

**ANALYSIS OF POLITENESS STRATEGIES USED BY *WILL* AS
THE MAIN CHARACTER IN *FIVE FEET APART* MOVIE**

A THESIS

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ABSTRACT

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Politeness strategy is essential in communication as it helps create positive social interactions, maintain harmonious relationships, and show respect for others. This strategy commonly used in daily communication. However, it may also found in a movie dialogue. This research examines the politeness strategies employed by *Will*, the main character, in *Five Feet Apart* movie. This research aims at finding out the kinds of politeness strategies and how the strategies are used in the movie. The researcher employed a qualitative research as the data were presented in the form of word clusters. The data were gathered from the *Five Feet Apart* movie which was released in 2019. The analysis of this research was focused on the script of the movie and the utterances produced by *Will*. Brown and Levinson's theory of politeness strategy served as the foundation for the data analysis. The result showed that *Will* employed three politeness strategies: bald on record, positive politeness, and negative politeness, with bald on record strategy being the most frequently used followed by positive politeness, and negative politeness strategy. It also showed that *Will* used several ways in using the strategies. He used bald on record strategy by stating the utterances bluntly and directly, warning, asking for something in return, and using a high tone. The positive politeness strategies were used by giving compliment, showing solidarity, joking, and demonstrating close relationship using particular address terms. Meanwhile, the negative politeness strategies were used by conveying the utterances indirectly and changing the request into a question.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1. 1 Research Background

It is widely known that language is a powerful communication tool that serves three main functions, which include building and maintaining relationships, revealing identity, and transmitting messages. Communication involves sharing information between two or more people through either spoken or written words, with the ultimate goal being to establish new relationships and convey opinions, thoughts, or messages. However, the meaning of the utterances shared with others may be ambiguous and need interpretation. This phenomenon can be studied in the field of pragmatics. Pragmatics studies the relationship between language and its users.

Pragmatics is branch of linguistics studying the meaning of a speaker's utterance in a particular context and how that context influences what is said. Thomas (1995:1) defines pragmatics as meaning in usage or meaning in context. According to Leech (1983:6), pragmatics deals with the meaning of language depending on speaker's intentions. While according to Robin (1965: 23), the field of pragmatics is understood as meaning related to phenomenon that involves around the different elements of a speech situation. One issue discussed in pragmatics is politeness strategies.

Politeness strategy, in pragmatics, plays a critical role as it helps people communicate with others while minimizing conflict. The fundamental goal of politeness strategy is to communicate with others in a way that causes the least amount of conflict possible. Appropriate language choices and wording are crucial to ensuring a clear and accurate message, given that misunderstanding may arise due to improper wording. People should therefore think carefully about what to talk about, who to talk to, and how to talk.

In regard to that, politeness phenomena are mostly found in daily human conversations, such as at home, at school, at office, and so on. It can also be found in

movie conversation. Through this research, the researcher wants to demonstrate how a movie can be utilized as a medium to learn politeness strategy, especially through the male main character, *Will Newman*. As the primary focus of this study, the researcher chooses the film *Five Feet Apart* as its subject.

With the theme of rare diseases, the movie attracted the attention of researcher with the complicated and tragic love story of *Will* and *Stella*. The movie is a touching and emotional movie telling about two teenagers, who both have *Cystic Fibrosis* (CF). The movie is a beautiful story of how these two young people fall in love while learning to live with their disease and the restrictions that come with it. Not only about romance between *Will* and *Stella*, but it also contains friendship among *Will*, *Stella*, *Poe*, and their other friends.

There are three major characters in this movie, namely *Stella*, *Will*, and *Poe*. The three of them, basically, have differences in character. The first character is *Stella*, a cheerful, optimistic, and hopeful patient who has lived with CF since she was seven. The second character is *Poe*, also a cheerful patient just like *Stella*, who has been hospitalized since childhood. Lastly, the third character is *Will Newman*, who has only been infected with CF for eight months but has more severe *Cystic Fibrosis*.

At the beginning of the movie, it is shown that *Will* and *Stella* were involved in a small dispute due to differences in personality between them. Then later it turns into the seeds of love. Unfortunately, their illness does not allow them to have physical contact with each other. They even need to maintain a minimum distance of six feet apart so as not to transmit and harm one another. Even though they know that they cannot, they still force their relationship. But, as predicted, their relationship does not work. The first problem they face is when *Poe* died which left everyone shaken, especially *Stella*. Another problem is when *Will* and *Stella* fell while going out with *Will* and ended up being rushed to the hospital.

The most tragic part in this movie is the ending. In this part, *Will* gave a surprise for *Stella* as well as saying goodbye to *Stella*. Even though it was hard, *Will* finally

decided to leave Stella for their good. The most heartbreaking part is, when *Will* said that he had to let go of Stella to keep her safe from him and when he asked Stella to close her eyes when he was about to leave. Lastly, he also said that he loves her so much.

The researcher recommends this movie for those who are also interested in health-themed movies. It aims to raise awareness about the struggles and challenges that people with CF face on a daily basis. It provides viewers with an insight into the life of people living with this disease and the difficulties that they go through. The story is heartwarming and it brings to light the importance of human connection, family, love, and hope.

One of the reasons why you should do the research on this movie is that it is a beautifully made movie with great performances by the actors. The chemistry between *Will* and Stella is, undeniable, making their love story all more captivating. The film is also an absolute delight to watch.

Additionally, the movie helps to shed light on the importance of organ donation and the huge impact that it can have on people's lives. The message of the movie is powerful, and it encourages viewers to appreciate the little things in life and cherish the moments we have with our loved ones.

Overall, *Five Feet Apart* is a beautiful, well-made and captivating movie that provides valuable insight into the life of people living with *Cystic Fibrosis*, while shedding light on the significance of human connection and love.

The reason of choosing Politeness Strategy as the topic for this research is based on the curiosity of the researcher about the types of politeness strategy used by the male main character in a movie entitled *Five Feet Apart*. The use of politeness strategy can be useful for creating good interactions. It can be used when making an apology, a request, a refusal, a promise, an offer and so on so that other people can understand what that person really means and the interaction can run effectively and naturally. The

use of politeness strategy in communication in the *Five Feet Apart* movie is chosen because it provides the phenomena of politeness in the interactions between the male main character with other characters. This research provides information of the kinds of politeness strategies by *Will*, the male main character of the movie, and how he applies those strategies to each character who speaks with him.

1. 2 Research Problems

In conducting this study, the researcher constructs two research problems dealing with the topic.

1.2.1 What kinds of politeness strategies used by *Will* in *Five Feet Apart* movie?

1.2.2 How are the strategies used by *Will* in *Five Feet Apart* movie?

1. 3 Research Limitation

The character is chosen because he is the male main character. This research is limited to the use of the bald on record, the positive, the negative, and the off record politeness strategies and the ways of using politeness of the male main character to several characters who have friendship and romantic relationship, family relationship, and the stranger in *Five Feet Apart* movie. *Will* was chosen as he is the male main character that must has important role and must be appears a lot in the movie. Therefore, he of course has much portions in conversation and the utterances may contain politeness strategies.

1. 4 Research Objectives

The objectives in this research are:

1.4.1 To find out the kinds of politeness strategies that are used by *Will* in *Five Feet Apart* movie.

1.4.2 To find out the ways of using politeness strategies by *Will* in *Five Feet Apart* movie.

1. 5 Research Significance

In general, this research aims at examine the bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off record politeness strategies used by the male main character in *Five Feet Apart* movie, *William Newman* a.k.a. *Will*. In addition, this research also has two basic significances.

Theoretically, this research provides much knowledge regarding politeness strategies. This research can be utilized as a reference or comparable study for future research regarding politeness strategies, as a reference for English teachers, as a learning material for English learner, and as general knowledge for other readers.

Practically, this research is very useful since it provides much knowledge about the way people speak politely to each other so that it can be applied in our everyday communication. The researcher does hope this research will be beneficial for all the readers, so that they can communicate politely by applying this strategy in their daily life.

1. 6 Definition of Terms

1.6.1 Politeness Strategies

Leech (1983) defines politeness strategy as a tactic aims at avoiding conflict and showing respect to others. Furthermore, Lakoff (1975) states that politeness strategy is the strategy used to prevent insults and reduce conflict between the speaker and hearer in communication. Meanwhile Watts (2003), he states that politeness strategy is used to improve positive face while avoiding hurting hearer's negative face. In other words, politeness strategy is, basically, a set of strategies used to lessen conflict and make a good conversation between the speaker and the hearer.

1.6.2 Main Character of *Five Feet Apart* Movie

The term “main character in a movie” refers to the central character around other characters in the movie. The main character is often the person who undergoes the most significant development or experiences the most

substantial arc throughout the film. They are usually the protagonist, driving the plot forward and interacting with other characters to promote conflicts, relationships, and resolutions. The main character's journey and experiences are often the focus of the story and audience's engagement, leading to their emotional investment in the story. This research focuses on analyzing the utterances containing politeness strategies employed by one of the main characters in *Five Feet Apart* movie, namely *Will Newman*.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter presents the explanations about the theories and a number of previous findings related to politeness strategies. There are the description of pragmatics, face, the theory of politeness strategy, the ways of using politeness strategy, the previous studies, and the synopsis of *Five Feet Apart* movie.

2. 1 Pragmatics

Communication holds immense importance in human life. People can live well through communicating with one another. People must comprehend the meaning of the words other people use when they interact with them, as well as what they are actually trying to convey. In the field of Linguistics, the study of the intended meaning conveyed by speakers is called as pragmatics.

Pragmatics studies the meaning of words in relation to the context (with whom, when, where, and in what condition) and intentions of the speaker. Linguists have offered several definitions of pragmatics. Yule (1996:3) offers various definitions of pragmatics. It delves into deciphering the intended meaning behind people's expressions, focusing more on the message's intent rather than the literal meaning of the words used. Pragmatics also explores contextual meaning, involving the interpretation of people's intention within a given context and how the context influences their spoken words. In this study, they also need to consider with whom, when, where, and under what circumstances the dialogue occurs. Pragmatics is the study of how more is conveyed than is said, and how people must draw conclusions from the speaker's utterances in order to accomplish the unseen meaning of the speaker's unsaid utterances.

According to Birner (2013: 2), pragmatics is the study of language use in context. She added that pragmatics meaning is typically non-literal, depending on context, inferential, or untruth-conditional. This indicates that there may be concealed significance in the speaker's remark. There are several possible meanings when the

speaker states, “It’s hot,” for instance. From the utterance, there could be a number of meanings, such as:

1. Turn on the air conditioner.
2. Turn on the fan.
3. Open the window.
4. Let’s go out.

This study concentrates on the use of bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness and off record in a dialogue from the film *Five Feet Apart*. By learning pragmatics, people may know how to use language to communicate based on the context. Learning pragmatics also helps people better grasp the meanings of people’s utterance, the purposes and intentions, and the types of action that they show when they are talking (for example: apologizing, offering, promising, reasoning etc.). Some people like to say something implicitly making others guess and interpret what they actually means by the utterance. It could be for any number of reasons, such as the speaker’s desire to show respect for the hearer or for no particular reason at all.

Additionally, there are drawbacks to apply pragmatics in conversation. Understanding and interpreting what others mean when they speak might be challenging at times. It may result in misunderstanding and poor communication if the hearer is unable to understand the speaker’s meaning.

In light of such, it is sometimes preferable to communicate pragmatically, using both direct and indirect communication, in order to have an effective conversation. To ensure that the people they speak to understand and interpret what they are saying as accurately as possible, people must take care while choosing their words. This will help to ensure that there are no misunderstanding and that the conversation flows well.

2. 2 Face

Many researchers believe that the concept of politeness is closely linked to the notion of “face”. Face in pragmatics is not facial expression, but it is something related

to social image of one's self. The concept of "face" was first introduced in the late 1960s by American sociologist, Erving Goffman to describe the positive social value that an individual effectively asserts for themselves based on the role others perceive them to be adopting in a particular interaction. In this definition, "face" is understood as a representation of one's self-image that is influenced by the rules and values of the society which the interaction takes place. As a result, it reflects how a person wants to be viewed by others in his surroundings. For Brown and Levinson, "face" is the public self-image that individuals wish to claim for themselves.

The concept of "face" is closely linked with the idea of self-esteem and the desire to be valued and appreciated by others. In their work, Brown and Levinson (1987: 61-62) in their research distinguish between two facets of face: positive face and negative face. Positive face relates to an individual's yearning to receive admiration, appreciation, and approval from others, essentially encompassing one's self-esteem. For example, when someone wears a new dress and asks someone else's opinion of his appearance, he wants that person to be glad to see him wearing it and even compliment him. Conversely, negative face pertains to a person's desire to be free from interference from others, focusing on one's ability to act without constraints. For example, if someone is reading book in a cafe, his negative face is that he wants to be left alone to read. If someone comes over and starts a conversation, then he is interrupting his negative face. Both positive and negative face are important in interactions between speakers and hearers, and threats to either of these faces can cause tension and damage the relationship.

Yule (2020: 156) states that when a speaker makes a statement that threatens the hearer's face, it is termed a "Face Threatening Act" (FTA). According to Brown and Levinson, FTAs are actions that run counter to the desires of either the speaker or the hearer in terms of face, potentially endangering the face of both the speaker and hearer. Criticism, insult, disapproval, complaints, disagreements, contradictions, emotional outbursts, irreverence, conveying bad news, non-cooperation, interruptions, non-sequiturs, and inattentiveness are perceived as threats to positive face when

expressed by others. In contrast, negative face can be compromised when someone else's directives or requests, such as suggestions, advices, reminders, threats, warnings, dares, offers, promises of assistance, compliments tinged with envy or admiration, or expressions of strong negative emotions, are seen as interference on an someone's self-determination. For example, one day when it was raining, A and B were stopping by a cafe to buy drinks.

A: I think coffee is the best in this weather, isn't it?

B: No, it's tea for me.

From the example above, it is obvious that B performs an FTA when he disagrees with A's choice of coffee over tea. He uses bald on record strategy, which is direct and to the point, but also threatens A's positive face.

The opposite of Face Threatening Act (FTA) is an act that protects and saves the face of the speaker and hearer, known as a Face Saving Act (FSA). Face Saving Acts are performed using different strategies, such as off record, positive, and negative politeness strategies. When someone utters an utterance that can protect and save his and someone else's face, then that person is performing FSA. Off record, positive politeness, and negative politeness strategies are strategies that are commonly used to perform FSA. For example, in a room there is a girl named Rina who is studying and Rani who is watching television. Because the sound of the television was too loud, Rina then asked Rani to turn down the volume of the television by saying:

Rina: I'm sorry to bother, but could you turn the volume down, please?

Rani: Yes, all right.

From the utterance, it can be seen that Rina performs an FSA when she asks Rani to turn down the volume of the television. She uses a polite expression and negative politeness strategy to show consideration and respect for Rani's autonomy, while also protecting Rani's and her own face by uttering it politely without threatening

anyone's face. In addition, she also uses negative politeness strategy in performing the FSA.

2. 3 Theory of Politeness Strategy

In pragmatics, the term “politeness” pertains to the use of language that shows friendliness and consideration towards others, with the aim of preserving their face during communication. Many scholars have provided a range of definitions and perspectives on politeness, each offering a unique lens through which to view this phenomenon. Brown and Levinson present one of the most important theoretical frameworks on politeness, which investigates the relationship between politeness and face and serves as the foundation for this research. However, other scholars, such as Lakoff, Leech, and Watts, have also contributed to the understanding of politeness.

Lakoff's theory (1975:64) suggests that the goal of politeness is to prevent offense and reduce conflict in communication. According to her, people follow a set of rules when interacting with other, adhering to principles such as:

1. Don't impose

This first rule is about formality, which creates a distance between the speaker and the hearer, preventing them from interfering in each other's personal affairs.

2. Give options

The second rule is about deference, which attempts to give hearers an option to choose or a chance to decide what they want to say or do.

3. Make the addressee feel good

The last rule is about being friendly to the hearer. Its goal is to make the hearer feel good by creating a feeling of friendship or by showing other form of sympathy.

Leech (1983:19) states that politeness is a tactic for avoiding conflict and demonstrating respect for others. He also introduces six politeness maxims, including

tact, generosity, approbation, modesty, agreement, and sympathy, which akin to conversational maxims formulated by Paul Grice.

Watts (2003:144) defines politeness as “politic behavior”, governed by sociocultural norms, aimed at maintaining a balance in interpersonal relationships within a community during interactions. He also claims that the politeness strategy attempts to improve the hearer’s positive face (positive politeness) while avoiding infringing the hearer’s freedom of action (negative politeness). In summary, based on the definitions presented, politeness fundamentally serves as a means to prevent conflicts in social interactions with others.

Brown and Levinson’s theory, among all the theories that have mentioned above, is being the prime theory for this study. Their theory identifies four main politeness strategies: bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off record, each of which will be explained further below.

2.2.1 Bald On Record

Speaking clearly, directly, and bluntly without taking hearer’s face into consideration is the characteristic of bald on record politeness strategy. In this strategy, the speaker does not try to minimize the threat to face of the hearer. The main reason speaker employs this strategy is that he wants to be clear and to the point without worrying about being polite or causing offense. So the speaker tends to deliver his messages with maximal efficiency rather than attempting to satisfy the hearer’s face. This type of strategy is typically utilized when the relationship between the speaker and hearer is informal and very close to each other.

1) Cases of non-minimization of the face threat

This strategy is employed when the speaker prioritizes efficiency over preserving the hearer’s feelings, thus making no effort to reduce any potential offense. The followings are five cases where the speaker may not minimize the face threat in bald on record politeness strategy.

a) Great urgency or desperation

This strategy is employed when there is a sense of urgency, so the speaker needs the hearer to notice him right away, and the speaker does not have time to use more polite language and may be more direct. As an example, “Be careful! The road is slick.” The speaker uses the example to warn the hearer to be careful because the road is slick after rain.

b) Speaking as if great efficiency is necessary in attention-getters

When employing the bald on record strategy, it is critical to use attention-getters that effectively get the hearer’s attention to the message being delivered. In bald on record strategy, directness and clarity are key, and using direct and forceful language is a technique to get the hearer’s attention. This can be accomplished by giving a clear and direct statement at the message, without any unnecessary pleasantries. In instance where immediate action is necessary, phrases like “Stop!” or “Listen up!” can be excellent attention-getters. This strategy is useful when there is no time to waste.

c) Task-oriented/paradigmatic form of instruction

When the speaker intends to ask the hearer to take action, this strategy comes into play. For illustration, “Slice me the cake.” According to the illustration, the speaker gives the hearer the task cutting the cake for the speaker.

d) Sympathetic advice or warning

The sympathetic advice or warnings, in bald on record strategy, is a way of offering advice or warning to the hearer in an obvious and direct way, while respecting the hearer’s feelings or situation. This strategy is often used in situations where the speaker is in a position of power or authority, but also wants to demonstrate empathy towards the hearer. The sympathetic advice or warning in bald on record means involves a clear and concise statement of the advice or warning, along with a sympathetic acknowledgement of the hearer’s feelings or situation. The speaker may use language that shows concern or understanding for the hearer’s

situation, while still being direct and to the point. For example, “I know you are very sad and scared, but you still have to move on”.

This strategy is effective in situations where the hearer may be resistant to the advice or warning, or when the speaker wants to maintain a positive relationship with the hearer. This strategy can be done by acknowledging the hearer’s feelings or situation, then conveying the advice or warning clearly and directly.

e) Granting permission for something

In bald on record strategy, granting permission for something involves giving permission to the hearer in a direct way, without any attempt to be polite or save face. This strategy is frequently used when the speaker wishes to grant permission or authorize the hearer to engage in a particular activity. Granting permission in bald on record involves a clear and concise statement of the permission, without any unnecessary pleasantries or small talk. The emphasis is on conveying the information in a direct and efficient way. For example, “You may take the day off if you have completed all your tasks”

However, it is important to use this approach judiciously, as it can be perceived as rude or dismissive in some situations, especially when the hearer is expecting a more polite strategy.

Overall, granting permission in bald on record politeness strategy is a direct and efficient way to give permission to the hearer, while showing minimal concern for FTA. It is most effective when used in specific contexts and situations where directness is valued over politeness.

2) Cases of FTA-oriented bald-on-record usage

FTA-oriented bald-on-record usage refers to situations where the speaker is aware that his message is likely to be perceived as a threat to the hearer’s face but he chooses to use bald-on-record strategy. This may be the speaker believes that the hearer will not take offense with his utterance.

f) Invitations

In the bald on record politeness strategy, invitations are straightforward and direct, without excessive politeness or face-saving efforts. This is common when the speaker holds a position of authority or when the relationship with the hearer is informal.

Invitations in bald on record means involve a clear and concise statement of the invitation, without any unnecessary pleasantries or small talk. The emphasis is on conveying the information in a direct and efficient way. For example, “Come over for dinner tonight.”

This strategy is effective in situations where the hearer needs to know the details of the event or activity, and directness is preferred over politeness. It is also useful in situations where the speaker does not have the time or opportunity to use a more polite strategy.

g) Welcoming

This strategy is utilized when the speaker insists that the hearer accept an infringement on their freedom of action. For example, “Welcome to our house”.

h) Greeting and farewell

When the speaker greets hearer to express civility or friendliness, he will use the greeting strategy. When the speaker wishes to say goodbye and separate with the hearer, he adopts the farewell strategy. For example, “Good morning” “Goodbye, have a nice day.”

From the example, the speaker greets the hearer by saying “good morning” and takes a leave to the hearer by saying “goodbye.”

2.2.2 Positive Politeness

In conversation involving family, close friends, and other intimate relationships, people frequently use positive politeness strategy to demonstrate intimacy, respect, and solidarity with the hearer, according to Brown and Levinson (1978: 103). To make the hearers feel good about themselves, this strategy is used to limit the threat on the hearer’s face.

1) Claiming common ground

In positive politeness strategy, claiming common ground is a way of showing the listener that the speaker shares a common experience, or interest with the hearer, which helps to create a sense of solidarity and build rapport between them, which is divided into eight kinds, declares that the speaker and the hearer have the same desires, objectives, and values.

a) Notice, attend to H (his interests, wants, needs, goods)

This strategy refers to the act of acknowledging and addressing hearer's needs, interests, and wants in conversation. This strategy is often used to show respect and attention to hearer's condition. The speaker pays close attention to hearer's verbal and non-verbal communication cues, such as tone of voice, facial expression, and body language. This strategy can create a comfortable and positive atmosphere, where hearer feels respected and appreciated. For example, "We worked too hard last night, didn't we?" This example demonstrates how the speaker notices the hearer's condition and pays close attention to the hearer.

b) Exaggerate (interest, approval, sympathy with H)

In this strategy, the speaker says something in a way that is above reality. For example, "What a fantastic bedroom you've got" Based on the example, the speaker exaggerates the compliment about the hearer's bedroom.

c) Intensify interest to H

This strategy makes speaker more interested in their contributions by telling a good story and involving the hearer as the participant in the conversation. For example, "I walk around the park, and you know what I see? A huge mess all over the..."

d) Use in-group identity markers

In this strategy, the speaker uses in-group identity marker, such as address forms, dialect, and slang. For example, "Hey darling, what's wrong?"

e) Seek agreement

By raising agreement and repeating, the speaker employs this strategy to seek for hearer's agreement. For example, "We both know that this is a gorgeous dress." By doing this, the speaker and the hearer imply that they are in an agreement.

f) Avoid disagreement

By claiming to agree, the speaker avoids conflict in this strategy. For example:

A: So you like my new blonde hair?

B: It fits you perfectly.

From the example, the speaker would rather express that the hearer's new blonde hair fits her wonderfully than that it is the ugliest hair he has ever seen.

g) Presuppose/raise/assert common ground

In this strategy, presupposing entails assuming something's truth before it is confirmed, as seen in the example, "I had a challenging time learning French, didn't I?"

The speaker infers from this that she can't learn French before even trying.

h) Joke

Jokes can be used as a way to minimize criticism or lighten mood of a potentially tense situation.

2) Conveying that S and H are cooperators

This strategy demonstrates how the speaker and hearer are both engaged in the pertinent action, demonstrating their mutual cooperation. They represent collaboration in three different ways. First, the speaker demonstrates understanding of the hearer's desire. Second, by asserting some sort of reflexivity between the desires of the speaker and hearer. Third, the speaker conveys that they have faith in the hearer and occasionally they even provide each other a hand. Six different types make up this strategy.

- i) Assert or presuppose S's knowledge of and concern for H's wants

The speaker says something that implies that he have knowledge of the hearer's wants or feelings, or they are concerned about the hearer's desires. For example: "I know that you are busy, so I won't take up too much of your time. Would it be okay if we do an interview next week?"

The speaker infers hearer's want from the example based on what the speaker knows about the hearer's desires.

- j) Offer, promise

Applying this strategy, the speaker offers something and commits to fulfilling a promise to the hearer. Offering or promising something to the hearer can be a way to build trust and goodwill. For example, "Let me know if I can help you with that" and "I will give you a special gift on your promotion day."

According to the example, the speaker offers help and makes a promise to hearer.

- k) Be optimistic

In this strategy, the speaker holds a positive view of the hearer's ability to fulfill the speaker's wishes. For example, "I'm confident that we will be able to pass this exam."

The illustration demonstrates how the speaker being optimistic about their exam.

- l) Include both S and H in the activity

This strategy employs the word "we" instead "you" and "I", aiming to involve both the speaker and the hearer in an activity. For case, "We did very well on the final exam. Let's plan a vacation for next week."

- m) Give (or ask for) reasons

In this strategy, the speaker incorporates the hearer in the reasoning process to make the idea seem like a mutual decision. For case, "Why don't we play games on new year's eve?"

The illustration demonstrates how the speaker and the hearer work together to reason.

n) Assume or assert reciprocity

This strategy assumes that the hearer is willing to reciprocate or assist the speaker in return for past favors or future reciprocity. For illustration, “I will lend you my camera if you take me to a fancy restaurant” and “I’ve helped you out before, so I’m sure you won’t mind doing me a favor this time.”

The illustration shows that the speaker and the hearer give each other advantage or help.

3) Fulfilling H’s wants for some X

By giving physical or emotional gifts, the speaker fosters goodwill and positive sentiments between themselves and the hearer. In this strategy, the speaker fulfills the hearer’s wants to enhance the hearer’s self-esteem, showing sympathy, understanding, and cooperation.

o) Give gifts to H (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation)

Giving gifts, either physical or emotional, can build goodwill and positive feelings between the speaker and hearer. This strategy shows that speaker may satisfy the positive face of the hearer by fulfilling some of hearer’s wants. For case, “I understand that this project has been a challenge for you, and I appreciate all your hard work. Let us treat you to lunch as a token of our appreciation.” By way of the case, the speaker expresses understanding to the hearer.

2.2.3 Negative Politeness

Negative politeness is strategy used in communication that expresses respect and politeness by indirectly requesting while considering the negative face of the hearer. A negative face is the hearer’s desire to be free and not be bothered by others. Followings are the ten kinds of negative politeness strategies proposed by Brown and Levinson.

1) Being direct

In this strategy, the speaker faces two conflicting things: the need to provide the hearer with redress and the need to go on record. Therefore, to solve this problem, the speaker conveys something that has contextually unambiguous meanings. As a result, the speaker is saying something with a clear contextual meaning to address this issue. Therefore, speaker can utter something on record and still indicate a desire to go off record (say the same thing indirectly). The sub-strategies of being direct are listed below.

a) Be conventionally indirect

In this strategy, the speaker makes utterances that have a distinct meaning that is directly different from the literal meaning. Indirect utterance can be used as a way to soften a request or give the hearer a chance if they are unwilling to comply.

For example, “Could you pass me the sugar?”

2) Not presuming/assuming

This strategy avoids making assumptions about the hearer’s knowledge, wants, or emotions. In other words, the speaker should not impose his worldview on the hearer. The speaker can use a question or a hedge to avoid assuming anything about the hearer or maintaining a distance from them.

b) Use hedges or questions

Using hedges or questions can show that the speaker is not making direct order or demand. The speaker can make the command or opinion safely vague and make it to be a polite utterance by using uncertainty markers, such as “perhaps”, “rather”, “maybe”, or “I think”. This strategy helps to maintain negative face by reducing the possibility of face threatening acts.

For example, “I wonder if you could possibly help me to take a look at my proposal, if you have some free time?”

3) Not coercing H

Coercion is when the speaker tries to force the listener to comply with a request through threats. Avoiding coercion can be a way to show respect for the hearer's autonomy. So in this strategy, speaker does not compel the hearer to take an action, but does give the hearer the choice to accept or reject the request. Being pessimistic, minimizing the imposition, and giving deference are three variations of this strategy.

c) Be pessimistic

In this strategy, the speaker conveys uncertainty to the hearer, as in the phrase, "I know it's a poor idea to ask for this, but..." This allows the speaker to convey information to the hearer, even if the hearer is not yet aware of the message's content. It shows that the speaker is seeking reassurance when making a request.

d) Minimize the imposition

By using this strategy, the speaker reduces the imposition on the negative face of the hearer. For example, "Could I just borrow the notes of yours for a second?"

e) Give deference

According to this strategy, giving deference to the hearer can show respect for their ability or capacity. This strategy is frequently used by using a specific address format for a superior. For instance, "Pardon me, police officer. I think I have parked in the wrong place."

4) Communicating S's wants to not impinge on H

This strategy involves communicating the speaker's personal goals or wants without imposing them on the hearer. It points out the importance of acknowledging and respecting the hearer's negative face. Therefore, the speaker should make sure that his desires do not interfere with the freedom of the hearer. When employing this method, the speaker must be mindful of the hearer's face by using indirectness, prefaces to show respect and regard to the hearer's negative face. This strategy is detailed in strategies (f) through (i).

f) Apologize

Offering an apology can show that the speaker is aware that their request might cause difficulties for the hearer. So the speaker can use this strategy when asking for something, but in a way that lessens the hearer's face. For example, "Sorry to bother you, but may I ask you a question?"

g) Impersonalize the speaker and the hearer in a conversation

Removing personal pronouns and using more common language can be seen as less threatening. So the speaker commonly avoids using the words "I" and "you" in this strategy. For example, "Good morning, you." transforms into "Good morning, ma'am/sir."

h) State the FTA as a general rule

Face Threatening Act (FTA) refers to an act or an utterance that has a potential to damage hearer's face. Stating general rules can be a way to avoid confronting someone directly. This strategy shows that the speaker does not want to pertain the hearer. For example, "First come, first served." Everyone remembers this saying that at this place, those who arrive first receive service or treatment before those who arrive later.

i) Nominalize

In this strategy, the speaker transforms a word in a sentence into a noun. Speaker can make a request and statement that appear more impersonal and less aggressive by using nouns instead of verbs. For illustration, "It gives me great pleasure to notify you that..."

5) Redressing other wants of H's

j) Go on record and incurring a debt, or as not indebted hearer

This strategy is considered the least polite way to fulfill a desire as it represents the highest level of negative politeness, aiming to respect the hearer's wishes. It involves either claiming the speaker's indebtedness to the hearer or disavowing any obligation on the part of the hearer. For instance, "I would greatly appreciate it if you could lend me your book".

2.2.4 Off Record Politeness

This strategy stands in contrast to the bald on record strategy, which is the most polite of the four politeness strategies. Here, the speaker hints at a request using vague language, and the meaning often serves multiple purposes beyond a direct request. Consequently, the hearer must interpret the speaker's statements. The fifteen categories of off record politeness strategy are listed below.

1) Inviting conversational implicatures

This strategy says that to explain something indirectly, the speaker must provide hints in the hope that the listener will understand and interpret it correctly. The easiest way to achieve this is by inviting implied meanings in the conversation. Inviting conversational implicatures occurs when the speaker leaves information out that the hearer is to infer and respond to. When a speaker uses a conversational implicature, he says that he is saying one thing, but has another meaning. Ten different categories exist for this strategy.

a) Give hints

Giving hints is a strategy where speaker's word choice subtly implies a request, as seen in the statement, "What a boring day". In this example, the speaker implies to the hearer that going out would be a good idea.

b) Give association clues

Given the speaker and hearer's shared past experiences, this strategy involves the speaker mentioning something related to the expected action of the hearer. For example, "I'm bored..., and there is nothing to do today". The speaker gives the hearer a cue to spend time with the speaker.

c) Presuppose prior event

In this strategy, the speaker makes the hearer to search for the relevance of a previous event by implicating something. By insinuating something, the speaker forces the listener to consider the significance of a prior incident. For example, "I wiped the floor again today". The speaker

assumed he had done the same thing before. Using “again” requires the hearer to search for the implied relationship to the previous event.

d) Understate

In contrast to what is truly intended to be said, the speaker says something less or completely different. For example, “Your new bangs look great on you”. In this example, the speaker implies that the hearer’s new bang may not be as good.

e) Overstate

This contradicts the previously mentioned strategy. This strategy, also known as hyperbole, is used by stating or exaggerating something more than necessary. For example, “I told you a hundred times, but you never listened”.

f) Use tautologies

The speaker repeats the sentence without further explanation in the hopes that the hearer will be able to guess the vague statements. For example, “If I won’t give it, I won’t”.

g) Use contradictions

The speaker makes two claims, one of which seems to contradict the other. By mentioning two things that are incompatible, the speaker makes it clear that he is unable to say what is true, and hopes the hearer will be able to make sense of it. For example, “I’m happy but I’m not happy about this”. According to the example, the speaker is both glad and unhappy about the same item. This can mean the speaker feels happy about something but also not happy about it.

h) Be ironic

In this strategy, the speaker indirectly conveys the intended meaning by stating the opposite of what speakers mean. Hints can often be found in the speaker’s statements, such as saying “Justin is a real genius” after Justin has consistently did exceptionally.

i) Use metaphors

Using this strategy, the speaker makes figurative remarks that are not correct in literary terms. For example, “Benn is a real fish”. This means that Benn swims well.

j) Use rhetorical questions

With this strategy, the speaker poses a question even if the hearer has no intention of providing an answer. For example, “How can I know?” The speaker utters this as a criticism of the hearer’s action, saying that the speaker will not know unless the hearer tells the speaker.

2) Being vague or ambiguous

There are five different variations of this strategy, which assert that the speaker in this strategy uses language, which is vague and unclear. They are being ambiguous, being vague, over generalizing, displacing the hearer, and being incomplete.

k) Be ambiguous

In this strategy, the speaker says something that has ambiguous literal and non-literal meanings. For example, “She is a very lovely sister”. This can mean whether “she” is really a good sister or otherwise.

l) Be vague

In this strategy, the speaker makes a statement that is unclear the identity or the meaning of the object. For example, “Perhaps someone did something wrong”. In this example, the speaker makes a vague statement about the person who acted inappropriately.

m) Over-generalize

In this strategy, when the speaker makes general assertions without giving details, the hearer is required to decide if the basic rules apply to him. For example, “Older people sometimes help to clean the room”. This speaker uses this strategy to show that adults are generally responsible for helping with household chores.

n) Displace the hearer

According to Brown and Levinson (1978:226), to make the intended target aware that the FTA is directed at them, the speaker may pretend to address the FTA to somebody else instead of the actual target.

o) Be incomplete

Being incomplete means that the speaker speaks in part or does not finish his utterance, leaving the meaning unclear. For example, “Oh mom, a headache...” In this example, the speaker uses this strategy to ask for help from her mother to give her a medicine.

2. 4 Previous Studies

Before conducting this research, the researcher finds a numerous previous studies relevant to this study. One of them is a research done by Ramadya Abitza (2021), a student of Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin State Islamic University entitled “Analysis of Politeness Strategies Used by the Main Character in *Home Alone I*”. The purpose of the study was to find out the types of politeness strategies and how they are used by the main character in *Home Alone I* movie.

The researcher employed qualitative research and descriptive method in to collect data from the script, dialogues, and picture on screen in *Home Alone I* movie. The researcher watched the movie, collected the data, made a note, and identified the data while collecting it. The researcher performed certain tasks in order to accurately assess the data. To begin, the researcher identified the data and discovered the politeness strategy in Kevin’s and other characters’ utterances. Second, the data was classified by the researcher. Third, the data was examined, documented, and explained by the researcher. Finally, the researcher reached a conclusion.

The research findings indicate that Kevin employs four distinct politeness strategies in the movie “*Home Alone I*”, including bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off record. Based on the research, the most-used politeness was negative politeness because it is viewed more polite and in that film, the main character often talked to stranger. The finding also shows that there are two ways of

using politeness strategies: direct and indirect communication in which the direct communication was found more dominant in the movie.

The other study focusing on politeness strategy was conducted in Natalia Sulistya Aryani's thesis in 2017 entitled "The Politeness Strategies Used by the Main Characters of *Twilight* Movie". She analyzes the types of politeness strategies and provides insights into why the main characters in that movie utilize these strategies.

In conducting the research, qualitative and descriptive method were employed, emphasizing detailed explanations rather than numeric or statistical data. The researcher followed several steps for data analysis. The first was analyzing the movie script to identify utterances containing politeness strategies by the main characters. The second was categorizing these utterances into bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off record strategy. The third was identifying the influencing factors for the choice of these politeness strategies using Brown and Levinson's theory. The final step was compiling the research report.

The research results reveal that the main characters, namely Bella Swan, Edward Cullen, Charlie Swan, and Jessica Stanley, utilized all four types of politeness strategies. The bald-on record strategy was employed for straightforward communication without significant consideration for the hearer's feelings. Positive politeness served to emphasize the closeness among conversation participants. Negative politeness strategy used to demonstrate respect from the speaker to the hearer, while the off record strategy used to convey indirect meanings, requiring the hearer to interpret the speaker's intentions. Additionally, the study finds that the main character's choice of strategies is influenced by payoffs and sociological variables.

Another research, deals with politeness strategy in a thesis research by Widanti Septiani (2016), is about "The Use of Brown and Levinson's Politeness Strategies by the Main Characters of *Bride Wars* Movie. The research aims to analyzes the types of politeness strategies and the factors of using the politeness strategies by the two main characters of the movie by using Brown and Levinson's theory.

The researcher uses qualitative research and purposive sampling as the method of sampling. In analyzing the data, used the movie script in which the utterances of the two main characters became the source of data. In conducting the research, the researcher did several activities. Firstly, the researcher collected the references from many books and other sources as theoretical basis. The researcher also collected all utterances of the two main characters in *Bride Wars* movie. Secondly, the researcher categorized the data into bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off record. Thirdly, the researcher analyzed the data to find out the factors that influence the character's choice of using politeness strategies. Lastly, the researcher wrote up the report that contain all information that has been obtained.

According to research findings, both main characters in the film apply all four strategies of politeness in their utterances. Olivia Lerner was found to have employed used bald-on record strategy 17 times, positive politeness 13 times, negative politeness 5 times, and off-record strategy 12 times. While Emma Allan used the bald-on record strategy 12 times, the positive politeness 19 times, the negative positive 6 times, and the off-record strategy 5 times.

There are some similarities between this research and the previous studies. The first similarity is that both studies analyze all the four politeness strategies with reference to the theory of politeness strategy by Brown and Levinson. The second similarity is that both studies use films as research subject.

Besides the similarities, there are also the differences between the prior studies and this study. The first one is the title of the movie. If Arbitza analyzed the data from *Home Alone 1* movie, Aryani took data from data from *Twilight* movie, and Septiani took data from *Bride Wars* movie, then the present researcher takes data from *Five Feet Apart* movie. The second difference is the second research question in the second and third studies. The second and the third studies attempted to find out the factors of using those strategies.

2. 5 Synopsis of *Five Feet Apart*



Five Feet Apart is a teenage romantic film directed by Justin Baldony. This movie's script is written by Mikki Daughtry and Tobias Iaconics and is produced by Cathy Schulman, Justin Baldony, and Christopher H. Warner in 2019. The movie is starring by Haley Lu Richardson, Cole Sprouse, and Moises Arias.

Five Feet Apart movie is, basically, the story about three teenagers who suffer from a rare disease, *Cystic Fibrosis* (CF). The first patient is Stella Grant, which is starring by Haley Lu Richardson. From the start of the movie, the researcher can see that Stella is a cheerful girl, different from what the researcher expected. The researcher thinks people who have rare and deadly diseases usually live hopelessly. But it turns out that Stella is not hopeless at all. Instead, it looks like she enjoys her life. She even use social media actively to cope with her illness and try to live a normal life. She is also friends with another CF patient, named Poe. She also has an older sister named Abby, who died few years ago while she was cliff diving.

One day, there comes another CF patient, named *Will Newman*, starring by Cole Sprouse. The researcher can see that *Will* is a kind of rebellious patient who does not care about his regimen and always does everything he wants without paying attention to the consequences.

One day, there is a time when *Will* finally cares about his life. It all started when he watched the vlogs of Stella. Then, *Will* and Stella make friends and become close even quickly developing feelings for one to another. However, they cannot do most couple usually do, like touching and hugging each other. They have to keep at least six feet (1.8 m) apart to avoid the risk of cross-infection, because contracting bacterial infections from one to another CF patient can be life-threatening.

Will and Stella go on their first date without anyone knowing it. But, it seems that the date is out of expectation and they end up going to the swimming pool. A day after the date, Stella, Poe, and other friends of *Will*, make a birthday surprise party without the nurse notices. All people are enjoying the party so much, especially *Will* and Stella. However, their happiness does not last long. Poe is died a day after the party and it makes everyone sad, especially Stella. Stella even keeps away from *Will* who wants to reassure her. But, after a few days, Stella starts talking with *Will* again.

One night, Stella says that she wants to go to the place where she can see the light. Even though the place is far enough from the hospital, Stella insists to keep going and persuade *Will* to go along with her. Everything goes well until something unexpected happens. When Stella sits on a bridge, she accidentally falls and it made her unresponsive. Stella's condition seems to be worse and *Will* have to do something immediately. *Will* performs CPR, ignoring the risk of infection, and Stella wakes up. They then make their way back to the hospital and fortunately Stella didn't catch the infection from *Will*.

After the surgery, Stella wakes up and sees *Will* through the glass of her room. *Will* makes a little surprise for Stella. He makes so many lights outside of her room because of an accident that happen on that day before they have a chance to see the light. *Will* also says that he loves her so much so that he has to leave her for their goodness. Before he goes, he asks her to close her eyes, because he said he wouldn't be able to leave if she was looking at him. Stella then close her eyes and *Will* walks away.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the explanation and discussion about the research methodology, encompassing the research design, data sources, data collection technique, and data analysis technique. The research design outlines the type of research used in this study. Data sources describe the origins and acquisition of the data. The data collection technique details how the research data were gathered, and the data analysis technique elucidates the methods used to analyze the data.

3. 1 Research Design

Discussing the politeness strategies employed by the male main character in *Five Feet Apart* movie in which focuses on all politeness strategies, the researcher used qualitative research and descriptive method in this study. This method was used because it was considered in accordance with the objectives of the research to be carried out.

Qualitative research is a method focused on non-numerical data, with study results presented in a textual format. Creswell (2013: 44-47) outlines several key characteristics of qualitative research. The first is the natural setting, wherein data collection occur directly in the field where the researcher experiences the subject of the study. The second characteristic emphasizes the researcher as the primary instrument in the research process. This means the researcher becomes the one who plays the main role in collecting the data by determining which data to be shown and to be omitted. The third characteristic is multiple methods. In qualitative research, the researcher usually uses more than one form of data or method to collect the data. There are several sources to collect data, such as through interview, observation, and documentation. After collecting the data, the researcher then examines and manages the data. The fourth characteristic is inductive data analysis. The researcher analyzes the data that been obtained from the field inductively and the description is commonly carried out from the smallest to a bigger thing. The fifth characteristic is participants' meaning.

This means the researcher collects data and then tries to interpret what is said, felt, or experienced by the participants about the problem is being studied. The sixth characteristic is emergent design. This implies that the initial research plan may undergo adjustments once the researcher enters the field and collects data, allowing for flexibility and adaptation. For example, at first, the researcher uses a case study but after going into the field, it turns out that the resulting data does not say that it is a study case, so the researcher changes the case study approach to another approach. Therefore, the design of the study is flexible and does not always have to be set at the beginning of the study because it may change after the data are collected. The seventh characteristic is theoretical lens. This means in analyzing the data, the researcher usually will refer to various previous theories. The eighth characteristic is interpretive. In presenting the data, the researcher makes interpretations about the data. The data interpreted in such a way as to produce valid and reliable research data. Therefore, the researchers' knowledge will affect how they interpret the data in the research. The last characteristic is holistic account. In qualitative research, the researcher views everything from various points of view.

3. 2 Sources of Data and Data

In this research, the script and utterances by *Will* that contained politeness strategies in *Five Feet Apart* movie used as the data of this research. For the source of data, the researcher downloaded the movie from <https://www.netflix.com/title/80236271?s=a&trkid=13747225&t=wha&clip=> and the script from [https://sublikescript.com/movie/Five Feet Apart-6472976](https://sublikescript.com/movie/Five_Feet_Apart-6472976).

3. 3 Data Collection Technique

According to Robert K. Yin (2011: 147), collect data means the researcher compiles objects such as documents and anything related to researcher's study topic. The technique of data collection is how the data in the research gathered by the researcher. According to Creswell (2009: 180), there are two types of document: public documents, such as notes of meetings or newspaper, and private documents such as journals or diaries. He also provides the advantages of using documents to collect data.

The first advantage is that the researcher can obtain the language and words of participants. The second advantage is the researcher can access the documents anytime. The third advantage is that it represents data that are thoughtful. Lastly, using documents can save researchers' time and expense of transcribing. Besides, there are also the disadvantages of using documents. Firstly, the researcher may find it difficult to search the information in certain places. Secondly, there is a possibility that the documents may not be authentic or accurate. Thirdly, some people are not articulate and perceptive.

In this research, the researcher used documentation. The utterances of *Will* containing bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off record politeness strategies in *Five Feet Apart* movie, which became the data of the research, were collected through three steps as follow:

- 1) The researcher watched the movie repeatedly while ensuring the subtitle and the script were the same as the utterances.
- 2) The researcher revised the utterances of all characters.
- 3) The researcher selected *Will's* utterances.

3. 4 Data Analysis Technique

After all of the data have been collected, the researcher continued analyzing the data. There are three steps to analyze the data in this research.

1) Categorizing the utterances

Firstly, the researcher categorized the utterance produced by *Will* into bald on record, positive, negative, and off record politeness strategies as proposed by Brown and Levinson's theory. Furthermore, each datum will be categorized into the specific strategies.

2) Analyzing the ways of politeness strategies

After categorizing the utterances, the researcher analyzed each utterance to find out what specific strategies were used and how they are used referring to Brown and Levinson's theory. There are four general ways in doing analysis.

1. The first way involves using bald on record as proposed by Brown and Levinson in their theory. It can be divided into two ways: Cases of non-minimization of the face threat, where efficiency takes precedence over the hearer's feeling, and Cases of FTA-oriented bald-on-record usage, where the strategy is geared toward preserving the hearer's face.
2. The second way employs positive politeness, which has three methods: claiming common ground, conveying that speaker and hearer are cooperators, and fulfilling hearer's wants. Claiming common ground asserts shared goals with the hearer, indicating cooperation emphasizes their collaboration in a particular activity, and fulfilling the hearer's wants involves showing empathy.
3. The third way utilizes negative politeness, which can be categorized into five ways: being direct while still allowing for off record intentions, not presuming/assuming by using hedges or questions, not coercing H, ensuring that the speaker's desires do not impinge on the hearer's freedom, and redressing other wants of H's.
4. The fourth way employs off record politeness, consisting of two methods: inviting conversational implicatures, where the speaker conveys something indirectly while providing hints for proper interpretation, and being intentionally vague or ambiguous in their utterances.

By still referring to all four ways above, the researcher analyzed the way the strategies used using her own ways. She do the analysis pragmatically by paying attention to the context of the conversation between *Will* and other characters.

3) Concluding the result

The last step is writing up the conclusion. In this step, after analyzing the script, categorizing the utterances, and identifying how *Will* uses the politeness strategies, the researcher continues to conclude the result of the finding.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND ANALYSIS

The findings are presented into two sections (1) the kinds of politeness strategies used by *Will* in *Five Feet Apart* movie and then proceeded with discussion as the analysis of (2) how the politeness strategies used by *Will* in *Five Feet Apart* movie. The method outlined in Chapter III's methodology served as the foundation for the data analysis. Furthermore, this chapter thoroughly explains the findings of this study in its two main components. They are finding and analysis. The data gained during the research is reported in the finding section. Then, the findings are discussed in the analysis section.

4. 1 Findings

In this section, the researcher presents the findings of bald on record, positive politeness, and negative politeness in the utterances by the male main character of *Five Feet Apart* movie, namely *Will Newman*. Based on the findings, there are 16 politeness strategies found, in which bald on record strategy places the most frequently used with 7 times occurred in the utterance, followed by positive politeness with 6 times, and negative politeness 3 times. It is also found that there were several ways of using those strategies. When applying bald on record strategy, he used by stating the utterances bluntly and directly, giving a warning, asking for something that can burden Stella, and using high tone. Meanwhile the positive politeness strategies were used by making jokes, showing solidarity, giving a compliment, demonstrating close relationship through particular address terms. Lastly, the negative politeness strategies were used by conveying message indirectly and changing the request into a question.

4. 2 Analysis

The research employed Brown and Levinson's theory to analyze the data in this research. To achieve this, the researcher analyzed the subtitles of the movie. Subsequently, the researcher examined the ways of using the bald on record and

positive politeness strategies by *Will* in *Five Feet Apart* movie. Below are the data analysis of the research.

4.2.1 Kinds of Politeness Strategies Used by *Will*

a) Politeness Strategies to Strangers

Dialogue 1

Time : 00:17:58-00:18:37
Participant : *Will* and Stella
Setting : In the rooftop
Situation : *Will* just sat at the edge of the rooftop and Stella misunderstood him.

Stella : What are you doing? Do you have a death wish or something?
Will : **Hey! My lungs are toast, okay? Can you just let me enjoy this view while I can?**
Stella : Do you know how lucky you are? To be part of this drug trial?
Will : How do you know about my drug trial? You been asking about me?
Stella : If you don't care, then leave. Give your spot to someone else. Someone that wants it. That wants to live.
Will : Okay.

One night, *Will* was seen by Stella from her room, sitting on the edge of the rooftop. She then came to him and immediately panicking because she thought that he would to commit suicide. But it actually was just a misunderstanding, because he never thought to do such silly things. It seemed like Stella's presence bothered him. They did not know each other yet but already had a bad impression of each other. From the dialogue, when *Will* said "hey", it indicated that he used bald on record to get Stella's attention to stop her from judging him like that. He also used negative politeness strategy to be free from her imposing on him. It can be seen when he said "Can you just let me enjoy this view while I can?" He was there alone because he wanted to be free from distraction, but then Stella came and bothered him. His negative face was threatened so he said that hoping that Stella would left him alone.

Dialogue 2

Time : 00:20:04 – 00:21:00
Participant : *Will* and Stella

Setting : In *Will's* room
Situation : Stella went to *Will's* room and got stressed after looking at the messy in his room.

Stella : Why? Ugh!
Will : **Hey. Look, I get that you have some kind of save-the-world hero complex going on, but can you leave me out of it?**

Stella was seen walking in a hurry to *Will's* room. She knocked on *Will's* room and looked around the room. *Will*, who did not know anything, was a little surprised by Stella's behavior. Stella asked where the med cart and stuff were, and asked him to show his regimen. When she saw that his regimen was messy, she became annoyed and threw it at *Will*. *Will* was a little shocked and angry at Stella.

He tried to get her attention to make her stop behave too rude by saying "Hey. Look, I get that you have some kind of save-the-world hero complex going on". His utterance might threaten Stella's face, because he said that sarcastically, which indicated as bald on record strategy. When he said "can you leave me out of it?" it showed how bothered he was by Stella's behavior, so he said that to make her stop interfering in his business. The strategy he used when saying it was negative politeness strategy.

b) Politeness Strategy in Family Relationship

Dialogue 1

Time : 01:42:29 – 01:42:31
Participant : *Will* and Meredith (*Will's* Mom)
Setting : In *Will's* room
Situation : *Will* asked for help from his mother.

Will : Hey, Mom.
Meredith : What? What is it? What is it, honey?
Will : **Could you help me with something?**

The wrinkles on *Will's* forehead showed that he was thinking about something and his long sigh showed that he was carrying a heavy burden in his heart. Of course, it was true that he was planning something big for him and Stella. After knowing that his trial treatment was unsuccessful, and because of

everything that he and Stella had been through, he finally decided to leave Stella. To help him carry out his plan, he asked for help from his mother who was sleeping beside him. The way he asked her showed that he used negative politeness strategies remarked by the phrase “*Could you?*” he said to his mother. He used this strategy when he wanted her mother to do something but he hid the request with a question. He has a close relationship with his mother, but he wanted to respect her decision if she wanted to reject or accept his request. Therefore, he used this strategy in that situation.

c) Politeness Strategy in Friendship

Dialogue 1

Time : 00:08:02 – 00:08:06
 Participant : *Will*, Jason, and Jason’s girlfriend
 Setting : In *Will*’s room
 Situation : *Will*’s friend came to visit him on his first day in the hospital.

Will : **Hey. I gotta sleep on that bed, okay?**

Jason : Wow. I mean, we’re not animals.

Jason and his girlfriend were having fun romantically on his bed, so he warned them to not doing dirty things on his bed by saying the utterance displayed in the dialogue above. He said that casually because they knew it was a joke and they just liked teasing each other. They were good friends, so they had a low level of offense to each other. Based on the dialogue and context, the researcher identified that *Will* used positive politeness strategy by joking to each other.

Dialogue 2

Time : 01:01:48 – 01:02:38
 Participant : *Will* and Stella
 Setting : At swimming pool
 Situation : *Will* asked for something from Stella for his birthday present.

Will : What happened with Abby?

Stella : She was cliff diving in California. She landed wrong, broke her neck and drowned. They said she didn’t feel any pain, but how would they know if she felt pain? I was supposed to be there with her, but I got sick. Like

I always do. I just keep imagining it over and over again. What she was feeling. Without knowing that, she just never stops dying.

Will : **Stella. Even if you were there, you still wouldn't know.**

Still talking about death, *Will* brought up Abby again. He was still curious about what happened with Abby and why she died. Stella said that Abby died in an accident when she was cliff diving in California. Stella felt guilty because she could not be there with Abby to accompany her, meanwhile Abby was always there for her whenever she needed her.

The dialogue above shows that *Will* employed bald on record strategy when he said “even if you were there, you still wouldn't know” with a calming tone, showing that he wanted to calm her down. He used this strategy to send his message in an obvious way so she could stop regretting the past. According to the theory, this is the right strategy to use to show understanding to other people's situation.

Dialogue 3

Time : 01:24:56 – 01:25:00
Participant : *Will* and Stella
Setting : In front of the hospital
Situation : Stella kept insisting to go to see the lights.

Stella : I'm going. Come with me.
Will : **Stella, now's not the time to be rebellious.**

This conversation took place in front of the hospital when Stella kept insisting on going to see the lights and even invited *Will* to follow her. However, he refused and asked her not to be stubborn. He said “now's not the right time to be rebellious” almost desperately as Stella was very stubborn so he wanted to make Stella understand that it was not the right time to play around because they were still in mourning after Poe's passing. When he wanted to show his sympathy to Stella through the warning, Stella did not seem angry because she knew that *Will* did that because he cared about her. That was why she was not

offended by *Will's* words. The strategy he used in the utterance was bald on record strategy.

Dialogue 4

Time : 00:21:39 – 00:22:05
Participants : *Will* and Stella
Setting : In front of NICU room
Situation : *Will* followed Stella to the NICU room and asked her what was wrong with her.

Stella : I need you to follow your regimen strictly and completely, please.
Will : **Why don't... Why don't you tell me what's going on, actually? Talk to me. I'm not gonna make any jokes or laugh.**
Stella : I have control issues. And I need to know that things are in order, and I know that you're not doing your treatments and it's really, really messing me up.

The dialogue above took place in NICU area, to be precise in front of NICU room. *Will* initially felt irritated because of Stella's previous behavior. He followed her to ask the reason why she was behaving like that. Stella then showed her frustration and asked *Will* to follow his regimen seriously and completely. *Will*, who still had no clues about Stella's situation, asked her to tell him about what happened.

The utterance of *Will* shows that he used positive politeness strategy when he said "why don't you tell me what's going on?" to Stella with an expression of trying to convince her to tell him the problem. He used this strategy to show solidarity to her by asking her to explain the point of the problem. This strategy is appropriate to use to get answers to something.

Dialogue 5

Time : 00:22:21 – 00:22:42
Participant : *Will* and Stella
Setting : In front of NICU room
Situation : *Will* said that he would help Stella in she give him something in return.

Will : Are you serious? Am I actually messing you up?

Stella : Yes.
 Will : All right. **I'll help you. But if I do, what's in it for me?**
 No, not like... I... I wanna draw you.

After knowing about Stella's problem, *Will* said that he would help her and followed his regimen as she wished. However, he said that he didn't know how to do it, and it made her feel stressed again. Seeing that, *Will* asked if it really bothered her if *Will* did not do it properly. Stella said that she was serious about that. Finally, *Will* agreed to help Stella, but it looked like he was trying to make a deal with her. He asked for something in return for helping her.

The dialogue shows that *Will* applied positive politeness strategy in the utterance "I'll help you" When he said that, it means he is carrying out a positive strategy to maintain Stella's positive face, namely the desire to be agreed. Then, he also performed bald on record strategy when he directly said "But if I do, what's in it for me?" His utterance saying that he wanted something in return could threaten Stella's negative face, because she would feel burdened by *Will's* request. It can be said that he was trying to do mutual-cooperation with her. In this conversation, *Will* was trying to make a deal with Stella.

Dialogue 6

Time : 00:22:57 – 00:23:33
 Participant : *Will* and Stella
 Setting : In front of NICU room and in the corridor
 Situation : Stella kept pushing *Will* to follow his regimen.

Stella : You really can't just practice just a little bit of discipline even to save your own life?
Will : **Stella, nothing is going to save our lives. We're breathing borrowed air. Enjoy it.**
 Stella : Fine. But, I'm not posing for hours on end. And your regimen, we're doing it my way. Okay, the first thing you're gonna do is get a med cart in your room. Deal?
Will : Deal.

When *Will* said he agreed to help Stella, he asked for a return for his favor, but Stella immediately refused to grant the wish. Even so, she still tried

to persuade him to do his treatment properly. Stella even asked him whether he could not be discipline to save his own life. Hearing that, *Will*, who was about to leave, immediately, turned around and said something to refute her words.

The utterance of *Will* above showed that he disagreed with Stella saying that the treatment could save them. From his words, he showed that Stella did not enjoy her life and it might threaten Stella's face. When someone is saying something that can threaten other's face, it means that he performs bald on record strategy. And that was *Will* did, because he directly said that nothing could not save their own life so he told him just to enjoy their lives.

Dialogue 7

Time : 00:38:58-00:39:05
Participant : *Will* and Stella
Setting : In the meditation room
Situation : *Will* came to Stella and talked about Abby all of sudden.

Will : **Is this why you're so obsessed with your regimen? You're not afraid of dying. You have survivor's guilt.**

Stella : *Will?*

Will : **You're a sick girl with survivor's guilt. This is out of your control.**

Bringing up Abby's death and reminding her that they were dying, it really irritated her. Stella knew she was dying, but she did not want *Will* reminding her of it anymore because it made her feel guilty about Abby's death and her parents' divorce. She felt responsible for everything. Despite the fact that she was the one who was dying, it was Abby, who died. She also believed her parent divorce as result of her illness. Hearing that, *Will* began to understand why Stella was so strict about her regimen. But *Will* still felt that it was wrong for Stella to feel guilty for everything that happened to Abby and her parents. Therefore, *Will* reminded her of one thing that there are some things out of human control, such as death.

No one knows when, where, and how people die. There are many people with serious illness die, but there are also people die when they are fine. Whether sick or healthy, people can die at any time, and that is beyond human

control. And that was what *Will* wanted to tell Stella that she did not need to feel guilty for staying alive.

Based on the dialogue above, it can be seen that *Will* used bald on record strategy when said “You’re a sick girl with survivor’s guilt. This is out of your control” to Stella. He said that bluntly in a judgmental tone. He did not make any effort to soften his words in order to make his intention clear and Stella would understand what he really meant. He used this strategy to make Stella understand that she had no capability to control things beyond human capacity, especially death.

Dialogue 8

Time : 01:17:31 – 01:17:37
Participant : *Will*, Stella, Poe, *Will*’s friends, and Stella’s friends
Setting : In the cafeteria
Situation : They sang him a happy birthday song and asked him to blow out the candles.

Stella : Make a wish!

Will : **I can’t blow the candles out or else you guys can’t eat it.**

The conversation happens when they were celebrating *Will*’s birthday in the cafeteria. They sang a “Happy Birthday” song together and then asked him to make a wish. They were all very happy and enjoying the party, until finally they asked him to make a wish and he suddenly said “I can’t blow the candles out or else you guys can’t eat it.” For a moment, it was quiet until one of them blew out the candles and they all laughed. When he called them “guys”, it showed his relationship with them was so close that he could call them like that. It also indicated that he employed positive politeness strategy in a such situation to show his closeness with his friends. In friendship, that word is common to use because it can show how close the friendship is.

d) Politeness Strategy in Romantic Relationship

Dialogue 1

Time : 01:00:57 – 01:01:28
Participant : *Will* and Stella

Setting : At swimming pool
Situation : *Will* and Stella were talking about death.

Stella : There is this one theory that I like that says, “To understand death, you have to look at birth.” So, like, while we’re in the womb, we’re living that existence not knowing that our next existence is just an inch away. So, maybe it’s the same with death. Maybe death is just the next life, but an inch away.
Will : **Or maybe it’s just a big sleep, baby.**

After walking around the hospital, they went to the swimming pool and sat by the pool. They talked about birth and death and Stella shared her views on that. She said, in the dialogue, that there is one theory she liked that said “to understand death, you have to look at birth”. What it means is that when you live in the womb, having no clue that you would be born at any time, maybe that is the same as death, where you do not know that you would die at any time.

Hearing that, *Will* did not refute Stella’s view at all, he saved her positive face and even added his opinion as well by saying “Or maybe it’s just a big sleep, baby.” When he called her *baby*, it showed that he performed positive politeness strategy. He was using in-group identity markers in his utterance by saying *baby* to Stella. He used that address form to minimize the distance between him and her and to flirt with her.

Dialogue 2

Time : 01:03:26 – 01:03:38
Participant : *Will* and Stella
Setting : At swimming pool
Situation : *Will* was fascinated by Stella’s beauty.

Will : There is that smile. **God, you’re beautiful. And brave.**

Still in the pool area, when Stella smiled, *Will* got fascinated seeing her smile and said “*God, you’re beautiful. And brave*”. The utterance of *Will* in the dialogue above shows that he used positive politeness strategy. In this situation,

when they had a romantic relationship, it was common for *Will* to praise his lover.

4.2.2 Ways of Using Politeness Strategies by *Will*

In this section, the researcher explained about how *Will* used politeness strategies in communication with other characters in *Five Feet Apart* movie.

a) Politeness Strategies to Stranger

Dialogue 1

Stella : What are you doing? Do you have a death wish or something?

Will : **Hey!** My lungs are toast, okay? **Can you just let me enjoy this view while I can?**

The dialogue between *Will* and Stella happened in the rooftop of the hospital. As previously explained, *Will* used two strategies there. He used the bald on record strategy by calling her “hey” with an angry tone. There is also found the negative politeness strategy in his utterance in when he actually wanted to ask her to go from there as she had disturbed him to enjoy that beautiful night view. He used this strategy by stating his utterance indirectly, so he can hide his request to Stella and his utterance would not threaten Stella’s face.

Dialogue 2

Stella : Why? Ugh!

Will : **Hey. Look, I get that you have some kind of save-the-world hero complex going on, but can you leave me out of it?**

As previously analyzed, *Will* employed two strategies in this utterances. Firstly he used bald on record by shouting “hey” to Stella and trying to catch Stella’s attention by saying “look”. He also applied negative politeness strategy by hiding the request and changing it into a question.

b) Politeness Strategies in Friendship

Dialogue 1

Will : **Hey. I gotta sleep on that bed, okay?**

Jason : Wow. I mean, we're not animals.

As previously explained, *Will* used positive politeness strategy during the conversation. He applied the strategy by teasing Jason and his girlfriend. They casually made jokes at each other.

Dialogue 2

Will : What happened with Abby?

Stella : She was cliff diving in California. She landed wrong, broke her neck and drowned. They said she didn't feel any pain, but how would they know if she felt pain? I was supposed to be there with her, but I got sick. Like I always do. I just keep imagining it over and over again. What she was feeling. Without knowing that, she just never stops dying.

Will : Stella. **Even if you were there, you still wouldn't know.**

In this situation, they were very close to each other to share their personal stories. As previously explained, *Will* used the bald on record strategy in his utterance in the dialogue. Using this strategy, he wanted to show his sympathy towards Stella by saying "*Stella. Even if you were there, you still wouldn't know*". He wanted to convey his message to her so she could understand the situation and accept reality. In this kind of situation, where your loved one needs hug or other forms of physical touch to calm them down, *Will* could not do so as he had to keep his distance from her. So, he could only comfort her with his words.

Dialogue 3

Stella : I'm going. Come with me.

Will : **Stella, now's not the time to be rebellious.**

As previously explained, *Will* used the bald on record strategy in his utterance in the dialogue above. When he said "*Stella, now's not the time to be rebellious*", it is clear that he used the strategy by warning her that she should not be stubborn in that situation. It was not only her who was frustrated with the situation, but *Will* was too. But, he still could read situations and did not

want to make thing worse so he insisted her to stop being stubborn and follow him to go back inside.

Dialogue 4

- Stella : I need you to follow your regimen strictly and completely, please.
Will : **Why don't... Why don't you tell me what's going on, actually? Talk to me. I'm not gonna make any jokes or laugh.**
Stella : I have control issues. And I need to know that things are in order, and I know that you're not doing your treatments and it's really, really messing me up.

As previously explained, *Will* used the positive politeness strategy in his utterance during the dialogue. He used this strategy by showing solidarity by asking her to share her problems so that he could help her to cope with it.

Dialogue 5

- Will : Are you serious? Am I actually messing you up?
Stella : Yes.
Will : All right. **I'll help you. But if I do, what's in it for me?**
No, not like... I... I wanna draw you.

As previously analyzed, it was found that *Will* used two strategies during the conversation. The first strategy was positive politeness strategies which was applied by agreeing to Stella's request to help her by saying "*I'll help you*" But at the same time, he also used bald on record by asking for something in return for his help. It was not something big, he just said that he wanted to draw her. As seen in several scenes, he liked to draw, that was why he also wanted to draw Stella. Knowing that he had only small chance of drawing her, with her personality, he tried to seize the opportunity, but as predicted, he was immediately rejected.

Dialogue 6

- Stella : You really can't just practice just a little bit of discipline even to save your own life?

Will : Stella, nothing is going to save our lives. We're breathing borrowed air. Enjoy it.

As previously explained, *Will* used the positive politeness strategy in his utterance in the dialogue. When *Will* said he agreed to help Stella, he asked for a return for his favor, but Stella immediately refused to grant the wish. Even so, she still tried to persuade him to do his treatment properly. Stella even asked him whether he could not be discipline to save his own life. Hearing that, *Will*, who was about to leave, turned around immediately and said something to refute her words.

Will certainly understood Stella's situation because he is the same as Stella, who suffered from a chronic disease and has a very little chance of long life. However, he did not understand Stella who thought they could survive the disease even if they were put on endless medication no matter how hard they tried. Therefore, he has a thought that as long as they live, just enjoy it.

From the dialogue above, when *Will* said "*Nothing is going to save our lives. We're breathing borrowed air. Enjoy it*", it showed how he disagreed with Stella's statement. His agreement clearly showed a threat to Stella's face. As previously found, *Will* used bald on record strategy in his utterance by showing disagreement to Stella.

Dialogue 7

Will : Is this why you're so obsessed with your regimen? You're not afraid of dying. You have survivor's guilt.

Stella : *Will*?

Will : **You're a sick girl with survivor's guilt. This is out of your control.**

In this situation, they were close enough but still have boundary to be able to speak openly without causing friction against each other. As previously explained, *Will* used the *bald on record strategy* in his utterance in the dialogue. He said, "*You're a sick girl with survivor's guilt*" to Stella bluntly without trying to save Stella's face. He also said "*This is out of your control*" to Stella as an advice to show his sympathy towards her. *Will* gave that advice to Stella

to stop blaming herself for everything in a clear way while considering her situation. No one knows when, where, and how people would die. There are many people with serious illness die, but there are also people die when they are fine. Whether sick or healthy, people can die at any time, and that is beyond human control. And that was what *Will* wanted to tell Stella that she did not need to feel guilty for staying alive.

Dialogue 8

Stella : Make a wish!

Will : **I can't blow the candles out or else you guys can't eat it.**

The dialogue above happened in the cafeteria where they celebrated *Will's* birthday together at that night. As previously explained, *Will* used the positive politeness strategy in his utterance in the dialogue. He used it by addressing them “*guys*” to show his closeness to his friends.

c) Politeness Strategies in Family Relationship

Dialogue 1

Will : Hey, Mom.

Meredith : What? What is it? What is it, honey?

Will : **Could you help me with something?**

The dialogue between *Will* and his mother occurred in *Will's* room. As previously explained, *Will* used the positive politeness strategy in his utterance in the dialogue. He used the strategy by making a request in indirect way. It can be seen when he said “Could you help me with something?” to his mother. He did not want to threaten his mother by directly asking for some help, so he use this strategy to avoid imposition on her by changing the request into a question.

d) Politeness Strategies in Romantic Relationship

Dialogue 1

- Stella : There is this one theory that I like that says, “To understand death, you have to look at birth.” So, like, while we’re in the womb, we’re living that existence not knowing that our next existence is just an inch away. So, maybe it’s the same with death. Maybe death is just the next life, but an inch away.
- Will : **Or maybe it’s just a big sleep, baby.**

The dialogue between *Will* and Stella took place at the swimming pool area. As previously explained, *Will* used the positive politeness strategy in his utterance in the dialogue. It was clearly shown that he wanted to demonstrate the close relationships between him and Stella by calling her as “*baby*” in his utterance.

Dialogue 2

- Will : There is that smile. **God, you’re beautiful. And brave.**

The dialogue between *Will* and Stella still took place at the swimming pool area. As previously explained, *Will* used the positive politeness strategy in his utterance in the dialogue above. He expressed his opinion of Stella by complimenting her beauty. In *Will’s* eyes, Stella is very beautiful, no matter how many scars on her body. He was also amazed at Stella’s braveness in living her complicated life. He really showed his admiration for her, and it showed when he said, “*God, you’re beautiful and brave*” to Stella.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, there are two sections, namely conclusion and suggestions. In the concluding section, the researcher summarizes the findings and the results of the analysis of the research. In the suggestion section, the researcher provides the suggestions for the readers and future researchers.

5.1 Conclusion

The politeness strategy is important to use in communication to deliver messages effectively, to demonstrate friendliness and close relationship, to show respect to someone, and to create a well-run conversation. The strategy is commonly used in human daily communication. However, the strategy can also be found in the conversations among the characters in a movie, as is the topic of this research.

This objectives of this research are to investigate the kinds of politeness strategies employed by *Will* and how he applies the strategy in the film *Five Feet Apart*. The research is grounded in Brown and Levinson's theory of politeness strategy. Based on the findings and data analysis that have been completed, the result shows that *Will* used 16 politeness strategies in total, which the bald on record strategy occurs 7 times, positive politeness occurs 6 times, negative politeness occurs 3 times, and there is no off record strategy found in the research.

Based on the findings, it shows that bald on record strategy was considered as the most used strategy. This strategy is commonly used to create clear and effective communication. Therefore, *Will* used this strategy to deliver his message effectively, directly, and clearly without redressing the face of Stella. The second most used strategy is positive politeness with 6 times appearances in the movie. *Will* and Stella were, initially, only strangers, that finally developing a close relationship and even starting a romantic relationship. Positive politeness strategy is used to minimize the distance between *Will* and Stella, and to demonstrate the close relationship between them. The least used strategy in this research is negative politeness strategy, which

appears 3 times. The use of this strategy aims to show respect and to make a request without saying it directly.

The second result shows that there are many ways of using the strategies. In analyzing the ways of using those strategies, the researcher uses her own ways but still referring to the theory of Brown and Levinson's theory of politeness strategy. He used bald on record strategy by stating the utterances bluntly and directly, giving a warn, asking for something that can burden Stella, and using high tone. The positive politeness strategies were used by making jokes, showing solidarity, giving a compliment, demonstrating close relationship through particular address terms. Meanwhile, the negative politeness strategies were used by conveying message indirectly and changing the request into a question.

In conclusion, based on the findings in the research, there are only three strategies used by *Will* in his utterance with the most used is the bald on record strategy, then followed by the positive politeness and the least used is negative politeness strategy, and also he used several ways in using the strategies.

5. 2 Suggestions

The researcher provides some suggestions for future researcher, English students and teachers, and other readers.

1. For Future Researchers

For future researcher who want to conduct politeness strategy as the topic of the research, the researcher suggests to conduct a research on people in real life, such as between friends, parents and children, or between boss and staff. The researcher also suggests to find and to apply more theories of politeness strategy. That would be better if you can find the newer and more complete theory to make a better research in the future.

2. For English Students and Teachers

As an English student and teacher, it is crucial for you to use proper language, especially when communicating. This strategy can be used as a

reference for their learning materials. Also, this strategy can be used to create a good relation between the student and the teacher. The student can use this strategy to show respect to the teacher, while the teacher can use this to create close relationship with the student.

3. For Other Readers

For other readers who want to know more about politeness strategy, the researcher suggests them to read more relevant theories from other sources, so that they can get deep understanding and wide knowledge about politeness strategy.

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APPENDIX

**The List of Kinds of Politeness Strategy and the Ways of Using the Strategies by
Will in Five Feet Apart Movie**

No.	Time	Utterance	Politeness Strategies				Ways of Using the Strategies
			BOR	PP	NP	OR	
1.	00:08:02-00:08:06	Hey, I gotta sleep on that bed, okay?		✓			Joking at each other
2.	00:17:58-00:18:37	Hey! My lungs are toast, okay? Can you just let me enjoy this view while I can?	✓		✓		- Calling Stella with angry tone - Changing the request into question
3.	00:20:04-00:21:00	Hey. Look, I get that you have some kind of save-the-world hero complex going on, but can you leave me out of it?	✓		✓		- Shouting to get Stella's attention - Changing the request into question
4.	00:21:39-00:22:05	Why don't you tell me what's going on, actually? Talk to me. I'm not gonna make any jokes or laugh.		✓			Asking for reasons
5.	00:22:21-00:22:42	All right. I'll help you. But if I do, what's in it for me?	✓	✓			- Showing agreement - Burdening Stella with a request
6.	00:22:57-00:23:33	Stella, nothing is going to save our lives. We're breathing borrowed air. Enjoy it.	✓				Showing disagreement
7.	00:38:58-00:39:05	You're a sick girl with survivor's guilt. This is out of your control.	✓				- Speaking bluntly - Giving advice

No.	Time	Utterance	Politeness Strategies				Ways of Using Strategies
			BOR	PP	NP	OR	
8.	01:00:57-01:01:28	Or maybe it's just a big sleep, baby.		✓			Calling Stella with particular address terms to tease her
9.	01:01:48-01:02:38	Stella. Even if you were there, you still wouldn't know.	✓				Showing sympathy and understanding
10.	01:03:26-01:03:38	God, you're beautiful. And brave.		✓			- Showing admiration - Giving compliment
11.	01:17:31-01:17:37	I can't blow the candles out or else you guys can't eat it.		✓			Using slang words by calling his friends "guys"
12.	01:24:50-01:25:00	Stella, now's not the time to be rebellious.	✓				Giving a warning
13.	01:42:29-01:42:31	Could you help me with something?			✓		Making a request in indirect way