



**ADAM WILDE'S POLITENESS STRATEGIES IN
GAYLE FORMAN'S *WHERE SHE WENT***

A THESIS

**In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for S-1 Degree Majoring Linguistics in the English
Department, Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University**

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2021

PRONOUNCEMENT

I confirm that this thesis with title “Adam Wilde’s Politeness Strategies in Gayle Forman’s *Where She Went*” is really my own work and not a product of plagiarism or made by others. All related materials in others works is listed in references.

Semarang, 24 Agustus 2021

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Foe Arnetta Susanto

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

Motto:

“It always seems impossible until it’s done.”

- Nelson Mandela

“Challenge yourself; it’s the only path which leads to growth.”

- Morgan Freeman

Dedication:

This thesis is dedicated to my parents.

APPROVAL

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3. All lectures of English Department Diponegoro University.
4. My parents who have support me both mentally and financially.
5. All friends in college.

I realize that this thesis has weakness and still far from perfect. I welcome and appreciate any critics and suggestions. I hope this thesis will be useful for people who interested about the analysis of politeness strategies.

Semarang, 24 Agustus 2021

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Foe Arnetta Susanto

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ABSTRACT

This study explains about the use of politeness strategies by Adam Wilde, one of the main characters in *Where She Went* novel. *Where She Went* was written by an American author, Gayle Forman and it was published in 2010. This novel is about the continuation of Adam and his ex-girlfriend, Mia Hall. The main purposes of this study are to investigate what kinds of politeness strategies used by Adam and to investigate what is the most frequent strategy used by Adam. Politeness strategies classification by Brown and Levinson is applied to do this study. This study used non-participant observation and note-taking as the method to collect the data. The content analysis method is applied to analyze the data. The result shows that 4 types of politeness strategies are found in Adam's utterances, which are bald on, off-record, positive and negative politeness but the sub-strategies are not complete. In conclusion, the most frequent politeness strategy used by Adam is positive politeness, then followed by off-record, and the least are bald on and negative politeness. The dominant use of positive politeness shows that Adam tends to show effort to minimize the threat to his interlocutor and the topic of conversation gives more effect on the use of politeness strategies in Adam's utterances than with whom he is talking.

Keywords: *Pragmatics, Politeness Strategies, Where She Went, Gayle Forman, Adam Wilde*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Where She Went novel was written by Gayle Forman, an American author of young adult fiction. This novel was published in November 2010. In *Where She Went*, two main characters play an important role in the story: Adam Wilde and Mia Hall. Adam Wilde's life and the continuation of his relationship with Mia Hall become the center of this novel. The storyline is told from Adam's point of view and the author wrote the chapters alternately amongst the past and present. In the story, Adam is a famous band member who has interesting personalities, he tends to isolate himself, always shadowed, and sensitive when it comes to his past girlfriend, Mia Hall. Besides, Adam is mentally and emotionally unstable so, that he becomes a heavy smoker and addicted to consuming anxiety pills.

I choose the *Where She Went* novel as the object of this study because I want to know whether the politeness strategies used by Adam Wilde is affected by his emotional condition when he produces the utterances and the factor of distance or not.

I will use the classifications of politeness strategies by Brown and Levinson (1987) to investigate the kinds of politeness strategies that can be found from Adam's utterances. This classification is applied to see what kinds of politeness strategies are found in Adam's utterances and whether the most frequent politeness strategy that is used is affected by his unstable emotions or not. Brown and Levinson (1987) classify

politeness strategies into bald on, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off – record.

1.2 Research Questions

The research questions in this study can be formulated as follows :

1.2.1 What kinds of politeness strategies are used by Adam Wilde in *Where She Went* novel?

1.2.2 Which the most frequent strategy is used by Adam Wilde in *Where She Went* novel?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the research questions above, the purpose of the study can be formulated as follows :

1.3.1 To investigate the types of politeness strategies are used by the characters Adam Wilde in *Where She Went* novel.

1.3.2 To investigate the most frequent strategy is used by Adam Wilde in *Where She Went* novel.

1.4 Previous Studies

There has never been any linguistics study of *Where She Went* novel. However, there are ten (10) previous studies that relate to politeness strategies analysis using Brown and Levinson's classification, applying descriptive qualitative method, and have similarities in the findings. Five (5) of them also use the novel as the object. The first study was done by Rahman and Kurniati (2021). They analyzed the speech acts and politeness in warning communication strategies. The findings show that the most

dominant politeness strategy that is used by the characters is positive politeness. Ambalegin and Sijabat (2020) analyzed the positive and negative politeness in *The Last Song* novel. They found that all sub – strategies of positive politeness is applied but eight sub – strategies of negative politeness are not found. Widyastuti (2019) also analyzed the politeness strategies in the novel *The Sun Also Rises* and focus only on the main character’s utterances. She found that four types of politeness strategies can be found in the main character’s utterances. Farrokhi and Arghami (2017) investigated the politeness strategies that are used in the speech act of refusal among interlocutors that have different power relations in Farsi and English novel and found that the difference between Farsi and English can be seen more obviously in the use of politeness strategies than in refusal. The fifth study was done by Rija (2016). He used *The Client* as the object for his study. He applied Brown and Levinson’s politeness strategies classification to analyze the positive politeness used and the influence of positive politeness on the interlocutor’s face. The findings showed that there are 11 positive politeness and the most dominant is the use of group identity marker and face – saving act (FSA) an interlocutor’s face is influenced by the positive politeness.

Besides the novel, other narrative fictions are also used for applying Brown and Levinson’s politeness strategies. In 2020 Rizqy and Ardi used *Inglorious Basterd* movie as the object to analyze kinds of politeness strategies that are used by the main character but only in directive utterances. They found that 4 types of politeness strategies are found and the most dominant is bald on. Fitria, Suhandoko,

and Ningrum (2020) also used *Bridge to Terabithia* movie to identify the politeness strategies in the main character's utterances. The findings show that all types of politeness strategies are found and the most dominant is bald on and positive politeness. Hutauruk (2017) analyzed the positive politeness that is used in *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince* movie. The findings showed that thirteen out of fifteen sub – strategies of positive politeness were found. Direct conversation in daily life also can be the object for applying Brown and Levinson's politeness strategies such as Masjedi and Paramasivam (2018) who investigated the politeness strategies used by Iranian learners when communicating regarding academic context with other nationalities. They used questionnaire from 50 learners and found that Iranian use negative politeness when try to minimize the face threatening act (FTA) when complaining. The tenth study was done by Sari, Suhono, Utama, and Umi (2018). They analyzed kinds of politeness strategies when Native Dayanese at OKU is making a request. They found that Native Dayanese used negative politeness, bald on and off – record.

The differences between this study and the previous studies are the object of the study and some of the previous studies also analyze only positive and negative politeness while this study will analyze all of politeness strategies that are found in main character's utterances. Besides, this study also will explain more about the effect of someone's emotional situation and the use of politeness strategies in his or her utterances.

1.5 Scope of the Study

This study will only focus on the politeness strategies that occur in Adam Wilde's utterances. The theoretical framework that is used to analyze is politeness strategies by Brown and Levinson.

1.6 Organization of the Writing

This thesis is divided into four following chapters :

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, I write about the background of the study, research problems, objectives of the study, previous study, scope of the study, and also writing organization.

CHAPTER II THEORY AND METHOD

The theory that is used in this thesis is explained. The theory is kinds of politeness strategies, besides theory in this chapter types of research, source of data, population and sample, sampling technique, methods of collecting data, and methods of analyzing data are also explained.

CHAPTER III FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the finding and discussion are explained based on the obtained data.

CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION

This chapter is about the conclusion according to the data analysis.

CHAPTER II

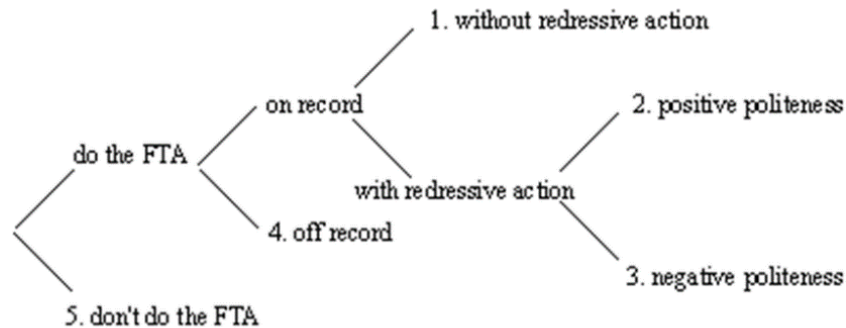
THEORY AND METHOD

2.1 Theoretical Frameworks

2.1.1 Politeness strategies

Brown and Levinson (1987:60) state that politeness strategies are used to arrange the statement or utterances to show awareness of the face when face-threatening acts (FTA) are likely to happen. FTA is the acts that may threaten the speaker or communication partner. The opposite of FTA is face – saving act (FSA). FSA is the acts to lessen the threat to communication partner’s face.

The possible strategies for doing FTAs as follow:



On record means that the speaker directly addresses to the communication partner, while off – record means that the speaker does not directly address to the communication partner and usually it is similar to giving a ‘hint’. If the speaker uses off – record, the real meaning of his or her utterances can be successfully or unsuccessfully interpreted by the communication partner.

2.1.1.1 Bald On

According to Brown and Levinson (1987:94) bald on is the least polite strategies or a direct way to say something. Bald on is usually used in an emergency or to give a command. Bald on is also used to avoid ambiguousness and miscommunication. The strategies of bald on are great urgency or desperation, speaking as if great efficiency is necessary, task – oriented, warning, granting permission, invitation, welcoming, and greeting or farewell. For example:

- Come here right now! (The speaker gives a command to the interlocutor to come right at that moment, it includes in task – oriented).
- Help me! (The speaker needs help from the interlocutor. It can happen in urgent situation)
- Watch Out! (The speaker alerts the interlocutor).

2.1.1.2 Positive Politeness

According to Brown and Levinson (1987:101) positive politeness is orientated toward the positive face of the communication partner. The strategies of positive politeness are giving and asking for reason, exaggerating interest and sympathy with the hearer, seeking agreement, joking, being optimistic, making offer or promise, assuming or asserting reciprocity, giving gifts to hearer, noticing hearer's interest, using in-group identity markers and avoiding disagreement. It may lead to friendship because it minimizes the distance between the speaker and the interlocutor. For example:

- You look very pretty in that pink dress! (The speaker gives compliment)

- I will treat you next Sunday (The speaker makes promise to treat his or her interlocutor. It includes notice interlocutor's interest)
- Let us do it together, guys (Use in-group identity markers)

2.1.1.3 Negative Politeness

The negative politeness is orientated towards satisfying the communication partner's negative face. It is the desire to have freedom of action. According to the politeness classification of Brown and Levinson (1987:129), the strategies of negative politeness are being conventionally indirect, questioning, minimizing imposition, being pessimistic, giving deference, apologizing, nominalizing, not presuming, impersonalizing, stating the FTA as an instance of general rule, and going on record as incurring debt or as not indebted hearer. For example:

- Can I borrow your car just for a night? (Minimizing imposition by using the word 'just for a night')
- I am sorry to disturb you, but please lend me your pen. (Apologizing)
- I am looking for a phone (Be conventionally indirect).

2.1.1.4 Off-Record

Brown and Levinson (1987:211) state that off-record is the communicative act in which the speaker's utterance contains more than one intention and needs to be interpreted. Its strategies include giving hints, giving association clues, presupposing, understating, overstating, using metaphors, being ambiguous, being vague, being incomplete, using tautologies, using contradictions, being ironic, using rhetorical questions, over – generalizing, and displacing the hearer. For example:

- This food is very tasteless (The speaker does not only inform about the food but also indirectly ask the interlocutor to give the speaker salt. It is also an example of giving hints).

- I think tonight she is going to... (Being incomplete, the speaker does not finish his or her utterance).

2.2 Research Method

2.2.1 Types of Research

The type of this research is a qualitative research. Qualitative research means that the data are collected in the form of sentences, not a number (Bogdan and Biklen, 1992:27). This research is qualitative because it tends to use descriptive and use the theoretical framework as a guide to focus on research. I used this type of research to find and analyze kinds of politeness strategies in Adam Wilde's utterances in *Where She Went* (2010).

2.2.2 Data

In this study, the data are taken from the novel *Where She Went* by Gayle Forman published in 2010.

2.2.3 Population and Sample

The population in the data is all utterances spoken by Adam Wilde, while the sample is Adam's utterances that can be analyzed using politeness strategies. The purposive sampling technique is used to find the sample of the analysis.

2.2.4 Sampling Techniques

The sample is taken through the purposive sampling technique. The purposive sampling technique means that the sample is chosen deliberately from the population based on the purpose. After reading and understanding the storyline of the novel, I decide to choose Adam Wilde's utterances.

2.2.5 Method of Collecting Data

This study uses non – participant observation method. This is a non - participant observation because I only observe and analyzed the data from the novel. I read and understood the story from *Where She Went* novel by Gayle Forman then chose the characters who have utterances that related to the purpose of the study. After that, I underlined the utterances that can be analyzed using politeness strategies classifications by Brown and Levinson. Then wrote the utterances in the note (note-taking technique) and analyzed the politeness strategies that appeared.

2.2.6 Method of Analyzing Data

After the data are collected, the data are analyzed with content analysis techniques. Content analysis in qualitative research means focusing on interpreting and understanding. The steps of analyzing data are:

1. Analyze the utterances from chosen characters (Adam Wilde)

I read the whole novel to understand Adam's dialogue and the context then wrote Adam's dialogues that can be analyzed using politeness strategies.

2. Classify the data based on the politeness strategies

The data are classified based on Brown and Levinson's politeness strategies classification and I also explained the non – linguistic context.

3. Evaluate all of the analysis results

After the data-have already been classified and the context is written, I evaluate the analysis to make sure that it has been written correctly.

4. Write the conclusion

The last step is I write the conclusion to sum up the final result.

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the results of politeness strategies analysis from Adam Wilde's utterances are explained briefly based on Brown and Levinson's classification of politeness strategies. Besides, the linguistics and non-linguistics context also explained. From the analysis, I find 7 utterances that use off-record strategy, 19 utterances use on-record strategy which consists of 4 bald on, and 15 use face-saving act. In face-saving act there are 11 utterances using positive politeness and 4 utterances using negative politeness. In this chapter, I write from the most until the least used of politeness strategies by Adam.

$$\text{Bald on} \quad : \frac{4}{26} \times 100\% = 15.38\%$$

$$\text{Positive politeness} \quad : \frac{11}{26} \times 100\% = 42.35\%$$

$$\text{Negative politeness} \quad : \frac{4}{26} \times 100\% = 15.38\%$$

$$\text{Off-record} \quad : \frac{7}{26} \times 100\% = 26.92\%$$

Positive politeness	11	42.35%
Off-record	7	26.92%
Negative politeness	4	15.38%
Bald on	4	15.38%

From the data above, it can be seen that the most frequent politeness strategy used by Adam Wilde is positive politeness. The frequent use of positive politeness shows that even though Adam has a problem controlling his anger, he can maintain his good image in front of people to build a good connection. The least used are negative politeness and bald on. The infrequent use of negative politeness shows that Adam rarely put the distance between him and his interlocutor. The infrequent use of bald on also shows that Adam rarely speaks directly.

3.1 On – Record

An utterance is considered using on-record when the speaker is addressing directly to the communication partner. On-record consists of the face-saving act (3.1.1) and bald on (3.1.2). Face-saving consists of two strategies, namely positive politeness (3.1.1.1) and negative politeness (3.1.1.2).

3.1.1 Face – Saving Act

Face-saving act is when the speaker is saying something to lessen the threat to the communication partner's face. Face-saving act is divided into positive and negative politeness. Positive politeness means that the speaker concerns with the communication partner's positive face, while negative politeness is face-saving act that is oriented to the person's negative face. There are 4 examples of positive politeness and 4 examples of negative politeness analysis.

3.1.1.1 Positive Politeness

Datum 1

Aldous : *“Good morning, Sunshine,”*

Adam : *“Yeah? What’s ever good about morning?”*
Aldous : *“Technically, it’s afternoon now. We’re running late.”*

(Forman, 2010:6).

One afternoon, Adam Wilde, a famous vocalist of a rock band, has an appointment to meet his manager, Aldous. Adam is a young man that lives with unstable emotions because of his broken heart. He is struggling to wake up every morning and to face the day. When Adam arrives, Aldous is already waiting for him in front of the music studio. He is waiting under the awning because Adam has a schedule to record songs in the music studio. Adam is a bit late. Aldous looks at Adam, at Adam’s cigarette, and then back at Adam’s face. Aldous greets Adam first jovially by saying, "Good morning, sunshine," even though it is already afternoon and Adam replies by saying, “Yeah? What’s ever good about morning?”. Adam tries to make his utterance sounds like a joke and Adam stubs out his cigarette.

The politeness strategy that is used by Adam in the dialogue above is positive politeness because even though he does not like morning day and he is not in a good mood, he still tries to make it sounds like a joke to minimize the threat. Adam’s question also sounds sarcastic because he is asking directly to Aldous, but his interlocutor is his manager who also a friend of his. Both of them have a close relationship and know each other well, so it will not make his interlocutor feels offended. The positive politeness strategy also indicates that the participants have friendly relations and know each other quite well. Aldous knows Adam’s personality and his unstable emotions. The threat to face is also low and Adam’s joke can

minimize the distance between them. Will be different if Adam talks like that with other people who do not have a close relationship with him because it will make the interlocutor feels offended.

Datum 2

Adam : ***“Good concert”***

Mia : *“Thank you. I just, I can’t believe you’re here”*

(Forman, 2010:53).

While in New York, Adam is staying in a different hotel with the rest of the band and Aldous because he prefers to be alone rather than spend time with the others members. After going back at the hotel and having a shower, Adam decides to leave his phone and spends his evening going out to Central Park. When he walks by Carnegie Hall, he sees a poster of Mia Hall, his ex – girlfriend, who is having a classical concert at that moment. Mia Hall is a cellist. Adam immediately buys a ticket to watch her performance and tries as hard as he can to become incognito so that nobody will recognize him. After the concert is done, there is an usher who comes to Adam and tells him that Mia Hall wants to see him at the backstage. Adam is surprised because he wonders how Mia knows about his presence but Adam keeps follow the usher to go backstage. Adam has many thoughts in his head when he sees Mia for the first time but he cannot do that all. Mia is asking Adam first whether it is him or not then Adam answers that it is him. Adam gives Mia a compliment about her performance by saying “Good concert,” and Mia responds by saying “Thank you”.

Adam is quite surprise knowing that Mia invites him backstage, that is why he directly giving compliment to Mia about her performance. His direct compliment shows that he applies positive politeness. Giving a compliment shows that the speaker is noticing the communication partner's wants or interest. Here, it can be seen that Adam is noticing Mia's interest which is classical music, even though Adam is a rock band member that has a way different genre from Mia's classical music. He keeps watching her performance and says that her performance was good. Besides, Adam also seems to want to improve Mia's positive face because both of them have a complicated relationship and have not met each other for years. Adam wants to show that he wants to rebuild good relation between them.

Datum 3

Bryn : *"I'm tired of competing with her."*

Adam : *"Nobody can compete with you,"*

(Forman, 2010:90)

Adam and his ex-girlfriend Mia have already lost contact after years she left him without any explanation. Then, Adam starts to have a new girlfriend. His new girlfriend is an actress named Bryn. Bryn is easily got distracted and jealous about Adam and his past relationship with Mia Hall because she is not sure whether or not Adam has already forgotten and moved on from Mia. Even sometimes when Bryn drinks too much wine and gets drunk, she will start to complain to Adam about Mia by saying that she is tired of competing with Mia. Besides, she also feels that Mia is always causing gap between her and Adam. When Bryn starts to talk like that, Adam

immediately tries to calm her down by saying that there is no one can compete with Bryn.

The politeness strategy that occurs in Adam's utterances above is positive politeness because Adam notices what Bryn needs. When Bryn drinks she needs to be calmed down, so that is why Adam calms her down by saying something that makes her feel better. He makes Bryn believe that no one can compete with her includes including Mia. After hearing that, Bryn will calm down a bit.

Datum 4

Adam : "*Nick. Southside Cafe. Sixth Avenue. Brooklyn. I won't forget. I promise.*"

Middle – aged guy : "*I believe you,*"

(Forman, 2010:203).

When the sun starts to rise, Adam and Mia have a little conflict, and then Mia left Adam in the middle of the Brooklyn Bridge. While Adam is walking around, he meets a middle – aged guy who still does a morning jog. Adam notices that he uses the iPod. Adam decides to ask him whether he can borrow it for a day or not. The middle – aged guy allows Adam to borrow his iPod, and then Adam asks his address to give back the iPod. The middle – aged guy mentions the address and Adam repeats it once again and promises to forget the address. After that, the middle – aged guy takes off running and tossing a wave at Adam without looking back.

The utterance above is produced when Adam is upset. However, Adam still applies positive politeness because Adam is concerned with his interlocutor's positive face and seems to want to show respect to the interlocutor. Positive politeness is not

only used to shows intimacy between the participants, but it also possible to use positive politeness when talk to stranger or someone who we barely know if we want to protect the interlocutor's positive face. It can be said that remains polite because his interlocutor is someone who is older than him. Besides, Adam is also showing that he is cooperating and notice noticing his interlocutor's interest by making sure that he will not forget the address to give back the iPod and his interlocutor gives a response by saying "I believe you,".

3.1.1.2 Negative Politeness

Datum 5

Adam : *"Tell me, then, friend. Did Mia, your friend, your BFF, did she tell you why she dumped me? Without a word? Did she happen to mention that to you at all? Or didn't I come up?"*
Kim : *"Adam, please..."*
Adam : *"No, please, Kim. Please, because I haven't got a clue."*

(Forman, 2010:65).

Kim is one of Adam and Mia's best friends. One day, around lunch time, Kim comes to Adam's house to say hello. Kim is welcomed by Adam's mother and asks her to go to Adam's room directly. After both Adam and Kim have a short and basic conversation, Adam is starting to ask Kim about Mia. Kim tells Adam that she visits him not to talk about Mia, and she also does not want to talk about Mia at all. Adam keeps on forcing Kim to answer his questions about Mia such as, why he does not get any news about Mia and whether or not Kim and Mia still see each other. Kim stumbles and answers that both of them rarely see each other because they are busy with their business and their location is four hours apart. Adam does not give up and

keeps forcing Kim to tell him about Mia and the reasons why Mia left him without any word.

The politeness strategy that occurs is negative politeness because Adam is giving questions to Kim about Mia. When Kim comes to Adam house, Adam is still depressed and sad. Adam calls Kim with the word 'friend' as a hedge to soften his command and make it more polite so that it can lessen the uncomfortable feelings for his communication partner, Kim. But on the other side, Adam's utterance still shows a small gap between their relationship and causes an unpleasant situation in both of them. If Adam does not want to lessen the unpleasant situation, he will ask directly to Kim by saying 'Tell me what happens with Mia, why she does not contact me?'

Datum 6

Mia : *"I told you. I'm taking you to my secret New York haunts."*
Adam : *"Yeah, well, I'm a little over secrets. Do you mind telling me where we're going. Is that too much to ask?"*

(Forman, 2010:143).

Mia asks Adam to join her in her secret New York haunts. They have come to have dinner at Mia's favorite restaurant and go to a bowl, but Mia is still saying that her secret New York haunt has not ended yet, and then she asks Adam to join her in the next secret place. When they are on the train to the next destination, Adam gets recognized by the many other passengers. Adam becomes panic and immediately grabs Mia's hand to get out from the train. Adam pulls Mia up a few blocks to make sure that there is no one following them. When Adam tells Mia what was happened on the train, Mia does not to take it seriously and just thinks that Adam is just

overreacting. Adam loses his patience and asks Mia where exactly she wants to go, but Mia insists that she does not want to tell him. Adam does not give up so that he asks her once again about where are they going to.

The politeness strategy that occurs in Adam's utterance above is negative politeness because he uses the word 'a little' to minimize the imposition. By using this expression Adam can reduce the possible threat to Mia. Besides, Adam also does not use a direct word to ask Mia to tell him about their next destination, the word "*do you mind telling me*" shows indirectness. If Adam wants to ask directly and does not want to reduce the possible threat to Mia's face, he can simply ask "where are we going to.". This utterance also show that even though Adam already tired but he still shows effort to lessen the threat to Mia, because he still wants to improve their relationships and maintains his image in front of Mia.

Datum 7

Adam : ***"Can I ask you for an insanely huge and just plain insane favor?"***
Middle – aged Guy : *"Okaaay"*
Adam : ***"Can I borrow your iPod? Just for the day? If you give me your name and address, I'll have it messengered over to you. I promise you'll have it back by tomorrow's run."***
Middle – aged Guy : *"One butt-crack-of-dawn run a weekend is enough for me, but yeah you can borrow it."*

(Forman, 2010:202).

When Adam is being left by Mia on the bridge he decides to walk around the bridge to find a cab and randomly meets a middle – aged guy who is having a morning jog, then Adam is asking about where he can get a cab. Adam notices that

the guy is listening to music from his iPod because that middle-aged guy has pulled out the earbuds to talk to Adam while the music is still playing, then Adam decides to ask whether he can borrow the iPod for a day or not.

The politeness strategy that occurs is negative politeness because Adam is requesting a stranger who is older than him to borrow the iPod. Both of them have just met and barely know each other. Besides, there is also a social difference where Adam is a famous singer, while the stranger is just a common person. The distance between them can be seen when Adam first saying “*Can I ask you for an insanely huge and just plain insane favor*” and after the middle – aged guy answers by saying “*okaaaay*” only then Adam requesting to borrow his the/the guy’s iPod. If they both have a close relationship, Adam will ask to borrow the iPod directly. Besides, it also can be seen that Adam is using that word to avoid forceful effect on the middle-aged guy to give the iPod. The negative politeness also can be found when Adam uses the word “just for the day” because it means that Adam is minimizing the imposition. Adam tries to show politeness by clearly saying that he only needs to borrow the middle-aged guy’s iPod for the day.

Datum 8

Adam : “*Is this real. Am I allowed to hold this hand?Am I allowed to do this?*”

Mia : “*You’re allowed,*”

(Forman, 2010:240)

When Adam is at Mia’s apartment and done with his business, both of them just stand there and do nothing for a while before Adam finally tries to hold Mia’s

hand. Before holding Mia's hand for a little longer, he asks permission whether Mia allows him to do that or not. Mia replies by saying, "*You're allowed*" with smiling.

The politeness strategy that occurs in Adam's utterances above is negative politeness because Adam's utterance is minimizing imposition on Mia. Minimizing imposition can lessen the threat that might be happen, so that Mia does not feel as if Adam is forcing her to let Adam holds her hand.

3.1.2 Bald On

Bald on is the most used direct form that often uses imperative form and the speaker is asking for something directly. The 3 examples of bald on record analysis are written below.

Datum 9

Adam : "*I don't want to see your pictures!*"

Mia : "*Oh, Okay.*"

(Forman, 2010:102-103).

Mia and Adam have dinner together at the restaurant. While they wait for their food, both of them have a conversation about many things, especially about Mia's relatives. When Mia mentions her little brother's name 'Teddy', Adam starts to miss him, and his old thought about Teddy who died at a very young age emerges. Mia is about to show Adam her latest picture with her relatives which was taken on the last summer, but when Mia still searches the photo in her bag, suddenly Adam

said that he does not want to see Mia's picture. Mia hears Adam and she stops digging her bag immediately.

Adam is surprise when Mia wants to show him the picture of her relatives, so that Adam applies bald on in his utterance. Adam says directly and clearly to Mia that he does not want to see her picture without any effort to minimize the FTA and his utterance can shock Mia. Because Mia understands Adam's intention, the effect is Mia stops what she is doing she stops searching the pictures immediately. Mia does not feel offended because she and Adam have a close relationship, but it will be different if Adam's interlocutor is someone who does not have a close relationship with him. If Adam wants to minimize the FTA, he may say "Please, do not show me your picture."

Datum 10

Mia : *"I tried to get some people from Juilliard to come down a few times, but they weren't into it. But it doesn't matter. It's the place I love. How it's totally secreted away up here. I don't need to bowl to appreciate it."*
Adam : ***"We could go bowling now,"***

(Forman, 2010:118).

Mia shows Adam a bowling alley—one of her favorite places. Mia tells Adam that she found it accidentally, and then it becomes her habit to visit that place. She does not bowl there and just sits and orders nachos because of her injured elbow. She tries to ask her college friends to come to that place many times, but none of them likes it. Adam remembers that Mia and he used to go bowling and even sometimes Mia's family also join. Suddenly, Adam says that they can go bowling right at that

moment. At first, Mia disagrees with him because she cannot bowl. However, she changes her mind after Adam explains that he is the one who will bowl. Mia just needs to watch Adam bowling. Then, they go inside the bowling alley.

Bald on is applied in Adam's dialogue above because Adam's intention is clear, and he says it directly without any imposition. His utterance also has maximum efficiency. Adam suggests to go bowling with him right at that moment. Adam does not show the effort to minimize FTA because he and Mia have a close relationship, and Adam does not have any intention to offend Mia. Mia understands his intention immediately and responds by giving a smile.

Datum 11

Adam : "*Why not? **Tell me!** You owe me this.*"

Mia : "*Because I hated you,*"

(Forman, 2010:188)

Adam and Mia are done strolling around New York in the morning and end up in the middle of the Brooklyn Bridge. When they are at the middle of the Brooklyn Bridge and have a conversation, Adam starts to ask Mia about the reason why she left him without any clear explanation. At first, Mia does not want to answer it and she talks unclearly. Adam starts to lose patience, then he directly asks Mia why she does not want to tell him the truth.

The politeness strategy that occurs in Adam's utterance above is bald on because Adam does not show any effort to lessen the threat to Mia's face and his utterance also has maximum efficiency. His utterance also clearly shows that he is very angry. Adam uses bald on to avoid any ambiguity so that Mia will understand

his intention immediately, and then answer his question clearly and directly. Bald on strategy is usually applied when the speaker and interlocutor have a close relationship. Here, Adam and Mia have close relationship since they have known each other for years.

Datum 12

Mia : *“Except we had more time back then to worry about it. And now we have a day, or had a day. Last night was amazing but it was just one night. I really do have to leave for Japan in like seven hours. And you have the band. Your tour.”*

Adam : *“**Mia, stop!** We are not in high school anymore!”*

(Forman, 2010:244).

Mia invites Adam to have a rest at her apartment and he agrees. Both of them have deep conversations in Mia’s apartment, such as talk about their problems, and past relationships and also clear some misunderstanding. They fall asleep and wake up in the middle of the night, order food, and then go back to sleep. A few hours later Adam is awake and sees Mia sitting on a chair under the window with her leg wrapped in a tight ball. Mia looks miserable and Adam is worry about her. Adam asks Mia if there is something wrong with her, then she answers that she just thinks about high school. She also worries because, even though they spent last night together and it was amazing, but that was only one night and in seven hours they will be separated again. Adam is quite disturbed so that he directly asks Mia to stop talking immediately.

Topic that related with Adam’s high school memories really make Adam angry, so when Mia starts to talk about it, Adam applies bald on in his utterance. Bald

on is applied because Adam is using an imperative form and asking Mia to stop talking about their high school immediately. Adam's intention is clear and without imposition. If the interlocutor does not have a close relationship with Adam, she or he might feel offended but Adam and Mia have known each other well for many years, so that Adam's utterance does not hurt Mia. Adam's utterance is also able to make Mia do what Adam wants.

3.2 Off-Record

Off-record means that the speaker is not directly addressed to the communication partner. It Usually contains more than one clear attention, so that the communication partners need to interpret the utterances by themselves. The 3 examples of off-record analysis are written below.

Datum 13

The reporter	: <i>“There’s a vague rumor that you and Mia were couple in high school. Which was funny because I’d never read about it anywhere and it certainly seems noteworthy.”</i>
Adam	: <i>“It would be noteworthy if it were true”</i>
The reporter	: <i>“So it’s not?”</i>

(Forman, 2010:19).

Adam is having an interview with a reporter named Vanessa LeGrande in a restaurant. Vanessa starts to interviewing Adam about his past relationship with Mia Hall and she also asks about the rumor if Mia and Adam were a couple in their high school. When the reporter asks that question, suddenly Adam remembers an image of Mia and all of their memories together but Adam is saying that the rumor is not true

but does not directly say it. Adam does not want his past relationship with Mia to be a public consumption. He prefers to keep it as his privacy.

The politeness strategy that occurs in Adam's utterance above is off-record because Adam does not answer Vanessa's question directly and clearly. Instead of telling the truth, he says "*It would be noteworthy if it were true*". It seems like Adam is giving unclear implications and letting his interlocutor interpret by herself. Vanessa is quite not sure with her interpretation so that she asks Adam "*So it's not?*". Adam will "it is not true" if he wants to give a clear answer to Vanessa so that she does not need to ask Adam again to make sure.

Datum 14

Mia : "*Is it really you?*"

Adam : "***In the flesh,***"

(Forman, 2010:53)

After Mia has done performing in her classical music concert, she asks an usher to invite Adam to come in the backstage to meet her. Adam is quite surprised because he thought that he was being incognito guest. Adam then follows the usher and when he arrives at the backstage, Mia welcomes him by asking is it really Adam or not because both of them have not met each other for years. Adam is not answering directly with saying that it is really him but rather uses the word 'in the flesh'.

The politeness strategy that occurs in the Adam's utterance above is off-record politeness because Adam does not answer Mia's question using direct and clear word but rather use kind of idioms 'in the flesh'. The word 'in the flesh' itself

has meaning to meet someone in person not through phone or any others medias. It means that Adam actually wants to say that it is really him in person whom Mia sees.

Datum 15

Girl : *“To Portland, love.”*

Adam : *“We’re in a van. Not a tour bus.”*

(Forman, 2010:153).

When Adam’s band throws a new released album party after the show, Adam invites a girl whose name he does not know to join him at the party. The first time Adam notices her is when his band performs and he catches her from the stage. Adam thinks that she will never come but after a few hours, she arrives and comes to Adam. The girl also says that she comes from England just to meet Adam. They sleep together for a night at the hotel and the next morning, when Adam is done with getting ready and having a bath quickly, he finds that the girl is already packed and ready to go. Adam asks her where where is she going to? and she answers that she will join Adam and his band to go to Portland for the last show. Adam tells her that she cannot join them because they use a van, not a tour bus which means that there is no space for her. After hearing that the girl is frowning.

The politeness strategy that occurs in the utterance above is off-record because Adam is not saying directly and his utterance has hidden meaning that his interlocutor needs to interpret by herself. Adam tends to be vague. If Adam wants to say directly and clearly, he will simply say “you cannot join with us” or “I do not want you to join” but Adam chooses to say *“We’re in a van. Not a tour bus.”* and let

the girl interpret the real meaning by herself. The girl successfully understands the real meaning of Adam's utterance and she responds by frowning.

Datum 16

Adam : *"Look, my tour doesn't start for another week. And you know, I was thinking **I was craving some sushi.**"*

Mia : *"You'd come to Japan with me?"*

(Forman, 2010:244).

Mia and Adam have a conversation in Mia's apartment after they wake up from their sleep in the morning. Mia says that she is afraid that both of them will be separated again due to their job because soon they will fly in opposite direction. Adam will flight to London while Mia will flight to Japan. Adam does not want to be separated from Mia, so that he has an idea about following Mia to fly to Japan. Mia immediately gets Adam's intention and she is quite happy hearing that.

The politeness strategy that occurs in Adam's utterance above is off-record because Adam is not saying directly that he wants to join Mia to fly to Japan but he says that he craves some sushi instead. His utterance is kind of giving a hint. Adam will say "I will go to Japan with you" if he wants to say it clearly so that Mia does not need to interpret by herself the real meaning of Adam's utterances. Mia asks Adam *"You'd come to Japan with me?"* to make sure that her interpretation is right.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

In this chapter, I will explain the conclusion from the data that have been analyzed in the previous chapter. Based on chapter III about findings and discussion, 26 Adam's utterances can be analyzed using Brown and Levinson's politeness strategies classification. Four (4) kinds of politeness strategies are found in his utterances, they are bald on, off-record, positive and negative politeness. However, not all of the sub-strategies are found.

The most dominant politeness strategy used by Adam is positive politeness. There are eleven (11) utterances (42.35%) that use positive politeness. Positive politeness is used by Adam when he talks to his interlocutor, both with people he just met and his friends. Adam uses this when he wants to build a better relationship and get closer with his interlocutor by notice his interlocutor's interest, giving a compliment, making a joke, and shows that he is cooperating. He also applied positive politeness to older people. Positive politeness mostly used by Adam when he is in good mood (calm, excited, serene). However, sometimes he also applies positive politeness when he still in bad mood, but need to communicate with interlocutor who does not have close relation with him.

The second most frequent use is off-record with seven (7) utterances (26.92%). The off-record strategy is used by Adam when he does not want to answer questions but he needs to. It can be seen when he needs to answer some interviews

questions that are related to his privacy. Besides, it also occurs when he gives hints about something that he wants to do. Adam prefers to use an off-record strategy to let his interlocutors interpret the real meaning by themselves. Off-record usually applied by Adam when he is annoyed by his interlocutors, but does not have close relation with them.

Bald on and negative politeness have the same amounts of utterances, which is four (4) utterances (15.38%). Adam uses a bald on when he wants to ask someone to do something directly. Bald on mostly found in Adam's utterances when he is in bad mood (angry, tense, annoyed). However, Adam only applied bald on when he communicates with person who has close relation with him. He uses this to make his interlocutors understand his utterances immediately and avoid any ambiguity. Adam uses negative politeness when he asks for something from his interlocutors but he wants to lessen the threat to his interlocutor. Negative politeness is applied by Adam when he is tense, depressed, tired and excited. Even though, he is depressed he still applies negative politeness to minimize the imposition when he communicates with stranger.

From the analysis above, it can be seen that Adam can apply the politeness strategies in his utterances correctly. His emotional condition affects the use of politeness strategies, but he still can control it.

I hope this study will provide more information about pragmatics study, especially in politeness strategies for linguistics students. I suggested further study to

do more research on the relation between a person's emotional problem and the use of politeness strategies.

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APPENDICES

A. Positive Politeness

Sub-strategies	Examples	Interlocutor	Emotional Condition
Joking	<p>- “Yeah? What’s ever good about morning?” (Forman, 2010:6)</p> <p>- “Hooky. Sticky. Got it.” (Forman, 2010:8)</p>	<p>- Aldous (Close relation)</p> <p>- His manager (Close relation)</p>	<p>Fatigued</p> <p>Relaxed</p>
Making offer or promise	<p>- “Airport. I’ll meet you in the lounge” (Forman, 2010:30)</p> <p>- “I’ll buy you flowers. Yellow roses. I believe those symbolize friendship. Whatever it takes, I’ll do what I’m told.” (Forman, 2010:131)</p> <p>- “I promise you’ll have it back by tomorrow’s run”</p>	<p>- Aldous (Close relation)</p> <p>- Mike (Close relation)</p> <p>-Stranger</p>	<p>Fatigued</p> <p>Serene</p> <p>Depressed</p>

	(Forman, 2010:202) - “I won’t forget. I promise.” (Forman, 2010:203)	- Stranger	Depressed
Avoid disagreement	- “I like French fries” (Forman, 2010:72)	Mia (Close relation)	Excited
Notice hearer’s interest, wants, needs, goods	- “Good concert” (Forman, 2010:53) - “ Nobody can compete with you,” (Forman, 2010:90) - “I like the pictures. Keep things interesting.” (Forman, 2010:225)	- Mia (Close relation) - Bryn (Close relation) - Mia (Close relation)	Surprise Calm Serene
Exaggerate interest, approval, sympathy with hearer	- “Is this real?” (Forman, 2010:240)	- Mia (Close relation)	Excited

B. Negative Politeness

Sub-strategies	Examples	Interlocutor	Emotional condition
Minimize Imposition	- “Tell me, then,	- Kim	Tense

	<p>friend. Did Mia, your friend, your BFF, did she tell you why she dumped me?" (Forman, 2010:65)</p> <p>- "Yeah, well, I am a little over secrets. Do you mind telling me where we're going. Is that too much to ask?" (Forman, 2010:143)</p> <p>- "Can I borrow your iPod? Just for the day?" (Forman, 2010:202)</p> <p>- "Am I allowed to hold this hand? Am I allowed to do this?" (Forman, 2010:240)</p>	<p>(Close relation)</p> <p>- Mia (Close relation)</p> <p>-Stranger</p> <p>- Mia (Close relation)</p>	<p>Tired</p> <p>Depressed</p> <p>Excited</p>
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C. Bald On

Sub-strategies	Examples	Interlocutor	Emotional condition
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Warning	- "I don't want to see your pictures!" (Forman, 2010:102)	Mia (Close relation)	Surprised
Great efficiency is necessary	- "We could go bowling now," (Forman, 2010:118)	Mia (Close relation)	Excited
Task oriented	- "Why not? Tell me!" (Forman, 2010:188) - "Mia, stop! We are not in high school anymore!" (Forman, 2010:244)	Mia (Close relation)	Angry Annoyed

D. Off-Record

Sub-strategies	Examples	Interlocutor	Emotional condition
Be vague	- "It would be noteworthy if it were true" (Forman, 2010:19) - "Wishful thinking" (Forman, 2010:19)	- Reporter	Tense Tense

	<p>- “I’m on a weird schedule” (Forman, 2010:63)</p> <p>- “I’m where I’ve always been,” (Forman, 2010:63)</p>	<p>- Kim (Close relation)</p>	<p>Annoyed</p>
Use metaphor	<p>- “In the flesh,” (Forman, 2010:53)</p>	<p>Mia (Close relation)</p>	<p>Surprise</p>
Give association clues	<p>- “We’re in a van. Not a tour bus.” (Forman, 2010:153)</p> <p>- “Look, my tour doesn’t start for another week. And you know, I was thinking I was craving some sushi.” (Forman, 2010:244)</p>	<p>- Random girl - Mia (Close relation)</p>	<p>Annoyed Excited</p>

