

ABSTRACT

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Key Words: Politeness, Positive Politeness.

Politeness is one of communication strategies that emphasizes on how to be polite in words and actions. Positive politeness is one of politeness strategies that use to address positive face of the speaker to save the hearer's positive face. People usually create a polite conversation in order to maintain the communication and develop their relationship.

The aims of this research is to analyze the utterances indicate the positive politeness strategy that use by the characters in Predestination movie, and the factors that influence the characters in employing those strategy.

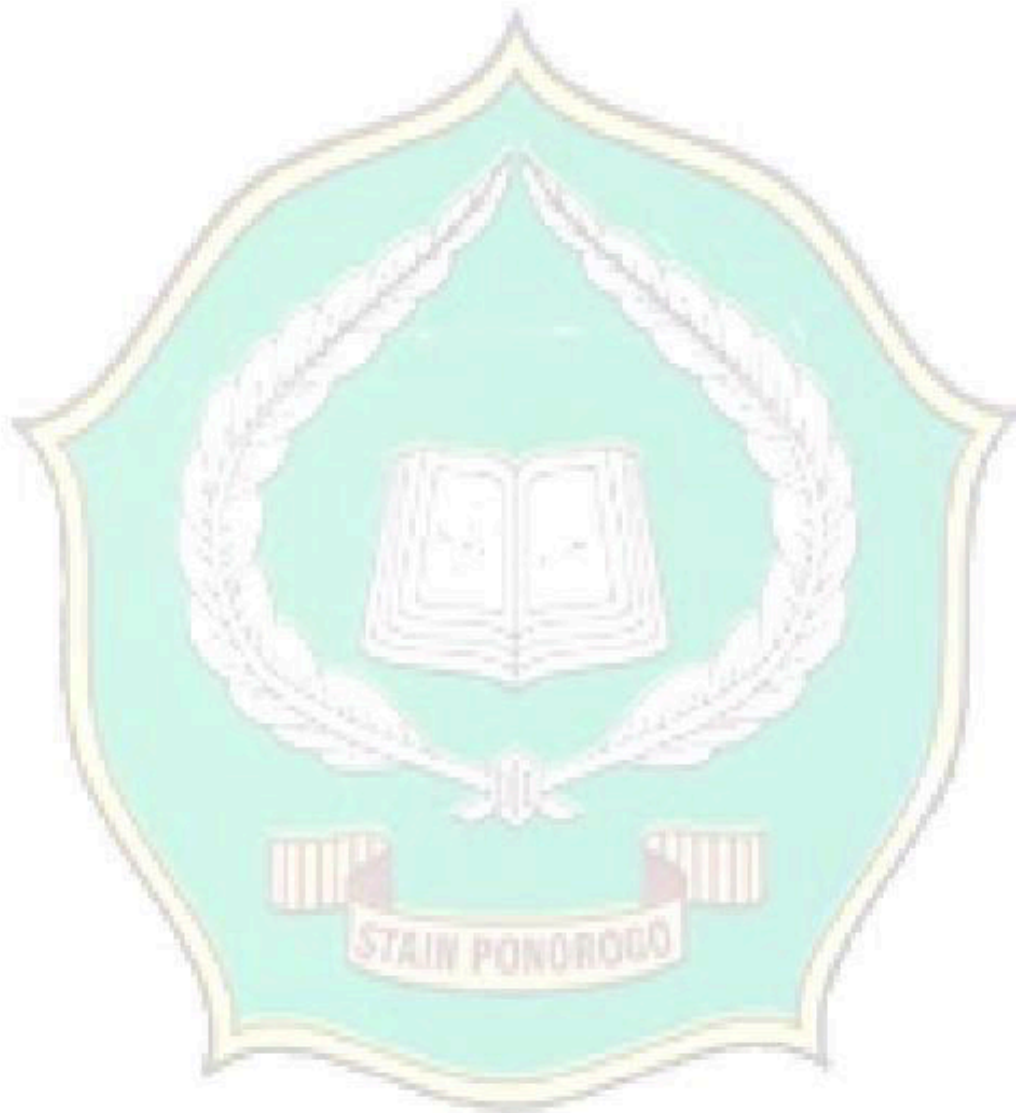
This study conducted a descriptive qualitative method. This method concerned with describing the characteristics and structure of phenomena and events in their natural context. In this research the researcher tried to describe the facts concerned the positive politeness strategy. The data of this research taken from a movie entitled Predestination. The data was collected by documentation technique, and that was analyzed by content-analysis technique. Then the main theory to analyze the data taken from the book entitled Politeness: Some Universal in Language Usage by Penelope Brown and Stephen C. Levinson (1987).

There were 15 positive politeness strategies. Nevertheless, there were 14 strategies that employ by the characters. The first, strategy 1; notice, there were 15 utterances indicated those strategy. Strategy 2; exaggerate, 5 utterances that fits with those strategy. Strategy 3; intensified interest to the hearer, 13 utterances indicated those strategy. Strategy 5; seek agreement, there were 13 utterances fits with this strategy. Strategy 6; avoid disagreement, 9 utterances indicated those strategy. Strategy 7; presuppose/rise/assert common ground, 3 utterances indicated those strategy. Strategy 8; joke, there were 4 utterances fits with those strategy. Strategy 9; assert or presuppose the speaker's knowledge and concern for the hearer's wants, 5 utterances indicated those strategy. Strategy 10; offers/promise, there were 2 utterances indicated those strategy. Strategy 11; be optimistic, 2 utterances indicated those strategy. Strategy 12; includes both the speaker and the hearer activity, there were 4 utterances fit with those strategy. Strategy 13; give or ask for reason, 13 utterances indicated those strategy. Strategy 14; assert reciprocal exchange, just one utterance indicated those strategy. The last, strategy 15; give gift to hearer, 1 utterance indicated those strategy.

The factors that influenced the characters employed positive politeness strategy the first is payoff. The second is relevance circumstances, there were three politeness scales; social distances (sex, status age, etc), relative power

(power authority), and size of imposition (situations that happened during the conversation).

According to the data analysis above the researcher concludes that there are 94 data contain the utterances indicate positive politeness strategies that employs by the characters. All the data belong to the 14 strategies from the 15 strategies of positive politeness. The characters employs those strategy influencing by some factors; payoff and relevant circumstances.



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Human build their relationships with communication, it can help to understand what another people saying. By communication people can express their own needs and their thoughts, and also they need to understand the expression of others. It is meant that we need to establish an effective communication to avoid misunderstanding. In build an effective communication we bring the aspect of interpersonal situations, and that are universally relate to politeness.

Politeness is refer to adequate social behavior and considerateness towards others and pragmatics view.¹ Politeness, in an interaction, can be defined as the means employed to show awareness of another person's face. In this sense, Politeness can be accomplished in situations of social distance or closeness.² In a situation where people are obligate to create a polite conversation, for example, they will choose certain strategies to have polite conversation in order to maintain the communication. Politeness is the important aspect in human live, to make a good communication. People do

¹ Ana Kedves, "Face Threatening Acts and Politeness Strategies in Summer School Application Calls", Scientific, (February-November, 2003), 432. <http://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=7&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0CE0QFjAG&url=http%3A%2F%2Fhrcaak.srce.hr%2Ffile%2F165528&ei=IMO1VIXRAc-3uQSfhoL4Dw&usg=AFQjCNEMJ2FxyRuPptAbAh3GfDJBU1ZJw&sig2=Qif82PupK8Ly6uxOgCy7Aw>, accessed on January, 14th 2015.

² George Yule, Pragmatics, (New York: Oxford University Press, 1996), 60.

this in order to get their conversation to run well and go smoothly, and to make their communication more acceptable by others.

Akerlof defines social distance as “the extent to which individuals share beliefs, customs, practices, appearances, and other characteristics that define their identity”. Yet these homogenous dimensions may be altered by individuals in settling disputes, behaviors guide by social rules, or even use language differently. Social distance is measured by a horizontal scale of ‘how well you know a person’.³ Thus, politeness refers to the situation where we respect the others to whom we speak. It is truly significant in our daily communication in order to make a good relationship with our society. In addition, politeness is also a universal matter. Mostly language builds their politeness rule. This related to the social and cultural values of the community. Language is a complex system of politeness.

The strategies used to polite is very depending on the degree of the culture of interlocutors. Communication is address the term in the following situation that influence in employing the politeness. As mention above, politeness strategy fulfill many functions. First, politeness is categorized and count according to the situation in which politeness is use. Second the situations are divided into two; with imposition to the hearer, and without imposition. If an address term is used in a situation without any imposition,

³ Tengku Intan and Mohd Yusri, “Politeness: Adolescents in disagreements”, *Social Science and Humanity*, 2 (March, 2012), 128. http://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=6&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0CEcQFjAF&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.ijssh.org%2Fpapers%2F81-H098.pdf&ei=Hb-1VNa-OojmuQSy1YHQBA&usg=AFQjCNEHCnx70PyduE1P1o6NkwcqQ40Q_A&sig2=uJ41SdP3ZC1qkZGLiuHW6g , accessed on January, 14th 2015.

the term is used to express intimacy or friendship, and if use in a situation with imposition such as apology, greeting, praising, congratulating, and other category with imposition.

Politeness covers human behavior, in order to make sense of what we said in an interaction, which help us to achieve our effective social live. It is in this latter sense that we may speak of the power of politeness, the power of a symbolic medium that, being used and shaped in acts of individual speakers, also represents social standards of how to behave or o what kind of conduct is considered “just and right”. Politeness thus mediates between the individual and the social, motivating and structuring courses of action as well as being instrumental in performing them.⁴

Brown and Levinson’s Politeness Model is founded on the notions of “face”. “Face” refers to two basic wants of every individual: (1) to be approved of by others (positive face), and (2) to have his / her actions and thoughts unimpeded by others (negative face). The face-saving view of politeness places emphasis on the wants of the participants involved in a given interaction rather than on the interaction itself or the norms operating in society. Face is “something that is emotionally invested, and can be lost, maintained, or enhanced, and must be constantly attended to in interaction”.⁵

Considering the phenomena above, the speaker should be able to produce the appropriate politeness strategy for being consider as a polite person.

⁴ Richard J. Watts, *Politeness in Language: Studies in History, Theory, and Practice*, (New York: Berlin, 1992), 156.

⁵ Brown and Levinson, .S. C., *Politeness: Some Universals in Language Usage* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1978), 66.

Furthermore, the researcher interested to analyze Politeness strategies in a movie.

Movie is a series of still images which, when shown on a screen, creates the illusion of moving images due to the phi phenomenon. This optical illusion causes the audience to perceive continuous motion between separate objects viewed rapidly in succession. A film is created by photographing actual scenes with a motion picture camera; by photographing drawings or miniature models using traditional animation techniques; by means of CGI and computer animation; or by a combination of some or all of these techniques and other visual effects.⁶

In this research, the researcher chose “Predestination” movie to be analyzed. Predestination is a 2014 Australian science fiction film, directed and written by Michael and Peter Spierig. The film is based on the Robert A. Heinlein short story “—All You Zombies—”.⁷ This movie tells about A Temporal Agent is sent on an intricate series of time-travel journeys designed to prevent future killers from committing their crimes. Now, on his final assignment, the Agent must stop the one criminal that has eluded him throughout time and prevent a devastating attack in which thousands of lives will be lost.

The researcher chose this film because unique, and tell about the humanity and social power. Predestination is intent on a slow build to its revelations, but once but once they start they do so quickly and powerfully.

⁶ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Film> , accessed on January, 11th 2015.

⁷ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Predestination_%28film%29 , accessed on January, 13th 2015.

The genesis of this film seems to have been a competition to come up with the most brain-twisting time traveler story imaginable. Never has a film folded in on itself quite like *Predestination*. This movie is also has an attractive script. It will probably benefit from repeating the additional plot subtitles, and the initial experience of watching this film will be enough to inspire that second viewing.

Beside *Predestination* movie receive generally positive reviews from critics and accolades award. First, accolades from Australian Academy Cinema Television Art (AACTA Award), as the best movie category, best actress, best cinematography, best editing, and the best production design category. The second from Toronto After Dark Film Festival, this movie wins in Special Award for Best Sci-Fi Film and Special Award for Best Screenplay category.⁸ Based on the statement above, the researcher is analyzes the politeness strategy in this movie, especially analyze the positive politeness strategies.

Positive politeness is defined as redress direct to the addressee's positive face, it is desire that speaker wants should be thought of as desirable. Some of the typical examples of positive politeness are complimenting, joking, responding emphatically, etc.

In order to understand more about positive politeness strategy and what factors influence the characters to employ the politeness strategy, the

⁸ [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Predestination %28film%29](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Predestination_%28film%29)

researcher intends to conduct a research entitled “Positive Politeness Strategy in ‘Predestination’ Movie”.

B. Statement of the Problems

1. What kinds of acts which indicate Positive Politeness Strategies are employed by the characters in the movie entitle “Predestination”?
2. What are factors that influence the characters in employing that strategy?

C. Objectives of the Study

1. To define the acts which indicate positive politeness which employed by the characters in “Predestination” movie.
2. To analyze the factors that influenced the characters in employing those strategy.

D. The Significances of the Study

The result of the research is expected to give some benefits as follows:

1. For Teacher

This study is expected to be beneficial to the teachers, especially English and Bahasa Indonesia teachers, an input concern with the politeness strategy in English language and Bahasa Indonesia.

2. For Students

This study is expected to give students a reference in pragmatics study which is concern in English and Bahasa Indonesia.

3. For Reader

The writer also expects that the viewer of “Predestination” movie can take the moral values contained in the movie.

E. Review of Related Literature

1. Politeness Strategy

The term ‘politeness’ means something rather different from our everyday understanding of it and focuses almost uniquely on polite language in the study of verbal interaction.⁹ Politeness consists of are developed by individuals engaging with others in communities of practice, in the process of mapping out identities and positions for themselves and others within hierarchies and affinitive networks.

Brown and Levinson argue for a pragmatic analysis of politeness which involves a concentration on the amount of verbal ‘work’ which individual speakers have to perform in their utterances to counteract the force of potential threats to the ‘face’ of the hearer.¹⁰ Face means the public self-image of a person. It refers to that emotional and social sense of self that everyone has and expects everyone else to recognize.

When we attempt to save another’s face, we can pay attention to their negative face wants or their positive face wants. A person’s negative face is the need to be independent, to have freedom of action, and not to be imposed on by others. A person’s positive face is the need to be accepted,

⁹ Richard J. Watt, *Pragmatics*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2003), 10.

¹⁰ Sara Mills, *Gender and Politeness*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2003),

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 terms, negative face is the need to be independent and positive face is the need to be connected.¹¹

A threat to a person's face is termed a Face Threatening Act (FTA), and they argue that such threats generally require a mitigating statement or some verbal repair (politeness), otherwise a breakdown of communication will ensue. They see politeness primarily as a matter of strategies adopted by speakers and they analyze four broad strategies:

1. Bald on record, where an FTA is presented in unmitigated form. Bald on record is characterized as open admission of an FTA.
2. Positive politeness, which 'anoints the face of the addressee by indicating that in some respects, speaker and hearer's wants. Positive politeness is concerned with demonstrating closeness and affiliation (for example, by using compliment).
3. Negative politeness, which is essentially avoidance-based and consists in assurances that the speaker will not interfere with the addressee's freedom of action. Negative politeness is concerned with distance and formality (for example, through the use of apologies, mitigation, and hedges).
4. Off record, where the speaker does not openly state the FTA or does so in an ambiguous way. Off record is an attempt to avoid overtly

¹¹ George Yule, *Pragmatics*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 1996), 60-62.

committing an FTA, through the use of indirectness, ambiguous utterances, or silence.¹²

2. Politeness Principle

Politeness principle has a higher regulative role than this: to maintain the social equilibrium and the friendly relations which enable us to assume that our interlocutors are being cooperative in the first place.¹³ Leech introduces the Politeness Principle (PP) which runs as follows: Minimize (all things being equal) the expression of polite beliefs.¹⁴

Based on the opinion above, politeness principle applies in an identical manner to all societies. Indeed, the different societies operate maxim in different way. It is show that the system of principle maxims is explaining the relation between sense and force in human communication.

There are six maxims of the politeness principle: tact, generosity, approbation, modesty, agreement, and sympathy. The first four maxims go in pairs because they deal with bipolar scales: the cost-benefit and praise-dispraise scales. The other two maxims deal with un-bipolar scales: the scales of agreement and sympathy.¹⁵

¹² Sara Mills, *Gender and Politeness*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2003), 59-59.

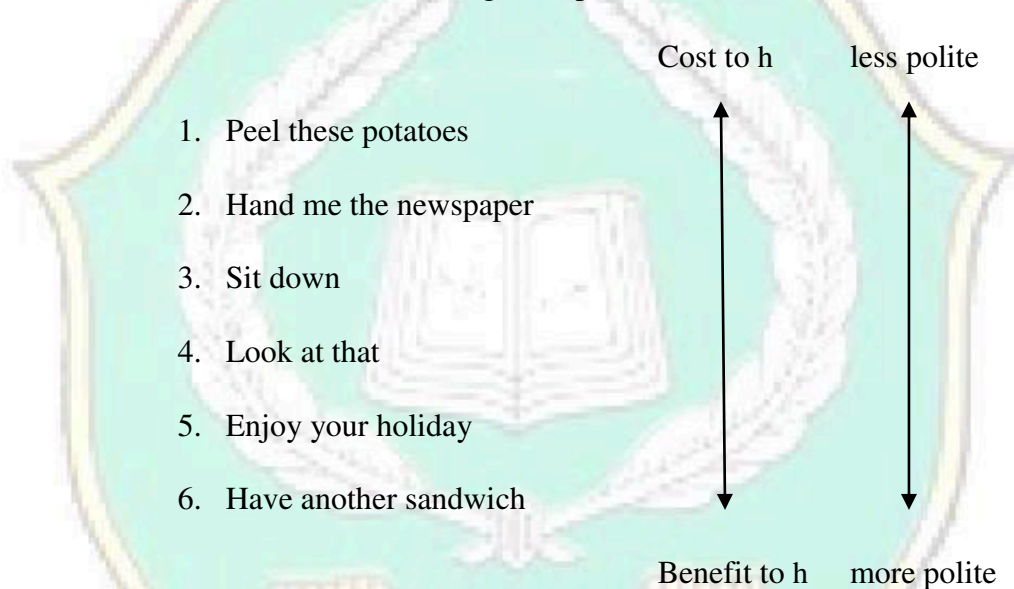
¹³ Geoffrey N. Leech, *Principle of Pragmatics*, (New York: Longman, 1983), 82.

¹⁴ Jenny Thomas, *Meaning in Interaction: An Introduction to Pragmatics*, (New York: Routledge, 2013), 159.

¹⁵ Geoffrey N. Leech, *Principle of Pragmatics*, 132.

a. Tact Maxim

The tact maxim applies to Searle's directive and commissive categories of illocutions, which refer, in their propositional content of utterance (X), to some action to be performed, respectively by the hearer or the speaker. This action may be evaluated in terms of what speaker assumes to be its cost or benefit to speaker or hearer. On this basis, X ('you will peel those potatoes', etc.) may be placed on a cost-benefit scale, as in following examples:¹⁶



At some rather indeterminate point on this scale (depending on the context) the relevant value becomes 'benefit' to h rather than 'cost' to h, but clearly, if we keep the imperative mood constant, there is a general increase in politeness (other factor being equal) between 1 and 6.

¹⁶ Ibid, 107.

Another way of obtaining a scale of politeness is to keep the same propositional content X (eg: X = 'you will peel these potatoes') and to increase the degree of politeness by using a more indirect kind of illocution. Indirect illocutions tend to be more polite because they increase the degree of optionality, and the more indirect an illocution is, the more diminished and tentative its force tends to be.

b. The Generosity Maxim

This Maxim is related to the bilateral aspect of impositive and commissive speech acts. Bilateralism means that in practice, there is little need to distinguish the '*other-centered*' Maxim of Tact from the '*self-centered*' Maxim of Generosity, example:¹⁷

- a) You can lend me your car. (impolite)
- b) I can lend you my car.
- c) You must come and have dinner with us.
- d) We must come and have dinner with you. (impolite)

The offer (b) and invitation (c) are presumed to be polite for two reasons: firstly, because they imply benefit to h, and secondly is less crucially, because they imply cost to s. But in (a) and (d), the relation between s and h on both scales is reserved.

The Generosity Maxim is less powerful than the Tact Maxim, because an impositive can be softened, and thereby made more polite, by omission of reference to the cost to h, example:¹⁸

¹⁷ Ibid., 133.

¹⁸ Ibid., 134.

e) Could I borrow this electric drill?

Is marginally more polite than Could you lend me this electric drill?

This is because the illocutionary goals of (e) overtly compete with the Generosity Maxim.

Therefore, the Generosity Maxim is minimizing the expression that benefit to self it is mean maximize the expression that imply costs to self. The utterances are playing down of s's beneficent role here is a mirror image, the idea is that it is more polite, in offer, to make it appear that the offered makes no sacrifice, it can become less impolite for h to accept the offer. The Generosity Maxim focuses on the speaker and says that others should be put first instead of the self.

c. The Approbation Maxim

An unflattering subtitle of Approbation Maxim would be 'the Flattery Maxim, but the term 'flattery' is generally reserved for insincere approbation. In its more important negative aspect, this maxim says 'avoid saying unpleasant things about others, and more particularly, about h', for example:¹⁹

- What a marvelous meal you cooked! Is highly valued according to the Approbation Maxim. What an awful meal you cooked! It is not.

¹⁹ Ibid., 135.

Grice gives another example of an uninformative replay that of a person who writes a reference for a student applying for a philosophy job:²⁰

- ‘Dear Sir, Mr. X’s command of English is excellent, and his attendance at tutorials has been regular. Yours, etc.’

The supposition is tenable only on assumption that he thinks Mr. X is no good at philosophy. It is show, that the s’s reluctance to declare his opinion is due to the Approbation Maxim.

The Approbation Maxim is commit oneself to favorable opinion implies that one cannot (truthfully) do so, because Approbation Maxim is minimize the expression that dispraise of others, it mean that maximize the expression that praise of other. In the other words, the lack of praise implicates dispraise.

d. The Modesty Maxim

The Modesty Maxim, like the other maxims of politeness, shows itself in asymmetries:²¹

- a) A: You were so kind to us B: Yes, they were, weren’t they.
- b) A: You were so kind to us B: Yes, I was, wasn’t I.
- c) How stupid of me! (c1) How clever of me!
- d) How stupid of you! (d1) How clever of you!
- e) Please accept this small gift as a token of our esteem.

²⁰ Ibid., 135-136.

²¹ Ibid., 136.

f) Please accept this large gift as a token of our esteem.

As (a) shows, it is felicitous to agree with other's commendation except when it is a commendation of oneself. Similarly (c) shows how self-dispraise is regarded as quite benign, even when it is exaggerated for comic effect. In (e), the understatement of one's generosity is shown to be quite normal, and indeed, conventional, in contrast to the exaggeration of one's generosity. As (b) and (f) illustrate, to break the first sub maxim of Modesty is to commit the social transgression of boasting.

Therefore, the Modesty maxim is minimize the expression to praise of self, it is mean maximize the expression to dispraise o self. Where it is would be customarily more polite to accept a compliment 'graciously' rather than to go on denying.

e. The Agreement Maxim

The talk in term of Agreement Maxim is a tendency to exaggerate agreement with other people, and to mitigate disagreement by expressing regret, partial agreement, etc. Compare the rudeness of the reply in (a) with the replies in (b)-(d):²²

a) A: It was an interesting exhibition, wasn't it?

B: No, it was very uninteresting.

b) A: A referendum will satisfy everybody.

B: Yes, definitely.

²² Ibid., 138.

c) A: English is a difficult language to learn

B: True, but the grammar is quite easy.

d) A: The book is tremendously well written.

B: Yes, well written as a whole, but there are some rather boring patches, don't you think?

As (c) and (d) show, partial disagreement is often preferable to complete disagreement.

It is show that the Agreement Maxim is minimize disagreement between self and other, it means that maximize agreement between self and other.

f. The Sympathy Maxim

The Maxim of Sympathy is explain why congratulation and condolences are courteous speech act, even though condolences express beliefs which are negative with regard to the hearer:²³

a) I'm terribly sorry to hear that your cat died.

This is polite, in contrast, for example, with *'I'm terribly pleased to hear that your cat died'*. There is nevertheless some reticence about expression of condolence, since to refer to the propositional context of utterance is in fact to express an impolite belie. In the sense of a belief unfavorable to h²⁴

b) I'm terribly sorry to hear about your cat.

²³ Ibid., 138.

²⁴ Ibid., 138-139.

Such is the power of the Sympathy Maxim that, without further information, we interpret (b) as a condolence, as an expression of a sympathy or misfortune. And (c) as a congratulation:

c) I'm delighted to hear about your cat.

That is, we assume that the event alluded to in (b) is unfortunate (such as death), and that in (c) as fortunate (such as the winning of a prize in the cat-show).

Hence, the Sympathy Maxim is minimize the expression of antipathy between self and other, it is mean maximize the expression of sympathy between self and other.

3. Positive Politeness

According to Brown and Levinson, positive face reflects the desire to have one's possessions, goals, and achievements desired by a socially or situationally relevant class of others; thus, positive politeness expresses either a general appreciation of the addressee's wants, or similarity between the wants of the speaker and addressee. It thus reproduces the characteristics of conversational interaction among intimates, where expressions of interest and approval, shared knowledge and desires, and reciprocity of obligations are routinely exchanged.

Brown and Levinson note that it is this identification with intimate language that gives positive politeness its redressive force, since such strategies are used "as a kind of metaphorical extension of intimacy"

which functions as “a kind of social accelerator” by means of which the speaker signals his or her desire to “come closer” to the hearer.²⁵

Positive politeness utterances are not only used by the participants who have known each other fairly well, but also used as a kind of metaphorical extension of intimacy to imply common ground or to sharing of wants to limited extent between strangers. For the same reason, positive politeness techniques are usable not only for FTA redress, but in general as a kind of social accelerator for the speaker in using them indicates that he wants to ‘come closer’ to the hearer.

The following fifteen strategies are addressed to positive face and are thus examples of positive politeness;²⁶

(1) Notice, attend to H (her/his interests, wants, needs, goods, etc.:

(strategy 1) **Jim, you’re really good at solving computer problems.**

(Attend to the hearer’s interest) → (FTA) I wonder if you could just help me with a little formatting problem I’ve got.

(2) Exaggerate (interest, approval, sympathy with H): (strategy 2) **Good old Jim. Just the man I wanted to see. I knew I’d find you here.**

(interest with the hearer) → (FTA) Could you spare me a couple of minutes?

(3) Intensify interest to *the hearer in the speaker’s contribution*: (strategy

3) **You’ll never guess what Fred told me last night. This is right up your street.** → (FTA) [begins a narrative]

²⁵ Pamela Hobbs, “The Medium is The Message: Politeness Strategies in Men’s and Women’s Voice Mail Messages”, *Journal of Pragmatics*, 35 (2003), 248.

²⁶ Richard J. Watt, *Politeness*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2003), 89-90.

(4) Use in-group identity markers in speech: (strategy 4) **Here's my old mate Fred. How are you doing today, mate?** → (FTA) Could you give us a hand to get this car to start?

(5) Seek agreement in safe topics: (strategy 5) **I agree. Right. Manchester United played really badly last night, didn't they?** → (FTA) Did you reckon you could give me a cigarette?

(6) Avoid disagreement: (strategy 6) **Well, in a way, I suppose you're sort of right. But look at it like this.** → (FTA) Why don't you . . . ?

(7) Presuppose, raise, and assert common ground: (strategy 7) **People like me and you, Bill, don't like being pushed around like that, do we?** →(FTA) Why don't you go and complain?

(8) Joke to put the hearer at ease:

A: (strategy 8) **Great summer we're having. It's only rained five times a week on average.**

B: Yeah, terrible, isn't it?

A: →(FTA) Could I ask you for a favor?

(9) *Assert or presuppose knowledge of and concern for hearer's wants:* (strategy 9) **I know you like marshmallows, so I've brought you home a whole box of them.**→(FTA) I wonder if I could ask you for a favour . . .

(10) Offer, promise: (strategy 10) **I'll take you out to dinner on Saturday**→(FTA) if you'll cook the dinner this evening.

(11) Be optimistic that the hearer wants what the speaker wants, i.e. that the FTA is slight: (strategy 11) **I know you're always glad to get a tip or**

two on gardening, Fred, →(FTA) so, if I were you, I wouldn't cut your lawn back so short.

(12) Include both S and H in the activity: (strategy 12) I'm feeling really hungry. **Let's stop for a bite.** (FTA = S wants to stop and have something to eat and wants to get H to agree to do this)

(13) Give or ask for reasons: (strategy 13) **I think you've had a bit too much to drink, Jim.**→(FTA) Why not stay at our place this evening?

(14) Assert reciprocal exchange or tit for tat: 4 Dad,→(FTA) if you help me with my maths homework, (strategy 14) **I'll mow the lawn after school tomorrow.**

(15) Give gifts to H (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation):

A: (strategy 15) **Have a glass of malt whisky, Dick. (cooperation with the hearer).**

B: Terrific! Thanks.

A: Not at all.→(FTA) I wonder if I could confide in you for a minute or two.

4. Speech Act

Austin defined speech acts as the actions performed in saying something.²⁷ Actions performed via utterances are generally called Speech Acts.²⁸ Asking how a particular communicative act functions in a particular society presupposes that we examine the conditions that hold for

²⁷ Joan Cutting, *Pragmatics and Discourse: A Resource Book for Students*, (New York: Routledge, 2002), 16.

²⁸ George Yule, *Pragmatics*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 1996), 47.

communication in that society. The language we use, and in particular the speech acts we utter, are entirely dependent on the context of the situation in which such acts are produced.²⁹

Based on the opinions above, speech act is the action people actually do through language. It covers promise, offer, etc. In other words it can be concluded that speech act is the action performed by producing an utterance.

In this research, the researcher used the illocutionary act. Since the Illocutionary act is the real actions, which are performed by the utterance, those utterances will be analyzed based on politeness approach. Different kinds and degrees of politeness are called for in different situations. At the most general level, illocutionary functions may be classified.

Searle classified the illocutionary acts based on varied criteria. Searle's categories (1979) are defined as follows:³⁰

1. Assertives, commit speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition: stating, suggesting, boasting, complaining, claiming, and reporting. Such illocutions tend to be neutral as regards politeness. But there are some exceptions: for example, boasting is generally considered to be impolite. Semantically, assertive are propositional.
2. Directives are intended to produce some effect through action by the hearer: ordering, commanding, requesting, advising, and

²⁹ Jacob L. Mey, *Pragmatics* (Oxford: Blackwell Publishing: 2001), 94.

³⁰ Geoffrey N. Leech, *Principles of Pragmatics*, (New York: Longman, 1983), 105-107.

recommending are examples. They frequently belong in the category of illocutions in which negative politeness.

3. Commissives, commit speak (to a greater or lesser degrees) to some future action; promising, vowing, offering. These tend to be performed in the interests of someone other than the speaker.
4. Expressive have the function of expressing, or making known, the speaker's psychological attitude towards a state of affairs which the illocution presupposes; thanking, congratulating, pardoning, blaming, praising, condoling, etc. Like the commissives, they tend to be intrinsically polite. The reverse is true, however, of such expressive as 'blaming' and 'accusing'.
5. Declarations are illocutions that bring about the correspondence between the propositional content and reality; resigning, dismissing, christening, naming, excommunicating, appointing, sentencing, etc. in this, these actions are very special category of speech acts, because they are performed, normally speaking, by someone who is especially authorized to do so within some institutional framework. Politeness is not relevant to declarations because they do not have an addressee in the sense that applies to personal discourse: the person who makes a declaration uses language as outward sign that some institutional (social, religion, legal, etc.) action performed.

The illocutionary act is the minimal complete unit of human linguistics communication, whenever someone talks to each other, they were performs the illocutionary act. Searle focuses on the idea of performative -predicate which is define the act in his logic-lexicalizing approach. The concept of illocutionary act is an attempt to communicate in the expressing of an attitude, and force at times is conflates with that mood. Therefore, that is showing how Searle's categories are affect the politeness.

Although there are some cases not covered by the generalizations above, it is worth making the point that, as far as Searle's categories go, negative politeness belongs pre-eminently to the Directive class, while positive politeness is found pre-eminently in the Commissive and Expressive class.

5. Factors Influencing the Uses of Positive Politeness Strategy

The employment of politeness strategy is influenced by several factors. According to Brown and Levinson (1987) there are two factors that influence the speaker to employ positive politeness strategy. The factors are the intrinsic payoff and the relevant circumstances.

1. The payoff: a priori considerations. For going positive politeness, a speaker can minimize the face-threatening aspects of an act by assuring the addressee that speaker considers himself to be 'of the same kind', that he likes him and wants his wants. Thus a criticism,

with the assertion of mutual friendship. Another possible payoff is requests and offers, either by referring (indirectly) to be reciprocity and on-going relationship between the addressee and himself.³¹

The speaker employs the positive politeness strategy because they can get any advantages. The speaker can minimize the FTA by assuring the hearer that he likes the hearer and wants to fulfill the hearer's wants. Thus, the hearer positive face is not threatened by the speaker because it can be seen for their mutual shares.

For example: "Let's get on for dinner."

The example above shows that the speaker minimizes the FTA (request) to the hearer by including the speaker himself equally as the participant.

2. The circumstances: sociological variables. The seriousness of an FTA is also influence by the level of politeness. According Brown and Levinson there are three dimensions to determine the level of politeness:

- a. Social Distance (D) is a symmetric dimension of similarity/difference within which speaker and hearer stand for the purposes of this act. An important part of D will usually be measures of social distance based on stable social attributes.

³¹ Brown and Levinson, .S. C, Politeness: Some Universals in Language Usage, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1978), 71-72.

The reflex of social closeness is generally, the reciprocal giving and receiving of positive face.³²

Social distance (D) can be seen as the composite of psychologically real factors (status, age, sex, degree of intimacy, etc) which together determine the overall degree of respectfulness within a given speech situation. It based on the symmetric relation between the speaker and the hearer. For example, you feel close to someone or you know him well because he is similar in terms of age or sex, then you will get closer to him and the distance rating will get smaller. As a result you will not employ polite utterance when you ask him to do something. On the contrary, you will employ polite utterance when you interact with person whom you have not known well, such as person who is older than you.

- b. Relative Power (P), that is the degree to which hearer can impose his own plans and his own self-evaluation (face) at the expense of speaker's plans and self-evaluation. In general there are two sources of P, either of which may be authorized or unauthorized- material control (over economic distribution and physical force) and metaphysical control (over the actions of others, by virtue metaphysical force subscribed to by those

³² Ibid, 76-77.

others). In most cases an individual's power is drawn from both these sources, or is thought to overlap them.³³

Power (P) is the general point is that we tend to use a greater degree of politeness with people who have some power or authority over us than to those who do not. It is based on the asymmetric relation between the speaker and the hearer. These types of power are most found in obviously hierarchical settings, such as courts, the military, workplace. For example, you would probably be more polite about conveying to your employer because she or he always arrives late, than in conveying to your brother. This is because your employer can influence your career in a positive way (reward power) or negative way (coercive way).

- c. Absolute ranking (R) of impositions in the particular culture. R is a culturally and situationally defined ranking of impositions by the degree to which they are considered to interfere with an agent's wants off self-determination or an approval (his positive-face wants). For FTAs against positive face, the ranking involves an assessment of the amount of 'pain' given hearer's face, based on the discrepancy between hearer's own desired self-image and that presented (blatantly or tacitly) in the FTA. There will be cultural rankings of aspects of positive

³³ Ibid, 77.

face (for example: success, niceness, beauty, generosity). And there are personal (idiosyncratic) functions on these rankings; some people object to certain kinds of FTAs more than others. A person who is skilled at assessing such rankings, and the circumstances in which they vary, is considered to be graced with ‘tact’, ‘charm’, or ‘poise’.³⁴

Size of imposition (R) can be seen from the relative status between one-speech act to another in a context. For example, borrowing a car in the ordinary time will make us feel reluctant, but in urgent situations it will be natural. Thus, in the first context we will employ polite utterance. Meanwhile, in the second context it is not necessary to employ polite utterance because the situation is urgent.

6. Previous Research Finding

Before presenting the object to be analyzed in this project of finishing paper, it is necessary firstly to look at the prior researches related to this research. The first is “Politeness Strategies in John Grisham’s Novel *“The Client”*” written by Yuli Fitriyana as her thesis (State Islamic University of Malang, 2007). The problem statement: what politeness strategies are used in John Grisham’s novel *“The Client”*? She analyzed the politeness strategies used in that novel based on Brown and Levinson’s

³⁴ Ibid, 77-78.

politeness strategies theory namely bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off record strategies. The result of the study shows that four strategies are applied by the portrayed characters in their dialogues.

The second prior research is “Politeness Principle as Seen in The Dialogue between Characters on *“Karate Kid”* Movie written by Ahla Afiyati as her thesis (State Islamic Studies Institute (STAIN) Salatiga, 2013). The problem statements are:

1. What are the type intrinsic element uses in the *“Karate Kid”* movie?
2. What is the politeness maxim conveyed in the dialogue *“Karate Kid”* movie?

The result of this research, the researcher found the six intrinsic elements there were; plot and structure, exposition, conflict, complication, climax, and resolution. According to the data analysis, the researcher found six politeness maxims in whole of the dialogues *“Karate Kid”* movie. There were six politeness maxims; Tact maxim, Approbation maxim, Generosity maxim, Modesty maxim, Agreement maxim and Sympathy maxim.

Through the character and characterization from actors and actress, six politeness maxims can be conveyed. The characterization that convey six politeness maxims there were; loving care, friendly, humble, ambitious, caring of friend, speechless and cheer.

The last research is “The Sociolinguistics Analysis of Politeness in Addressing Terms Used in “Final Destination 2” Movie Manuscript written by Eis Naeni as her thesis (State Islamic Studies Institute (STAIN) Salatiga, 2011). The problem statements are:

1. What are the kinds of addressing terms used in “*Final Destination 2*” movie manuscript?
2. What are the reasons of using addressing terms use in “*Final Destination 2*” movie manuscript?
3. What is the politeness pattern of addressing terms applied in “*Final Destination 2*” movie manuscript?

From the data analysis in chapter 4, the researcher found that there were five variations of addressing terms which are used in Final Destination 2 movie manuscript, such as addressing terms using name, using kinship, intimacy, respect and also mockery.

The researcher applied Hymes SPEAKING theory in chapter 4 to analyze those 5 variations of addressing term and there were some reasons of employing addressing term used in Final Destination 2 movie manuscript. Those reasons are employing addressing terms to show intimacy, care, empathy, worry, power/authority, politeness, to calm someone, to warn someone, and to show anger/dislike.

Politeness pattern of addressing terms in Final Destination 2 movie manuscript are analyzed in chapter 4 by using Tu and Vous theory (T/V principles). Those were three kinds of politeness pattern such as

asymmetrical T/V usage, symmetrical /mutual T usage, and symmetrical /mutual V usage

Those prior researches show that there has not been any analysis using Predestination as the subject under the politeness strategies matter. Thus, this present research entitle “An Analysis of Positive Politeness Strategy Used in “*Predestination*” movie” is different from them. The prior researcher gave some inputs in terms of politeness strategies. Then, based on the conclusion above there were the similarity and the difference between the prior research and this research, the similarities are as follow:

1. Movie analysis
2. Discuss about politeness
3. Use qualitative descriptive

The differences are:

1. Yuli Fitriyana analyzes the politeness strategy, Ahla Afiya’s thesis analyze the politeness principle, and Eis Naeni’s thesis discuss about sociolinguistics of politeness. But this research focuses on positive politeness strategy only.
2. Yuli Fitriyana use novel and this research use movie.
3. Ahla Afiya chooses the movie entitle “*Karate Kid*”, Eis Naeni uses the movie entitle “*Final Destination 2*”, and this research used movie entitle “*Predestination*”.

F. Research Methodology

1. Research Method

Research is, thus, an original contribution to the existing stock of knowledge making for its advancement. It is the pursuit of truth with the help of study, observation, comparison and experiment. In short, the search for knowledge through objective and systematic method of finding solution to a problem is research. The systematic approach concerning generalization and the formulation of a theory is also research.³⁵ We can say that, research is an activity in which can discovery a new thing, or increase our knowledge about something that we have learned. Research method can help the researcher in conducting the research, and help the researcher focus on research process so that they can draw the conclusions in the best possible way.

Research is an academic activity that consisting problem, hypothesis, collecting facts, analyzing the facts, and reaching the conclusion. Methodology is regarded as a kind of ‘action reading’ or more precisely as, an ‘action repertoire’. Action reading means: preparing a type of repertoire, based on a set of premises, (theoretical) considerations and practical conditions, according to which the researcher structures the logic of his research given the question he wants to answer.³⁶ Research methodology is a systematic way to solve a problem. It is a science of

³⁵ C. R. Kothari, *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques*, (New Delhi: New Age International (P), 2004), 1.

³⁶ Jan Jonker and Bartjan Pennink, *The Essences of Research Methodology*, (New York: Springer Heidelberg, 2010), 22.

studying how research is to be carried out. It is also defined as the study of which knowledge is gained, and its aim is to give the work plan of research.

In this research, the researcher used a descriptive qualitative method. Qualitative approach is concerned with subjective assessment of attitudes, opinions and behavior.³⁷ The essence of qualitative research is to identify the characteristics and structure of phenomena and events examined in their natural context.³⁸ Descriptive analysis refers to unpacking the content and nature of a particular phenomenon or theme. The main task is to display data in a way that is conceptually pure, makes distinctions that are meaningful and provides content that is illuminating.³⁹

From some views above, it can be pointed out that in a descriptive qualitative research, the researcher just collects the data, organizes them, classifies, then makes the interpretation on data, and at last, the researcher draws conclusion based on the data analyzed. By using descriptive method, the researcher tried to describe the facts concerning the object of the research, namely the positive politeness strategy.

The objectives of this research were finding the positive politeness strategies in *Predestination* movie and the factors influencing those strategies. In this case, researcher focused on naturally emerging language and the meanings individuals assign to experience, which was the

³⁷ C. R. Kothari, *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques*, 5.

³⁸ *Ibid.*, 77.

³⁹ Jane Ritchie and Jane Lewis, *Qualitative Research Practice*, (London: British Library, 2003), 237.

characteristic of qualitative method. Therefore, the researcher collected the data, analyzed and interpreted them, and drew conclusion about the kinds of positive strategies, and the factors influencing characters to employ his strategies, that were included in descriptive approach. It was the reason that the researcher chosen descriptive qualitative as a research approach in this study.

2. Data Source

The term data refers to the rough materials researchers collect from the world they are studying; data are the particulars that from the basis of analysis. Data include materials the people doing the study actively record. Data also include what others have created and the researcher find such as diaries, photographs, official documents, and newspaper articles.⁴⁰

Data source is the data which used as a primary source or secondary source in a research. The term of data include materials the people doing the study actively record, such as interview transcripts, documents, and participant or field notes. Data source is collected by the researcher to answer the formulation of the issues raised.

a. Primary Source

The primary data are those which are collected afresh and for the first time, and thus happen to be original in character. The primary data can be collected during the course of doing experiments in an

⁴⁰ Robert C. Bogdan, *Qualitative Research for Education*, (Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 2007), 117.

experimental research but in case we do research of the descriptive type and perform surveys, whether sample surveys or census surveys, then we can obtain primary data either through observation or through direct communication with respondents in one form or another or through personal interviews.⁴¹

Primary source is the data or document which was created during the time under study. These sources include the original document or the first-hand of an even or time period.

In conducting this research, the researcher employed the movie entitle “Predestination” and the transcript of the movie as the source of the data. Data in this research contain 94 of act that indicated positive politeness strategies in the movie entitle “Predestination”.

b. Secondary Source

The secondary data, on the other hand, are those which have already been collected by someone else and which have already been passed through the statistical process.⁴² Secondary data is secondhand description by someone who may have experience with the phenomenon under study. The term of secondary data is the data that were collected for other studies.

Secondary data is data that are already available i.e., they refer to the data which have already been collected and analyzed by

⁴¹ C. R. Kothari, *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques*, 95.

⁴² *Ibid.*, 95.

someone else. When the researcher utilizes secondary data, then he has to look into various sources from where he can obtain them.⁴³

The secondary source which was used to support and complete the primary data usually was arranged into documents model the data is taken from many kinds of books, The secondary source which is used to support and complete the primary data usually was arranged into documents model the data is taken from many kinds of books, articles, journals, and sources from internet which related to the study.

3. Technique of Collecting Data

Data collection techniques are the most strategic step in the study, because the main goal of the research is to obtain the data. Without knowing the techniques of data collection, the researcher will not get the data that meets the standards specified data. To collect the data, the researcher used documentation technique.

Documentation technique is a method of aiding the researcher understanding of information systems. In documentation, data should be gathered on researcher's understanding with the documentation technique. That would give greater insight or the researcher along with the ability to understand the different documentation tools. The ability measure could be correlated with the data, if there any significant correlation, it might

⁴³ Ibid., 111.

indicate the documentation can be used in the research.⁴⁴ Documentation is a systematic process of data collection, the data is managed and will generate the documents. By documenting the important documents, the data will be arranged neatly and easy to discover.

In documentation, the researcher must keep thorough notes and records of activities and should keep data well organized and in a retrievable form. The researcher should provide the information on the sample of people studied, the selection process, contextual descriptions, and methods of data collection, detailed field notes, tape recording, videotapes, and other descriptive material that can be reviewed by other people.⁴⁵

In this research, the researcher used movie, transcript and field note as the documents. Field notes is the written account of what the researcher hears, sees, experiences, and thinks in the course of collecting and reflecting the data in a qualitative study.⁴⁶

Although field notes present the data that will later be analyzed to provide an understanding of the research setting. Field notes are the most common data collection technique used in observation. The steps are:

1. Selecting the movie
2. Watching the movie

⁴⁴ James A. O'Brien and Craig A. Van Lengen, "Evaluating Information Systems Documentation Techniques", *Information Systems Education*, 3, 32-33.
http://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&ved=0CB0QFjAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fjise.org%2FVolume04%2FPdf%2Fv4n3-p32.pdf&ei=c-D9VOedFs-C8gXF0oLwBA&usg=AFQjCNEIWGN_86PdyJX4YEFcwKGn3LDvnA&sig2=7d1V3cgTPzO5qV2g5kyqw , accessed on March, 10th 2015.

⁴⁵ Donald Ary, *Introduction to Research in Education*, (Canada: Wadsworth, 2010), 503.

⁴⁶ Robert C. Bogdan, *Qualitative Research for Education*, 118-119.

3. Reading the movie script
4. Collecting the data by classifying it into type of positive politeness strategy
5. Make notes as soon as possible following the observation
6. Trying to find the theories which support this study
7. Analyze the data by theories which used to analyze the data.

4. Technique of Data Analysis

Analysis of the data once organized according to certain elements should involve consideration of the literal words in the text being analyzed, including the manner in which these words have been offered. In this way, content analysis provides a method for obtaining good access to the words of the text or transcribed accounts offered by subjects.⁴⁷

Content-analysis consists of analyzing the contents of documentary materials such as books, magazines, newspapers and the contents of all other verbal materials which can be either spoken or printed.⁴⁸ Content analysis focuses on analyzing and interpreting recorded material to learn about human behavior. The material may be public records, textbooks, letters, films, tapes, diaries, themes, reports, or other documents. Content analysis usually begins with a question that the researcher believes can best be answered by studying documents.⁴⁹

⁴⁷ Bruce L. Berg, *Qualitative Research Methods For The Social Sciences*, (London: Ally and Bacon, 2001), 242.

⁴⁸ C. R. Kothari, *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques*, 110.

⁴⁹ Donald Ary, *Introduction to Research in Education*, 29-30.

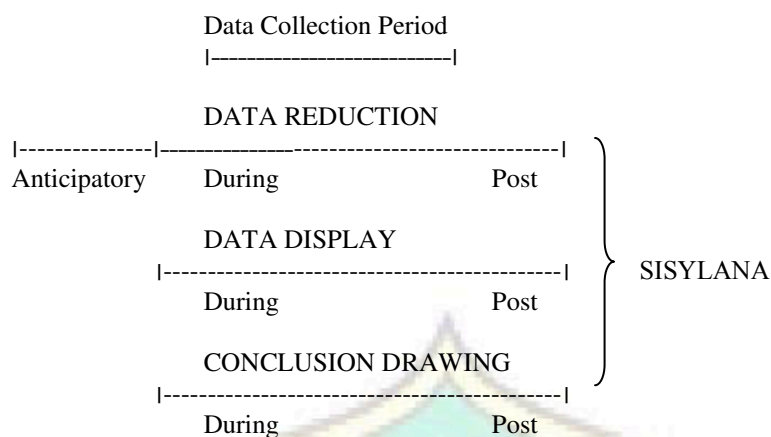
Content analysis is used to analyze social life by interpreting words and images from documents, film, art, music, and other cultural products and media. That is the reason, why the researcher used content analysis because in this research the researcher analyzed a film. It enables the researcher to sift the data in a systematic term. Content analysis is an approach to analyze the documents that emphasize the role of the researcher in constructed the meaning in the texts, it is allowing to emerged out of data and recognized the significance for understanding the meaning of the context in which an item being analyzed.

Levin (1985), Wolfe (1992), and Huberman and Miles (1994) all argue that data management and data analysis are integrally related. There are, in fact, no rigid boundaries between them. The main concerns are as follows:⁵⁰

1. A system that ensure high-quality accessibility to the data.
2. Documentation of any analysis that is carried out; and
3. Retention and protection of data and related analysis of documents after study has been complete.

From the perspective above, and in keeping with the pretending three issues, data analysis can be defined as consisting of three concurrent flows of action:

⁵⁰ Bruce L. Berg, *Qualitative Research Methods For The Social Sciences*, 35.



Components of Data Analysis: Flows Model⁵¹

1. Data Reduction

Qualitative data needs to be reduced and transformed in order to make it more readily accessible, understandable, and to draw our various themes and patterns. Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes or transcriptions. Data reduction is a form of analysis that sharpens, sorts, focuses, discard, and organizes data in such a way that “final” conclusion can be drawn and verified.⁵² The data that selected only the data that would be analyzed, in this case was utterances that indicated positive politeness strategy in “Predestination” movie.

2. Data Display

The notion of data display is intended to convey the idea that data are presented as an organized, compressed assembly of information

⁵¹ Matthew B. Miles and A. Michael Huberman, *Qualitative Data Analysis* (London: SAGE Publication, 1994), 10.

⁵² *Ibid*, 10-11.

that permits conclusions to be analytically drawn. These display assist the researcher in understanding and/ or observing certain patterns in the data, or determining what additional analysis or actions must be taken.⁵³ In this case, the data display is done in the form of a brief description.

3. Conclusion Drawing/Verification

The last analysis activity is conclusion drawing or verification. Throughout the research process the investigator has been making various informed evaluations and decisions about the study and the data.⁵⁴ In this research, the conclusion is in the form of a description of positive politeness strategy that found in “Predestination” movie.

5. Research Procedure

Research process consists of series of actions or steps necessary to effectively carry out research and the desired sequencing of these steps.⁵⁵

The research procedure function is to set up the direction in conducting the research. The research is conducting in the following steps are:

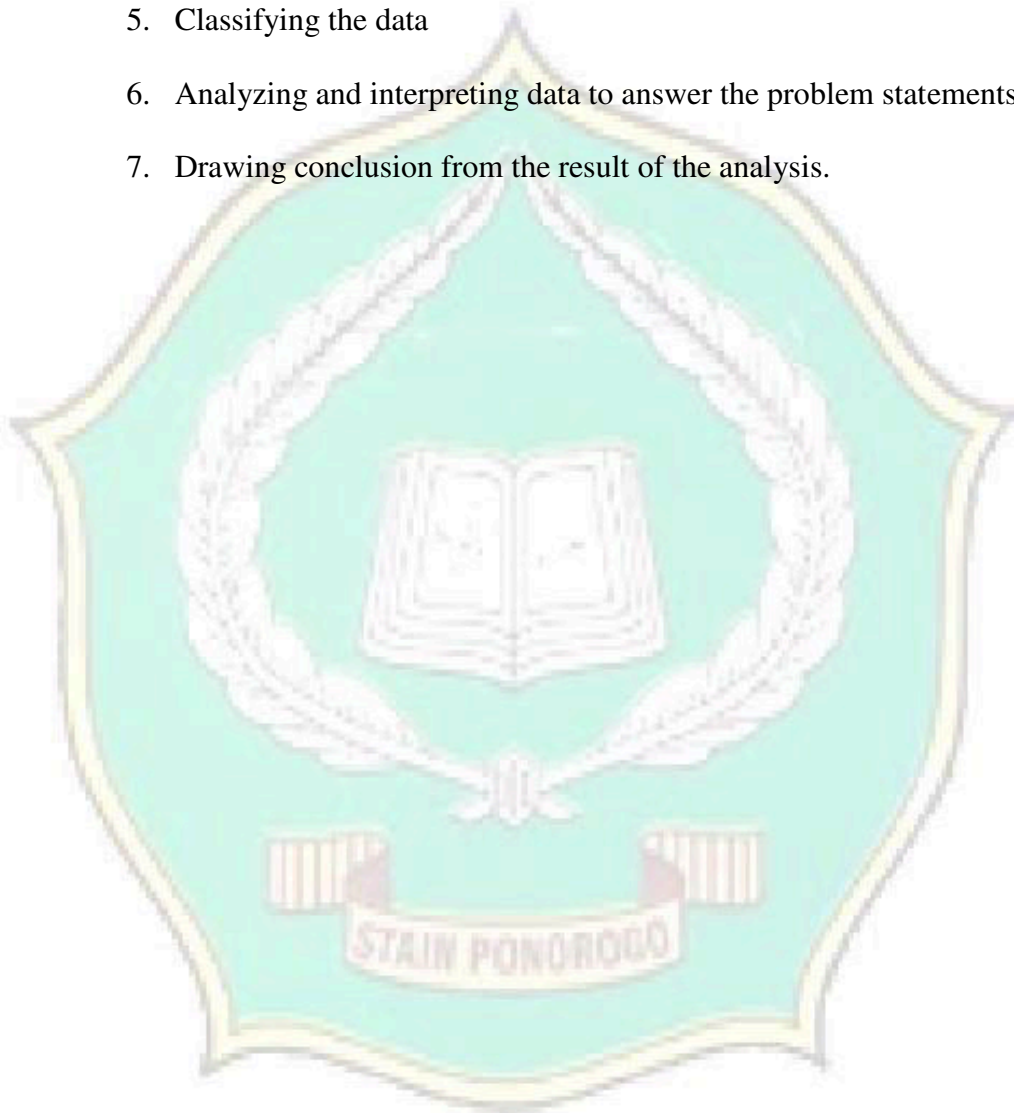
1. Replaying the movie entitle “Predestination” several time in order to understand the whole of the movie
2. Finding the transcript of the movie entitle “Predestination” in the internet.

⁵³ Bruce L. Berg, *Qualitative Research Methods For The Social Sciences*, 35-36.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, 36.

⁵⁵ C. R. Kothari, *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques*, 10.

3. Comparing the transcript taken from the internet with dialogs in the movie.
4. Underlying the dialogs in the transcript containing the positive politeness strategy as data.
5. Classifying the data
6. Analyzing and interpreting data to answer the problem statements.
7. Drawing conclusion from the result of the analysis.



G. Thesis Organization

This research consists of five chapters and each chapter is related to each other which is a unified whole with systematic as follows:

CHAPTER I : This chapter is presents the basic pattern of the entire contents of thesis that consists of the background of the study, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, review of related literature, research methodology, and thesis organization.

CHAPTER II : This chapter is presents the result of analysis the kind of positive politeness strategies employed by the characters in the movie entitle “Predestination”. Along with the findings, this discussion is to answer the first statement of the problems.

CHAPTER III : This chapter is shows the factors that influencing the characters in “Predestination” movie employing the positive politeness strategy. In the discussion the researcher is present the result of the analysis. This finding is to answer the second statement of the problems.

CHAPTER IV : This chapter contains of conclusion and recommendation.

CHAPTER II

POSITIVE POLITENESS STRATEGY EMPLOYED BY THE CHARACTERS IN PREDESTINATION MOVIE

A. Research Finding

As mentioned in the previous chapter, the aim of this study is to analyze the kinds of positive politeness strategies employed by the characters in the movie entitled “Predestination”.

The researcher employs the theory of Brown and Levinson’s politeness strategy to describe the kind of positive politeness strategies. It is used to describe how did the characters in the movie entitled “Predestination” delivered those strategies to minimize or redress the FTA.

In the movie entitled “Predestination”, the researcher found 94 data containing 14 strategies of positive politeness.

In this chapter, the researcher presents the result of analysis. Along with the findings, this discussion answers the first statement of the problems in the previous chapter.

In order to find out the positive politeness strategies in “Predestination” movie, the researcher analyzes those strategy is in this movie. Then the researcher tries to analyze the positive politeness conveyed in the dialogue on the “Predestination” movie. This result includes the employment of positive politeness strategy covering 14 strategies of 94 data which analyzed in the data analysis.

1. Strategy 1: Notice, attend to the hearer (his interest, wants, needs, goods).

Based on that strategy, the data are 15 utterances; 4, 12, 22, 23, 28, 32, 43, 64, 65, 67, 69, 78, 80, 89, and 94. The first strategy is oriented to the notice of the speaker to the hearer. In this strategy the speaker that gives a notice should understand the background and approve the condition of the hearer. Therefore, the hearer's positive face is fulfilled because he/she feels that the speaker have paid attention to him.

Datum 04/1

Dr. Fujimoto : *You've logged more field hours than any of the other agents.*

Datum 12/1

Agent : No, no, I don't know any.

John : *You work in a bar Chrissakes, surely you know a joke.*

Datum 22/1

Agent : I don't think anybody's doubting how dangerous this asshole is.

John : *Well, there's a lot of selfish asshole out there needing a good shake up, they should be afraid.*

Datum 23/1

John : Maybe he's doing the city a favor.

Agent : *Better be careful who hears you say that.*

John : What, you think I'm wrong?

Datum 28/1

Beth : Jane, Mr. Robertson has made a special effort to talk to some of

our graduating girls today.

You will do him the courtesy of listening

to what he has to say.

Datum 32/1

The interviewer : We've had some of these women's lip type in here causing a big fuss, but that's not you, is it Jane?

Jane : No, sir.

Datum 43/1

Doctor : What'd the doctors tell you?

Jane : Nothing, I thought everything was fine.

Doctor : So no doctor's ever told you that your internal set up was different than most?

Jane : No.

Datum 64/1

Agent : You have to stand closer, you have to be within three feet.

John : What have you got two guns for?

Agent : Don't worry.

Datum 65/1

Agent : Just take some deep breaths, all right?

John : What is this?

Agent : The first jumps can really knock you around.

Datum 67/1

Agent : Here, here's some clothes. Put them on.

John : Well, how you did you know the clothes would be here?

Agent : Doesn't matter, we just need.

Datum 69/1

John : So what's this guy to you?

Agent : Well, I'm starting to suspect that he might be the Fizzle Bomber, all right?

Datum 78/1

Mr. Robertson : The fragments of matter you leave behind after each jump we can only repair so much.

The onset of psychosis, dementia, it can be serious.

Agent : I'm fine.

Datum 80/1

Agent : She will endure so much pain because of what I do.

Mr. Robertson : That's the way it has to be.

That's the way it's always been.

You should understand that better than anyone.

Datum 89/1

Alice : Maybe a touch o romance, and definitely a big splash of murder.

Agent : That's stupid, right?

Alice : No, it's not.

It's never too late to be who you might have been.

Datum 94/1

Fizzle Bomber: If you to break the chain you have to not kill me, but try to

love me again.

2. Strategy 2: Exaggerates (interest, approval, sympathy with the hearer).

That strategy shows that there were 5 utterances that fit with this strategy; 2, 9, 13, 74, and 81. The fulfillment of this strategy often conduct with exaggerate prosodic sympathy by the speaker, for example, fantastic or to get an approval. Hence, the hearer's positive face is fulfilled because it shows that the speaker interested.

Datum 02/2

Agent : And the bomber?

Mr. Miller : It's not your problem anymore.

Mr. Milles : *I don't need to remind you of the critical nature of your final mission. So please rest.*

Datum 09/2

Agent : It's been quite, people staying at home.

John : Because of the big, bad Fizzle bomber?

Agent : Yeah, I guess.

John : Love it, like hiding makes you any safer.

Datum 13/2

John : You work in a bar Chrissakes, surely you know a joke.

Agent : *No, I'm terrible with jokes never remember them.*

Datum 74/2

Jane : Are you okay?

John : *You're not how I imagined you'd look.*

Jane : Do I know you?

John : You're beautiful, someone should have told you that.

Datum 81/2

Agent : I don't think I can do it.

Mr. Robertson : Understand, you are more than an agent.

You're a gift, given to the world through a Predestination

Paradox, you're the only one free from history, ancestry.

The rooster.

3. Strategy 3: Intensify interest to the hearer in the speaker's contribution.

Based on that strategy, there were 13 utterances indicated strategy 3 in datum 3, 6, 7, 15, 16, 19, 25, 26, 39, 42, 45, 54, and 73. This strategy is used to intensify the hearer, so the speaker interests to involve the hearer in the conversation. The speaker tells a good or vivid explanation, in order to make the hearer interest. The hearer's positive face is fulfilled because he/she feels that he/she is welcomed to join in the conversation.

Datum 03/3

Dr. Fujimoto : The reconstruct transplant is stable. But you understand you will look different to what you remember.

Datum 06/3

Mr. Milles : Sir please raise your right hand.

Do you solemnly swear to uphold the rules and regulation

set forth by T.B.R. Code 7286?

Agent : I do.

Datum 07/3

Agent : From the look of you I'm guessing you're not celebrating.

John : From the look of me? What do I look like?

Datum 15/3

Agent : You ever think about that, though?

John : About what?

Datum 16/3

John : How about as much as an unmarried mother?

Agent : What does that mean?

Datum 19/3

John : Yeah, I know the woman's angle, I should.

Agent : Why? You married? You got sisters?

John : You wouldn't believe me if I told you.

Datum 25/3

John : When I was a little girl, you ever hear of Christine Jorgensen?
Roberta Cowell?

Agent : Yeah, yeah, they had sex change.

Datum 26/3

Dr. Clarke : Well there is no signs o trauma or exposure, the child
appears healthy.

If she shows any signs o infection or excessive coughing,
she should be taken to the hospital for a thorough
examination.

Beth : Yes, doctor.

Datum 39/3

Mr. Robertson : I hadn't been entirely truthful with you, Jane.

Jane : About what sir?

Datum 42/3

Doctor : Have you ever had a thorough examination before?

Jane : Yes.

Datum 45/3

Doctor : perform When we your operation we found something very
unique.

Datum 54/3

Agent : What if I could put him in front of you?

The man that ruined your life

And if I could guarantee you, that you'd get away with it.

Datum 73/3

Jane : Oh, I'm so sorry, are you lost?

John : No, I'm looking for someone, thanks I'll just wait.

John : Well, you know what they say about good things happening to
those who wait.

4. Strategy 5: Seek agreement in safe topics.

There were 13 utterances that fit with this strategy; 5, 8, 11, 17, 20, 46, 55, 56, 61, 63, 66, 75, and 87. This strategy indicated by the speaker repeats the part or whole the previous utterance spoken by the addressee. It is

show that the speaker pays attention to the hearer. Then the hearer's positive face is fulfilled because the speaker has appreciated him.

Datum 05/5

Dr. Fujimoto : Your vocal cord damage has reduce, but will not regrow exactly the same way.

Agent : There goes my singing career.

Datum 08/5

John : You're new?

Agent : Yeah, I've been working here a couple o weeks.

John : Yeah? How's it working out?

Datum 11/5

John : Hey! I was joking man, Jesus.

Agent : yeah, well, that's not funny.

John : Tell me a good one then.

Datum 17/5

John : "The Unmarried Mother" is my pen name.

Agent : Are you serious?

John : Yeah,

Agent : Right. Right! How's business?

Datum 20/5

John : You don't know what incredible means.

Agent : Yeah? Well, try me, here you go, I got that.

Datum 46/5

John : When the nurse had her back turned, someone walked in and walked out with her.

Agent : Were there any clues?

Datum 55/5

John : Been there, done that.

Agent : Beth Fetherage.

Wasn't that the name of your caretaker at the orphanage?

Datum 56/5

Agent : John, which is not terribly original, by the way.

John : What are you, a cop or something?

Datum 61/5

John : You're not talking about bartending are you?

Agent : I'm not talking about bartending.

Datum 63/5

Agent : Killing somebody's not easy, you know.

No matter how much hate and anger, you may have in your heart.

When it comes time to pull the trigger most people can't do it.

John : You speaking from experience?

Agent : I'm just telling the truth.

Datum 66/5

Agent : The Temporal Bureau doesn't care how much you many you spend, it's doesn't matter to them.

What they don't like is any unnecessary anachronism.

John : The Temporal Bureau? Is that company you work for?

Agent : All right, the one you almost worked for.

Datum 75/5

John : Well you think you're superior.

Jane : Who the hell are you to...

You don't even know me.

John : Am I wrong?

Jane : Takes one to know one. True.

So, what makes you so superior?

Datum 87/5

Alice : So, you're a writer?

Agent : I used to be, I guess.

Alice : And you're thinking of talking it up again?

Agent : I was thinking about it.

Alice : Right on.

Agent : Yeah.

Alice : What kind of things do you writer?

5. Strategy 6: Avoid disagreement.

Based on that strategy, there were 9 utterances that fit with this strategy.

They are found in datum 40, 44, 57, 83, 85, 86, 90, 92, and 93. This

strategy is used to avoid disagreement from the hearer in order to satisfy

the hearer so the hearer feels approved. Sometimes done by pseudoagreement, with lies, or may use by hedging opinion.

Datum 40/6

Mr. Robertson : In order to protect our nation's citizen, it's important we keep certain government operations confidential, wouldn't you agree?

Jane : Yes, sir.

Datum 44/6

Jane : What are you talking about? Why?

Doctor : Did you ever hear about that Scottish physician?

She lived as a female till she was 35, and then she had surgery and became legally and medically a man?

She got married, everything was okay.

Jane : What's that got to do with me?

Datum 57/6

Agent : I can put this guy in your lap.

You can do whatever you want and I guarantee you you'll get away with it.

Datum 83/6

John : I'm not going to leave her.

Agent : That's the way it is.

It's the way always has been, I'm so sorry if you feel deceived.

But it's a mistake to think that we can change certain events.

Just like you said, some things are inevitable.

Datum 85/6

Agent : Now listen to me, listen to me.

The shock will wear off but you can take comfort in knowing that these events are happening in the correct order, the path you're on will take you to your destination.

John : Where is that?

Agent : You let me take you to Robertson and he'll show you everything.

Datum 86//6

John : I never wanted to hurt her.

Agent : I know, and now she knows too.

John, listen to me, all right? You're home.

Your troubles is over, you're going to do save millions of lives.

You're about to embark on the most important job a man has ever

had, and you're going to do great, I know.

Datum 90/6

Agent : You're the Fizzle Bomber?

Fizzle Bomber: We always hated that name, remember?

Agent : You're a murderer.

Fizzle Bomber: No, no, no, see, I've saved lives, more than I ever could have from the inside bureau.

Datum 92/6

Agent : I'll never become you.

Fizzle Bomber: Don't say that, don't say that.

We're just puppets, we are Robertson.

He set the whole thing up, he's playing us for fools, he's laying out the dominoes.

You know, we're just watching it fall.

Datum 93/6

Fizzle Bomber: Okay, trust me.

She can't handle our secrets, she can't, trust me, she's not right for us.

Agent : You have no idea what is right for me.

6. Strategy 7: Presuppose, Raise, assert common ground.

There were 3 utterances that fit with this strategy; datum 18, 76, and 79.

The fulfillment of this strategy is required when the speaker show mutual assumed to the hearer.

Datum 18/7

John : You know, broken women who want to feel better about their pitiful lives by reading hard luck stories of heartbreak and betrayal spewed across the glossy pages of 5 cent pulp sludge?

Yeah, exactly.

Agent : *Yeah, well you're being a little hard on yourself, don't you think?*

Datum 76/7

John : You've never been in love

Jane : That's none of your business.

John : That's not an answer.

Jane : What makes you think you deserve one?

John : You're right, I'm so sorry being so direct.

Datum 79/7

Mr. Robertson : The parameters set by the Bureau are strict for reason.

They exist for our protection.

However, I've always thought we could accomplish so much more without the constant bureaucratic control of the board.

An agent operation from the outside.

7. Strategy 8: Joke to put the hearer at ease.

There were 4 utterances that fit with this strategy. They were datum 10, 14, 21, and 48. In this strategy, the speaker shows that he/she tried to entertain the hearer, makes the hearer more comfort, or tried to break the ice during the conversation.

Datum 10/8

Agent : Haven't seen you around, you come here often?

John : What are you, a faggot?

Agent : What's your problem?

John : Hey! I was joking man, Jesus.

Datum 14/8

Agent : All right, I know one, but it's not funny.

John : I'm all ears.

Agent : All right, well, a guy walks into a bar right?

John : Jesus, man.

Datum 21/8

John : Forget it man, I'm not telling you.

Agent : You're scared it's not good enough.

John : You think that'll work?

Agent : Yeah

John : What are we, 12?

Datum 48/8

John : Doctor's prognosis, I'm a fully fertile male specimen.

Agent : Well, let me be the first to congratulate you.

Welcome to the tribe.

8. Strategy 9: Assert or presuppose knowledge of and concern for hearer's wants.

Based on that strategy, there were 5 utterances that fit with strategy 9. It is found in datum 29, 51, 59, 70, and 77. This strategy is required when the speaker knows the hearer's wants but he/she also asserts the hearer's willingness to fit with him or sometimes to make pressure the hearer to cooperate with the speaker in a softer way.

Datum 29/9

Mr. Robertson : Jane, I work for a new organization seeking young women, like yourself, to train in a new career in government service.

We are you might call, progressive.

I hear you're interested in space travel

Datum 51/9

Agent : Why can't love be a purpose?

John : Happy bullshit.

Agent : *It's easier to hate than love, right?*

John : Yeah

Datum 59/9

Agent : You like your job?

John : Hell, no.

Agent : *Nobody's ever given you a break, right?*

Datum 70/9

Agent : All right, he's at Cleveland College, five blocks from here.

You remember? He's on his way to meet Jane, you.

Then 1963 you.

John : Yeah, I remember.

Datum 77/9

John : I don't know why I said that.

Jane : Because I feel like we have.

John : *Things haven't been easy for you, have they?*

9. Strategy 10: Offer and Promise.

Based on that strategy above, there were 2 utterances that fit with strategy 10 found in datum 36 and 58. The fulfillment of this strategy is the speaker

may choose to stress his cooperation with the hearer in another way. Whatever the hearer's wants, the speaker wants to fulfill for the hearer and will help to obtain.

Datum 36/10

Jane : I was just defending myself, what was I supposed to do?

Mr. Robertson : I know. Believe me it's not over yet.

I'll go to the Board of Appeals, I'll do everything to get you reenlisted.

I promise, trust me Jane.

Datum 58/10

John : All right, where is he?

Agent : *I do something for you and you do something for me.*

10. Strategy 11: Be optimistic that the hearer wants what the speaker wants.

There were 6 utterances that fit with strategy 11; datum 33, 34, 35, 62, 71 and 91. This strategy is show the mutual shared interest. The speaker assumed that the hearer wants to fulfill the speaker's wants. Sometimes, the speaker slights the hearer.

Datum 33/11

The interviewer : Have you ever been with a man? Have you?

You understand what this employment will require of you?

Jane : Will I get to travel into the space?

The interviewer : If selected, yes.

Datum 34/11

The interviewer : Do you see yourself as a tourist or a participant?

Jane : I've excelled in advanced physics, biology, and astronomy. A tourist is someone who travels across the ocean only to be a photographed sitting next to their boat. I have no intention of being a tourist.

Datum 35/11

Dr. Baldwin : We have performed a more detailed physical examination of the patient.

Mr. Robertson : I see.

Dr. Baldwin : You do know that this will disqualify her.

Mr. Robertson : You've not told the recruit?

Datum 62/11

John : Stop playing games, just tell me right now.

Agent : Look, Robertson explain it so much better that I do.

Datum 71/11

John : I can change my past?

Agent : Yes, you can.

John : Have you ever thought about changing yours?

Agent : I never deviate from the mission.

Datum 91/11

Agent : I will never become you.

Fizzle Bomber: No, I'm curious.

Did you report that your decommissioned Field Kit didn't decommission?

11. Strategy 12: Include both speaker and hearer in the activity.

Based on that strategy, 4 utterances indicated those strategy; datum 24, 27, 37, and 53. This strategy used form of “we”, usually depending on the situation of speaker and hearer. When the speaker is really means ‘you’ or ‘me’ so that he/she means the cooperative assumptions and thereby redress the FTA.

Datum 24/12

Agent : Now listen, you keep promising the best story of life.

But I'm not hearing anything.

John : All right

Datum 27/12

John : I was different, a freak, a goddamn loser.

I stopped looking in the mirror, I hate what I saw.

I have no photos of myself as a young girl.

I don't even remember what I looked like.

Agent : It's just a feeling now, well you look better than I do.

Datum 37/12

John : He told me he'd take care of me, all show right?

Agent : Do you shoot pool?

John : Yeah.

Datum 53/12

John : I bought a stack of confession magazines and studied them

The words came easy.

The Unmarried Mother was born.

So, now you know how I get the authentic woman's angle.

12. Strategy 13: Give or ask for reasons.

There were 13 utterances that fit with the strategy 13 found in datum 30, 31, 38, 41, 47, 49, 50, 52, 68, 72, 82, 84, and 88. The fulfillment of this strategy is required when the speaker gives reason to why the speaker's want but by including the hearer in his/her practical reasoning. Then, it can be show as indirect suggestion which demands rather than gives reason.

Datum 30//13

Mr. Robertson : I hear you're interested in space travel.

Jane : Well, they say that girls can't be astronauts.

Datum 31/13

The interviewer : Some of the ladies before you got a little nervous a little lost in thought.

Jane : Perhaps that's because to them a though is unfamiliar territory.

Datum 38/13

John : I never saw him again, he never came back.

Agent : Well, maybe he had a good reason.

John : Okay.

Datum 41/13

Doctor : How do you feel?

Jane : Tired.

Doctor : That's natural.

A caesarean can be difficult, you pulled through fine.

Datum 47/13

John : I guess I also knew, what women wanted to hear.

Agent : Compliment, right?

John : Right.

Agent : Well, seems to me you came out okay.

Datum 49/13

Agent : I mean, let's face it. Nobody's innocent.

John : Everybody just uses everybody else to get what they want.

Datum 50/13

Agent : I'm sorry.

John : Yeah, right.

Agent : I am.

John : I've had a lot of people tell me how sorry they are for what happened to me.

I don't want to hear it more anymore.

Datum 52/13

John : That bitterness.

It can take over

Agent : It can.

John : Well, you know if you don't move forward, you fall backwards into a river of shit.

Datum 68/13

John : And so, I get to be one of these, you know a Temporal Agent?

Agent : If you prove yourself.

John : Right.

Datum 72/13

John : Do I have a choice?

Agent : Of course, you always have a choice.

John : Yeah, but sometimes don't you think that things are just investable?

Datum 82/13

Agent : And what happens when that day comes, when I have no knowledge of my future?

Mr. Robertson : Well, then, like everyone else you're just going to have to take it one day at a time.

Datum 84/13

John : But I love her.

Agent : I know. I know that.

And now that you've found her, you know who is she, and you understand who you are, and now maybe you're ready to understand who I am.

Datum 88/13

Alice : You know, passion, heartbreak, jealousy.

Agent : No, not kinda like, exactly like.

Alice : Seriously?

Agent : Yeah, seriously.

Alice : *You don't look like the type of guy that'd be into that.*

13. Strategy 14: Assert reciprocal exchange.

The strategy shows that just one utterance that fit with the strategy 14 found in the datum 60. This strategy is required the speaker claims by giving evidence of reciprocal rights or obligation between them. Thus, by pointing to the reciprocal right to each other, it is benefit the speaker soften his/her FTA.

Datum 60/14

Agent : You have skills you've never had the chance to use and I can give you that chance.

Let me put in this way

I hand him to you, you do whatever you like.

And when you're done, your try my job.

You don't like it, you walk away.

14. Strategy 15: Give gifts to hearer (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation.

Based on that strategy, there was one utterance that fits with the strategy 15. It is found in datum 1. The fulfillment of this strategy is required the

speaker redress the hearer directly by fulfill the hearer's want. It could be in form of cooperation or may just sympathy. Thereby, it indicates that the speaker wants to fulfill the hearer's wants.

Datum 01/15

Mr. Milles : *The Blackmore Cross, I understand it's your second.*

Mr. Miller : Congratulation.

Mr. Milles : You have served honourably

B. Discussion

According to the research finding above, the researcher analyzed those strategy in depth as follow:

1. Strategy 1: Notice, attend to the hearer (his interest, wants, needs, goods)

Datum 04/1

Dr. Fujimoto : *You've logged more field hours than any of the other agents.*

The conversation above shows that Dr. Fujimoto employs positive politeness strategy 1 namely notice. When the doctor Fujimoto were checking the condition of the agent, he expressed his interest in the achievements of the agent. It shows that the speaker is attends to the hearer about 'his interest'. In addition, doctor know that the agent will perform his last job, so he believes that the agent will succeed in doing its job, because the agent has a good performance record. In other words, Dr. Fujimoto expressed his wants to the agent to do the best for the job,

because it will affect his office where Fujimoto also worked for. His utterance indicates that Dr. Fujimoto notice to the agent's need.

Datum 12/1

Agent : No, no, I don't know any.

John : You work in a bar Chrissakes, surely you know a joke.

John employs positive politeness strategy 1. In the conversation above the agent is running his work, he assigned to disguise as a bartender at a bar. That bar is a place where the target is often come. And when the agent already met with the target, he tried to make a conversation with him named John to be able to dig up information that is required from him. In the middle of their conversation, John asked the agent to give a joke, but the agent did not want to. John employs that politeness because he felt connect with the agent and he also believed that the agent is a bartender, so he must at least have heard some jokes from people who come in the bar. That conversation shows about John's interesting about the agent, and John wants the agent to fulfill his want.

Datum 22/1

Agent : I don't think anybody's doubting how dangerous this asshole is.

John : Well, there's a lot of selfish asshole out there needing a good shake up, they should be afraid.

John intends to convey an advice, when the agent speaks of criminal he also asked about the crook to the John. The agent said that crook is an asshole. John concluded mean that we all have to be careful with that

fools. The aim of that notice is that we might treat everyone well, because we will never be able to guess what will other people do when we make them upset or discouraged. John employs strategy 1 it is about the speaker's interests, his utterance notice to the agent's needs.

Datum 23/1

John : maybe he's doing the city a favor.

Agent : Better be careful who hears you say that.

John : What, you think I'm wrong?

Continuing the previous conversation, the agent and John are still talking about criminals. In this data the agent employs the strategy 1 by giving a notice to John. In the conversation above, John says a statement that can offend those who hear it. The agent intends to John to be more careful in speaking, because it can endanger himself. So the agent employs the positive politeness strategy 1 to give a notice to John, it's about John's need.

Datum 28/1

Beth : Jane, Mr. Robertson has made a special effort to talk to some of our graduating girls today.

You will do him the courtesy of listening
to what he has to say.

There are three people involved in the conversation above; Jane, Mr. Robertson, and Beth (caretaker at the orphanage). At that time Beth spoke to Jane, Beth introduces Mr. Robertson. Automatically, Beth is already

knows about Mr. Robertson. We can see that Mr. Robertson is an influential person to him and also to the orphanage. Therefore, Beth wants Jane to fulfill her want to be nice to Mr. Robertson for the advantage for the orphanage and also for herself (Jane). So Beth employs positive politeness strategy 1 to give notice to Jane, it is attend to the hearer's needs.

Datum 32/1

The interviewer : *We've had some of these women's lip type in here causing a big fuss, but that's not you, is it Jane?*

Jane : No, sir.

The interviewer uses positive politeness strategy 1 to convey on his interest to Jane. He is an interviewer so his want to convey the criteria that they set to find the workers for their companies. The interviewer assured with the Jane's talents. He was ensuring that Jane will be needed if she serious in the following the interview. The interviewer is convinces Jane that she really intends to join the company. Because it can be unfortunate if Jane make a mistake that will make her disqualified. He employs the positive politeness strategy 1 tends to the hearer interests.

Datum 43/1

Doctor : What'd the doctors tell you?

Jane : Nothing, I thought everything was fine.

Doctor : *So no doctor's ever told you that your internal set up was different than most?*

Jane : No.

The doctor convey about the hearer's needs. In other words, the doctor wanted to convey about Jane the condition that she had to know. The doctor also confirmed earlier, if Jane really doesn't know about her condition. It can we see that the doctor have a diagnosis of Jane, and that is very important of course. He is also wondered why no doctor ever examined, gives an explanation to Jane about her condition. Indirectly, the doctor told to Jane that there was something that happened to her. The doctor employs the positive politeness strategy 1, attends to the hearer's need.

Datum 64/1

Agent : You have to stand closer, you have to be within three feet.

John : What have you got two guns for?

Agent : Don't worry.

In the conversation above, the agent is tried to give an explanation to John about what he must do. During a conversation, the agent put two guns in his pocket and makes John shocked. He confused and doesn't understand about that condition. John employs the positive politeness strategy 1 namely notice, he uses that strategy to ensure that the agent is not dangerous people for her. That strategy attends to the hearer's needs. He safe the agent's positive face because he wasn't desired to something bad happened with him.

2. Strategy 2: Exaggerates (interest, approval, sympathy with the hearer)

Datum 02/2

Agent : And the bomber?

Mr. Miller : It's not your problem anymore.

Mr. Milles : *I don't need to remind you of the critical nature of your final mission. So please rest.*

The conversation above shows that Mr. Milles employs positive politeness strategy 2 namely exaggerate. In the conversation, it appears that the agent concerned about his job, because he had an accident when he was running the job. Mr. Milles tried to makes the agent does not to worry by saying '*I don't need to remind you*'. In other hand, Mr. Milles is also worked in the same company with the agent. He was sent to convey the policy of the office. And to makes the agent understands, he sympathized with him. Mr. Milles saves the agent's positive face by minimizing his threat because he wants the agent agree with him.

Datum 13/2

John : You work in a bar Chrissakes, surely you know a joke.

The Agent : *No, I'm terrible with jokes never remember them.*

In the conversation above, John asked the agent to give him a joke. We can see that the agent didn't want it. Data 13 shows that John forces the agent to give a joke. So the agent employs the positive politeness 2 by saying '*terrible*' and '*never remember*' indicates the exaggeration. He is intend to give an explanation to John that he doesn't know about Joke. He

employs that strategy because of the sympathy, and also John is his customer. It can minimize his threat because he doesn't fully agree with John.

Datum 74/2

Jane : Are you okay?

John : *You're not how I imagined you'd look.*

Jane : Do I know you?

John : You're beautiful, someone should have told you that.

In the film, John was inadvertently bumping Jane. He looks in a hurry so Jane addressed him. After John saw Jane, he was fascinated by Jane and make him employs the positive politeness strategy 2. He uses that strategy to praise Jane by exaggerating the Jane's pulchritude, indicate by saying "*You're not how I imagined you'd look*". It's tend to John's interest, he saves Jane's positive face by say that she is beautiful.

3. Strategy 3: Intensify interest to the hearer in the speaker's contribution.

Datum 03/3

Dr. Fujimoto : The reconstruct transplant is stable. But you understand you will look different to what you remember.

That conversation occurred when Dr. Fujimoto was checking the condition of the agent, he is conveys the conditions. He tried to bring the hearer into the explanation. Agent will be interested and deeply involved in the discussion. It shows that Dr. Fujimoto shares some of his wants. He intensifies the interest of his own contribution to the conversation by

making a good story and brief explanation. He tried to explain that the condition of the agent is very stable.

Datum 07/3

Agent : From the look of you I'm guessing you're not celebrating.

John : From the look of me? What do I look like?

The conversation above took place in a bar. At that time, John entered the bar and the agent tried to address John. The agent is disguised as a bartender, of course, he must behave as a bartender. We can see that the agent intends to make a conversation with John. He wants John was also included in the conversation that he started. The agent attracted the attention of John by saying '*from the look of you*', it's indicate that he employs the positive politeness strategy 3 (intensify interest to the hearer in the speaker's contribution). He minimizes the FTA because he wants John to have a pay attention to him.

Datum 16/3

John : How about as much as an unmarried mother?

Agent : What does that mean?

In the conversation above, show that John and the agent were enjoy in their conversation. They exchange their ideas, exchanges their experience, and they feel comfort with each other. Suddenly, John said '*how about as much as an unmarried mother?*' he uses the positive politeness strategy 3. We can see from the response of the agent, he was interested in what the John had to say, and he wants to know what the John's mean.

Datum 26/3

Dr. Clarke : Well there is no signs of trauma or exposure, the child appears healthy. If she shows any signs of infection or excessive coughing, she should be taken to the hospital for a thorough examination.

Beth : Yes, doctor.

There are two characters in the conversation above; they are Beth and Dr, Clarke. Beth is a caretaker in an orphanage. In the film, at time Beth just discovered a baby that abandoned by someone. Then she checked the condition of the baby. We can see that Dr. Clarke gives the description of the baby's condition to Beth. It's show that he employs the positive politeness strategy 3 in minimize his threat to Beth, so Beth have a attention to what he say. Thus Beth's positive face is fulfilled indicate by his response was agreed with Dr. Clarke.

Datum 42/3

Doctor : have you ever had a thorough examination before?

Jane : Yes.

The data 42 shows that the doctor employs the positive politeness strategy 3. In the film, Jane endure a cesarean surgery. The doctor who operated Jane found something, when he performs the surgery. He uses that strategy to ensure his diagnosis on Jane. The doctor is still ensure on what he knew, because Jane seems that doesn't realize about her condition. He looks

serious, it show that there is serious thing that happened. The doctor wants Jane have a contribution to what he say.

Datum 45/3

Doctor : When we perform your operation we found something very unique.

Still concerned with the previous conversation, the conversation above also still use the positive politeness strategy 3. This data still carry on a conversation between the doctor and Jane. If the previous analysis the doctor still ensuring the diagnosis, in this conversation the doctor is ready to convey his diagnosis to Jane. He uses that strategy to initiate what he would like to say, again, it make Jane concerned with his explanation.

4. Strategy 5: Seek agreement in safe topics.

Datum 08/5

John : You're new?

Agent : Yeah, I've been working here a couple o weeks.

John : Yeah? How's it working out?

In the film, the agent was disguised as a bartender in a bar. At the time John entered in the bar and meet with the agent. John felt that he doesn't familiar with the bartender, so he asked to the agent whether he is new person in that bar. We can see that John employs the positive politeness strategy 5 namely seek agreement in safe topics. He uses that strategy in responding the agent's answer. John safe the agent's positive face because he have a mutual understanding with John in saving the conversation

between them. It's show when John repeating word '*yeah*' indicates that John uses the strategy 5.

Datum 11/5

John : Hey! I was joking man, Jesus.

Agent : yeah, well, that's not funny.

John : Tell me a good one then.

Still between John and the agent, they are enjoyed in their conversation.

We can see that John connect with the agent. So he employs the strategy 5 in keeping the topic of the conversation. In the conversation above, John was teased the agent, but the agent feels it's not funny. Then John say '*tell me a good one*', it's mean he wants the agent to give him something that funny. The utterance indicates that John wants to continuing the conversation by safe the topic "joke".

Datum 55/5

John : Been there, done that.

Agent : Beth Fetherage.

Wasn't that the name of your caretaker at the orphanage?

The conversation above occurred when the agent began to reveal who he is. The agent claimed that he already know all about John, because he was assigned to look for it. So he disguise as a bartending at the bar where John often come. The agent has prepared all the information about John, to make him easier to approached John. But John doesn't like it, he is also confused and tried to end his conversation with the agent. Then, the agent

employs the positive politeness strategy 5 in here, to draw again John's attention, so John trust with the agent and also agree with him. He safe John's positive face by minimize his threat because the agent requires John in his mission.

Datum 61/5

John : *You're not talking about bartending are you?*

Agent : I'm not talking about bartending.

The conversation in the data above is concern with the previous data. If in the previous conversation John is still doubt with the agent, here John is shows that he getting interested with that agent. He wants to know who the agent is, and what his aim actually. So, John employs the strategy 5 in safe that topic. By saying '*are you?*' it's show that John wants to continuing his conversation with the agent. John minimize his threat because he started to agree on what the agent will said.

Datum 75/5

John : Well you think you're superior.

Jane : Who the hell are you to...

You don't even know me.

John : Am I wrong?

Jane : Takes one to know one. True.

So, what makes you so superior?

There are two characters in the conversation above; John and Jane. This conversation is take place in a restaurant that they just met. In that

restaurant they have sharing with each other, about their experiences, and sharing about themselves. The data above shows that Jane employs the positive politeness strategy 5 (seek agreement in safe topics). By saying '*superior*' it's indicate that Jane repeating the part of the previous utterance spoken by John. Jane is safes John's positive face to safe the topic that they are talk.

Datum 87/5

Alice : So, you're a writer?

Agent : I used to be, I guess.

Alice : And you're thinking of talking it up again?

Agent : I was thinking about it.

Alice : Right on.

Agent : Yeah.

Alice : What kind of things do you writer?

Similar with the previous analysis, the conversation above is between two people who just met. In the film, the agent and Alice haven't long time to see each other, so they have a long conversation. Alice asked about the agent activity, and the agent said that he is a writer now. By saying '*writer*' it's indicate that Jane employs the positive politeness strategy 5 by repeating the part of the previous utterance. She safes John's positive face because she was appreciated with John.

5. Strategy 6: Avoid disagreement.

Datum 40/6

Mr. Robertson : *In order to protect our nation's citizen, it's important we keep certain government operations confidential, wouldn't you agree?*

Jane : Yes, sir.

The conversation above shows that Mr. Robertson employs the positive politeness strategy 6 namely avoid disagreement. We can see from Jane's response with the expression from Mr. Robertson. Mr. Robertson employs those strategy to explain that if we work in the government corporate, we should keep any government confidential in order to save the government vision and mission. In this film, Mr. Robertson work in a government corporate and he was helped Jane also work in. So he minimizes his threat because he wants to make Jane understand and also wants Jane to agree with him. Thus Jane's positive face is fulfilled, she agreed with Mr. Robertson.

Datum 57/6

Agent : *I can put this guy in your lap.*

You can do whatever you want and I guarantee you you'll get away with it.

The conversation above is happened when the agent tried to persuade John to help him in his mission. The agent employs the positive politeness strategy 6 to avoid disagreement. The agent tried to explain how it works,

and he is also told that John will get the benefit from that cooperation. He safe John's positive face by offered the advantage, and minimize his threat because he wants John agree with him.

Datum 83/6

Agent : Now listen to me, listen to me.

The shock will wear off but you can take comfort in knowing that these events are happening in the correct order, the path you're on will take you to your destination.

John : Where is that?

Agent : You let me take you to Roberson and he'll show you everything.

When John carry out his mission, it turn out that his target is the person that he loves. There were constraints between them because John didn't want to hurt that people, but on the other hand the agent affirmed that John must realize that is for his goodness. So the agent employs the positive politeness strategy 6, in order to make John understand that he should agree with him to continued their mission. He minimizes his threat by soothed John, so he safe John's positive face to make John agree with him.

Datum 90/6

Agent : You're the Fizzle Bomber?

Fizzle Bomber: We always hated that name, remember?

Agent : You're a murderer.

Fizzle Bomber: No, no, no, see, I've saved lives, more than I ever could have from the inside bureau.

In the conversation above, the fizzle bomber employs the positive politeness strategy 6 (avoid disagreement). He used that strategy to defend himself, because he is criminal that the agent looks for. But it turn out that the fizzle bomber is himself in the future. He found the fizzle bomber because of time travel. The fizzle bomber tried to defend that he had also saved of many lives. He minimizes his threat because he didn't want the agent to kill him.

6. Strategy 7: Presuppose, Raise, assert common ground.

Datum 76/7

John : You've never been in love

Jane : That's none of your business.

John : That's not an answer.

Jane : What makes you think you deserve one?

John : You're right, I'm so sorry being so direct.

There are two characters in the conversation above; Jane and John. In their conversation John said something that offends Jane's privacy. Then Jane gives a response that she doesn't like his words, but John didn't understand her notion. Therefore, Jane employs the positive politeness strategy 7 (assert common ground). She asserts that he doesn't have a right to do that. She minimizes his threat because she wasn't agreed with his words. And she safe John's positive face by showing his right to keep his privacy.

Datum 79/7

Mr. Robertson : The parameters set by the Bureau are strict for reason.

They exist for our protection.

However, I've always thought we could accomplish so much more without the constant bureaucratic control of the board.

An agent operation from the outside.

The conversation above take place in Mr. Robertson office. There are two characters in the conversation; the agent and Mr. Robertson. At the time Mr. Robertson advised the agent because the agent made a mistake, so he violated office rule when he was working. In this conversation Mr. Robertson employs the positive politeness strategy 7. He thinks that the rules are made to protect everyone that work in. But there were any conditions that make the agent violate the existing legislation. He safes the agent's positive face by his power in the company. Mr. Robertson minimizes his threat because he was agreed with the agent if that will improve the mission, it doesn't matter without thinking about the rules.

7. Strategy 8: Joke to put the hearer at ease.

Datum 10/8

Agent : Haven't seen you around, you come here often?

John : What are you, a faggot?

Agent : What's our problem?

John : Hey! I was joking man, Jesus.

The conversation above take place in a bar, there were the agent work. At the time John was coming in the bar, and the agent begins a conversation with John, but John responded with a joke. The conversation above shows that John employs the positive politeness strategy 8 namely Joke. John wants to break the ice, because the agent were busied serving the other customers, and also interested the agent. John safe the agent's positive face to keep them in comfort, and be able to continued their conversation.

Datum 21/8

John : Forget it man, I'm not telling you.

Agent : *You're scared it's not good enough.*

John : You think that'll work?

Agent : Yeah

John : What are we, 12?

Same with the previous analysis, in this conversation, the agent tried to break the ice too by using a joke. It's show that the agent employs the positive politeness strategy 8. Their conversation was serious, so the agent tried to make john more comfort. He minimize his threat because wants to John agree with him to tell John's past.

8. Strategy 9: Assert or presuppose knowledge o and concern for hearer's wants.

Datum 29/9

Mr. Robertson : Jane, I work for a new organization seeking young

women, like yourself, to train in a new career in government service.

We are you might call, progressive.

I hear you're interested in space travel

The conversation above shows that Mr. Robertson employs the positive politeness strategy 9 namely assert or presuppose knowledge of the hearer. At the time Mr. Robertson came to Jane and offers a job. He wants to make cooperation with Jane, so he employs that strategy. By saying '*I hear you interested*' it's indicate that he knows the hearer's wants. Mr. Robertson minimize his threat because he wants Jane cooperate with him.

Datum 59/9

Agent : You like your job?

John : Hell, no.

Agent : *Nobody's ever given you a break, right?*

There were two characters in the conversation above; John and the agent. The agent was offered a job to John. But John not sure with the agent, because previously, he felt spied upon by the agent. Then the agent employs the positive politeness strategy 9 to pressure John to cooperate with the agent. The agent convinces John that he knew everything about him, and he was sure it will be benefit if John wants to cooperate with him. He safe John's positive face by pressure John that he would be required that job.

Datum 70/9

Agent : All right, he's at Cleveland College, five blocks from here.

You remember? He's on his way to meet Jane, you.

Then 1963 you.

John : Yeah, I remember.

In the film, the agent and John were running their mission. John had to look for a man, and we can see that the agent was gave John a guidance.

The man was at Cleveland College, were Jane (John in the past, before he was become a man) was study, so that conversation take place in the past.

By saying '*You remember? Then 1963 you*' it's indicate that the agent employs the positive politeness strategy 9 assert knowledge of the hearer.

In the other hand, the agent wants John cooperate with him by reminded what he should do. The agent minimizes his threat because he wants John to fit with him.

9. Strategy 10: Offer and Promise.

Datum 36/10

Jane : I was just defending myself, what was I supposed to do?

Mr. Robertson : I know. Believe me it's not over yet.

I'll go to the Board of Appeals, I'll do everything to get you reenlisted.

I promise, trust me Jane.

The conversation above show that Mr. Robertson employs the positive politeness strategy 10 namely promise. The conversation above happened

when Jane was disqualified from the candidacy of worker in a company in which Mr. Robertson worked in. He is also helped Jane to attend in that company. Mr. Robertson was recommend Jane in his company because he already knew about Jane's talent, and he believes that Jane can promote that company. So he promises that he would be reenlisted Jane. By saying '*I promise*' it's indicate that he choose to stress his cooperation with Jane. He minimizes his threat because he wants fulfill Jane wants and help to obtain.

10. Strategy 11: Be optimistic that the hearer wants what the speaker wants

Datum 33/11

The interviewer : Have you ever been with a man? Have you?

You understand what this employment will require of you?

Jane : Will I get to travel into the space?

The interviewer : If selected, yes.

The conversation above takes place in interview room. Jane was conducting a job interview. Commonly the interviewer asking questions to each applicant. In this conversation, the interviewer employs the positive politeness strategy 11 optimistic that the hearer wants what the speaker wants. In the other words, the interviewer tried to make Jane understand that everything was depend on efforts, it was determined she accepted or not. The interviewer slight that I she wants to accepted in that company, she wouldn't make a mistake.

Datum 35/11

Dr. Baldwin : We have performed a more detailed physical examination of the patient.

Mr. Robertson : I see.

Dr. Baldwin : You do know that this will disqualify her.

Mr. Robertson : *You've not told the recruit?*

In the film, Dr. Baldwin is a doctor that served in the company where Mr. Robertson works. At that time, there was an incident that happened with Jane, so makes her was injured. Then, Dr. Baldwin which handle Jane, he was checking the condition of Jane. He found something important about her, so he said it to Mr. Robertson. Dr. Baldwin knew that Mr. Robertson helped Jane in the company, and he also knew that Mr. Robertson was concealed that important thing. In the other words, Dr. Baldwin suggested that he knew the secret that Mr. Robertson was hid. Therefore, Mr. Robertson responses it by employs the positive politeness strategy 11. He safe Dr. Baldwin's positive face by slight if he wants to keep him in that company, Dr. Baldwin had to keep the secret. Mr. Robertson minimizes his threat because their mutual cooperate.

Datum 62/11

John : Stop playing games, just tell me right now.

Agent : Look, Robertson explain it so much better that I do.

The conversation above shows that the agent employs the positive politeness strategy 11. When the agent persuaded John to agree cooperate

with him, but John angered and confused. John doesn't understand why the agent looking for him and knew everything about him. The agent used that strategy because he assured John that he knew it make him better, and he was sure that John would need his help, so John wouldn't to wasted the offer.

11. Strategy 12: Include both speaker and hearer in the activity.

Datum 24/12

Agent : Now listen, you keep promising the best story of life.

But I'm not hearing anything.

John : All right

The conversation above show that the agent employs the positive politeness strategy 12 namely include both the speaker and the hearer in the activity. Indicated by the response from John which agreed with the agent. John kept promise that he will tell about his past, but instead he talked about the other things. The agent minimizes his threat because he wants took John back to their previous topic.

Datum 37/12

John : He told me he'd take care of me, all show right?

Agent : Do you shoot pool?

John : Yeah.

There were two characters in the conversation above; the agent and John. They were enjoyed with their story about John's life. The agent felt that they were carried away with the story, and their conversation become very

serious. So he employs the positive politeness strategy 12 to bring them more comfort. The cooperative assumption indicated by the response from John by saying 'yeah'. The agent safe John's positive face by asked John to play bill-yard to make them relaxed.

12. Strategy 13: Give or ask for reasons.

Datum 30//13

Mr. Robertson : I hear you're interested in space travel.

Jane : Well, they say that girls can't be astronauts.

Jane employs the positive politeness strategy 13 namely give or ask for reason in the conversation above. Mr. Robertson got a information that Jane was interested in space travel. And he work in a company where in the film, the workers have the expertise like astronaut. Therefore, Mr. Robertson went to Jane and asked for the truth about the information, because he wanted to offer a job to Jane. But Jane didn't understand about the intention of Mr. Robertson, she only knew that women couldn't become an astronaut. So Jane asked her reason by employs that strategy.

Datum 38/13

John : I never saw him again, he never came back.

Agent : Well, maybe he had a good reason.

John : Okay.

There are two characters in the conversation above; John and the agent. At the time, John was telling a story of his life. He lived very hard, and left his loved. The agent was realized the John's feelings at the time. Then he

gave him a positive reason to John, so he felt better. Therefore, he employs the positive politeness strategy 13. The agent safe John's positive face by helped John to be more positive in assessing the problems in his life.

Datum 72/13

John : Do I have a choice?

Agent : Of course, you always have a choice.

John : Yeah, but sometimes don't you think that things are just investable?

At the time John and the agent was running their mission. We can see from the conversation above John felt doubt about something. He had a hard work, because he had to get back on his past. The conversation above shows that John employs the positive politeness strategy 13. He was expressed his suggestion that he was afraid there will be something happened, and make him to changed his minds. Even though he was already has a choice, there will be something that would incriminate him.

Datum 31/13

The interviewer : Some of the ladies before you got a little nervous a little lost in thought.

Jane : Perhaps that's because to them a though is unfamiliar territory.

The conversation above shows that Jane employs the positive politeness strategy 13 (give a reason). When Jane was running a job interview, the interviewer asked a question to Jane, and she answer the question by used

that strategy. The interviewer asked; why the most of the lady got a nervous? Then Jane said that they hadn't prepared their interview very well, so they had a nervous.

Datum 41/13

Doctor : How do you feel?

Jane : Tired.

Doctor : That's natural.

A caesarean can be difficult, you pulled through fine.

The conversation above takes place in a hospital room. There are two characters in the conversation; Jane and a doctor. At the time Jane had a caesarean, when she awaked, the doctor that perform his caesarean come and asked his condition. Jane said that she felt tired. Then, the doctor employs the positive politeness strategy 13 to gave his suggestion to Jane. The doctor said that if Jane feel tired it's natural, so she doesn't need to worry about that, it's mean that she was fine.

Datum 47/13

John : I guess I also knew, what women wanted to hear.

Agent : Compliment, right?

John : Right.

Agent : Well, seems to me you came out okay.

The conversation above shows that the agent employs the positive politeness strategy 13. They were enjoyed in their conversation about John's life story. He lived very miserable, but the agent makes sure that

John could face it very well. The agent saw John's positive face by assured him that all he had in the past, it was make him become a better person.

Datum 88/13

Alice : You know, passion, heartbreak, jealousy.

Agent : No, not kinda like, exactly like.

Alice : Seriously?

Agent : Yeah, seriously.

Alice : *You don't look like the type of guy that'd be into that.*

The agent and Alice were enjoyed with their conversation. They hadn't met each other, so they were asked their activity at that time. The agent told that he is a writer now, and Alice asked what kind of writing that the agent was wrote. After their talk about the agents writing, Alice felt that it wasn't his type. Then, Alice employs the positive politeness strategy 13 (give reason), she was felt that wasn't not his style wrote a passion story.

13. Strategy 14: Assert reciprocal exchange.

Datum 60/14

Agent : You have skills you've never had the chance to use and I can give you that chance.

Let me put in this way

I hand him to you, you do whatever you like.

And when you're done, your try my job.

You don't like it, you walk away

The agent employs the positive politeness strategy 14 namely assert reciprocal exchange. The conversation above is between the agent and John. We can see that the agent offered cooperation with John. The agent wants John to try his job, because he needs John in his mission. He minimizes his threat because he wants John to agree to cooperate with him, he convinces John by showing the advantage that would be gained from their cooperation.

14. Strategy 15: Give gifts to hearer (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation).

Datum 01/15

Mr. Milles : *The Blackmore Cross, I understand it's your second.*

Mr. Miller : Congratulation.

Mr. Milles : You have served honourably

The conversation above takes place in the hospital. There are three characters in the conversation above; the agent, Mr. Milles, and Mr. Miller. They were working in the same company. At the time the agent was hospitalized because of his incident, and Mr. Milles and Mr. Miller were assigned to give an award to the agent because of his achievement and his courage in carrying out his duties. Then, Mr. Milles employs the positive politeness strategy 1 give gift to the agent. He saves the agent's positive face by giving a gift to the agent because of his cooperation and also the sympathy.

Based on the data description above, the employment of positive politeness strategy by the characters in the movie entitled “Predestination” has been fulfilled. The data have been analyzed consist of 94 dialogs employing positive politeness strategy covering 14 strategies. In this movie many positive politeness strategy are found because the story’s background is the daily life in a company and personal life. Moreover, the situation is mostly informal situation.

In the company people not only has their own position such as, boss, subordinate, partner, client etc, but they also must face people with different characters too. For example, Mr. Robertson as subordinate gives a reason to the agent. He uses strategy 13 (datum 82) in order to minimize their distance. Thus, it can lead to intimacy. Meanwhile, John and the agent shows that they have close relationship to each other for example when the agent gives suggestion to John.

As a result it can be conclude that this strategy is redress directed to the hearer’s positive face. People try to increase the closeness, narrow the power gap, and use more informal language. It is usually seen in groups of friend, or where people in the given social situation know each other fairly well. It also usually tries to minimize the distance between them by expressing friendliness and solid interest in the hearer’s need to be respected.

CHAPTER III

**FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THE CHARACTERS IN EMPLOYING
THE POSITIVE POLITENESS STRATEGY**

A. Research Finding

This chapter shows the factors that influenced the characters in “Predestination” movie employing the positive politeness strategy.

The researcher employs the Brown and Levinson’s theory to describe the factors. In order to describe the factors which influencing the characters to deliver each of positive politeness strategy, context is very important matter in determining the appropriate linguistic form. By understanding the context which an utterance is uttered, the situations influencing of each positive politeness strategy could be identified.

In this movie entitle “Predestination”, the researcher found some factors that are; pay off and relevance circumstances (social distances, relative power, and size of imposition). Then the deeped analysis continued in the following sections:

1. Pay off

In the previous section was described the payoff is a prior consideration. By employing the positive politeness strategy the speaker can give some advantages. By employing positive politeness strategy the speaker can get any advantages. The speaker can minimize the FTA by assuring the hearer that the speaker considers to be of the

same kind with him/her, that he/she likes the hearer and wants to fulfill the hearer wants.

Another possible payoff is the speaker avoids or minimizes the depth implications of FTA such as request and offer. It is found in the entire in 17 utterances; datum 11, 15, 16, 17, 20, 24, 25, 46, 53, 54, 55, 57, 58, 60, 62, 73, and 75.

2. Relevance Circumstances.

There are three politeness scales proposed by Brown and Levinson; social distance (D), relative power (P), and size of imposition (R). The social distance will usually be measure based on stable social attributes. Social distance can be seen as the composite of psychological real factor (status, age, sex, etc). It is based on the symmetric relation between the speaker and the hearer. Then relative power, the general point is that we tend to use a greater degree of politeness with the people who have some power authority over us. These types of power are most found in obviously hierarchical settings. The last is size of imposition. The size of imposition is the ranking that involves of hearer self-image, it is based on the situations that happened during the conversation.

Positive politeness strategy is formed for minimizing the social distance between the speaker and the hearer. Most of the data found the speaker and the hearer have known each other well so that they have close relationship.

Likewise, power rating is not only found when the speaker has power lower than the hearer but also found when the speaker has power higher than the hearer. It is because positive politeness strategy is not only used as a FTA redress, but also as the social accelerator which indicates speaker wants to get closer to the hearer. Concern with the size of imposition, it depends on the situation that potentially lead to the threat of the hearer's positive face.

There are 40 utterances that found influence by this factor; 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 18, 19, 22, 23, 26, 27, 30, 31, 38, 41, 43, 45, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 56, 61, 63, 65, 66, 67, 70, 71, 72, 76, 77, 78, 80, 87, 88, and 89.

3. Mix Pay off and Relevance circumstance

The purpose of the "mix" here is a mix between payoff and the relevance circumstance in one utterance. There are 37 utterances which indicate that the speaker is not only influenced by payoff, but also influenced by factors of relevance circumstance. It is found is datum; 2, 6, 8, 12, 13, 14, 21, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42, 44, 50, 59, 64, 68, 69, 74, 79, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 90, 91, 91, 93 94.

B. Discussion

Based on the previous chapter, in the discussion the researcher is present the result in dept. This finding is to answer the second statement of the problem from the chapter one.

The researcher analyzes the positive politeness strategies before, in order to find out the factors that influenced the characters employing those strategies. From the result of the analysis above, there are two main factors, payoff and the relevant circumstances. In each data can be influence by some factors or may be just one.

1. Payoff

Datum 11/1

John : Hey! I was joking man, Jesus.

Agent : Yeah, well, that's not funny.

John : Tell me a good one then.

John employs the positive politeness strategy influenced by one factor; pay off. He could minimize his threat by assuring the agent considers himself to be 'of the same kind' that he likes him and wants to keep their conversation. It also shows that John minimizes the depth implications of FTA because he gets a request to the agent. John can avoid a tension with the agent.

Datum 15/1

Agent : You ever think about that, though?

John : About what?

In the conversation above, pay off was influenced the agent in employing the positive politeness strategy. He wants to dig up the information from John, so the agent can gets any advantages by employing that strategy. The

agent minimizes the threat by assuring John that he considers himself to be ‘of same kind’ with John, and he wants to fulfill John’s wants.

Datum 16/1

John : How about as much as an unmarried mother?

Agent : What does that mean?

John employs the positive politeness strategy 3 because he was influenced by factor pay off. John saves the agent’s positive face by assuring the agent that he considers himself to be ‘of the same kind’ that he likes the agent, and wants to fulfill the agent’s wants. By employing the positive politeness strategy he can get any advantages; he wants the agent to have mutual share with him, so the agent gave the contribution about what John want to say.

Datum 17/1

John : “The Unmarried Mother” is my pen name.

Agent : Are you serious?

John : Yeah,

Agent : Right! Right! How’s business?

By employs the positive politeness strategy the agent can get any advantages. He minimizes the threat by assuring John that he to be ‘the same kind’ that he likes John, and wants to fulfill John’s wants. The agent needs some information from John, so they safe their mutual shared.

Datum 20/1

John : You don't know incredible means.

Agent : Yeah? Well, try me, here you go, I got that.

The agent employs the positive politeness strategy because he was influenced by factor; pay off. The agent could minimize the threat by assuring John that he considers himself to be 'of the same kind' with him, that he wants to satisfy his positive face. He gives a console to save John's positive face.

Datum 24/1

Agent : Now listen, you keep promising the best story of life, but I'm not hearing anything.

John : All right.

By employing the positive politeness strategy, the agent can get any advantages. It shows that he employs that strategy influenced by factor pay off. The agent minimizes the deep implications of FTA because of his offer. He needs the information from John, so he assures John that he to be same with him.

Datum 25/1

John : When I was a little girl, you ever hear of Christine Jorgensen?
Roberta Cowell?

Agent : Yeah, yeah, they had sex change.

John employs the positive politeness strategy because he was influenced by factor pay off. He likes the agent and wants to fulfill the agent's wants.

John assuring the agent that he considers himself to be same with him. He safe the agent's positive face, because he wants John to be approved and appreciated.

Datum 55/1

John : Been there, done that.

Agent : Beth Fetherage.

Wasn't that the name of your caretaker at the orphanage?

The agent employs the positive politeness strategy because he was influenced by factor pay off. He safe John's positive face because he wants John appreciated him. The agent minimizes the dept implications of FTA because his offer, he wants John join with him, so he assuring John that he same kind with him (the agent know everything about John, and here he was sent to help him).

2. Relevant Circumstances

Datum 01/2

Mr. Milles : *The Blackmore Cross, I understand it's your second.*

Mr. Miller : Congratulation

Mr. Milles : You have served honourably.

Mr. Milles employs the positive politeness strategy because he was influenced by circumstances that include social distance and relative power. They have social distance between them, their relationship is not close and also Mr. Milles is younger than the agent (in the film there were 3 characters in the conversation; Mr. Milles, Mr. Miller, and the agent).

Then they have different status, in this case Mr. Milles and Mr. Miller as a subordinate. They just the employee, then when they were spoke with an agent so that Mr. Milles was more polite to the agent.

Datum 04/2

Dr. Fujimoto : *You've logged more field hours than any of the other agent.*

There are two characters in the conversation above; Dr. Fujimoto and the agent. Dr. Fujimoto employs the positive politeness strategy because he was influenced by circumstance factors; relative power and social distance. The power rating between them shows that they have different statuses, Fujimoto a doctor and the agent is a subordinate of the boss. The social distance between Dr. Fujimoto and the agent shows that their relationship is just a worker in the same company so they were not close. Hence, those factors influence Dr. Fujimoto to be more polite to the agent.

Datum 07/2

Agent : *From the look of you I'm guessing you're not celebrating.*

John : From the look of me? What do I look like?

The relevant circumstance was influenced the agent in employing the positive politeness strategy. The first is social distance, their relationship is not close because they were strange, so the agent tried to be polite to John and wants to make John feels comfort. The second is relative power because in this case the agent is a bartender and John is a customer. And the last size o imposition influences the employment of the strategy

because the conversation happened in a bar and John looks not energetic, those factors influence the agent to be more polite to John his customer.

Datum 18/2

John : You know, broken women who wants to feel better about their pitiful lives by reading hard luck stories of heartbreak and betrayal spewed across the glossary pages of 5 cent pulp sludge?

Yeah, exactly.

Agent : *Yeah, well you're being a little hard on your self, don't you think?*

The agent employs the positive politeness strategy influenced by relevant circumstance factor that is size of imposition. In the conversation John shows his self-image of 'pain', that is good enough to influence the agent to be more polite to John.

Datum 23/2

John : Maybe he's doing the city a favor

Agent : Better be careful who hears you say that.

John : What, you think I'm wrong?

The agent employs the positive politeness strategy because he was influenced by relevant circumstance that include; the relative power and the social distance. The power rating between them was different. The agent is a bartender and John is a costumer, thus the agent responds to John in polite way. Then the social distance between John and the agent is not close, although they have a different thinking. In order to keep their

relationship, the agent responds the John's opinion in a polite way by hedging his opinion that he disagreed with him.

Datum 30/2

Mr. Robertson : I hear you're interesting in space travel.

Jane : Well, they say that girls can't be astronauts.

The relevant circumstances was influenced Jane in employing the positive politeness strategy. The social distance between them was real, Mr. Robertson was older than Jane, and then their relationship is not close because they were strange. So Jane minimizes their distance by giving an opinion in a polite way. Then the relative power shows that they have different status. Mr. Robertson is a head in a company and Jane is an ordinary woman. Thus, the factors that influenced Jane to be more polite to Mr. Robertson.

Datum 31/2

The interviewer : Some of the ladies before you got a little nervous a little lost in thought.

Jane : Perhaps that's because to them a thought is unfamiliar territory.

Jane employs the positive politeness strategy because she was influenced by relative circumstances factors; social distance, relative power, size of imposition. The social distance between the interviewer and Jane is not close because they have just met. In the other hand, the interviewer is older than Jane, so she minimizes the threat because she wants the interviewer

agree with his opinion. Then the relative power between them was different. In this film Jane is a participant that joins in a job interview. The size of imposition is great enough because at the time the interviewer was serious at Jane. Thus Jane responds to the interviewer in a polite way.

Datum 38/2

John : I never saw him again, he never came back.

Agent : Well, maybe he had a good reason.

John : Okay.

The agent employs the positive politeness strategy because influenced by circumstance; size of imposition. When the conversation happened, John shows his self-image of 'pain'. The agent wants to help John by giving his opinion in a polite way.

Datum 43/2

Doctor : What'd the doctors tell you?

Jane : Nothing, I thought everything was fine.

Doctor : So no doctor's ever told you that your internal set up was different than most?

Jane : No.

The Doctor employs the positive politeness because he was influenced by circumstances factors. Include the social distance, relative power, and size of imposition. The social distance between them show that their relationship was not close because they was strange. Then the relative power show that they have different status, so that the doctor more polite

to Jane. The size imposition influenced the employment of the strategy because the conversation happened in a hospital (in a work place) and they look serious. Hence, those factors influenced the doctor to be more polite to Jane as his patient.

Datum 45/2

Doctor : When we perform your operation we found something very unique.

The doctor employs the positive politeness strategy because he was influenced by social distance, relative power, and size of imposition. Their relationship is not close because they strange. In order to minimize their distance, the doctor tried to employs that positive politeness strategy by noticing Jane's condition. Thus, she feels better because his positive wants has been approved by his notice. The doctor can get closer to his patient. The relative power shows that their status was different, between the doctor and a patient. Then the last is size of imposition. At the time the doctor and Jane has a serious problem, so the doctor asks her slowly in noticing her condition. The situation of the conversation is formal since it happened in a hospital and used the formal language.

Datum 49/2

Agent : I mean, let's face it. Nobody's innocent.

John : Everybody just uses everybody else to get what they want.

The relevant circumstance factor was influencing the character in employs the positive politeness strategy. That is include size of imposition. At the

time, they had a mutual share. Then the conversation was serious, the size of imposition was great enough because at the time the agent sympathy to John, and John appreciated the agent.

Datum 61/2

John : *You're not talking about bartending are you?*

Agent : I'm not talking about bartending.

John employs the positive politeness strategy because he was influenced by circumstances factor; that include social distance, relative power, and size of imposition. The first is social distance. The address form used by John can minimize their relationship is not close, they was strange. The second concern with relative power, they have different status as an intelligence agent in a government company and a writer so that John is more polite to the agent. The last is size of imposition. The situation shows that John was confused because they have a serious problem. It makes the size of imposition is great enough to make John more polite.

Datum 70/2

Agent : All right, he's at Cleveland Collage, five blocks from here.

You remember? He's on his way to meet you Jane, you then 1963 you.

John : Yeah, I remember.

The agent employs the positive politeness strategy because he was influenced by size of imposition that is circumstance factor. The conversation happened in their work place and John still looks confused

because it's the first time he do that. Hence, those factor influenced the agent to be more polite to John as his subordinate so he can understand about the duty that he must do.

Datum 76/2

John : You're never been in love.

Jane : That's none of your business.

John : That's not an answer.

Jane : What makes you think you deserve one?

John : You're right, I'm sorry to being so direct.

Jane employs the positive politeness strategy because she was influenced by social distance factor. The social distance between them shows that their relationship is not close, because they have just met. Jane tried to be polite to John to minimize his threat because she disagreed with him, and she doesn't want to make John feels uncomfortable.

Datum 87/2

Alice : So, you're a writer?

Agent : I used to be, I guess.

Alice : And you're thinking of talking it up again?

Agent : I was thinking about it.

Alice : Right on.

Agent : Yeah.

Alice : What kind of things do you write?

Alice was influenced by circumstance factor that is relative power, in employs the positive politeness strategy. Although their relationship is close, they still have a distance between a store keeper and a customer. In order to minimize the distance, Alice tried to ask about the agent's activity in polite way. Alice can get closer to his customer.

3. Mix Payoff and Relevance Circumstances.

Datum 02/3

Agent : And the bomber?

Mr. Miller : It's not your problem anymore.

Mr. Milles : *I don't need to remind you of the critical nature of your final mission, so please rest.*

Mr. Milles employs the positive politeness strategy because he was influenced by some factors. The first is payoff. Mr. Milles wants to minimize the threat from request to offer the agent while assuring him that he considers himself to be equal. The second is social distance, in this case the agent older than Mr. Milles so that he more polite to the agent. The last is relative power. Although their relationship is close, they have a different status as an agent and subordinate. Thus, the factors that influenced Mr. Milles to be more polite to the agent.

Datum 08/3

John : You're new?

Agent : Yeah, I've been working here a couple of weeks.

John : *Yeah? How's it working out?*

There are some factors that influenced the character employs the positive politeness strategy; payoff and relevant circumstances. The first is payoff. John could minimize the threat by assuring the agent that he considers himself to be 'of the same kind', that he likes him and wants to keep their conversation. The second is circumstances that include social distance and relative power. The social distance between them show that they are not close because they had first met. Then the address form used by John can minimize their relationship closer.

Datum 12/3

Agent : No, no, I don't know any.

John : You work in a bar Chrissakes, surely you know the joke.

John employs the positive politeness strategy because he was influenced by some factors. The first is payoff. John wants to satisfy the agent needs by minimizing the FTA by assuring the agent that he considers himself to be 'of the same kind' that he like the agent. In this case, John offers to the agent to tell him a joke. He knows that the agent didn't want it. Thus, John can avoid a tension with the agent. The second is circumstance; that include size of imposition. The size imposition also influenced by the employment of this strategy because at the time the agent looks uncomfortable because John is his customer.

Datum 13/3

John : You work in a bar Chrissakes, surely you know a joke.

Agent : No, I'm terrible with jokes never remember them.

The agent employs the positive politeness strategy because he was influenced by some factors. The first is payoff. The agent wants to minimize the threat when he answers John's offer because he disagreed. He can avoid a tension with John. The second is circumstance; that include relative power. Even though they relationship is close, but they had a different status as a bartender and a costumer. Hence, those factors influence the agent to be more polite to John as his costumer.

Datum 28/3

Beth : Jane, Mr. Robertson has made a special effort to talk to some of our graduating girls today.

You will do him the courtesy of listening to what he has to say.

There are some factors that influenced Beth in employs the positive politeness strategy. The first is payoff. Beth wants to minimize the threat from request to offer Jane while assuring him that he considers himself to be equal. They can get mutual advantage. The second is circumstance. The size of imposition influenced the employment of that strategy because their conversation was serious and happened in Beth's room office. Hence, those factors influenced Beth to be more polite to Jane.

Datum 29/3

Mr. Robertson : Jane, I work for a new organization seeking young women, like yourself, to train in a new carrier in government service.

We are might call, progressive.

I hear you're interested in space travel.

Mr. Robertson employs the positive politeness strategy because he was influenced by some factors; payoff and relevant circumstance. By payoff Mr. Robertson can minimize the threat by assuring Jane that he considers himself to be 'of the same kind', that he likes her and wants to fulfill his wants. Then, the social distance; sex and its first time they meet so their relationship is not closer. He tried to be more polite to Jane because he didn't want to make Jane feels uncomfortable. The last is size of imposition. The size of the imposition is great enough because at the time the conversation was serious.

Datum 32/3

The interviewer : *We've had some of these women's lip type in here causing a big fuss, but that's not you, is it Jane?*

Jane : No, sir.

In the conversation above, payoff influenced the interviewer in employs the positive politeness. He considers himself to be 'of the same kind' that he likes Jane. The other factor that influence is relevant circumstances that include; social distance and size of imposition. The social distance shows that their relationship between them is an interviewer and a participant so their relationship is not close. Then the size of imposition also influenced the employment that strategy because the conversation happened in formal situation.

Datum 36/3

Jane : I was defending myself, what was I supposed to do?

Mr. Robertson : I know. Believe me it's not over yet.

I'll go to the Board of Appeals, I'll do everything to get you reenlisted. I promise, trust me Jane.

Mr. Robertson employs the positive politeness strategy because he was influenced some factors. The first is payoff. Mr. Robertson wants to satisfy Jane's need by minimizing the threat by assuring Jane that he considers himself to be 'of same kind' that he likes Jane and wants to fulfill Jane's wants. In this case, Jane was disqualified, then Mr. Robertson that help Jane to be the participant in his company. Thus, Mr. Robertson can avoid a tension with Jane. The second is relevant circumstance that includes; size of imposition. The size of imposition is great enough because at the time Jane shows his self-image of 'disappointed'. Thus, factors that influenced Mr. Robertson to be polite with Jane.

Datum 40/3

Mr. Robertson : *In order to protect our nation's citizen, it's important we keep certain government operations confidential, wouldn't you agree?*

Jane : Yes, sir.

There are some factors that influenced the character employs the positive politeness strategy. The first is payoff. Mr. Robertson considers himself to be 'of same kind' that he likes Jane and wants to fulfill Jane's wants. He

wants to help Jane reenlist in his company. The second is circumstance that includes; social distance. The social distance shows that their relationship is not close even they had a cooperation because they had a different sex, age, and status. It is on account of that, Mr. Robertson more polite to Jane because he appreciates and respects to Jane.

Datum 59/3

Agent : You like your job?

John : Hell, no.

Agent : Nobody's ever given you a break, right?

The agent employs the positive politeness strategy because he was influenced by some factors. The first is payoff. The agent wants to safe John's positive face. He considered himself to be same kind that he wants to fulfill John's wants. It can minimize the FTA to John so he feels satisfied. In this case, the agent assuring John to joins with him. The second is circumstance that includes; size of imposition. The size of imposition is great enough because at the time John looks angry.

Datum 35/3

Dr. Baldwin : We have performed a more detailed physical examination
off the patient.

Mr. Robertson : I see.

Dr. Baldwin : You do know that this will disqualify her.

Mr. Robertson : You've not told the recruit?

Mr. Robertson employs the positive politeness strategy because he was influenced by some factors. The first is payoff. Mr. Robertson could minimize the threat by assuring Dr. Baldwin that he considers himself to be 'of same kind' that he wants to fulfill Dr. Baldwin's wants. They have a mutual advantage. The second is circumstance that includes; relative power and size of imposition. The relative power shows that they have a different status. In this case, they work in the same company. But Dr. Baldwin was more influential position that can influence Mr. Robertson position. The size of imposition is great enough because at the time was happened a serious problem.

Datum 64/3

Agent : You have to stand closer, you have to be within three feet.

John : What have you got two guns for?

Agent : Don't worry.

There are some factors that influenced the character in employs the positive politeness strategy. The first is payoff. John could minimize his threat when he asked a question to the agent. He assuring the agent that he considers himself to be 'of the same kind'. Thus, he can avoid tension that might happen between them when the agent removed his guns. The second is circumstance that includes; relative power. The relative power shows that they have different status as a senior and the junior. The agent have a long time in his work, whereas John is his subordinate so John is more polite to the agent.

Datum 74/3

Jane : Are you okay?

John : *You're not how I imagined you'd look.*

Jane : Do I know you?

John : You're beautiful, someone should have told you that.

John employs the positive politeness strategy because he influenced by some factors. The first is payoff. John wants to minimize the threat when he answers Jane's question. He considers himself to be 'of the same kind' that he likes Jane. The second is circumstance that includes; social distance and size of imposition. The social distance between John and Jane shows that they are not close. They have just met so they strange. Then size of imposition is great enough because the conversation happened when John run in to Jane so she looks shocked.

Datum 90/3

Agent : You're the Fizzle Bomber?

Fizzle Bomber: We always hated that name, remember?

Agent : You're a murderer.

Fizzle Bomber: *No, no, no, see, I've saved lives, more than I ever could have from the inside bureau.*

There are some factors that influenced the fizzle bomber employs the positive politeness strategy. The first is payoff. The fizzle bomber wants to minimize the FTA by assuring the agent. He considers himself to be of the same kind that he likes the agent and wants the agent agree with him. The

second is circumstance that includes size of imposition. The size of imposition also influenced the employment of this strategy because at the time the agent looks angry at the fizzle bomber's behavior.

Datum 91/3

Agent : I will never become you.

Fizzle Bomber: No, I'm curious.

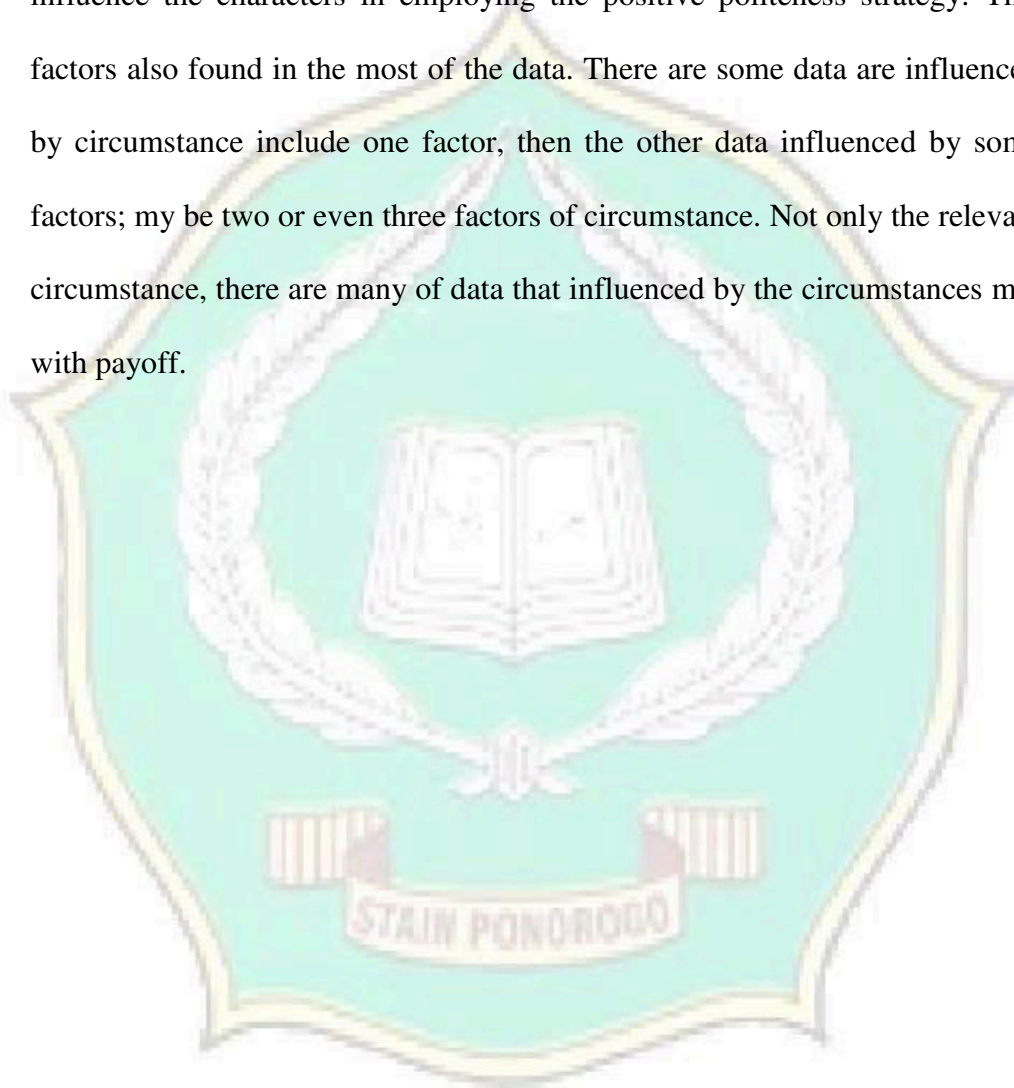
Did you report that your decommissioned Field Kit didn't decommission?

The fizzle bomber employs the positive politeness strategy because he was influenced by some factors. The first is payoff. The fizzle bomber considers himself to be of the same kind that he likes the agent and wants to fulfill the agent's wants. In this case, the fizzle bomber is a murderer. He knows that the agent dislike to him but the agent confused because he didn't believe about what that happened. But the fizzle bomber knows the secret of the agent. Thus, the fizzle bomber can avoid a tension with the agent. The second is relevant circumstance that includes; size of imposition. The size of imposition was influenced the employment of this strategy because at the time the agent looks angry and confused.

Based on the analysis above, the two main factors that described by Brown and Levinson are proved influencing the characters in the film entitle "Predestination" in employing the positive politeness strategy. We can see that some of data influence by one factor only, and the other data influence in both of the factors. The first is payoff, on the description above it's clear that

payoff is enable the speaker can get any advantages by fulfill the hearer wants such as request and offer. It is found in the most of the data.

The second factor is relevant circumstances which include social distance (D), power rating (P), and the size of imposition (R). The third factors influence the characters in employing the positive politeness strategy. This factors also found in the most of the data. There are some data are influenced by circumstance include one factor, then the other data influenced by some factors; my be two or even three factors of circumstance. Not only the relevant circumstance, there are many of data that influenced by the circumstances mix with payoff.



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. CONCLUSION

This last chapter deals with the result of the analysis and discussion in the previous chapter that constitute the employment of the positive politeness strategy based on Brown and Levinson theory in the film entitled “Predestination” and the findings obtained from all the data analyzed. Those include the employment of positive politeness strategy covering 14 strategies from 15 strategies by the characters. The researcher found 94 data which has been analyzed in the data analysis. The following conclusions are drawn:

1. Strategy 1 namely notice, attend to the hearer (his interest, wants, needs, and goods), there are 15 utterances that indicated those strategy. There are 5 utterances that indicated the positive politeness strategy 2 namely exaggerate (interest, approval, sympathy with the hearer). In the other words, there are 13 utterances that indicated strategy 3 namely intensified interest to the hearer. In strategy 5 namely seek agreement, there are 13 utterances that fits with that strategy. In strategy 6 namely avoid disagreement, there are 9 utterances that fit with this strategy. Belong with strategy 7 namely presuppose/rise/assert common ground, there are 3 utterances that indicated this strategy. Furthermore in strategy 8 namely joke, there are 4 utterances that fits with this strategy. There are 5 utterances that indicated strategy 9 namely asserts or presuppose the

speaker's knowledge and concern for the hearer's wants. In strategy 10 namely offers/promise, there are 2 utterances that fits with this strategy. In hence the researcher found 6 utterances that indicated strategy 11 namely be optimistic. In strategy 12 namely includes both the speaker and the hearer activity, there are 4 utterances that fits with this strategy. Belong with strategy 13 namely give or ask for reason, there are 13 utterances that indicated this strategy. In the strategy 14 namely asserts reciprocal exchange, there is one utterance that fits with this strategy. The last in strategy 15 namely give gifts to hearer (good, sympathy, understanding, or cooperation), there is one utterance that indicated this strategy.

2. Based on the analysis of the factors influencing the use of the positive politeness strategy in "Predestination" movie, it is discovered that there are two factors that influenced the characters in employing the positive politeness strategy; payoff and relevant circumstances.

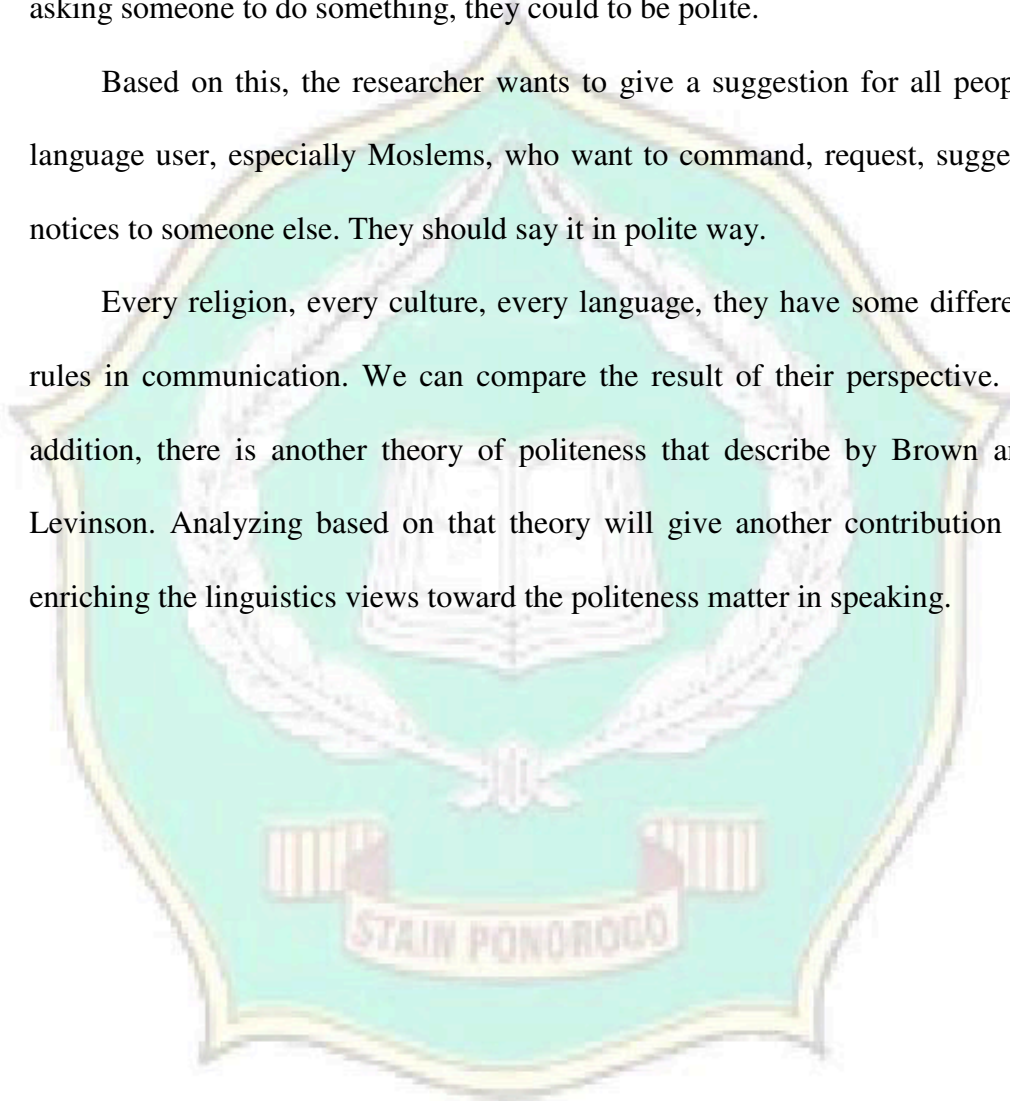
B. SUGGESTION

In this section, the researcher would like to give some suggestion about the analysis of positive politeness strategy in "Predestination" movie. There are many occasions where people employ positive politeness strategy. Therefore, it is suggested that the other researchers analyze the same point of view about positive politeness and its factors influencing the use of the strategy, but they could analyze it in different object.

This research describes how and why a certain positive politeness strategy is used by the characters in “Predestination” movie. However, the result of the research concluded that the characters tried to consider the hearers’ condition and the situation in delivering their directive utterances. In asking someone to do something, they could to be polite.

Based on this, the researcher wants to give a suggestion for all people language user, especially Moslems, who want to command, request, suggest, notices to someone else. They should say it in polite way.

Every religion, every culture, every language, they have some different rules in communication. We can compare the result of their perspective. In addition, there is another theory of politeness that describe by Brown and Levinson. Analyzing based on that theory will give another contribution in enriching the linguistics views toward the politeness matter in speaking.



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