

## **Politeness Strategies Of The Characters In Becoming Jane Movie Script By Kevin Hood And Sarah Willimas**

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### **Abstract**

*Humans cannot survive alone if others are not present. Interaction as achieved through contact and communication as a social creature. Humans practically communicate with one another through the use of language. Language has an important part in human communication since it serves as a media tool for engagement. When a language is employed, something about the relationship among the individuals is exposed. This research aimed to explore the used of politeness strategies in Becoming Jane Movie Script and how the characters used politeness strategies in their utterance. The researcher used qualitative technique to explain more the types of politeness strategies and describe how the characters use politeness strategies in Becoming Jane movie Script. The data were analyzed applying politeness strategies theory by Brown and Levinson (1987, p. 68). The researcher found that there were two types of politeness strategies in Becoming Jane movie script namely Bald-on Record and Positive Politeness. The researcher also found how the characters used politeness strategies in their utterance which as the influenced factors were pay-off, relevant circumstances; power (P) and Social Distance (D)*

**Keywords:** Politeness Strategies, Communication, Pragmatic, Language



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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Communication is critical to human survival to express our thoughts and feelings. Communication can take two forms, they are verbal (oral) or nonverbal (written, symbols, gestures, etc). Chaer and Agustina (1995, p. 19) stated that people can express their feelings, emotions, opinions, ideas, and so on through language. As a result, language provides a role in connected them together.

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. 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

## **2. LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.1 Previous Studies**

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 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.

Politeness strategies used in the conversation between the students of finance and banking department in Murni Sadar Polytechnic Pematangsiantar. 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 analysed 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.

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. 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.

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 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.

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.

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 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.

Politeness Strategies Analysis reflected in Little Woman Movie by Greta Gerwig. Fridolini (2021). This research mostly discussed 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, those are: Positive Politeness, off Record, Negative Politeness and Bald on Record.

Analysis of Politeness Strategy in Teacher-Students EFL Classroom Interaction. Unaina. (2021). This study aimed first to analysed the types of politeness strategies used by teacher in EFL classroom interaction, and second to analysed 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.

An Analysis of Politeness Strategies in Sule's podcast, Sumatera Utara: Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Pendidikan. Hartanti (2021). This research aimed to examine the kind of politeness strategies used by Sule in his podcast with Rizky Febian, and the reason factors influence for using the politeness strategies. This study belonged 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 analysing, 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, positive politeness strategy, negative politeness strategy, and off-record politeness strategy. However, only Sule who tended 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 aimed 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. 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.

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 result 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. 1) Bald on record involving questions, commands, and requests. Teenagers use this strategy from three level of education (junior high schools, senior high schools, and colleges). 2) Positive strategies involving jokes, identity and paying attention. The college and high school teenagers use jokes and identity. However, paying attention's strategy is just used by colleges teenagers. 3) Negative strategies include apologies, be-thankful and questions.

Permadi, et al. (2022), also discuss about politeness in his 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%).

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, 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

## **2.2. Pragmatics**

According to Horn and Ward (2006) pragmatics 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) defines pragmatics as the study of the use of language in human communication as determined by the conditions of society.

According to Griffith (2006), 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.

## **2.3 Politeness**

According to Yule (1996), politeness is defined as a way to show awareness of another person's public self-image. 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).

Furthermore, Brown and Levinson compose in Watts (2003) 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) 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.

## **3. METHOD**

The researcher analysed the data used descriptive technique. Then the researcher analysed 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 doesn't do FTA and off record. And then describe how do the characters use politeness strategies in their utterance in *Becoming Jane* Movie Script

## **4. RESULTS**

### **4.1 The Types of Politeness Strategies Used in *Becoming Jane* Movie Script by Kevin Hood and Sarah Willimas**

#### **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.

1) Maximum Efficiency

According to Brown and Levinson (1987:96) Maximum Efficiency strategy is to know Speaker and Hearer where face redress is not required. In case of great urgency or desperation, redress actually decreases 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 insists 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 listening 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.

### **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 feel 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.

1) Using in group identity markers

From the 62 of data that have 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.

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 2

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.

3) Request

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

Data 32

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

Place setting of this utterance was 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.

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

The four strategy of positive politeness is giving gifts to H (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation) were found in the data. 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.

5) Be Optimistic

The fifth strategy of politeness strategies is to be optimistic. This strategy only found 1 time 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 statement 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 is avoiding disagreement. Based on the data, this strategy found 9 times out of the data total 62. The example for this strategy was presented as below.

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.

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.

#### 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.

## 4.2 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.

### 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.

### **Circumstances**

#### **1) 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 page 49, 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 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.

#### **2) 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.

## **5. DISCUSSION**

### **Pay-off**

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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.

#### **2) 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.

## **6. CONCLUSIONS**

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.

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