POLITENESS STRATEGIES PERFORMED BY MALE AND FEMALE CHARACTERS IN *ROLAND EMMERICH'S MOVIE: INDEPENDENCE DAY RESURGENCE*

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ABSTRAK

Orang menggunakan kesopanan sebagai sebuah cara penipuan untuk membantu melindungi kebutuhan wajah masing-masing (menghindari tindakan yang mengancam wajah atau jiwa). Mengetahui jenis bahasa dalam suatu percakapan tertentu sangatlah penting untuk menjaga muka kita, oleh karena itu strategi kesopanan digunakan. Kesopanan tidak hanya digunakan oleh pemeran utama pada sebuah film, namun juga bisa digunakan lebih dari satu karakter yang mana memiliki karakter yang berbeda. Jadi, penelitian ini fokus pada karakter laki-laki dan perempuan dalam sebuah film yang mana digunakan oleh beberapa jenis seperti, muda, tua, status atau profesi, hubungan dalam pasangan atau keluarga dan juga budaya. Mereka menerapkan strategi kesopanan ini khususnya untuk bekerja sama dalam meningkatkan persatuan atau kerjasama dalam bekerja, khususnya untuk menyelamatkan dunia dari serangan alien.

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui bagaimana karakter laki-laki dan perempuan dalam menerapkan strategi kesopanan. Rumusan masalahnya adalah (1) Apa saja tipe-tipe strategi kesopanan yang digunakan oleh karakter laki-laki dan perempuan kepada lawan bicara mereka masing-masing pada film *Independence Day Resurgence,* (2) Mengapa karakter laki-laki dan perempuan menggunakan strategi-strategi kesopanan. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif dari teori Brown and Levinson (1987) tentang strategi kesopanan dan teori Janet Holmes (2001) tentang faktor yang mempengaruhi pemilihan strategi politeness. Data dari penelitian ini menggunakan dokumentasi. Koleksi data dari penelitian ini adalah melalui beberapa proses diantaranya adalah melihat film, membuat transcript dan mengelompokkan tipe-tipe strategi kesopanan. Proses analisa data skripsi ini adalah (1) mengelompokkan data berdasarkan tipe-tipe strategi kesopanan, yaitu *bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness,* atau *off-record,* (2) mendeskripsikan keadaan penggunaan dalam percakapan, (3) menganalisa alasan menggunakan strategi-strategi kesopanan dan sosial faktor yang mempengaruhi menggunakan strategi kesopanan yang meliputi peserta pembicaraan, lokasi, topik, dan fungsi pembicaraan tersebut.

Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa tipe-tipe strategi kesopanan yang digunakan oleh karakter laki-laki dan perempuan pada film *Independence Day Resurgence* dibagi menjadi 4 tipe yaitu *bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness,* dan *off-record.* Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa dalam film ini, semua tipe-tipe strategi kesopanan digunakan oleh karakter laki-laki dan perempuan. *Bald on record, Positive and negative politeness strategies* sering digunakan oleh karakter laki-laki. Sedangkan *off record strategies* sering digunakan oleh karakter perempuan.

Kata kunci: Strategi kesopanan, tindakan yang dapat mengancam wajah, sosial konteks, film Independence Day Resurgence

ABSTRACT

People use politeness as a way of known deception in order to help preserve each other's face needs (avoid face threatening acts). Knowing what kind of language that is appropriate in certain conversation is important in maintaining face that is why politeness strategies are used. Politeness is not only performed by main character of the movie but also can be used more than one character in the different character. So, this study focuses on male and female characters in the movie contain of young, old, age, status, relationship of couple or family and culture. They employ this politeness strategy to mainly work together in order to raise the collaboration in the work, particularly to rescue the world from the alien's attack.

The aim of this study is to find out the way male and female characters construct politeness strategies. The research questions are (1) what are the types of politeness strategies used by male and female characters to the interlocutor in *Independence Day Resurgence* movie, (2) Why do male and female characters apply politeness strategies. In this study, descriptive qualitative approach within the theory of Brown and

Levinson (1987) about politeness strategies and the theory of Janet Holmes (2001) about the factor influences the choice of politeness strategy are used. The data of this study is documentation. The data of this study that have been collected through the process of watching movie, transcribing the script and grouping of politeness strategies are analyzed by several process. Those have several process, (1) the data are classified to the types of politeness strategies, whether bald on record, off record, positive politeness or negative politeness, (2) Describe the circumstances of conversation and (3) analyze the reason of the using politeness strategies and the social factors includes the parts of participants, setting, topic and function of the conversation.

The findings from this research show that the types of politeness strategies used by male and female characters in *Independence Day Resurgence* movie is categorized into four types of bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off record. This study has found out that in this movie, all types of politeness strategies performed by male and female characters. The bald on record, positive and negative politeness were used more often by male character. Meanwhile, off record was used more often by female character.

Key words: *Politeness strategies, Face threatening act, Social context, Independence Day Resurgence movie*

INTRODUCTION

Language is a media for human to communicate each other and do their activity. Language can segregate human's society. In society, people need to dialogue to each other to greet and share information to intensification the knowledge. In other word, the society and language are interrelated. People have many kind of ways to talk each other. The usage of language itself predisposed by many factors such as the development of period, the social factors (age, education, gender, environment, occupation, racial and ethnic).

People should use conversation politeness when they communicate to the interlocutor because it is very important what the hearer hear. People use politeness as a way of known deception, in order to help maintain or protect each other's face needs or avoid face threatening acts. Being polite may also consist of the aspect of formality and it is very important on daily life for people because the character of someone can be refereed and can be seen through politeness. Brown and Levinson says that politeness is the way male and female characters saying things toward another character's feeling in order to keep cooperation in the work by showing good intention and consideration (Brown and Levinson, 1987).

Independence Day resurgence movie is chosen because the subject of this study tells about male and female who work in the same place and they have the same purpose to attack alien. The genre of this movie is action. Generally, movie's action was performed by male's character. But, in this movie female's character was also performed to show the difference of their characteristics. So, this movie is chosen in this study as source of data.

This study is written to analyze the politeness strategy between male and female characters because every employee who relates to the flight automatically which has different ways to talk to his or her superior or vice versa and different level of politeness. It agrees with what Holmes said that "males and females have different perceptions of politeness, where women consider politeness to be of great importance, whilst in general, men appear to feel politeness is dispensable between intimates in private and in some public spheres, men seem to regard politeness as unnecessary" (1995).

People cannot get comprehensive information from a certain utterance if the context of communication is not explained. It proves clearly that context is important in communication because it gives information to the interlocutor so that they (hearer) understand about the speaker's utterances. Indeed, the hearer can responds to the speaker appropriately. Context cannot be separated in understanding the meaning of an utterance. According to Yule (1996: 21), context means the situation surrounding or accompanying the production of an utterance. By considering the context, an utterance can be analyzed well. By analyzing the context, the politeness strategies can be showed in face of politeness.

Face means the public self-image of person. It refers to that expressive and social sense of self that everybody has and supposes everybody else to recognize. Moreover, face relates to the prestige, integrity, and status of someone. Face can be lost and saved. "Face is something that is emotionally invested and that can be lost, maintained or enhanced, and must be constantly attended to in interaction" (Brown and Levinson, 1987). There are two characteristics of face, they are: A person's *Positive Face* is needed to be accepted, even liked, by others, to be treated as a member of the same group, and to know that his or her wants are shared by others. In simple term, positive face is the need to be connected. Moreover, Brown and Levinson also stated that "positive face is the positive consistent self-image or 'personality' (crucially

including the desire that this self-image be appreciated and approved of) claimed by interact ants" (1987). Meanwhile, a person's *Negative Face* is the essential to be independent, to have freedom of action, and did not have the imposition from the other person. According to Brown and Levinson (1987), "Negative face is the basic claim, rights to non-distraction, such as freedom of actions and freedom from imposition".

Face Threatening Acts

Robin Lakoff and Sachiko Ide stated that Face Threatening Acts are seen to consist in speech acts which have the potential to violate face, and the practice of politeness in the strategies used to mitigate possible face damage in order to achieve or to maintain harmonious interpersonal communication (2005, p. 132).

Based on the theory above, it is known that the threat act of face is distinguished based on the positive or negative face. The term of threaten means that people (speaker or listener) do the opposite of the wants and crave or desire of others (speaker or listener). The positive face is threatened in which any act appears to disapprove the listener's wants, desire, goods, and expectations. On the other hand, the negative face is threatened in which any act seems to interfere the listener independence and freedom of action.

Politeness Strategies

When people doing conversation, there are lots of principles which shelter about language. One of the principles is politeness. Politeness is to make all the speakers or hearer feel relaxed and comfortable with one another by choosing the appropriate level of language. Politeness is indicated to be used in the conversation BY adult or old, between subordinate to superordinate and so on. But, in fact it is not only used for them but also can be used in the conversation of people at the same age but different level, among close friend exactly in a work, among the same status, adult to young, racial and ethnic. The purpose of politeness strategies is to deliver politeness. Politeness strategies are an interaction that showing the awareness of another person's faces (Yule, 1996). The way Yule said about politeness strategies has quite the same as what Brown and Levinson (1987), "Politeness strategies are developed in order to save the listener's face. Moreover the second theory also stated that politeness strategies can be divided into bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness and off record. Thus, politeness strategies can be depicted through people's utterance.

Male and Female character's utterance that depict politeness strategies are interesting to be analyzed. The researcher analyzed politeness strategies by looking the text, context, and social context in male and female

character's utterance, what are the types of politeness strategies used by male and female characters to the interlocutor in *Independence Day Resurgence* movie and Why do male and female characters apply politeness strategies. This research uses politeness strategies' theory by Brown and Levinson (1987) and social context (2001) theory by Holmes. Here is the explanation of politeness strategies and social context's theory.

Holmes claims that there are four social factors that can influences the language choice and they are related to the research question number one as below (2001): The participants (Who are speaking and who are they speaking to), the setting (Where are the speaker and the hearer speaking), the topic (What is being talk about) and the function (Why are they speaking) of the conversation.

1. Bald On Record Strategy

Bald on record is utters the utterance directly, without any minimization to the imposition, clear, unambiguous and short way. In this case, the speaker can talk the other directly as a means of expressing speaker's need According to Brown and Levinson (1987), there are two types of bald on record. The first is cases of non-minimization of the face threat and the second is cases of FTA oriented Bald On-Record Usage.

Cases of non-minimization of the face threat

Maximum efficiency is the main of this cases and it is applied equally interaction between the speaker and the hearer which faces redress is not required (face is ignored or irrelevant). The usage of this sub strategy is cases of great urgency or a desperate situation. The other word is to redress would actually decrease the communicated urgency. Attention getters are included in this type for instance: a. "Look, the topic is this". b. "Don't touch the bottle!" (Using direct imperative which the utterance no needs to add face redress).

Cases of FTA-Oriented Bald-On-Record Usage

In this case, when the speaker and the hearer doing conversation, they should be conscious because it is really significant in a daily communication. Bald on record in this case has three kinds such as welcoming (for instance "come in"), farewells (for instance "go" and "good bye"), and the last is offers (for instance "coming again").

2. Positive Politeness Strategy

Positive politeness is a strategy that is solidarity concerned with and also it used to avoid fault by prominence friendliness. In general, positive politeness is used among close friend or people who have already known very well. The usage of this strategy not only used by people who have the same status or level, but also used between superordinate to subordinate or contrariwise. Furthermore, positive politeness has been

exists in a communication, it is allowed to use nicknames, jargon, and more informal style using slang, nevertheless swear words may function similarly to express positive politeness. All of them may happen in daily conversation because this strategy mostly occurred in the informal situation. According to Brown and Levinson (1987), there are fifteen sub strategies of politeness which is give a talk to the hearer's positive face which is related to positive politeness. They put sub strategies of politeness such as: 1) Notice, attend to hearer (his or her interest, wants, needs, good). 2) Exaggerate (interest, approval, sympathy with the hearer). 3) Intensify interest to the hearer. 4) Use in-group identity markers (the address forms, jargon or slang, language or dialect, and ellipsis). 5) Seek agreement. 6) Avoid disagreement. 7) Presuppose/ raise/ assert common ground (Gossip, small talk, point-of-view operations). 8) Joke 9) Assert or presuppose speaker's knowledge. 10) Offer/promise 11) Be optimistic 12) Include speaker and hearer in the activity (inclusive form "we" instead of "you" and "me"). 13) Give (or ask for) reason. 14) Assume reciprocity. 15) Give gift to a hearer (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation).

3. Negative Politeness Strategy

According to Brown and Levinson (1987), negative politeness is similar to formal politeness that it recalls to the nature of politeness for being polite. In this case, the speaker uses formal context of language to show the politeness which tends to create a higher potential for awkwardness or embarrassment. Within interaction between the speaker and interlocutor, the utterance of 'questioning' and 'sorry' are most expressed by the speaker (while asking for help). Furthermore, Brown and Levinson also said that the difference among them that negative politeness is the kind of politeness used between acquaintances, to appreciate social distance and respect status difference whereas positive politeness is used between closer friends and reduce the social distance. According to Brown and Levinson's theory (1987), there are ten sub strategies addressed to the hearer's negative face: 1) Be conventionally indirect. 2) Question, hedge (to show indirectness). 3) Be pessimistic (The speaker cannot force the hearer which to satisfy his or her desire). 4) Minimize the imposition. 5) Give deference (The speaker wants to satisfy the hearer's want to be pleasured or treated as a superordinate. Furthermore, it involve of giving respect to the hearer through the statement). 6) Apologize (the speaker show her or his desire towards the hearer's negative face and it deals with the reluctantly. Indeed, indecision or hesitation that is faced by the speaker because she or he did not take full responsibility about what she is talking about. So in this case, the

speaker uses apologies statement in order to maintain her or his negative face). 7) Impersonalize speaker and hearer (usually used in the form of imperative sentence to show politeness about the face threatening act). 8) State the FTA as a general rule (Saying utterances in a general form, it does not seem to make or threaten someone to do something). 9) According to Ross (1973) "Degrees of negative politeness (or at least formality) run hand in hand with degrees of noisiness, so that formality is associated with the noun end of the continuum". 10) Go on record as incurring a debt or as not indebting hearer (The speaker can directly state his or her debt for asking help to the hearer or by expressing his or her gratitude for the hearer's help).

4. Off Record Strategy

In contrast to on record statement, where you need to say anything for something directly, in spite of you don't need to say directly or address something to others to express what you want to or what you need. This indirect form usually called as an off record. According to Brown and Levinson theory (1987), there are fifteen sub strategies in doing off record: 1) Give hints (Speaker may utter the utterance that is not clearly relevant, she or he invites the interlocutor search for an interpretation of the possible relevance. It can be done if the speaker gives hints that can be fixed by the interlocutor so that the interlocutor can do what the speaker meant). 2) Give association clues (The speaker and the hearer share the same early experience or mutual knowledge of their communication) 3) Presupposition (According to Brown and Levinson "by implicating something, a speaker forces a hearer to search for the relevance of the presupposed prior event" (1987). In addition, it tells about the background belief concerning to the utterance). 4) Understatement (A speaker understates what she or he actually wants to say). 5) Overstate (A speaker exaggerates choose a point on a scale which is higher than the actual state of affairs). 6) Use tautology (The speaker says something a very noticeable utterance or statement in the form of non-informative utterance and request the hearer to achieve the informative interpretation). For instance: "Girls will be girls". 7) Use contradiction (Brown and Levinson stated that "by stating two things that contradict each other, a speaker makes it appear that she or he cannot be telling the truth" (1987)). 8) Be Ironic (According to Brown and Levinson, "Ironies are often marked especially by particles that convey speaker's true feelings by indicating a contrary to fact statement" (1987, p. 222)). 9) Use metaphor (A speaker uses metaphor and makes a hearer interprets his or her intended meaning by him or herself (Brown and Levinson, 1987). Metaphor is usually classified by using words for animals for people. The example is: "She is a

bit snake". = "she is snake in the grass". 10) Use rhetorical questions (The speaker asks a question with no purpose of getting an answer or respond from the hearer). 11) Be ambiguous (The speaker provides some ambiguous statement which is having more than one possible meaning or having much meaning and can interpretation with the other meaning in order to reduce face threat to the hearer). 12) Be vague (The object of the face threat has being vague for the speaker). For example: "Perhaps there is somebody did something carelessness." 13) Over generalization (The speaker says something in general, she or he did not give clear information. Then, it is the hearer's choice whether the implication relates to him or not). 14) Displace Hearer (A speaker may go off record as to who target for his FTA, Brown and Levinson, 1987). 15) Be incomplete (The speaker does not continuously of her or his utterance).

METHOD

This study is a descriptive qualitative where it is intended to describe the case of the study by words or sentences rather than numbers. According to Wray, Trot, Bloomer, at all, they stated that "the emphasis of qualitative approach is on exploring the types of strategy, the qualities in the data and ascertaining why particular speakers used them in specific contexts with particular people". (1998, p. 95). Thus, the purpose of using the qualitative approach is to classify the types of politeness strategies performed by male and female characters in *Independence Day Resurgence* movie and the reason why do male and female characters apply politeness strategies.

The subject of this study is male and female characters in Independence Day Resurgence movie. This study emphasizes the use of politeness strategies by people at the same age but different status who are best friend in the past, among close friend in the same workplace, among fiancé and fiancée, subordinate to superordinate but in the different age (superordinate younger than subordinate), the different gender of parent to her or his child, among the same status in a work, and so on. They try to keep in touch each other in interaction, raise the collaboration and achieve a certain purpose in the work. Therefore, there are a lot of conversations take place in this movie, whether those are produced by male and female characters on the moon base, Space Defense Station, White House, Research Mission Central Africa, Republic National D'Umbutu or the headquarter of alien.

The data of this study is taken from the script of male and female characters' utterance in *Independence Day Resurgence* movie such as, the form of words, phrases, or sentences. The data is taken during the conversation between male and female characters

(whether his or her interlocutor male or female), the team as the interlocutor also included. This movie was directed by Rolland Emmerich in United States and was released on June 24, 2016.

The data of this study were part of documentation. The form of the data was movie script which is taken from the internet. Then, the data were collected for analyzing the types of politeness strategies performed by male and female characters in *Independence Day Resurgence* movie. In answering every research question, different aspects were used to collect the data which can help the writer to find out appropriate data.

The instrument of the study is the writer's herself because she collected the data, analyzed the data, and reported the data which observes the "Independence Day Resurgence" movie. This study observes the video of the movie to get theory that agreed with the data.

There are nine steps that is done while collecting the data and those are: (1) Downloading the movie from you Tube. (2) Downloading the subtitle from the internet. (3) Printed out the script of movie which consisted of subtitle. (4) Watching the movies which had been downloaded. (5) Matching the utterances in the movie with the script of movie. (6) Transcribing the script related to the male and female's utterance based on the movie. (7) Analyzing the texts of the conversation to understand the topic of the interaction and the types of politeness strategies. (8) After analyzes the texts of the conversation, there are four social factors or social context that can influence the choice of politeness strategies based on the theory of Holmes (2001). Those are Participants (who are speaking and who are they speaking to), Setting (Where are the speaker and the hearer speaking or the circumstances), Topic (what is being talk about) and the last is Function (why are they speaking). (9) Grouping the politeness strategies which are performed by male and female characters in *Independence Day Resurgence* movie based on Brown and Levinson's theory (1987) as the first research question. (10) Identifying the previous result the types of politeness strategies male and female characters used to get data about the reason why do male and female characters apply politeness strategies based on Brown and Levinson's theory (1987), as the second research question.

The result of the first research question is used as the lead in answering the second research question (the reason why do male and female characters apply politeness strategies). The data of the second research question is what kinds of the face threat (positive face or negative face) which is performed by the hearer. It explains, whether the speaker has already satisfied or not to the hearer through the speaker's utterance and

maintenance about the relationship between the speaker and the hearer. The last is the goal function of the speaker's utterance.

DISCUSSION

The Types of Politeness Strategies Performed by Male and Female Characters in *Independence Day Resurgence* Movie.

After analysing the utterances contained in Independence Day Resurgence movie, this study found that there are four types of politeness strategies that are used by male and female based on the Brown and Levinson's theory. Those are Bald On Record, Positive Politeness, Negative Politeness, and Off Record.

Each data will also represent the social factors influence the choice of politeness strategy. To answer the first and the second research questions are each of the data, there are four paragraph. The first, second, and three paragraph is to answer the first research question. Meanwhile, the fourth paragraph is about to answer the second research question. The first paragraph is analysis of the text. The second paragraph is analysis of the social context influence the choice of politeness strategy (Participants, Topic, Setting and Function). The third paragraph is about the analysis types of politeness strategies. After analysis the conversation, the last paragraph is about the reason male and female characters apply politeness strategy.

1. Bald On Record Strategy

■ Participants

Speaker : Catherine

Hearer : Director David Levinson

■ Topic : Catherine wants to be paid attention by Director David Levinson

■ Setting : In Republic National D'Umbutu

Catherine: Well, but this symbol comes out more often than anything I've encountered. <u>Look. Look at the similarities.</u> How can you not see the relevance?

Director David Levinson: No, it's not that I don't see it. I just feel that right now there are more pressing matters than analyzing doodles. You know, like a giant space ship turning back on. *21.12*

The utterance produced by the speaker through declarative sentence of "Look. Look at the similarities", which it is classified the attention getter form. The word "look" describes of "the speaker wants to be paid

attention by the hearer about the circle symbol". In other word that the hearer can respect to the speaker directly. The speaker also emphasizes the object of "at the similarities" to make the hearer believe toward the picture on her cellphone same with Dikembe Umbutu's picture.

The conversation above is between Catherine and Director David Levinson. They are the same scientist who research the aliens. This conversation occurs in Republic National D'Umbutu. It is the Dikembe Umbutu's workplace. Director David Levinson is talking with his assistant, then Catherine comes closer to Director David Levinson and says "Look. Look at the similarities" directly. By saying this sentence, Catherine wants to be paid attention by Director David Levinson. Actually, Catherine's utterance is wants to be believed that she holds the circle symbol (relates to alien) on her cellphone and she wants Director David Levinson to see the picture on her cellphone. In addition, she attempts to convince her partner that the symbol in her cellphone is often seen than the other symbols encountered. But, he ignores to see the symbol because Director David Levinson thinks that there are more important problems or issues than analyze doodles right now. Then, Catherine tries to find the conclusive evidence to make Director David Levinson believe her utterance. After word, Dikembe Umbutu clarify the existence of the circle symbol.

From the analysis above, the sentence "Look. Look at the similarities" is classified as **bald on record** strategy cases 1 (cases of non-minimization of the face threat). It can be said bald on record because Catherine's utterance contain of the attention getters in the word "look". Besides, by saying the utterance directly, it is also characteristic of bald on record strategy.

By applying bald on record strategy, Catherine wants to be paid attention by Director David Levinson. On the other hand, she wants to show that she is the only one who see the symbol. In this case, Catherine directly gives the statement and invites him to discuss about the symbol clearly and unambiguous utterance to her partner (Director David Levinson) without regarding his face. Here, Catherine delivers representational urgency to emphasis and clarify what she said.

2. Positive Politeness Strategy

■ Participants

Speaker : Director David Levinson

Hearer : Dikembe Umbutu and Catherine

■ Topic : Director David Levinson admires of Dikembe Umbutu's creativity

■ Setting : In Republic National D'Umbutu

Director David Levinson: <u>That's incredible</u>. How did you decipher so much of their language?
Dikembe Umbutu: They were hunting us. We have to learn how to hunt them.   *22:26*

The utterance produced by the speaker through the adjective phrase of "That's incredible", which it is classified exaggerate form. The word "incredible" describes of "the speaker is really appreciate towards the hearer's creativity in the hearer's picture". In other word, the speaker close the interrogative sentence by saying "How did you decipher so much of their language?" It means that the speaker amazed about how the speaker can decipher or analyze the language of alien.

The conversation above is between Director David Levinson and Dikembe Umbutu. They from the different country. Director David Levinson is a scientist who research the aliens from America. Meanwhile, Dikembe Umbutu is a leader of a tribe in Africa who has a long history with aliens. That is why they are relevant each other through their status and their age is almost same. This conversation occurs in Republic National D'Umbutu. It is the Dikembe Umbutu's workplace. The circumstances is when Catherine discusses with Director David Levinson about the symbol of circle (alien) on her camera. Then Dikembe Umbutu interrupts their dialogue that his (Dikembe Umbutu) thought is not a circle. Dikembe Umbutu explain about the picture in Catherine's cellphone and he open the door of the special or hidden place where he shows his picture to them. Director David Levinson immediately amazed with the Dikembe Umbutu's picture by saying *that's incredible.* So, it can be assumes that Director Levinson is really appreciate towards Dikembe Umbutu's picture. Furthermore, by using this strategy Director David Levinson wants to satisfy Dikembe Umbutus' face.

From the analysis above, the sentence "That's incredible" is classified as **positive politeness** strategy 2 (exaggerate: interest, approval, sympathy with hearer). It can be said positive politeness strategy because Director Levinson's utterance contain of the exaggerate form of the word "incredible". It implies that Dikembe Umbutu has an extremely good drawing of picture. Besides, the intensifying modifier here is one of the characteristic of showing exaggerate.

In saying that utterance, Director David Levinson wants to show her attention to Dikembe Umbutu's creativity in decipher so much aliens' language. It means that he is very appreciate to Dikembe Umbutu by admiration the result of creativity. On the other hand, by admiring to Dikembe Umbutu, Director David Levinson already satisfied his positive face. At this point, the usage

of the word "incredible", Director David Levinson admires on Dikembe Umbutu's creativity so that it will achieve Dikembe Umbutu's aspiration to be fascinated and appreciated.

3. Negative Politeness Strategy
(1)
■   Participants
Speaker: Commander Jiang
Hearer : Captain Dylan Hiller
■   Topic   : Give greeting or acceptance to Captain Dylan Hiller on the moon base
■   Setting : In Space Defense Station

Commander Jiang: <u>Permission granted. Welcome to the moon, Captain.</u>
Captain Dylan Hiller: (Listen)   *15:44*

The utterance produced by the speaker through declarative sentence of "Permission granted. Welcome to the moon, **Captain**", which it is classified the deference form. The words "permission granted" describes of "the speaker gives a permission to the hearer about the landing". In addition, the speaker says the greeting form "welcome to the moon", it can be assumed that the hearer do flight for twice". The speaker comes closer says the word "Captain", it classified as deference. In this case, the speaker is really respect about the acquaintances.

The conversation above is between Commander Jiang and Captain Dylan Hiller. Captain Dylan Hiller's profession is higher than Commander Jiang. Their workplace is different. Captain Dylan Hiller work on the moon base. Meanwhile, Commander Jiang works in Space Defense Station. Captain Dylan Hiller's age also younger than Commander Jiang. This conversation occurs in Space Defense Station. Captain Dylan Hiller doing a test of flight because he had just asked permission to land for a while because of his father is sick. Then, Commander Jiang gives positive respond to him by saying *permission granted*. Commander Jiang give acceptance or greeting to Captain Dylan Hiller on the moon base at the second time (twice). After that Captain Dylan Hiller continues do flight to get to the Space Defense Station to rest for a while. By saying that utterance, Commander Jiang wants to show that he is really respect towards Captain Dylan Hiller.

From the analysis above, the sentence "Permission granted. Welcome to the moon, Captain" is classified as **negative politeness** strategy 5 (give deference). The word "Captain" which can be indicated that it refers to a superior. The word "Captain" itself can be categorized as deference form so that Commander Jiang's utterance belongs to negative politeness strategy. Commander

Jiang chooses formal language that contains negative politeness strategy in communicating with the superordinate or superior because he respects the status difference and appreciate the social distance. The usage of the negative politeness strategy not only used by young to adult but also contrariwise and this data success that had already shown.

The reason why Commander Jiang states that utterance is to shows that he respects to Captain Dylan Hiller. Dylan comes back on the moon base. Captain Dylan Hiller is one of the International Legacy Squadron from the Earth Space Defense Program (a leader of pilot on the moon base). In this case, Commander Jiang also wants to satisfy Captain Dylan Hiller's negative face. Thus, Commander Jiang delivers that utterance because Captain Dylan Hiller has higher status than himself (Jiang).

(2)
■　　Participants
Speaker : Rain
Hearer　: Jake and Charlie
■　　Topic　: Killing the aliens
■　　Setting　: In the headquarter of alien

Jake　　: I didn't think you'd made it.
Charlie : Why not?
Jake　　: Uh, you know. You haven't flown a fighter in a while, so I figure . . . . You're alive, that's what counts.
Rain　　: Enough with the reunion. They're going to hear us.
　　　　　　1:23:38

The utterance produced by the speaker through the sentence of "Enough with the reunion", which it is classified the nominalize form. That sentence describes of "the speaker wants the hearers to keep silent for a while". In other word that the hearer speaks the sentence more formal to the hearers or the speaker gives an admonition indirectly". The speaker also emphasizes the sentence of "They're going to hear us" to make the hearers do not talk too much. The word "they" refers to the aliens.

The conversation above is between Rain, Jake, and Charlie. Rain from China. Meanwhile, Jake and Charlie from America. They have the same status on the moon base as pilot who attack the aliens. This conversation occurs in headquarter of aliens. It is aliens gather. Rain, Jake, and Charlie visit the aliens in headquarter. They come that place because they want to kill the aliens in order to do not disturb people's life. Before attack the aliens, they walking slowly so that the aliens did not know about their (pilots) arrival. Jake was slipper and he almost fall from the high position. Then, Charlie accosts

Jake. They (Jake and Charlie) talk each other because they are so happy. Moreover, Jake and Charlie are close friend. They (Jake and Charlie) did not aware about their situation where if they talk too much, the aliens will hear their arrival. That's why Rain as a member in that team, she wants Jake and Charlie to keep silent for a while by saying "Enough with the reunion. They're going to hear us". Thus, Rain cares about team's safety (Jake and Charlie).

The conversation above showed that Rain revealed **negative politeness** strategy 9 (nominalize). It can be seen through Rain's comment to Jake and Charlie who talking continually by the soften intonation. In this case, her utterance is hidden and it is categorized by saying indirectly. Rain's utterance "Enough with the reunion" is more properly than "You must be silence! Or shut up, guys!" It can be concluded that Rain can maintain her team's (Jake and Charlie) negative face through the soft statement. Besides, Rain respect towards the same member.

Rain's goal by saying that utterance is to shows that she is still keep in touch with her team who have the same aim in that place (to killing the aliens). In Other word, she wants to be more cooperate in a work on the moon base and increase the solidarity among them. Rain also wants to inform that her utterance more formal by in the beginning responds

4. Off Record Strategy
■　　Participants
Speaker : Hiller's mother
Hearer　: Captain Dylan Hiller
■　　Topic　: asking about son's condition
■　　Setting　: On telephone

Hiller's mother　　　: I didn't want to text you, I wanted to hear your voice.
Captain Dylan Hiller　: What's wrong?
Hiller's mother　　　: Nothing. My boy making a name for himself.
Captain Dylan Hiller　: Are you going to be okay, Mom?
Hiller's mother　　　: Just tell me you'll be careful up there.　　　　　　*15:21*

The utterance produced by the speaker through the sentence of "**Nothing**. My boy making a name for himself", which it is classified the vague form. The word "nothing" describes of "the speaker hide a something or problem to the hearer". Then, the speaker close the sentence of "My boy making a name for himself" describes of "she is so proud about the hearer's profession on the moon base". Because of the word "nothing", the hearer responds through emphasizing the

interrogative sentence "are you going to be okay, Mom?" In this case, the hearer worry about his mother condition".

The conversation above is between Captain Dylan Hiller and Hiller's mother. Captain Dylan Hiller is a leader of pilot on the moon base. Meanwhile, Hiller's mother is a doctor. They life separately because of profession. This conversation occurs on telephone. Captain Dylan Hiller came back to flight on the moon base. He was interrogated by reporters and automatically live in TV. Accidentally, his mother listened about the voice of her son on television at hospital. She directly called his son on telephone. She did not want to message to him, because as a mother, she cares about son's condition through the cellphone immediately. Then, his mother says "nothing" because actually there is a problem that she does not want to tell to her son. She says that word because she does not want her son too think much. His mother is so proud for her son. Finally, Captain Dylan Hiller asks through the interrogative sentence *are you going to be okay, Mom?*. His mother gives a message to Captain Dylan Hiller to be careful on the moon base.

From the analysis above, the word of "Nothing" is classified as **Off-Record** strategy 12 (be vague). It indicates that Hiller's mother gives respond to Captain Dylan Hiller by making unclearly statement. So, it is classified as vague.

The reason why Hiller's mother utters that utterance is to shows that she is very love and care about his son, Captain Dylan Hiller. Moreover, he is the only one member of her family. Her husband was died that is why her son changed the position his father as a Captain on the moon base. She did not mention about the reason of conversation between her and her son through the cellphone because she really did not want her son has too many thoughts in his life. On the other hand, the word "nothing" can be interpreted that she did not want to give more questions to her Captain Dylan Hiller and did not give the imposition to his son moreover he just work in the first day. In addition, she wants to maintenance her positive face.

Male and female characters in this movie uses all the types of politeness strategy. They have their own reason or purpose in using politeness strategy. All the reason why do male and female characters apply politeness strategies of each the data depends on the participants, the topic, and the circumstances or situation where they were in. This study has found out that in this movie, bald on record, positive politeness, and negative politeness were used more often than any other strategies, especially the bald off record politeness strategy. The reason why they choose those strategies is because every employee who relates to the flight automatically which has different ways to talk to his or her superior or vice versa and different level of politeness. On the other hand, the genre of this movie is sci-fi (scientific fiction) that's why male and female characters need to collaborate each other in order to achieve their purpose. Male and female characters have the different choices of politeness strategies. Male prefer to choose the bald on record, positive and negative politeness. Meanwhile, female prefer to choose the bald off record strategy. It supported by Holmes theory who says that "males and females have different perceptions of politeness, where women consider politeness to be of great importance. Whilst in general, men appear to feel politeness is dispensable between intimates in private and in some public spheres, men seem to regard politeness as unnecessary" (1995).

Conclusion

The classification of the data, this study put the types of politeness strategy start with bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off record. Male and female characters in this movie using all of the types of politeness strategy (bald on record, off record, positive politeness, and negative politeness). Male prefer to choose the bald on record, positive and negative politeness. In this case, male wants to collaborate with the interlocutor when he work on the moon base, that's why bald on record, positive, negative politeness are often used by him. Meanwhile, female prefer to choose the bald off record strategy. In this case, female prefer says something to the interlocutor indirectly, even in a desperate situation.

Based on the result and discussion of data analysis in the previous chapter, it can be included that most of the choice of politeness strategy which performed by male and female characters in this movie are variant such as there is the same participants but different strategy that the speaker used (based on the social context). In addition, there is performed by the same age and have the relationship (friendship in the past) but different status. In other word, subordinate older than superior, the different gender of parent to her or his child, utters to the different background or culture etc. All of them can occur in the daily life especially in daily conversation exactly in a work, because we are should be discipline whether a time, place and situation.

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