POLITENESS STRATEGIES OF THE CHARACTERES IN BECOMING JANE MOVIE SCRIPT BY KEVIN HOOD AND SARAH WILLIAMS

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STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

The researcher hereby declares that the thesis **POLITENESS STRATEGIES OF THE CHARACTERS IN *BECOMING JANE* MOVIE SCRIPT BY KEVIN HOOD AND SARAH WILLIAMS** was the absolute work of the researcher and has never been used in any institution or for any purpose before. The researcher guarantees that the content of this thesis was the result of the researcher's own thoughts. The guidance received in the preparation of writing this thesis and the resources used really exist and were recognized.

Makassar, Oktober 2023

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ABSTRACT

La Ode Imran, 4519051006, *Politeness Strategies of The Characters in Becoming Jane Movie Script by Kevin Hood and Sarah Williams*. (Supervised by Dahlia D. Moelier and Asyrafunnisa).

This research aims to find out the types of politeness strategies and the factor that influence the characters produced by the characters which contained in *Becoming Jane* movie script written by Kevin Hood and Sarah Williams.

The writer used qualitative descriptive in analyzing the data. The data were obtained by reading, identifying, highlighting, and classifying the utterances that contained bald on record and positive politeness in the character's utterance based on Brown and Levinson's theories.

The results show that there were 2 types of politeness strategies that commonly used in *Becoming Jane* movie script, namely bald on record which consisted of maximum efficiency and offers. Positive politeness which consisted of use in group identity markers, include both S and H in the activity, request, giving gifts to H (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation), be optimistic, avoiding agreement, noticing, attending to H (her/his interest, wants, need goods), and offering, promising. The positive politeness the most dominant type of politeness strategies that appeared in *Becoming Jane* movie script. There were three factor that influenced the use of politeness strategies employed by the characters in Becoming Jane movie script. They were pay-off in 3 times and relevant circumstances in 66 times. The relevant circumstances factors divide into two dimension, they were 56 social distance (D) in 56 times, relative power (P) in 10 times, and the researcher did not find any data of dimension size of imposition (R). From the data above, the used of utterances of the characters influenced by several factors age, power, sex and the distance among the speaker the hearer. When the distance was not to closed, the speaker used polite words. When the speaker has a high power than the hearer, the speaker does not to pay attention or used polite words and conversely. When the age and sex among them is quite different, the speaker tend to used polite words and conversely.

Keywords: Language, Politeness Strategy, Communication, Pragmatics

ABSTRAK

La Ode Imran, 4519051006, *Speech Acts of The Main Character in Persuasion Movie Script Written by Ronald Bass and Alice Victoria Winslow*. (Dibimbing oleh Dahlia D. Moelier and Asyrafunnisa).

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis strategi kesopanan dan menjelaskan bagaimana setiap tokoh menggunakan strategi kesopanan dalam ucapannya yang terdapat dalam naskah film *Becominng Jane* karya Kevin Hood and Sarah Williams.

Penulis menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif dalam menganalisis data. Data diperoleh dengan membaca, mengidentifikasi, menyoroti, mengklasifikasikan ujaran-ujaran yang mengandung strategi kesopanan dalam tuturan setiap tokoh berdasarkan teori Brown and Levinson.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat 2 jenis strategi kesopanan yang digunakan dalam naskah film *Becoming Jane* yaitu Bald on Record yang terdiri dari efisiensi maksimum dan Penawaran. Kesopanan yang positif yang terdiri dari digunakan dalam penanda identitas kelompok, sertakan keduanya pembicara dan pendengar dalam satu aktifitas, permintaan, pemberian hadiah kepada pendengar (barang, simpati, pengertian, kerjasama), menjadi optimis, menghindari persetujuan, memperhatikan, memperhatikan pendengar (minta, kebutuhan, keinginan, barang) dan yang terakhir adalah menawarkan, meenjanjikan. Strategi kesopanan yang positif merupakan strategi yang paling dominan muncul dalam naskah film *Becoming Jane*. Ada dua faktor yang mempengaruhi penggunaan strategi kesantunan yang digunakan oleh tokoh-tokoh dalam naskah film *Becoming Jane*. Pembayarannya sebanyak 3 kali dan keadaan relevan sebanyak 66 kali. Faktor keadaan yang relevan terbagi menjadi dua dimensi yaitu jarak sosial (D) sebanyak 56 kali, kekuasaan relatif (P) sebanyak 10 kali, dan peneliti tidak menemukan data dimensi besaran pembebanan (R). Dari data di atas, penggunaan tuturan para tokoh dipengaruhi oleh beberapa faktor usia, kekuasaan, jenis kelamin dan jarak antara pembicara dengan mitra tutur. Ketika jarak tidak terlalu dekat, penutur menggunakan kata-kata yang sopan. Apabila penutur mempunyai kekuasaan yang lebih tinggi dari pendengarnya, maka penutur tidak akan memperhatikan atau menggunakan kata-kata yang sopan dan sebaliknya. Apabila umur dan jenis kelamin diantara mereka berbeda jauh, maka penuturnya cenderung menggunakan kata-kata yang santun dan sebaliknya.

Kata Kunci: Bahasa, Strategi Kesopanan, Komunikasi, Pragma

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CHAPTER I

INRODUCTION

In this chapter the researcher will explain about the background of this study, reason for choosing the title, problem of the research, scope of the research, questions of the research, objectives of the research, and the significance of the research that explained in the detailed of each point below.

A. Background

Humans can not survive alone if others are not present. Since birth, humans have need additional assistance to survive and grow. Furthermore, social engagement was essential. Interaction was achieved through contact and conversation. The human being was a social creature. People must communicate with one another in order for communications to be assembled and distributed. As a result, language provides a role in connecting them together.

Language has an important part in human communication since it serves as a media tool for engagement. According to Tripathi and Reddy (2012:326) said that communication means the process of passing information and understanding from one person to another. When a language is employed, something about the relationships between individuals is exposed. It may be noticed in the discourse between younger and older persons. People do not know that the language they use to communicate in everyday life is observable and worth investigating. People have been interested in this feature of language for. As a result, individuals perform

linguistics research to examine the phenomena decades of language aspect using linguistics.

Communication is critical to human survival. Humans practically communicate with one another through the use of a language. Language is the system of words or signs that people use to communicate their thoughts and feelings to one another. Language is at the heart of human affairs since it serves as the primary means of human communication. Communication may be used to communicate our thoughts and feelings. Communication can take two forms: verbal (oral) or nonverbal (written symbols, gestures, etc.). Fujishin (2009:5) explain that nonverbal communication is all communication that is not spoken or written. It is your body type, voice, facial expressions, gestures, movement, clothing and touch.

Linguistics is the study or science of language, including grammatical rules, words, and sounds. It indicates that the branch of linguistics contains fundamental units, namely languages, without which linguistics would be meaningless. The sentence is not constrained, but the terminology is. This is what differentiates animal language from human language, which is essentially a response to the input.

According to Wang (2014) politeness is a sociocultural phenomenon in which a person shows a consideration to others and it is often used to avoid an offense or misunderstanding. In Addition, according to Rosari (2016) people ought to know who they are speaking to so that they would not be rude. Respect or reverence is commonly used to express showing awareness

for another person's face when that other appears socially distant. When one is socially close to another, showing equal awareness is typically defined as friendliness, friendship, or solidarity. Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that focuses on this phenomenon. When individuals conduct a discussion, they utilize language to establish the communication; when communicating, they must remember the politeness principle. Politeness principles are speaker tactics for maintaining receptivity to the hearer and self-image. People utilize polite in their chats or interactions to take care of the social engagement with people using expression and pleasant language.

B. Reason for Choosing the Title

Manners are a very crucial element that every social being possesses to help them interact with one another, particularly while communication. As a result, the researcher interested in examining the politeness strategies in the *Becoming Jane* Movie Script because there are many difficulties in society, particularly the absence of manners in speaking with one another.

C. Problem of The Research

In the movie script of *Becoming Jane* there is communication in the form of conversation between the characters regarding politeness strategies. Therefore, the researcher will try to find out and understand more about what types of politeness strategies and how the characters use politeness strategies in their utterance in *Becoming Jane* Movie Script.

D. Scope of The Research

The researcher concentrates on the many forms of politeness strategies as well as the most common politeness methods in *Becoming Jane* Movie Script. In this research, the researchers employed Brown and Levinson's theory, which includes five types of politeness strategies: baldness on record, negative politeness, positive politeness, don't do FTA and off record.

E. Question of The Research

According to the limitation of the problems, the researcher formulates the problems as follows:

1. What types of politeness strategies used in *Becoming Jane* Movie Script?
2. How do the characters use politeness strategies in their utterance in *Becoming Jane* Movie Script.

F. Objective of The Research

In this research, the researcher aims to find out two things,

1. What politeness strategies used in the *Becoming Jane* Movie Script.
2. To describe how the characters use politeness strategies in their utterance in *Becoming Jane* Movie Script.

G. Significant of The Research

The researcher expects that this research will assist everyone in a variety of ways.

1. Theoretical

In theoretical terms, this research may provide knowledge enhancement for university students, particularly those studying in the

English Literature, and it can also serve as a reference for other researchers conducting research on politeness strategies using Brown and Levinson theory.

2. Practically

In practically terms, this research can provide an understanding of what politeness is, how to apply politeness therefore the speakers can pay more attention to the utterances in communication in order to establish an effective relationship between the speakers and the hearer in daily conversation.

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CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter the researcher explains about previous studies, pragmatic, theory politeness that was discuss further in this research and synopsis of the movie script *Becoming Jane*.

A. Previous Studies

In conducting this research, the researcher several previous studies as the reference for this research.

This research entitled *The Politeness Strategies Used in English in Focus Coursebook for The Seventh of Junior High Schools.* Ma'rifat. (2018). This research aims to (1) find out the types of politeness strategies and their realization in English in Focus dialogues, and (2) reveal the social factors influenced the characters to choose a certain politeness strategy in the book. The research used a descriptive qualitative method with the pragmatic approach. In addition, a quantitative method was used to measure the frequency of the data occurrences. The data were in the forms of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences in the context of the dialogues taken from the course book. The main instrument of this research was the researcher himself, with the data sheet as the supported instrument. The results of the research are as follows. (1) All types of politeness strategies are found in the book. They are bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off record, with negative politeness became the most frequently used strategy. Out of 48 realizations, 19 are applied in the course book. Four realizations are found in

bald on record strategy, namely “metaphorical entreaties”, “task-oriented interaction”, “no fear of retaliation”, and “sympathetic advice or warning”. Five realizations are found in positive politeness strategy, namely “notice and attend to hearer”, “use in group identity marker”, “seek agreement”, “avoid disagreement”, and “include both speaker and hearer in the activity”. The negative politeness strategy has six realizations, namely “be conventionally indirect”, “question and hedge”, “minimize the imposition”, “give deference”, “apologize”, and “state the FTA as a general rule”. Off record is realized by three sub strategies, namely “give hints”, “use rhetorical questions”, and “be incomplete, use ellipsis”. (2) All three sociological factors, including social distance, relative power and rank of imposition affect the choices of the politeness strategy by the characters in the book, with rank of imposition as the most frequent factor with 15 occurrences.

The next research entitled *Politeness strategies used in the conversation between the students of finance and banking department in MurniSadarPolytehnicPematangsiantar*. Togatorop (2019). This research aims to find out the types of politeness strategies and identifying the most dominant type of politeness strategy used by students in conversation with their friends. In this research the researcher analyzed the portrayed of utterances of the politeness strategies toward four politeness strategies, namely bald on record strategy, positive politeness strategy, negative politeness strategy and off record strategy. Moreover, the researcher used descriptive qualitative method by collecting the selected dialog which was

used in politeness strategies.Thedata were collected by analyzed each dialog based on descriptive analysis technique which was supported by Brown and Levinson's Theory of politeness. After analyzing this conversation, the researcher found that the students used politeness strategies among other things: Bald on Record, Positive Politeness, Negative Politeness and Off Record. Bald on Record Strategy included imperative and clear explanation in urgent condition. Positive Politeness is noticing, attending to the hearer and Exaggerating (interest, approval, sympathy). Negative politeness is minimizing the imposition. While Off Record is giving hints to the Hearer. The researcher was found the most dominant types used by students in conversation with friends namely Positive Politeness and Negative Politeness.

Another research entitled *The Use of Politeness Strategies in The Classroom Context by English University Students*. Mahmud. (2019). This research aims to explore the politeness strategies of English students at one of the universities in Makassar. The researcher applied a descriptive qualitative research method to explore the politeness phenomena in EFL classroom interaction. The participants of this research were two classes of English literature program consisted of 50 students. The primary sources of data were the individual student presentations which had been recorded. There were fifty transcriptions of the recording which lasted for five to seven minutes for each presentation. The transcriptions were analyzed and discussed based on the theory of politeness of Brown and Levinson (1987). The findings from this research revealed that English students used different kinds of

expressions to encode their politeness in the class. Those expressions were in the forms of greetings, thanking, addressing terms, apologizing, and fillers. There were also some terms derived from students' vernacular language which were used as a softening mechanism for their presentation. These expressions were categorized as positive and negative politeness.

Meanwhile, this research entitled *Study of Politeness Strategies and Flouting of Maxim Used in The Dead Poets Society 1989 Movie*. Utami. (2019). The research aims to find out (1) whether the types of politeness strategies in The Dead Poets Society movie are in accordance with politeness strategies proposed by Brown and Levinson (1987) or not, (2) what type of politeness strategies most frequently appeared in The Dead Poets Society movie, (3) which character(s) use politeness strategies most frequently than the others, and (4) what type of flouting maxims based on Grice's maxim most frequently appeared in The Dead Poets Society movie. The design of this research is a descriptive qualitative research. The data of the research were in the form of utterances that contained politeness strategies and cooperation and implicature (flouting of maxim). The result shows that (1) the types of politeness strategies in The Dead Poets Society movie are in accordance with politeness strategies proposed by Brown and Levinson (1987); (2) Bald on Record is the most frequent politeness strategies appeared in The Dead Poets Society movie; (3) there are three characters who used politeness strategies more frequently in requesting something, they are John Keating, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Nolan and (4) Violate maxim of manner is the

most frequently appeared in The Dead Poets Society movie. It can be indicated that Bald on Record is mostly used by the characters because there is a power, social status, or close relationship among the characters. Moreover, maxim of manner is mostly flouted by the characters because there is a misunderstanding or conflict avoidance.

Tantri. (2020) the research entitled *An Analysis of Positive Politeness Strategies in The Ellen Show: Pragmatics Approach.* This research aims to find out politeness strategies that being used by Ellen in "The Ellen Show". The formulation of the problems of this research were (1) What kinds of the most frequent positive politeness strategies used by Ellen in the Ellen show and (2) What the purpose of the most common positive politeness strategies used in the Ellen show. The analysis in this research used a qualitative descriptive method that was analysis explained used words, phrases and sentences. The data was taken from utterances that contain politeness strategies and the researcher analyzed using Brown and Levinson theory. In addition, the researcher also used observational method, non- participatory and note technique as the method of collected the data. The researcher found out that there were 30 data related to politeness strategies taken from Ellen's utterances from "The Ellen Show". The researcher found that the most frequent politeness strategies that used by Ellen is Jokes strategy.

In Fitria and Suhandoko's thesis (2020), investigating *Politeness Strategies Reflected by The Main Character in Bridge to Terabithia Movie.* This research aims to identify politeness strategies reflected by the main

character in “Bridge to Terabithia” movie. Qualitative method is used by the researcher to analyze the data. The data are the utterances of the main character that include politeness strategies. In analyzed the data, the researcher uses theory by Brown and Levinson (1987) about politeness strategies. The results of this research show that there were four types of politeness strategies which used by the main character in this movie. The most type that used is bald on record strategy and positive politeness strategy. The factors in using politeness strategies by the main character in this movie are payoffs in each strategy and circumstances (sociological variables).

A thesis entitled *Cultural Values and Politeness Strategies in British and Persian Family Discourse.* Kamehkhosh&Larina. (2020). This research aims to explore how the British and Persians understand politeness and how British and Persian cultural values shape the style of interpersonal interactions in the family setting. The researchers analyzed the norms and politeness strategies focused on a few speech acts which are regularly performed in everyday interactions, namely addressed, asked for request, thanked and complimented. The material for the study was taken from a socio-cultural questionnaire and discourse completion test (DCT) filled in by 100 British and Persian objects as well as ethnographic observations. It was analyzed drew on (Im)Politeness theory, speech act theory, cross-cultural pragmatic and discourse analysis, research on identity construction and the impact of politeness on communicative styles. The findings confirm that in British culture, privacy, distance and equality are highly valued, while, in

Persian culture, people value greatly closeness, age and status. The findings have shown that while the style of children-parents interactions in British context is quite egalitarian and children treat their parents as equals which evidences a low power distance in the British society, in Persian culture there are significant differences between communicative styles in top-down and bottom-up contexts which manifest a considerable index of power distance in the Persian society. This research highlights that norms are negotiable and changeable across cultures and that linguistic politeness strategies are embedded in cultural context and ideologies of conduct.

The next research is about *Politeness Strategies Analysis reflected in Little Woman Movie by Greta Gerwig.* Fridolini (2021). This research mostly discusses the politeness strategies that is shown in Little Women movie. Politeness is a social behavior to a speaker towards deferent wishes of the addressee in different concerns. The purpose of this research to find out the politeness strategies and the most-frequent strategy that was used in Little Women movie. Based on Brown and Levinson (1978), there were four types of politeness strategies. Such as; bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off record. Descriptive qualitative method was selected to analyzed the data. The theory that were applied in this research were Brown and Levinson's theory (1978), which concerns about the politeness strategies. The result of this term paper was shown that all of the characters use all the politeness strategies from Brown and Levinson and the most frequent strategy that is used by the characters is positive politeness.

Meanwhile, this research entitled *An Analysis of Politeness Strategy in Teacher-Students EFL Classroom Interaction.* Unaina. (2021). This study aims first to analyze the types of politeness strategies used by teacher in EFL classroom interaction, and second to analyze the linguistic forms of teacher's polite utterances in the EFL classroom interaction. The research used a qualitative method that collect the data through observations, video-taping, and interview. The findings show that the teacher employed various types of politeness strategies during the lessons. Out of 30 utterances, the utterances covered Positive Politeness (5), Bald on Record (14), Negative Politeness (2), and Off Record (9). Bald on record strategy has the highest frequency used by the teacher in the classroom interaction. Besides that, one type of linguistic forms in the utterances not only used for one type of politeness strategy, it also can be used in the two or three types of politeness strategy. The classification of linguistic forms in the utterances are (1) Declarative, (2) Interrogative, (3) Imperative, and 4) Exclamatory. The implementation of politeness strategy becomes a way of character building.

Another research discussing about *An Analysis of Politeness Strategies in Sules podcast. Sumatera Utara: JurnalIlmiahMahasiswaPendidikan.* Hartanti (2021). This research aims to examine the kind of politeness strategies used by Sule in his podcats with RizkyFebian, and the reason factors influence for using the politeness strategies. This study belongs to descriptive qualitative research. The data were gained by transcribing the whole utterances realized during the podcast. Then, the data were eliminated

and sorted. Only Sule and Rizky Febian utterances were analyzing, encoded, described, and displayed in a discussion. There are four politeness strategies used by Sule. They are bald on record politeness strategy, positive politeness strategy, negative politeness strategy, and off-record politeness strategy. However, Sule tends to use a positive politeness strategy in interviewing his guest.

Bustan et al. (2021), *the research entitled Actualization in Rodger and Hammerstein's Drama "King and I":* A Politeness Study. This research aims to find out and to examine the characters in the drama consider politeness principle when they made dialogue to others, especially in imperative dialogue, politeness types and strategy used by characters and factors that influence used of politeness principle. This research is library research by applied qualitative descriptive method and through pragmatic study. By used pragmatic study, the writer has to understand and pay attention well context of the dialogue in the drama. In this study the dialogue of the drama assumed as speech act and characters assumed as speech participant. The writer used Dell Hymes' theory (1974) to analysis context of the dialogue. The writer also used politeness Principle theory of Geoffrey Leech (1983) and Speech acts theory of J.R. Searle (1969) to analysis the data. The result shows that the characters of the drama consider politeness principle when made imperative dialogue in specific setting.

This research entitled *Teenagers Language Politeness Strategy on Social Media WhatsApp Based on Level of Education.* Hafid, Riska Amalia, et al. (2022). Language politeness in social media is still often ignored. The research aims to describe teenagers' politeness strategies in social media conversations, especially in the WhatsApp group of junior high schools, senior high schools, and colleges. The research was quantitative and qualitative descriptive, and the population was complete sentences in WhatsApp group conversations. The period of recording the conversation with each group is during September 2021. The data collection technique was exported the conversation data to Ms. Words and arranged based on the entry date, then coded using Brown & Levinson's politeness theory. The interpretation of the data classification results used the approach of Makassar's cultural perspective. The findings showed that in social media WhatsApp, the teenagers talked more frequently used three kinds of politeness strategies.

Permadi, et al. (2022), the research entitled *Descriptive Study on Politeness Strategies in Aladdin Movie.* This research is a descriptive research on the use of politeness strategy in movie. The researcher used a descriptive qualitative approach. This research focused on described politeness strategies used by the main characters of Aladdin movie. The data were analyzed from conversation script in form of utterance. The researchers used analysis method by Miles and Huberman, namely data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. The research results showed that the types of

politeness strategies used by the four main characters in the film Aladdin are the bald-on record strategy, positive politeness strategies, negative politeness strategies, and off-record strategies. Bald on record is the most widely used. It appeared 11 times (37%). It is followed by positive politeness which are uttered 7 times (23%) and off record which are also uttered 7 times (23%). The fourth is negative politeness that uttered 5 times (17%).

Another research *entitled Politeness Strategies of The Main Characters in the Fault In our Stars Novel. Dewanti (2022).* This research explored politeness strategies and resolved two research questions, namely what politeness strategies were applied by the main characters in The Fault in Our Stars novel and what factors influenced the use of politeness strategies by the main characters in the novel. Data, consisting of 263 utterances containing politeness strategies, were collected from The Fault in Our Stars novel and were analyzed using a document analysis method. Results showed that the main two characters, namely Augustus and Hazel, applied four politeness strategies, which were distributed as follows: positive politeness, as the most frequently-used strategy with a frequency of 100 utterances (38%), followed by off record, 59 utterances (22.4%), bald on record, 54 utterances (20.6%), and negative politeness, 50 utterances (19%). The strategies that were used by the two main characters were affected by two main factors, namely the payoffs and the circumstances.

Based on some previous studies above, there are similarities and differences that can be found. The similarities between all of the previous studies and this research are the objectives to find the politeness in literally work as politeness is an important that needed to be learned and discussed. On the other hand, the differences between some of the previous studies and this research is that the object of the research is the movie script of *Becoming Jane* written by Kevin Hood and Sarah Williams. This research will use Brown and Levinson theory in analyzing politeness strategies in the movie script. This research focuses on the use of politeness strategies in the movie script *Becoming Jane* with the theme of the 90s era.

B. Pragmatic

According to Horn and Ward (2006:16) defines pragmatic as the study of those context-dependent aspects of meaning which are systematically abstracted away from the construction of content or logical form. The linguistic phenomena studied in pragmatics are largely concerned with the use of language by its user. In addition, Mey (2001:6) defines pragmatics as the study of the use of language in human communication as determined by the conditions of society. This indicates that pragmatics necessitates the interpretation of deeds in order to determine the true meaning of utterances. As a result, it is critical to pay attention to the context of utterances in order to obtain the accurate interpretation.

According to Griffith (2006: 1), Pragmatics is concerned with the use of utterances in context, with how humans manage to express more than what is technically represented by sentence semantics. Pragmatics builds on what the language has semantically stored. That is the distinction between them. He goes on to say that semantics is the study of the "toolkit" for meaning, whereas pragmatics is concerned with how these instruments are used in meaningful communication. Pragmatics is concerned with the interplay of semantic information with our understanding of the environment, while taking into consideration usage situations.

In the end, pragmatics is a study of language and its users in a specific situation. Both the speaker and the hearer are referred to as users. The meaning of the speaker's utterances includes not only the speaker's interpretation but also the hearer's interpretation. The context of the discourse also influences the understanding of the message. Different contexts will result in various interpretations.

C. Politeness

According to Yule (1996: 60), politeness is defined as a way to show awareness of another person's public self-image. According to Cruse (2006: 131), politeness is about reducing the negative impacts of what one says on the sentiments of others while increasing the good benefits.

Brown and Levinson published the idea of linguistic politeness in 1987. A politeness theory, as described by Brown and Levinson in Cutting (2002:45), is founded on the idea that humans have a social self-image. This

feeling of self-image is also referred to as "face." It is common in many cultures for speakers to be conscious of their listeners' requirements about their faces, to consider their sentiments, and to reduce face-threatening acts (FTA).

Brown and Levinson (1978: 68) defined face-threatening (FTA) acts as actions that potentially harm or endanger people's faces. FTA may influence the listener's positive or negative face, as well as the speaker's positive or negative face.

Furthermore, Brown and Levinson compose in Watts (2003:86) that the goal of the politeness strategy is to decrease FTA. Brown and Levinson claim that everyone has two sorts of faces: positive and negative. Positive face is defined as the individual's need to be respected and accepted in social interactions, whereas negative face is defined as the individual's demand for independence of action and imposition. Brown and Levinson (1987:65) stated that when confronted with the requirement for FTA, a person should either overtly and successfully execute FTA or strive to lessen the influence of FTA on the listener's positive and negative face. In addition, Brown and Levinson (1987:86) recommended four politeness types to demonstrate people's awareness of others' faces. These are bald on-record, negative politeness, positive politeness, and off-record. The four types are as follows.

a. Bald on record

According to Brown and Levinson in Cutting (2002:46), when a speaker presents an obvious on-the-record politeness strategy, he or she offers a clear advise, demand, offer, or invitation. In Addition Sulu (2015:217) points out that bald on record strategies focus on clarity and efficiency and they do nothing to minimize threats to the hearer's face. Performing a bald action (without redress) means that it includes direct, clear, and brief words. The most straightforward bald remarks on record use an imperative form with no mitigating measures. When speaking to close relatives or friends, speakers frequently use the imperative form.

b. Positive Politeness

Brown and Levinson (1978:106) state that positive politeness is when the correction partially satisfies the want that one seeks, or when some of the redresses are near to the desire of the addressee. Positive face, as defined by Brown and Levinson in Watts (2003:86), is an individual's urge to be appreciated and embraced in every aspect of social connection. The purpose of the positive politeness strategy, according to Brown and Levinson in Cutting (2002:48), is to maintain the hearers' positive face by expressing closeness, sharing in friendship, enabling the hearers feel good, and indicating that the speakers embrace a goal with the hearers.

1. Use in-group identity marker

   Identity markers can be used to demonstrate one's proximity to another. This method may be seen from the example below:

Thank you, dear.

2. Avoid agreement

Even if they do disagree on anything, avoiding conflict saves both the speaker's and the hearer's face. The example is may be seen below:

I see. But can I have them for Rp12,000?

c. Negative politeness

According to Brown and Levinson (1978: 129), "it is a corrective action directed at the negative face of the addressee, who requires unrestricted freedom of action and consideration from the addresser and distinguishes between negative and positive politeness. According to Watts (2003:86), negative face is an individual's urge for freedom in action and imposition. Furthermore, Brown and Levinson (1978: 130) claim that negative politeness outputs in all kinds are employed for social "distancing" in general.

1. Apologize

Apologizing demonstrates that the speaker feels somewhat sorry about imposing the hearer's unpleasant face. The example may be seen below:

I am sorry, Mom. I forgot

2. State the FTA as general rule

This method helps the speaker to avoid violating any rules while performing an FTA. The example may be seen below:

Sorry Sir, don't bring any animals to the hospital, because it is dangerous.

d. Off- Record

Off-the-record is an indirect kind of courtesy, according to Brown and Levinson in Cutting (2002:45). The remarks are not targeted directly to the listeners. According to Brown and Levinson (1978:216), off-record politeness, "the actor leaves it up to the addressee to decide how to interpret the act."

1. Give hints

Hints can be utilized on a variety of circumstances. It employs speech actions to leave the listener to understand the speaker's intent behind the lines he utters. The example may be seen below:

Oh, ... it's too expensive.

2. Use rhetorical questions

An implicature is essentially a rhetorical inquiry. It operates by posing a question that requires no response in order for the listener to infer the meaning. Because this question does not require an answer, it is commonly used to provide information rather than request one. The example may be seen below:

In my opinion, why do we pay just to be frightened?

D. Synopsis of the Movie Script *Becoming Jane*

The movie begins by panning over the breath taking English country side and to a quaint country home. This is where the Rev. and Mrs. Austen

live with their family. While everyone else is sound asleep, Jane is up writing. She then gets up and wakes the entire household by playing loudly on the piano. The noise startles both Robert and Cassandra. Cassandra is Jane's sister and Robert is her fiance. Both Robert and Cassandra run out of their own rooms to see what the noise is and Robert catches a glimpse of Cassandra in her night gown which prompts the latter to smile slyly and then rush back to her own room. Mrs. Austen, who was trying to sleep, complains that Jane needs a husband. Rev. Austen, lying next to her, comments that because he has set an example of perfection, Jane can not be satisfied with anything less. The couple then playfully banter before rising for church.

Meanwhile, Tom Lefroy is in London. He is the nephew of a very prominent judge but enjoys sowing his wild oats. Tom spends a lot of his time boxing, drinking, and enjoying the company of prostitutes and mistresses. His family is very poor, but his stern uncle has taken him under his wing in hopes that Tom will prove to be a respectable lawyer one day. Tom is friends with Henry Austen, a recent Oxford graduate who will be returning home soon. One day, Tom comes in late to court where his uncle is presiding. It is the last straw. His uncle speaks with him in private, saying that he is fed up with Tom. As punishment, he is sending Tom to the country side where Henry lives (as well as some other members of the Lefroy family).

Back in the country, there is a small gathering to celebrate Henry's recent graduation and homecoming. The Austen's distant and widowed cousin Eliza is there. She is quite wealthy and extremely beautiful and catches

Henry's eye even though she is older than he is. The guests at the party beg Jane to do a reading. Apparently she is quite well known in their small community for her humorous writings. She happily stands up to read something dedicated to her sister and has barely begun when Tom strolls in - quite late. She is extremely annoyed and flustered, but continues reading. She is insulted when, while everyone else is laughing, Tom appears to be falling asleep. After she completes the reading, she overhears Tom commenting on her writing as being unremarkable and only so-so. (Very similar to the scene in Austen's Pride and Prejudice where Elizabeth hears Mr. Darcy commenting on her merely "tolerable" appearance.) Extremely upset, Jane tears up some of her writing and casts it into a fire.

Later, Tom goes out for a walk where he encounters Jane. They bicker about her writing, but sparks fly between them. Jane defends her writing, saying that he did not understand it because it was ironic. They part aftera verbal sparring, but you can tell Tom is intrigued by her. The chemistry continues to build when Jane performs far better than Tom anticipated in a cricket match. He is forever being surprised by her. Then one day, Jane accidentally encounters Tom in a friend's library. He tells her that if she is serious about writing, she needs to have her horizons ... widened. He seems to be trying to seduce her and the prospect of it flusters Jane, who finds herself only a breath apart from Tom's lips. He hands her a book though (I think it was called "The History of Tom Jones") and tells her to read it if she really wants to be a novelist. Jane reads the book, which is rather scandalous. It

depicts a woman's breasts and even has drawings of a topless women.

However, she says it was not the characters or their lack of morality that she found it was unrealistic. Bad things happened to bad people in the book, she says, but that is not true to real life. In real life, Jane remarks, perfectly odious people (like Tom, she adds), succeed while good and noble people often fail. Jane says that a novel should reflect real life and real things. Once again, Tom is surprised by her and they develop of chemistry-fueled friendship. This makes things slightly difficult for Jane because her mother is encouraging her to accept a courtship with a nice-looking and friendly (but very dull) Mr. Wisley. Wisley is rich and has a very protective and snooty aunt who controls him (much like Lady Catherine de Bourgh from P&P). His aunt requests that he and Jane take a walk in the "pretty bit of wilderness" near the house (something that Jane immediately writes down and later appears in P&P spoken by Lady Catherine). Jane doesn't want to take a private walk with Wisley, but she has no other choice.

As expected, he takes the opportunity to propose. Jane says that she is honored by the sincerity of his proposal, but that she cannot consider it since she does not feel affection for him. He is embarrassed but says wisely that he has found that shy affection has often blossomed into great love. He walks away, leaving the impression that there is far more to him than meets the eye, but Jane cannot help that she does not love him. Jane's mother is outraged that Jane has not accepted Wisley's proposal. She herself married for love and the family is now very poor. She doesn't want Jane to suffer the same fate. Jane

disagrees though. She believes that even if she never marries, she can support herself with her writing. Jane's mother vehemently disagrees. Later at a ball, Jane is searching for Tom but instead, Wisley's aunt finds her. In a very condescending tone, the aunt says that Jane has no choice but to marry her nephew even if she is just a poor daughter of a no-name clergyman. Jane is insulted and leaves. She is asked to dance by Wisley and she sadly agrees, believing Tom is not in attendance. She looks depressed throughout the dance until Tom takes her hand. He has slipped into the French contra line dance when Jane wasn't looking. The way the dance is structured, people exchange partners occasionally. Wisley notices that Jane seems to have come alive in Tom's presence.

Later, Jane slips out to be by herself. Tom joins her and they share a private moment. He is leaving for London the next day. Jane leans in to kiss Tom and Tom leans back, but she continues and kisses him soundly. They break apart breathlessly and Jane asks if she did it (the kiss) well. Tom replies most enthusiastically that she did it quite well. They hear people coming, so Tom pulls Jane off into the trees where they kiss. Tom then confesses his love for her and that he is hers forever. Desperately in love, Tom decides to make his case to his very stern and un-romantic uncle who believes love leads to poverty. Tom, Jane, Henry, and Eliza all make a visit to Tom's uncle's home in London. His uncle is excited to see Eliza because she is nobility through her late husband, but he mostly ignores Jane. That night, Henry and Eliza discreetly share a room but Tom and Jane must settle for a very breathless

goodnight. During this trip, Jane begins writing "First Impressions," the original title of her book "Pride and Prejudice. "The next morning, Tom is preparing to ask his uncle for his consent to marry Jane. (His uncle gives him an allowance so Tom is completely dependent upon him.) Unfortunately, someone has sent a letter to his uncle portraying Jane as a husband hunter. Tom says he wanted his uncle to meet Jane for himself but his uncle is horrified and outraged.

Unfortunately, Tom doesn't have the courage to leave his uncle. Jane tearfully leaves with Eliza and Henry. (At this point, events might be slightly out of order. Sorry!) Once home, Jane resigns herself to her fate and decides to marry Wisley. She is upset with herself because deep down, she feels like she is betraying her convictions by marrying for money instead of affection. During a dinner with Wisley and his aunt, the family receives a disturbing letter. Cassandra's fiance who briefly left for an overseas trip to the Indies, has died of yellow fever. Jane is distraught. Her and her sister have both fared badly with love. It seems that no one will ever have a happy ending. Jane continues writing "First Impressions," something her sister Cassandra enjoys hearing about as well. She asks, "How does it begin?" "Badly," Jane replies. "And then?" "It gets worse. "But you can tell that Jane wants all the characters she invents to be luckier in love than she has been. Things take another disappointing turn when Jane learns from Henry and Eliza that Tom is back from London and that he is engaged. A short time later, Jane is on a walk with her brother George, who is deaf. He only has a small part in the

film, but we know enough to know that Jane can communicate with him through sign language and they enjoy walks together.

Even though the George is deaf, he can tell that the two of them are in love. Tom is attempting to explain himself to Jane when he breaks down and kisses her, telling her he cannot live this lie. They decide to forsake everything else and elope. Eloping means that they can never return to England, they will be poverty stricken, and Jane will probably find it difficult to write. Cassandra, the only one who knows what Jane is planning, explains this to Jane. But Jane asks if she would be willing to elope with Robert if it meant she could have him back. Cassandra understands and lets Jane go. Jane and Tom are thrilled and excited, but while they are on the coach, the wheel becomes stuck. Tom needs to help the coachmen, so he hands Jane his coat to hold while he helps. Jane notices a letter in his coat pocket. It is from his family. They are thanking him for the money he has been sending.

Apparently, Tom was getting an allowance from his uncle and sending money back to his family to feed them. The letter expresses gratitude and they exclaim that they do not know what they would do without him. Jane realizes that Tom's entire family is depending on him and if they elope, he will no longer be able to provide for them. Jane tries to keep the new knowledge to herself, but her conscience gets the better of her and she asks Tom about his family. He is dismissive of her worries because he believes he can find a way to make money for them all anyway. Jane knows better though. She knows that they will probably have children too and there will be

no way for Tom to provide for everyone. She believes that if she marries him, the guilt she feels will gradually erode their love. She tells Tom goodbye and leaves on a coach going in the opposite direction with Tom's face fading into the distance. Jane arrives back at home where everyone is looking for her. A young man who studies at the church with her father (John Warren) says that he will marry Jane and that he has been in love with her for a long time. Jane realizes he is the one who sent the letter to Tom's uncle. Jane cannot believe that love could have failed her and her sister so much. The family welcomes Jane back with open arms.

One Sunday morning they walk to attend church together when a carriage pulls up along side them. It is Wisley and his aunt, who says she will not attend church since Jane is going to be there and she embarrassed by their family. Jane's family stands behind her and Wisley admires Jane's independence. He suddenly gets out of the carriage and asserts himself to his aunt, who is shocked. Wisley and Jane take a walk and Jane apologizes to him for her actions. He accepts her apology and says he believes he could love her but that he is prideful enough to want love in return. They agree to part as friends. He asks about what she will do and Jane says she will support herself through her writing. He asks if her characters will have happy endings. Jane says that, after a little trouble, her characters will have all they desire. He remarks that it is a "truth universally acknowledged" and Jane absorbs that statement (it later appears as the first line of P&P). Time flashes forward several years. A group of people are listening to an opera. The

camera pans over the crowd and we see Eliza and Henry who have been married for a long time now. A much older Jane is seated with them.

After the opera, a young teen girl approaches Jane as if she is a celebrity and exclaims how much she loves the book Pride & Prejudice. Henry quickly steps in and says that Jane is trying to remain anonymous. Jane then catches sight of Tom in the distance but he disappears. Henry goes after him, much to Jane's embarrassment. Jane and Eliza are talking when Henry brings back Tom who has a young girl on his arm. Tom says that he would like to introduce Jane Austen's biggest fan to her, his daughter. Jane is polite but when the girl pleads with her to do a public reading, Jane says that she can't because she is trying to remain anonymous. Tom's daughter objects, but Tom silences her saying, "Jane!" Tom has named his daughter Jane, after the one woman he loved. This is disconcerting to Jane, who immediately realizes why Tom named his daughter after her. She then concedes to do a reading. During the reading, you can see Tom toying with the wedding ring on his finger as he longingly watches his daughter and Jane read. The screen fades to black and writing appears on the screen, informing us that neither Jane or Cassandra ever married and Tom truly named his eldest daughter Jane. (IMDb.2023).

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the research methods and is divided into four sections. The sections of the research methods are explained as follows. The first section explores about the type of research which is used in this research. The second section explains about the source of the data. The third section shows the method of collecting data that used to conduct this research. The last section describes the method used in analyzing the data.

A. Type of The Research

The researcher will use a qualitative technique because this was a study of politeness in a movie script and based on pragmatic analysis. According to Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009:310), define a qualitative research as a type of study which creates a descriptive text of the phenomena. Furthermore, Vanderstoep and Johnston said (2009:167) that the qualitative study is more descriptive than predictive. Vanderstoep and Johnston also state that the purpose of qualitative research is to have a thorough knowledge of the study participants' perspectives. Using a descriptive qualitative technique, this research sought to discover politeness strategies and the sorts of politeness strategies and also how do the characters use politeness strategies in their utterance in *Becoming Jane* Movie Script. Hopefully, it will be able to ultimately answer the research's aims.

B. Source of The Data

The source of the data in this research is the movie script of *Becoming Jane* which consist of 55 pages written by Kevin Hood and Sarah Williams. The reason for choosing *Becoming Jane* movie because it contains a lot of utterances indicating politeness. *Becoming Jane* movie script was directed by Julian Jarrold and publisher by script.com.

C. Method of Collecting Data

The data would be collected through as follow:

1. Downloaded and read the movie script.
2. Watch the movie.
3. Identified the types of politeness strategy which are found in the movie script of *Becoming Jane*.
4. And then describe how do the characters use politeness strategies in their utterance in *Becoming Jane* Movie Script.

D. Method of Analyzing the Data

The researcher analyzes the data used descriptive technique. Then the researcher analyzes the types of politeness strategies by using Brown and Levinson (1987:86) theory to describe the types of politeness strategies in the movie script. The types of politeness strategies consist of bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness don't do FTA and off record. And then describe how do the characters use politeness strategies in their utterance in *Becoming Jane* Movie Script.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the results of the research and is divided into two sections. The first sections presents and describes the examined data from *Becoming Jane* movie script. The data found were related to the politeness strategies in the movie script. The second section consists of a discussion of the data found in *Becoming Jane* movie script. This section provides a deep explanation of politeness strategies found in *Becoming Jane* movie script. The researcher put some examples for the analysis to make the explanation clear.

A. Finding

1. The types of politeness strategies used in *Becoming Jane* Movie Script by Kevin Hood and Sarah Willimas

a. Bald on-record

According to Brown and Levinson (1978:74), bald on record is a straight, plain, unambiguous and brief style of stating things. Brown and Levinson in Cutting (2002:46) state that when a speaker express a bald on-record politeness strategies, her or she makes an advice, demand, offer or invitation in a direct way. Based on the Movie Script of Becoming Jane the researcher found four types of bald on-record that produced by the characters namely maximum efficiency and offers. The types of bald on-record could be seen in the table below.

Table 1. Types of Bald On-Record

No	Bald On-Record	Data	Page
1	Maximum Efficiency	**Data 1:** Jane Mother: come along, Jane!	**3**
2		**Data 2:** The Man: Run, Warren, run! Quickly, hurry!	**18**
3	Offers	**Data 3:** Cassandra: Take these. Now, go quickly.	**49**
4		**Data 4:** Jane Mother: Hat off, George. Hat off, Father's ready.	**9**
5		**Data 5:** Jane Mother: Leave your brother alone.	
6		**Data 6:** Eliza: Take it.	**26**
7		**Data 7:** Jane's Mother: Will you take a dish of tea ma'am?	**27**
8		**Data 8:** Jane's Father: what's this? Trouble amongst my woman? Come, take hands and there's an end.	**30**

Based to the table above, four different types of bald-on record were found in the characters utterances from the Becoming Jane movie script by Kevin Hood and Sarah Williams with consist of maximum efficiency, welcoming, request, and offers with a total of 8 data.

1. Maximum Efficiency

   Maximum Efficiency strategy is to know Speaker and Hearer where face redress is not required it is quoted in Brown and Levinson (1987:96). In case of great urgency or desperation,

redress actually decrease the communicated urgency.

Data 1

Jane Mother: **Hurry along**, Jane! We'll be late!

In this utterance the characters of Jane's Mother asked Jane to be hurry. Jane's mother applied maximum efficiency strategy without further or in situation to showed urgency or desperation.

Data 2

The Man: Run, Warren, run! **Quickly, hurry**!

Mr. Warren who's played cricket with others, when Mr. Warren has hit the ball, the man said "Run, Warren, run! Quickly, hurry!" as his support.He applied the strategy of maximum efficiency to show urgency or desperation.

2. Offers

Brown and Levinson (1987:100) said that when the speaker insist that hearer may impose on speaker's negative face.

Data 3:

Cassandra: **Take these**. Now, go quickly.

Jane was prepared the Jane was preparing some things that she wanted to take with Mr. Lefroy to run away from home and family and leave everything. In this case, Cassandra noticed then she immediately gave her valuables to Jane and told her to leave the

house quickly. This data shows that Cassandra expressed her words in a directly, unambiguous and clear way. She expressed her utterance without avoiding FTA toward her face. Cassandra used this strategy to offers something to Jane and leave house quickly.

Data 4:

Jane's Mother: **Hat off, George. Hat off,** Father's ready.

Everyone is gathering and listened to the important message delivered by Mr. Austen. At that time, Jane's mother noticed that George entered the room wearing a hat, his mother told him to take off the hat immediately. In this utterance Jane's mother expressed her words in a directly, unambiguous and clear way.

Data 5:

Jane's Mother**: Leave your brother alone**.

Mr. Austin, who had just arrived at the house, pursued his brother for a little pity, noticed that his mother told Mr. Austen to leave him alone and not pity to him. Jane's mother expressed her utterance in a direct, unambiguous and clear way.

Data 6:

Eliza: **Take it**.

Eliza and Mr. Austen were watching Mr. Lefroy fight, and then Mr. Austen made a bet with some men there, unfortunately, he lost

the bet and had all his money out. By saying “take it” Eliza applied the strategy of offers. And she expressed her utterance in a direct, unambiguous and clear way. In this case Eliza noticed that Mr. Austin runs out of is money.

Data 7

Jane’s Mother: **Will you take a dish of tea ma’am?**

Lady Gresham who visited Jane's house was greeted by her mother who then sat in the living room. As the owner of the house, Jane's mother tried to be kind and said, "Will you take a dish of tea ma'am?". It can be seen that Jane’s mother offered a cup of tea to Lady Gresham as a sign of welcome. Jane’s mother applied the strategy of offers.

Data 8

Jane’s Father: what’s this? Trouble amongst my woman?

Come, take hands and there’s an and.

Jane and her mother were arguing in the back of their house with a pretty loud voice. Then Jane's father came out and tried to get closer. In this case, Jane’s father noticed that Jane and her wife were arguing something and he tried to offers them to forgive each other by saying “come take handsand there’s an end”. It can be seen that Jane’s father applied the strategy of offers.

b. Positive Politeness

According to Brown and Levinson in Cutting (2002:48) positive politeness is a strategy to maintain the hearer's positive face by expressing closeness, sharing in friendship, enabling the hearers fell good, and indicating that the speakers embrace a goal with the hearers. Based on the Movie Script of Becoming Jane the researcher found two types of positive politeness that produced by the characters namely use in-group identity markers (addressed forms, dialect, jargon or slang), include both S and H in the activity and request. The types of positive politeness could be seen in the table below.

Table 2. Positive Politeness

No	Positive Politeness	Data	Page
1	Use in group identity markers	**Data 9** Jane's Father: George, old fellow, you know you have to stay.	**2**
2		**Data 10** Young lady: glass of wine with you, sir?	**5**
3		**Data 11** Mr. Lefroy: especially when condemned to a personage, my friend.	**5**
4		**Data 12** Mr. Lefroy's Uncle: Careful there, old fellow.	**12**
5		**Data 13** Mr. Austin: what a lovely pair they make. Ah sister.	**15**
6		**Data 14** Jane: I begin to suspect you're flirting with my brother, cousin.	**18**
7		**Data 15** The man: gone, Mr. Warren. Oh, dear.	**19**

8		**Data 16** Mr. Lefroy: huh? You think not? Down boy.	**20**
9		**Data 17** Jane's Mother: what dear?	**23**
10		**Data 18** Jane: I will make an exception if my new friend wishes it. Come sit by me.	**57**
11		**Data 19** Jane's Mother: hurry along jane, we'll be late.	**3**
12		**Data 20** Mr. Austin: so, Tom, where should we go? Vauxhall Gardens?	**6**
13		**Data 21** Jane's Father: oh. And he's more than welcome. Join us, sir, join us.	**11**
14		**Data 22** Mr. Lefroy: I see, we're talking of your reading.	**14**
15		**Data 23** Jane's Mother: pen? Let's knock that notion on the head once and for all.	**30**
16		**Data 24** Lucy's mother: Lucy let us take some refreshments.	**34**
17	Include both S and H in the activity	**Data 25** Mr. Lefroy: what will we do?	**35**
18		**Data 26** Cassandra: he has behaved so ill to you, jane. Perhaps soon we can return home to Steventon.	**43**
19		**Data 27** Mr. Lefroy: jane I have tried. I have tried and I cannot live this lie. Can you? Jane, can you? What values will there be in life if we are not together? Run away with me.	**48**
20		**Data 28** Mr. Lefroy: Come. If we hurry, we can still make the morning coach.	**49**
21		**Data 29** Jane: God knows how many mouths depending on you? My sweet, sweet friends, you will sink, and we will	**51**

		sink with you.	
22		**Data 30** Jane: Truth. Made from contradiction. But it must come with a smile. Or else I shall count it as false and we shall have no love at all.	**52**
23		**Data 31** Eliza: Yes, you will. We always forgive him for everything.	**56**
24		**Data 32:** Jane's Father: Lady Gresham, may I introduce my niece Comtese De Feuillide and Mr. Fowle, Cassandra's fiancé.	**3**
25		**Data 33:** Mr. Austin: May I present Mr. John Warren? Joining me in Hampshire, my father is preparing us both for holy orders.	**6**
26	Request	**Data 34:** Cassandra**:** Can you?	**8**
27		**Data 35:** Mr. Lefroy's Uncle: may I introduce my young nephew Mr. Thomas Lefroy?	**10**
28		**Data 36:** Mr. Austin: Oh, yes, Jane do. Please Jane.	
29		**Data 37:** Mr. Austin: may I have the honor?	**15**
30		**Data 38:** Mr. Wisley: may I have the pleasure of this next dance?	
31		**Data 39:** Jane: Mrs. Lefroy may I explore your library?	**21**
32		**Data 40:** Jane: What are you doing? Mr. Lefroy, stop!	**25**
33		**Data 41:** Jane: Tom, you must stop!	
34		**Data 42:** Jane: Could I really have this?	**39**

35		**Data 43** Mr. Lefroy: Please allow me to introduce to you your most avid of admirers, my daughter, miss Lefroy.	
36	Giving Gifts to H (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation)	**Data 44** Miss Lefroy: Miss Austen, what a pleasure to meet you. Will you read for us this evening?	**57**
37		**Data 45** Lady Gresham: Well, do sit down.	**3**
38		**Data 46** Jane's mother: And Mr. Wisley will still be waiting, I hope.	**27**
39		**Data 47** Jane: I thank you for the honor of your proposal.	
40		**Data 48** Jane: I believe I must congratulate you, Mr. Lefroy and you've come to visit an old friend at such a time. How considerate.	**46**
41	Be optimistic	**Data 49** Jane's Mother: Mr. Wisley did you know the Basingstoke assemblies resume? Very soon, I believe.	**4**
42		**Data 50** Mr. Lefroy: well, accomplished enough, perhaps, but a metropolitan mind may be less susceptible to extend, juvenile self-regard.	**12**
43		**Data 51** Jane: These scruples must seem very provincial to a gentleman with such elevated airs, but I do not devise these rules. I am merely obliged to obey them.	**13**
44		**Data 52** Jane: But you are above being pleased.	**17**
45		**Data 53** Jane: I have read your book. I have read you book and disapprove.	**23**
46	Avoiding agreement	**Data 54** Jane: exactly. But in life, bad characters often thrive.	**24**

47		**Data 55** Jane: Mr. Wisley… your offer is most sincere, I can see, and gentlemanlike, and it honors me, truly. But for all you are, and all you offer, I…	**29**
48		**Data 56** Lady Gresham: Your person is agreeable. But when a young woman such as yourself receives the addresses from a gentleman such as my nephew, it is her duty to accept at once.	**33**
49		**Data 57** Jane: I do not know. But happiness is within my grasp and I cannot help myself.	**48**
50		**Data 58** Jane: Yes, but if our love destroys your family, it will destroy itself.	**52**
51		**Data 59** Jane: Thank you for the great honor of your offer, but are there no other woman in Hampshire?	**53**
52	Noticing, attending to H (her/his interest, wants, need goods)	**Data 60** Eliza: I think you two quite the prettiest sisters in England. Mr. Fowle will be enchanted.	**8**
53		Data 61 Jane: Henry! You look wonderful.	**9**
54		**Data 62** Jane's Father: We're both very proud.	**12**
55		**Data 63** A woman: Well played, tom.	**18**
56		**Data 64** Jane's mother: Well done Mr. Warren.	**19**
57		**Data 65** Mr. Lefroy: You dance with passion.	**32**
58		**Data 66** Jane: Your imagination has brought you independence.	**38**
59	Offering, promising	**Data 67** Mr. Wisley: It's yours. If we marry, all of it, yours.	**28**
60		**Data 68** Mr. Lefroy: Tomorrow, I promise.	**39**

61		**Data 69** Mr. Lefroy: I will rise.	**51**
62		**Data 70** Mr. Lefroy: No! no, Jane. I will never give you up.	**52**

Based to the table above, eight different types of positive politeness were found in the characters utterances from the *Becoming Jane* movie script by Kevin Hood and Sarah Williams with consist of use in-group identity markers (addressed forms, dialect, jargon or slang), include both S and H in the activity, request, giving gifts to H (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation), be optimistic, avoiding agreement, noticing, attending to H (her/his interest, wants, need goods) and promising, offering with a total of 62 data.

1. Using in group identity markers

From the 62 of data that has been found, the phenomenon of using in group identity markers strategy in the *becoming jane* movie script appears 10 times. An example of the strategy of using in group identity markers strategy presented as follow.

Data 9

Jane's Father: George, **old fellow**, you know you have to stay.

In this situation Jane's father asked George to stay in the church. He called "old fellow" instead of his real name George. He applied the strategy of using in group identity to show closeness. Therefore, he saved George's positive face.

Data 10

Young lady: glass of wine with you, **sir**?

A young woman came to Mr. Lefroy, who was lying down, and offered him a drink used the words “sir”. She applied the strategy of using group identity markers to show the hearer has more power than her.

Data 11

Mr. Lefroy: especially when condemned to a personage, **my friend**.

After suffering a defeat from the battle, Mr. Lefroy approached Mr. Austen and talk with each other. In his utterance Mr. Lefroy chose to call him “my friend” instead of his real name. He applied the strategy of using group identity markers to show intimacy, and closeness to his friend.

Data 12

Mr. Lefroy’s Uncle: Careful there, **old fellow,**

Mr. Lefroy's uncle, who was showing him his collection of weapons at the time, not only showed him but he also allowed him to tried it. When Mr. Lefroy took one of his weapons, he immediately said, "Careful there, old fellow." In this utterance Mr. Lefroy uncle chose to call him “old fellow” instead of his real name. He applied the strategy of using group identity markers to

show closeness and solidarity. Therefore, he saved Mr. Lefroy positive face.

Data 13

Mr. Austin: what a lovely pair they make. **Ah sister.**

Everyone was dancing, and so was Jane. After the dance, Jane approached her brother who was talking with Lucy and her mother. Notice Jane's arrival, Mr. Austen immediately said “ah, sister”. He applied the strategy of using in groups identity markers to show closeness to his sister. Therefore, he saved Jane positive face.

Data 14

Jane: I begin to suspect you’re flirting with my brother, **cousin.**

Jane dan Eliza were watching a cricket game that Mr. Austin was playing at the time. Eliza looked very admirative of Mr. Austin while playing, Jane who’s noticed that moment said “I begin to suspect you’re flirting with my brother, cousin.”. she chose to call Eliza as cousin instead of her real name. She applied the strategy of using in groups identity markers to show closeness. Therefore, she saved Eliza’s positive face.

Data 15

The man: gone, Mr. Warren. **Oh, dear.**

Mr. Warren was playing cricket with the other man. A man who was one of his teammates supported him, but Mr. Warren couldn't

play well, so he said, “gone, Mr. Warren. Oh, dear”. The used of “dear” in his utterance to show the solidarity as a team. He applied the strategy of using in groups identity markers.

Data 16

Mr. Lefroy: huh? You think not? **Down boy**.

In his utterance, Mr. Lefroy chose to call him “boy” instead of his real name, Mr. Austin. He applied the strategy of using in groups identity markers to show closeness and solidarity to his friend. Therefore, he saved Mr. Austin’s positive face.

Data 17

Jane’s Mother: what **dear**?

In her utterance jane’s mother chose to call jane by as “dear” instead of her real name. she applied the strategy of using in group identity markers to show closeness to her daughter. Therefore, she saved jane’s positive face.

Data 18

Jane: I will make an exception if **my new friend** wishes it. Come sit by me.

Mr. Lefroy’s daughter asked jane to reading a book for them at that time, when the other said “she can’t do it today”. Then jane answered I will make an exception if **my new friend** wishes it. Come sit by me. Jane chose to call her as “my new friend”, this is

show that Jane applied the strategy of using in group identity markers to show intimacy to Mr. Lefroy's Daughter. Therefore, jane saved her positive face.

2. Include both S and H in the activity

This strategy appeared more frequently than using in group identity markers. Based on the findings, the occurrences of this strategy appear 15 times out of the data total 62. The example and explanation for this strategy are presented as follow.

Data 19

Jane's Mother: hurry along jane, **we'll be late**.

In this utterance jane's mother used the strategy of including both S and H in the activity to save Jane's negative face. She involved the hearers into the discussion by using pronoun "we". Jane's mother wanted to show that the goal was not only for her but also for the hearers.

Data 20

Mr. Austin: so, Tom, **where should we go**? Vauxhall Gardens?

In this utterance shows the used of the strategy include both S and H in the activity, it could be seen in Mr. Austin utterance. He involved the hearers into the discussion by using pronoun "we". He used this strategy to save the hearers negative face.

Data 21

Jane's Father: oh. And he's more than welcome. **Join us, sir, join us.**

In this utterance jane's father used the strategy of including both S and H in the activity to save the hearers negative face by using pronoun "us" he wanted to show that he was welcoming the hearers.

Data 22

Mr. Lefroy: I see, **we're talking** of your reading.

In this utterance Mr. Lefroy used the strategy of including both in the activity to save the hearers negative face. He involved the hearers into the discussion by using pronoun "we're". she wanted to show that the speaker and the hearers was talking about the hearers reading.

Data 23

Jane's Mother: pen? **Let's knock** that notion on the head once and for all.

In this utterance jane's mother used the strategy of including both in the activity by using the pronoun "let's knock". She used this strategy to save the hearers negative face. She wanted to show that the goal was not only for her but also for the hearers.

Data 24

Lucy's mother: Lucy **let's take** some refreshments.

In this utterance lucy's mother used the strategy of including both S and H in the activity to save the hearers negative face. She involved the hearers in the discussion by using pronoun "let's take".

Data 25

Mr. Lefroy: **what will we do**?

In this utterance Mr. Lefroy used the strategy of including both S and H in the activity. He included the hearers in the activity using the word "we".

Data 26

Cassandra: he has behaved so ill to you, jane. **Perhaps soon we can return home to Steventon.**

In this utterance Cassandra used the strategy of including both the S and H in the activity to saved the hearers positive face. She included the hearers to the activity by using pronoun "we".

Data 27

Mr. Lefroy: Jane I have tried. I have tried and I cannot live this lie. Can you? Jane, can you? What values will there be in life if we are not together? **Run away with me.**

In this utterance Mr. Lefroy used the strategy of including both in

the activity to saved jane's negative face. He included jane to the activity by using word "run away with me". He wanted to show that the goal was not only for him but also for jane.

Data 28

Mr. Lefroy: Come. **If we hurry, we can still make the morning coach.**

In this utterance Mr. Lefroy used the strategy of including both S and H in the activity to saved the hearers positive face. He included the hearers in the activity by using the pronoun "we". He wanted to show that the goal was not only for him but also for the hearers.

Data 29

Jane: God knows how many mouths depending on you? My sweet, sweet friends, you will sink, and **we will sink with you.**

In this utterance she had saved the Mr. Lefroy's positive face by using the strategy of including both S and H in the activity. She included Mr. Lefroy to the activity by using the pronoun "we".

Data 30

Jane: truth. Made from contradiction. But it must come with a smile. Or else I shall count it as false and **we shall have no love at all.**

In this utterance jane used the strategy of including both S and H in the activity to save the hearers positive face. She involved the hearers into the activity by using word “we”. She wanted to show that the goal was not only for her but also for the hearers.

Data 31

Eliza: yes, you will. **We always forgive him for everything.**

In this utterance Eliza saved the hearers negative face by using the strategy of including both S and H in the activity. She included the hearers in the activity by using pronoun “we”.

3. Request

Based on the findings, the occurrences of this strategy appear 12 times out of the data total 62. The example and explanation for this strategy are presented as follow.

Data 32

Jane’s Father: Lady Gresham, **may I introduce my niece Comtese De Feuillide and Mr. Fowle, Cassandra’s fiancé.**

Place setting of this utterance is at Lady Gresham’s house. Jane’s father used the strategy of request. He asked for Lady Gresham permission to introduce his family members. Jane’s father tried to be polite when expressing his request because the hearer has more power than him.

Data 33

Mr. Austin: **May I present Mr. John Warren?** Joining me in Hampshire, my father is preparing us both for holy orders.

In this utterance Mr. Austin used the strategy of request. He asked for Mr. Lefroy permission to take Mr. warren joining with them. He tried to be polite because Mr. Austin had never met him before.

Data 34

Cassandra: **Can you**?

The setting place in Cassandra room, at that time Cassandra has struggle with her necklace. In this utterance Cassandra used the strategy of request. She asked jane for help by saying "can you?". The fact that Cassandra expressing her request unclear but Jane can understand easily because they were so close as a sister.

Data 35

Mr. Lefroy's Uncle: **may I introduce my young nephew Mr. Thomas Lefroy?**

The setting place at living room of Jane's house. Everyone is gathering at that time than suddenly someone came forward and said "may I introduce my young nephew Mr. Thomas Lefroy?". In this utterance he used the strategy of request. He tried to be polite because some of the participant has more power than him.

Data 36

Mr. Austin: Oh, yes, **Jane do. Please Jane**.

In this utterance Mr. Austin used the strategy of request. He expressing his request in a direct and unambiguous ways to showed the closeness to his sister.

Data 37

Mr. Austin: **may I have the honor?**

In this utterance Mr. Austin asked a permission to the Eliza to take her for dance by using a strategy of request. When he expressing his request, he tried to be polite to saved Eliza's negative face.

Data 38

Mr. Wisley: **may I have the pleasure of this next dance?**

In this utterance Mr. Wisley asked for Jane permission to take her for a dance. He used the strategy of request. He tried to be polite when he expressing his request to saved Jane's negative face.

Data 39

Jane: **Mrs. Lefroy may I explore your library?**

This utterance happened at Mrs. Lefroy library. Jane asked for Mrs. Lefroy permission as the owner of the library to explore more the library. Jane used the strategy of request, when she expressing her request, she tried to be polite to show her respect to the owner.

Data 40

Jane: What are you doing? **Mr. Lefroy, stop!**

The setting place at house boxing, Jane shocked because he suddenly run and join the boxing. In this utterance Jane used the strategy of request, she asked him to stop. Jane expressing her request in a direct and unambiguous way to show the closeness to Lefroy.

Data 41

Jane: Tom, **you must stop!**

In this utterance happened in the same place and time as the data above. Jane used the strategy of request to asked Mr. Lefroy to stop because she worried about him and do not want something bad happened to him. She delivered her utterance in a direct way.

Data 42

Jane: **could I really have this?**

The setting place at Mr. Lefroy's uncle house, Jane who was falling in love with Lefroy asked him to make sure about their relationship in the future. She used the strategy of request to expressing her thoughts.

Data 43

Mr. Lefroy: **please allow me to introduce to you your most avid of admirers, my daughter, miss Lefroy.**

In this utterance Mr. Lefroy used the strategy of request. He asked for Jane permission to introduce his daughter. When he expressing his request, Mr. Lefroy tried to be polite to safe Jane's negative face.

4. Giving Gifts to H (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation)

The four strategy of positive politeness is giving gifts to H (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation). Based on the findings, the occurrences of this strategy appear 5 times out of the data total 62. The example and explanation for this strategy are presented as follow.

Data 44

Miss Lefroy: Miss Austen, **what a pleasure to meet you**. Will you read for us this evening?

Miss Lefroy who's met Jane for the first time, delivered her gratitude to Jane. She used the strategy of giving gifts to H (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation) to safe Jane's positive face. In this case, she expressed her feelings by saying "what a pleasure to meet you".

Data 45

Lady Gresham: Well, **do sit down.**

The setting place at Lady Gresham house, Jane and her family as the guest at that time. And as the owner of the house Lady Gresham gave her understanding by asked them to take a seat. She used the strategy of giving gifts to H (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation) to safe Jane's family positive face.

Data 46

Jane's mother: and Mr. Wisley will still be waiting, **I hope.**

This utterance spoken by Jane's mother and addressed to Jane. She showed her sympathy about Jane because she refuses Lady Gresham's invitation to accept her cousin's proposal. She saved Jane's positive face by using the strategy of giving gifts to H (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation).

Data 47

Jane: **I thank you** for the honor of your proposal.

This utterance spoken by Jane she showed her cooperation by saying "thank you" to Mr. Wisley for the proposal. She used the strategy of giving gifts to H (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation) to saved Mr. Wisley's positive face.

Data 48

Jane: I believe **I must congratulate you** Mr. Lefroy and you've come to visit an old friend at such a time. How considerate.

In this utterance, Jane used the strategy of giving gifts to H (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation) to show her understanding to Mr. Lefroy for his engaged. It is could be seen in the pronoun of "I must congratulate you". Jane used this strategy to safe Mr. Lefroy's positive face.

5. Be Optimistic

The fifth strategy of politeness strategies is be optimistic. This strategy only found 1 times out of the data total 62. The example and explanation for this strategy are presented as follow.

Data 49

Jane's Mother: Mr. Wisley did you know the Basingstoke assemblies resume? **Very soon, I believe.**

In this utterance Jane's mother stated "very soon, I believe". Her stated indicates that she felt optimistic. She was optimistic that the Basingstoke assemblies would resume very soon**.** She used this strategy to show cooperation to Wisley.

6. Avoiding disagreement

The next strategy of positive politeness isavoiding disagreement. Based on the data, this strategy found 9 times out of the data total 62. The example for this strategy are presented bellow.

Data 50

Mr. Lefroy: **well, accomplished enough, perhaps,but a metropolitan mind may be less susceptible to extend, juvenile self-regard.**

In this utterance Mr. Lefroy showed his disagreement, however, in expressing his disagreement, he did not say "I do not agree with you" but he chose to used hedge words to minimize the imposition when he told his disagreement. In this case, Mr. Lefroy used a strategy of positive politeness, avoiding disagreement strategy.

Data 51

Jane: **these scruples must seem very provincial to a gentleman with such elevated airs, but I do not devise these rules. I am merely obliged to obey them.**

In her utterance Jane showed her disagreement. However, in expressing her disagreement, she did not say "I did not agree" but she decide to chose the strategy of avoiding disagreement by using hedge words "these scruples must seem very provincial to a gentleman with such elevated airs, but…". In this case he used

avoiding disagreement strategy.

Data 52

Jane: **but you are above being pleased.**

In her utterance Jane showed her disagreement. However, in expressing her disagreement, she did not say "I did not agree" but she decide to chose the strategy of avoiding disagreement by using hedge words "but you are above being pleased.". Jane had saved the hearers positive face. She did not think that her statement was wrong. In this case Jane used the strategy of positive politeness namely avoiding disagreement strategy.

Data 53

I have read your book. **I have read you book and disapprove.**

In this utterance Jane showed her disagreement. However, in expressing her disagreement she chose a direct and clear way. She did not think that her statement was wrong. In this case Jane used the strategy of avoiding disagreement.

Data 54

Jane: **Exactly. But in life, bad characters often thrive.**

In this utterance Jane did not agree with the hearer's statement. However, when she expressing her disagreement, she did not say "I do not agree with you". She decided to used hedge words to

minimize the imposition when she told her disagreement. By saying “Exactly. But in life, bad characters often thrive” Jane had saved the hearer’s positive face. Jane used the strategy of avoiding disagreement.

Data 55

Jane: Mr. Wisley… your offer is most sincere, I can see, and gentlemanlike, and it honors me, truly. **But for all you are, and all you offer, I…**

In this utterance Jane expressing her disagreement about Mr. Wisley offer proposal. When she expressing her disagreement, she used hedge words to minimize the imposition when she told her disagreement to Mr. Wisley. By saying “Mr. Wisley… your offer is most sincere, I can see, and gentlemanlike, and it honors me, truly. But…” Jane had saved Mr. Wisley’s positive face. Jane used the strategy of avoiding disagreement strategy.

Data 56

Lady Gresham: your person is agreeable. **But when a young woman such as yourself receives the addresses from a gentleman such as my nephew, it is her duty to accept at once.**

In this utterance Lady Gresham showed her disagreement about the hearer’s statement. Therefore, to saved the hearer’s positive face, Lady Gresham used hedge words to minimize the imposition when

she delivered her disagreement by saying "your person is agreeable. But". Lady Gresham employed the strategy of avoiding disagreement strategy.

Data 57

Jane: I do not know. **But happiness is within my grasp and I cannot help myself.**

In this utterance Jane showed her disagreement to the hearer's. Therefore, to saved the hearers positive face, Jane used hedge words to minimize the imposition when she delivered her disagreement by saying "I do not know. But…" Jane used the strategy of avoiding disagreement.

Data 58

Jane: **Yes, but** if our love destroys your family, it will destroy itself.

In this utterance Jane showed her disagreement about Mr. Lefroy statement. Therefore, when she expressing her disagreement, she did not say "I do not agree with you" she chose to used hedge words to minimize the imposition when she delivered her disagreement. By saying "Yes, but…" Jane had saved Mr. Lefroy's positive face. In this case, Jane used the strategy of avoiding disagreement.

Data 59

Jane: Thank you for the great honor of your offer, **but are there no other woman in Hampshire?**

In this utterance Jane showed her disagreement about Mr. Warren offer proposal. When she expressing her disagreement, she used hedge words to minimize the imposition when she told her disagreement to Mr. Warren. By saying "Thank you for the great honor of your offer, but…" Jane had saved Mr. Warren's positive face. In this case, Jane used the strategy of avoiding disagreement.

7. Noticing, attending to H (her/his interest, wants, need goods)

Based on the findings, the next positive politeness strategy is Noticing, attending to H (her/his interest, wants, need goods). The occurrences of this strategy appear 9 times out of the data total 62. The example and explanation for this strategy are presented as follow.

Data 60

Eliza: **I think you two quite the prettiest sisters in England.** Mr. Fowle will be enchanted.

In this utterance could be seen that Eliza used the strategy of noticing, attending to H (her/his interest, wants, need goods). Jane, Cassandra and Eliza were standing in the Jane's room. Eliza noticed that Jane and Cassandra were the prettiest sister in

England. By saying “I think you two quite the prettiest sisters in England” Eliza had saved Jane and Cassandra positive face.

Data 61

Jane: **Henry! You look wonderful.**

The utterance spoken by Jane, as a friend Jane was happy to met Henry after so long. She expressing her feelings by said “Henry! You look wonderful”. This statement indicates that she used the strategy of noticing, attending to H (her/his interest, wants, need goods). Thus, Jane had saved Henry’s positive face.

Data 62

Jane’s Father: **We’re both very proud.**

Based on the utterance above, it could be seen that Jane’s father used the strategy ofnoticing, attending to H (her/his interest, wants, need goods). As a parents, his showed her feelings to his daughter by saying “We’re both very proud”. This statement indicates that he used this strategy in the form of compliment. He appreciated Jane who had delivered her reading perfectly to the audience. Therefore, he had saved Jane’s positive face.

Data 63

A woman: **Well played, Tom**.

In this utterance the woman used the strategy of noticing, attending

to H (her/his interest, wants, need goods). By saying "well played, Tom" she showed her appreciated to Tom who had play cricket well. Thus, she had saved Tom's positive face.

Data 64

Jane's mother: **Well done Mr. Warren.**

In this utterance Jane's mother applied the strategy of noticing, attending to H (her/his interest, wants, need goods). By saying "well done, Mr. Warren" she showed her appreciated to Mr. Warren who had play cricket well. Thus, she had saved Mr. Warren's positive face.

Data 65

Mr. Lefroy: **You dance with passion.**

Jane and Mr. Lefroy were dancing in the living room. Mr. Lefroy noticed that Jane very uncomfortable at the moment because so many people look at her and she did not confident with her dance. Therefore, Mr. Lefroy tried to break the awkward situation by saying "You dance with passion", Mr. Lefroy had saved Jane's positive face. Mr. Lefroy used the strategy of noticing, attending to H (her/his interest, wants, need goods).

Data 66

Jane: **Your imagination has brought you independence.**

In this utterance Jane applied the strategy of noticing, attending to H (her/his interest, wants, need goods). By saying "Your imagination has brought you independence." she showed her appreciated to the hearers. Jane had saved the hearer's positive face. In this case, Jane noticed that the hearer was a best writer.

8. Offering, promising

Finally, the last positive politeness strategy is offering, promising. The occurrences of this strategy appear 4 times out of the data total 62. The example and explanation for this strategy are presented as follow.

Data 67

Mr. Wisley: **It's yours. If we marry, all of it, yours.**

In this utterance Mr. Wisley said that if Jane married with him, she will get everything from him. It indicates that Mr. Wisley gave his promise to Jane. He used the offering, promising strategy of positive politeness.

Data 68

Mr. Lefroy: **Tomorrow, I promise.**

In this utterance Mr. Lefroy promise that he will talk with his uncle

tomorrow. It clearly seen that he used offering, promising strategy. He used this strategy to show cooperation to Jane as the woman he loves.

Data 69

Mr. Lefroy: **I will rise.**

In this utterance Mr. Lefroy promise that he will rise and he will try his best as long as Jane stayed together with him. It indicates that Mr. Lefroy gave his promise to Jane. He used the offering, promising strategy of positive politeness. He showed this strategy because he wanted to stay together with Jane. Mr. Lefroy tried to saved Jane's positive face by cooperating with Jane.

Data 70

Mr. Lefroy: no! no, Jane. **I will never give you up.**

In this utterance Mr. Lefroy promise that he will never give up to Jane and he asked her to stay. It indicates that Mr. Lefroy gave his promise to her. Here, Mr. Lefroy used the strategy of offering and promising. He used this strategy to show cooperation to Jane as the woman he loves.

2. **How do the characters use politeness strategies in their utterance in *Becoming Jane* movie script?**

According to Born and Levinson (1987:71), there are two factors that influence the selection of politeness strategies. These two elements

are payoffs and circumstances. There is always a factor behind a speech when someone has a discussion. Pay-off occurs when a speaker applies the politeness strategy in order to get benefits, and the circumstances are split into three dimensions: social distance, relative power, and size of imposition.

The researcher wanted to explain the findings of factor that influence the use of politeness strategy by the characters in *Becoming Jane* movie script. The explanation as follow:

1. Pay-off

There are 2 utterances belonged to pay-off based on the data 24 on page 34. 68 on page 39.

Based on the data 24 on page 34 spoken by the characters of Lucy's mother said "Lucy, let us take some refreshments". The utterance showed that the characters of Lucy's mother influenced by the factor pay-off. She employed this utterance by purpose to avoid and minimize the FTA of Lucy and she included her to the activity.

Based on the data 68 on page 39 spoken by the characters of Mr. Lefroy said "Tomorrow, I promise". The utterance showed that Mr. Lefroy used the strategy of positive politeness by making a promise. He tried to say that he and Jane were cooperators. Jane suggested him to talk with his uncle, in response, Mr. Lefroy made a promise. In this utterance showed that Mr. Lefroy influenced by the factor pay-off was to please the positive face of the Jane in some respect.

2. Circumstances

a. Social distance (D)

There are 56 utterances belonged to social distance (D) based on the data 9 on page 2, data 1 on page 3, data 10 on page 5, data 11 on page 5, data 33 on page 6, data 20 on page 6, data 34 on page 8, data 60 on page 8, data 61 on page 9, data 4 on page 9, data 36 on page 10, data 35 on page 10, data 21 on page 11, data 62 on page 12, data 12 on page 12, data 51 on page 13, data 22 on page 14, data 37 on page 15, data 38 on page 15, data 13 on page 15, data 52 on page 17, data 14 on page 18, data 63 on page 18, data 2 on page 18, data 15 on page 19, data 64 on page 19, data 16 on page 20, data 17 on page 23, data 53 on page 23, data 54 on page 24, data 40 on page 25, data 41 on page 25, data 6 on page 26, data 23 on page 30, data 8 on page 30, data 65 on page 32, data 25 on page 35, data 66 on page 38, data 42 on page 39, data 26 on page 43, data 48 on page 46, data 27 on page 48, data 57 on page 48, data 3 on page 49, data 28 on page49, data 69 on page 51, data 51 on page 51, data 70 on page 52, data 58 on page 52, data 30 on page 52, data 59 on page 53, data 43 on page 57, data 44 on page 57 and the last one is data 18 on page 57.

Based on the data 9 on page 2 spoken by the characters of Jane's father said "George, old fellow, you know you have to stay". The utterance showed that Jane's use the strategy of

positive politeness that influenced by the factor social distance (D). The word "old fellow" showed that Jane's father used to George was an in indication that they were close in social distance.

Another example could be seen from the data 10 page 5 spoken by the characters of young lady. She said "glass of wine with you sir?". The social distance among the participants who showed that the young lady and Mr. Lefroy had the relationship was not really closed because it was the first time they met also they had different of sex. So, the young lady used the polite utterance when she asked him.

b. Relative Power (P)

There are 10 utterances belonged to relative power (P) based on the data 32 on page 3, data 45 on page 3, data 49 on page 4, data 39 on page 21, data 46 on page 27, data 7 on page 27, data 67 on page 28, data 55 on page 29, data 56 on page 33 and the last one data 47 on page 46.

Based on the data 32 on page 3 spoken by the characters of Jane's Father. He said "Lady Gresham, may I introduce my niece Comtese De Feuillide and Mr. Fowle, Cassandra's fiancé". In this utterance, Jane's father asked for permission to Lady Gresham to introduce his family members. He knows that Lady Gresham had more power than him because she was the richest woman in the

country. Therefore, the social distance among them had the relationship was not really closed because it was the first time they met also they had different of sex. So, Jane's father used the polite utterance when he asked her.

In the utterance of data 45 on page 3 spoken by Lady Gresham. She said "well, do sit down". As the owner of the house Lady Gresham asked to Jane's father and his family to have a sit. Relative power factor it showed that Lady Gresham has more power and had the right to her house.

B. Discussion

In this part, the researcher would discuss about the types of politeness strategies and how the characters using politeness strategies in their utterance.

1. Types of Politeness Strategies

There were two politeness strategies that the researcher found in this research.

a) Bald on Record

The researcher found 8 data of **Bald on Record** of the characters in Becoming Jane movie script by Kevin Hood and Sarah Williams based on Brown and Levinson theory. Based on the it could be concluded that all the characters used Bald on Record politeness strategies when the characters expressed their words in a directly, unambiguous and clear way without avoiding FTA

toward the hearer's face because the relationship of the speaker and hearer was closed.

b) Positive Politeness

The researcher found 62 data of **Positive Politeness** of the characters in Becoming Jane movie script by Kevin Hood and Sarah Williams based on Brown and Levinson theory. This politeness strategieswas used to maintain the hearer's positive face's by expressed the closeness and sharing as friendship also to indicate that the speaker embraced a goal with the hearer.

2. How do the Characters Used Politeness Strategies in Their Utterance

Based on the research data above, the researcher found that there were two factor's that influenced the characters used politeness strategies in their utterance namely payoffs and circumstances.

a) Payoffs

The researcher found 2 data of payoffs. This is the first factors affected the speaker applied certain strategies. The speaker's reward for utilizing the positive method was satisfaction of viewed the hearer's positive face.

Based on the data 24 on page 34 spoken by the characters of Lucy's mother said "Lucy, let us take some refreshments". The utterance showed that the characters of Lucy's mother influenced by the factor pay-off. She employed this utterance

by purpose to avoid and minimize the FTA of Lucy and she included her to the activity.

b) Circumstances

Based on the data findings, circumstances factors were split into two dimensions: social distance and relative power.

There are 56 utterances belonged to social distance (D). Based on the data 9 on page 2 spoken by the characters of Jane's father said "George, old fellow, you know you have to stay". The utterance showed that Jane's use the strategy of positive politeness that influenced by the factor social distance (D). The word "old fellow" showed that Jane's father used to George was an in indication that they were close in social distance.

There are 10 utterances belonged to relative power (P). In the utterance of data 45 on page 3 spoken by Lady Gresham. She said "well, do sit down". As the owner of the house Lady Gresham asked to Jane's father and his family to have a sit. Relative power factor it showed that Lady Gresham has more power and had the right to her house.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter divided into two sections. They are conclusion and suggestion.

A. Conclusion

This research was focused with the used of politeness strategies used by the characters of Becoming Jane movie script by Kevin Hood and Sarah Williams. It was aimed to reveal the types and how the characters used politeness strategies in their utterance in*Becoming Jane*. There were two findings from the description and analysis of the data in this research, as follows.

1. The researcher found that in Becoming Jane movie script the characters employed two types of Politeness Strategies in their utterance. There are 8 utterances of Bald on Record (3 utterances of Maximum Efficiency, and 5 utterances of Offers) and 62 utterances of positive politeness strategies (10 utterance of Use in Group Identity Markers, 13 utterances of Include Both S and H in The Activity, 12 utterances of Request, 5 utterances of Giving Gifts to H (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation), 1 utterance of Be Optimistic, 10 utterances of Avoiding Agreement, 7 utterances of Noticing, attending to H (her/his interest, wants, needs, goods), and 4 utterances of Offering, Promising). It means that the characters in *Becoming Jane* movie script used two types of politeness strategies.

2. Based on the data finding, there were two factor that influenced the use of politeness strategies employed by the characters in Becoming Jane movie script. They were pay-off in 3 times and relevant circumstances in 66 times. The relevant circumstances factors divide into two dimension, they were 56 social distance (D) in 56 times, relative power (P) in 10 times, and the researcher did not find any data of dimension size of imposition (R). from the data above, the used of utterances of the characters influenced by several factors age, power, sex and the distance among the speaker the hearer. When the distance was not to closed, the speaker used polite words and conversely. When the speaker has a high power than the hearer, the speaker does not to pay attention or used polite words and conversely. When the age and sex among them is quite different, the speaker tend to used polite words and conversely. It could be seen that relevant circumstances of social distance (D) the most frequently used by the characters in *Becoming Jane* movie script. Thus, total of the data were 70 data politeness strategies which have found on *Becoming Jane* movie script by Kevin Hood and Sarah Williams.

B. Suggestion

Following the conclusion of this research, the researcher considers two suggestions related to the aforementioned findings. The suggestion are as follows.

1. The readers

   The readers can utilize this research to expand their knowledge about utilizing language to interact with others. To establish harmonic communication, they should select appropriate strategies that are acceptable to the interlocutors. Furthermore, the use of politeness strategies can help both interlocutors maintain a positive relationship. It demonstrates the importance of politeness strategies in communication. As a results, the readers can learn how to maintain

the hearer's face, which is necessary to be liked and embraced by others.

2. The Other Researcher

   The researcher expected this research will aid next research. The researcher recognized that this research still had had many mistakes and weakness in some point. The researcher suggests the next researcher to use more theories in analyzing the data. The researcher also suggests the next researcher, particularly those interested in examining the same topic to collect more data and will further investigate this issue deeply.

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Appendix 1

Biography of the Author

Kevin Hood was born January 01, 1970. Kevin hood is known as a playwright and screenwriter. He is a successful playwright from 1987 to 1998, he is also wrote the plays Beached, Astronomer's Garden, Sugar Hill Blues, Hammett's Apprencite, and So Special. He wrote episodes of Medics and Grange Hill, a popular school drama for BBC. Later he co-devised the crime drama Silent Witness, writing fourepisode scripts. Kevin Hood also penned the screenplay for the 1998 television film The Echo (Wikipedia, 2023).

Sarah Williams is a British producer and screenwriter. In 1992 she produced a series of documentary films for the BBC and showtime USA Funny Business. She worked as a co producer in the film up on the Roof in 1997 and the following year was a producer for the 1998 television film Jack and the Beanstalk. She also produced the wildlife documentary Operation Lemur for which she was nominated for BAFTA award.She perhaps best known for writing the scripts to the 2005 television film Wallis & Edward (Wikipedia, 2023).

Appendix 2

Autobiography

La Ode Imran was born in Kasaka village, on July 15th 1999 by a couple named La Ode Hadiri and WaIghiAlmarhum. He has two brothers and five sisters. His hobbies are watching movies, playing game and listening to music. He started his elementary school at SDN 12 Kabawo, then continued his junior high school at SMPN 1 Kabawo. He spent his senior high school as SMAN 1 Kabawo. After that, he worked at PT. TraktorNusantra for one year. After that, he continued his studies at Bosowa University and took English Literature. He got a lot of friends, especially 2 best friend who always support and stayed with him until the end of his college throughout his journey.