

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this part, the researcher presents the discussion of politeness strategy used by Snow White and Huntsman. They organize apply the kinds of politeness strategy based on Brown and Levinson's theory which says that politeness strategy is divided into four type of strategy. They are bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness and bald off record. The table and the analysis are presented in this discussion below.

#### **Politeness Strategies by Brown and Levinson (1987)**

##### 1. Bald On Record

Sub Strategy 1 = Cases of non minimization of the face threat

Sub Strategy 2 = Cases of FTA oriented bald on record usage

##### 2. Positive politeness

Sub Strategy 1 = Notice and attend to Hearer (his interest, wants, needs, goods)

Sub Strategy 2 = Exaggerate (interest, approval, sympathy with Hearer)

Sub Strategy 3 = Intensify interest to Hearer in the Speaker's contribution

Sub Strategy 4 = Use in group identity markers

Sub Strategy 5 = Seek agreement

Sub Strategy 6 = Avoid disagreement

Sub Strategy 7 = Presuppose/raise/assert common ground

Sub Strategy 8 = Joke

Sub Strategy 9 = Assert or presuppose Speaker's knowledge of and concern for Hearer's wants

Sub Strategy 10 = Offer, Promise

Sub Strategy 11 = Be optimistic

- Sub Strategy 12 = Include both Speaker and Hearer in the activity
- Sub Strategy 13 = Give or ask for reasons
- Sub Strategy 14 = Assume or assert reciprocity
- Sub Strategy 15 = Give gifts to Hearer (good, sympathy, understanding, cooperation)

### 3. Negative politeness

- Sub Strategy 1 = Be conventionally indirect
- Sub Strategy 2 = Question, hedge
- Sub Strategy 3 = Be pessimistic
- Sub Strategy 4 = Minimize the imposition
- Sub Strategy 5 = Give deference
- Sub Strategy 6 = Apologize
- Sub Strategy 7 = Impersonalize Speaker and Hearer
- Sub Strategy 8 = State the FTA as general rule
- Sub Strategy 9 = Nominalize
- Sub Strategy 10 = Go on record as incurring a debt or as not indebting Hearer

### 4. Bald On Record

- Sub Strategy 1 = Give hints
- Sub Strategy 2 = Give association clues
- Sub Strategy 3 = Presuppose
- Sub Strategy 4 = Understate
- Sub Strategy 5 = Overstate
- Sub Strategy 6 = Use tautologies
- Sub Strategy 7 = Use contradiction
- Sub Strategy 8 = Be ironic
- Sub Strategy 9 = Use metaphor
- Sub Strategy 10 = Use rhetorical question
- Sub Strategy 11 = Be ambiguous
- Sub Strategy 12 = Be vague
- Sub Strategy 13 = Over generalize
- Sub Strategy 14 = Displace Hearer
- Sub Strategy 15 = Be incomplete, use ellipsis.

#### 4.1. Kinds of Politeness strategies Used by Snow White and the Huntsman toward their addressees

Table 4.1

The Main Characters	Bald On Record	Positive	Negative	Bald Off Record
	Sub strategy			
Snow White	1	1,3,5,6,10, 11,12,14,15	3,6	9
Huntsman	1	3,5,6,10, 11,14,15	3,6	10

#### 4.2. Bald on Record Strategies

Bald on record is a politeness strategy which involves doing it in the most direct, clear, unambiguous and conscious way. As it is already depicted in the previous chapter that use different kinds of bald on record usage in different circumstances, because Speaker can have different motives for his want to do the FTA with maximum efficiency. Bald on record strategy is frequently used by snow white and the huntsman when they are speaking toward their addressees. According Brown and Levinson there are two kinds of bald on record, they are cases of non minimization of the face threat and cases of oriented bald on record usage. Yet, in the conversation only cases of non minimization of the face threat that used by snow

white and huntsman. The deeper analysis can be seen from several conversations below.

#### 4.2.1. Snow White's Bald on Record used toward her addresses

Table 4.2.

No.	Utterance	Sub Strategy
1.	“Be careful you do not fall!!” “Do not leave me!!”	Sub Strategy 1

#### Sub strategy 1 (Cases of non minimization of the face threat)

Snow white : **Be careful, you do not fall!**

William : I am just getting you an apple. Here you go **(D.1)**

The utterance (D.1) is a kind of bald on record strategy. This utterance is uttered when Snow white as speaker gives warning to the hearer (William). In this case, snow white demanded William to do the warning immediately since she already reminded him several times. She uses this strategy tries to minimize face-threatening acts implicitly in order William doesn't fall from an apple tree. It means the speaker cares about the hearer. It also shows that both of the speaker and the hearer have a close relationship. Another positive politeness with this sub strategy used by Snow White stated below

Snow White : William.  
 William : Snow, get out! Snow!  
 Snow White : I can't leave.  
 Duke Hammond : The Princess! No!  
 Snow White : William! **Don't leave me!** (D.2)

Speaker uses bald on record in cases of non minimization of the face threat. She uses utterance "*Don't leave me!*". It shows that she needs a helping to William and Duke Hammond because she wants to follow them out from the castle. She speaks in emergency situations which need a quick action, so do it in concise way. In this condition Speaker provides urgency for emphasis. It explains order and entreaties or namely imperative.

#### 4.2.2. Huntsman's Bald on Record used toward his addresses

Table 4.3.

No.	Utterance	Sub Strategy
2.	"Shut up!!" "Go! Run!!" "Come on! Let's go!" "Go. That way. Go, go!"	Sub Strategy 1

#### Sub strategy 1 (Cases of non minimization of the face threat)

Snow White : He'll kill us, both  
 Huntsman : **Shut up!!** (D.3)

Huntsman asks to silence her mouth by saying "*Shut up!*", he uses this sub strategy to tries take care with snow white and make they who are not know each other be familiar. On the other hand Huntsman does not care who snow white is. So,

he also wants to build a relationship with Snow white. He said “Shut up!” to Snow White when she talks too much because she wants to explain that Finn will kill both

Huntsman : Troll!! **Go! Run!** I told you to run  
 Snow white : If I had, you would be dead **(D.4)**

Huntsman asks Snow White to go by saying “*Go! Run!*” They are in an emergency situation which is snow white needs help from huntsman quickly. Huntsman uses this strategy to keep the relationship between them because they know each other.

Huntsman : **Come on! Let’s go!**  
 Snow white : No! We have to help them! **(D.5)**

As in D.4, they are still in an emergency situation. Huntsman asks snow white to leave the village by saying “*Come on! Lets Go!*” because Ravenna’s riders find her and burn the whole house in the village so that she is caught.

Huntsman : Go. **That way. Go...Go!!**  
 Snow white : (Running in the way) **(D.6)**

Huntsman asks snow white to go to a street by saying “*That way. Go... Go!*”. In this condition in which Speaker conveys that he cares about the Hearer. It can happen in sympathetic or warning. This strategy uses when both Speaker and Hearer mutually know.

Huntsman often uses this strategy (in cases of non minimization of the face threat) toward his addressees exactly snow white when in different circumstances. Those are happened in emergency situation which snow white need huntsman's help quickly, huntsman demands snow white to do the warning immediately. Moreover, maximum efficiency which is preferred to be used in considered as the characteristic of bald on record strategy in the case of non minimization of face threat where the face of the hearer is ignored.

### 4.3. Positive Politeness Strategies

According to Holmes (1995:5) Positive politeness is sociable behavior expressing warmth towards an addressee. So, positive politeness is used to keep relationship between Speaker and Hearer because it indicates solidarity.

#### 4.3.1. Snow White's Positive politeness used toward her addressees

Table 4.4.

No	Utterances	Sub Strategy
1.	"You are so beautiful" "That's nice. How about a face?"	Sub Strategy 1
2.	"Isn't it?"	Sub Strategy 3
3.	"Duke Hammond?" "Fairies?"	Sub Strategy 5
4.	"That is not how I remember it" "Death favors no man"	Sub Strategy 6
5.	"I will look after it" "Will you help me?" "I have given you my word"	Sub Strategy 10
6.	"I can kill her"	Sub strategy 11

7.	“The queen’s men hunt us!”	Sub Strategy 12
8.	“You will find your weight in gold if you cut us down, now!”	Sub Strategy 14
9.	“I want to thank you”	Sub Strategy 15

### Sub strategy 1 (Notice and Attend to Hearer)

Snow white : **You are so beautiful**

Ravenna : That is kind, child. Especially when it is said that you is the face of true beauty in this kingdom. Come. This all must be difficult for you. I, too, lost my mother when I was a young girl. I can never take your mother’s place. Never. But I feel that you and I are bound. I feel it there your heart. **(D.7)**

She uses utterance “*you are so beautiful*” when she looks Ravenna is wearing wedding dress. She gives attention with Ravenna’s wedding dress. It shows that Snow White uses Notice and attend to Ravenna (his interest, wants, needs, goods). Ravenna and Snow white have different social distance. Ravenna is low status while Snow white is high status. Thus, Snow white tries to minimize the social distance by giving attention to Ravenna. She also attempts to satisfy the Ravenna’s positive face by noticing the Ravenna’s needs. Speaker (Ravenna) uses this strategy should take notice of aspects of Hearer (Ravenna)’s condition. Another positive politeness with the sub strategy 1 was also performed by the Snow white stated below.

Lilly : Maybe it needs a skirt, or a dress or something?

Snow white : **That’s nice.** How about a face? **(D.8)**



Snow white said to Lilly by using utterance “*That’s nice*” when she is playing a doll and she gives attention to Lilly’s doll. Although she is older than Lilly, she wants to take care with her. Snow white notices to the Lilly that the doll is nice or pretty. Snow white shows his attention to Lilly in order to build a better relationship with her. It is shown by taking notice of aspect of Hearer. Moreover, snow white wants to Lilly as positive face feel satisfy.

### **Sub strategy 3 (Intensify interest to Hearer in the Speaker’s contribution)**

Another way for Speaker to communicate to Hearer that she shares some of her wants is use this strategy like this conversation.

Huntsman : Oh, the Duke’s army? Bunch of farmers and milkmaids with pitchforks. I know sheep that have more fight in them.  
 Snow white : I am valuable. That is why you are here, **isn’t it?** If you return without me, you are dead. If you leave me, I am dead. **(D.9)**  
 Huntsman : just for argument’s sake, how much reward.

She uses utterance “*isn’t it?*” when she shares some of her wants to intensify the interest of her contribution to the conversation. In this case, snow white wants huntsman knows that she is so important, so that she includes him into the middle of the events being discussed by using tag questions – isn’t it? It shows that Snow White uses Intensify interest to Huntsman.

### Sub strategy 5 (Seek agreement)

- Snow white : What happened to you?  
 Greta : All the girls in our village were taken. I was trying to reach Duke Hammond's castle when I was caught  
 Snow white : **Duke Hammond?** Is he alive? Does he still fight in my father's name? (D.10)  
 Greta : You are the king's daughter. The night the king died, we were told all in the castle were slain.

She uses utterance "*Duke Hammond?*" when Greta tells her that she wants to reach Duke Hammond's castle but Ravenna's riders come and she knows that Duke Hammond is still alive. One of the features of this strategy there is a repetition to show the agreement. In addition, it can also stress the interest or surprise. It shows that Snow white seek agreement by repeating Greta's utterance. It shows that she gets information about Duke Hammonds and that it is true. So, she repeats Greta's utterance. Another positive politeness of this sub strategy used by snow white stated below.

- Snow white : Where are we?  
 Dwarves : They call it sanctuary, my lady. It's the home of the fairies  
 Snow white : **Fairies?** (D.11)

She uses utterance "*Fairies?*" when she knows that place is home of the fairies. It shows her agreement and feels surprise with the place by repeating Dwarves' utterance. In this condition in which Speaker tries to minimize the distance between them by expressing friendliness and solid interest in the Hearer's need to be respected in case of getting closer to Hearer. In this case, Snow white tries to

minimize the distance between her and Dwarves and Snow white tries to agree from Dwarves' said that the place is home of the fairies by repeating Dwarves' utterance.

### **Sub strategy 6 (Avoid disagreement)**

Snow white : How do I inspire? How will I lead men?  
 William : The way you lead me when we were children. I followed you everywhere. I ran when you called. I would have done anything for you.  
 Snow white : **That's not how I remember it. (D.12)**

She uses utterance "*That's not how I remember it*" to avoid disagreement when William is talking about herself in the past time, but snow white does not feel like what William's said. She uses this sub strategy because she wants to be polite and keep William's face. This strategy also shows that Snow white avoids disagreement in order to minimize positive face of William's utterance so that Snow white does not need to do FTA.

### **Sub strategy 10 (Offer, promise)**

Snow white : We found it in the woods, it is injured mother  
 Mother : It must have broken its wing. Do not worry, it will heal in time.  
 Snow white : **I will look after it (D.13)**  
 Mother : you possess a rare beauty, my love. In here. Never lose it. It will serve you well when you become queen.

She uses utterance "*I will look after it*" when Snow white brings the bird and give to her mother. Mother said that the bird will be okay, she tells her mother that she will look the bird to be better later. It means that Snow white has promised her

mother that she will look condition of the bird later. It shows that Speaker (snow white) and Hearer (mother) are cooperators. Another positive politeness of this sub strategy used by snow white stated below.

Finn : She can not have gone far  
 Huntsman : All right, do exactly as I do. It is a bad idea. Stay here. Come on!  
 Snow white : No! **Will you help me?** Please, the queen is going to kill me (D.14)  
 Huntsman : Sure she is

When Huntsman finds snow white, she uses utterance “*Will you help me?*” because she needs a helping from huntsman but she offers her wants. She does not want to coerce him to help her, so firstly she offers her request to huntsman. It shows that Speaker (snow white) offers something to the Hearer (Huntsman). By using this strategy snow white makes soften the request to huntsman.

Huntsman : Who are you?  
 Snow white : Maybe you should have asked the queen that  
 Huntsman : I don’t trust you  
 Snow white : **I’ve given you my word**  
 Huntsman : I still don’t trust you. But you have a deal (D.15)

She uses utterance “*I’ve given you my word*” when she tells huntsman that he should trust her with all of her words, because she promises with huntsman about the gift. Snow white will give money if huntsman wants to help her, but huntsman does not believe what snow white’s utterance. In this case, snow white had promised to huntsman.

### Sub strategy 11 (Be optimistic)

Snow white : Those embers must turn to flame. Iron into sword! I will h your weapon! Forged by the fierce fire that I know is in your hearts! For I have seen what she sees. I know what she knows. **I can kill her.**  
 People : <silent and look at snow white> (D.16)

Snow white uses utterance “*I can kill her*” when conversing with people in the courtyard. She wants to kill Ravenna, and believe that she can kill her. She desires to fulfill their wants by killing Ravenna, her stepmother. So, she optimists and convinces herself that she can do it.

### Sub strategy 12 (Include both of Speaker and Hearer in the activity)

Dwarves : Who is she?  
 Huntsman : She’s worth a lot of gold to me. Which I am happy to share with you stupid little dwarves.  
 Snow white : Gold is worth nothing to any of you if you’re all dead, **the queen’s men hunt us!** They’re very close! (D.17)  
 <Drivers appear>  
 Snow white : **They found us! If you don’t cut us down we’ll all be killed!**  
 Duir : I don’t like this, Beith. It smells like trouble  
 Snow white : You’ll find your weight in gold if **you cut us down,** now!  
 Beith : Shut up, princess  
 Duir : Queen’s riders and they’re coming this way  
 Beith : Well take her, but not him!  
 Huntsman : What??  
 Snow white : No, **both of us!**  
 Beith : Cut them both down! (D.18)

In the conversation above D.17 and D.18 and the underlining, shows that Snow white uses include both Speaker and Hearer in the activity. She uses utterance “*They found us! if you don’t cut us down we’ll all be killed*” and “*both of us*”. It can

be seen from the inclusive ‘we’ and ‘us’ form which is used by snow white when conversing with Dwarves and Huntsman. It means snow white invite them in the middle of discussion. In this case, snow white includes Dwarves and huntsman into Snow white’s problems, especially dwarves. She asks them to absolve her and huntsman. This example seems to be used to stress the cooperativeness of Speaker’s action. By using inclusive ‘we’ and ‘us’ form, it also can soften the requests when snow white wants huntsman and Dwarves to cooperate with her. So, it uses in order to stress the cooperativeness between Speaker and Hearer, an inclusive ‘we’ form can be used.

#### **Sub strategy 14 (Assume or assert reciprocity)**

Snow white : They found us! If you don’t cut us down we’ll all be killed!  
 Duir : I don’t like this, Beith. It smells like trouble  
 Snow white : **You’ll find your weight in gold if you cut us down, now!**  
 Beith : Shut up, princess (D.19)

Snow white asks dwarves by saying “*You’ll find your weight in gold if you cut us down*”. She wants to cut down her and huntsman before queen’s driver appears and find both of them. In Snow white’s utterances that she will give gold if dwarves detached her and huntsman. It also shows that Snow white uses Assume or asserts reciprocity. It also shows the existence of cooperation between snow white and huntsman may also be claimed or urged by giving evidence of reciprocal rights or obligations obtaining between snow white and huntsman. Thus Speaker may say, in effect, ‘I’ll do X for you if you do Y for me’.

### Sub strategy 15 (Give gifts to Hearer)

- Muir : That it's not taken, if that's what you were about to ask  
 Snow white : **I want to thank you**  
 Muir : It's only a log. There's no need to thank me. No, for before. **(D.20)**

Snow white uses utterance "*I want to thank you*" because she wants to be cared with thank to Muir because him and his friends protect her and huntsman from riders. Speaker may satisfy Hearer's positive face wants. It shows that Snow white uses Give gifts to Hearer's understanding. She knows what she does after Dwarves help her, so she said "thank you" It means she give understanding with one of dwarves.

However, there are also some strategies which are not used by snow white, such as Exaggerate (sub strategy 2), Use in group identify markers (Sub strategy 4) Presuppose/raise/assert common ground (sub strategy 7), Joke (Sub strategy 8), Assert or presuppose Speaker's knowledge of and concern for Hearer's wants (Sub strategy 9), and Give or ask for reasons (Sub strategy 13).

#### 4.3.2 Huntsman's Positive politeness used toward his addresses

Table 4.5.

No	Utterances	Sub strategy
1.	"Well you know"	Sub strategy 3
2.	"Aye" "Aye, I know the truth" "Oh, the Duke's army?" "The king?"	Sub strategy 5

3.	“The king? He’s the one that left the devil ”	Sub strategy 6
4.	“I will take you to Duke Hammond, okay? All right? you have my word”	Sub strategy 10
5.	“She is certainly dead”	Sub strategy 11
6.	“I will keep my word when the queen keeps her” “Cut us down, then I will show you”	Sub strategy 14
7.	“I want to show you something” “You should tell her how you feel. It would be good for her”	Sub strategy 15

### **Sub Strategy 3 (Intensify interest to Hearer in the Speaker’s contribution)**

The Man : You owe me money from my pocket and money for the girl  
Huntsman : **Well, you know,** I seem to have drunk it all, but you’re welcome to it. When it comes out again! (D.21)

Huntsman brings the man as the participant into the conversation by saying “*Well, you know*” when Huntsman explains about the obligation to pay money. He uses this sub strategy which intensify he interest of the Man. It shows that Speaker (huntsman) uses of tag questions or expressions that draw Hearer (the man) as a participant into the conversation.

### **Sub strategy 5 (Seek agreement)**

Women : Our scars protect us. Without beauty, we are worthless to the queen. It’s a sacrifice we made. So we could raise our children in peace. While their fathers are at war and you your sacrifice will come. You must rest. How can you desert her when you know the truth?



Huntsman : **Aye, I know the truth.** That's why she could be as far away from me as possible. Anything I ever cared about was taken away from me, not this time. (D.22)

Huntsman is conversing with Women by saying "*Aye, I know the truth*" when they are talking about the truth of Snow white. One of the features of this sub strategy is repeating some utterances which has been said by the previous speaker, but in this conversation huntsman seeks agreement by brief agreements to Women's said. It uses to indicate emphatic agreement by uttered "*Aye, I know the truth*". So, Speaker (Huntsman) is seeking ways in which it is possible to agree with Hearer (Women) by brief agreement. This sub strategy used by Speaker to stress his agreement with Hearer and therefore to satisfy Hearer's desire to be 'right'. Other example of this sub strategy used by Huntsman toward his addresses is like this conversation below.

Snow white : I need to get to the Duke's castle. There's an army there.  
 Huntsman : **Oh, the Duke's army?** Bunch of farmers and milkmaids with pitchforks. I know sheep that have more fight in them. (D.23)

Huntsman repeats Snow white's utterances by saying "*Duke's army*" when Snow white wants go to met Duke. It shows huntsman seek agreement by repeating snow white's utterances. It can show that he hears correctly and huntsman wants to help her. Agreement may also be stressed by repeating part of all of what the preceding speaker has said, in a conversation.

### Sub strategy 6 (Avoid disagreement)

Snow white : The king and his true queen are not damned  
 Huntsman : **The king? He's the one that left the devil in the door. it's his fault the kingdom's plunged into darkness.** (D.24)

Huntsman does not agree with snow white's utterances by using utterance "*The king? He's the one that left the devil in the door. It's his fault the kingdoms plunged into darkness*" when they are talking about the king and the queen who is never damnable and make nature become prosperous. He does not agree with that but should be polite to avoid the word "No" because he wants to minimize FTA for snow white's positive face. Therefore, Huntsman uses token agreement which is he twists snow white's utterances (the king?) to hide disagreement.

### Sub strategy 10 (Offer, promise)

Snow white : You left us. We should never have been there  
 Huntsman : Hey, look at me. **I'll take you to Duke Hammonds,** okay? All right? You have my word. (D.25)

Huntsman uses the utterance "*I'll take you to Duke Hammonds*" when he promises to snow white that he will bring her to the duke's army. Huntsman uses this strategy in order to redress the FTA and obtain Snow white's wants. By giving promise, Huntsman shows his good attention in satisfying snow white's positive face wants.

### Sub strategy 11 (Be optimistic)

Ravenna : One of my prisoners has escaped there  
 Huntsman : Then he's dead  
 Ravenna : She  
 Huntsman : **She is certainly dead** (D.26)

Huntsman uses the utterance "*She is certainly dead*" when Ravenna asks huntsman to looking for snow white in the dark forest. She knows if huntsman is one of people who ever go into the woods, so she asks him to go into the forest. Huntsman believes that someone who goes into the woods will surely die, especially women certainly that she already dead. Huntsman is optimist that her prisoner already dead in the forest.

### Sub strategy 14 (Assume or assert reciprocity)

Huntsman : **I'll keep my word when the queen keeps hers** where's my wife?  
 Finn : My sister has many powers. She can take life away, or sustain it. But she can't bring your wife back from the dead, you fool! (D.27)

In this conversation, huntsman said "*I'll keep my word when the queen keeps hers*" when he talks about productivities. In the Huntsman's utterance means that if he gets snow white the queen will restore his wife from death and now he gets snow white. It also means, huntsman has done the queen's wants and queen also has to do huntsman's wants. Therefore, huntsman uses assume or assert reciprocity to soften

his FTA by negating the debt aspect. Another positive politeness of this sub strategy used by huntsman stated below.

Dwarves : If you had any pennies, you would have pissed it away on meal by now.  
 Huntsman : **Cut us down, then I'll show you.** (D.28)

Huntsman asks dwarves to cut the rope but they want money by using the utterance “*Cut us down, then I'll show you*”. He knows what dwarves’ wants, so he makes productivities between them. He will give them money if they cut the rope. Huntsman uses this sub strategy not only to soften the FTA but also it shows the existence of cooperation between Speaker (huntsman) and Hearer (Dwarves) by giving evidence of reciprocal rights.

### **Sub strategy 15 (Give gifts to Hearer)**

Huntsman : Here, **I want to show you something.** Which is your lead foot? If someone comes at you, you raise this arm up. And you block, and use their strength against them. You're small, so wait until they're close. And you drive it through their heart to the hilt. You understand? Don't hesitate. You look in their eyes and don't pull it out until you see their soul.  
 Snow white : I couldn't do that (D.29)

He cares with snow white's condition from danger by saying “*I want to show you something*”. Therefore, he gives a trick to defeat the enemy. It means huntsman

uses give gifts to snow white which is snow white will need it to keep herself from enemy. Huntsman satisfies snow white's positive face wants. In this sub strategy not only give tangible gift but also sympathy, understanding and cooperation. Huntsman gives 'understanding' about the trick to protect snow white. Another positive politeness of this sub strategy used by Huntsman stated below.

William : Though about her every day since lost her. I can hardly believe I found her  
 Huntsman : **You should tell her how you feel. It'd be good for her (D.30)**

Huntsman is conversing with William by saying "*You should tell her how you feel. It'd be good for her*" It shows that Huntsman gives advice, attention and care about William's feeling. He asks William to tell his feeling to snow white soon. Huntsman wants to fulfill William's want to do something. Beside, huntsman satisfies William's positive face wants and makes a good relationship between them by giving advice.

However, there are also some strategies which are not used by huntsman, such as Notice (Sub strategy 1), Exaggerate (sub strategy 2), Use in group identify markers (Sub strategy 4) Presuppose/raise/assert common ground (sub strategy 7), Joke (Sub strategy 8), Assert or presuppose Speaker's knowledge of and concern for Hearer's wants (Sub strategy 9), Include both Speaker and Hearer in the activity and Give or ask for reasons (Sub strategy 13).

#### 4.4. Negative Politeness Strategies

According to Holmes (1995:5) Negative politeness is behavior which avoids imposing on others (or avoids ‘threatening their face’). So, negative politeness uses in order to show that he cares and respect Hearer’s negative face in the social distance. According Brown and Levinson (1987:129) there are ten sub strategies of negative politeness but snow white and huntsman apply two kinds of negative politeness. They are, being pessimistic (sub strategy 3) and apologize (sub strategy 6).

##### 4.4.1. Snow White’s Negative politeness used toward her addresses

Table 4.6.

No	Utterances	Sub Strategy
1.	“I could not do that” “How do I inspire? How will I lead men?”	Sub Strategy 3
2.	“I am very sorry”	Sub Strategy 6

##### Sub strategy 3 (Be pessimistic)

Huntsman : Here, I want to show you something. Which is your lead foot? If someone comes at you, you raise this arm up. And you block, and use their strength against them. You’re small, so wait until they’re close. And you drive it through their heart to the hilt. You understand?

Snow white : **I couldn’t do that** (D.31)

Snow white answers Huntsman’s utterance by saying “*I couldn’t do that*” because she feels can not to do it when Huntsman asks snow white to practice the way to attack enemy. In this conversation Huntsman wants to give the way to attack

enemy. He teaches snow white to make her self safe. But, she doubts about the tricks and feel afraid to do it. In this strategy Speaker gives redress to Hearer's negative face by explicitly expressing doubt. In this case, snow white should keep huntsman's negative face. Therefore, she uses pessimistic. Another negative politeness of this sub strategy used by Snow white stated below.

- William : You're your father's daughter. The rightful their if I had a choice, I'd take you far away. Keep you safe by my side. But I have a duty. And so do you?
- Snow white : **How do I inspire? How will I lead men?**
- William : The way you lead me when we were children. I followed you everywhere. I ran when you called. I would have done anything for you. **(D.32)**

Snow white is conversing with William by saying "*How do I inspire? How will I lead men?*" when William asks snow white to be a leader and attack Ravenna. But snow white does not believe with her self if she can leads the troop and make people around her get up from affliction. It can show Snow white used this strategy because she doubt.

### **Sub strategy 6 (Apologize)**

- Muir : When we returned to the surface. There was nothing. The land was blackened. Everything, every one was gone, was dead. That was the month your father died
- Snow white : **I'm very sorry** **(D.32)**

Snow white said “*I’m very sorry*” because she regrets to remind the dwarves about the condition of the castle after her father was dead. By apologizing for doing FTA, Speaker can indicate the reluctance to impinge on Hearer’s negative face. There are four ways to communicate regret to do an FTA. They are admitting the impingement, indicate reluctance, give overwhelming reasons, and beg forgiveness. Here, snow white’s utterance included of Beg forgiveness, because she may bag Dwarves’ forgiveness.

However, there are also some strategies which are not used by snow white, such as Be conventionally indirect (Sub strategy 1), Question, Hedge (Sub strategy 2), Minimize the imposition (Sub strategy 4), Give deference (Sub strategy 5), Impersonalize Speaker and Hearer (Sub strategy 7), State the FTA as a general rule (Sub strategy 8), Nominalize (Sub strategy 9), and Go on record as incurring a debt or as not indebteding Hearer ( Sub strategy 10).

#### **4.4.2. Huntsman’s Negative politeness used toward his addressees**

Table 4.7.

No	Utterances	Sub Strategy
1.	“I am not sure” “I was not worth saving”	Sub Strategy 3
2.	“I am sorry”	Sub Strategy 6



### Sub strategy 3 (Be pessimistic)

Huntsman : What are you talking about?  
 Dwarves : I'm talking about the girl. Is it really just the gold?  
 Huntsman : **I'm not sure.** If I had any sense I'd have abandoned her long ago. (D.33)

Huntsman said "*I'm not sure*" because he does not believe his self when Dwarves convinces huntsman about his feeling to snow white. Huntsman confuses with his feeling to loving snow white by saying 'not sure'. It shows that huntsman uses pessimistic about the feeling and he is hoped by using this sub strategy not to impose the Dwarves' face.

Huntsman : When I came back from the wars, I carried with me the stench of death and the anger of the lost. **I wasn't worth saving,** that's for sure.  
 Snow White : (Sleeping for long time in the mattress exactly in the castle). (D.34)

In this dialogue, Huntsman employs the negative face by being pessimistic about his life. The utterance '*was not worth saving*' is preferred to indicate his pessimistic of his life. Huntsman's utterance also means he is not sure if he has to alive from the warfare and feel unsuitable to be win in the war past time. He is very sad if remember about the war, many people were dead. Huntsman uttered it carefully

### Sub strategy 6 (Apologize)

Huntsman : **I'm sorry. I'm sorry**  
 Snow white : You're not  
 Huntsman : I am  
 Snow white : You left us. We should never have been there. (D.35)

In this dialogue, Huntsman regrets by saying “*I’m sorry. I’m sorry*” because he leaves snow white and all of people in the fenland village. He emphasizes his apology for what he did to her. By using this sub strategy he will save and satisfy the negative face of snow white. So, Snow white does not need to do FTA because huntsman uses apologize.

However, there are also some strategies which are not used by Huntsman, such as Be conventionally indirect (Sub strategy 1), Question, Hedge (Sub strategy 2), Minimize the imposition (Sub strategy 4), Give deference (Sub strategy 5), Impersonalize Speaker and Hearer (Sub strategy 7), State the FTA as a general rule (Sub strategy 8), Nominalize (Sub strategy 9), and Go on record as incurring a debt or as not indebted Hearer ( Sub strategy 10).

#### **4.5. Bald off Record Strategies**

According Brown and Levinson (1987:211) Bald off Record is used when a speaker wants to do an FTA, but wants to avoid the responsibility for doing it. Bald off record utterances are essentially indirect uses of language. If Speaker to do FTA indirectly, he must give the hearer some hints and hope that the hearer knows what the speaker intend to say. According Brown and Levinson (1987:211) there are fifteen sub strategies of Bald off Record, but Snow white and Huntsman use only one sub strategy. Snow white uses sub strategy 9 and huntsman uses sub strategy 10.

They use direct speech rather than indirect speech when speaking to their addresses.

The deeper analysis can be seen from several conversations below.

#### 4.5.1. Snow White's Bald off Record used toward her addresses

Table 4.8.

No	Utterances	Sub Strategy
1.	"Like thundering waves under the tattered battle flag of my father"	Sub Strategy 9

#### Sub strategy 9 (Use metaphor)

Duke : Death has favored you

Snow white : Death favors no man. We must ride, **like thundering waves under the tattered battle flag of my father (D.36)**

She asks to people in the courtyard to join in her planning by saying "*like thundering waves under the tattered battle flag of my father*". Snow white's means she wants to fighting and annihilating the queen's castle but she conveys it by using metaphor because she wants to Duke to interpret her intended meaning. By using some metaphors also describe the intended message of Speaker. In this case, Snow white wants to Duke looking for the meaning about what snow white's said.

#### 4.5.2. Huntsman's Bald off Record used toward his addresses

Table 4.9.

No	Utterances	Sub Strategy
1.	"What did I get in? Stupid"	Sub Strategy 10

**Sub Strategy 10 (Use rhetorical question)**

Snow white : You should know, you're the one hunting me  
 Huntsman : Forget it. I should have never got involved in the queen's business.  
**What did I get in? Stupid. (D.37)**

Huntsman said "*What did I get in?*" since Snow white accuses him that he wants to kill her. Huntsman's utterance shows that he asks a question with no intention of obtaining an answer is to break a sincerity condition on questions. He uses this strategy because he wants to snow white knows that he wants help her from the enemy that will attack herself but snow white accuses him. From that utterance "*What did I get in?*" huntsman complains and disapproves himself to help her. Huntsman's means 'what does he do?' He should not help snow white from the enemy and does not want mixed up with the queen's problem, but he wants to snow white knows what huntsman means, because this strategy let hearer to interpret what the speaker mean. Thus, Huntsman asks a question that is not important to obtain the answer.