

THE FACE-THREATENING ACTS ANALYSIS: DECLARATION OF LESBIAN, JENNY TOWARD HER FAMILY IN *JENNY'S WEDDING* MOVIE

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Abstrak

Bahasa merupakan sesuatu yang penting yang digunakan setiap orang untuk berinteraksi di masyarakat. Setiap kata yang diucapkan oleh penutur memiliki sebuah arti dan tujuan, baik secara langsung atau tidak langsung dan secara jelas atau samar. Setiap ungkapan memiliki potensial untuk mengancam muka. Segala sesuatu yang bertentangan dengan keinginan wajah penutur dan bagian perkataan adalah termasuk dalam tindak mengancam muka. Studi ini bertujuan untuk menganalisa tindak mengancam muka berdasarkan pada teori Brown dan Levinson. Film "*Jenny's Wedding*" adalah film 2015 American independent film yang ditulis oleh Mary Agnes Donoghue yang mengisahkan tentang Jenny, sebagai pemeran utama, seorang lesbian yang ingin mengungkapkan siapa sebenarnya dirinya yang selama ini dia sembunyikan, dan juga dia ingin menegaskan kepada keluarganya bahwa dia akan menikah dengan Kitty. Studi ini menginvestigasi bagaimana pengancaman muka yang dilakukan oleh Jenny terhadap keluarganya ketika dia memberitahukan bahwa dia seorang lesbian dan akan menikah, tujuannya, faktor apa saja yang menyebabkan Jenny menggunakan tindak mengancam muka dan bagaimana respon dari lawan bicaranya. Sebagai hasil, terdapat 24 tindak mengancam muka dari 3 bentuk tindak mengancam muka (tindak mengancam muka positif pendengar, tindak mengancam muka negatif pendengar, dan tindak mengancam muka positif penutur) dan 4 strategi mengancam (secara langsung, kesopanan positif, kesopanan negatif dan secara samar atau tidak langsung) telah ditemukan. Ada 3 faktor yang menyebabkan Jenny menggunakan tindak mengancam muka; kekuatan, jarak dan ranking posisi. Untuk respon dari lawan bicara Jenny, diam adalah respon yang paling banyak ditemukan dalam analisa.

Kata Kunci: Tindak Mengancam Muka, Strategi Pengancaman, *Jenny's Wedding* Movie

Abstract

Language is an important thing that people use to interact in society. Every word has a meaning and purpose, either directly or indirectly. In every speech must have the potential to threaten the face. Any action contrary to the face desired by the speaker and the spoken partner is included in the act of threatening the face. This study in purpose to analyze the face-threatening act based on Brown and Levinson's theory. "*Jenny's Wedding*" movie as a 2015 American independent film written by Mary Agnes Donoghue which is about Jenny as the main character, who is a lesbian coming out that she has been hiding about who she is, also asserts her family that she is going to get married with her partner, Kitty. This study investigated how face threatening constructed when Jenny declare that she is lesbian and going to get married toward her family, what the purpose, what the factor affecting and how the interlocutor's responses. As the result, there are 24 threatening acts from 3 kinds of face-threatening acts (face-threatening acts the hearer's positive face, face-threatening acts the hearer's negative face and face-threatening acts the speaker's positive face) and 4 main threat strategies (on-record or direct, positive politeness, negative politeness and off-record or indirect) were founded. The factors affecting Jenny's use of threatening acts: the interlocutor, power, social distance, and ranking of imposition. The interlocutor's response toward Jenny's use of threats, silence was the most frequent response.

Keywords: Face Threatening Acts, Threat Strategies, *Jenny's Wedding* Movie.

INTRODUCTION

People communicate in society use language. Language has been a tool to connect, to establish and maintain a social relationship, so that, language is an important thing that people use to interact in society. In society, it is possible when people use same language but in different ways depends on the speakers. It means that

someone's personality can be judge and see through the way him or her use language. Every words uttered by speaker have a meaning and purpose, either directly or indirectly and explicit or implicit. In society, it is possible when people use same language but in different ways depends on the speakers. People has difference ways of using language depends on what occasion they are in, whit whom they are talking to, for what purpose they say

that kind of utterance, how the utterance is delivered to the hearer or interlocutor and so on. In every speech must have the potential to threaten the face. This study in purpose to analyze the face-threatening act based on Brown and Levinson's theory. According to Brown and Levinson (1987:25), *face-threatening acts may threaten either speaker's face or the hearer's face, and they may threaten either positive face or negative face.*

"Jenny's Wedding" movie as a 2015 American independent film written and directed by Mary Agnes Donoghue. It has chosen to be the subject of this study. This movie is about Jenny as the main character, who is a lesbian coming out that she has been hiding about who she is, also asserts her family that she is going to get married with her partner, Kitty. Based on conflicts in the movie, this study was interesting in analyzing face-threatening act: 1) how face-threatening seemed when Jenny declared that she is a lesbian and going to marry toward her family, 2) the purpose of using face-threatening acts, 3) the factor affecting Jenny use face-threatening act and 4) the responses of Jenny's interlocutor.

According to the research question, purposes of this study are: 1) To understand the type of face-threatening act are used by Jenny to declare that she is lesbian and going to marry toward her family, 2) To find out the purpose or function why Jenny used those kinds of face-threatening act toward her family, 3) To understand the factors affecting Jenny to use face-threatening act toward her family, and 4) To find out the responses of Jenny's family of Jenny's use of face-threatening act.

The theories that used to analyze the Face Threatening Act that are used by Jenny in the *Jenny's Wedding* movie within Pragmatics analysis as the study field. The basic theory is from Brown and Levinson (1987). According to Yule (1996:3), *pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning*. It concerns with the use of language as a system. Pragmatics concerns with people and their utterances which have intended meanings, their assumption, their purpose or goals and the kinds of action that they performing when they utter. Pragmatics can usefully define as the study of how utterances have meanings in situations. Threatening is a speech act that has received the least attention in the field of pragmatics. According to Brown and Levinson (1987), they indicated that *every speech act is a face-threatening acts*. A face threatening act is an act that inherently damages the face of the speaker by acting in opposition to the wants and desire of the other. Face threatening acts can be verbal (using words/language), par verbal (conveyed in the characteristics of speech such as tone, inflection, etc), or non-verbal (facial expression, etc.). While doing the

conversation, someone can threat another person's face; positive face or negative face.

Brown and Levinson (1987:62) stated *positive is the every member that his wants be desired to at least some others*. A person's positive face can threaten which indicates personality and includes the desire that the person's self-image is approved or appreciated. Positive face threatening acts can also cause damage to the speaker or the hearer. Positive face is threatened when an individual is forced to be separated from others. Brown and Levinson (1987:62) stated *negative face is the want of 'every competent adult speaker' that his actions be unimpeded by others*. It means that speaker and hearer wish for not being imposed on by others and wants to do what he wants freely. Negative face is threatened when an individual does not avoid or intend to avoid the obstruction of their interlocutor's freedom of action. It can cause damage to either the speaker or the hearer, and makes one of the interlocutors submit their will to the other.

People may employ politeness strategies in interaction to avoid the aforementioned face threatening acts. Brown and Levinson (1987) classified different types of politeness strategies for reacting to face threatening acts. The different politeness strategies' types follow three sociological factors; the relative power of the hearer over the speaker, the social distance between the speaker and the hearer, and the ranking of imposition in performing the face threatening act. When a face threatening act is involved in an interaction, people can respond with either of two strategies; directly (on record) or indirectly (off record). If the speaker perform face threatening act without considering the hearer, it means the speaker perform the face threatening act baldly. If the speaker tries to save the hearer's positive face by reducing the distance between them, it means the speaker use positive politeness. Then if the speaker tries to keep the hearer's negative face by valuing the hearer's personal territory, it means the speaker use negative politeness.

This study is inspired by three previous studies which have some relation to this study. These studies are in goal to find out the types of face-threatening act, the purpose or the function. The first previous study is "The Usage of Face Threatening Act in *Princess Diaries 1* and *Princess Diaries 2: the Royal Engagement Movies*" study by Anggi Fiona Nasution (2013), analyzed the type and the function of FTA used by Mia before and after becoming a princess. Then the second study is "Politeness Strategies of Female Teenagers in *Wild Child* Movie" study by Ratih Kusuma Wardani (2014), analyzed the type and the reason of politeness strategies used by Poopy Moore before and after her personality changed. And the

third study is a journal from Open Journal of Modern Linguistics "Face-Threatening Act: conflict between a teacher and students in EFL classroom" study by I-Ju Chen (2017), from Ling Tung University, Taiwan. In particular this study investigated the types and patterns of the threatening acts as well as student's perceptions of the teacher's use of threatening acts.

By reading this study, the readers are expected to be more understood about face-threatening act. The significance of this study in theory is the readers can get a meaningful contribution to enrich their understanding about face threatening act; how face threatening used by speaker is, what the purpose is, and how the hearer's response is. This study is also expected to be valuable as an additional reference. It can give much information to those who want to make further research in this field. The next researcher may make research deeper after reading this face-threatening acts study.

METODE

This study would be conducted by using qualitative approach. The study designed to describe the observed phenomenon with words rather than number, because the data of the study is movie dialogue script containing conversation that are hard to quantify and are easier to study while relying interpretation using theory and considering context. Johnson and Christensen (2012:359) state that *the descriptive qualitative study is a study dealing with the collection of qualitative data (non-numerical such as words and phrases)*. This means that the researcher made an interpretation of the data. This included developing a description of a individual or setting, analyzing data for hems or categories, and finally making an interpretation or drawing conclusions about its meaning personally and theoretically, stating the lessons learned and offering further questions to be asked (Wolcott, 1994).

The data source of this study is the utterances in the forms of words, phrases, or sentences which are taken by the script of Jenny's utterances in *Jenny's Wedding* movie. Subject of the data is Jenny as the main character which is a lesbian. Also other characters as Jenny's family that can help us to understand face threatening acts in their interaction with Jenny. This study used analysis documents and materials culture to collect the data because the data was collecting from analyzing the movie and the script of form Jenny and family's utterances. The writer herself is the main instrument of the study as the writer has a large part of the process in this qualitative research.

The data that had been collected from any utterances that uttered by Jenny and family would be analyzed with the guidance of Miles and Huberman

(1992), *that there are three steps of analyzing the data. First one is data reduction, data display, and data conclusion or verification stage in order to testify that the data is solid. Then, it can be processed to the thesis analysis.* After all the data are classified according to the scopes, the data were then analyzed using theory to find out the type of face threatening acts. This part of analysis indicated the interpretation because this part analyzes the data using conversational analysis.

The data are found in the movie containing about face threatening acted by Jenny with family, which are then classified on the type of face threatening act for each characters. This type of face threatening act would then be classified into sub-heading and also explained the purpose. This part of sub-heading was aimed to explain the question number 1. While the answers of number 2 and 3 would then be described under the same sub-heading following the types of face threatening act itself.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The result section is obtained from the reduction data of Jenny's conversation with the other characters that contain face threatening act in the movie. The type of face threatening act uttered by lesbian, Jenny the main character toward her family in the movie "*Jenny's Wedding*" will be classified and categorized into sub-heading based on each interlocutor: Anne, Eddie, Rose, and Michael. It will answer the research question number 1 in chapter 1. The data that have been classified will be analyzed based on the theory of face threatening Act, Brown and Levinson (1987) by considering many variables such as the speaker, the hearer, the topics, the context a situation. The analysis is presented based on the purpose and the interlocutors' responses of acts used. It will be described under the same sub-heading following the analysis of type of face threatening act to answer research question number 2 and 3 in the chapter 1.

4.1.1 Analysis of Face-Threatening Acts between Jenny and Anne

Fragment 1

Anne:	Strike 43!
Jenny:	<u>Oh, shut up, Anne!</u>
Anne:	I don't know why keep trying.

Context:

This situation happens when Jenny comes back to the kitchen after met Tommy, Michael's friend. Michael and Rose always try to set Jenny up with somebody, so that they want Jenny to meet Tommy. Anne, as Jenny's sister knows that Jenny is dislike to be set up with somebody. She always investigates Jenny's response after being set up with somebody. She assesses

that Jenny is not interested to have a relationship with that guy, then she is going to tease Jenny by saying “*strike 43!*” when Jenny is coming back to the kitchen.

When she agrees to meet Tommy because she wants to fill Michael and Rose’s want, she shows her positive face. Then, after hearing Anne said “*strike 43!*” to her, her face changes to show negative face by saying “*oh, shut up, Anne!*”. It depicts that Jenny is dislike when Anne begins to tease her and talks about her opinion about Jenny’s personality. It also can be analyzed that in this fragment, Jenny threatens Anne’s positive face. It is because when Anne shows her attention about Jenny’s personality toward the guy by teasing her, it means that Anne show her positive face. Yet, Jenny’s response to warn Anne to do not tease her, is showing that Jenny wants to being unimpeded. Jenny’s response by saying “*oh, shut up, Anne!*” indicates that she is using on record strategy. Jenny uses this strategy to get a direct act from Anne, in other words she wants Anne to stop talking about her.

According to the context, the factor that influences Jenny threatens Anne’s negative face is Jenny has a power. In this conversation, Jenny dominates Anne by showing her legitimate power to control Anne by asking her to shut up. Regarding to Anne’s response toward Jenny, she is averse Jenny by saying “*I don’t know why we keep trying*”. It can be indicated that Anne tries to save her face.

4.1.2 Analysis of Face-Threatening Acts between Jenny and Eddie

Fragment 3

Jenny:	Have I ever told you?
Eddie:	No.
Jenny:	<u>That Anne has such a big mouth. If she has to gossip about something she should at least get her story straight!</u>
Eddie:	You should leave Anne alone. You don’t know what it’s like being married to a guy like Frankie.

Context:

This conversation happens in front of Eddie’s garage, when Jenny and Eddie were sitting together. They were going to talk about Jenny’s gossip. Anne told everybody that Jenny is involved with a married man. Jenny knows that Eddie wants clarification about this gossip. She tries to make her father understood that Anne was wrong about the gossip.

When they are sitting together, before Eddie begins to ask something to Jenny, she tells Eddie first that Anne’s gossip is wrong about she is involved with a married man. Then Jenny tries to make sure that Eddie has understood about this situation. Then Eddie responds

by saying “*No.*” It indicates that Eddie wants Jenny to tell everything to him and he shows her positive face toward Jenny. Yet, Jenny shows her opinion about Anne to Eddie by saying “*That Anne has such a big mouth. If she has to gossip about something she should at least get her story straight!*” it can be seen that Jenny threatens Eddie’s positive face by using direct or on record strategy. Because she wants to Eddie agrees that what Anne did to gossiping her is wrong. In other words, she asserts that Anne has done wrong to tell gossip about her.

Based on the context, Jenny uses on record strategy when saying her opinion about Anne to Eddie because their distance. It is because Eddie is Jenny’s father; she can feel free to criticize her sister, Anne to Eddie. Regarding Eddie’s response, as a father of Jenny and Anne, he tries to calm Jenny down by giving advice to leave Anne alone, or in the other words, he tries to be wise as leader of his family.

4.1.3 Analysis of Face-Threatening Acts between Jenny and Rose

Fragment 4

Rose:	Jenny?
Jenny:	Yeah?
Rose:	Come here. I want to talk to you.
Jenny:	<u>Anne got it all wrong. I told her she didn’t know anything about my private life, not that I was dating a married man.</u>
Rose:	Oh well, I’m glad to hear that.
Jenny:	You believe me just like that?
Rose:	Of course I believe you. You never lie. You know.. it’s time for you to start thinking about what you want. The china or the crystal? I’m giving the silver to Michael and Lorraine.
Jenny:	What?

Context:

The conversation happens in the dine room. After talking with Eddie in garage about Anne’s gossip, Jenny comes in to home. Then Rose calls Jenny to talk something. Jenny wonders that Rose calling her to talk about Anne’s gossip too, so that Jenny clarification directly about that gossip to Rose. But in fact, Rose wants to talk about what Jenny choice, the cine one or the crystal.

When Jenny hears Rose calling her and wants to talk, she wonders that Rose wants to talk about Anne’s gossip, so that when she comes to Rose and give clarification that gossip by saying “*Anne got it all wrong, I told her she didn’t know anything about my private life, not that I was dating a married man*” it is can be analyzed that Jenny threatens Rose positive face by saying

that clarification. She wants Rose does not believe what Anne said to her because Anne did know anything about her private life. After listens to Jenny's clarification, Rose just responds by saying 'oh well, I'm glad to hear that.' From Rose's response about Jenny's complain about Anne's attitude, it seems like everything is done.

Based on conversation, the purpose Rose calls Jenny actually is to talk about the glass not clarification the gossip. Jenny is shocked knowing Rose's response, so she makes sure that everything is clear by saying "you believe me just like that?", she uses negative politeness to talk to Rose. Then Rose responds Jenny by saying "of course i believe you. You never lie." To make Jenny sure that everything is okay. That Rose continuing her main purpose to talk to Jenny by saying "you know.. it's time for you start thinking about what you want. The china or the crystal? I'm giving the silver to Michael and Lorraine." Rose shows her positive face when talking whit Jenny in this conversation. The factor affecting Jenny says the clarification directly to Rose is because their distance. Jenny is very respect Rose as her Mom.

4.1.4 Analysis of Face-Threatening Acts between Jenny and Michael

Fragment 17

Michael:	Well, I. I mean, not for sure, but yeah, I know.
Jenny:	Since when?
Michael:	High School.
Jenny:	<u>Well, then why were you always trying to set me up with your friends?</u>
Michael:	Mom and Dad asked me to.

Context:

This dialogue happens when Jenny comes to Michael, she tries to tell Michael about herself. Jenny's never wondered that Michael has known that Jenny is a lesbian, even though Michael was not sure about this. Michael has known that Jenny is a lesbian since High School. He recognized that Jenny is never interested with guys, it is because Jenny never bring anyone home and never mention anyone.

In this context Michael uses his positive face when he is saying that he has known about Jenny since in High School. It indicated that Michael wants Jenny approve his positive face by saying "Well, I. I mean, not for sure, but yeah, I know.". Yet, Jenny is not accepting Michael's positive face, instead she threats Michael's positive face by saying "Well, then why were you always trying to set me up with your friends?". It can be analyzed that Jenny has negative evaluation of some aspect of Michael's positive face. Jenny threats Michael's positive face using negative politeness strategy to know the reason why he always tries to set her up with his

friends even though he knows that Jenny is a lesbian since High School.

Based on the analysis of the context, it recognized that factor affecting Jenny to threat Michael's positive face is the power. Jenny has more power to investigate Michael, by saying "Well, I. I mean, not for sure, but yeah, I know." Yet, Jenny is not accepting Michael's positive face, instead she threats Michael's positive face by saying "Well, then why were you always trying to set me up with your friends?" because in this case, Michael said that he knows Jenny is a lesbian since High School. It can be seen that in this conversation Jenny has more dominant than Michael, she can complain Michael by asking that question. Then, because Jenny and Michael are sibling, they distance is close, so that Jenny uses negative politeness strategy when asking the reason why Michael always tries to set her up with his friends. Michael's response toward Jenny's face threatening to him s he is trying to explain the reason of Jenny's question by saying "Mom and Dad asked me to.", it can identified that Michael tries to save his positive face from Jenny's threats to show his solidarity toward Jenny.

The discussion follows the presented data in the results section. In order to answer the three research questions in the chapter 1, the discussion of the data resulted in this study will be presented the way jenny constructed the purpose of using the face threatening acts and the responses of each interlocutor.

4.2.1 Face-Threatening Acts Used by Jenny toward Her Family

Based on the data analysis, it can be seen that this study has found 24 threatening acts that used by lesbian, Jenny in *Jenny's wedding* movie. Specifically, these threats could be categorized into 3 kinds of face – threatening acts: 1) face-threatening act the hearer's positive face, 2) positive politeness, 3) negative politeness, and 4) off-record or indirect, that jenny used to deliver her speech to the interlocutors: Anne, Eddie, Rose, an Michael.

This study found 3 kinds of face-threatening acts occurred, they are: 1) face-threatening act the hearer's positive face, 2) face-threatening act the hearer's negative face, and 3) face-threatening act the speaker's positive face in conversations between Jenny and Anne, her sister. Face-threatening act Anne's positive face by jenny is occurred 1 time (fragment 2) when she tries to change Anne's opinion about her. In this chase, Jenny uses face-threatening act Anne's negative face 3 times (fragment 1, fragment 13, and fragment 19) by using on-record or direct, positive politeness, and of-record or indirect strategies, The purpose of Jenny's use on-record or direct

strategy toward Anne is to warn her. Moreover, in Jenny's conversation between Anne, she also gets face-threatening acts speaker's positive face by Anne when Jenny using positive politeness strategy to apologize to Anne is to show her solidarity as siblings, meanwhile the purpose of Jenny's use off-record or indirect strategy toward Anne is to change her opinion about Jenny.

Based on the analysis of conversation between Jenny and Eddie, her father, this study found that face-threatening act the hearer's negative face and face-threatening act the speaker's positive face occurred in their conversation. Face-threatening act the hearer's negative face found 5 times (fragment 10, fragment 12, fragment 21, fragment 22, and fragment 24) and face-threatening act the speaker's positive face found 4 times (fragment 3, fragment 11, fragment 20, and fragment 23). In conversations between Jenny and Eddie, Jenny delivers her speeches toward Eddie using on-record or direct and negative politeness strategies. The purpose of Jenny's use on-record or direct strategy toward Eddie is to show expression of strong (negative) emotion as anger. While, the purpose of Jenny's use negative politeness strategy toward Eddie is to show that she has evaluation of some aspect of Eddie's positive face.

Besides having conversations between Anne and Eddie, Jenny also has conversations with Rose, her mother. This study also found that face-threatening act the hearer's negative face and face-threatening act the speaker's positive face occurred in their conversation. Face-threatening act the hearer's negative face found 3 times (fragment 5, fragment 9, fragment 16) and face-threatening act the speaker's positive face found 6 times (fragment 4, fragment 6, fragment 7, fragment 8, fragment 14, and fragment 15). In conversations with Rose, Jenny delivers her speeches using all main threat strategies: 1) on-record or direct, 2) positive politeness, 3) negative politeness, and 4) off-record or indirect. The certain purpose of Jenny's do face-threatening Rose's face, both positives and negative face, is to make her know and understand Jenny, also make her accept Jenny's want to get married with Kitty. Meanwhile, this study only found 1 face-threatening act the speaker's positive face in conversation between Jenny and Michael, her brother. She used negative politeness strategy when she asked a question to Michael, this strategy has a purpose to complaint Michael why he always try to set her up with her friends

4.2.2 The Factor Affecting Jenny's Use of Face-Threatening Acts

After analyzing the data based on the context and among 4 main threat strategies, this study indicated some factors affecting Jenny's use of face-threatening acts. The

factors such as social power, social distance and ranking of imposition affect the face threatening acts and define the degree of politeness. As for the first factor, the interlocutor is influence Jenny to use face-threatening acts and threat strategies. The second factor is power as indicated by analyzing the data, Jenny used face-threatening acts and threat strategies because she has more power or dominant than the interlocutors. The third factor concerns the distance between Jenny and each character. The ranking of imposition was the last factor affecting Jenny to use face-threatening acts. This result based on Brown and Levinson (1992) theory, they stated that the factors such as social power, social distance and ranking of imposition affect the face threatening acts and define the degree of politeness.

4.2.3 Jenny's Family's Responses

Based on 24 fragments were found above, every fragments which is including face-threatening acts has each interlocutors' responses. Maintaining silence was the most frequent response of the Jenny's interlocutors after Jenny's do face-threatening acts in every conversation. The interlocutors' silence responses indicated that they cannot and/or do not know what to do, besides in their silence, they try to understand Jenny. The second responses the most frequent is shocked. The responses occurred when Jenny starts to tell each her family that she is a lesbian and her decision to marry Kitty, her partners. Besides the two of those factors, as Jenny's parents, Eddie and Rose, sometimes they respond Jenny by debut and deny her. The purpose is to impede Jenny's wants and to show what they cannot accept the fact that Jenny is a lesbian and deciding to marry Kitty.

CONCLUSION

In particular, this study investigated how face threatening constructed when Jenny declare that she is lesbian and going to get married toward her family, what the purpose, what the factor affecting and how the interlocutor's responses. According to the result, after doing analysis and discussion in the previous chapter, there are 24 threatening acts from 3 kinds of face-threatening acts (face-threatening acts the hearer's positive face, face-threatening acts the hearer's negative face and face-threatening acts the speaker's positive face) and 4 main threat strategies (on-record or direct, positive politeness, negative politeness and off-record or indirect) were founded.

Among the three kinds of face-threatening acts that occurred in every conversation, face-threatening acts the hearer's positive face were used most by Jenny, then followed by face-threatening acts the hearer's negative face, and only one face-threatening acts that threaten

Jenny, it is face-threatening acts the speaker's positive face. Meanwhile, for strategies that Jenny used to threaten the interlocutors, both direct or on-record and negative politeness were used equally than positive politeness and indirect or off-record. The certain purpose of Jenny's do face-threatening the hearer face, both positives and negative face, is to make her family understand her and make her family accept her want to get married with Kitty. Meanwhile the act that threaten Jenny's positive face has purpose to show her solidarity to her sister, Anne.

Concerning the factors affecting Jenny's use of threatening acts, there are some factors were analyzed: the interlocutor, power, social distance, and ranking of imposition. And regarding the interlocutor's responses toward Jenny's use of threats, maintaining silence was the most frequent response of the Jenny's interlocutors after Jenny's do face-threatening acts in every conversation. The interlocutors silence responses indicated that in their silence, they try to understand Jenny, also try to accept the fact that Jenny is a lesbian and she wants to marry Kitty. This is proven at the end of Jenny's Wedding movie's story that Jenny's family accepts and attends to Jenny's wedding.

SUGGESTION

According to this study, it is hoped that this study could lead people to recognize that face-threatening acts occur in the daily conversation. After reading this study, it is expected for the next research with the same topic about face threatening acts can be better do the research. It would be much better if the next research with same topic can analyze the data not only from Pragmatics perspective, but also Sociolinguistics. It is because face threatening acts are related with social context and language in the society. It also will be interesting for the next researcher can relate it with certain cultures and or power. Moreover, the next researcher could use another sources such as TV show, debate, or real conversation in the society.

Finally, it is hoped this study of *face-Threatening Act Analysis: Declaration of Lesbian Jenny toward Her Family in the "Jenny's Wedding" Movie* give some helps for the next researcher who will do research in the same topic. It is also hoped this study can give contribution to the readers' understanding in comprehend face threatening acts, so that this study could be a good guidance to the new work.

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