CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains about the introduction that consist of background of the study, statement of the problem, the objective of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study and definition of the key terms.

A. Background of the Study

Language becomes important role in our life. Language can help us convey the information for listener. People need language to interact with other people. Almost everyday people use language to make conversation with other people, share their though, understand other. In communication process must be consist of the speaker, the hearer (interlocutors) and message that conveyed by the speaker. The message that conveyed by the speaker must be understood and acceptable by the hearer in order communication can run smoothly. In conversation, people have rules that should consider avoid misunderstanding between the speaker and the hearer which is called politeness strategy.

Politeness strategies are strategies to build a harmony in term of better communication (Selfia & Marlina, 2016). In communication people must choose appropriate way to interact with interlocutor in order the information getting exchange understanding. Politeness involves taking account of the other's feeling and being polite person means that he should make others feel comfortable (Kamlasi, 2017). Being polite the speaker should not hurt the interlocutors' feeling with their utterance, the speaker should know the condition of the people.

So, speaker should notice this principle in communicate with interlocutors' in order to manage the conversation run well and how the speaker could give influence to the people.

Sometimes, people unconsciously make the interlocutors' become embarrassed and feel uncomfortable when communicating with the people. To reduce the effect of face threatening, people need strategy to create communication run well. There are strategies by which the interlocutors can mitigate threads carried by face threatening acts which are called politeness strategies (Adel, Davoudi, & Ramezanzadeh, 2016).

Politeness, in an interaction, can be defined as persons' behavior in showing awareness of others person's face (Nurjannah, Santosa, & Rochsantiningsih, 2017). Politeness strategy was first proposed by Brown and Levinson in 1987. This theory is used to reduce the effect of the face threatening, known as the face threatening act. Face is something that is emotionally invested and that can be lost, maintained, or enhanced, and must be constantly attended to in interaction (Brown & Levinson, 1987). Politeness was the expression of the speakers" intention to mitigate face threats carried by certain face threatening acts toward another (Ruansyah & Rukmini, 2018) Politeness appears as the control to the FTAs. Brown and Levinson divide human politeness behavior in four strategies those are positive politeness, negative politeness, bald on record and off record (Brown & Levinson, 1987). It is chosen to minimize face threatening from the hearer.

Nowadays, we can find the application of politeness strategy in several aspect of communication, such as movie, speech, talk show, etc. The politeness theory is considered as an important key notion in the area of pragmatics and discourse (Yusni, 2013). In this research the writer tries to conduct politeness theory in the area of pragmatic, the utterance of the main character of the movie is highlight in this research. This research focuses on the politeness strategy used by main character in the Wonder Woman movie.

The writer used movie as the object of the research because the writer can imagine the action and the background or the reason the speaker give that utterances, and Wonder Woman chosen as the object of the study because the writer interested about politeness strategy used in this movie. In the Wonder Woman movie tells the story of saving the world from world war caused by Ares, Diana as the main character in that movie has optimist character, she optimist she can defeat Ares and stop the war, it is indicated in the Diana's utterance "The god war is our responsibility only an Amazon can defeat him with this. And once I do the war will end", that utterance include positive politeness strategy type optimist, that is the reason the writer choose Wonder Woman movie as the object of strategy. Also, this movie is popular in national until international.

B. Statement of the Research Problem

In this study, the writer took the utterance of main role characters in Wonder Woman movies as the object of the study, the writer has formulated the question as follow:

1. What types of politeness strategy used by main character in Wonder Woman movie?

2. What are the factor influencing the use of politeness strategy in her utterance?

C. The Objectives of the Study

In general, the aim of this study is to describe the use of the politeness strategy in the utterance of main role characters in Wonder Woman movie. In particular, the aim of this study is;

1. To know politeness strategy used by main role character in Wonder Woman movie.

2. To know the reason of the used of politeness strategies by the main character in Wonder Woman.

D. Significance of the Study

This research will find out the application of politeness strategy in Wonder Woman movie expected will give advantages for the students and the readers;

1. For the students, this study can improve students' knowledge in the application of politeness strategy in the movie

2. For the reader, this study can give more comprehension for the reader in the theory of politeness strategy proposed by Brown and Levinson. Also, It will give knowledge for the reader about the manner for communicate with other people.

E. Scope and Limitation of the Research

This study focuses on the application of politeness strategy from Brown and Levinson. The writer analyze politeness strategy used in the utterance of main role characters in Wonder Woman movie, the writer used theory from Brown and Levinson. The limitation of this study is politeness strategy used by main role character in *Wonder Woman* movie.

F. Definition of Keyword

To avoid misunderstanding the term on this research, the writer defines the key term used in the application of politeness strategy in the utterances main role character in Wonder Woman movie as follow;

1. Politeness: is the manner or etiquette to build harmony in social life and not rude the other people.

2. Politeness Strategy: strategy used by the speaker in communication to reduce the effect of face threatening, so the communication can run well.

3. Wonder Woman Movie: is a 2017 American superhero film based on the DC Comics character of the same name.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE OF REVIEW

This chapter presents the review related literature. It includes pragmatic, politeness strategies by Brown and Levinson, the factor influencing the use of politeness strategy and previous study.

A. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is study which related to human's interaction. In interaction, people should respect other people in order to make good interaction.

Pragmatic is the study of the relationship between linguistic form and the users of those forms. According to Yule in his book with the title is pragmatic, there are four areas that linguistic concern (Yule, 1996);

a. Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning. It means that this study concern about speaker utterance and interpreted by listener.
It more do with analysis of what people mean by their utterance.

b. Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. It means it necessary involves the interpretation of what people mean in particular context and how the context influences what is said.

c. Pragmatics is the study of how more gets communicated than it said. It means it necessary explore how listeners can make inferences about what is said in order to arrive at an interpretation of the speakers' intended meaning.

d. Pragmatics is the study of the expression of relative distance. It means the basic answer is tied to the notion of distance, on the assumption of how close or distant the listener is, speaker determine how much needs to be said.

In conclusion, pragmatics is the study about how to interpret the utterances of the speaker and to catch what the meaning of utterance based on context correctly. There is a close relationship between pragmatics and the concept of politeness. The most influential theory of politeness is the theory formulated by Brown and Levinson (1987) which states that the problem of politeness is a fundamental thing in pragmatics because politeness is a universal phenomenon in the use of language in social contexts.

B. Politeness Strategies

Politeness strategy was first proposed by Brown and Levinson in 1978. This theory is to reduce the effect of the face threatening, known as the face threatening act. The participant should choose appropriate strategies to minimize any face threats occurring in any social activities(Mansoor, 2018). Politeness strategy is necessary to make communication run well, so that it can make the relation harmonious.

Brown and Levinson divide politeness strategies which used by the speaker to reduce the effect of face threatening there are; positive strategies, negative strategies, bald on record, and off record(Brown & Levinson, 1987);

1. **Positive Politeness Strategies**

Positive politeness is oriented toward the positive face and the positive self-image. Positive Politeness is oriented to satisfy the hearer's positive face. It means that speaker kindly shows his appreciation, approval, interest and solidarity, also familiarity with hearer strategy (Selfia & Marlina, 2016).

Yule defines positive politeness as the act with a more positive face of body art to speak it unfavorable to the speakers or audience or known as a face saving act (FSA) (Yule, 1996). The positive face of someone when speaking shows more friendly-ness which emphasizes that both want the same thing and have the same goal.

In positive politeness, the speaker's goal is to address the positive face needs of the hearer, thus enhancing the hearer's positive face. Positive politeness strategies highlight friendliness and camaraderie between the speaker and hearer. Positive politeness strategies are intended to avoid giving offense by highlighting friendliness. These strategies include juxtaposing criticism with compliments, establishing common ground, and using jokes, nicknames, honorifics, tag questions, special discourse markers (please), and ingroup jargon and slang (Kamlasi, 2017)

Brown and Levinson classified positive polieness strategies into 15 types, as follow:

a) **Heed the interests, desires, behavior, communicant stuff (Pay Attention to hearer's interest, wants, needs, goods)**

In this strategy speakers should pay close attention to the condition of the audience that could include physical changes, the ownership of certain things, and so on. This strategy can be used for example when someone needs something from the audience, he begins with a prolog: "Today you look fresher than usual," and he continues with: "I'm needing an additional capital for my ventures, will you lent it?". The phrase "today you look fresher than usual" is a strategy used by the speaker. After impressing him, he continues into the speaker's points and expects the main points will be responded properly.

b) **Exaggerate interest in, approval of or sympathy with a hearer).**

This strategy is used by giving an association with something impressing the audiences and expected can attract to the speaker's goals. For example: "your house is beautiful", and then it continues to the point. This statement describes the speaker's compliments to audience's house and expects the host became excited and honored. After the sociological conditions has occurred between both, then the intimacy of communication becomes more effective to communicate.

c) **Enhance the sense of attraction to communicant (employ exaggeration and dramatic effect in your speech in order to interest and involve the hearer).**

This strategy is to improve the audience's response that is initially less interested or likely to be indifferent to the information given by the speakers, be a

better response. The way is by slipping the phrases and questions to invite the audience to be more involved in communication. For example: "Did you know what I saw in the middle of way here?" a truck slipped on side of the road". After the audience feels interested in the information given, the speakers can give more information to him, because an interest shows something to be explained.

d) Use in-group identity markers.

To break the limits between the speakers and the audience, the speakers can use this strategy by using mark identity, such as Mas, Brother, Sist, Madam, and so on, to soften the imperatives of power and make closer between speakers and audience. For example: "My brother, can you help me repair my motorcycle?

e) Strive to agree with communicant (seek agreement/make small talk)

On this strategy the speaker repeats some speech spoken by him to show that the audience is listening to speaker and the information spoken by him.

f) Avoid contention with opponents said (avoid disagreement)

The way of this strategy is the speaker should be trying to avoid disagreements with the audience because by doing this, the speaker tries to deliver information affectively. If there is event of refusal of information through set an ambush, then the information becomes less acceptable and understood thoroughly by the audience.

g) Find common ground.

In this strategy, the speaker tries to reposition himself into a state of feeling or the speaker tries to adapt with the perception among speakers and audience. Here, the speaker also tries to reposition himself to conditions that are felt by the audience. So, to make the similarities of perception and intonation between speakers and audience, it would be entwined a good, measurable, and directional communication.

h) Make a joke.

This strategy can be applied if the condition of the audience is not in a good condition or in a bad mood. Here, the speaker should understand in advance the condition of the speaker's mood shown through his face.

i) Assert or imply knowledge of and concern for a hearer's wants.

This strategy can be used when the speaker has enough information about the topic that will be said and also the audience. If not, the communication will not run well.

j) Offer, promise.

This strategy is used due to the existence of a limited time between speakers and audience, so the expected and objectives communication have not been achieved. This strategy is also often used in the interactive communication like in interview.

k) Show a sense of optimism (be optimistic).

This strategy can be applied to be able to contribute positively to the environment around the speakers. For example: "Although heavily defeated on this, but I believe God justice will surely come". The example above shows an optimistic statement of a speaker who is actually difficult to accept the fact of life that cannot be avoided. Rather he keeps it in his mind, and convinces himself that there are surely all considerations behind. The speaker above uses behaviors that are able to reinforce his positive mental, so he knows how to overcome his pessimism that often stood through the spoken words.

l) Use inclusive ' we ' form.

This strategy commonly uses the words ' let's or Come on ', for example: "Let's celebrate this moment by eating together."The word "Let's celebrate" is an egalitarian form of someone who does not look at himself as a speaker who must be respected because of the structural organization position. Instead, the speaker would like to inform the audience as an equal one.

m) Give (or ask for) reasons.

The strategy is used to validate about any information requiring an answer and clarification so as not to be biased.

n) Assume or assert reciprocity.

The Act of this strategy is similar to the bargain. Both the speaker and audience will agree to do something based on the deal has made. The Speaker

will do what the audience want, and also the audience will do what the speaker means.

o) Give sympathy to the audience (give a gift).

This strategy is used to provide comfort and trust to the social conditions against the audience. One of that is offering an assistance to the audience.

2. Negative Politeness Strategy

Negative politeness is also known as a respect politeness where every partisipant not to be disturbed and to be free.(Mujiono,2015). In addition, there is an explanation stating that negative politeness is an action oriented to face rescue face negative which tends to show respect and emphasis on the importance of time or the Affairs of the communicant, including even in apology for any inconvenience or interruption (Yule, 1996, 62). Negative In addition, negative politeness can be done by giving homage (deference) to the interlocutor. Brown and Levinson (1987, pp. 132-211) have classified ten sub strategies of negative politeness strategy, those are:

a) Strategy 1: Be Conventionally Indirect

b) Strategy 2: Question, Hedge

c) Strategy 3: Be pessimistic

d) Strategy 4: Minimize the imposition, Rx

e) Strategy 5: Give Deference

f) Strategy 6: Apologize

g) Strategy 7: Impersonalize S and H

h) Strategy 8: State FTA as a general rule

i) Strategy 9: Nominalize

j) Strategy 10: Go On Record as Incurring a Debt. Or as Indebting H

3. Bald On Record

Bald on record is one of the strategies in Brown and Levinson politeness principle that in short is imperative sentences. Brown and Levinson (1987) said that the strategy of bald on record can be treated like a maxim that was initiated by Grice. The prime reason for using bald on record may be stated simply; in general, whenever S wants to do an FTA with maximum efficiency more than he wants to satisfy H's face, even to any degree, he will choose bald on record.

4. Off Record

Brown and Levinson (1987) explain that off record is a communicative act which contains not only one particular intention. It means the speaker does not explicitly say the words, and the hearer can speculate on speaker's utterance. When a speaker wants to do an action threatening the advance (FTA), but wants to avoid responsibility for his act, then he can do it faintly (*off the record*) and the partner said to decide how to interpret speech delivered by speakers. There are 15 kinds of Off Record as follows;

a) Strategy 1: Give Hint

b) Strategy 2: Give association clues

c) Strategy 3:Presuppose

d) Strategy 4: Understate

e) Strategy 5: Overstate

f) Strategy 6: Use Tautologies

g) Strategy 7: Use Contradiction

h) Strategy 8: Be Ironic

i) Strategy 9: Use metaphor

j) Strategy 10: Use rhetorical question

k) Strategy 11: Be Ambiguous

l) Strategy 12: Be Vague

m) Strategy 13: Over generalize

n) Strategy 14: Displace H

o) Strategy 15: Be incomplee, use ellipsis

C. Factors Influencing the Use of Positive Politeness Strategy

The employment of politeness strategy is influenced y sveral factors. There are two factors that influence the speaker to employ politeness stretagy (brown and Levinson 1987:71). The factors are payoff and circumstances;

1. Payoff

By employing positive politeness strategy, the speakers can get so many advantages such as: The speaker will be able to minimize the FTA by assuring the hearer that he agrees the hearer and wants to fulfil the hearer's wants. Thus, the hearer positive face is not threatened by the speaker because it can be seen of their mutual shares.

For example:

"*Let's get on for the dinner*"

(Brown and Levinson, 1987:72)

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

2. **Relevant Circumstances**

The seriousness level of an FTA is also influenced by the circumstances, sociological variables, and thus to a determination of the level of politeness. According to Brown and Levinson (Brown & Levinson, 1987) there are three dimensions to determine the level of politeness; relative power, social distance, and rank of imposition. The types of relevant circumstance are described below:

a) **Relative Power**

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

a) Social Distance

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

b) Size of Imposition

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

D. Previous Study

Nowadays, we can find politeness strategy in daily life such as; in talkshow, in class interaction, in the movie, in daily life interaction.

In previous studies which analyze positive politeness strategy in Midnight in Paris Movie by Woody Allen found that finds that there are 13 positive politeness strategies in this movie from 50 data. Exaggerate (interest, approval, sympathy with H) strategy is the most dominant kind of positive politeness strategies

employed by the characters in Midnight in Paris movie with 15 data, while both assert or presuppose knowledge of and concern for the hearer's wants strategy and give gifts to H (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation) strategy are the lowest with only 1 datum of each strategy (Permadi Wirdah, 2018).

In teaching learning, (Adel a, and friends analyze about politeness strategies used by Iranian 14 EFL learners in a class blog which the data 1520 politeness utterances across all posts including 800 politeness utterances used when learners were interacting with their instructor and 720 politeness utterances used when learners were interacting with their peers. Found that learners frequently used positive strategies as signs of psychologically close relationship, reciprocity and friendship in a group (Adel et al., 2016)

In text messaging, Shahrzad Eshghinejad and M. Raouf Moini analyze asymmetric power relation and social distance between them using politeness strategies in text messaging (SMS) used by student when sending the message to the teacher (Eshghinejad & Moini, 2016). Qualitative and quantitative applied in this research. The data in this study is male and female Iranian English learners in sending a message to their professor using positive and negative politeness strategy. This study found that learners use politeness strategy according to the academic context, and female mostly using negative politeness strategy than male learners, and there is no difference between gender and the use of politeness strategy.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH DESIGN

This chapter presents detail research method used in this research. It includes research design, data source, instrument of the study, data collection method, data analysis, and triangulation.

A. Research Design

This research employs qualitative research to analyze the data, because in this research the writer analyzes the application of politeness strategies used by male and female main role characters in Wonder Woman movie.

The writer used descriptive method to interpret the data. Descriptive method has purpose to make description, visualization systematically, factual, and accurate of the facts, characteristic and relationship between the phenomena which investigate (Nazir, 2013). In this research the writer tries to describe politeness strategies which used by main role character in Wonder Woman movie.

B. Data Source

The writer used Wonder Woman Movie as the source of the data. The data of this research are the utterance which used by the main character of the Wonder Woman Movie.

C. Instrument of the Study

Instrument of the study is the tool which used to collect the data (Afrizal, 2014). The instrument of this research is the writer himself. It means that the writer involve in collecting the data, identify the data, analyze the data, and interpret the data.

D. Data Collection Method

Data collection method is the important step in the research method, because it is the systematically and standard procedure to get the data which needed. The writer does some step in collecting the data;

1. Observing

In this step the writer observes the several movies. The writer watches several movies to choose which movie that will be used for this research.

2. Selecting

After observe several movies. Selecting the video is important to choose which movie that will be used as the data for the research. In this this step, the writer selected based on the main problem of the research. Moreover, the sociological background of the speaker is also consideration.

3. Transcribing

The video was chosen by the writer. The next step is transcribing, the writer transcribe male and female main role characters in Wonder Woman movie.

E. Data Analysis

In analysis the data, the writer used descriptive method because it has aim to describe and interpret the phenomena happen in society. There are three steps in analysis the data;

1. Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in transcription. In this step the writer reduce the data by take the important thing and discard the data which unused. Writer selects the data based on the main problem of the research, focus on the data that related to the main problem. Thus, the data simplified and abstracted by selecting the utterances considered contain of politeness strategy inside.

2. Data Display

   A display is an organized, compressed that permit conclusion drawing and action). In this step, the writer tabulated, classified, and explained the politeness strategies used by the male and female main role characters in Wonder Woman movie based on the theory Brown and Levinson (1987).

3. Drawing Conclusion

   The last step on analysis in this study is drawing conclusion and suggestion. In this step, the writer drew the conclusion by making interpretation based on the analysis that had been conducted. The writer made interpretation about the politeness strategy appeared in the utterances of male and female main role characters in Wonder Woman movie.

F. Triangulation

In this research, the writer used triangulation technique to assure the trustworthiness of the data. Triangulation is a process used by qualitative researchers for data analysis when different data sources are compared with one another (Lodico, et al., 2010: 165).

In this study the writer used Investigator triangulation means the involvement of more than one researcher. Investigation triangulation The writer needs second opinion from the expert to investigate the data to reduce the researcher subjectivity and achieving the accuracy of the research finding.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter present the research and discussion in order to answer the research problem that have been formulated in the first chapter.

A. FINDINGS

In this section, the witer presents the result of finding in the utterance of the main character of Wonder Woman Movie. The result of this study will answer the research question. First research question, "What types of politeness strategy used by main character in Wonder Woman movie?". Second research question, "What are the factor influencing the use of politeness strategy in her utterance?". The finding of this study will describe below.

1. Positive Politeness Strategy

Positive politeness is oriented toward the positive face and the positive self-image(Mu, 2015). Positive Politeness is oriented to satisfy the hearer's positive face.

Table 1. The occurence of positive politeness strategy used by main

character of Wonder Woman movie

No	Positive politeness strategy	Result
1	Notice and Attend to H	2
2	Exaggerate	1
3	Intensify interest to H	-
4	Use in-group identity markers	-
5	Seek Agreement	-

6	Avoid Disagreement	1
7	Presuppose/Raise/ Assert common Ground	-
8	Joke	-
9	Assert or presuppose S's knowledge of and concern for H's wants	-
10	Offer, Promise	1
11	Be Optimistic	1
12	Include both S and H in the activity	2
13	Give or ask reason	6
14	Assume or Assert reciprocity	1
15	Give gift to H	3
	Sum	**18**

From the table above it shows that there are 18 data (utterance) which used by the main character of Wonder Woman Movie which include in positive politeness strategies, there are; Notice and Attend to H, Exaggerate, Avoid Disagreement, Offer, Promise, Be Optimistic, Include both S and H in the activity, Give or ask reason, Assume or Assert reciprocity, Give gift to H

a) **Notice, Attend to Hearer**

00:04:19

Diana: Hello mother! How are you?

Hyppolita: let's get you back to school before another tutor quits.

Analysis

Diana ran along the road, then she went to the place where Antioppe (her aunt) taught in the training. He seemed very interested to follow the training about war with her when directing the students who were practicing. Then she ran again, she was trying to jump down, she did not know that it is so precipitous. Fortunately, Hyppolita came and tried to save Diana by holding Diana's hand so

that Diana did not fall down. Diana immediately greeted her mother and asked how her mother was "Hello mother! How are you? "

Diana used positive politeness type Notice to the hearer strategy in her utterance. It indicated in the utterance "**Hello mother! How are you?**". It means Diana attends to her mother condition by saying "Hello mother" when she met her mother, she also noticed to her mother's condition by asking "How are you?".

Some factors that influence Diana use positive politeness strategy are payoff. Diana want minimize the face threatening act (FTA) by greeting her mother and asking her condition, she used that strategy to divert his mother's worries, because she just met her mother. Second factors are social distance and relative power, they have different status, relationship between Diana and Hyppolita are mother and daughter, from that utterance we know that Diana and her mother are close enough, because when Diana met her mother she greeted her mother and asking her condition. Although, her mother was worried that her daughter was almost falling down, Diana greeted, and noticed her mother's condition with a cheerful expression by using positive politeness strategy. So that their relationship run smoothly.

(01:11:05)

Diana: *you are safe. You are safe. Are you okay?*

Analysis:

At night when Diana was chatting with one of her friends, she heard a voice that was suspicious by saying "don't go, don't go." Apparently, The voice came

from Charlie, he was delirious during sleeping, Diana came over and calmed Charlie by saying "you are safe. You are safe. Are you okay? '.

In that utterance Diana used positive politeness strategy, notice attend to the hearer. Diana aware with condition of her friend, it indicates in the utterance "you are safe. You are safe. Are you okay?", In that utterance she told him that he was not alone, she told him that he was safe. Diana noticed to his condition when he had nightmare.

Some factors that give influence applying positive politeness strategies. First factors, is payoff, Diana tried to satisfy Charlie's positive face. The speaker (Diana) recognized the hearer's wants. Sometime people who frightened when sleeping, they need to be given calm. Diana worried with Charlie's condition by saying "are you okay". Diana used positive politeness strategies because her attention to the Charlie because he looked so frightened while sleeping. Second factors is relevant circumstance, which include social distance. Diana and Charlie have just met, Charlie would become colleague to the battlefield. they weren't that close yet. In this context, Diana wanted to try to be closer to Charlie, so she used positive politeness strategies in her utterance.

b) **Exaggerate**

(01:05:59)

Diana: It's wonderful!,

Analysis

Diana and Steve went to the battlefield to operate their mission, when walking at the station Diana stopped at an ice cream seller, she was curious about ice cream because in her place there was no ice cream seller, when she came she was so amazed by the taste, she said "It's wonderful!"

Diana uses positive politeness strategies, her words are exaggerated. He praised the ice cream seller because he could make delicious ice cream. When she said "It's wonderful!," It's refers to the ice cream flavor she tried. its means the taste of delicious ice cream. She gave compliment exaggeratedly to the ice cream seller because he has never tasted such good food in her place

The factors that influence the speaker used positive politeness strategy are Payoff and relative power, Diana want to satisfy hearer's face by complimenting the taste of ice cream, because the taste of ice cream so delicious and she never taste the delicios ice cream in her place (Amazon Island), it has different kind of foods in her place. So, when she tasted the ice cream, she praised the taste of ice cream exaggeratedly. Relative power, between Diana and ice cream seller they have different status, Diana as the buyer and ice cream seller as the seller. Although they have different status, but they complement each other.

c) **Avoid disagreement**

(00:10:57)

Hyppolita: Are you hurt?
Diana*: no mother, I'm fine*

Analysis

Diana and Antioppe were practicing war. Antioppe trained Diana how to fight. During practicing Diana fell because she could not keep up with Antioppe's ability. When Diana fell, Hyppolyta came, she saw Diana fell, she was worried about Diana's condition by asking "Are you hurt?" Then Diana answered "no mother, I'm fine"

Diana used positive politeness strategy in her utterance, she avoids disagreement, it indicated in the utterance "**no mother, I'm fine".** Hyppolyta as Diana's mother disagree when Diana practicing war, because if she practicing war she would know much about Ares who is Amazon's enemy, and she worried if Diana would meet Ares. Because it would make Diana in danger situation. So when Hyppolyta know Diana fell when she practicing war she would worry about Diana and would more disagree if Diana Practicing war. When Hyppolyta asked Diana" Are you hurt", Diana answer "no mother, I'm fine", Diana choose to lie rather than damage H' face.

The factors that inflencing positve politeness strategy is payoff and relative power, Diana wants to minimize hearer's FTA by choose to lie rather than damage H's face. Because her mother did not agree if Diana followed war training. Her mother thought that if Diana wants to followed training it would make Diana became curious about Ares who Amazon's enemy, and would make Diana in danger situation. When Hyppolyta know Diana fell when she practicing war she would more worried about Diana and would more disagree if Diana Practicing war. So, Diana choose to lie rather than damage hearer's face. Relative

power, between Diana and Hyppolita they have different status, they were daughter and mother. Diana has lower power than her mother. So, she should to more polite to her mother.

d) Be optimistic

00:39:37

Diana: "The god war is our responsibility only an Amazon can defeat him with this. And once I do the war will end"

Analysis:

Diana and Steve left Amazon Island by ship. Diana wanted to meet Ares to stop the war. And Diana showed the way out of Amazon country and Steve would show the way to the battlefield that Diana intended. While on the ship Diana said, "The god war is our responsibility only an Amazon can defeat him with this. And once I do the war will end" while stroking the sword which he took from her place.

Diana used positive politeness strategy in her utterance, she used strategy type be optimistic. She was optimist that she could defeat Ares and stoped the war. It indicated in the utterance "The god war is our responsibility only an Amazon can defeat him with this. And once I do the war will end". Because she thought the Amazons have the ability above the average than people outside the Amazon Island, because they were taught about war and fight, even they mastered various languages of the earth's people.

The factor that influence positive politeness strategy is payoff, speaker employed positive politeness strategy to show her respect to the world, she

wanted to stop the war that would destroy the world caused by Ares. Diana opti

Second factor is social distance, she and hearer (Steve) just met, they have different socio cultural and background, but they had same mission to stop the war, it made reduce the social distance between them.

e) Include both S and H in the activity

01:24:45

Steve: *You did this*
Diana: *we did*

Analysis

Diana succeded to fend off the enemy's attack, and Diana at was able to free Veld village from the enemy captivity. To celebrate his freedom, the Veld villagers had a party. At the party Diana talked to Steve, Steve said "you did", then Diana answered "we did".

The politeness strategies which used by Diana is positive politeness strategy type incude both S and H in the activity. It indicated in the utterance "**we did**", Diana used word "we" in her uttterance. it means that the speaker engages the listener in the activities he has been through, they did together to stop the war. In that utterance the speaker wants to satisfy hearer's face.

There are some factors that influence positive politenes/s strategy is payoff, the speaker wants to satisfy hearer's positive face, so they can minimize FTA by they consider to be the same, that they do together not only Diana, but also Steve, because Steve also plays big role to fight the enemies. Second factor is social distance, it shows that their relationship is close enough since they fight together

to stop the war. Third factor is relative power, Diana has different strenght than the most people, and Steve did not have strenght like Diana. Diana used that strategy to respect to the Steve's effort.

f) **Offer, Promise**

01:17:07

Diana: Stay here, I'll go ahead

Analysis

When Diana approached the battlefield (Germany) she saw a lot of people miserable and injured. Many missiles aimed at the place that he was passing through. No one was able to pass through the forest to cross into the battlefield (Germany), namely "forest without humans" because they have strong security where missiles and firearms always point to that place. Diana succeeded to fend off the various attacks from the battlefield. Diana and her friends headed to German territory, Diana managed to defeat several German soldiers. Diana saw a lot of German soldiers in front of her, she told her friends to stay there by saying "Stay here, I'll go ahead"

Diana used positive politeness strategy type Offer. It indicates in the utterance "Stay here, I'll go ahead". Diana offers her friends to stay for a while, it indicated in the utterance "Stay here", she talked like that because many German soldiers stayed in front of her. She did not want her friends to get hurt. Diana has the ability above average in war and has battle equipment, she tried to fend off attacks that come from the front. She used that strategy because she has good relationship with her friends.

The factor that incfluencing the use of positive politeness strategy is payoff, the speaker want to minimize hearer's FTA by offering some help to fight the enemies, because the condition is impossible for average people to fight the enemies, Diana as human with above average power can handle it. Diana did not want her friends getting hurt while fight the enemies. Relative power also become factor that influencing the used that strategy, Diana has more power than the hearer. Because Diana has above average power for fight than the hearer, but their relationship still close, they complement each other.

g)   Give or Ask Reason

(00:47:18)

Diana: *Why are they holding hands?*

Analysis

Diana and Steve had arrived in London. She met many people in London, he was surprised when there were men and women were holding hands, because in her place there was nothing man. Then he asked Steve "Why are they holding hands?"

In that utterance Diana used positive politeness strategy type "**Ask Reason**". It indicated in the utterance "**Why are they holding hands?**", there is word "**Why**" in her utteance. It means Diana wants to know the reason man and woman holding hands. Because she never know man and woman holding hands in her place

The factor that influencing the use of this strategy is social distance, they have high social distance between Diana and Steve, they have different culture,

so Diana surprised about his culture, because in her place there is no man. Diana curious about the reason of man and woman are holding hand. She want to know more about his culture, so that she used positive politeness strategy in her utterance by ask the reason.

(00:55:28)

Diana: *Why you have been not hearing speech?*

Diana and Steve went to Steve's supervisor to hand over Dr. Maru's book which contains a poison formula. Steve entered Steve's supervisor's room that was having a meeting, all the participants in the meeting were all men. Diana who was waiting outside was curious, so she went inside to listen to Steve's supervisor who was giving a speech about world peace. Then, Diana was caught by several meeting participants, Steve who knew about it immediately asked her out by pretending that Diana was his blind sister who got lost while looking for the bathroom. In the outside the room, Diana asked to the Steve "Why have you been not hearing speech?"

Diana used positive politeness strategy type ask reason in her utterance. It indicated in the utterance "**Why you have been not hearing speech?**", using word "why" in that utterance it means the speaker ask the reason about something. In that utterance the speaker ask to hearer the reason he wasn't hearing the speech which according to the Diana that speech is important.

The factor that influencing the used of positive politeness strategy are payoff and social distance. Diana wants to satisfy heare's face by asking the reason why he did not the speech. Social distance, relationship between them are

close enough. She could freely asking something to hearer. Although, they have different desire and perception.

h)   Assume or Assert Reciprocity

00:35:44

Diana: *now, I'll show you the way off the island and you'll take me to Ares*

Analysis

Diana approached Steve in Themischira. Steve was fixing his clock, then, Diana said "now, I'll show you the way off the island and you'll take me to Ares", then Steve answers "Deal" because he wants to go back to where it comes from.

In the Diana's utterance, Diana used positive politeness strategy type Assume or assert reciprosity. It indicates in the utterances "now, I'll show you the way off the island and you'll take me to Ares", it means that Steve was stranded on the island of Amazon which is very different from where he came from, Steve wanted to come back to his place where he came from. Diana gave a deal to Steve with Diana would show him the way home, on the condition that Steve would took her to Ares, and that can be mutually beneficial.

The factor that influencing the used that strategy is payoff, Diana as the speaker want to satisfy hearer's face to minimize hearer's FTA, because in that situation Steve was stranded on the island of Amazon which is very different from where he came from, Steve wanted to go home. In that situation Diana wants to satisfy Steve's want by made cooperation with Steve. Next factor is relevat circumstance which include social distance, relative power. Social distance between speaker and hearer are not close enough in that time, she just met Steve

once when she saved Steve who almost drowned in the sea. Relative power also become factor that influencing the used of that strategy, Diana is the host, because she lived in that place, and Steve the one who was stranded in the Diana's place. So in that situation Diana has more power than Steve, because Diana could help his out from that place with the condition Steve would help Diana to find Ares, so in that utterance Diana used positive politeness strategy

i) Give gift to H (give symphaty)

(01:06:03)

Diana: *you should be very proud*

Diana and Steve went to the battlefield to operate their mission, when they were walking at the station Diana stopped at an ice cream seller, she was curious about ice cream because in her place there was no ice cream seller. Then she bought ice cream, she was so amazed by the taste of ice cream, then she praised the ice cream seller who made ice cream by saying *"you should be very proud"*

The utterance which used by Diana is positive politeness strategy include give gift to H. It indicated in the utterance *"you should be very proud"* it means that the ice cream was delicious, she gave gift to the hearer by praised for the ice cream seller who made ice cream, she said that the ice cream seller must be proud because of could make the delicious ice cream.

There are some factors that influencing the used of that strategy; first, payoff. Diana as the speaker wants to satisfy the hearer (ice cream seller) by giving praise for the ice sream seller, because he could make the delicious ice cream. Second is relevant circumstance include relative power, Diana as the buyer

has more high power than the ice cream seller. But, they complement each other. So that she can she can give comment by giving praise for ice cream seller.

4.1 Negative politeness strategy

Negative politeness is also known as a respect politeness where every partisipant not to be disturbed and to be free.(Mujiono,2015).

Table 4.2. The occurence of negative politeness strategy used by main character of Wonder Woman movie

No	Negative politeness strategy	Result
1.	S1. Conventionally indirect	2
2.	S3. Be Pessimistic	1
3.	S5 Give Deference	1
4.	S6. Apologize	2
Sum		6

From the table above it shows that there are 6 data (utterance) which used by the main character of Wonder Woman Movie which include in negative politeness strategies, there are; Conventionally indirect, Be Pessimistic, Give Deference, Apologize

A. Strategy 1 (Be conventionally indirect)

Hyppolita   : *let's get you back to school before another tutor quits*

Diana   : *But don't you think it's time to start my training? Diana: Antiope thinks I'm ready.*

Analysis

Diana and Hyppolita were on their way home, after Hyppolita looked for Diana. Then, Diana and Hyppolita met Antioppe who was Diana's aunt. On the way home Hyppolita and Antioppe talked about Diana who should have started to do training, but Hyppolita as her mother did not allow her to take part in the

training, then Diana tried to ask her mother indirectly "But don't you think it's time to start my training? Diana: Antiope thinks I'm ready. "

In that utterance Diana used negative politeness strategy include be conventionally indirect. It indicated in the utterance "*But don't you think it's time to start my training? Diana: Antiope thinks I'm ready.*" It means Diana wants to follow training, but when Hyppolita talk with Antioppe, Hyppolita did not allow Diana to follow training. Diana tried asking her mom indirectly, she made indirect request to he mom by utterance "*Antiope thinks I'm ready.*", it intented to get someone to do something.

There are the factors that influecing the used that strategy; first, payoff, speaker want to minimize particular imposition on the hearer by asking indirectly to her mother, that she want to allow training, but her mother did not allow Diana to follow training. So she tried to asking indirectly to the her mother hoped that her mother would allowed Diana to follow training. Second, relative power, hyppolyta has high power than Diana, because Hyppolita is Diana's mother, if she wants to follow something she has to get permission from her parents. So, Diana more polite when she talk to her mother.

B. Minimize the imposition

00:28:01

hyppolita: *Should we let him go?*

Amazon's people: *We cannot hold him forever, my queen.*

Diana: *Mother, excuse me, but after everything the man said, this must be ares"*

Hyppolita and Amazon's people talked after interrogating Steve's arrival on the Amazon island, they negotiated about the liberation of Steve who was a stranger who stranded on the Amazon island. There Steve said there would be a world war, and at that time innocent children had been killed etc. At the time when Amazon officials were conferring, Diana tried to interrupt Hyppolita's conversation, saying "Mother, excuse me, but after everything the man said, this must be ares."

Diana used negative politeness strategy, type minimize the imposition. It indicates in the utterance "Mother, excuse me, but after everything the man said, this must be ares". Diana tries to interrupt the conversation with Amazon officials with polite words such as "Mother, excuse me" Diana tries to make her mother as the queen of Amazon believe in her message that Ares is still alive, because Hyppolita always thought Ares is dead.

There are the factors that influencing the used of that strategy, payoff, Diana tried to minimize the imposition to the hearer by politely getting someone's attention with utterance "Mother, excuse me" because she had interrupted their conversation so they would believe Diana's words. Second factor is relative power, Hyppolita has more power in that negotiation, because Hyppolita is the queen of Amazon. So Diana used words more politely. Third is rank of

imposition, she talked like that because she was afraid that world war would happen.

C. S6 (apologize)

00:14:14

Amazon's people: *you are bleeding* (said to Antioppe)
Antioppe: *wait Diana.*
Diana: *I'm sorry*

Analysis

Diana has grown into a more mature woman. Diana practiced fighting with Antippe who was her aunt and mentor. But he always lost when he fought Antioppe. When fighting Antioppe always motivated her because she knew that Diana had super powers because she was a descendant of a god, but Diana did not know about that. Diana felt overwhelmed when she received the attack from Antioppe. When Diana tried to fend off Antioppe's attack, she unknowingly released superpowers that made Antioppe injured. Amazon's people approached Antioppe and said "you are bleeding", because he felt guilty for causing Antioppe to be injured he fled because he was afraid his strength would hurt Antioppe again, Antioppe tried to stop Diana from afar, but Diana only said his apology to Antioppe, then he go.

Diana used negative politeness strategy type apologize in her utterance. It indicated in the utterance "I'm sorry". He said this because he felt guilty to Antioppe for causing Antioppe to be injured.

There are the factor that influencing that strategy; first payoff, Diana tried to minimize particular imposition on the hearer by apologizing to hearer that made her hurt when practicing war with Antioppe. Second is relative power, Antioppe had more power than Diana, because she was her tutor, so that she used negative politeness strategy when she made mistake by making her hurt. Third is rank imposition, even though she was practicing fighting, there must be winners and losers, and the losers are usually injured, but in that case she tried to protect himself from Antioppe's attack but the super power from within her comes out without her noticing and made Antioppe injured.

D. Pessimistic

01:45:49

Diana: *i killed him but nothing stops*

Analysis

Diana thought that Ares was Luddendorf because Diana knew that Luddendorf asked his employees to make poison, then he approached Luddendorf to kill him. After met Luddendorf, she tried to attack Luddendorf, then they had a great fight, and the end she killed Luddendorf, then he looked down on the Luddendorf's employees, but it did not stop them from making poison to kill people. Then Steve came over to Diana, then Diana said to Steve "I killed him but nothing stops"

Diana used negative politeness strategy type pessimistic in her utterance. T indicates in the utterance "i killed him but nothing stops". Diana thought that

Luddendorf was Ares who Diana's enemy was looking for, but after he killed him it didn't stop the war, Diana felt pessimistic because it couldn't stop the Luddendorf employee to make poison gas to killed many people in the war.

There are the factors that influencing the used of that strategy; first is payoff, Diana tried to avoid the threats for potential face loss by talked pessimistic about the hearer respond. Second is social distance, Steve and Diana has a difference background so they have different though about who masterminded the war, Steve believed that the war was the work of Germany, but Diana still said that Ares and Ares were Luddendorf, so when Steve was Steve approached Diana, Diana tried to avoid the threats for potential face loss by talked pessimistic because by killing Luddendorf it did not stop the war

4.2 Off Record

Brown and Levinson (1987) explain that off record is a communicative act which contains not only one particular intention. It means the speaker does not explicitly say the words, and the hearer can speculate on speaker's utterance. When a speaker wants to do an action threatening the advance (FTA), but wants to avoid responsibility for his act, then he can do it faintly (*off the record*) and the partner said to decide how to interpret speech delivered by speakers.

From the table above it shows that there are 1 data (utterance) which used by the main character of Wonder Woman Movie which include in off record strategies, there is s13 over-generalize

A. s13 over-generalize

Diana: *They came to the conclusion that man are essential for procreation but when it comes to pleasure unnecessary*

Steve: *No*

Analysis

Diana and Steve sailed out of the Amazon island to the battlefield. At night on the boat, they talked about women and men, about reproduction, etc. In their pillow talk, Diana said "They came to the conclusion that man are essential for procreation but when it comes to pleasure unnecessary"

Diana used off record type over generalizedd in her utterance. It indicated in the utterance "They came to the conclusion that man are essential for procreation but when it comes to pleasure unnecessary". It means Diana generalize about man that that man is essential for procreation but when it comes to pleasure unnecessary, because there was not man in her place, that it is already in her kitab

There are the factors that influencing the used of that strategy; first is payoff, the speaker can also give the hearer an opportunity to be seen as caring toward speaker. Second factor is social distance, they have different background of culture, so they had different thought to make sense of it

4.3 Bald On Record

The writer found that there are 26 utterance which used bald on record;

(00:05:27)

Hyppolita: *There will be no training*

Diana: *What if I promise to be careful?*

Hyppolita: *Its time to sleep*

Diana: *What if I didn't use a sword?*

Hyppolita : *Fighting does not make you a hero.*

Diana: *Just shield then, no sharp edges.*

Analysis

Diana rode a horse with her mother and Antioppe along a road in the Amazon. Then, they met Antioppe, Antioppe talked with Hyppolita, Antioppe wanted to invite Diana to practice war, but Hyppolita did not allow her. Diana, who heard them talk, Diana tried to persuade her mother to be allowed to join combat war training. However Hyppolita answered "There will be no training". Although not allowed, Diana tried to persuade again "What if I promise to be careful?" "What if I didn't use a sword?"" Just shield then, no sharp edges."

Diana used bald on record in her utterances. It indicates in the utterance "What if I promise to be careful?"" What if I didn't use a sword?" What if I didn't use a sword?". In that utterance the speaker tried to make her mother agree that the speaker followed training without redress the hearer's face, because her mother had been talk to the speaker that her mother did not allow. Relationship between Diana and her mother close enough, they are like a friend. Although they like a friend, they still have different status, mother and daughter. Diana has low power than her mother.

(00:36:46)

Diana: *I cannot stand by while innocent lives are lost, if no one else will defend the world from Ares, then I must have to go.*

Hyppolita*: I know or at least I*

Analysis

Diana and Steve tried to leave the Amazon island to stop a war that would kill many people. Before leaving the island Diana met her mother, her mother actually did not allow Diana to look for Ares because it would make Diana in danger situation, but in the end, her mother agreed because Diana still stubbornly wanted to find Ares, because she wanted to save the world, Diana said to his mother "I cannot stand by while innocent lives are lost, if no one else will defend the world from Ares, then I must have to go."

Diana used politeness strategy bald on record. It indicated in the utterance "I cannot stand by while innocent lives are lost, if no one else will defend the world from Ares, then I must have to go." it means Diana must did action to find Ares and stop the war caused by Ares because she want to save the World which will be destroyed by Ares even though her mother did not allow Diana to do this.

There are the factors that influencing the used of that strategy; first is payoff, Diana wants to avoid the danger of being misunderstood by explaining to her mother with maximum efficiency even though it can threat her mother's face. Diana has a strong desire to save the World. Second factor is rank imposition, because there would be a world war which is probably caused by Ares, so that the condition is urgent because it would make many people killed, Diana used highly

standard politeness strategy in speaking in order her mother allowed Diana to find Ares.

00:59:23

Diana: *Where I come from, generals don't hide in their office like coward*

Analysis

Diana and Steve attended a meeting hosted by Steve's boss to discuss the poison gas made by Luddendorf. Steve wants to discomfit Luddendorf's plan to make poison gas as a deadly weapon for humans by going to the battlefield. However, the plan was not approved by Steve's supervisor. Steve's supervisor did not approve that Steve went there to stop the war. Diana, who paid attention to the conversation between Steve and Steve's supervisor, felt unacceptable because there was no action from Steve's supervisor. Diana then said "where I come from, generals don't hide in their office like coward"

Diana used bald on record in her utterance. It indicates in the utterance where I come from, generals don't hide in their office like coward ". It means the speaker wants the hearer to do something without redress the hearer's face, she wants the generals to give the action related to poisonous gas used as a weapon to destroy humans, the speaker wants the hearer to go into battle.

There are the factors that influencing the used of that strategy; first is payoff, the speaker wants to get attention about what she said. Second is relevant circumstance include social distance and rank of imposition. Between the speaker and the hearer have different background and culture to solve the problem, Steve's

supervisor want to stop the war by negotiation, its different with Diana's thought. The emergency condition made Diana talk like that.

The Result of the Analysis of the Main Character of Wonder Woman Movie

After analyzing 51 data which used by the main character of Wonder Woman Movie, the writer found that;

1. Positive politeness strategies   = 18/51   X 100% = 35,3%

2. Negative politeness strategies   = 6/51   X 100% = 11,8%

3. Off Record   = 1/51   X 100% = 1,9%

4. Bald On record   = 26/51   X 100% = 51%

4.4 DISCUSSION

After analyze the finding the politeness that used by characters and why the characters use politeness strategies proposed by Brown and Levinson theories in Wonder woman Movie. This study would exposed both of differences and similarities toward others studies in term politeness strategy include positive politeness strategy, negative politeness strategy, bald on record, and off record, also the factor that influencing the used of politeness strategy in the utterance based on the Brown and Levinson's theory.

According to the result of analysis toward other studies, in the result of the study which analyze politeness strategy in Good Company Movie by Putra, Lisetyo (2016) , it has similarity on the part of factor that influencing of the used of politeness strategy. social distance become the factor that influencing the used

of politeness strategies, specifically,on the use of positive politeness strategy, and bald on record. Because the relationship between interlocutors close enough. So it can make the conversation run smoothly.

Otherwise, the most politeness used in Good Company Movie shows opposite with this study, negative politeness strategy is the most used in Good Company Movie, but in this study the most politeness used is Bald On Record in her utterance, because between the speaker and the hearer has low social distance, it means that they have good relationship, because they have some mission to stop the world war, although they have different culture and background and culture, so they have different way to solve the problem. Also they can freely express their emotion toward them like this utterance "*Out of my way!*". Positive politeness strategy become second rank of the most politeness strategy used by main character of Wonder Woman Movie, because she want to satisfy the hearer, also she used that to reduce social distance with the hearer, they want close to the hearer. In the previous study, the used of negative politeness strategy is to appreciate the social distance and different status (relative power), so it did'nt reduce the social distance and relative power between the speaker and the hearer, so it could make the conversation become awkward.

In another case, Karina (2017) applied politeness strategy in the Neverland Movie . It concludes there were two factors influencing the choice of politeness strategies used by the characters in Finding Neverland movie.

The first factor which influencing the used of politeness strategy in previous study is the intrinsic payoff concerned with the use of each politeness strategy

such as by doing on record, by doing off record, by doing on record with positive politeness, by doing on record with negative politeness strategy. It has similarity with this study, because payoff is the basic factor that influencing the used of politeness in this study.

The second factor in previous study is relevant circumtances includes relative power is based on who has a great power than another and distance is based on their intensity of interaction, age and sex (gender). It has similarity with the result of this study, but the social distance which include in the Wonder Woman Movie is different background and culture between the speaker and the hearer.

Based on the discussion above, it can be conclude that the used of politeness strategy and the factor that influencing the used of politeness strategy is closely relatable to make the conversation run smoothly. People use one of type politeness strategies by pay attetion to the social , power, and imposition aspect.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

This research is an analysis politeness strategy in Wonder Movie. Specifically, analyze the used of politeness strategy and the factor that influencing the used of politeness strategy which used by main character of Wonder Woman movie, namely Diana. In this reserach the writer employed Brown and Levinson as the basic concept of this research. The result of the analysis are presented as follow;

In this study, the writer found politeness strategy include bald on record, positive politeness strategy, negative politeness strategy, and off record in the main character in Wonder Woman movie, also payoff and relevant circumstance which include social distance, relative power, and rank of impsition become factor that influencing the used of politeness strategy from 52 data which have been analyzed in the data analyzed.

In this study, the use of those four politeness strategies can be described as follow;

1. Bald On Record Strategies

    In Wonder Woman movie, the writer found 26 data which used bald on record strategy. Diana as the main character of Wonder Woman movie used that strategy to get maximum efficiency of communication, sometime Diana talk to the point when she want to get attention of the

hearer, in order to complete her mission to stop the war. The factor that influencing the used of bald on record is payoff, relevant circumstance include social distance and rank of imposition. Payoff, When Diana used bald on record, she want to use maximum efficiency, to avoid misundertanding, also to get attention because many people in that movie didn't believes to the Diana. Social distance, she used that strategy because she has close relationship with the hearer, but, between speaker and the hearer, they have different backround and culture to solve the problem. Then rank of imposition, she used that strategy because she has urgent condition to stop the war.

2. Positive Politeness Strategy

The writer found 18 data positive politeness strategy in the Wonder Woman Movie which consist of Notice and Attend to H, Exaggerate, Avoid Disagreement, Avoid Disagreement, Offer, Promise, Be Optimistic, Include both S and H in the activity, Give or ask reason, Assume or Assert reciprocity, Give gift to H.

She used that strategy when she talks with her friends who help her to stop the war, and when she talk with her mother. The factrors that influencing that used of positive politeness strategy is payoff, relevant circumstance include social distance, and relative power.

Payoff, the reason Diana used that strategy is to satisfy the hearer's face, also to minimize the FTA of the hearer.

Social distance, Diana used that strategy because she has close relationship with the hearer, she and her friend has the same purpose to stop the war but they has different culture hence the most of positive politeness strategy which used by the speaker is ask the reason.

Relative power, she used that strategy when she talked with people who have more power such as her mother.

3. Negative Politeness strategy

In Wonder Woman Movie, the writer found 6 data which used by the main character include conventionally indirect, Be Pessimistic, Give Deference, Apologize. The factor that influecing the used of negative politeness strategy is payoff, relevant circumstance include social distance, relative power, and rank of imposition. Payoff, she want to minimize the particular imposition that the FTA unavoidably effect to the hearer. Social distance, Diana has different background with the hearer. Relative power, she has low power than the hearer when she talk with her mother and her tutor. Rank of imposition, she used that strategy because the condition is not like her expectation.

4. Off Record

In Wonder Woman Movie, the writer found 1 data which used by the main character include over-generalize. She used that strategy when she want the hearer to do something by used implicitly utterance when she talk with the generals and her friend. The factor that influencing the used that strategy is payoff and relevant circumstance include social distance.

speaker wants to avoid the potentially FTA's by allowing the hearer to interpret the intended meaning of certain utterance themselves. And the speaker can also give the hearer an opportunity to be seen as caring toward speaker. Social distance, she used that strategy because she different culture and background, so she has different though and different ways to solve the problem.

B. Suggestion

Based on the conclusion above, the writer give some suggestion that those who are interested in the usage of politeness strategies, the writer hopes that the next resercher could analyse in the form of non-fiction work as the object of the study, such as; speech, talk show, conference, etc. In addition, for the next researcher can use some other theory like Leech's, Scolon's, and Lakoff's.

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