

***Anna and the King* Movie in the Form Address**

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Abstract

The purpose of the research is to analyze the term addresses which are used by the characters which come from different culture and different status in “Anna and the King” movie and to analyze the reasons of the characters of choosing particular addressing term in “Anna and the King” movie. In conducting of the research, the researcher uses the qualitative research. The data are collected from the dialogue on “Anna and the King” movie. The researcher observes the dialogue and writes down the manuscript which uses the form address. The data are collected by doing an observation on “Anna and the King” movie which will be played for several times and then write the data manuscript which are needed in conducting the research. There are some term of address based on Braun theory which are found in “Anna and the King” movie. The term of address are; Firstly, Kinship terms (KT) which shows blood relations and for affine. Secondly, General forms which need not be regarded as particular titles and are in common use. The third, the title is bestowed, achieved by appointment (such as Mr. Prime Minister). Next, the abstract noun which belong to some abstract quality of addressee (such as Your Excellency, Your Honor, Your Grace), words for certain types of relationship (such as colleague, neighbor, friend) and lastly, the forms of address define addresses as father, brother, wife, daughter of someone else by expressing the addressee relation to another person (such as son of teacher).

Keywords: *movie, form address*

1. Introduction

Language is the main tool of communication, when people want to be succeeding on making communication; he or she has to be concerned to the context around the language, such as society. Speaking to others means we have to understand the education background, the culture background, the relationship with the speaker and many social aspects in order to make the communication run well. Each people may differ in terms of age, gender, social class, ethnic also differ and has specific behavior when they utter their language. In Sociolinguistics terms, this phenomenon is called social variation.

Social variation is a normal condition from the multi-cultural background that makes

people from many culture assembled and communicate in order to fulfill their need. That variation also shows the variation of the speaker or addresses. The term address becomes an interesting issue because the differences of the people cultural background who takes part in daily conversation must have different term address which might shows the relationship between the addresser and addressee relationship. It is obviously seen the differences, when someone address others who are younger, as old as, or older than he or she, the various term address will be appear in the conversation. Moreover for the addresser and addresses that have different ethnic and culture, it will become an interesting fact to study about.

Thus, the writer is interested to study about the term address in ‘Anna and the King’ movie. The reason why the writer wants to take this movie as a research is because the characters in the movie come from different ethnic and culture background which shows much diversity in the term address.

“Anna and the King” is an interesting movie which was taken from a real story of a teacher who came from the Western culture has to make a living and to educate the King’s children who came from Thailand Kingdom, which is an Eastern country. The research focuses on (1) What are the term addresses which are used by the characters which come from different culture and different status in “Anna and the King” movie? And (2) What are the reasons of choosing particular addressing term in “Anna and the King” movie?

2. Theoretical Review

Address is the basic concept of address theory. According to Braun (1998), “Forms of address are words and phrases used for addressing. Addressing term is the part of greeting. Addressing term in greeting of conversation shows the interest between the participants. Some people usually do addressing someone before they begin the conversation. Calling someone’s name is the most common way of addressing. Wardaugh (1993) confirms that the actual rules of address in a society are as complex as the society itself. Someone may address the same person in different ways. It is due to social context. In addressing, the speaker usually use address

terms to call each other during the conversation. The speaker also uses different style in addressing someone. In the formal situation, people usually address someone else by their titles like Mr., Mrs., Miss, etc. besides in relax situation someone often calls a friend with his or her nick name such as Joe for Joshua or Cathy for Catherine. Addressing term related to politeness in communication. Each kind of addressing terms has different level in communication process.

In most language form of address concentrate on three word classes; (1) pronoun (2) verb (3) noun, supplemented by words which are syntactically dependent on them (Braun, 1988; p.7). Pronouns of address are pronoun referring to the collocutor(s), take for an example, “You” (English), “Du/ Sie” (German). Verb form of address is verbs in which the collocutor(s) is expressed, for example, “Kommen, Sie!” (German). It means that the address is attached to the verb. Noun of address are substantive and adjectives which designate collocutor or refer to them in some other way. This last form of address has the most diverse types.

Braun (1988) stated the types of the noun form of address are;

- a. Names belong to the nominal repertory of address in all kinds of language. Numerous classes of names can be distinguished according to the different naming system; they may have different function in address. Personal names, however, are (depending on the culture)

- sometimes restricted or even tabooed as forms of address.
- b. Kinship terms (KT) are term for blood relations and for affine. When a KT is used for addressing someone who is not related to the speaker in one way or other, this is called a fictive used of KT. Fictive use can also imply addressing a relative with a term expressing a relationship different from biological one. In address, there are sometimes special KTs which may not occurred in reference, e.g., endearing short forms and derivations or honorific forms.
 - c. General forms which need not be regarded as particular titles and are in common use. They can be prefixes or suffixes to names, terms of occupation or it can stand alone.
 - d. Title which are bestowed, achieved by appointment (such as doctor, major), inherited (such as Duke, Count).
 - e. Abstract noun which belong to some abstract quality of addressee (such as Your Excellency, Your Honor).
 - f. To a greater or lesser extent, occupational terms designating in addressee profession (such as English waiter, French Chauffeur, Chef).
 - g. Words for certain types of relationship (such as colleague, neighbor, friend)
 - h. Terms of endearment are defined by context and function. In addressing small children or person to whom the speaker feels close (such as sweetie, babe, honey).

- i. Some forms of address define addresses as father, brother, wife, daughter of someone else by expressing the addressee relation to another person (such as Abu Ali, binti Ahmed)

Brown examines nominal address in American English, contrasting about all the use of First Names (FN) and the use of titles + last names (TLN). Titles here comprise forms as, *Dr, Senator*. In the majority of cases FN is reciprocated while TLN is used only at the beginning of acquaintances. Thus intimacy and distance are determining selection in symmetrical relationships. Non-reciprocity of FN and TLN is caused by differences in ages or professional status. Additional nominal variants are classified as follows; T (*Madam, Sir, Miss*) is more respectful than TLN; LN alone is placed halfway between LN and TLN. The familiar extreme is MN (*Multiple Names*) which uses a great variety of names for the same addressee. Lexical differentiation in referring to the same object is indicators of its importance to the speaker, according Brown.

Brown also mention, as a parallel to FN/TLN dichotomy in American English, the T/V differentiation found in other languages. The intimate form is used downwards, in example to status inferior and the distance from upwards.

Brown analyzes American variants of greeting, *Hi* versus *Good Morning*. Brown discusses the progression of address toward intimacy, as acquaintances grow informal. It is the superior who initiates the step towards intimate form of address, with non-reciprocal

patterns as intermediate or final stages. The maximum progression ranges from T to MN. Intimate non-verbal acts as well are initiated by the superior.

From the theory of the experts above, the researcher is going to analyze using Braun theory which has much more adequate definition to do some researches.

3. Method

The research uses qualitative research. The data are collected from the dialogue on “Anna and the King” movie. The researcher observes the dialogue and writes down the manuscript which uses the form address.

The data will be collected by doing an observation on “Anna and the King” movie which will be played for several times and then write the data manuscript which are needed in conducting the research.

The technique of the analysis will use observation on “Anna and the King” movie, listening to the dialogue and write the movie manuscript which are used form address. After doing the observation, the researcher will conduct some discussion with the colleagues about the form address which have been found.

4. Result

The writer uses the manuscript of “Anna and the King” movie and chooses some dialogues that represent the usage of the

addressing term. The dialogues show on the following situation:

Situation 1

In the palace, Anna was welcomed by the Prime Minister of Siam. Anna wishes to have a warming and nice welcome. Unfortunately, she gets lack of respect.

Interpreter : Mrs. Leonowens.... He’s Excellency Chao Phya Kralahome, the Prime Minister of Siam.

Anna : (Nodding her head)

Interpreter : (Pay attention to the Prime Minister’s words)

Have you any friends in Bangkok, Sir?

Anna : No. I know no one here.

The Prime Minister says something in Siam language.

Interpreter : Sir is married?

Anna : A widower. Can you explain to me why you are calling me ‘Sir’?

Interpreter : Women do not stand in the presence of His Excellency.

Anna : (Silent momentarily)

At first, the interpreter addresses Anna by saying ‘Mrs.’ when he introduces her to the Prime Minister. However, when the Prime Minister engages in the conversation, the interpreter addresses Anna by saying ‘Sir’. This is quite awkward because in England (where Anna comes from) the term ‘Sir’ belongs to male. As a female, Anna feels embarrassed. She then asks interpreter why he chooses the vocabulary ‘Sir’ in a high-rising tone. The interpreter says that in Siam, women get lack of respect in front of noblemen. To equalize, women then are called ‘Sir’. This

addressing system shows the differences between Siam and English culture towards gender. English culture regards ‘Sir’ or ‘Mr.’ for male. On the contrary, ‘Mrs.’ or ‘Miss./Ms.’ stands for female. Those different addressing terms show that men and women are different but somewhat ‘equal’. However, in Siam, women do not get respect in front of noblemen. Even, it seems that women are not considered respectable or worthy to talk to them (the noblemen). Therefore, the women are forced to be called ‘Sir’ instead of any other addressing term for female to make the women worthy to talk to the noblemen.

Situation 2

Anna will meet the King of Mongkut in the palace. On the way to the palace, the Prime Minister of Siam reminds her how to behave in front of the King.

The Minister : When presented to His Majesty, you and son will remember to touch forehead to floor.

Anna : Although we have become better acquainted with your customs, we have certainly not forgotten our own.

The Minister : Then how will you greet him?

Anna : With the utmost respect.

In the palace, the King receives the guess from French, and when the king wants to leave the room, suddenly Anna comes forward.

The Minister : Your Majesty, Mam Anna Leonowens and son Louis.

Anna : Your Majesty, we have been kept waiting for nearly three weeks.

In this situation, the Minister wants Anna and her son to follow Siam’s culture, touching the forehead when they meet the King, but Anna refuses because she wants to respect the King with her own way. When she meets the King she uses “Your Majesty” to show honors.

Situation 3

The King brings Anna and her son to his family royal palace; he introduces Anna to the King’s family.

The King : Prince Chulalongkorn, this my son, is your new teacher

Anna : It’s a great honor Your Highness.

Pince : Have I have done something to offend you? (In Siam language)

In this situation The King address his son using “Prince” which shows the abstract noun of addresse.

Situation 4

Prince Chulalongkorn and Louis Leonowens fight during the class.

Prince Chulalongkorn : Son of teacher forgets that I am son of King.

Louis : Son of teacher couldn’t be careless.

Anna : Louis!

Louis : I’m sorry mother, but he started it.

Prince Chulalongkorn : In my country, man never tells a woman he is sorry. If you had a father, you would know this.

In this situation, Louis apologizes to his mother. The Prince who hears his apology feels shocked. He then says that a man never tells apology to a woman. The Prince uses “son

of teacher” to Louis which expressing the addressee relation to another person. Meanwhile, Anna and Louis uses the Kinship term of address, such”Louis” and “Mother.”

5. Conclusion

There are some term of address based on Braun theory which are found in “Anna and the King” movie. The term of address are; Firstly, Kinship terms (KT) which shows blood relations and for affine. Secondly, General forms which need not be regarded as particular titles and are in common use. They can be prefixes or suffixes to names, terms of occupation or it can stand alone. Thirdly, the title is bestowed, achieved by appointment (such as Mr. Prime Minister). Next, the abstract noun which belong to some abstract quality of addressee (such as Your Excellency, Your Honor, Your Grace), words for certain types of relationship (such as colleague, neighbor, friend) and lastly, the forms of address define addresses as father, brother, wife, daughter of someone else by expressing the addressee relation to another person (such as son of teacher).

By observing and learning of the term address which also affected by the addressee and the addresser cultural background, people would not have some miss communication between one another. It is obviously will guarantee the communication to run well.

6. References

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