POLITENESS STRATEGY OF COMMAND FOUND IN "MIDWAY" MOVIE

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by:

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Absrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis strategi kesantunan yang digunakan untuk memberikan perintah oleh karakter dalam film Midway, untuk mengetahui jenis strategi kesantunan yang paling dominan digunakan untuk memberikan perintah oleh karakter dalam film Midway, dan untuk menemukan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi pilihan kesopanan. Strategi dalam menyampaikan perintah oleh karakter dalam film Midway, Peneliti menggunakan metode teknik dokumentasi. Data dalam penelitian ini adalah kutipan yang berisi tindak tutur perintah oleh tokoh-tokoh dalam film Midway. Dari data di atas terlihat bahwa dari 60 temuan data, terdapat 8 (13%) data Kesantunan Positif, 20 (34%) data Kesantunan Negatif, 30 (51%) data Gundul, dan 2 (2%)) Tidak Direkam. Dari data di atas peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa perintah yang paling dominan adalah Bald on Record berdasarkan strategi kesopanan. Faktor yang mempengaruhi pemilihan strategi kesantunan dalam menyampaikan perintah oleh karakter dalam film Midway adalah (P) kekuatan pembicara dan pendengar. Jarak Sosial (D) antara penutur dan pendengar. Peringkat (R) dari pengenaan tindakan.

Kata Kunci: film aksi, komando, pragmatik, strategi kesopanan

Abstract

The research aims to find out the type of politeness strategy used to send commands by characters in Midway movie, to find the most dominant type of politeness strategy used to send commands by characters in Midway movie, and to find factors that influence the choice of politeness strategies in conveying commands by characters in Midway movie. Researchers used the documentation technique method. The data in this research are excerpt containing speech acts of command by characters in Midway Movie. From the data above shows that of the 60 data findings, there are 8 (13%) data are Positive Politeness, 20 (34%) data are Negative Politeness, 30 (51%) data are Bald on Record, and 2 (2%) Off Record. From the above data the researcher concludes that the most dominant command is Bald on Record based on politeness strategies. Factors that influence the choice of politeness strategies in conveying commands by characters in Midway movie is (P) power of the speaker and hearer. Social Distance (D) between the speaker and the hearer. Rank (R) of imposition of the action.

Keywords: action movie, command, politeness strategies, pragmatics

1. INTRODUCTION

Communication in general can be interpreted as a form of exchange of information that exists between a person with another person or two or more people. This certainly has a specific purpose. The communication process, according to Dance (Littlejohn, Foss: 2008) as well as all social processes, are related to environmental influences, which basically are constantly changing, thus forming a dynamic process of communication naturally. The researcher tries to analyse the politeness strategies of commands used in action movies with the title Midway Movie. The movie contains scenes of war between countries by presenting a

lot of action. Politeness is something that cannot be separated from culture. From a different culture have different characteristics of politeness. Politeness can be represented by the way someone uses a language. Yule (1996: 60) states that politeness in an interaction, is as a means used to show awareness of the faces of others.

Politeness can be influenced by several factors such as social media, chatting, playing games, television, films, or even one's environment. The media greatly influences a person's actions and changes because in it displays language and establishes communication between roles in film. The movie also displays phrases, the beauty of language, and the use of language that is immediately regulated using someone's ideas with background support such as real life or even creating new characters such as interesting animations. Midway is a war and action movie with a background in the United States in 2019. Based on true story, which was started by the Pearl Harbour attack by Japan and there was Midway battle during World War II. The movie was directed by Roland Emmerich, who produced the film with Harald Kloser, and was written by Wes Tooke, with Ed Skrein, Patrick Wilson, Luke Evans, Aaron Eckhart, Nick Jonas, Mandy Moore, Dennis Quaid, Tadanobu Asano, and Woody Harrelson. In Midway Movie there is a variety of information that displays interaction and communication and action.

The research by Efta's (2015) The results of the research are shows that there are two forms of command: declarative sentences and imperative sentences. The character implements 2 types of politeness strategies in giving commands: baldness in records (24 data) and positive politeness (4 data). Then, the status of the main character as a speaker is higher than the listener so that the measure of coercion between the characters and the listener in an emergency or emergency situation involving other characters and the listener becomes a factor that influences the main character in implementing the politeness strategies of commands. In this study, the researcher investigated politeness strategies to find out the types of politeness strategies used to send commands by characters in Midway movie, to find the most dominant types of politeness strategies used to send commands by characters in Midway movies, and factors that influence the choice of politeness strategies in conveying commands by characters in Midway movie.

2. METHOD

This research uses a pragmatic analysis. Pragmatics is a study of the ability to use language in connecting sentences and contexts appropriately (Levinson, 1987: 33). To support the pragmatic analysis, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative methods according

to Sudaryanto (1993: 25), descriptive qualitative is that provides research objects based on existing facts. Based on the facts, this research is described based on the speech act of command in Midway Movie. The data in this research are excerpt containing speech act of command by characters in Midway Movie. Excerpt containing speech acts of command are obtained from movie transcript at https://opensubtitle.info/download/118098. Researcher uses the documentation technique according to Meleong (Herdiansyah, 2010: 145-146) data in the material is stored in the form of documentation. To find the validity of the data sources, the researcher uses Expert Judgment. Expert Judgement is an intuitive approach to organizing ideas or thoughts among experts, experts to discuss (solve problems) institutions or society in the future (Weaver, 1971 in Soenarto, 2005).

3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Finding

3.1.1 Types of Politeness Strategies

The types of politeness strategies found in Midway Movie include Positive Politeness, Negative Politeness, Bald on Record, and Off Record

3.1.1.1 Positive Politeness Strategy

In this research, the researcher found four strategies used in the Midway movie. First, notice attend to hearer (strategy 1). Second, exaggerate (strategy 2). Third, use in group identity markers (strategy 4). Fourth, be optimistic (strategy 11).

3.1.1.1.1 S1: notice attend to hearer.

E.01 “Hurry up, kid.”

(Lieutenant Pearce dialogue)

In this part of the scene, the Japanese soldiers bombed Pearl Harbour, causing many casualties. US warships on standby at Pearl Harbour were also targeted by bombings. The warship was led by Lieutenant Pearce, complete with all his crew. Lt. Pearce as the leader of the crew at that time was very pressed. He tried to save all the workers and gave command to return fire to the Japanese soldiers. As the situation gets more and more violent, he gives command to Sully, as well as Brown. Sully is a ship worker, who has worked with him for a long time. Sully is so close to Lieutenant

Pearce that Lieutenant Pearce even thinks of him as his younger brother.

In giving command, Lieutenant Pearce uses the suffix "kids" as a substitute form of address for Sully. This is due to the social closeness factor between them and certainly not an action that threatens Lieutenant Pearce's face, considering the difference in rank and position with each other, this can be said to be positive politeness. Because the two of them don't mind and are used to each other.

3.1.1.1.2 S2: exaggerate.

E.04“I suggest you knock off the cowboy bullshit.”

(C. Wide McClusky dialogue)

In this part of the scene C. Wide McClusky is in command of the Aircraft Carrier. Upon learning of the attack on Lieutenant Pearce's aircraft carrier, fighter pilot Richard Dick Best goes out of control. Dick Best wanted to immediately mobilize the fighter pilots to attack Japan without a strategy. However, this is certainly very dangerous for him and all the crew. McCluskey gave command to keep everyone on alert because no high-ranking officers on the carrier has been dispatched from the centre. Then, take the opportunity to stay calm and strategize. Knowing that Dick Best was out of control because his partner, Lieutenant Pearce, was the victim of the bombing. McClusky tries to calm her down as a friend and boss. He gives the command the word "suggest" even though it is the "command" with emphasis. McClusky also uses the Dick Best action pronoun to be "cowboy bullshit." Instantly Dick Best calmed down, because the entire crew also saw this incident

Wide McClusky gave the command to Richard Dick Best to immediately stop his rash actions with harsh-sounding speech. But considering their social closeness, they are friends of struggle who certainly do not threaten each other's faces. This can be said to be positive politeness. Although McClusky's current position is higher than Dick Best's, their closeness remains apparent. Through

commando that sounded like a request too, making his comrades aware that this was for Dick Best's safety if he attacked without a strategy.

3.1.1.1.3 S4: use group identity markers.

E.06 “We gotta climb higher, boys.”

(C. Wide McClusky dialogue)

In this part of the scene, you have the strategy and leadership of the aircraft carrier. McClusky heads the counterattack for Japan. McClusky gave orders to fight Japanese warplanes by using the suffix "boys" to his men. This sounds unusual to others, given their rank and position. But they are close friends and friends who are fighting to enter the US armed forces. They underwent military education together even though one of their current careers was in leadership status.

Because they come from the same background and have been very close in the same period of time. The difference in status or position between them does not make them forget. McClusky uses "boys" refer to his friends despite his current position as war leader. Without minimizing the FTA, this did not hurt his friends. And even his friends immediately followed McClusky's command, including Dick Best. This includes Positive Politeness because of their proximity factor. So that you can use a pronoun like McClusky.

3.1.1.1.4 S11: be optimistic.

E.07 “Start your runs, boys. Engage torpedoes.”

(Dickinson dialogue)

In this part of the scene, War is raging. Relief troops sent to Pearl Harbour also received Japanese attacks. Dickinson, in command of US warplanes, led the attack on the Japanese carriers. Dickinson gave orders to his friends to alert the torpedoes of each aircraft to the Japanese carriers. The US fighter pilot heard the command did it. Although the counterattack failed. Then the target

of the attack was directed at the Japanese air base. and managed to drop the torpedo there. The US Army successfully carried out a bombing at a Japanese air base.

Dickinson uses "boys" and will not threaten the faces of pilots because they are aware of their closeness and being optimistic. This remark tries to minimize the impact of the FTA by the speaker on the listener. So that it takes attention to aspects of the listener. In this case, the speaker tries to minimize the FTA by using the "**kid**", "**boys**", and "c**owboy**". In different contexts, these sayings are also included in a positive politeness strategy. The speaker tries to minimize FTA to the listener by being aware of social closeness to one another. So, it can be concluded that the speaker tries to minimize the FTA for the listener by using another call at the end of his speech.

3.1.1.2 Negative Politeness Strategy

In this research, the researcher found five strategies used in the Midway movie. First, be conventional indirect (strategy 1). Second, impersonalize speakers and hearer (strategy 7). Third, state the FTA as general rule (strategy 8). Fourth, nominative (strategy 9). Fifth, go on record as incurring a debt or as not indebting hearer (strategy 10).

3.1.1.2.1 S1: be conventional indirect.

E.09 “Send a secure message to Admiral Halsey”

(Chester W. Nimitz dialogue)

In this section Chester W. Nimitz as the main leader of the US army. Because the situation was urgent, Nimitz issued a command to Halsey who was on standby to fight with his troops. Nimits gave command to Halsey through officers at headquarters, to send a signal or signal to Halsey. Later, Nimitz drew up combat plans and strategies with Layton as a war strategist. And considering what Japan will do next, to prevent that from happening.

This of course had to be done by Halsey because it was a direct order from his senior as well as the war leader. This is negative politeness. And also, indirectly, Chester W. Nimitz by giving orders to

the officers to send a message, had delivered a message as a signal from the center to Halsey who had been predetermined. So that Halsey understood what Chester W. Nimitz meant as his senior.

3.1.1.2.2 S7: impersonalize speakers and hearer.

E.24 “Sully! You first, Sully.”

(Lieutenant Pearce dialogue)

In this part of the scene, Japanese soldiers bomb Pearl Harbour, causing heavy casualties. US warships on standby at Pearl Harbour were also subjected to bombings. The warship was led by Lieutenant Pearce, complete with the entire crew. Lieutenant Pearce as crew leader at that time was very pressed. He tried to save all the workers and gave orders to return fire from the Japanese soldiers. When the situation got worse, he gave command to Sully, to immediately save himself.

Lt. Pearce's leadership spirit consciously puts the safety of his men first. Lt. Pearce ordered the ship's workers to escape by crossing the sea and boarding the unburned ship. Next, Lieutenant Pearce asks his men to go to safety and he tries to counterattack by shooting. This can be negative politeness, because Lt. Pearce took the decision as the aircraft carrier commander.

3.1.1.2.3 S8: state the FTA as general rule.

E.25 The target is Roi island.

(C. Wide McClusky dialogue)

In this part of the scene, a combat strategy preparation meeting is held. This meeting took place on board the US aircraft carrier led by McClusky. They determined their next combat target, due to previous failures. This is a command from the centre. C. Wade McClusky instructed the fighter pilots in general before the fighter pilots and their respective escorts that the target of the next attack was Roi Island. As well as alerting some of his troops to continue to prepare to face enemies who can attack the Mother Ship at any time.

In this strategy, if the speaker's wishes are not reached, then the threat will impact the speaker's FTA or only cause embarrassment or

loss. In this case C. Wide McClusky wants to do an FTA by doing it directly so the intended listener knows his wishes. Therefore, to suppress Dick Best's questions and statements, C. Wide McClusky tried to end the conversation with the command to stand by.

3.1.1.2.4 S9: nominative.

E.26"Your first assignment."

(Chester W. Nimitz dialogue)

In this part of the scene, Chester W. Nimitz no longer has a combat strategy. In his unrest, Layton as a war strategist said several possibilities would happen. Layton made Nimitz believe his speculations and calculations. Layton has a friend; he is an expert translator secret code. Nimitz came to the person, and entrusted it to Layton. Nimitz gave the command to Layton and said that this was the first assignment for Edwin T. Layton. This is a new chapter in the awarding of nominations that have never been done before and given to no one other than Layton. Layton accepts his role with great respect and responsibility.

Nimitz gave the command to Layton and said that this was the first assignment for Edwin T. Layton. Nimitz acts as a senior as well as a leader. Use emphasis in the form of assignments to protect faces that threaten his actions. So, Edwin T. Layton acted responsibly. Layton accepts his role with great respect and responsibility. This is categorized in negative politeness with the use of Nimitz's Degree of Rank and Power.

3.1.1.2.5 S10: go on record as incurring a debt or as not indebting hearer.

E.27"He said that you should get the hell out to Pearl and stay there until our ships sail into Tokyo Bay."

(Admiral Fleet Ernest King dialogue)

In this part of the scene, Admiral Fleet Ernest King delivers Mr. President's command to Admiral Nimitz to lead the war on Pearl Harbour. Through a secret meeting at his residence. This submission is made in an official meeting. In a state of shock, Nimitz tried to stay calm. But Admiral Fleet Ernest King assured Nimitz that this was the best decision. And the

President of the US entrusted this mission to Nimitz. Nimitz received it with great respect and responsibility.

This of course must be done by Nimitz considering that it is a direct command of the President, a leader of the country. This can be said to be negative politeness. The President uses the Power and Degree of Rank to give the command to minimize FTA to himself. So that Nimitz who served under him will accept the Command and run it with a sense of responsibility.

3.1.1.3 Bald on Record

This can be said bald on record by considering the situation in the movie. Occurs when the speaker utters something that is direct, overt, what is due to a situation, for example in an emergency. Therefore, because speech is spoken directly with the full expression of the speaker can make the listener feel uncomfortable in the situation even though what is conveyed is the truth. So, in contrast to the previous politeness strategy, the speaker did not try to minimize the impact of the FTA on the listener.

3.1.1.3.1 E.49 "Get the wounded below deck! Everyone else, battle stations!"

(Lieutenant Pearce dialogue)

In this part of the scene, Japanese soldiers bomb Pearl Harbour, causing heavy casualties. US warships on standby at Pearl Harbour were also subjected to bombardment. The warship was led by Lieutenant Pearce, complete with the entire crew. Lieutenant Pearce as crew leader at that time was very pressed. He tried to save all the workers and gave orders to return fire from Japanese soldiers. When the situation got worse, he gave the command to take cover and leave the deck of the ship. Lieutenant Pearce tried to give command to the crew even in a state of urgency with the aim of saving the crew and preparing for battle. This can be said of Bald on Record considering the context in the Movie.

3.1.1.3.2 E.35 "Ready. Aim. Fire. Aim. Fire."

(Commander dialogue)

In this part of the scene the battlefield situation left many victims. The government continues to hold proper burials and memorial services are held to remember the services of heroes who have died in battle. Following the ceremony commander, he gestured to the funeral attendant. This of course must be done and the ceremonial commander certainly uses his rank in giving orders to avoid actions and rejection that threaten the face. This can be said negative politeness.

Command "Miller, break radio silence! Gets that gun working! "," Miller, bail out!" in the source language (SL) of the negative politeness strategy. In this strategy, if the speaker's wishes are not reached, then the threat will have an impact on the speaker's FTA or simply put shame or loss. In this case Dickinson wants to do an FTA by doing it directly so that the intended listener knows his wishes. Therefore, in the command "The President asked for you himself.

He said that you should get the hell out of Pearl and stay there until our ships sail into Tokyo Bay. "And" Ready. Aim Fire Aim Fire. "Is a negative politeness using background positions in an organization and rank. The speaker does not reconsider the listener's answer.

3.1.1.3.3 E.58 “We need a rescue team!”

(Commander dialogue)

In this part of the scene the landing on the deck of the ship by the fighter pilot did not go smoothly. At first the crew thought the ship would be hit by US warplanes. But the pilot tried to control the plane with all his might. Aircraft speed can be reduced by not deflecting its direction. And the fighter plane landed on the deck of the ship and then slipped into the sea. In an emergency, the Commander through the ship's speakers urged the rescue team to immediately rescue. Rescuers arrive and the fighter pilot gets injured.

Command "Get the wounded below deck! Everyone else, battle stations!", "Take cover! Get down! Sully! You first, Sully.", "We need a rescue team!" in the source language (SL) is Bald on

Record. In this case, the Speaker, a Lieutenant, forced the listener, the crew to immediately leave the ship and save themselves, also switch to war mode. This can make the listener uncomfortable with the speech and situation, in this case the Lieutenant sacrificed himself for the crew and saved many people.

So, in contrast to the previous politeness strategy, the speaker did not try to minimize the impact of the FTA on the listener.

3.1.1.4 Off Record

In this research, the researcher found two strategies used in the Midway movie. First, give hints (strategy 1). Fourth, understate (strategy 4)

3.1.1.4.1 S1: give hints.

E. 59 "Follow me if you want."

(*Richard Dick Best dialogue)*

In this part of the scene there is a debate between fighter pilots in the air. This problem arose because of an order to make a landing because he could not pass the mountain. Dick Best did not want to do this and believed that behind the mountain there would be a Japanese air base that could be the target of a counterattack. The fighter pilots who agreed with him followed Dick Best through the mountains. They arrived at the Japanese air base and prepared to bring down the torpedoes.

With clues to follow, Dick Best said it over the airplane radio. All pilots connected could hear this. The fighter pilots who agreed with him followed Dick Best through the mountains. They arrived at the Japanese air base and prepared to bring down the torpedoes. They managed to counterattack. This includes Off-record because Dick Best implies and provides clues.

3.1.1.4.2 S4: understate.

E.60 "I need you to be my Admiral Yamamoto."

(*Admiral Nimitz dialogue)*

In this part of the scene, Admiral Nimitz in his meeting with Layton, the expert in breaking the code during the war, Nimitz entrusts Layton to arrange the war strategy and take into account the movements of the

Japanese army. Layton realized Nimitz's will. Layton knows what to do. With respect Layton began executing commands from his superiors.

Commands "Follow me if you want." and "I need you to be my Admiral Yamamoto" in the source language (SL) including the off-record strategy. The speaker wants the FTA by doing it indirectly with the command in Midway Movie. The speaker wants to do an FTA by doing it indirectly in the form of instructions so that the intended audience knows their desires. If the speaker wants to do the FTA mainly by doing it indirectly, the speaker must give the listener some instructions such as "follow me if you want" even though it is in the form of a command but the speaker gives instructions by taking action to then be followed. However, all returned to the listener to be free to think separately capture the meaning of the conversation. Of course, the speaker hopes that the intention is conveyed to the listener. So, the speaker wants to do an FTA and the speaker does it indirectly by giving instructions so the listener knows his desire

From the analysis of the data above the types of politeness strategies can be described in the following table:

Table 1. Types of Politeness Strategies

No.	Types of Politeness Strategies	Examples	Number of Case
1.	**Positive Politeness**		**8**
	Strategy 1: notice	“Hurry up, kid.”	3
	Strategy 2: exaggerate	“I suggest you knock off the cowboy bullshit.”	2
	Strategy 4: Using group identity markers	“We gotta climb higher, boys.”	1
	Strategy 11: Be optimistic	“Start your runs, boys. Engage torpedoes.”	2
2.	**Negative Politeness**		**20**
	Strategy 1:be conventional	“Send a secure message	1

	indirect	to Admiral Halsey.”	
	Strategy 7: impersonalize speaker and hearer	“Sully! You first, Sully!”	15
	Strategy 8: state the FTA as general rule	“The target is Roi island.”	1
	Strategy 9: Nominative	“Your first assignment.”	1
	Strategy 10: go on record as incurring a debt or as not indebting hearer.	“The President asked for you himself He said that you should get the hell out to Pearl and stay there until our ships sail into Tokyo Bay.”	2
3.	**Bald on Record**	“Ready. Aim. Fire. Aim. Fire.”	**30**
4.	**Off Record**		**2**
	Strategy 1: Give hints	“Follow me if you want”	1
	Strategy 4: Understate	“I need you to be my Admiral Yamamoto”	1
	Total		**60**

3.1.1.5 Dominant Type of Politeness Strategies

Based on the previous analysis, types of politeness strategies have been found. In this part, we will present findings data in the form of dominant type of politeness are used to deliver commands by the characters in Midway movie

from all of the above findings. The most widely found data is Negative Politeness so that Negative Politeness is the dominant type of politeness.

From the analysis of the data above the dominant type of politeness strategies can be described in the following table:

Table 2. Dominant Type of Politeness Strategies

No.	Types of Politeness Strategies	Number of Case	Percentage
1.	Bald on Record	30	51%
2.	Negative Politeness	20	34%
3.	Positive Politeness	8	13%
4.	Off-Record	2	2%
	Total	**60**	**100%**

3.1.1.6 Factors that Influence Politeness Strategies

In this part, the researcher was found factors that influence the speech act of command used by the characters in Midway Movie. Factors the speech act of command used by the characters in Midway Movie. First, relative (P) or the power of the speaker and hearer. Second, Social Distance (D) between the speaker and hearer. And third, Degree of Rank (R) of imposition of the action.

3.1.1.6.1 Power (P)

Power is one of the factors possessed by the speaker and this can affect the choice of speech ac of command used on the interlocutor as a form of action to protect themselves from FTA.

3.1.1.6.1.1 E.27“He said that you should get the hell out to Pearl and stay there until our ships sail into Tokyo Bay.”

(Admiral Fleet Ernest King dialogue)

In this part of the scene the US Navy Leader conveyed the President's order to Admiral Nimitz to lead the war at Pearl Harbour. This submission is made in an official meeting. The president certainly uses Power (P) to determine the person he chooses directly to lead the war. The President

consciously uses the Power (P), it can be explained through the experiences of Admiral Nimitz as well as the current conditions for consideration. The president sends someone he trusts to deliver his message.

3.1.1.6.1.2 E.26“Your first assignment.”

(Chester W. Nimitz dialogue)

In this section Chester W. Nimitz gave Layton's order and said that it was the first assignment for Edwin T. Layton. This is a form of Power (P) owned by Chester W. Nimitz, Nimitz acts as a senior as well as a leader so that he can determine something using the Power (P) he has as the giver of command. This is evidenced through Nimitz who called Layton then said his wishes without being influenced by others and carried out consciously. So without emphasis Edwin T. Layton acted responsibly. The speaker does not make an assumption whether you want to answer 'yes' or 'no' and it has been confirmed.

3.1.1.6.2 Social Distance (D)

Social Distance (D) is one of the factors possessed by the speaker and this can affect the choice of speech ac of command used on the interlocutor. If the Social Distance (D) background does not represent the closeness between speaker and hearer then there will certainly be an FTA of each other. However, if the user is right based on the proximity of each other will feel disguised and both avoid FTA.

3.1.1.6.2.1 E.04“I suggest you knock off the cowboy bullshit.”

(C. Wide McClusky dialogue)

In this part of the scene C. Wide McClusky is the command of the Mother Ship. Knowing the news of the attack on the Lieutenant Pearce aircraft carrier, fighter pilot Richard Dick, Best was out of control. This is because his friend in the army education fell victim to the attack on Pearl Harbour and Dick Best tried to be sent as reinforcements there. C. Wide McClusky, even as his current leader, realizes the closeness between them and uses his Social Distance (D) to awaken his close friend, Dick Best, for not taking rash actions. By saying "bullshit" there was no FTA between them, this could actually be a slap from a friend to make his friend aware by using Social Distance (D).

3.1.1.6.2.2. E.25 “The target is Roi island.”

(C. Wide McClusky dialogue)

In this section C. Wide McClusky gave instructions to fighter pilots in general that the target of the next attack was Roi Island. And remind his troops to continue to be prepared to face the enemy. C. Wide McClusky realizes that he is not fully close to all fighter pilots. McClusky acted professionally by paying attention to Social Distance (D) with Disk Best to avoid the FTA using Negative Politeness and acting as a leader.

3.1.1.6.3 Rank (R)

Rank (R) is one of the factors possessed by the speaker and this can influence the choice of speech command used by the interlocutor to avoid FTA. In Midway movies with a background in war, of course Rank (R) is widely used by characters in films with an army background. Within the scope of the army itself there is a Degree of Rank (R) so that it supports the speech act of command used by the characters in the movie.

3.1.1.6.3.1 E.35“Ready. Aim. Fire. Aim. Fire.”

(Commander dialogue)

In this part of the scene the battlefield situation left many victims. The government continues to hold proper burials and memorial services are held to remember the services of the heroes who have died in battle. The funeral commander is aware of the Rank (R) he has, by giving commands what he shoots on the memorial funeral. This of course must be done by a burial official. If there is a rejection, FTA will occur at the Ceremony Commander. Using the Rank (R) places the Commander in charge of the ceremony followed by other ceremony officials.

3.1.1.6.3.2 E.09Send a secure message to Admiral Halsey

(Chester W. Nimitz dialogue)

In this part of the scene Nimitz commands the office workers who are also members of the military to send a message to Halsey. Chester W. Nimitz uses the Rank (R) to give command. So that an FTA does not occur to him, Chester W. Nimitz shows that he is the Leader sent by the President to face and develop combat strategies. If there is a rejection, an FTA will occur on Chester W. Nimitz. Using the Rank (R) placed Chester W. Nimitz

as the highest commander as the leader of the war followed by other officers.

From the analysis of the data above the factors that influence politeness strategies can be described in the following table:

Table 3. Factors that Influence Politeness Strategies

No.	Types of Politeness Strategies	Sociological Variables
1.	Negative Politeness	P, D, R
2.	Bald on Record	P, D, R
3.	Positive Politeness	P, D, R
4.	Off-Record	P, D, R

3.2 Discussion

This section presents a discussion of the research findings. As explained by the researcher in the findings, types of politeness strategies, dominant types of politeness strategies, and factors that influence politeness strategies.

3.2.1 Types of Politeness Strategies

In this study, the researcher found four types of politeness strategies, namely: positive politeness, negative politeness, bald on record, off-record. This finding is in line with Marsetya's (2018) because he also found four types of politeness strategies. This finding is also in line with Ramdhani's (2014). This condition maybe due to similar data source that is western movie. Based on the findings, the researcher is in agreement with Brown and Levinson's (1987) theory of politeness strategies. However, the finding does not correspond with Efta's (2015). I assume that is because of different data source.

3.2.2 Dominant Type of Politeness Strategies

In this study, the researcher found four types of politeness strategies. The researcher conclude that the most dominant types of politeness strategies is Bald on Record. This finding is in line with Ramdhani's (2014) because he also concludes that Bald on Record is dominant types of politeness strategies. This condition maybe due to similar data source that is western movie with action movie genre.

This finding is also in line with Ciptaningrum's (2011). Based on the findings, the researcher is in agreement with Brown and Levinson's (1987) theory of politeness strategies. However, this finding does not correspond with Nur's (2019). I assume that is because of different data source and number of cases.

3.2.3 Factors that Influence Politeness Strategies

In this study, the researcher found three sociological variables of politeness strategies, namely: Power (P), Social Distance (D), and Rank (R). This finding is in line with Mustiari's (2017) because she also found three sociological variables of politeness strategies. This condition maybe due to similar data source that is action movie. This finding is also in line with Ramdhani's (2014). Based on the findings, the researcher is in agreement with Brown and Levinson's (1987) three of sociological variables of politeness strategies. However, does not correspond with Chakandi's (2013). I assume that is because of different data source and theory.

4 CONCLUSION

To answer the research questions, the researcher found a speech act of command in Midway movie along with types of politeness strategies, dominant types of politeness strategies, and factors that influence politeness strategies.

Based on research findings, the researcher can conclude that there are 4 politeness strategies found in Midway Movie are Positive Politeness, Negative Politeness, Bald on Record, and Off Record. Then, the most dominant politeness strategy in Midway Movie is Bald on Record, which is the most dominant speaker who talks directly to the listener not minimize FTA.

The researcher found that there are several factors that influence the character or speaker at Midway Movie in using certain politeness strategies. In this situation, there are 3 variables found, namely Power (P) of speaker and hearer, social distance (D) between speaker and hearer, and rank (R) of imposition of the action. And I assume that Power (P), Social Distance (D), and Rank (R) becomes the influence of the speech act of command by the characters in Midway movie to use Bald on Record.

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