

ANALYZING THE MEANING OF LANGUAGE USE IN POLITENESS STRATEGIES IN THE DANISH GIRL MOVIE

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Abstrak

Politeness strategies are used to craft messages that save the listener's positive and negative face when face-threatening behavior is inevitable or desired. Brown and Levinson mainly outline his four types of politeness strategies. Do not use baldness, negative politeness, positive politeness, off the record (indirect), and simply face-threatening behavior. Positive politeness strategies try to minimize threats to the listener's positive face and make the listener feel good. Negative politeness strategies are based on avoidance and assume that the speaker is imposing something on the listener. Off-the-record strategies use indirect speech to deprive the speaker of the possibility of imposing themselves on the listener. Discourse analysis is conducted to analyze the "face-threatening acts" (FTA) in some conversations of The Danish Girl Movie(2015). Positive politeness or negative politeness is adopted to examine how to speaking between man and a beautiful girl respectively in unconventional ways, which enable them to develop friendship thanks to the politeness strategies used positive politeness and negative politeness. The "meaning of language use" in the politeness strategies is explored. The analysis of politeness in action in this film uncovers both the informational and affective dimensions of language use in structuring human relationship and friendship. Data were analyzed using the content analysis method. In this paper, used a purposive sampling technique. With this technique, only utterances with positive and negative politeness strategies were selected for inclusion in this paper. A descriptive qualitative research technique was used to analyze the data. Guidance maps were used to identify positive and negative politeness strategies. The study found that use positive and negative politeness strategies to mitigate threats. It also helps interlocutors understand the strategies they can use to communicate effectively, ensuring both sides feel valued in the conversation.

Key words: Positive Politeness, Negative Politeness, Politeness Strategy

Abstrak

Strategi Kesopanan adalah digunakan menyimpan pesan ke pendengar positif dan negatif ketika menghadapi perilaku yang diperlihatkan tidak bisa dihindari atau diinginkan. Brown dan Levinson dalam teori garis besar miliknya adalah empat jenis dari kesopanan strategi yaitu tidak membatasi diri, negatif kesopanan, positif kesopanan, berbicara secara tidak langsung, dan secara sederhana menunjukkan perilaku. Positif kesopanan strategi mencoba memperkecil penilaian ke pendengar positif dan membuat pendengar merasa baik. Negatif kesopanan strategi adalah berdasarkan pada penghindaran dan asumsi pembicara yang mengesankan sesuatu pada si pendengar. Diluar strategi itu menggunakan cara berbicara secara tidak langsung membuat pembicara menjadi mengesankan diri pada pendengar. Analisis wacana dilakukan untuk menganalisis "tindakan mengancam yang dihadapi" (FTA) dalam beberapa percakapan dalam Film The Danish Girl (2015). Kesantunan positif atau kesopanan negatif diadopsi untuk mengkaji bagaimana berbicara antara pria dan seorang gadis cantik masing-masing dengan cara yang tidak

konvensional, yang memungkinkan mereka untuk mengembangkan persahabatan berkat strategi kesopanan yang digunakan kesopanan positif dan kesopanan negatif. "Makna penggunaan bahasa" dalam strategi kesantunan dieksplorasi. Analisis kesopanan dalam tindakan dalam film ini mengungkap dimensi informasional dan afektif penggunaan bahasa dalam penataan hubungan manusia dan persahabatan. Data dianalisis dengan menggunakan metode analisis. Dalam penelitian ini, digunakan sebuah teknik contoh purposif. Dengan teknik ini, hanya ucapan dengan positif dan negatif kesopanan strategi yang dipilih untuk disertakan dalam penelitian. Deskriptif kualitatif riset teknik digunakan untuk menganalisa data. Panduan yang digunakan untuk mengidentifikasi strategi positif dan negatif kesopanan. Dalam hal ini ditemukan bahwa menggunakan positif dan negatif kesopanan strategi ke mengurangi ancaman, juga membantu lawan bicara memahami strategi apa yang bisa digunakan dalam penyampaian efektif, sehingga kedua hal strategi tersebut bernilai penting dalam percakapan.

Kata Kunci : Kesopanan Positif, Kesopanan negatif, Strategi Kesopanan

I. Introduction

One of the aims of learning English as a foreign language is to be able to communicate and understanding what is the meaning of language use when we talk to someone. Learners should have communicate competence that comprise not only linguistics competence, but also socio-cultural, interactional, formulaic and strategy competence. Politeness is one of the basic of human interaction and also it is considered to promote effective interaction and meaning of language use between people. For that reason, many researchers such as Lech, Brown and Levinson, and Austin and Searle focused on politeness in their studies and proposed different theories about politeness. It is assumed that just like any other interaction in politeness.

The language and the society in which the language is used are closely related. A lot of topics about language use in wider society have been discussed by many linguists for years. Here, politeness strategies are one of topic to observe meaning of language use in communication. Politeness strategies are used to formulate messages in order to save the hearer's positive face when face-threatening acts are inevitable or desired. Outline four main types of politeness strategies: positive politeness, negative politeness, bald on-record, and off-record (indirect) as well as simply not using the face-threatening act (Evans et al., 2019). Therefore, being polite can be an attempt for the speaker to save their own face or the face of who he or she is talking to. This paper is going to explore the used of politeness strategies in The Danish Girl Movie and what is the meaning of language use in these politeness strategies.

II. Related Literature

(Evans et al., 2019) states that politeness "facilitate(s) interaction by minimizing the potential for conflict and confrontation inherent in all human interchange". It is assumed that people follow Cooperative Principle by engaging with each other for meaningful communications in which they act as rational agents. According to Sapitri in Brown and Lavinson Book, linguistic strategies are employed by speakers to realize politeness, The choices of such strategies depend on the power and personal relationship between the speaker and hearer (Sapitri et al., 2019) . The degree of negativity of the message Bryan Strong, Christine DeVault, Theodore F.Chohen: The Marriage and Family Experience: Intimate Relationships in a Changing Society (Cohen & Strong, 2020) . Positive face is the desire to have social approval and acceptance, and negative face is the need to have independence and freedom in action (Tracy, 2015). Politeness is characterized by its interactionist perspectives rooted in social psychology (Gerlach, 2022).

Politeness as the implementation of conversational rights and obligations as speaker and hearer operate under the “terms and conditions of the conversational contract” in (DeCapua & Wintergerst, 2016). Thus politeness is conceptualized as social interaction with the activation of interlocutors’ psychological needs (Hall et al., 2017). Meaning in interaction is explored, Politeness is often misinterpreted as only referring to the courteous and refined expressions (Leech, 2014). However, the discussion about politeness encompasses both polite and impolite speech acts, thus this paper focuses on both dimensions of politeness (Freytag, 2019). As Chejnová claims, (im)politeness is “always context dependent” (Chejnová, 2015). The study of (im)politeness shall involve both (a) the referential function as information transmission, and (b) the affective function as the representation of feelings and relationships (Wijayati, 2018). Blum-Kulka & Olshtain stated that found situational factors, such as social status, familiarity or gender considerably influenced people’s politeness strategies (Wijayanto et al., 2013)

III. Finding and Discussion

After watching The Danish Girl Movie, The Researcher found lecturer used four strategies in politeness according to Brown and Levinson’s theory, there are: positive politeness strategy, negative politeness strategy, bald on-record strategy and off-record strategy (indirect). And the most frequently used is positive politeness strategy and negative politeness strategy. According positive politeness the speaker recognizes the friendliness in the relationship with the listener or listeners and their desire to be respected. Negative Politeness the speaker repressive action addressed to the addressee’ negative face, negative face itself is the want that every member wants to be respected.

In The Danish Girl Movie (2015) I found some conversation between the actor and actress are politeness strategy. There are positive politeness and negative politeness.

Here some politeness strategies that researcher found while did the research:

1. Be Conventionally Indirect

Extract 1: Comment the painting (00:01:38,641 --> 00:01:46)

The following extract shows a dialog between Gerda and Older Woman explained the topic about comment in the language.

GERDA	: I’m sorry...?
OLDER WOMAN	: I said, <i>don't you wish you could paint like your husband? Really - you must be so proud...</i>

Extract 1 above shows the use of comment by the speaker in Art Galery, The Older woman said to Gerda “*don't you wish you could paint like your husband? Really - you must be so proud...*” this expression were meant to show the polite in the language. Based on the theory Brown and Levinson categorized her comment as negative polite that is Be conventionally indirect, the speaker uses phrases or sentences that have contextually unambiguous meaning that are different from their literal meaning. The older woman indirectly comparing Gerda to her husband painting. Gerda felt her skill in painting not good enough and she so proud to her husband’s exhibition get high appreciation at same time.

2. Use In Group Identity Makers

Extract 2 : In Oprera House (00:04:32 --> 00:04:42)

Ulla is being pulled into a corset by a DRESSER. Einar leans forward for a better view... She spots him - is delighted, breaks free for a moment.

ULLA : *Einar Wegener!*

The DRESSER hands Ulla a robe to cover up, but:

ULLA : Oh don't worry about him - he's only ever had eyes for one woman.

Extract 2 above shows the use of comment by the speaker in Opera house, when ulla look to Einar, she call his name "*Einar Wegener!*" this expression were meant to show the polite in language or dialect, the speaker can use nickname or fullname of the hearer on her utterance in calling the name of her hearer. Based on theory Brown and Levinson categorized her expression as positive politenes that is use in group indentity markers. Ulla is Einar's wife friend and among of them so closely. Ulla respect to Einar and she show their close relationship. Its recognizes the friendliness in the relationship with the listener or listeners and their desire to be respected.

3. Avoiding Disagreement

Ectract 3 : In Studio (00:05:48, --> 00:06:07)

MR FONNESBECH in a chair on a slightly raised dais. He is formally dressed, somewhat stiff. The room is oppressively still. Gerda looks up from her canvas, goes to adjust Fonnesebech's arm. He is clearly affected by being touched, embarrassed. She returns to the canvas. After an uncomfortable couple of moments.

FONNESBECH : I wanted to say... *I appreciate our being alone today. I hope your husband doesn't mind.*

GERDA : Not at all. I could see his being here made you uncomfortable.

FONNESBECH : It wasn't personal.

Extract 3 above shows the use of comment by the speaker in Studio, Mr. Fonnesech feel uncomfortable with the situation, and actually he so shy to Gerda. His expression pretending he hide his stiff condition “*I appreciate our being alone*

today. I hope your husband doesn't mind. this expression were meant to show the polite in White Lies, here the speaker is better to say the lie to his hearer than damage the positive face of his hearer in hiding the disagreement. Based on theory Brown and Levinson categorized her expression as positive politenes in Avoiding Disagreement. Mr. Fonnesech must try to avoid touch Gerda because they are both in a room and its make stiff situation for him .

4. Give Gifts To The Hearer

Extract 4 : In Studio (00:09:59 --> 00:10:08)

Einar working as Gerda reappears. She's composed now, refocused, approaches her easel, organises her paints. Einar steals a look at her, but says nothing. Works on. Eventually:

GERDA : I have my period.

EINAR : *I'm sorry.*

GERDA : Are you?

Extract 4 above shows the use of comment by the speaker in studio, when Einar said to Gerda “: *I'm sorry.*” this expression were meant to show the polite in Give gifts to the hearer, the speaker can satisfy the hearer by giving gifts, human relation wants such as desire of being liked, admired, care about, understood and listened to. Based on theory Brown and Levinson categorized her expression as positive politenes. Einar shows his understanding that Gerda get bad mood after comeback from art gallery because she get her period and then it's make affect of her mood. Einar give his sympathy and understood to his wife condition, although he didn't make mistaken to Gerda, he try to make Gerda smile again.

Extract 5 : In Studio, Night (00:14:38 --> 00:14:42)

Gerda closes the book she's been reading, looks up to see Einar, working, engrossed. An almost trance-like state. She watches him a while, then approaches, rests her head against his back. He's comfortable with this, but works on.

GERDA : *I didn't mean to disturb you.*

EINAR : That's okay. I've finished

Extract 5 above shows the use of comment by the speaker in studio, Gerda said to her husband “*I didn’t mean to disturb you.*” this expression were meant to show the polite in the language. Based on the theory Brown and Levinson categorized her comment as negative polite that is Be conventionally indirect, the speaker uses phrases or sentences that have contextually unambiguous meaning that are different from their literal meaning. Gerda ask to her husband to finishing his painting as soon indirectly, because she know that her husband has painted for along day and and she feel sleepy and Einar give respons fastly for that.

Extract 6 : In Custom Shop, Night (00:16:18 --> 00:16:29)

A champagne cork POPS. Ulla’s triumphant first night. She’s on magnificent form, working the room. Gerda’s portrait hangs in pride of place. Gerda and Einar chat with a group that includes their friends NIELS and ELSA. Ulla swoops in, WHISPERS something in Gerda’s ear. Gerda’s eyes register delight as she looks across at two young men on the other side of the room.

ULLA : Married people are so delightfully easy to shock.

EINAR : We just pretend to be shocked because it encourages you.

ULLA : I know. *That’s why you’re the only couple in my party for the Artists Ball...*

Extract 6 above shows the use of comment by the speakers in Custom Shop between Ulla and Einar. Ulla said to Einar “ *That’s why you’re the only couple in my party for the Artists Ball...*” this expression were meant to show the polite in give or ask for reason, the other way for the speaker to include the hearer in the activity is by showing her reason as to why she wants what her intention. Based on the theory Brown and Levinson categorized her comment as positive polite. Ulla give her reason to Einar that’s just married people known what are they taking about. And Einar just give her nice smile because he couldn’t answer Ulla’s utterance.

5. Apologize

Extract 7: In Bedroom, Morning (00:20:38 --> 00:20:53)

Einar asleep, a SCRATCHING sound in the background. We see quick charcoal strokes on paper, Gerda wrapped in Einar’s dressing gown, at the side of the bed. She’s fascinated, suddenly able to see the femininity of his features, plays with it, creating a revised Einar... His eyes open...

GERDA : *Sorry... I couldn't leep.*

EINAR : Why?

GERDA : Wondering about things.

EINAR : What things?

Extract 7 above shows the use of comment by the speakers in bedroom, between Gerda and Einar. Gerda said to Einar "*Sorry... I couldn't sleep.*" this expression were meant to show the polite in apologize, by apologizing for doing FTAs such as asking request, the speaker can indicate her reluctance to impinge in the hearer. Based on the theory Brown and Levinson categorized her comment as negative polite. Gerda feel guilty to Einar because her activity already wake up Einar in early morning and other side she can see the Einar's femininity in his features and her husband didn't realize about that.

Extract 8 : In Bedroom, Morning (00:20:57 --> 00:21:06)

Gerda shrugs, keeps sketching.

GERDA : Wondering when you got so pretty.

EINAR : Oh, *I was always pretty*, you just never noticed.

Extract 8 above shows the use of comment by the speakers in bedroom, between Gerda and Einar. Einar said to Gerda "*I was always pretty*" this expression were meant to show the polite in question, hedges. Hedge is a particle, word, or phrase that modifies the force of speech act. It is marked by *sort of, pretty, quite or rather*. Based on the theory Brown and Levinson categorized her comment as negative polite. Einar feel that's he has pretty side in his features but Gerda never notice about it.

Extract 9 : Widow House, Morning (00:35:33 --> 00:35:53)

Einar paints. In a smart male suit. He is stiffly composed. Gerda comes into the studio, in her nightclothes. Finds Einar deeply immersed. No trace of the night's upset.

GERDA : But Lili doesn't exist. We made her up.

EINAR : I know...

GERDA : We were playing a game!

Gerda and Einar. Einar said to Gerda "*I know we were... but then it changed...*" this expression were meant to show the polite in Be pessimistic, the speaker show his doubt to the hearer by asking the hearer's possibility. Based on the theory Brown and Levinson categorized her comment as negative polite. Einar doubt to himself because he couldn't lose Lili sides from his features. Einar try to effort it but he can't, Lili already united in his body.

Extract 10 : In Paris Apartment, Night (01:01:48--> 01:01:58)

Gerda takes out keys to open the apartment door...

HANS : *I can come back another time, if you think Einar would prefer it...*

GERDA : Really. He's expecting you... and it will do him good...

Extract 10 above shows the use of comment by the speakers in Paris Apartment, between Hans and Gerda. Hans said to Gerda "*I can come back another time, if you think Einar would prefer it...*" this expression were meant to show the polite in assume or assert reciprocity, the existence of cooperation between the speaker and hearer may also be claimed or urged by giving evidence of reciprocal rights, it means the speaker promises to do something as long as the hearer does something for the speaker too for cooperation. Based on the theory Brown and Levinson categorized her comment as positive polite. Hans promise to Gerda to come meet up Einar in their apartment at another time if his friends not yet ready to meet him and Geda give good respons about that .

IV. Conclusion

After analyzing the data, the conclusions were stated as follows:

- 1) The most frequently strategy that lecturer used is positive politeness strategy. In positive politeness strategy there are 15 categories of positive politeness categories and in this result; I found some categories, such as: avoid disagreement, use in-group markers, give or ask for reason and give gifts to the

hearer. And negative politeness there are 10 categories, the result; I found some categories, such as: be conventionally indirect, be pessimistic and apologize.

- 2) Positive emotion means, when Gerda communicated to Hans about Einar's condition by using politeness strategy, it caused positive emotion and give some change situation in a relationship, and friendship.

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