

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION

This study shows that Winston Churchill uses politeness strategies in his interactions throughout the movie *Darkest Hour*. Winston uses four types of politeness strategies according to Brown and Levinson's (1987) theory, namely bald on record, negative politeness, positive politeness, and off record. It was found that Winston uses 70 politeness strategies, with bald on record being the dominant strategy with 34 utterances. It is followed by negative politeness with 16 utterances, positive politeness with 15 utterances, and off record with 5 utterances.

Furthermore, Winston's use of politeness strategies also illustrates the power relations between him and other characters. The use of bald on record illustrates the power exercised by Winston based on dominance with direct and unmitigated utterances. Negative politeness shows that Winston negotiates his power by considering respect and autonomy, while positive politeness is used by Winston to build power based on solidarity and social closeness. On the other hand, Winston uses off record to show power exercised implicitly through ambiguity. Thus, it appears that the power exercised by Winston is not absolute, but rather relational and can be negotiated, as reflected in his choice of politeness strategies.

The use of this politeness strategy is influenced by the purpose of communication and the context of the interaction. Winston adjusts his communication style by considering the situation he faces, his relationship with the other party, and the communication goals he wants to achieve. In addition,

sociological factors, such as relative power, social distance, and rank of imposition, are also influence Winston's use of politeness strategies. Thus, the choice of politeness strategies allows Winston to convey his communicative intent effectively, whether to show assertiveness, build solidarity, or minimize threats or pressure in interactions.

Therefore, this study implies that politeness strategies are not merely linguistic devices, but can also be tools for illustrating and negotiating power in interactions. The study's findings indicate that power is not merely a fixed hierarchical possession. Power emerges relationally through interaction and discourse. In this context, language serves as the medium through which speakers position themselves and others within social relations.