

AN ANALYSIS OF POLITENESS IN YOWISBEN MOVIE (BAYU SKAK)

by Cindy Aprilia

Submission date: 12-Aug-2022 09:35AM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 1881575930

File name: SARI_AN_ANALYSIS_OF_POLITENESS_IN_YOWISBEN_MOVIE_BAYU_SKAK.pdf (842.7K)

Word count: 14297

Character count: 73707

ABSTRACT

Cindy Aprilia Intan Sari. 2022. *An Analysis of Politeness in Yowis Ben Movie (Bayu Skak).* Thesis. English Department Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, UNIVERSITAS PGRI MADIUN. Advisor: Dr. Rosita Ambarwati, S.S., M.Pd., Co-Advisor: Theresia Budi Sucihati, S.S., M.Pd

Key Terms: Politeness Strategy, Types of Politeness Strategy, Functions of Politeness Strategy

This research examines the types and functions of politeness strategy used by the characters in the *Yowis Ben* movie, the data were taken from the character utterances in the movie and analyzed using descriptive qualitative method. The results of this research show that all of the types of politeness strategy proposed by Brown and Levinson occurs in the movie. In the movie *Bald on Record* was found 11 times (17%) which have functions for urgency, begging, maximum efficiency, and warning, and negative politeness was found 12 times (18%) which functioned as conventionally indirect, questions, minimize the imposition, apologize, impersonalize, state the FTA as a general rule, positive politeness was found 38 times (58%) which functioned as notice, exaggerate, intensity interest to the hearer, use in-group identity, seek agreement and assert or presuppose, and the last off-record politeness which has found 5 times (8%) which has a function to provide clues. From these Results, positive politeness is the most dominant function found in the film *Yowis Ben*.

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Language is a sense of communication that is used by all human beings using various purposes such as asking something, expressing oneself, social control, adapting, and suggesting to others for their own or Collective interests. Jack C. Richards and Richard Schmidt define language as "the system of human communication which consists of human communication which consists of the structured arrangement of sounds (or their written representation) into larger units, e.g morphemes, words, sentences, utterances. In Common Usage it can also refer to non-human systems of communication such as the "language" of bees, and the "language" of dolphins. While According to Walija (1996). Language is the most complete and effective communication to convey ideas, messages, intentions, feeling, and opinions to others. From this opinion, the researcher concludes that language is a means of communication. It is a means of conveying our thought, ideas, feeling, and emotions to others. In this way, language plays a very important role in human life.

Politeness is our way of speaking that shows respect for other. According to Zamzani (2010) politeness is a behavior that is expressed in a good or ethical way. CALD (Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary in Wajdi,2013) conveys the devinition of politeness which means to behave in

such a way that is following social rules that apply to society and by explaining concern and sensitivity to the feeling of other. The film itself is a work of art and culture which is a medium of mass communication. In addition to being interesting and entertaining, the film also contains a message to be conveyed to the audience regarding education, nationality, art, and religion. This value can be illustrated through the speech between the characters when interacting as well as the setting and context of the speech at that time.

Two previous studies have been done, The first previous research is the research conducted by Siburian (2016) entitled "An Analysis of Politeness Strategy in Soimah Talkshow in TRANS TV". There are differences and similarities between this previous research with this current research. The differences between both of the research were the subject of the research where the previous analyzed the politeness strategy in Soimah talkshow in TRANS TV, while this research analyzed the politeness strategy in *Yowis Ben* movie. Besides, the similarities between this research are both kinds of research aim to know the types of politeness using Brown and Levinson's theory and the result of the research shows that the highest type of politeness occurs in both kinds of research was positive politeness with 41,3% in the previous research and 58% in this current research.

The second previous research is the research conducted by Selfia and Marlina (2016) entitled "An Analysis of Politeness Strategies Used by Deddy Corbuzier in Hitam Putih Talk Show". There are differences and

similarities between this previous research with this current research, the differences between both of the research were the subject of the research where the previously analyzed types of politeness used in Deddy Corbuzier *Hitam Putih* while this research analyzed the politeness strategy in *Yowis Ben* movie. Besides, the similarities between this research are both research aim to know the types of politeness using Brown and Levinson's theory and the result of the research shows that the highest type of politeness that occurs in both kinds of research was positive politeness with 58%.

The act of expressing language does not date from the politeness of language. Language politeness comes to realize effective communication and building interpersonal relationships in interactions and minimize the potential for fighting. Learning politeness is very much needed in the structure of social life and citizens because politeness is a form of expression of social relations and verbal acts. Therefore, using the study of language politeness will be able to reduce the relationship tension between individuals that arises from various communication purposes that conflict with various needs and social statuses.

This study mainly focuses on the types and functions of politeness in Brown and Levinson Theory which consisted of fourtypes of politeness strategies, namely (Bald On-Record, Negative Politeness, Positive Politeness, and Off-Record). For each type, there are several functions, positive politeness with fifteen functions, Bald on record with nine functions,

Negative politeness with ten functions, and Off Record with fourteen functions.

In this study, the researcher use the study documentation to collect data. According to Sukmadinata (2010:221-222) documentary study is a technique of collecting data by collecting and analyzing documents, both written documents, images and electronically. The document collected are selected according to the purpose and focus of the problem. After the data is collected, it will be analyzed using Miles & Huberman theory (1994) namely: data reduction, data display, and concluding/verification.

Based on the phenomena above, the researcher is interested in conducting more in-depth research with the title: "An Analysis of Politeness In *Yowis Ben* Movie(Bayu Skak) "Because in the film *Yowis Ben* there are many linguistic elements and principles of politeness that violate or deviate from the principle of good manners and can be learned so that it will be useful in the realm of education

B. Delimitation of Study

This study focused on analyzing the principles and types of politeness in the speech of the characters in the *Yowis Ben* Film. The researcher focused his attention on analyzing the speech between characters. The research was conducted by observing the film and reading the Script on the Internet. Furthermore, the researcher aims to further analyze and categorize data based on its linguistic features using Brown and Levinson for politeness strategies

C. The problem of the Study

Formulation of the problem in this research is:

1. What are the types of politeness strategies for the principle of courtesy contained in the speech of the characters in the film *Yowis Ben*?
2. What is the Function of the politeness strategy that occurs in *yowis Ben's* Movie??

D. Purpose of the Study

Based on the formulation of the problem above, the objectives of this study are:

1. To describe the types of politeness strategies for the principles of courtesy contained in the speeches of the characters in the film *Yowis Ben*,
2. To describe the Function of Politeness strategy occurs in *Yowis Ben* Movie

E. Benefits of the Study

The benefits of this research are as follows:

1. The Theoretical Benefits

That will occur in this research are expected to be useful for spreading pragmatic theories, especially theories regarding language politeness, and through this research, it is necessary to be able to expand the repertoire of literature in the field of pragmatic analysis studies

2. Simple Benefits

- a. For Global Education

The speeches containing language politeness in this study may be used as a model for creating good communication between students and teachers, especially in the development of behavioral values and manners, and forms of speech that violate the principle of courtesy, hopefully, they can be used as learning and assessment materials to be avoided in language activities.

b. For Researchers in

In the field of science, this research can be used as a reference so that it can be developed into further research.

c. For Readers

This research is expected to increase knowledge and understanding of language politeness which means that it is part of pragmatics which investigates the act of expressing.

d. For Student

This Research can be used as a model to create good communication between students, students with teacher or parents, especially in the developing the values of behavior and manners. And forms of speech that violate the principle of courtesy, are expected to be used as learning and assessment materials that must be avoided in language activities.

e. For Teacher

This Research is expected to be used as an alternative form of speech politeness that can be used by teachers to guide their students.

F. Research Methods

1. Approaches and Types of Research

The approach used in this research is qualitative. According to Moleong (2005), qualitative research is research that intends to understand the phenomena of what is experienced by research subjects such as behavior, perceptions, motivations, actions, etc. holistically, and using descriptions in the form of words and language, on a special context that is natural and by utilizing various natural methods. From this opinion, this research is qualitative because it is based on descriptive data in the form of spoken language derived from the speeches of the characters in the *Yowis Ben* film that were observed. This is also in line with the opinion of Bogdan and Taylor who describe the design of qualitative research into research procedures that produce descriptive data in the form of written or spoken terms from the people or attitudes observed.

The type of research used is descriptive research. In this study, the object that will be described is in the form of speech between characters in the *Yowis Ben* film. The aim is to systematically describe how the forms of politeness in the language contained in *Yowis Ben*'s film correspond to the four Types of politeness, namely Bald On-Record, Negative Politeness, Positive politeness, and Off-Record (Indirect).

2. Source of Data

Data means the result of recording research, both in terms of terms and numbers. The data in this study means that the utterances

contained in the *Yowis Ben* film are analyzed using the principles of courtesy according to Brown and Levinson. The source of the data in this study is the film *Yowis Ben* directed by Fajar Nugros and Bayu Skak, which was screened in cinemas for the first time on February 22, 2018, under the production house Starvision Plus.

3. Research Instrument

The Research instrument used in the Research is a Document instrument. According to Guba and Lincoln (in Moleong, 2007), the term Document is distinguished from records. The definition of a Record is any written statement prepared by a person/institution to test an event or present accounting. Meanwhile, documents are any written material or film, other than records, which were not prepared due to the request of an investigator. Based on this Opinion, the author concludes that the documentation instrument is a research instrument with Subjects in the form of magazines, documents, books, or films that are used in research to find historical evidence, legal foundations, and regulations that have been in force. From this Opinion, this Study uses document instruments because the data taken from this Research comes from a Film.

4. Data Collecting Technique

Riduwan (2010) argues that data collection techniques are data collection methods, namely techniques or methods that can be used by researchers to collect data. Meanwhile, Djaman Satori and Aan Komariah (2011), said that data collection in scientific research is a systematic

procedure to obtain the necessary data. From some of these opinions, the authors conclude that the data collection technique is a way to collect the data that has been obtained. Data collection techniques were carried out to receive data following the formulation of the research problem so that the data obtained were relevant. According to James Mc Millan and Sally Schumacer in *Research Education; A Conceptual Introduction*, There are at least four data collection technique with multi methods in qualitative research : participatory observation, in-depth interviews, document and artifact studies, and complementary techniques. From this opinion, it can be concluded that this research uses document study because the data used in this research is an art form narrated in (Film). This is in line with the opinion of Sukmadinata (2010:221-222), which states that documentary study is a technique of collecting data by collecting and analyzing documents, both written documents, images and electronically. The document collected are selected according to the purpose and focus of the problem.

5. Data Analysis Techniques

Patton, 1980 (in Lexy J. Moleong 2002) argues that data analysis is a process of sorting data and organizing data into one pattern, category, and basic description situation. The data analysis technique in this research uses qualitative data analysis. According to Miles & Huberman (1994), data analysis techniques consist of three activities,

namely: data reduction, data display, and concluding/verification. The data analysis consists of 3 stages, namely as follows:

a) Data Reduction The data

The reduction stage is the stage for classifying the data that has been obtained. The data classification was carried out according to the results of listening notes by determining the main things related to the predetermined conflict. As a result, these records are then arranged systematically to make it easier to classify and analyze data. The data reduction stage in this study is the process of selecting data in the form of speech that contains compliance and violations of the principles of language politeness in the film *Yowis Ben*.

b) Data Display

Display data is the process of presenting data that has been collected to conclude. According to Miles & Huberman, 2007:84 Display data is intended to find meaningful patterns and provide the Possibility of drawing Conclusions and Providing actions.

c) Drawing conclusions

Data that have been identified, analyzed, interpreted, and then concluded. The conclusion was supported using valid data that can be accounted for. The conclusion from this research was taken from the process of data analysis in the form of compliance and

violation of the principles of language politeness contained in the film *Yowis Ben*.

6. Research Prosedur

The types of research that will be used in descriptive ⁷⁴research. This study aims to describe systematically how the form of language politeness contained in the film *Yowis Ben*. The following chapters above deal in detail with how this information was collected. First, the approach and types of research will be described. Second, the data and data sources that will be used in the research. Third, the research instrument, Fourth, will explain how the data collection techniques. Fifth, the data analysis technique is divided into 3 stages, the First is data reduction, the second is data interpretation, and the third is drawing conclusions. Finally, the analytical procedures to be applied to the data will be presented.

G. Literature Studies and Theory Studies

1. Language Politeness

Term politeness comes from the adjective "polite" which in the KBBI has a smooth and good meaning (mindfulness, behavior); steadfast and calm; polite. CALD (Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary in Wajdi, 2013) conveys the definition of politeness which means to behave in such a way that is following social rules that apply to society and by explaining concern and sensitivity to the feelings of others. To Thomas (Wajdi, 2013) it is impossible to evaluate politeness without involving context because it is not just a linguistic form that will prove an utterance.

42 is polite or impolite, but the linguistic form + the context of the utterance + the relationship between the speaker and the opposite of the expression, and the impact of the utterance on the opponent.

The meaning of the statement is that politeness is a system, namely a series of items (speech form, context, participants, and speech effects) that are interrelated with one another and operate together (Ida Bagus, 2014: 107). A speech is said to be polite or not, it depends on the size of the politeness of the speakers of the language used. For example, speech in Indonesian has generally been claimed to be polite if the speaker uses good and polite terms, does not contain personal ridicule, does not command, and does not contain elements of humiliation.

48 When discussing politeness, this cannot be separated from the role of language as a sense of communication used by citizens in everyday life. in KBBI language is defined as good conversation (words); good behavior; politeness, because a person's politeness in language can reflect the user of language.

In other words, language pedagogy also involves the extent to which language use behavior is applied to the fluency of communication. An utterance is said to be polite or not, depending on the indicators that apply to the people who use the language, one of which fulfills the maxim of politeness. The politeness of a person's language can be reflected in the norms of communication through oral signs or language procedures. When we communicate, we are subject to cultural customs, not just giving the

inspiration we think, language procedures must be following the cultural elements that exist in the user community.

2. Types of Politeness

According to Brown Levinson, when face-threatening acts are unavoidable or desired, politeness strategies are used to formulate messages to save the hearer's positive face. Brown and Levinson define four types of politeness strategies: bald on-record, negative politeness, positive politeness, off-record (indirect), and simply refraining from using the face-threatening act.

1) Bald On-Record

Although there are ways that bald on-record politeness can be used in trying to minimize face-threatening acts implicitly, such as advising in a non-manipulative way, bald on-record politeness does not attempt to minimize the threat to the hearer's face. Because using such a strategy can often shock or embarrass the addressee, it is most commonly used in situations where the speaker has a close relationship with the listener, such as family or close friends. Brown and Levinson outline several scenarios in which the bald on-the-record strategy could be used, including :

a. Situations with no threat minimization

Examples:

Situations	Politeness Language
Urgency or desperation	<i>Watch out!</i>

When efficiency is necessary	Hear me out!
Task-oriented	Pass me the hammer
Little or no desire to maintain someone's face	Don't forget to clean the blinds!
Doing the face-threatening act is in the interest of the hearer	Your headlights are on!

- b. Situations where the threat is minimized simplicity

Examples:

Situations	Politeness Language
Welcomes	<i>Come in</i>
Offers	Leave it, I'll clean up later

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2) Negative Politeness

Negative politeness strategies are aimed at the listener's negative face and emphasize the avoidance of imposition on the listener. The risk of facing threat to the hearer is reduced by attempting to avoid imposition from the speaker. These strategies assume that the speaker will be imposing on the listener, and there is a greater possibility of awkwardness or embarrassment than in bald on record and positive politeness strategies. Brown and Levinson provide the following examples:

Situations	Politeness Language
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Be indirect	<i>Would you know where Oxford Street is?</i>
Use hedges or questions	<i>Could you please pass the rice?</i>
Be pessimistic	<i>So I suppose some help is out of the question, then?</i>
Minimize the imposition	<i>It's not too much out of your way, just a couple of blocks.</i>
Use obviating structures, like nominalizations, passives, or statements of general rules	<i>I hope offense will not be taken.</i>
Exaggerate interest in H and his interests	<i>That's a nice haircut you got; where did you get it?</i>
Apologetic	<i>I'm sorry; it's a lot to ask, but can you lend me a thousand dollars?</i>
Use plural pronouns	<i>We regret to inform you.</i>

3) Positive Politeness

Positive politeness strategies aim to reduce the threat to the listener's positive face. These strategies are used to make the listener feel good about themselves, their interests, or their possessions, and are most often used in situations where the audience knows each other fairly well, or where an individual's positive face needs, or self-worth, must be met. Aside from hedging and avoiding conflict, some positive politeness strategies include statements of friendship, solidarity, compliments, and the following examples from Brown and Levinson:

Situations	Politeness Language
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Attend to someone's interest	¹ You look sad. Can I do anything?
Use solidarity in-group identity markers	Do a favor for me?
⁶ Be optimistic	I'll just come along if you don't mind
Include both speaker and hearer in the activity	if we help each other, I guess, we'll both sink or swim in this course
Offer or Promise	If you cook for me, I'll vacuum the floor
Exaggerate interest in H and his interests	That's a nice haircut you got; where did you get it?
Avoid Disagreement	Yes, it's rather long; not short certainly.
Joke	Wow, that's a whopper!

⁷⁷ 4) Off-Record (indirect)

Brown and Levinson's final politeness strategy ¹ is the indirect strategy, which employs indirect language and removes the speaker from the possibility of being imposing. The strategy of doing something off-the-record to express something general or different than the speaker's true meaning and relying on the listener's

interpretation to convey the speaker's purpose. The speaker can be credited for not imposing on the listener, or the listener can be rewarded for being helpful and generous. This strategy heavily relies on pragmatics to convey the intended meaning while also utilizing semantic meaning to avoid losing face. Examples:

Situations	Politeness Language
Minimizing the threat toward the hearer's freedom (S-Speaker, H-Hearer)	<p>-S: Are you going out?</p> <p>-H: Yes, but I'll come home early.</p>
Giving the hearer a chance to show good personality in caring for others	<p>-S: My head aches a lot.</p> <p>-H: Oh, I'll get some pain-killer pills for you</p>

3. Function of Politeness

Language politeness is an error in one aspect of pragmatics in language use which also has a function in every narrative. According to Brown and Levinson, each type or strategy of politeness has its Function, including :

a) Bald on Record

- 1 Urgency
- 2 Begging
- 3 Maximum Efficiency
- 4 Warning

- 5 Very Important
- 6 Granting Permission
- 7 Welcoming
- 8 Farewells
- 9 Offers

b) Positive Politeness

- 1 Notice, attend to Hearer
- 2 Exaggerate
- 3 Intensity interest to Hearer
- 4 Use in-group identity markers
- 6 Seek agreement
- 6 Avoid disagreement
- 7 Presuppose/raise/assert common ground
- 8 Joke
- 9 Assert or presuppose S's knowledge of and concern for H's wants
- 10 Offer, promise
- 11 Be optimistic
- 12 Include both S and H in the activity
- 13 Give (or ask for) reasons
- 14 Assume or assert reciprocity
- 15 Give gifts to H

c) Negative Politeness

- 1 Be Conventionally Indirect

- 2 Question, Hedge
- 3 Be Pessimistic
- 4 Minimize the Imposition
- 5 Give Difference
- 6 Apologize
- 7 Impersonalize Speaker and Hearer
- 8 State the FTA as a General Rule
- 9 Normalize
- 10 Go on Record as Incurring a Debt

d) Off-Record

- 12 Give Hints
- 2 Give Association Clues
- 3 Presuppose
- 4 Understate
- 5 Use Tautologies
- 6 Use Contradictions
- 7 Be Ironic
- 8 Use Metaphors
- 9 Use Rhetorical Questions
- 10 Be Ambiguous
- 11 Be Vague
- 12 Over-Generalize
- 13 Displace Hearer

14 Be Incomplete, Use Ellipsis

4. Film

A film is a form of electro-mass communication in the form of audio-visual media capable of displaying terms, sounds, images, and their combinations. The film can also be considered as a cinema or a living image which is defined as a work of art, a popular form of entertainment, as well as industrial production or business goods. The definition of film from Law 8/1992, is an artistic and cultural copyrighted work which is a visual-hearing mass communication media designed based on cinematography principles by being recorded on celluloid tape, video tape, video disc, and or other technological innovations in all forms, types, and sizes through chemical processes, electronic processes, or other processes, using or without sound, which can be performed using mechanical, electronic, or other projection systems.

a) Film Description

Based on the type of film, namely this is it.

- 1) Story films (fiction) are films designed or produced according to stories written and played by actors and actresses. Usually, these stories are commercial (films are shown in theaters to be traded).
- 2) Non-story films (Non-Fiction) are films that take phenomena as their subjects. These non-fiction films are divided into 2 categories as follows:

First, Factual films: displaying information or existing phenomena, where the camera simply records an event or known as info film which emphasizes the reporting side of an actual event.

Second, Documentary films: apart from news, they also contain producer subjectivity which is defined as an attitude or opinion towards the incident, so the perception of reality will depend on the documentary filmmaker.

Based on the way the film is made that is to be this it is,

1. Experimental film, is a film that is designed without reference to the usual rules of filmmaking. The goal is to experiment and find new ways of pronouncing through film, generally made by filmmakers who are critical of change (film artists), without prioritizing the commercial side but more on the freedom of work.
2. Animated films, meaning films made by using pictures or paintings as well as other dead objects such as dolls, tables, chairs, and others can be brought to life with animation techniques.

The theme of the film, namely the following:

1. Drama, this theme emphasizes the human interest side which aims to invite the audience to feel the events experienced by the characters, as a result, the audience feels as if they were in the film.
2. Action, this theme presents scenes of fights, battles using weapons, or speeding rides between good characters (protagonists), and

ungodly characters (antagonists), so that the audience can feel the tension, worry, and fear, and can even participate. proud of the hero's victory.

3. Comedy, the main theme of comedy films is to present a spectacle that makes the audience smile or even laugh out loud. Comedy films are not the same as comedy films, because comedy films do not have to be played by comedians but can be played by ordinary people.
4. Events, meaning films with the theme of tragedy when an incident occurs, generally describe the conditions or fate experienced by the main character in the film. The fate experienced generally makes the audience feel sorry and even concerned.
5. Horror, which means a film that always shows haunted scenes it makes the audience goosebumps because of their feelings of fear. This is because horror films are always related to using the global supernatural or magical, which are made using a typical impact, animation. Or exclusively from the characters in the film.

b) *Yowis Ben* Movie Synopsis

Yowis Ben is a romantic comedy-drama that tells about the life of a simple man who wants to win a girl's heart. It is Bayu (Bayu Skak) a student of SMA Negeri Malang who helps his mother sell pecel everyday.

Bayu likes his girlfriend named Susan (Cut Meyriska). He has liked Susan for a long time but because he feels inferior in her situation, he chooses to keep these feelings hidden. Susan herself is a popular girl in her school. Susan also has a boyfriend named Roy (Indra Wijaya), a band guitarist. One day, Susan began to approach Bayu to use him to help supply student council members with food at their school.

Bayu's sudden change of attitude was misunderstood by Susan. He thought she was starting to like him and gestured for him to approach. To win Susan's heart, Bayu then decides to form a band with his friends to become more popular than Roy, Susan's girlfriend.

Bayu finally formed a band consisting of his friends, namely ⁵³Doni (Joshua Suherman), Yayan (Tutus Thomson), and Nando (Brandon Salim). They then agreed to name their band with the name "Yowis Ben".

Thanks to the band, Bayu managed to gain Susan's popularity and heart. However, starting from there various internal conflicts within the band ensued. This situation causes Bayu to have to choose between the band or his love story.

5. Previous Research

Some the Researcher have investigate about register. The Previous Study was done by:

- a. ³ Siburian (2016) entitled *An Analysis of Politeness Strategy in Soimah Talkshow in TRANS TV*. There are differences and similarities between this previous research with this current research. The differences between both of ³¹ the research were ³ the subject of the research where the previous analyzed the politeness strategy in Soimah talkshow in TRANS TV, while this research analyzed the politeness strategy in *Yowis Ben* movie. Besides, the similarities between this research are both pieces of research aim to know the types of politeness using ² Brown and Levinson's theory, and the result of the research shows that the highest type of politeness occurs in both of the research was positive politeness with 41,3% in the previous research and 58% in this current research.
- b. Selfia and Marlina (2016) entitled *An Analysis of Politeness ⁶⁹ Strategies Used by Deddy Corbuzier in Hitam Putih Talk Show*. There are differences and similarities between this previous research with this current research. the differences between both of the research were ²⁶ the subject of the research where the previously analyzed types of politeness used in Deddy Corbuzier Hitam Putih while this research analyzed the politeness strategy in *Yowis Ben* movie. Besides, the similarities between this research are both pieces of research aim to know the types of politeness using ² Brown and Levinson's theory, and the result of the research shows that the

highest type of politeness occurs in both of the research was positive politeness with 58%.

- c. Marthasari (2021) entitled An Analysis of Politeness Strategies in America's Got Talent TV Show: Pragmatics Approach. There are differences and similarities between this previous research with this current research, the differences between both of the research were the subject of the research where the previously analyzed types of politeness strategies in America's Got Talent TV Show while this research analyzed the politeness strategy in *Yowis Ben* movie. Besides, the similarities between this research are both pieces of research aim to know the types of politeness using Brown and Levinson's theory, and the result of the research shows that the highest type of politeness occurs in both of the research was positive politeness with 14 data in the previous research and 38 data in this current research.

CHAPTER II

TYPES OF POLITENESS OCCUR IN YOWIS BEN MOVIE

In this chapter, the Researcher analyzes politeness strategies in *Yowis Ben's* Movie using the Brown and Levinson Theory. Based on the form, there are Four types of politeness proposed by Brown and Levinson (1987) i.e. Bald on-record, negative politeness, positive politeness, and off-record politeness. Therefore, the researcher can know the data percentage of each type of politeness in the *Yowis Ben* movie.

A. Findings

In this section, the researcher discusses the findings in-depth to answer the problem formulation stated in Chapter I. To provide a complete explanation, some data from the appendix are taken as examples. The discussion starts with the types of politeness in the *Yowis Ben* movie.

The results of this research reveal that the four types of politeness proposed by Brown and Levinson occur in the *Yowis Ben* movie. The researcher presents the results of types of politeness and their respective quantity in table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Types of Politeness Occurs in the *Yowis Ben* Movie

No	Types of Politeness based on Brown and Levinson's Theory	Quantity	Percentage
1	Bald on-record	15	31%
2	Positive Politeness	21	43%
3	Negative Politeness	12	24%
4	Off-record	1	2%
TOTAL		49	100%

1. Bald On-Record Politeness

The well-known bald on record strategy is used to speak directly to the interlocutor or listener to express the speaker's needs. This is a direct way of communicating without ignoring coercion. In the bald on record strategy, the speaker does not try to minimize the threat to the listener's face. There are 15 data's (31%) of bald on-record politeness occurs in the *Yowis Ben* movie. Below are the explanations of example data from the appendix.

Data 01

Context: This conversation occurred when Bayu came to approach Susan who was eating in the cafeteria with her friends.

Bayu	: Aku Bayu.
Teman Susan	: Bayu siapa?
Bayu	: Aku sudah berkontak dengan Susan kemarin.
Teman Susan	: Berkontak dengan Susan? Dekil dan kusam begini berkontak dengan Susan? Memangnya Instagram-mu berbobot?
Bayu	: Jangan salah. Instagram-ku 20.000. Orang yang aku ikuti

In the conversation above, the sentence uttered by Susan's friend can be classified as bald on record. This happened because the sentence was a sentence of ridicule and was directly uttered to Bayu (the listener) and it was very disrespectful.

Data 05

Context: This conversation happened when Bayu was late for school on his motorbike.

Teman Bayu	: Ayo! Sudah terlambat, malah santai!
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Bayu : Santai apa cok? Ini sudah yang paling cepat!
 Satpam : Ayo masuk! Pukul berapa ini? Sudah terlambat.
 Satpam : Jangan ditabrak tiangnya! Bukan tiang listrik!

In the sentence said by the security guard, it refers to the use of a bald on-record politeness strategy. With an indication of the use of firm words and an urgent situation because Bayu was late and hit a pole.

Data 06

Context: This conversation occurs between Bayu and Susan in front of Susan's house

Bayu : San, Susan!
 Susan : Mau apa?
 Bayu : San, aku ini kau anggap apa?
 Bayu : Kita sudah memakai baju pasangan.
 Susan : Aku tidak suka bahannya.
 Bayu : Kita sudah bertukar emotikon cium.
 Susan : Tidak sengaja terpencet.
 Bayu : Sekarang, hanya karena masalah kecil saja kau keluar lagi dengan laki-laki 5.0-an itu.
 Susan : Masalah kecil? Kau lebih memilih *Yowis Ben* daripada aku?
 Susan : Itu bukan masalah kecil buat aku!
 Bayu : Memang tanpa *Yowis Ben*, kau masih mau mengenalku?
 Susan : Mungkin.

In the conversation above both of them fight because Bayu is more concerned with *Yowis Ben* than Susan. Based on the sentence and the place where they fought there was no intention of the two of them to keep their faces together. Therefore, the conversation above is included in the bald on-record type.

2. Positive Politeness

Data 17

Context: This conversation happened when Bayu's motorbike broke down and then met Kartolo on the side of the road.

- Bayu : **Kau menonton band-ku?**
 Kamidi : Aku bukan hanya menonton, Mas. Namun, aku penggemarmu! Fannu, Mas!
 Bayu : **Aku punya penggemar?**
 Kamidi : Ada, banyak!
 Bayu : Di mana?
 Kamidi : Di Kaliurang Pojok. Namanya YWBFC United.
 Bayu : Sepeda motorku aman, kan?
 Kamidi : Jelas aman, Mas Bayu. Montirnya adalah anggota.
 Bayu : Anggota apa?
 Kamidi : Anggota perpustakaan.
 Bayu : Perpustakaan?
 Kamidi : Kenapa anggota perpustakaan? Jelas anggota YWBFCU.
 Kamidi : Pokoknya kau tidak usah bayar.
 Bayu : Serius?
 Kamidi : Serius, tetapi kau berikan kami tiket konser gratis, ya?
 Bayu : Tiket konser gratis?
 Kamidi : Ya.

The conversation sentence between Bayu and Kamidi above can be categorized as positive politeness. This happened with Kamidi's sentence indirectly trying not to force his would on Bayu who asked for free concert tickets.

Data 20

Context: This conversation happened when Bayu came home to pick up pecel orders for Susan.

Bayu : Bu, mana pecelnya?
 Ibuke Bayu : Ini.
 Bayu : Sudah, aku langsung berangkat, ya?
 Ibuke Bayu : Hati-hati, ya, Nak.
 Bayu : Ya.
 Cak Jon : Bay, jangan lupa yang tadi, ya?
 Ibuke Bayu : Jon, kau mengajari anakku apa?
 Cak Jon : **Tidak, Mbak, hanya mengajari Bayu menikmati hidup selagi SMA. Agar tak seperti orang-orang tua ini.**

The above data is categorized as positive politeness. This is because Cak Jon's words advising Bayu to enjoy life while in high school have the intention of minimizing the element of coercion where Bayu is not required to enjoy his life. In addition, the sentence from Mrs. Bayu who asked Cak Jon was also meant to minimize the emphasis or doctrine that Cak Jon taught his son bad things.

In the sentence that was said by the mother to Bayu, she meant that Bayu would not push his dream too much by using pessimistic sentences that liken their lives to messy laundry. By looking at these reasons, the conversation above is included in positive politeness.

3. Negative Politeness

Negative politeness strategies are oriented to the listener's negative face and emphasize avoiding coercion on the listener. By trying to avoid coercion from the speaker, the risk of a face threat to the listener is reduced. There are 12 data (24%) of negative politeness occurs in the

Yowis Ben movie. Below are the explanations of example data from the appendix.

Data 38

Context: This conversation occurs in Bayu's house when her mother found his discarded band name sticker.

Ibuke Bayu	: Nak? Apa ini yang kau buang?
Bayu	: Aku ingin melupakan dia, bu
Ibuke Bayu	: Yang ini!
Ibuke Bayu	:Ibu memang sudah tua. Ibu tidak tahu masalah anak muda sepertimu nak. Yang ibu tahu, kau itu anak ibu. Kau marah-marah di rumah, terserah. Mendingkan ibu pun terserah kepadamu. Kau mengerti? Apa yang membuat Ibu sakit hati? Kalau kau tidak bertanggung jawab dengan hidupmu. Kau itu anak almarhum Bapak Lukito. Sebelum wafat, beliau berpesan kepada Ibu, Bayu harus menjadi anak yang baik. Ke mana Bayu pergi, di mana Bayu berada,...dia harus menjadi manfaat bagi orang lain.Jangan sampai Bayu menjadi anak egoistis.Paham kau, Nak?
Bayu	:Paham, Bu

The conversation above occurred when mother advised Bayu about his father's message for him to be a good person. In this case, there are words from Bayu's mother which can mean minimizing coercion on Bayu to become what she wants. From the data above, the sentence can be entered into the type of negative politeness.

Data 41

Context : This conversation happened when Bayu and his friends finished their concert.

Bayu	: San, Susan! Apakah kita bisa mengulangi lagi apa yang dahulu pernah berlalu?
Teman-teman	: Cieee
Bayu	: Aku berjanji, San. Tidak akan memaksamu untuk memakai baju pasangan lagi. Susan : Aku juga berjanji, aku tidak akan mengirim emotikon cium lagi.
Doni	: Lalu, kalau mau mengirim cium, pakai apa?
Yayan	: Astagfirullahaladzim! Belum muhrim itu!

In the sentence spoken by Yayan above, it can be seen that Yayan uses a word structure which is a statement of general rules with the identification that all unmarried women and men are not yet married. Then from the above data can be categorized as negative politeness.

4. Off-Record Politeness

Data 49

Context : This conversation happened when all Yowis Band personnel tried to play the song

Nando	: Main apa ini?
Bayu	: Aku sebenarnya menulis lagu, tetapi...
Doni	: Lagu apa? Sini lihat.
Bayu	: Aku malu.
Doni	: Tidak usah malu. Satu band saja malu.

Doni's sentence above can be categorized as off-record politeness. This is because in his sentence Doni gave Bayu an opportunity to show his good personality to other friends.

B. Discussions

After presenting and analyzing types of politeness in *Yowis Ben* movie based on Brown and Levinson's theory (1987), the next part is the discussion of the whole data gathered to answer the problem of the study proposed in the previous chapter. The first problem is what the types of politeness found in *Yowis Ben* movie are.

In the line with the Brown and Levinson theory (1987), the information obtained from data showed that politeness in *Yowis Ben* movie can be divided into four types they are: bald on-record politeness, negative politeness, positive politeness, and off-record politeness. Bald on-record was found 15 times (31%) in the movie as a form of minimizing threats, positive politeness was found 21 times (43%) in the movie as an attempt to make listeners comfortable with themselves, negative politeness was found 12 times (24%) in the movie as as a form of suppression of coercion avoidance, , interest and use in a fairly close audience; and the last off-record politeness which has found 1 times (2%) in the movie as a form of listener's positive response to show a good personality.

In this study, the positive politeness strategy was found to be the strategy most used by the characters in the *Yowis Ben* film. Researchers found 21 data (43%) related to positive politeness strategies in this *Yowis Ben* film. In its use in the film *Yowis Ben*, positive politeness strategies are used to facilitate interaction between the characters, the speaker tries to give the

impression of having the same fate and seems to have the same desire as the interlocutor and is considered a shared desire which is really wanted together as well. This strategy is aimed directly at the positive face of the interlocutor so that the speaker's wishes are considered as a shared desire between the speaker and the interlocutor.

In addition to the above, this strategy also functions as a facilitator of social relations with other people. By using it, the speaker shows that he wants to be more familiar with the interlocutor. In other words, the relationship becomes more intimate and reflects cohesiveness in the group. This strategy tries to minimize the distance between the speaker and the interlocutor by expressing concern and friendship. Thus the speaker minimizes the FTA.

This happened because Bayu and the other characters in the film tried to show their familiarity through this strategy. This is in line with the opinion of Brown and Levinson who say that positive politeness strategies are used to show the value of intimacy between the speaker and the interlocutor. Brown and Levinson divide positive politeness strategies into five strategies, namely: strategy 1) Notice, attend to the hearer (his interest, wants, needs, goods), strategy 2) Exaggerate (interest, approval, sympathy with hearer), strategy 3) Intensify interest to the hearer, strategy 4) Use in-group identity markers, and strategy 5) Seek agreement. In this study, the most widely used positive politeness strategy was strategy 4 which was used as a group marker between Bayu and his friends.

In more simple sense the speaker wants to make the hearer feel happy with the utterance spoken. In addition, the use of positive politeness put forward by Brown and Levinson (1987) which states that positive politeness usually occurs if the speaker and the interlocutor already know each other well. It means when speaker being optimistic and gives respect to hearer will make hearer be value and speaker also will get respect from hearer. Wardhaugh (2006) also state that positive politeness may lead to friendship. It means positive politeness strategy is a strategy that is often used in friendship zones. This answers the question why positive politeness strategies are found the most in this study, namely because Bayu and all the characters in *Yowis Ben's* film use positive politeness strategies as a sign of their intimacy but still respect or keep each other's faces.

CHAPTER III

FUNCTIONS OF POLITENESS STRATEGY OCCURS IN *YOWIS BEN* MOVIE

In this chapter, The Researcher analyzes the Function of Politeness Strategy in *Yowis Ben*'s Movie based on Brown and Levinson's theory. Based on the form, there are fifteen functions of positive politeness, nine function Bald on record, ten function Negative politeness, and fourteen function Off Record proposed by Brown and Levinson's (1987). Therefore, the researcher can know the data percentage of each function of politeness strategy in the *Yowis Ben* movie.

A. Findings

In this section, the researcher discusses the findings in-depth to answer the problem formulation stated in Chapter I. to provide a complete explanation, some data from the appendix are taken as examples. The discussion starts with the functions of politeness strategy in the *Yowis Ben* movie. The researcher presents the result of functions of each politeness strategy and their respective quantity in the table.

Table 3.1 Functions of Bald On-Record Politeness Strategy Occurs in the *Yowis Ben* Movie

No	Functions of Bald On-Record Politeness Strategy Based on Brown and Levinson's Theory	Quantity	Percentage
1	Urgency	1	6%
2	Very Important	-	-
3	Begging	2	13%
4	Maximum Efficiency	11	68%

5	Warning	2	13%
6	Granting Permission	-	-
7	Welcominh	-	-
8	Farewells	-	-
9	Offers	-	-
TOTAL		16	100 %

1. Urgency

One of the functions of the ¹⁰ **bald on-record politeness strategy** is to signal **urgency**. In this case, its use is marked by the use of loud and loud pronunciation and the pronunciation is done without thinking beforehand. In this function, the researcher finds 1 data in the film *Yowis Ben*.

Data 11

Context: This conversation happened when Bayu, Doni, Yayan and Nando were trying to run away from school.

Bayu : Permissi, Pak.
 Satpam : Mau ke mana?
 Doni : **Lari, Teman-Teman!**
 Bayu : Kenapa berhenti, Don?
 Doni : Sebentar. Perasaanku tidak enak.

In the sentence above, the sentence uttered by Doni was spoken directly without thinking first. Based on the situation, the sentence can be classified as having the function of indicating an urgent situation where at that time those who tried to play truant were caught by the security guard and continued to be chased.

2. Begging

Another function of using the ¹⁰ **bald on-record politeness strategy** is as an indication of the act of pleading. In this case, the begging situation

in question is one that is quite important and somewhat forced by using a pressing and slightly threatening tone. Researchers found 2 data related to this function on the use of bald on-record politeness strategies in the film *Yowis Ben*.

Data 07

Context: This conversation takes place in the men's bathroom when Yayan, Bayu and Doni try to recruit Nando into their band.

Bayu	: Ayo, Nando mau keluar.
Yayan	: Yakin pokoknya. Ya?
Doni	: Kau menyemburku!
Nando	: Lepaskan! Lepas!
Bayu	: Sudah, lepaskan. Sudah aku lepaskan!

The conversation above occurred when Bayu, Doni and Yayan wanted to make Nando join their band. On Yayan's idea, they waited for Nando to come out of the bathroom and pulled him then sprayed water on Nando's face. The sentence uttered by Nando is a bald on-record politeness strategy that has the function of begging. Here Nando begs Bayu and Doni to take their hands off him.

Data 14

Context: This conversation took place in Cak Jon's radio recording room when *Yowis Ben* was about to do an interview after his band won the band competition.

Doni	: Karena kau, Bay, band ini kacau
Bayu	: Kau hanya bisa menyalahkanku!
Nando	: Benar, Bay. Pikiranmu itu isinya Sus...
Bayu	: Siapa? Bilang saja Susan! Bilang saja!
Doni	: Jangan dimatikan, Cak! Biar orang-orang tahu sikap jeleknya.

The conversation above ¹⁰ is an example of using the bald on-record politeness strategy with the begging function. In the conversation above, Doni pleaded with Cak Jon not to turn off his live radio broadcast so that all listeners of Cak Jon's radio channel knew that those who were supposed to be interviewing due to his band's victory in the competition were actually arguing in the recording studio.

3. Maximum Efficiency

The case ²⁴ of non-minimization of face threats. Where maximum efficiency is critical, and this is known to both Speaker and Listener, no advance repair is required. In cases of extreme urgency or desperation, ²⁹ redress will actually reduce the urgency communicated. Another motivation for bald-on-record (non-redressed) FTA is found in the case of channel noise, or where communication difficulties put pressure on speaking at ⁹⁶ maximum efficiency. This function of the bald on-record strategy is found 11 times in the movie.

Data 02

Context: This conversation took place in the kitchen when Bayu's mother was cooking pecel.

Cak Jon : Masak pecel setiap hari. Ganti yang lain.
 Ibu Bayu : **Masak yang lain apanya! Aku berjualan pecel!**
 Cak Jon : Aku lupa, Mbak

The conversation above ¹⁰ is an example of using a bald on-record politeness strategy that has a maximum efficiency function. The conversation took place in the kitchen when Bayu's mother was cooking

pecel then Cak Jon came to see. In the sentence uttered by Bayu's mother, Bayu's mother emphasized in a loud voice that she cooks pecel every day because she sells pecel. So based on this, the sentence uttered by Mrs. Bayu is included in the maximum efficiency function.

Data 12

Context: This conversation happened on the way to school between Roy and Bayu who were late for school.

Roy : Ayo! Sudah terlambat, kenapa santai?
 Bayu: **Santai apanya! Ini sudah paling cepat!**

In the conversation above, the sentence uttered by Bayu is classified as having a maximum efficiency function. Where in his speech, Bayu uses a loud voice and is in a hurry because he is late for school.

4. Warning

Another function of the bald on-record strategy is to show a warning. In its use it is usually by using a louder voice after someone warns of something that can be dangerous. In this film, the researcher found 2 data related to the use of the bald on-record politeness strategy with a warning function.

Data 05

Context: This conversation happened when Bayu and Roy were late for school.

Roy : Ayo! Sudah terlambat, malah santai!
 Bayu : Santai apu cok? Ini sudah yang paling cepat!
 Satpam : Ayo masuk! Pukul berapa ini? Sudah terlambat.
 Satpam : **Jangan ditabrak tiangnya! Bukan tiang listrik!**

The conversation above is an example of one of the uses of a **bald on-record politeness** strategy with a warning function. The sentence that was said by the security guard when he saw Bayu riding his motorbike was about to crash it into the flagpole made him immediately shout warning Bayu that it was not to be hit.

Data 09

Context: This conversation happened in front of Nando's house when *Yowis Ben* was about to practice the band then met Nando's father in front of the house.

Doni : Macet sekarang, ya?
 Yayan : Benar.
 Doni : Malang sekarang agak macet.
 Ayah Nando : Ayah punya kejutan untukmu.
 Nando : **Nando tidak mau! Ayah mau menikah lagi?**
 Ayah Nando : Sembarangan anak ini. Kejutan ini lebih hebat lagi.
 Bayu, Doni dkk: Wah, keren.

In the conversation above, Nando's sentence has the intention of warning his father not to remarry because Nando does not want to have a new mother. Based on this, Nando's sentence is classified as an example of using a **bald on-record politeness strategy** with a warning function.

Table 3.2 Functions of Positive Politeness Strategy Occurs in the *Yowis Ben* Movie

No	Functions of Positive Politeness Strategy Based on Brown and Levinson's Theory	Quantity	Percentage
1	Notice, attend to H	2	9%
2	Exaggerate	3	14%
3	Intensity interest to H	5	24%
4	Use in-group identity markers	6	29%
5	Seek agreement	4	19%

6	Avoid disagreement	-	-
7	Presuppose/raise/assert common ground	-	-
8	Joke	-	-
9	Assert or presuppose S's knowledge of and concern for H's wants	1	5%
10	Offer, promise	-	-
11	Be optimistic	-	-
12	Include both S and H in the activity	-	-
13	Give (or ask for) reasons	-	-
14	Assume or assert reciprocity	-	-
15	Give gifts to H	-	-
TOTAL		21	100%

1. Notice, Attend to H

Generally, the goal of the first positive politeness strategy is to convey interest in the listener about something that is striking or different in the listener. There are 2 data (10%) of first function in politeness strategy occurs in the *Yowis Ben* movie. Below are the explanations of example data from appendix.

Data 07

Context: Bayu received a phone message from Susan.

Bayu : Awalnya aku pikir Doni benar. Aku tidak ada apa-apanya untuk Susan. Namun, hari itu ada keajaiban.

Chat Susan : Hai, Bayu ya? Salam kenal ya, ini Susan.

In the data above, the message that Bayu received from Susan showed Susan's interest in getting to know Bayu. Even if it's just to emphasize that it's Bayu's number and Susan's other intentions through the message. In this case, Susan's message is included in the first function, namely notice, attend to hearer.

Data 16

Context: This conversation happened after Nando officially joined *Yowis Ben* and they walked to the cafeteria together.

Bayu: **Penggemarmu banyak, Ndo. Kau blasteran, ya? Dari mana asalmu?**

Nando: Lima tahun di Jakarta, lima tahun di Semarang, lalu di sini.

Doni: Ternyata pernah tinggal di Jakarta. Harusnya pergaulanmu bagus. Kenapa minder dengan perempuan?

Nando: Ya, aku ini ingin diakui karena karya.

In the conversation above, Bayu's question to Nando was intended to strengthen his relationship with Nando, who had just joined their band. In this question, Bayu shows his interest in Nando who has many fans at his school. For that reason, the question sentence uttered by Bayu is categorized in the first **positive politeness strategy** function.

2. Exaggerate (Interest, Approval, Sympathy with Hearer)

This function is generally used by exaggerating **intonation, stress, and other aspects of prosodies, as well as with intensive modifiers**. Sometimes speakers who use this function seem to over-dramatize something that catches their eye. There are 3 data (14%) of second function in politeness strategy occurs in the *Yowis Ben* movie. Below are the explanations of example data from appendix.

Data 08

Context: This conversation happened in cafeteria, when Susan ordered pecel to Bayu for OSIS meeting.

Susan : Bayu yang berjualan pecel, ya? Bay, **aku mau** memesan pecel, untuk acara OSIS. Bisa, 'kan?

Bayu : Bisa, San. Mau varian apa?
 Susan : Varian?
 Bayu : Variannya banyak. Ada pecel lele, ada pecel piza,...ada pecel burger, ada pecel spageti.
 Susan : Bay, sudah. Variannya terserah kepadamu saja,...

The conversation that occurred between Bayu and Susan above was categorized in the use of the second function positive politeness strategy. In the incident, Bayu, who was interested in Susan, approached Susan who was sitting in the canteen with her friends. Then Susan saw Bayu submit an order for pecel for the student council meeting consumption. In his sentence, Bayu who asked the question asked for a variant of pecel which indicates something excessive because as people know there is no variant of pizza and others in the taste of pecel. This happened because Bayu was very interested in Susan.

Data 10

Context: This conversation took place between Bayu, Doni and Yayan in the school hallway. They are watching Nando who they want to recruit into their band.

Yayan : Memang cantik yang berbando merah jambu.
 Bayu : Kenapa yang berbando merah jambu? Yang laki-laki, Yan.
 Yayan : Astagfirullah! Kita membicarakan laki-laki?
 Doni : Dari tadi urusan kita adalah mencari anggota.
 Bayu : Kau paham atau tidak?
 Yayan : Tidak.
 Doni : Kau saja jelaskan.
 Yayan : Ya, paham.
 Doni : Kalau setampan itu, bisa-bisa menjadi saingan kita.
 Bayu : Bukan masalah, yang penting jago.
 Yayan : Memang ganteng.
 Bayu : Yan! Tidak sejauh itu, Yan!
 Doni : Ya, ini hanya urusan mencari... Ini.

Yayan : Tukang pijat?

Doni : **Tukang pijat apanya! Kibordis!**

Doni's sentence at the end of the conversation belongs to a positive politeness strategy that functions as an emphasis, namely the second function. In context, Doni emphasized to Yayan that they were looking for a keyboard player for their band.

Data 19

Context: This conversation took place in *Yowis Ben's* practice room when Bayu wanted to prove that he was focused on the band, not just taking care of Susan.

Doni : Sudah mendapatkan Susan, kita tidak penting lagi.

Bayu : Tidak! Perasaanmu saja.

Doni : Lambemu.

Bayu : **Serius, aku buktikan. Ayo, berlatih yang benar. Ayo, berlatih. Ayo, tunggu apa lagi? Ayo berlatih. Aku buktikan kepada kalian. Ayo, berlatih.**

In a fragment of Bayu and Doni's conversation that took place in their band practice room, Bayu can be seen confirmed that he is still focused on play in the band. To prove it, Bayu invited his bandmates to play together but used a high intonation that tended to pressure his friends. Based on this, Bayu's words fall into the category of positive politeness strategies with a second function, namely exaggeration.

3. Intensify Interest to Hearer

In this function, the speaker involve the listener in his speech.

For example, when the speaker is about the event being discussed, metaphorically however, thereby increasing their intrinsic interest in him.

There are 5 data (24%) of third function in politeness strategy occurs in the *Yowis Ben* movie. Below are the explanations of example data from appendix.

Data 01

Context: This conversation happened when Bayu's motorbike broke down and then he met Kamidi who was a becak driver on the side of the road.

- Kamidi : Kenapa kau menendang becakku?
 Bayu : Kenapa kau menendang sepeda motorku?
 Kamidi : Mas Bayu, kan?
 Bayu : Ya, kenapa?
 Kamidi : Kamidi.
 Bayu : Kamidi apa? Apa-apaan ini? Sepeda motor mogok bertemu orang gila!
 Kamidi : Sebentar!
 Bayu : Ayo ribut!
 Kamidi : Tidak, sebentar.
 Bayu : Ayo berkelahi! Ayo berkelahi.
 Kamidi : Kejutan!
 Bayu : Kau menonton band-ku?
 Kamidi : **Aku bukan hanya menonton, Mas. Namun, aku penggemarmu! Fanmu, Mas!**
 Bayu : Aku punya penggemar?
 Kamidi : Ada, banyak!

In the conversation that took place between Kamidi and Bayu above, Kamidi told Bayu that he was one of *Yowis Ben*'s fans. In the sentence he said, Kamidi seemed to want to involve Bayu in the topic of his conversation so that Bayu was interested in listening to him. Based on this, the sentence uttered by Kamidi is categorized in a positive politeness strategy which has the function of intensifying interest to hearer (Bayu).

Data 14

Context: This conversation happened when Bayu's mother advised Bayu in Bayu's room.

- Ibuke Bayu : Nak? Apa ini yang kau buang?
 Bayu : Aku ingin melupakan dia, bu
 Ibuke Bayu : Yang ini!
 Ibuke Bayu : Ibu memang sudah tua. Ibu tidak tahu masalah anak muda sepertimu nak. Yang ibu tahu, kau itu anak ibu. Kau marah-marah di rumah, terserah. Mendingkan ibu pun terserah kepadamu. Kau mengerti? Apa yang membuat Ibu sakit hati? Kalau kau tidak bertanggung jawab dengan hidupmu. Kau itu anak almarhum Bapak Lukito. Sebelum wafat, beliau berpesan kepada Ibu. Bayu harus menjadi anak yang baik. Ke mana Bayu pergi, di mana Bayu berada,... dia harus menjadi manfaat bagi orang lain. Jangan sampai Bayu menjadi anak egoistis. Paham kau, Nak?
 Bayu : Paham, Bu

The conversation above took place in Bayu's room between Bayu's mother and Bayu. Here, Bayu's mother is advising Bayu because he looked gloomy. In her sentence, Mrs. Bayu wants to make Bayu interested in what she has to say, so she mentions Bayu's name when talking about his late father's message. Based on this, the sentence uttered by Mrs. Bayu has a function to intensify the hearer.

24

4. Use In-Group Identity Markers

21

This function uses one of the innumerable ways to convey membership in a group, the Speaker can implicitly claim similarities to the Hearer brought about by the definition of the group. This includes use in groups of forms of address, language or dialect, jargon or slang, and ellipsis. Or it can also be in the use of free language that is used only for

the closest people. There are 6 data (29%) of fourth function in politeness strategy occurs in the *Yonis Ben* movie. Below are some explanations of the examples taken from appendix.

Data 05

Context: This conversation happened at the shop when Bayu was about to deliver Susan's pecel order.

Bayu : Bu, mana pecelnya? Ibuke Bayu : Ini.
 Bayu : Sudah, aku langsung berangkat, ya?
 Ibuke Bayu : Hati-hati, ya, Nak.
 Bayu : Ya.
 Cak Jon : Bay, jangan lupa yang tadi, ya?
 Ibuke Bayu : Jon, kau mengajari anakku apa?
 Cak Jon : **Tidak, Mbak, hanya mengajari Bayu menikmati hidup selagi SMA. Agar tak seperti orang-orang tua ini.**
 Kartolo : **Kau juga norak**
 Bayu : Ya sudah, Aku berangkat dulu semuanya
 Kartolo : Monggo

In the conversation above, the sentences used by Cak Jon and Kartolo identify ⁶⁵ that they have known each other for a long time so that their used of language is more flexible and is not related to the value of politeness or using polite language. Cak Jon's use of the nickname 'ma'am' and ridicule from Kartolo shows their closeness. In this case, the conversation above ²² can be classified as a positive politeness strategy that functions as a group marker.

Data 09

Context: This conversation happened when Doni visited Bayu's house and met his mother in front of the house

Ibu Bayu : Don, kenapa temanmu itu? Murung terus dari tadi.

Doni : Itu dia, Bu.
 Ibu Bayu : Namun, kau mengerti, kan?
 Doni : Mengerti, Bu. Sudah aku anggap saudara dan rumah sendiri.
 Ibu Bayu : **Apa? Seperti rumah sendiri? Kebetulan. Ya sudah, mengepel. Sana.**
 Doni : Aku masuk, Bu.
 Ibu Bayu : Ya.

In the conversation above that took place between Doni and Bayu's mother, it can be seen that the two have known each other for a long time. So there is no limit to the use of everyday language in their conversation. In the sentence spoken by Bayu's mother who told Doni to mop the floor of his house because he considered his own house, it shows that the sentence serves as a group marker.

5. Seek Agreement

One function of using positive politeness strategies is to look for possible ways to reach agreement between the speaker and the listener. The appointment of a 'safe topic' allows the speaker to emphasize his agreement with the listener and therefore to satisfy the hearer's desire to be 'right', or to be strengthened in his opinion. There are 4 data (19%) of seek agreement function in politeness strategy occurs in the *Yowis Ben* movie. Below are some explanations of the examples taken from appendix.

Data 17

Context: This conversation happened in *Yowis Ben*'s practice room when they were confused about what song to play.

Nando : Main apa ini?

Bayu : Aku sebenarnya menulis lagu, tetapi...
 Doni : Lagu apa? Sini lihat.
 Bayu : Aku malu.
 Doni : **Tidak usah malu. Satu band saja malu.**

In the snippet of the conversation above, Bayu admits that he made a song but feels embarrassed to show it. To persuade Bayu to want to show his song, Doni said that they were a band and there was nothing to be ashamed of. Here, Doni's sentence has a function to find their agreement that they are a band. So, Yayan and Nando also agreed to this and made Bayu show them his work.

Data 21

Context: This conversation took place in the school yard when Bayu approached Susan and tried to ask her to go to the concert.

Bayu : San, Susan! Lehermu sakit, ya?
 Susan : Leherku? Tidak.
 Bayu : Dasar, mulut Doni. **Terima kasih, San, atas kebaikanmu. Apakah kau mau menonton band yang sudah kau satukan lagi?**
 Susan : Ayo.

In the snippet of the conversation between Bayu and Susan above, Bayu followed Doni's advice and chased Susan who went away from their group. Bayu thanked Susan for reuniting *Yovis Ben* after previously being about to disband. Bayu's sentence above has a function to get Susan's approval to join her invitation to watch the concert.

13 6. **Assert or Presuppose's Knowledge of and Concern for Hearer's Wants**

This function is **one way of showing that speaker and hearer are cooperators, and thereby potentially pressuring the hearer to cooperate**

with ²¹ the speaker, is by asserting or implying knowledge of the hearer's desire and willingness to conform his own will to them. There are 1 data (5%) of ³⁵ assert or presuppose speaker's knowledge of and concern for hearer's wants function in politeness strategy occurs in the *Yowis Ben* movie. Below are some explanations of the examples taken from appendix.

Data 11

Context: This conversation took place in the cafeteria when Nando walked in followed by Stevia and Glenca who wanted to sit with Nando.

Glenca : Nando. Kita temani makan, ya?
 Nando : Terima kasih.
 Stevia : **Kenapa terima kasih? Jangan ditinggal. Kita makan bersama saja. Benar, kau tidak mau makan bertiga? Akan seru. Bersama kita.**
 Nando : Tidak.
 Stevia : Tidak? Do, Nando.

In the conversation snippet above, it can be seen that Stevia and Glenca want to force Nando to sit with them because they really idolize Nando, but Nando doesn't pay attention to them. In the conversation above, the sentence uttered by Stevia has a function to pressure the listener to want to do what he wants.

Table 3.3 Functions of Negative Politeness Strategy Occurs in the *Yowis Ben* Movie

No	Functions of Negative Politeness Strategy Based on Brown and Levinson's Theory	Quantity	Percentage
1	Be Conventionally Indirect	5	43%
³⁹ 2	Question, Hedge	1	8%
3	Be Pesimistic	-	-
4	Minimize the Imposition	1	8%
5	Give Difference	-	-

6	Apologize	3	25%
7	Impersonalize Speaker and Hearer	1	8%
8	State the FTA as a General Rule	1	8%
9	Normalize	-	-
10	Go On Record as Incurring a Debt	-	-
TOTAL		12	100%

1. Be Conventionally Indirect

One of the functions of a negative politeness strategy is to indirectly order or arrange something to the hearer. In this film, the researcher found five data related to the use of negative politeness strategies that have the function of being indirect conventional.

Data 39

Context: The conversation below took place in Cak Jon's broadcast room when Bayu asked his opinion about Susan

Bayu : Cak!
 Cak jon : Aku sedang siaran.
 Bayu : Aku butuh saran.
 Cak jon : Di Pasar Gadang, harga kentang...
 Bayu : Cak, Susan, gadis paling cantik di sekolah...
 Cak jon : Pasar Lawang, Susan,...
 Bayu : ...mengirimiku pesan suara.
 Cak jon : ...harganya 20.000/kg. Apa-apuan ini. Di Pasar Lawang, harga cabai rawit merah 45.000/kg.
 Bayu : Cak! Susan, Cak! Susan!
 Cak jon : Susan siapa lagi? Stevia bagaimana, Bay?
 Bayu : Stevia sudah bubar.
 Cak jon : Buncis sudah bubar. Buncisnya bubar, Bay!
 Bayu : **Sudahlah, pokoknya, ini dijawab apa? Kalau sudah, aku pulang.**
 Cak jon : Ya sudah. Dijawab, harga bawang merah 15.000/kg...
 Bayu : Kenapa itu? Dijawab apa ini?
 Cak jon : Ya sudah, dijawab apa saja terserah kepadamu. Kenapa repot sekali, Bay? Ya sudah, apa saja.

In the sentence that was uttered by Bayu to Cak Jon, there was an indication that Bayu had indirectly forced Cak Jon who was

broadcasting to answer his question about Susan, thus making Cak Jon wrong about the news he was broadcasting. In this case, the sentence that Bayu said to Cak Jon has a conventionally indirect function.

Data 44

Context: This conversation happened when Bayu mistook Susan's neighbor's house for Susan's house.

Bayu : Asalamualaikum.
 Tetangga Susan: Waalaikumsalam. Siapa lagi ini? Jangan-jangan minta sumbangan. 5 apa kau? Sembarangan saja mencium tangan. Sok kenal.
 Bayu : Ini, Paman, aku bawakan martabak manis.
 Tetangga Susan :Martabak? Macam mana kau ini? Ini martabak kalorinya tinggi sekali. Kau tahu Paman sudah tidak muda lagi.

The conversation that took place between Bayu and Susan's neighbor occurred because of Bayu's misunderstanding who thought that person was Susan's father. In its use, the sentence uttered by Susan's neighbor has the function of indirectly expelling Bayu because the neighbor does not know Bayu and is afraid of being asked for donations.

2. Question, Hedge

The second function found 10 in the use of negative politeness strategies in *Yowis Ben's* film is the questioning function. In the film, the 2 researcher found 1 data related to the use of negative politeness strategies with the question function.

Data 38

Context: This conversation took place in the Baby's room when the mother approached her because she saw Bayu throwing something away

Ibuke Bayu : Nak? Apa ini yang kau buang?
 Bayu : Aku ingin melupakan dia, bu
 Ibuke Bayu : **Yang ini!**
 Ibuke Bayu : Ibu memang sudah tua. Ibu tidak tahu masalah anak muda sepertimu nak. Yang ibu tahu, kau itu anak ibu. Kau marah-marah di rumah, terserah. Mendingkan ibu pun terserah kepadamu. Kau mengerti? Apa yang membuat Ibu sakit hati? Kalau kau tidak bertanggung jawab dengan hidupmu. Kau itu anak almarhum Bapak Lukito. Sebelum wafat, beliau berpesan kepada Ibu, Bayu harus menjadi anak yang baik. Ke mana Bayu pergi, di mana Bayu berada,... dia harus menjadi manfaat bagi orang lain. Jangan sampai Bayu menjadi anak egoistis. Pahami kau, Nak?
 Bayu : Pahami, Bu

In the snippet of the conversation between Bayu and his mother above, the sentence uttered by his mother is an example of the use of negative politeness strategies that have a questioning function. In the context of the conversation, Mrs. Bayu asked what objects Bayu had thrown away and gave a little advice to Bayu.

3. Minimize the Imposition

This function has the intention to minimize words that tend to ask the other person. In this function, the researcher finds 1 data that is considered to have the same function.

Data 45

Context: The conversation above took place in *Yowis Ben's* practice room which involved all of his members.

Doni : Ikut ini. Kita harus ikut lagi. Sebelumnya kita gagal kompetisi. Ini untuk pembuktian.

Nando : Setuju.
 Doni : Ya, Bay?
 Bayu : Kalian yakin mau ikut lagi? Klip video kita sudah ditonton 500 ribu orang. Lalu, kita sudah mengisi pensi-pensi sekolah. Untuk apa? Tidak perlu. Aku juga akhirnya tahu Pak Rohim itu siapa.
 Doni : Pak Rohim? Kita ini membutuhkan pembuktian. Ayah dan ibuku membutuhkan piala.
 Bayu : **Kau membutuhkan piala? Butuh berapa? Akan kubelikan di selatannya pasar. Kalian! Aku belikan semuanya!**

The conversation above took place in *Yowis Ben's* practice room which involved all of his members. In this context, Doni, Yayan and Nando want to enter a competition that they failed to win before. There was a difference of opinion between Bayu and his bandmates until then Bayu spoke his mind in a loud voice. In the sentence that was said by Bayu, Bayu wanted to indirectly emphasize that he didn't want to take part in the competition anymore.

4. Apologize

Another function of using negative politeness strategies is the function of apologizing. In this function, the researcher found 3 data on its use in the film *Yowis Ben*.

Data 47

Context: This conversation happened outside the training ground when Doni ran away from his house.

Bayu : Maaf, **37**n. Karena aku, kau menjadi begini.
 Doni : Tidak, Bay. Aku juga salah. Aku terlalu ambisius membuktikan ke orang tuaku.
 Bayu : Tidak, Don. Ini salahku.
 Doni : Ini salahku, Bay.
 Bayu : Ini salahku, Don

One of the functions found ⁹⁷ in the use of negative politeness strategies in *Yowis Ben's* film is the function of apologizing. In the conversation above, the sentence that Bayu said to Doni clearly meant to apologize to Doni because Bayu felt guilty that Doni ran away from home, and thought that it was his fault for having an argument with Doni during a radio interview.

³ 5. Impersonalize Speaker and Hearer

The use of this function is indicated by avoiding the use of the words "I" and "you" in the context of the speaker and listener. In this function, the researcher finds 1 data related to its use in films.

Data 37

Context: This conversation happened in the classroom when Stevia was reading the poem that Bayu had written for her.

Stevia	:	Jadi, Teman-Teman, Bayu kemarin mengirimiku puisi.
Teman	:	Cie!
Stevia	:	Sudah aku tangkap layar, sudah aku cetak.
Teman	:	Ini orangnya.
Bayu	:	Apa, ya?
Teman	:	Mantap, Bay. Hebat.
Stevia	:	Jadi, puisinya dibaca atau tidak?
Teman	:	Dibaca!
Stevia	:	Baca, Mas.
Teman cowok	:	Stevia.
Teman	:	Cie!
Teman cowok	:	Kau itu cantik.
Teman	:	Asyik!
Teman cowok	:	Aku pun jatuh cinta.
Bayu	:	Ya sudah. Stevia, aku diterima atau tidak?

Stevia : Ya... Tidak.

In conversations that occur in class and are listened to by all students in the class, it is included in the application of the impersonalize speaker and hearer function. This is because in conveying the contents of the poem that Stevia received, they avoided using the words "I" and "you".

2 6. State the FTA as a General Rule

The last function of the negative politeness strategy found by researchers in the film *Yowis Ben* is a function that identifies that something is based on general rules that apply. In its use, the researcher found 1 data related to this function in the film *Yowis Ben*.

Data 41

Context: This conversation happened on the street when *Yowis Ben* finished performing at an event at his school

Bayu : San, Susan! Apakah kita bisa mengulangi lagi apa yang dahulu pernah berlaku?
 Teman-teman : Cieee
 Bayu : Aku berjanji, San. Tidak akan memaksamu untuk memakai baju pasangan lagi.
 Susan : Aku juga berjanji, aku tidak akan mengirim emotikon cium lagi.
 Doni : Lalu, kalau mau mengirim cium, pakai apa?
 Yayan : **Astagfirullahaladzim! Belum muhrim itu!**

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The conversation above shows the use of negative politeness strategies with the function of showing the general rules that exist in society. In this case, Yayan's sentence has a function to convey one of the general rules that exist in society, especially those who are Muslim, that if

an unmarried man and woman are not married and it is unlawful to touch or kiss.

Table 3.4 Functions of Off-Record Politeness Strategy Occurs in the *Yowis Ben* Movie

No	Functions of Off-Record Politeness Strategy Based on Brown and Levinson's Theory	Quantity	Percentage
1	Give Hints	1	100%
2	Give Association Clues	-	-
3	Presuppose	-	-
4	Understate	-	-
5	Use Tautologies	-	-
6	Use Contradictions	-	-
7	Be Ironic	-	-
8	Use Metaphors	-	-
9	Use Rhetorical Questions	-	-
10	Be Ambiguous	-	-
11	Be Vague	-	-
12	Over-Generalize	-	-
13	Displace Hearer	-	-
14	Be Incomplete, Use Ellipsis	-	-
TOTAL		1	100%

1. Give Hints

The function found by the researcher in using off-record politeness strategies is to give hints. Here giving instructions is meant that the speaker indirectly gives hints to the listener to do what the speaker wants. In this study, the researcher found 1 data related to this function.

Data 49

Context: This conversation took place in the band practice room when *Yowis Ben* was confused about which song to play

Nando : Main apa ini?
 Bayu : Aku sebenarnya menulis lagu, tetapi...
 Doni : Lagu apa? Sini lihat.
 Bayu : Aku malu.
 Doni : **Tidak usah malu. Satu band saja malu.**

The conversation above is the use of the off-record strategy found in the film *Yowis Ben* which serves as a clue. Doni hints to Bayu to open up because they are a team and there is no need to be ashamed of each other.

B. Discussions

After presenting and analyzing the functions of politeness in *Yowis Ben* movie ⁸² based on Brown and Levinson's theory (1978), ¹⁵ the next part is the discussion of the whole data gathered to answer the problem of the study proposed in the previous chapter. The second problem is what the functions of the politeness strategy found in *Yowis Ben* movie are. To answer the question this chapter shows the function of the politeness strategies that have been found and analyzed in the previous chapter.

⁵² In line with Brown and Levinson's theory (1978), the information obtained from data showed that the fourth type of politeness ⁹³ strategy has its own function. Bald on-record has nine functions but only four functions were found in the movie they are: 1) Urgency was found 1 time (6%), 2) begging was found 2 times (13%), 3) Maximum Efficiency was found 11 times (69%), and the last 4) warning was found 2 times (13%). The dominant function of the bald on-record strategy is maximum efficiency. This happens because the movie tells about the friendship and intimacy between all the characters so

that they feel free to use everyday language and their intonation for each.
 17 According to Brown and Levinson (1987:95), "The prime reason for bald on record usage may be stated simply: in general, whenever speaker wants to do the FTA with Maximum efficiency more than he wants to satisfy Hearer's face, even to any degree, he will choose the bald on record Strategy"

Positive politeness strategy in *Yowis Ben* movie can be divided into fifteen functions but only six functions were found in the movie they are: 1) 34 Notice, attend to H, 2) Exaggerate, 3) Intensity interest to H, 4) Use in-group identity markers, 5) Seek agreement, 6) Assert or presuppose S's knowledge of and concern for H's wants. Notice, attend to H functions were found 2 times (10%) in the movies as a form of interest in the hearer. Exaggerate functions were found 3 times (14%) in the movies in the form of emphasis by increasing intonation. Intensity interest to H functions were found 5 times (24%) in the movies in a form to attract the hearer's attention about the topic being discussed. Use in-group identity markers functions were found 6 times (29%) in the movies as a form of group marker. Seek agreement function were found 4 times (19%) in the movie. And the last 62 Assert or presuppose S's knowledge of and concern for H's wants functions were found 1 time (5%) in the movies as a form of emphasis and coercion for something.

In this study, six of the fifteen functions of the positive 2 politeness strategies expressed by Brown and Levinson (1978) are found in this analysis of *Yowis Ben*'s film. From the 81 result of this study, the most dominant functions in positive 57 politeness strategy occurs in *Yowis Ben* movie is use in-

group identity markers functions. According to Akhar (in Ardiansyah, 2007) "Group identity is a struggle to maintain and strengthen and advance the group through the use of identity characteristics or symbols, either in the form of symbols, language, and culture so that they can reflect the strength of the group" In connection with this Theory, many function of use in-group identity makers are found because not only the use of jargon and other nicknames, but also the use of ordinary language or a slight level of politeness used by each character that shows the intimacy between the speaker and the hearer. An also, most of the conversations in the film between Bayu and all character told as close friends between one character and another who make them feel free to use their everyday language with their respective traits without changing their character.

Furthermore, for the negative politeness strategy, the researcher only found six functions out of a total of ten functions of the negative politeness strategy. These functions are: 1) Be conventionally Indirect with 5 data (42%) as a form of indirect expression, 2) Questions, hedge with 1 (8%) data as a form of question, 3) Minimize the imposition with 1 data (8%) as a form of minimizing the expected speech, 4) Apologize with 3 data (25%) as a form of apology, 5) Impersonalize speaker and hearer with 1 data (8%) as a form of speech that does not involve the speaker and hearer directly. direct, and the last 6) State the FTA as a general rule with 1 data (8%) as a form of delivery of general rules that exist in society. In this type of negative politeness, the dominant function found is the first function because of the

many indirect expressions used by the characters in *Yowis Ben's* film as a form of satire against fellow characters. According to Merriam-Webster Dictionary in (Suprobo, 2015) Satire is laughing at or criticizing someone either friendly or jokingly or rudely. Meanwhile, According to (Sugono, 2008) in the Big Indonesian Dictionary, it is Explain that satire is a word (image, etc.) that intends to satirize people; indirect reproach (ridicule etc.)

For the function of the last type of strategy, namely off-record, only 1 data was found, which was used to provide clues with 1 data found (8%). This is because almost none of the characters in the film use the code against each other. They are told to tend to be open and immediately speak whatever they think. According to Nadar (2009:37) The Off-record Strategy is a Disclosure strategy that is not Transparent, the form of expression that is expressed indirectly so that it can lead to different interpretations for each person or interlocutor. The use of this off-record politeness strategy was found to be the least than the other three strategies.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter provides some suggestion for further research. Researcher want this research to be useful for readers and also for further research

A. CONCLUSION

Based on the Previous chapter, this study discussed the types and function of politeness in the *Yowis Ben* Movie using Brown and Levinson Theory. In the film *Baki on Record* was found 15 times (31%) , negative politeness was found 12 times (24%), positive politeness was found 21 times (43%), and the last off-record politeness which has found 1 times (2%). From these Result, positive politeness is the most dominant function found in the film *Yowis Ben*.

Then further research in the form of Function of Politeness strategy in the film *Yowis Ben*, bald on-record has nine functions but only four functions were found in the movie they are, 1) Urgency was found 1 time (6%), 2) begging was found 2 times (13%), 3) Maximum Efficiency was found 11 times (69%), and the last 4) Warning was found 2 times (13%). From these result it can be concluded that the dominant function of the bald on-record strategy is maximum efficiency.

For the Positive Politeness strategy, out of fifteen functions only six functions were found in this film, namely: 1) Notice, attend to hearer function were found 2 times (10%). Exaggerate functions were found 3 times (14%), Intensity interest to hearer functions were found 5 times (24%), Use

in-group identity markers functions were found 6 times (29%). Seek agreement function were found 4 times (19%). And the last Assert or presuppose speaker knowledge of and concern for Hearer's wants functions were found 1 time (5%). In this type of positive Politeness, the dominant function found is ⁸⁸ Use in-group identity markers.

For the negative politeness strategy, the researcher only found six functions out of a total of ten functions of the negative politeness strategy. These functions are :1) Be conventionally indirect with 5 data (42%). 2) Questions, hedge with 1 (8%), 3) Minimize the imposition with 1 data (8%), 4) Apologize with 3 data (25%), 5) impersonalize speaker and hearer with 1 data (8%), and the last 6) ²⁶ State the FTA as a general rule with 1 data (8%). In this type of negative politeness, the dominant function found is the first function or Be conventionally Indirect.

For the function of the last type of strategy, namely off record, only 1 data was found which was used to provide clues with 1 data found (8%).

B. SUGGESTION

In this study, the researcher suggests that readers, especially people, should pay more attention to politeness strategies when communicating with others. can pay attention to the use of sentences that need to be spoken to other people or not. It is very important to know how important it is to maintain politeness strategies in social life with the aim of avoiding conflicts that occur in society. Given the importance of politeness strategies and many people who

pay less attention to this strategy, the researcher wants future research to be able to use this strategy to examine other films so that this strategy can motivate more people to pay more attention to speech.

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