

**POLITENESS IN INDIRECT SPEECH ACTS APPLIED IN
BALLERINA MOVIE SCRIPT**



**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Getting Bachelor
Degree of Education in English Department Faculty of Teacher Training and
Education**

By:

ANNISA' FEBRIANA

A320140135

**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH EDUCATION
FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SURAKARTA**

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MOVIE SCRIPT**

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By:

ANNISA' FEBRIANA

A320140135

Has been checked and approved for testing by:



Drs. Agus Wijayanto, M.A., Ph.D.

NIDN.0609096801

ACCEPTANCE

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BY

Annisa' Febriana

A320140135

Has been defended before the Board of Examiners on Monday, 31 May 2021 and is
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Surakarta, 31 May 2021

The Writer

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ANNISA' FEBRIANA

A320140135

POLITENESS IN INDIRECT SPEECH ACTS APPLIED IN *BALLERINA* MOVIE SCRIPT

Abstrak

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui apa saja strategi kesantunan yang diterapkan dalam naskah film *Ballerina*. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif deskriptif yang menjawab pertanyaan dalam rumusan masalah. Data penelitian ini adalah 19 dialog naskah Film *Ballerina* yang terdiri dari tindak tutur tidak langsung. Teknik pengumpulan datanya adalah dokumentasi. Penulis menggunakan teori Strategi Kesopanan oleh Brown dan Levinson (1987), Teori Tindak Tutur Tidak Langsung oleh Yule (1996) dan juga teori Tindak Ilokusi oleh Searle (1983) sebagai teori pendukung. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: (1) Tindak tutur tidak langsung yang terjadi dalam penelitian ini adalah fungsi asertif, direktif, komisif dan ekspresif. (2) Strategi Kesantunan yang muncul dalam penelitian ini adalah strategi kesantunan langsung, strategi kesantunan negatif, dan strategi kesantunan off record.

Kata kunci: Tindak Ilokusi, Tindak Tutur Tidak Langsung, Strategi Kesopanan, Tuturan.

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to know what is the politeness strategy that is applied in *Ballerina* movie script. This study is descriptive qualitative method that answered the question in problem statement. The data of this study are 19 dialogue of *Ballerina* Movie script that consist of indirect speech act. The technique of collecting the data is documentation. The writer used the theory of Politeness Strategy by Brown and Levinson (1987), The theory of Indirect Speech Acts by Yule (1996) and also the theory of Illocutionary Acts by Searle (1983) as the supporting theory. The result of this study showed that: (1) the Indirect speech acts that occurred in this study were assertive, directive, commissive and expressive functions. (2) Politeness Strategy that appeared in this study were Bald on record strategy, the negative politeness strategy, and off record politeness strategy.

Keywords: Illocutionary Acts, Indirect Speech Acts, Politeness Strategy, Utterance.

1. INTRODUCTION

People have many ways to communicate and interact by using language. In doing communication or speech acts, there is politeness which is one of the important aspects to be raised. This politeness is useful for creating good relationships and

communication in social interactions between speakers and hearers. Politeness is one aspect that is used to bring respect to others. By raising elements of politeness in context, people can strengthen their relationship and each can respect each other's relationships.

In indirect speech act, the politeness aspect sometimes arises. Actually, direct and indirect speech levels are relative. It can be compared by the following examples. (1) Close the door!; an example of direct speech, while (2) Would you please close the door?; an example of indirect speech. From those examples, example (1) the politeness value is lower than example (2). Speeches that do not have a direct relationship between structure and meaning or can also be called small talk such as example (2) are speeches that have a high politeness value. By contrast, example (1) has a direct relationship between the structure with its meaning. The relationship between politeness and indirect speech acts is an interesting thing for the writer to discuss in this study.

The writer chooses movie as a medium to analyze and understand politeness in this speech act. Movies can describe events from the real world. In addition, movies have elements that can be used to analyze politeness strategies in speech acts, namely, dialogue, character, and background. Movie as data in this study is also a medium that can be easily understood because people in general like to watch movies and with the situation or context related to the speech acts, speech acts and politeness can be studied more effectively. The movie that the writer chose as the object in this study is *Ballerina*. The movie has many indirect speech acts that give rise to a politeness strategy. Also, *Ballerina* is a famous movie. so people know this movie well.

This study analyses politeness strategy adopting Brown and Levinson's politeness strategy including *bald on record*, *negative politeness*, *positive politeness*, and *off-record* strategy. Beside this study also uses the speech act theory by (Yule 1996) and the theory of illocutionary act by (Leech 1983) which has the types of illocutionary act such as: *Assertive illocution*, *Directive illocution*, *Commissive illocution*, *Expressive illocution*, *Declarative illocution* as supporting theory.

Studies have investigated politeness in some kinds, for examples politeness in research paper (Getkham; 2014), power relation (Behnan; 2011, Niroomand; 2012), cross culture (Huang; 2008, Najeeb, Maros & Nor; 2012), inter-language (Kasper; 2010), politeness by EFL learners (Niroomand; 2012). They have investigated politeness in power relation, cross cultural communication and EFL learners. The study that analyzed about politeness strategies in indirect speech act have not been investigated. This present study analyzed politeness strategy used in indirect speech act applied in *Ballerina* movie script.

2. METHOD

This study is included in descriptive qualitative research. The purpose of descriptive qualitative research is to lead to problem formulation or problem identification. This is because the purpose of this study is to answer the questions contained in the problem statement. The technique of collecting the data is documentation and observation. This study, documentation and observation method is the way to take data by watching the movie and reading the source and making the list of collected data. The data uses expert judgement method to check the truth. The writer analyzed the data by using the theory of indirect speech act by Yule (1996), The theory of Illocutionary act by Searle (1983) and the Theory of Politeness Strategy by Brown and Levinson (1987).

3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Indirect Speech Acts applied in *Ballerina* Movie Script

Based on the analyzed data, there are 19 indirect speech acts that used politeness strategies. Of the 19 data, 2 data use the function of assertive acts, 10 data use the function of directive acts, 6 data use the function of commissive acts and 1 data uses the function of expressive acts.

3.1.1. Assertive acts

It is an act of illocution by the speaker to reveal the truth of what he is saying. The value of truth in assertiveness is neutral because it can be true and can be wrong. The function of assertive acts that applied in

this study is *complaining*. The following is an example of implementing the assertive function contained in this study.

Victor: "Good morning, sunshine!"

Fellicie: "When's the last time you brushed your teeth?"

(Ballerina:00.11.03-00.11.06)

This conversation is between Victor and Felicie. It takes place in the train when they try to escape from orphanage and run from orphanage guard. They travel through the night. When the sun rises, Felicie wakes up from sleep with a position leaning on Victor, so she can smell Victor's breath while talking with her.

In this data, the focus of the speech is '*When's the last time you brushed your teeth?*'. The utterance is classified into indirect speech acts because it has the form of interrogative. but the real function is complaining. This can be seen from the context when the position of Felicie's face was right in front of the Victor's face who was talking, then Felicie asked 'When's the last time you brush your teeth?'. If indeed the sentence is a question, Victor should answer by showing the time according to Felicie's question. but what Victor did was smile with a grin followed by Felicie who took her face away from Victor's mouth. When paraphrased the sentence becomes '*I complain to you that your mouth smells bad*'. In other words, the speech is included in the Assertive illocutionary act in the form of *Complaining*.

3.1.2. Directive Acts

It is an act of illocution done so that the speakers do what the speakers ask. The functions of the directive acts that applied in this study are *requesting*, *warning* and *ordering*. The following is an example of implementing the directive function contained in this study.

3.1.2.1. Indirectness in Requesting

Fellicie: “Victor!”

“Can you help me?”

Victor: “Ha!”

(Ballerina: 00:01:53-00:01:57)

This conversation is between Victor and Felicie. At that time Felicie is on the roof of the orphanage and her leg is stuck in water irrigation because she tries to escape from the orphanage. Then Victor follows Felicie to the roof and finds Felicie with her legs stuck hanging with her feet above and her head down.

In this data, the focus of the speech is ‘**Can you help me?**’ The utterance is classified into indirect speech acts because it has the form of interrogative but the real function is requesting. This can be seen in the context when the situation and condition of Felicie who was hanging upside down because she caught her leg and said ‘Can you help me?’ and at that time there was only Victor there. If the sentence was a question, Victor should have answered ‘yes’ or ‘no’. But Victor instead smiled and immediately helped Felicie because he knew that Felicie asked him to help him regardless of the situation. In other words, the speech is included in the Directive illocutionary act in the form of *Requesting*

3.1.2.2. Indirectness in warning

Mother Superior: “This is the last time”

Felicie and Victor: “We’re sorry, and...”

Mother Superior: “Tut-tut-tut! Let them go!”

(Ballerina: 00:03:22-00:03:30)

This conversation is between Mother Superior, Felicie and Victor. This conversation takes place in front of the orphanage where the speakers and hearers are located. At that time Victor

and Felicie were taken by orphanage guard to meet mother superior as a superior in the orphanage. That is because of their trial to escape from the orphanage is known by orphanage guard. Because of that mother superior warns them to not to replay their action.

In this data, the focus of the speech is '*This is the last time*' The utterance is classified into indirect speech acts because it has the form of declarative but the real function is warning. This can be seen when Felicie has tried to run away from the orphanage for the umpteenth time and Madam Superior said 'This is the last time'. If this sentence was just a declaration Felicie should have answered 'yes, this is the last time'. but Felicie instead apologized, this shows that he knew that the superior madam was warning him. he feels guilty for what he did so apologizes to the superior madam. Moreover, his actions have been repeated many times. if the sentence is paraphrased to 'I warned you that this is the last time you did that'. In other words, the speech is included in the Directive illocutionary act in the form of *Warning*.

3.1.2.3. Indirectness in ordering

Mother Superior: "Felicie, I know you have this dream of being a dancer"

"We all know it"

Felicie: "But I..."

Mother Superior: "Tut-tut-tut!"

"All the world has a dream".

"But get this into your head- dreams are not reality"

"reams are buried because lefe is hard, brutal and without pity".

Felicie: “But..”

Mother Superior: “Tut-tut-tut!”

“Agreed?”

Felicie: “Agreed”

(Ballerina: 00:03:49-00:04:01)

This conversation is between Mother Superior and Felicie. It takes place in front of orphanage when Felicie is advising by Mother Superior to not to believe her dream of becoming a great dancer. Mother superior gives statement to Felicie about all dream will not be realized. So, she orders Felicie to agree with her statement.

In this data, the focus of the speech is ‘*Agreed?*’ The utterance is classified into indirect speech acts because it has the form of interrogative but the real function is ordering. This can be seen in the context when the superior madam advised Felicie after her plan to escape from the orphanage. The superior madam argues that the dream is not real and will not come true. he had Felice agree to that opinion by saying 'Agreed?'. If the sentence was just a question Felicie should have answered 'yes' or 'no'. instead he said "agree" which indicates that he knew that the Superior Madam had ordered him. besides that, the superior position of madam as the most respected person in the orphanage further supports that the sentence is an order for the children of the orphanage. if the sentence is paraphrased to 'I order you to agree with my opinion!'. In other words, the speech is included in the Directive illocutionary act in the form of *Ordering*.

3.1.3. Commissive Acts

It is an illocution that binds its speaker to take action in the future. Commissive functions that applied in this study are *refusing*, *disbelieving*, *mocking* and *underestimating*. The following is an

example of implementing the commissive function contained in this study.

3.1.3.1. Indirectness in refusing

Orphanage guard: "Stop!"

"Where is Felicie?"

Victor: "Oh Sir, I don't know"

Orphanage guard: "What are you looking at, you idiot?"

"Go get Felicie!"

Victor: "You know I'm having a little bit of trouble knowing which directions..."

Orphanage guard: "Now!"

(Ballerina: 00:01:21-00:01:40)

The conversation is between Victor and the orphanage guard. The conversation takes place in front of the orphanage. At that time, Victor as one of the orphanage's children is being gathered by the orphanage guard and his friends to find Felicie's whereabouts. Felicie is a good friend of Victor's one orphanage who is trying to escape from the orphanage. At that moment Felicie is on the roof of the orphanage right behind the guard at the orphanage. Felicie realizes that Victor is aware of his whereabouts and signals not to notify the orphanage guard. That's because they are close friends. For that Victor refuse the order of the orphanage guard.

In this data, the focus of the speech is '*You know I'm having a little bit of trouble knowing which directions...*' The utterance is classified into indirect speech acts because it has the form of declarative but the real function is refusing. This can be seen in the context when the orphanage guard asked Victor to look for Felicie, Victor said, 'You know I'm having a little bit of trouble knowing which direction'. If that sentence was just a

statement, then the orphanage guard should have answered 'yes, I know'. but instead he said 'now' as an affirmation knowing that Victor had refused his orders. On the other hand, Victor refuses to look for Felicie because she is a close friend of hers so he doesn't want Felicie to be punished by the orphanage guard if he finds Felicie. if the sentence is paraphrased to 'I refuse your orders to find Felicie'. In other words, the speech is included in the Commissive illocutionary act in the form of *Refusing*.

3.1.3.2. Indirectness in disbelieving

Victor: "I am the winner of our little bet"

Felicie: "What bet?"

Victor: "You know, the one about who gets their dream first".

"I am going to be an inventor!"

Felicie: "Really?"

Victor: "You're jealous that, in 24 hours, I've got a job with the man who is building that!"

Felicie: "Did you bump your head when you fell in the boat?"

Victor: "Nope!"

(Ballerina: 00:28:42-00:29:03)

This conversation is between Felicie and Victor. It takes place on the bridge where Felicie and Victor promised to meet beforehand. They tell each other about what happened to them when they part in Paris. Victor tells Felicie that he has won in his bet with Felicie about who will most quickly realize their dream in Paris. Felicie dreams of becoming a great dancer and Victor dreams of being an inventor of a great tool. Therefore, Felicie does not believe that Victor has become a great inventor

within 24 hours and working with people who is building the Eiffel Tower.

In this data, the focus of the speech is '**Really?**' The utterance is classified into indirect speech acts because it has the form of interrogative but the real function is disbelieving. This can be seen in the context when Victor shows off his achievements to Felicie in 24 hours. then Felicie said 'Really?'. if the sentence is a question only Victor should answer 'yes' or 'no'. but Victor instead said 'You're jealous that, in 24 hours, I've got a job with the man who is building that!' which showed that he knew Felicie did not believe what was said for his ignorance. if the sentence is paraphrased to 'I don't believe what you said'. In other words, the speech is included in the Commissive illocutionary act in the form of *disbelieving*.

3.1.3.3. Indirectness in mocking

Victor: "I am the winner of our little bet."

Felicie: "What bet?"

Victor: "You know, the one about who gets their dream first"

"I am going to be an inventor!"

Felicie: "Really?"

Victor: "You're jealous that, in 24 hours, I've got a job with the man who is building that!"

Felicie: "Did you bump your head when you fell in the boat?"

(Ballerina: 00:28:41-00:29:01)

This conversation is between Victor and Felicie. It takes place on the bridge when they were still discussing about Victor who tells that he has become a great inventor and he says

that Felicie is jealous with his achievement. Hearing about Victor's statement, Felicie mocks Victor

In this data, the focus of the speech is '***Did you bump your head when you fell in the boat?***' The utterance is classified into indirect speech acts because it has the form of interrogative but the real function is Mocking. This can be seen in the context when Felicie did not believe Victor's words, he instead said that Felicie jelous with him because Victor's achievements have exceeded Felicie's. heard victor's words like that Felicie said 'Did you bump your head when you fell in the boat?' as a form of ridicule because Victor said casually without thinking first. if the sentence is paraphrased to 'you have gone crazy'. In other words, the speech is included in the Commisive illocutionary act in the form of *Mocking*.

3.1.3.4. Indirectness in underestimating

This conversation is between Felicie and Camile. It takes place on the stage at the Opera De Paris. At that time Camile is practicing dance for the show the next day, and in the same place Felicie is mopping the stage. Camile then boasts of his abilities because Felicie is no longer attending school due to being disguised using the name Camile, so Felicie could attended school there before. Because Felicie feels her dancing ability is also good, she underestimates Camile's arrogance of his ability to dance

Camille: "I will show you a real dancer looks like"

Felicie: "Are you sure about that?"

Camille: "Quiet!"

"Tonight, this seats will be full"

"Paris will be looking at me, adoring me!"

Fellicie: "Or not..."

Camille: "I already told you!"

"You are nothing!"

"You are always be nothing!"

Fellicie: "Only one way to find out"

"Right here, right now"

(Ballerina: 01:13:51-01:14:14)

In this data, the focus of the speech is '***Are you sure about that?***' The utterance is classified into indirect speech acts because it has the form of interrogative but the real function is *Underestimating*. This can be seen in the context when Felicie and Camille are on stage. Camille prided himself on his prowess because he was going to appear on the stage the next day. Hearing Camille's words, Felicie said 'Are you sure about that?'. If this sentence was a question only then Camille should have answered 'yes' or 'no'. But she answered 'Quit!' as a sign that she knew Felicie underestimates her. If the sentence is paraphrased it can be 'You can't do that!'. In other words, the speech is included in the Commissive illocutionary act in the form of *Underestimating*.

3.1.4. Expressive Acts

The expressive acts of illumination aim to express and show the psychological states and the speaker's attitude to the speaker in a particular setting. The expressive function that applied in this study is *praising*. The following is an example of implementing the expressive function contained in this study.

3.1.4.1. Indirectness in praising

This conversation is between Mother Superior and Victor. It takes place in front of the orphanage after Mother Superior warns Felicie to not to reply her action escaping from the orphanage. And then Mother Superior lets Victor to go to leave her and

Felicie because only Felicie that wants to escape. So, Victor feels be thankful of Mother Superior because letting him goes.

Mother Superior : “*You, go to your room!*”

Victor : “*Thank you! Thank you, mother superior!*”

Mother Superior : “*Enough. Go to your room!*”

Victor : “*And may I just say that you are looking very...*”

Mother Superior : “*Enough!*”

Victor : “*...Superior today?*”

(*Ballerina*: 00:03:28-00:03:38)

In this data, the focus of the speech is ‘*And may I just say that you are looking very...Superior today?*’. The utterance is classified into indirect speech acts because it has the form of interrogative but the real function is *Praising*. In this speech, the direct form of underestimating is a statement or declarative made by the speaker to be interrogative. Speakers in speaking the question does not expect any answer from the hearer. Question hung without an answer. This speech gave a threat to positive face hearer because the speaker wants that information or the speaker's desire can be understood so that there is a common mind between speakers and hearer. This politeness strategy is included in the off record strategy with sub-strategies 10: *use rhetorical questions*.

3.2. Politeness Strategy Applied in Ballerina Movie Script

Based on the analyzed data, there are 19 Politeness strategy that used in this study. 1 data uses Bald on Record Strategy, 12 data use Negative Politeness Strategy, and 6 data use Negative Politeness Strategy.

3.2.1. Bald on Record Strategy

Bald on record is strategy that people do nothing to minimize threats to the speaker's self-image. The speech acts that speakers do is directly and clearly. Brown and Levinson (1987) argue that there is a main reason for the use of the Bald on record strategy, namely when a person does not care about the image of himself or others he will choose a bald on record. The following is an example of implementing Bald on Record Strategy contained in this study.

*Mother Superior: "Felicie, I know you have this dream of being a dancer"
"We all know it"*

Felicie: "But I..."

Mother Superior: "Tut-tut-tut!"

"All the world has a dream".

"But get this into your head- dreams are not reality"

"reams are buried because lefe is hard, brutal and without pity".

Felicie: "But..."

Mother Superior: "Tut-tut-tut!"

"Agreed?"

Felicie: "Agreed"

(Ballerina: 00:03:49-00:04:01)

This conversation is between Mother Superior and Felicie. It takes place in front of orphanage when Felicie is advising by Mother Superior to not to believe her dream of becoming a great dancer. Mother superior gives statement to Felicie about all dream will not be realized. So, she orders Felicie to agree with her statement.

In this data, the focus of the speech is '*Agreed?*' The utterance is classified into indirect speech acts because it has the form of interrogative but the real function is ordering. The speaker does nothing to minimize threats to the self-image of the speaker.

Speakers perform speech acts directly and clearly. It can be seen from the speech that speaker want hearer to agree with her statement by saying the word ‘Agree’ clearly so it is included in *Bald on Record Strategy*.

3.2.2. Negative Politeness Strategy

Brown and Levinson (1987) stated that Negative politeness is the act of preventing or minimizing threats to the speaker's negative face. When the speaker wants something from the listener, the listener will feel overwhelmed or annoyed. The Negative politeness strategy that applied in this study such as *Be Conventionally Indirect* and *Impersonalize S and H*. This following is examples of implementing Negative Politeness Strategy in this study.

3.2.2.1. Be Conventionally Indirect

This conversation is between Victor and Felicie. At that time Felicie is on the roof of the orphanage and her leg is stuck in water irrigation because she tries to escape from the orphanage. Then Victor follows Felicie to the roof and finds Felicie with her legs stuck hanging with her feet above and her head down.

Fellicie: “Victor!”

“Can you help me?”

Victor: “Ha!”

(Ballerina: 00:01:53-00:01:57)

In this data, the focus of the speech is ‘*Can you help me?*’ The utterance is classified into indirect speech acts because it has the form of interrogative but the real function is requesting. In this speech, the speaker's FTA is aimed at a negative self-image or negative face hearer because the speaker interferes with the independence or freedom of the hearer in acting by asking the hearer to help him out of problems so that it is included in a negative politeness strategy. Speakers create

speech that does not have a direct relationship between form and function so that the hearer feels comfortable and is not threatened by his negative self-image. Such speech is included in the negative politeness strategy with sub-strategy 1: *be conventionally indirect*. This strategy is the most basic politeness strategy in reducing threats against negative face hearers.

3.2.2.2. Impersonalize S and H

This conversation is between Mother Superior, Felicie and Victor. This conversation takes place in front of the orphanage where the speakers and hearers are located. At that time Victor and Felicie were taken by orphanage guard to meet mother superior as a superior in the orphanage. That is because of their trial to escape from the orphanage is known by orphanage guard. Because of that mother superior warns them to not to replay their action.

Mother Superior: “This is the last time”/

Felicie and Victor: “We’re sorry, and...”

Mother Superior: “Tut-tut-tut! Let them go!”

(Ballerina: 00:03:22-00:03:30)

In this data, the focus of the speech is ‘*This is the last time*’ The utterance is classified into indirect speech acts because it has the form of declarative but the real function is warning. In this speech, the speaker's FTA is aimed at a negative self-image or negative face hearer because the speaker interferes with the independence or freedom of the hearer in acting by warning the hearer to not to replay the action. so that it is included in a negative politeness strategy The speaker makes it seem as if the actor is other than the speaker or the speakers are not alone, and the target person is either other than the hearer or not just the

hearer himself. The speaker conveyed the intention of warning without having to mention who was warned or who was warned. This will be politer because the hearer is being warned indirectly. Such speech is included in the negative politeness strategy with sub-strategy 7: *Impersonalize S and H*.

3.2.3. Off Record Strategy

The use of FTAs is done off record when it takes some way to understand the purpose of the communication because the act of speech will seem ambiguous and the speaker is difficult to understand. This strategy is generally done through indirect speech acts so that context and speech situations are an important element in understanding this politeness strategy (Brown and Levinson, 1987: 211). The Off Record Strategy that applied in this study such as *Give hints* and *Use Rhetorical Questions*. This following is examples of implementing Off Record Strategy in this study.

3.2.3.1. Give Hints

The conversation is between Victor and the orphanage guard. The conversation takes place in front of the orphanage. At that time, Victor as one of the orphanage's children is being gathered by the orphanage guard and his friends to find Felicie's whereabouts. Felicie is a good friend of Victor's one orphanage who is trying to escape from the orphanage. At that moment Felicie is on the roof of the orphanage right behind the guard at the orphanage. Felicie realizes that Victor is aware of his whereabouts and signals not to notify the orphanage guard. That's because they are close friends. For that Victor refuse the order of the orphanage guard.

Orphanage guard: "Stop!"

"Where is Felicie?"

Victor: "Oh Sir, I don't know"

Orphanage guard: "What are you looking at, you idiot?"

"Go get Fellicie!"

Victor: "You know I'm having a little bit of trouble knowing which directions..."

Orphanage guard: "Now!"

(Ballerina: 00:01:21-00:01:40)

In this data, the focus of the speech is '*You know I'm having a little bit of trouble knowing which directions...?*' The utterance is classified into indirect speech acts because it has the form of interrogative but the real function is refusing. In this speech, several ways are needed to understand the meaning of the communication because the speech act seems ambiguous and the hearer finds it difficult to understand. This speech poses a threat to positive face hearers because speakers want that speaker's refusal to be understood so that there is a common mind between the speaker and the listener. This politeness strategy is included in the off record strategy with sub-strategy 1: *Give Hints*

3.2.3.2. Use Rhetorical Questions

This conversation is between Victor and Felicie. It takes place in the train when they try to escape from orphanage and run from orphanage guard. They travel through the night. When the sun rises, Felicie wakes up from sleep with a position leaning on Victor, so she can smell Victor's breath while talking with her.

Victor: "Good morning, sunshine!"

Fellicie: "When's the last time you brushed your teeth?"

(Ballerina:00.11.03-00.11.06)

In this data, the focus of the speech is '*When's the last time you brushed your teeth?*'. The utterance is classified into

indirect speech acts because it has the form of interrogative but the real function is complaining. In this speech, the direct form of complaint is a statement or declarative made by the speaker to be interrogative. Speakers in speaking the question does not expect any answer from the hearer. Question hung without an answer. This speech gave a threat to positive face hearer because the speaker wants that information or the speaker's desire can be understood so that there is a common mind between speakers and hearer. This politeness strategy is included in the off record strategy with sub-strategies 10: *use rhetorical questions*

4. CLOSING

In this present study, politeness in indirect speech act is discussed. From the data classification, the indirectness and politeness were applied. Based on the topic in this study, the use of indirect speech acts can only be done in two forms of speech in the form of statements and questions. One other form of speech, the imperative, does not appear. This is because the imperative form has a direct relationship between the form and its function so that it is not included in the type of indirect speech act. 4 of the 5 illocutionary functions or acts that appear are assertive, directive, commissive and expressive functions. The assertive function found is *complaining*. The directive function that appears are *requesting, ordering and warning*. The commissive function found are *refusing, mocking, disbelieving and underestimating*. The last is expressive function with the type of *praising*

The politeness strategy, as discussed earlier, is generally undertaken to reduce the threat to a speaker's self-image and respect it. To reduce threats, politeness strategies are carried out through indirect speech acts. The types of politeness strategies that appear in the Ballerina movie script are the Bald on record strategy, the negative politeness strategy, and the off record politeness strategy. One type of strategy not found in this study is positive politeness strategy. Negative politeness strategies are carried out by taking the following actions: (1) Be Conventionally Indirect (2) Impersonalize S and H. The Off Record politeness

strategy is carried out by taking the following actions: (1) Give Hints (2) Use Rhetorical Questions. From all of the data obtained in the ballerina movie script, the directive function that appears the most is the requesting function of 8 data. The politeness strategy that most often appears in ballerina movie scripts is the negative politeness strategy with the sub strategy 1: be conventionally indirect with 11 data.

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