someone we want to talk to. Indeed, we are familiar with calling our peers by their first names, addressing someone we just met with the word "mas" or "mbak", or calling our professor on campus with "Prof plus his name". This calling is what is called addressing.

According to Robinson (in Wardhaugh 2006, p. 274) "in those societies in which a person's status derives from his or her achievements, few distinctions in address are made." This statement from Robinson clarified that a person's status in a society will affect the use of address for each individual. For example, students to teachers will use the address "Pak Guru or Pak + Name", or Andi addresses

Budi with the address "Bud or Budi". Why do students call Pak Guru or Pak + Name? Because students and teachers have a status that is far adrift when they are at school. Then why does Andi addresses Budi by his first name or nickname? Because Andi and Budi have the same social status and have close friendships.

2.2.1 Types of Addressing Terms

When someone communicates with another person, they have their own language style depending on who they are talking to. And it is the same with the use of addressing terms, everyone has their own way of addressing someone. According to Wardhaugh (2006, p.268), there are several types of addressing terms such as first name (FN), title plus last name (TLN), title only (T), last name (LN), pet name (PN), and kinship term (KT).

2.2.1.1 First Name (FN)

Just as the name suggests, this addressing type is used by calling someone by their first name. Wardhaugh (2006, p.268) stated that the use of a first name in addressing shows equality, familiarity, and intimacy. For example, when we have a friend who is the same age, then we will call him by his first name. But on the other hand, the use of a first name can also refer to asserting some power to someone. For example, when your teacher addresses you by your first name, it shows that your teacher has more power than you.

e.g.: Joko, Rita, Bobby, etc.

2.2.1.2 Title + Last Name (TLN)

This type of addressing term is usually used by someone who has a lower status or younger age than the person they are talking to. According to Wardhaugh (2006, p.268), this type of addressing terms indicates the unfamiliarity and unbalanced power between the speaker and the addressee. An easy example is that students will address title plus last name to address their teacher.

e.g.: Mr. Reyhan, Ms. Susi, etc.

2.2.1.3 Title only (T)

This type of addressing term means that the addresser addresses someone by their title only. And according to Wardhaugh (p.268) when someone addresses another person by their title only, it shows the least intimacy relationship between the two.

e.g.: Ustad, Professor, Duke

2.2.1.4 Last Name (LN)

Wardhaugh (p.268) explains that the use of last name shows inequality in power between the speaker and the person spoken to. Usually people who have more superiority will call someone by their last name. For example, the boss in your office may call you by your last name rather than any other nickname.

e.g.: Ulin, Smith, Holmes, etc.

2.2.1.5 Pet Name (PN)

This type of addressing term has the same definition as the use of first name, except that it has higher intimacy than first name. Wardhaugh (p.269) explains that the use of pet names indicates higher intimacy between the speaker and the addressee. Let's take the closest example to us, a mother or father will definitely call their child "Honey" or maybe "Sweetie".

e.g.: Honey, Sweetie, Kitty, etc.

2.2.1.6 Kinship Term (KT)

The last type of addressing is Kinship term. According to Wardhaugh (p.271), the use of kinship terms is related to generation and age-oriented. He also states that the use of this type of addressing can occur if the age and condition of your family relationship changes. For example, a child would have a little trouble choosing the right address to call his stepfather. Mr. Smith would be too formal, or Dad might seem unnatural. Therefore, they will usually use the address "Grandad."

e.g.: Grandad, Grandma, etc.

2.2.2 Social Factors of Addressing Terms

Just like how language use is influenced by social factors, so are addressing terms. Each person will have a different way of addressing depending on social factors. From the six types of addressing terms above, all of them have their own uniqueness depending on who you are talking to. According to

Wardhaugh (2006, p.272) explained that social factors can affect a person's choice of address. And he claimed that particular occasion, social status, gender, age, family relationship, occupational hierarchy, transactional status, race, and degree of intimacy are social factors that influence the different use of addressing from each person.

Particular occasion according to Wardhaugh (p.273) is a factor that causes a person to call another person with an "inappropriate" nickname. An example is when your boss addresses you "Bro" where he should call you by your first name (FN). It shows that even though he has a higher social status than you, he considers you as someone equal to him. Hence, he addresses you "Bro."

Rank of Others or social status is also one of the factors that can affect one's use of addressing. In this case, generally the superior will be addressed by title plus last name, and the inferior will be addressed by first name only.

Gender in society can also affect the type of addressing terms used by a person. Wardhaugh (p.270) stated that in feudal societies such as Hasnapur, a wife would address her husband by his first name. He also added that this is different from the culture in Java. In Java, a wife commonly addresses her husband "mas", while the husband would call his wife "dhik."

Another factor that can affect the use of addressing terms is age. Holmes (1992, p.241) explained that a person will use different addressing terms depending on the age of the person they are talking to. When talking to our younger siblings, we may call them by nickname or perhaps by using a pet name.

It is different when we call people who are older than us, we will call with simple and polite addresses such as "Mr.", "Mrs.", and so on.

Family relationships can also affect how someone addresses their family. Wardhaugh (p.269) described that a mother might call her child by nickname or pet name. For example, the mother of a man named John Mendes, may call her son by a pet name such as "My Johnny" or "Honey".

The next factor is occupational hierarchy. According to Wardhaugh (p.272) when someone is in a hierarchy condition, inferior people usually try to minimize the distance between themselves and the superior. Vice versa, superior people will generally try to maximize their status. This factor actually depends on one's job location.

Transactional status according to Wardhaugh (p.272) is a relationship between two parties such as doctors to patients, teachers to students, waiters to customers, and others.

Race is also one of the factors that can influence a person's use of addressing. According to Wardhaugh (p.269), black people who live in the southern United States will still be called by their first name in conditions where they should be called by title.

The last factor is degree of intimacy. Wardhaugh (p.268) pointed out that someone who addresses another person by their first name generally indicates considerable intimacy. He also added (p.272) that the use of first name and pet name in informal conditions shows great intimacy between two people.

2.3 Enola Holmes 2

Set in 2022, this film is a sequel to the previous film *Enola Holmes* (2020). This film tells the continuing story of Enola after successfully completing her adventure with Tewkesbury. After her adventure, Enola feels that it is time to start her career as a detective by opening a detective office. But reality didn't just grant her that, Enola was still under the shadow of her famous detective brother, Sherlock Holmes.

While in despair, Enola is approached by a girl who asks Enola for help in finding her missing sister. And this is where Enola's adventure begins. From reuniting with Tewkesbury, Sherlock, and her mother to being instigated and becoming a police fugitive, Enola manages to solve her problems. After going through various dangers, Enola finally manages to solve her first case and ends up dating Tewkesbury.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

3.1 Research Design

In this research, the researcher used a descriptive qualitative method to analyze the addressing terms in *Enola Holmes 2* film. Daymon and Holloway (2011) stated that qualitative research focused on the words rather than numbers, although the numbers found will be used to show the frequency found in a transcript or form of the action occurs.

3.2 Data Collection

This sub-chapter contains the research data, data source and subject of the study, data instrument, and data collection techniques.

3.2.1 Research Data

The data of this research was in the form of sentences, clauses, and words spoken by the characters in *Enola Holmes 2* film. The data were utterances and conversations taken from the dialogue in the film.

3.2.2 Data Source and Subject of the Study

The data source of this research is the film entitled *Enola Holmes 2*. *Enola Holmes 2* is a mystery film that was released on October 27, 2022 and has a duration of 129 minutes. The researcher watched this film from Netflix. Then, the researcher looked for the data from the film which contains expressions (words, phrases, and sentences) of addressing terms. The data was taken from all of the character's conversation in the film.

3.2.3 Data Instruments

The data instruments of this research was human instruments. The researcher was the primary research instrument for collecting the data because it only needed the researcher as the instrument. The researcher had roles in collecting the data, identifying the data, analyzing the data, and reporting the research results. All this research was done by personal phone, computer, and office software.

3.2.4 Data Collection Techniques

1. Searching the film

The researcher searched for the Enola Holmes 2 film on Netflix.

2. Watching the film

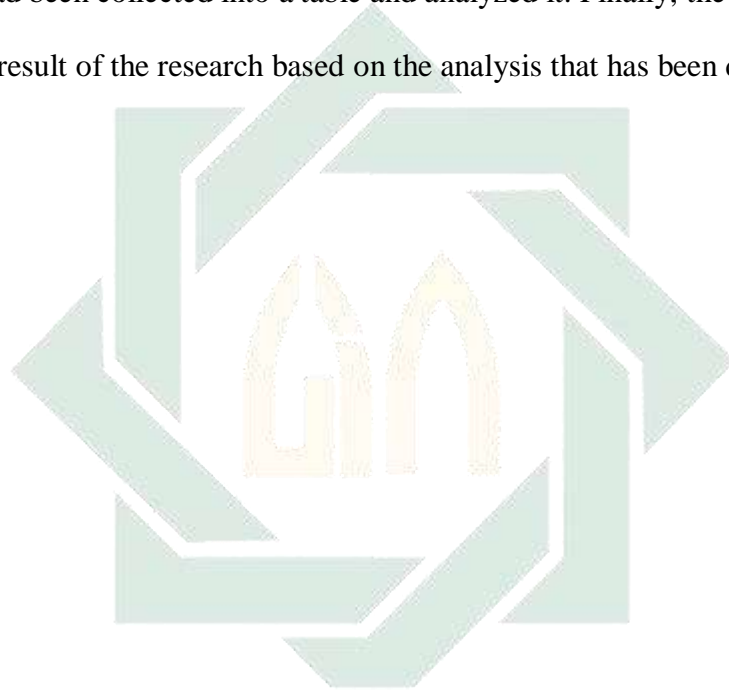
The researcher watched the film repeatedly to obtain the genuine data for the addressing term types and the social factor that affected the use of addressing terms

3. Collecting the data

The researcher focused on the conversation held by each character in this film to find the types of addressing terms used by each character and the social factor affected the use of addressing terms. After that, the researcher classified the data into the table as follow;

Table. 1 Types of Addressing Terms Used by All Characters in Enola Holmes 2 Film		
No	Conversation	Types of Addressing Terms

addressing terms used by each character in this film. After that, the researcher re-watched this film to identify the social factors that affect the use of addressing terms of each character. After conducting these two steps, the researcher classified the data that had been collected into a table and analyzed it. Finally, the researcher concluded the result of the research based on the analysis that has been done.



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CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

As mentioned at the beginning of the chapter, the purpose of this study is to find the types of addressing terms and social factors that cause each of the character's use of addressing terms in the Enola Holmes 2 film. This chapter provides the results of the research and contains two subchapters, finding and discussion. In the finding section, the answers to the two research questions are presented in the form of a table.

4.1 Finding

This chapter contains two parts. The first part is related to the types of addressing terms in Enola Holmes 2 and the second part is related to the social factors that cause the use of addressing terms by each character in Enola Holmes 2 film. In the analysis, the researcher found that there are many types of addressing terms used by the characters in this film as well as the social factors that cause their use. And through the section below, the researcher displays the findings of the analysis.

4.1.1 Types of Addressing Terms in Enola Holmes 2

According to Wardhaugh (2006), there are six types of addressing terms. And they are first name (FN), last name (LN), title (T), title plus last name (TLN), pet name (PN), and kinship terms (KT). And the results of the analysis of what types of addressing terms exist in the film Enola Holmes 2 are described in table 4.1 below.

Table 4.1.1 Types of Addressing Terms in Enola Holmes 2 Film

No	Types of Addressing Terms	Frequency	Percentage
1	First Name (FN)	62	41.3%
2	Last Name (LN)	20	13.3%
3	Title (T)	18	12%
4	Title + Last Name (TLN)	36	24%
5	Pet Name (PN)	14	9.4%
6	Kinship Terms (KT)	0	0%
Total		150	100%

Based on the table above, the frequency of using addressing terms in Enola Holmes 2 film includes all types of addressing terms based on Wardhaugh's theory. And the type that appears the most in this film is first name (FN) with a frequency of 62 occurrences. Followed by title plus last name (TLN) with 36 uses. Next is last name (LN) with 20 uses, followed by title (T) with 18 occurrences and pet name (PN) with 14 uses. And the least is kinship terms which does not appear in this film.

In this subchapter, the researcher has answered the first research question of this study about the types of addressing terms in the Enola Holmes 2 film. Based on table 4.1.1, there are 150 types of addressing terms that occur in this film. And FN is the most used type of addressing term to address each character in this film.

The setting of this film is in 1885 in Great Britain. And because the theme of this film is adventure mixed with detective, the use of language is mixed between formal and informal. The use of informal addressing, such as FN and PN are used by characters who feel they have a position or are older than the person they are addressing. On the other hand, the use of formal addressing arises because many characters in this film come from the noble family and also in the police institution. Therefore, addressing terms such as T, LN, and TLN also appear in this film.

4.1.1.1 First Name

As shown in table 1, the first name type appears 62 times in this film. The use of FN in a conversation is generally caused by the closeness of the two speakers or it can also be how someone shows superiority to the interlocutor. And the factors that cause the use of addressing terms are generally FN, RO, A, and DI. As what is illustrated in the following example conversation:

Datum 1

*Eudoria: Too many people make it their sole purpose in life to fit into the world around them. This is a mistake. It's your path, **Enola**.*

Enola: (Listen carefully)

In this scene, Enola is in trouble because the detective office she set up is not going as smoothly as she thought. In a position where she was depressed and confused, she remembered what her mother, Eudoria, had said. And in that memory, her mother gave Enola advice. At the end of her advice, Eudoria addressed Enola Holmes' first name. The setting of this scene is at the home of

Enola Holmes and her mother. Therefore, her mother addresses Enola by her first name according to the social factors of FR, A, and DI. Eudoria has a family relationship as Enola's mother, has an older age than Enola, and has a very close relationship with Enola so she addresses Enola by her first name.

Datum 2

*Enola: **Sherlock**?*

*Sherlock: **Enola**? What are you doing here? It's not safe.*

This short conversation is from the scene where Enola finds her brother, Sherlock, drunk and kicked from a beer. Enola, who was surprised that the man who was kicked resembled her brother, finally called him by his brother's first name. Sherlock, who felt his first name being called, finally turned his face to the caller and he realized that the person who called him was his own brother. Finally, he called his sister by her first name and asked her what she was doing in that unsafe place. The first name spoken by Enola to her brother is influenced by the factor that Enola and Sherlock have a family relationship which ensures that they both have an intimate relationship. And this is what makes Enola call her brother by his first name.

Datum 3

(Gunshots)

*Eudoria: You all right, **Edith**?*

The next data is a scene where Enola, Eudoria, and Edith who are riding a horse-drawn carriage are being chased by Grail with his horse and rifle. In this scene, Grail fires his rifle at the carriage driven by Edith but misses her. Eudoria,

who heard the guessing voice, finally asked about Edith's condition. At the end of her sentence, Eudoria addresses Edith by her first name. There are several factors that influence Eudoria to call Edith by her first name, namely age and degree of intimacy.

4.1.1.2 Title plus Last Name

Title plus Last Name (TLN) is one type of addressing terms that we commonly encounter in our daily lives. Generally, this type of addressing term can be found in conversations at schools, offices, and other formal places. The use of TLN indicates the inequality of power between the speaker and the addressee. For example, people who have high status will generally get TLN from people who have lower status than them. In the film *Enola Holmes 2*, there are many uses of TLN because the setting and theme of the film are related to detectives and the police. As exemplified below.

Datum 4

Enola: Then that's where we'll start.

Bess: So you'll take it? You'll take the case?

(Giving her hand to Bess)

*Bess: (Hugs Enola) Thank you, Miss **Holmes**.*

In this scene, Enola has just looked around and checked the residence of Bess and Sarah. After the check, Enola asked Bess where she last saw her sister. Bess replied that she last saw her sister a week ago at the Match factory. After hearing the answer from Bess, Enola said that the Match factory was the place where she should start her investigation. Bess, who realized that Enola would help

her find her missing brother, asked a question to make sure that Enola would really help her. And Enola answered her by asking Bess to shake her hand as a form of agreement and agreement. As a form of excitement, Bess hugged Enola and said "*Thank you miss Holmes*".

The use of TLN by Bess to Enola illustrates that she showed her respect for Enola. This is because Enola is older than her and also because Bess is Enola's client. These two things make Bess call Enola using TLN.

Datum 5

Lyon: You gave me your word you'd find whoever was doing this to us.

*McIntyre: You sound almost threatening, **Mr. Lyon.***

In this conversation, Lyon and McIntyre were arguing over their problem about the agreement. Lyon, who felt that McIntyre betrayed their agreement, argued and protested to McIntyre. And after hearing Lyon's frustration, McIntyre replied with a simple "*You sound almost threatening, Mr. Lyon*".

The use of TLN by McIntyre aimed to show his respect for Lyon. Not only because Lyon is his business partner, but because Lyon is also older than McIntyre. And that's why McIntyre uses TLN to call Lyon.

Datum 6

*Enola: Who's paying you, **Superintendent Grail**? Who's paying you to kill match girls?*

Grail: (Strangling Enola) Where's Sarah Chapman?

This conversation is in the scene where Enola is finally imprisoned by the police for a suspected murder case. After going to prison, Enola is visited by

Grail, someone who has a high position in the police. In this scene, Enola realizes that the mastermind behind the Match girls' murder is Grail. And to make sure, Enola asks a question in a threatening tone "*Who's paying you, Superintendent Grail?*"

Enola addressed Grail using TLN because she knew that Grail had a high position in the police. Moreover, at that time Enola was in prison where it was the territory of Grail. These two factors made Enola call Grail using TLN.

4.1.1.3 Title

Similar to TLN, the use of title in addressing someone is generally also present in formal places, but with a wider scope. Addressing someone using a title generally indicates that the speaker has the least intimacy with the addressee. Or it can also indicate that the speaker and addressee do not have a close relationship.

An example of the use of T in the film *Enola Holmes 2* is as follows:

Datum 7

Lestrade: Is it, sir? Is it?

Sherlock: Take it. I have others.

In this scene, Lestrade comes to Sherlock's residence to explain the situation of Enola who is a fugitive from justice for the murder of the match girls. And upon entering Sherlock's residence, Lestrade saw the distinctive pipe cigarette that Sherlock usually uses. Because of his interest, Lestrade asked Sherlock "Is it, sir? Is it?" to make sure that the pipe cigarette in front of him was really the one Sherlock usually used.

Lestrade's use of T to address Sherlock indicates that the two of them are not in a close relationship. Lestrade who only knows Sherlock through the news in the newspaper and Sherlock who doesn't know Lestrade at all. Because of this, Lestrade uses T to call Sherlock.

Datum 8

*Grail: When were the screams heard, **Inspector**?*

*Lestrade: Ten past the hour, **sir**.*

In this scene, there are two occurrences of title usage. The first is when Grail addresses Lestrade by his title, Inspector. And the second is when Lestrade addresses Grail sir. The use of titles spoken by each of them indicates that Grail and Lestrade do not have a close relationship. Moreover, they both have a long rank distance where Lestrade is an Inspector and Grail is a Superintendent. The rank factor of these two makes Grail and Lestrade call each other using titles.

4.1.1.4 Last Name

Next is Last Name, generally the use of LN in daily life indicates inequality of power between speaker and addressee. People who have higher social status or older age will usually call people who are inferior or less powerful by their last name. As exemplified in the film Enola Holmes 2:

Datum 9

*Enola: **Tewkesbury**, your timing's impeccable!*

Tewkesbury: Enola?

This is a conversation that took place when Enola was at a grand party and she was planning to have a one-on-one talk with William through dancing but she

couldn't dance. While she was confused, she saw Tewkesbury kissing a plant and Enola immediately approached Tewkesbury. When she got close, Enola called Tewkesbury by his last name. There is a reason why Enola addresses Tewkesbury by his last name even though Tewkesbury is one of the nobility, namely because Tewkesbury is 12 years adrift of Enola. And in the previous film *Enola Holmes* (2020), Tewkesbury was saved several times by Enola in their adventures and travels.

It is in reference to these two things that Enola addresses Tewkesbury by his last name which suggests that she is superior to Tewkesbury.

Datum 10

*Grail: Come along, **Lestrade**. Let's not be coy about this. She's a detective.*

She knows the rules.

Lestrade: Yes.

This is the scene where Grail asked Lestrade to check Enola's clothes to find some evidence about the death of the match girls. However, Lestrade was a little hesitant to accept Grail's order because of his reluctance towards Enola.

Hearing Lestrade's hesitant answer, Grail said "Come along, Lestrade. Let's not be coy about this. She's a detective. She knows the rules" which emphasizes to Lestrade that he should immediately examine Enola because what he is told is in accordance with police examination procedures.

In this scene, Grail does not call Lestrade by his title but addresses him by his last name. This is related to Grail's position which is much higher than

Lestrade. Therefore, Grail has more power than Lestrade. And that's why, he called Lestrade by his last name to show his superiority over Lestrade.

4.1.1.5 Pet Name

Similar to the use of FNs, pet names are usually used to address someone who is intimately related to the speaker. Or it could be because of the age gap between the speaker and the addressee. And in *Enola Holmes 2*, the researcher found several types of pet name usage in the film.

Datum 11

*Enola: So, **Bessie**, what was Sarah wearing the day she disappeared?*

In this scene, Enola was checking Sarah's room, which was the same room as Bess. And to start her search, Enola asks Bess about the last outfit Sarah wore when she disappeared. In this speech, Enola called Bess using PN which she changed Bess's nickname to Bessie. What Enola did indicates that Enola and Bess have a close relationship as a client and service provider. Plus Bess's age is very far adrift from Enola. This factor makes Enola call Bess by using PN..

4.1.1.6 Kinship Terms

For addressing with Kinship Terms (KT), the researcher did not find any data about this type of addressing terms in *Enola Holmes 2*. According to Wadhaugh (2006), the use of KT generally appears to call someone in the family. Whereas in this film, Sherlock as her brother does not call Enola by anything other than her first name, as well as Eudoria who addresses Enola by only her first name. Therefore, the researcher did not find any data related to the type of Kinship Terms in the film *Enola Holmes 2*.

4.1.2 Social Factor of Addressing Terms in Enola Holmes 2

Based on Wardhaugh's theory of addressing terms (2006), there are nine social factors that cause a person to use addressing terms in their conversation. Those factors are particular occasion (PO), rank of others (RO), gender (G), age (A), family relationship (FR), occupational hierarchy (OH), transactional status (TS), race (R), and lastly degree of intimacy (DI). And below is a table of social factors that cause the use of addressing terms in the film Enola Holmes 2.

Table 4.1.2 Social Factor that Cause the Use of Addressing Terms in Enola Holmes 2 Film

No	Social Factors	Frequency	Percentage
1	Particular Occasion (PO)	19	8.4%
2	Rank of Others (RO)	56	24.8%
3	Gender (G)	2	0.9%
4	Age (A)	34	15%
5	Family Relationship (FR)	17	7.5%
6	Occupational Hierarchy (OH)	22	9.7%
7	Transactional Status (TS)	11	4.9%
8	Race (R)	0	0%
9	Degree of Intimacy (DI)	65	28.8%
Total		226	100%

Referring to the table above, all social factors according to Wardhaugh (2006) appeared in the film Enola Holmes 2, except the race factor (R). And the social factors that occupy the first and second positions are degree of intimacy

(DI) and rank of others (RO) with 65 and 56 frequencies, followed by age (A) with 34 frequencies, and occupational hierarchy with 22 frequencies. After that, there is particular occasion (PO) which appears 19 times, followed by family relationship (FR) with 17 frequencies, transactional status (TS) with 11 frequencies and gender (G) with 2 appearances. The total of social factor that occurred in Enola Holmes 2 film is 226 frequencies.

The researcher has also answered the second research question of this study about the social factors that influence the use of addressing terms of each character in this film. In this case, the researcher found that DI is the social factor that causes the most use of addressing terms in this film because the setting of this film is related to the police, kingdom, and noble family. Meanwhile, race (R) is a social factor that does not appear to influence the use of addressing terms in any of the characters in this film.

4.1.2.1 Particular Occasion (PO)

Someone may call another person by different addresses when they are in different places. For example, your brother is a lecturer at your university. You would call him T or TLN when you are at the university. When you are at home, you might call your brother FN or KT. In the Enola Holmes 2 film, the researcher found several scenes where a particular occasion becomes a factor in the use of addressing terms.

Datum 12

Enola: Lord Tewkesbury, the champion of change and progress. A man to approach with the noblest cause.

In this scene, Enola addresses Tewkesbury with TLN to show her respect for Tewkesbury who is a nobleman. And Enola's use of TLN in calling Tewkesbury here is to explain and emphasize that Tewkesbury is not an ordinary person but he is someone who has a high position and power in his area. In contrast to what Enola does in calling Tewkesbury in later scenes where she addresses him using LN. Like the following example:

Datum 13

*Enola: **Tewkesbury!** Your timing's impeccable!*

*Enola: Please **Tewkesbury**.*

*Enola: **Tewkesbury**, if you're still here, you may scare him away.*

In the following scenes, Enola continuously addresses Tewkesbury with LN referring to the factor that Enola is 12 years older than Tekwesbury. Thus, Enola's previous use of TLN was to show her respect for Tewkesbury while explaining that Tewkesbury is one of the nobles.

4.1.2.2 Rank of Others or Status Sosial (RO)

This social factor is the factor that appears as the second of the most in influencing the addresses made by each character in the Enola Holmes 2 film. This is because it is in accordance with the theme of this film which is related to the police and nobility where of course status and rank are commonplace in a film setting like this. Like the following example:

Datum 14

*Lestrade: **Constable**, go on.*

In this scene, Lestrade and his men are on a mission to arrest Enola for her murder of the match girls. And upon arresting Enola, Lestrade orders his subordinates to handcuff and take Enola to jail. Lestrade's use of T in calling his subordinates here is influenced by the rank of the two. As it is known that the rank of inspector is higher than constable in the British police rank. So, the conversations and addresses made by Lestrade to his subordinates here are influenced by the rank of others.

Datum 15

Crouch: Out.

*Girl: Please, **Mr. Crouch**.*

Crouch: I said, out.

The RO factor also appears in the match factory where Sarah and Bess work. In this scene, there is an inspection of all the match girls before they are allowed to come to work. There is a moment when a woman with an enlarged left cheek due to typhus is checked by a factory worker named Crouch. After being checked, this girl is not allowed to enter by Crouch, but she still begs while saying "Please, Mr. Crouch" so that she is still allowed to work.

The use of TLN by this match girl in this scene is influenced by the rank of others. Here, Crouch has a higher rank than this match girl so this girl addresses Crouch with TLN to express her respect and inferiority to Crouch.

4.1.2.3 Age (A)

This social factor is the third most frequent factor in influencing the use of addressing terms in *Enola Holmes 2* with 34 occurrences. Generally, the use of

addressing terms such as FN, LN, and TLN is influenced by this factor. Older people are generally addressed with TLN, in contrast to younger people who are addressed using FN or LN. An example of the age factor in this film is as follows:

Datum 16

Lyon: This is not what I expected when we began our arrangement. And now theft, on top of everything else.

McIntyre: You heard the man. Get this dealt with.

*Lyon: Come along, **William**.*

This is the scene where Lyon and McIntyre are arguing about their arrangement where Lyon protests to McIntyre because the agreement they made is not working as it should. After hearing Lyon's protest, McIntyre sent his assistant to solve the problem faced by McIntyre and Lyon. And hearing McIntyre had told his assistant to find a way to straighten out the arrangement, Lyon invited his son, William to go out by saying "*Come along, William*".

The use of FN by Lyon to William is influenced by the age factor where Lyon is much older than William. Moreover, William is his own son. Therefore, Lyon addresses William using FN to show that they both have a difference in power and age.

Datum 17

*Tewkesbury: **Enola**, I am concerned only for you.*

*Enola: **Tewkesbury**, if you're still here, you may scare him away.*

This is the scene where Enola was upset and angry with Tewkesbury because he came at the wrong time. In this scene, Enola is waiting for William to

talk to her. But suddenly before her appointment time, Tewkesbury enters the room. Enola is upset and scolds Tewkesbury and Tewkesbury evades by replying "Enola, I am concerned only for you."

But Enola remained upset and she replied "Tewkesbury, if you're still here, you may scare him away." Which explains that she doesn't want Tewkesbury's presence here to interfere with her meeting with William to solve her case. Enola's use of LN here indicates that Enola feels superior to Tewkesbury. And the factor that causes this is age. In this film, Tewkesbury is 12 years younger than Enola. And it is because of this that Enola addresses Tewkesbury with her LN even though Tewkesbury himself is a nobleman.

If the above data explains how Enola addresses Tewkesbury as someone younger by using LN. Then this is different when Enola addresses Grail by using TLN. As shown in the data below,

Datum 18

Enola: Superintendent Grail, you can't believe—

Grail: What can't I believe, missy?

In the conversation above, Enola addresses Grail using TLN which is caused by the age factor. Grail here has a much older age than Enola. Moreover, the use of TLN by Enola in addressing Grail here is largely influenced by the RO factor where Grail has a higher position than Enola.

4.1.2.4 Family Relationship

This factor will generally influence a person to address another person with FN, with the context that the other person is a family member. In the film

Enola Holmes 2, the researcher found several addresses that were influenced by family relationship factors. This is because there are several conversations involving Enola and Sherlock, who is her brother. Like the following example:

Datum 19

Enola: Sherlock?

Sherlock: Enola.

In this scene, after Enola managed to escape from someone who was following her, she met a man who was kicked out of a bar. And that man is Sherlock Holmes, Enola's older brother. Knowing that the man resembles her brother, she addresses him by his first name, "Sherlock?" Enola's use of FN to call her brother is influenced by their family relationship. Enola does not call Sherlock by LN or TLN because she has a close intimacy relationship with Sherlock as brother and sister.

The addressing term used by Enola would be different if the interlocutor was not family-related to her at all. This is evidenced in the data below.

Datum 20

Lestrade: Miss Holmes?

Enola: Inspector Lestrade.

Here, Lestrade, who has no family relationship with Enola, is addressed by TLN. This explains that the closer a person is to their family members, the more casual the address will be, such as with FN or LN. On the other hand, the less family relationship between one person, the more formal the addressing will be.

4.1.2.5 Gender

Gender is also one of the social factors that influence the use of addressing terms in everyday life. And the researcher found two scenes where gender is a factor that affects the use of addressing terms in the film *Enola Holmes 2*.

Datum 21

Tewkesbury: Miss Cicely.

Cicely: I'm sorry it's so late.

In this scene, the gender factor influence the TLN use made by Tewkesbury to Cicely. Tewkesbury is a nobleman, but he addresses Cicely with TLN. And what Tewkesbury did was to show that he respects Cicely as a woman.

4.1.2.6 Occupational Hierarchy

The choice of addressing terms is also influenced by the environment in which one works. A young man who has a high position in his workplace will get TLN addresses from his subordinates even though they are older. An example of the use of addressing terms influenced by OH in the film *Enola Holmes 2* is as below.

Datum 22

Grail: Sergeant Baeston, if you please.

Baeston: Sir.

Grail's use of TLN to Baeston was not to show that Baeston had a higher position than him. However, the occupational hierarchy factor is what makes Grail addresses Baeston with TLN. In this scene, the setting was at the police station where Sherlock wanted to ask Grail to release Enola. However, Grail refused and gave Sherlock evidence that Enola's fingerprints were on the knife

stuck in the match girl's body. Because the setting was in the police department, Grail used TLN when ordering Baeston.

Not only in the police department, but the OH factor can also affect a person's use of addressing in a specific place such as a murder location. And that is exemplified in the conversation below.

Datum 23

*Grail: When did you arrive, **detective**?*

Enola: A-around the same time.

In the conversation above, Grail used the word detective (T) to address Enola. The use of T is influenced by the OH factor where Grail and Enola were at the same location where Mae was killed. Therefore, as a form of formality and procedure fulfillment, Grail addressed Enola using her job as a detective.

4.1.2.7 Transactional Status

In addition to social status or rank of others, transactional status can also be a factor that can influence the use of each person's type of addressing terms. TS is a status that a person gets in a field of work. And common examples of TS are doctor-patient, teacher-student, and many more. In the film Enola Holmes 2, the researcher found several types of addressing terms that are influenced by the TS factor. Examples are as follows:

Datum 24

*Grail: When did you arrive, **detective**?*

Enola: A-around the same time

The TS factor played a role in Grail addressing Enola by her title in this scene, detective. During this scene, Enola and Grail were at the place where the match girl was killed. Grail suspects Enola of being the killer which eventually leads her to ask Enola when she arrived at the scene. Grail's use of the detective title here is in accordance with the TS factor which is the police-detective relationship.

If T is a type of addressing terms that is influenced by the status between the police and the detective. Then the use of TLN is one type of addressing terms that is influenced by the status relationship between the detective and the client, as exemplified in the conversation below.

Datum 25

Bess: So you'll take it? You'll take the case?

Enola: (Giving her hand)

*Bess: Thank you, **Miss Holmes**.*

In this conversation, Enola said that she would take Bess's case for her to investigate. Bess didn't expect it and asked Enola again. And Enola's answer was to extend her hand to Bess. After that Bess thanked her while addressing Enola using TLN. And the use of TLN spoken by Bess to address Enola here is influenced by the relationship between the two, namely between the detective and the client.

4.1.2.8 Degree of Intimacy

The last factor is degree of intimacy which is the most influential social factor in the use of addressing terms in Enola Holmes 2 with 65 occurrences. The

use of FN to address someone is generally influenced by this factor which is to show equality and familiarity. The use of T and TLN can also be influenced by this factor. When someone addresses another person with T or TLN, it generally indicates that the speaker and the addressee are not very close in intimacy. And examples of addressing terms influenced by DI in this film are as follows:

Datum 26

*Tewkesbury: **Enola**? --- It is you.*

Enola: And it is you.

This was the scene where Tewkesbury and Enola were first in the same frame. They meet in a park near the lake that Tewkesbury usually passes on his way to Lords. The FN address spoken by Tewkesbury to Enola here showed the intimacy of the two who were already close. That's because Tewkesbury and Enola have been on the same adventure in the previous film, *Enola Holmes* (2020). Therefore, the close intimacy factor influenced Tewkesbury to call Enola using FN.

Datum 27

*Eudoria: Good thing I never valued my pelvis. How about you, **Edith**?*

How are the kidneys?

Edith: Fine. I quite enjoyed it.

Degree of intimacy was one of the factors that caused the use of FN spoken by Eudoria to Edith in this scene, due to the relationship between the two, namely friends or allies. This scene was the scene where Edith, Eudoria, and Enola managed to escape from the pursuit of Grail and his troops. Eudoria asks

about Edith's condition after their fight against the Grail and his army. Being in the same carriage, and being her allies who managed to free Enola from prison, Eudoria addressed Edith with her FN.

Datum 28

*Bess: She's just learning the way, **Mr. Crouch**.*

Crouch: She better learn quicker, or it's a penny off yours too.

In this scene, it was not only RO that influenced the use of TLN spoken by Bess to Crouch, but also the DI factor. Bess and Crouch did not have close intimacy at all, their relationship was only limited to officers and laborers. Because of this, Bess addressed Crouch using TLN.

From the three examples above, it can be concluded that the closer the relationship between two people, the more casual and informal the addressing used. On the other hand, the more distant the relationship, the more formal the addressing used.

FN and LN are two examples of the type of addressing terms that are often used to address others who are intimately related. Like how Tewkesbury addresses Enola using FN and how Eudoria addresses Edith using FN. These two examples prove that the closer the intimacy between two people, the more casual and informal the addressing used.

The opposite example is how Bess addresses Crouch using TLN illustrating that the two do not have a close intimacy. This is also influenced by the RO factor where Bess is the laborer and Crouch is the officer. This example

proves that the more distant the intimacy of two people, the more formal addressing will be used..

4.2 Discussion

This section is different from the previous section which only displays tables and a slight explanation. In this discussion section, the researcher provided a deeper explanation of the results of the analysis that has been done previously. In this study, the researcher focused on addressing terms that appear in every conversation made by each character in the Enola Holmes 2 film. The researcher has also answered the first research question about the types of addressing terms that exist in the film Enola Holmes 2. And based on the results of the research, it shows that there is one type of addressing terms that does not appear in this film.

In Enola Holmes 2, the researcher found that the use of first name (FN) is the most common type of addressing terms in this film with 62 occurrences. And the researcher argued that this was because Enola was portrayed as someone who was independent, not bound by rules, so all the characters in this film mostly called her with the use of FN, There are also several characters who have a close relationship with other characters, so the use of FN often appears in every conversation of each character.

Next is the type of addressing terms title plus last name (TLN) which is the second most common in this film with 36 appearances. In this case, the researcher argued that the appearance of TLN is due to the setting of this film, namely police and nobility, where addresses that show the rank of a policeman

and nobleman often appear and are spoken by each character to address other characters.

The third type of addressing terms that appear in this film is last name (LN) with 20 occurrences. The use of LN is mostly spoken by Enola and when addressing Tewkesbury. This is because Enola felt superior to Tewkesbury who was 12 years away from her, so Enola considered herself to have more power than Tewkesbury.

Title is the fourth type of addressing terms that appear in this film with 18 occurrences. Just like how the use of TLN is often used by each character to address someone with a higher rank, this also applies to the use of title. Still having a close relationship with the theme and setting of this film which is about policemen and royalty, the use of title also mostly appears in this film.

The use of pet names (PN) also appears in this film with 14 appearances. The character who got the most frequent pet name addresses was Bess, where she was called Bessie by Enola and Sarah. The researcher believed that how Enola and Sarah regarded Bess as their own little sister was the factor that caused them both to call Bess as Bessie.

As mentioned earlier, there is one type of addressing term that does not appear in this film, and that is kinship terms (KT). According to Wardhaugh (2006) kinship terms are addresses that are meant to refer to family members who were not previously family, such as how a child is with his adopted father, someone with his adopted brother, and others. Referring to the definition of this type of addressing, and the fact that in the film *Enola Holmes 2* Enola's family

genealogy is clear. Eudoria as Enola's mother and Sherlock as Enola's older brother. Referring to this, the use of KT does not appear in this film.

However, in the results of this research, the researcher also found some addressing terms in the form of full names, which this type of addressing terms does not exist at all in the theory stated by Wardhaugh (2006). And the researcher argues that the use of addressing terms with full names is intended to address someone with an older age or higher rank than the speaker. The use of full name for addressing someone also has the purpose of showing respect to that person.

In addition, the researcher has also answered the second research question about the social factors that influence the use of addressing terms in each character in the film Enola Holmes. And in his research, the researcher found that degree of intimacy (DI) is the social factor that most influences the use of addressing types by each character in Enola Holmes 2 film with 65 frequencies. This factor relates to the relationship between characters, whether close or distant. Because in this film, each character has a variety of relationships with each other character, there are relationships between families, between ranks in the police, between aristocrats and the police, and between employees and factory owners. And the researcher argued that because the relationships between the characters in this film are diverse, DI is the first factor that most influences the use of addressing terms for each character.

The second social factor that influences the use of addressing terms in this film is rank of others (RO) with 56 frequencies. The use of TLN and T are the types of addressing terms that are most influenced by the RO factor. Because the

setting of this film related to the police and noble family, the RO social factor often found to influence the use of addressing terms for each character in their conversation.

The third social factor that affects the use of addressing terms in this film is age where this factor often affects the use of LN by Enola in addressing Tewkesbury. In this film, it is said that Enola is 12 years older than Tewkesbury. Therefore, Enola assumed that Tewkesbury was still a child so she called him with LN even though Tewkesbury was a nobleman. The use of LN by Enola every time she addressed Tewkesbury portrayed how Enola felt superior to Tewkesbury.

The fourth and fifth factors that influence the use of addressing terms for each character were occupational hierarchy (OH) and family relationship (FR). Where OH here means how each character used the types of addressing terms that are in accordance with the place where he/she is addressing. The use of addressing terms T and TLN is an example of how OH affects each character's addressing. An example of the application of this social factor is in the scene where Grail sometimes addresses his subordinate with LN when he is outside the police office and addresses his subordinate with T when he is inside the police office.

Meanwhile, FR is a social factor that is influenced by a person's relationship with their family. In this film, this social factor influences Eudoria, Enola, and Sherlock in addressing each other. That's because the three of them have a family relationship, mother to son and younger sister to older brother. Therefore, they usually addresses each other by using FN.

Transactional status (TS) and gender (G) are the seventh and eighth social factors that influenced the use of addressing terms in each character in this film. For the social factor TS, it can be found how Grail addressed Enola with the title detective, which shows the relationship between two of them as a policeman and detective.

On the other hand, the use of addressing terms influenced by G is found in the scene how Tewkesbury used TLN when addressing Cicely. Although Tewkesbury is a nobleman, he still addressed Cicely by adding the word "miss" in front of her name which depicted that Tewkesbury respected Cicely as a woman.

The last social factor is race (R), where the researcher did not find any addressing terms influenced by this factor in the film *Enola Holmes 2*. The researcher assumed that this is due to how the characters in this film only have two characters from black people. And these two characters do not get scenes where they have a conversation together. Referring to this, the researcher concluded that social factor R does not affect any of the addressing terms in this film.

However, this present study supported and improved the previous study from Widiatmaja (2014) who analyzed addressing terms in the film *Runaway Jury*. In his research, he only used seven social factors to find factors that cause the use of addressing terms in *Runaway Jury*. In contrast, this present research applied nine social factors to analyze the use of addressing terms of each character in *Enola Holmes 2*. In this study, the researcher also took the data subject of the latest film in 2022, different from the previous study whose data subject was the

2003 film. In addition, this present research did not only analyze the use of addressing terms in the main character, but this research was conducted to find the use of addressing terms in all characters in *Enola Holmes 2*. The purpose of analyzing addressing terms in all characters in this film is to find out what types of addressing terms are and how social factors affect their use in each character in this film.

In conclusion, the researcher concluded that the types of addressing terms that appear in a film and how social factors affect their use depend on the genre of the film being analyzed. *Enola Holmes 2* is a film that has mystery, crime, and action genres. Moreover, this film has a setting about the police and the kingdom so that the rank of others is the most social factor that affects the use of addressing terms in each character in this film. Not only that, but character development in a film also affects the use of addressing terms. Like how *Enola* has a character who likes freedom and does not like to be bound by rules, so the use of first name is the most widely used in the film *Enola Holmes 2*.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

This chapter consists of conclusions from the findings and discussions that have been discussed previously. In addition, the suggestion for future the researcher who want to research about addressing terms in a film is also shown in this chapter.

5.1 Conclusion

This research analyzed the addressing terms in *Enola Holmes 2* using Wardhaugh's theory. The researcher focused on every conversation and nickname that occurs in this film. As a result, the researcher found that first name (FN), title plus last name (TLN), title (T), last name (LN), and pet name (PN) appear in the film. With the frequency that FN is the most common type of addressing terms with 62 occurrences. Followed by TLN with 36 occurrences, LN with 20 occurrences, T with 18 occurrences, and PN with 14 occurrences. Kinship terms (KT) do not appear in this film because the character building of Enola is free and outspoken so that her family often addresses Enola with FN rather than making KT addresses.

The researcher also analyzed the social factors that influence the use of addressing terms for each character. And in the results of the analysis, the researcher found that degree of intimacy became the most social factor that influenced the use of addressing terms in the film *Enola Holmes 2* with 65 appearances. Rank of others is the second factor that appears in influencing the

use of addressing terms with 56 occurrences. Followed by age (A) with 34 occurrences, occupational hierarchy (OH) with 22 occurrences, particular occasion (PO) with 19 occurrences, family relationship (FR) with 17 occurrences, and transactional status (TS) and gender (G) with 11 and 2 occurrences. The race (R) factor does not appear in this film because in Enola Holmes 2 there are only two black characters who do not know each other at all.

5.2 Suggestion

In this study, there is one type of addressing terms and one social factor that the researcher did not find from the Enola Holmes 2 film. In addition, in his research, the researcher also found that there is a type of addressing terms in the form of full name. Where the researcher argues that the use of full name is used to address someone who has an older age and higher rank with the aim of showing respect. Based on this, the researcher hopes and suggests for further research that analyzes addressing terms in a film to find the latest theory that has full names as one of the types of addressing terms.

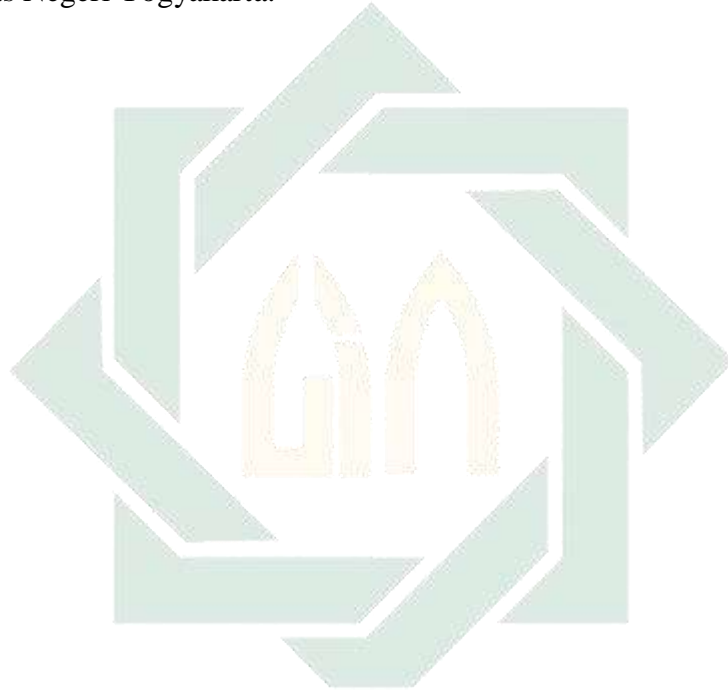
The researcher also concluded that the genre of the analyzed film and the character building in a film can affect the use of addressing terms and the social factors that influence it. Finally, the researcher hopes that future studies can find all types of addressing terms and social factors that influence their use in a nowadays film.

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