

**GENDER DIFFERENCES IN PRODUCING
THE POLITENESS STRATEGIES IN “DIVERGENT” MOVIE**

THESIS



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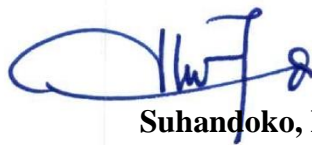
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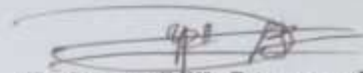
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ABSTRACT

Abas, U. S. S. I. (2022). *Gender Differences in Producing Politeness Strategies in Divergent Movie*. English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya.
Advisor: Suhandoko, M.Pd.

Keywords: politeness, politeness strategy, gender, Face Threatening Act (FTA)

This study investigated the politeness strategies used by the main female and male characters in *Divergent* and investigated the gender difference in using politeness strategies. This study has two questions to answer (1) What are the politeness strategies used by the main character in this movie? (2) How are gender differences reflected in the choice of politeness strategies used by the main character?

This study investigated the various politeness strategies and then found the difference in polite language usage. According to Brown and Levinson (1988) politeness is distinguished into four types of strategy: positive politeness, negative politeness, off record, and bald on record. This study used a qualitative approach to clearly and systematically describe the phenomena under investigation. Descriptive study in textual analysis was used to analyze main characters' utterances in the script of the *Divergent* movie. The script was gathered by downloading the transcription of *Divergent* movie. The transcription was then analyzed by identifying the different types of politeness strategies in the appropriate text using appropriate codes. The investigation was continued by finding the gender differences in the use of politeness strategies.

This study reveals that the politeness strategy most frequently used by the main character in *Divergent* movie is the positive politeness. This study also reveals that gender differences influences some of the politeness strategy use in *Divergent* movie. The female main character is dominant in using off record strategy because she tends to be more respectful and keeps her words to avoid doing the FTA by using indirect utterances. Conversely, the main male character is dominant in positive politeness and bald on record strategy because he tends to use this strategy to satisfy hearer's positive face and want to deliver his messages clearly.

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ABSTRAK

Abas, U. S. S. I. (2022). *Perbedaan Gender dalam Memproduksi Strategi Kesopanan dalam Movie Divergent*. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: Suhandoko, M.Pd.

Kata Kunci: kesopanan, strategi kesopanan, gender, tindakan mengancam wajah

Tesis ini menemukan strategi kesantunan yang digunakan oleh karakter utama perempuan dan laki-laki dalam movie *Divergent* dan menyelidiki perbedaan gender dalam penggunaan strategi kesantunan. Penelitian ini memiliki 2 masalah yang harus dipecahkan (1) Strategi kesantunan apa yang digunakan oleh tokoh utama dalam movie ini dan (2) Bagaimana perbedaan gender tercermin pada pilihan strategi kesantunan yang digunakan oleh tokoh utama.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dalam hal penggunaan deskripsi yang jelas dan sistematis tentang fenomena yang diteliti. Studi deskriptif dalam analisis tekstual untuk menganalisis tuturan tokoh utama dalam naskah movie *Divergent*. Informasi dikumpulkan dengan mengunduh transkripsi movie *Divergent*. Transkripsi kemudian dianalisis dengan mengidentifikasi berbagai jenis strategi kesantunan dalam teks yang sesuai dengan menggunakan kode yang sesuai. Penyelidikan dilanjutkan dengan menemukan perbedaan gender dalam penggunaan strategi kesantunan.

Penelitian ini mengungkapkan bahwa strategi kesantunan yang paling banyak digunakan oleh tokoh utama dalam movie *Divergent* adalah strategi kesantunan positif. Pemilihan strategi kesantunan yang digunakan dalam movie ini dipengaruhi oleh setting dan adegan serta konteks partisipan. Penelitian ini juga mengungkapkan beberapa perbedaan gender dalam penggunaan strategi kesantunan dalam movie *Divergent*. Pemeran utama perempuan dominan dalam penggunaan strategi kesantunan *off record* karena cenderung lebih menghormati dan menjaga ucapannya untuk tidak melakukan tindakan mengancam wajah dengan menggunakan tuturan tidak langsung. Sedangkan karakter laki-laki dominan dalam strategi kesantunan positif dan strategi *bald on record* karena ia cenderung menggunakan strategi ini untuk memuaskan wajah positif pendengar dan ingin menyampaikan pesannya dengan jelas.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher would provide the background of the study, the problems of the study, the significance of the study, and the definition of the key terms.

1.1 Background of the study

Language is a structure of human beings to communicate with each other through spoken or using sign, manual or written symbols representing human beings as members and participants in their society. One of the most common language functions is to serve as a means of communication. According to Lenard (2017), language is the most important way of expressing human thought because humans use different languages when talking or communicating with others. Since people would communicate with each other every day, language is needed for people. The speaker should know how to save the face of hearer in daily communication. The act of face-saving is called politeness.

Before discussing the politeness strategy, it be better if we know about the notion of face. According to Yule (1996, p. 60), face is the people's public self-image. It refers to the feelings of the social and emotional self that everyone has and expects to be recognized by others. In conversation, we sometimes impose the interlocutor's positive or negative face consciously or unconsciously. That kind of treatment is an act called FTA (face threatening act).

Politeness is essential when we communicate with each other. Politeness is a unique strategy for treating people through words and actions that consider the other person's feelings. According to Brown and Levinson (1988), a politeness

strategy is a series of polite actions and words designed to save the interlocutor's face and eliminate FTA in dialogue. Politeness is different in every region and culture. As human beings, we must be aware of politeness in various parts because something deemed polite in certain areas may be impolite in other regions.

The strategy to minimize the threat of hearer's face is called politeness. According to Yule (1996, p. 60), face is the public self-image of people. It refers to the feeling of the social and emotional self that everyone has and expects to be recognized by others. According to Grundy (2000, p. 156), face came in two varieties, 'positive face' and 'negative face'. Positive face is the person's wish to be well thought or a person's desire to be valued, respected and considered to exist in a group and interaction. Negative face is our wish not to be imposed on by others and self-determined action intact or a person's desire to be free to choose, opinion and not be pressured by others. Everyone should do the politeness strategy to make a good communication and interaction to people in their area, it is not only for a certain group of people. According to Brown and Levinson (1988), politeness strategy is divided into four, there are positive politeness, negative politeness, bald on record, and off record

Positive politeness is the strategy that aims to redress threats to the hearer's positive face and make other people comfortable, feel cared for, and considered to be in an interaction community. For instance, when your friend is wearing a good dress in the party, we may use the positive politeness such as "that's a beautiful dress". While negative politeness is a strategy used to avoid the hearer's negative face by making others not to feel forced and considered weak. For instance, when we desire to ask someone for help, we may use negative politeness such as "would

you like to open the window?”. This utterance may save the hearer's negative face that other people do not impose.

The third strategy of politeness strategy is bald on record. This strategy usually used when the speaker has a good relationship with the hearer such as family or friend. Bald on record aims to express the speakers' utterances directly and clearly. For instance, “John, close the door”. The last strategy is off record. Off record is a strategy that may have more than one meaning depending on the interpretation of the interlocutor. This strategy makes the speaker relinquish his/her responsibility to explain the purpose of his/her speech. This strategy usually uses indirect language. For instance, the utterance “it's cold here”, this utterance has various kinds of meaning. It may be the speaker feels cold outside and want to borrow jacket from his/her friend or the speaker's desire to move from that place because of the temperature. In other word, this strategy makes the hearer to interpret the speaker's intention by his/her own.

Based on the explanation above, we can conclude that, the choice of politeness strategies is based on the relationship between the speakers and hearers. According to Brown (1980), three factors influenced speaker in using politeness strategies. The first factor is social status, the higher the social status of the interlocutor, the more polite the speech used by the speaker. The second factor is social distance. The further the relationship between the speaker and the interlocutor, the more polite the utterance. A third factor is the different types that classified of imposing. The more threatening the utterances used, the more polite one is likely to be.

Language is often associated with gender. According to Goodwin (1998), females are more polite than men. Males use directive acts by demonstrating their power in the group, whereas females focus the directive act by demonstrating kindness in the group. Indeed, to express the politeness strategies above, there are some differences between female and male. In using languages, females tend to use standard languages than men. Whereas males tend to be straightforward while females on the other hand, tend to be sympathetic when they speak to others. Therefore, females look more polite when they use their languages. According to Holmes (2013), female and male speak differently because this case is influenced by social and culture. For instance, if a community is highly hierarchical, and males are more powerful than females at each level of the hierarchy, there would be linguistic differences in the speech of female and male based on their social status. When this event occurs continuously and over time, this event would become a culture attached to a society. This event could be different depending on each person's social environment. However, as time progresses, technological developments, and the increasing intensity of gender equality, females today are sometimes required to demonstrate their masculinity depending on the context.

Abundant research on politeness strategies has been conducted. For example, a study from Lubabah (2019) that analyzed Face threatening acts and Politeness Strategy used by the judges in “America’s Got Talent 2018” found that using politeness strategies minimized the effect of threats. Politeness strategies used by the judges aimed to make the conversation run well and keep the hearers self-image. Another study that presented almost the same research subjects is the study of Marpudianto (2019) which discussed the Donald Trump and David Muir

utterances in ABC News and Charlie Rose show. This study discovered that social distance and relative power are the two factors influenced the speakers in using positive politeness strategies. In the social distance, David Muir and Charlie Rose did not have a close relationship with the interlocutor and have less power than the interlocutor has. Therefore, the conversation runs politely for Donald Trump.

Studies on politeness strategies have also been conducted widely in classroom context. Febriansyah (2018) analyzed teachers' utterances when giving feedback in thesis proposal presentations. This study found that the teacher or the speaker used only three types of politeness strategy: positive politeness strategy, bald on record, and off record. In this study there is no negative politeness strategy. Based on the finding, the researcher found that, the teacher provided feedback by building a good relationship with students without offending the students' negative face. Mahmud (2019) analyzed the politeness strategy used by the college students in while doing a presentation. This study discovered that the students used two kinds of politeness strategies, those are positive politeness and negative politeness. On the other hand, bald on record and off record are not acceptable to use in formal situations such as this situation. Where, bald on record is used only if the speaker and hearer have a very close relationship and off record usually uses ambiguous language.

Furthermore, studies about politeness strategy in movie have been conducted widely by (Astuti 2017; Fadilah 2018; Nailah 2016; Shodiq 2018). Nailah (2016) analyzed politeness strategies used by main characters in transformers movie. The researcher found that the main characters did not act baldly or use direct request because they paid attention to emotion, environment, and the situation when the

conversation happened. Astuti (2017) analyzed politeness strategies in *The Intern* movie. the result found that the characters in this movie tend to acknowledge the positive face of the hearers to keep their relationship. This study discover that gender, age, and power relation are the factors that influenced the character in using politeness strategy. Shodiq (2018) analyzed positive politeness in *Fault in Our Star* movie. The researcher found that, the factor influenced the character in the use of positive politeness strategy was varied. The influencing factor could be change depending on who the character is talking to. It could be changed in different moment although the character was facing the same person. A study from Fadilah (2018) that discussed the negative politeness strategy in *Nightcrawler* movie found that, one sub-strategy of negative politeness that is not used by the character, namely minimize the imposition that means the speaker does not care whether his utterances would impose the hearer or not.

Studies about gender and politeness were conducted by Arriyani (2017), Firmanshah (2021), Indah and Sholikhatin (2019), and Sofiana (2019), Syafrizal and Putri (2020). Arriyani (2017) interviewed the friends who ever stayed abroad before. The researcher found that female talked more confident than man. The female talked grammatically and use less fillers or hedges. While the man talked nice but made many grammatical mistakes and use more fillers or hedges than women. Syafrizal and Putri (2020) found that females are generally more respectful than the male students. A study from Firmansyah (2021) also discussed gender and politeness strategy in *the Synecdoche, New York* movie. In this study, the researcher concludes that the main female characters are more polite than the main male characters in this movie.

Indah and Sholikhatin (2019) determined the positive politeness of male and female responses to Bill Gates' caption on Instagram. This study found that male comments used positive politeness to notice and attend to the hearer's interests, wants, or needs. Conversely, females' dominant positive politeness strategy is noticing and attending to the hearer's interests, wants, needs, goods. Sofiana (2019) found that the most politeness strategy used by the male students was positive politeness. While the most politeness strategy used by the female students was bald on record.

Although there are many studies on politeness strategy, few still discuss the role of gender in constructing politeness used by people. If any, previous research took a setting that positions females in situations and socially and culturally acceptable places. Therefore, previous studies tend to find females were using the language feature that Holmes proposes (cited in Firmansyah, 2021) that females use their language with apologies more than men. They tend to use their personal feelings to demonstrate their guilt and gain understanding from the interlocutor. There are still few studies linking politeness with gender, which positions females in different situations, such as when females are required to show their masculinity, i.e., in the military, parliament, work place. Mills (2003) said that politeness should not be viewed as simply 'nice' or 'rude' behaviors toward others but as a diverse set of behaviors that individuals perceive differently depending on the context and interactants.

This research was conducted to see whether females still use polite language such as language that is culturally and socially labeled appropriate if they face a position that requires them to show their masculinity such as war. Although many

studies linking politeness with gender have been conducted, most of the results are the same: females are more grammatical, polite, and respectful than males. However, these studies all put females in an ideal position where they should be polite, formal and so on. Therefore, the most of them look more polite than men. Hence, this study would examine how female show politeness when placed in non-ideal positions where they are required to undergo the same rigorous training as men.

Furthermore, they are given the same tough task as males. Therefore, they have to demonstrate their masculinity side. It was important because it needs further evaluation of whether a female's politeness could survive if placed in a non-ideal position. According to Shaw (2002) some females in public sphere context such as House of Commons, decided to adopt the male linguistic practices such as rule-breaking activities, adversarial language, and humor. They consider these kinds of acts important so they are not considered peripheral members. This shows that in certain situations females can play masculine roles like men.

Furthermore, Snyder (2014) found similar result with Shaw. Snyder analyzed the interruption patterns throughout the conversation in the context of a meeting. The result found that the female senior dominated the number of interruptions that occurred, in fact they became the biggest interrupter in the meeting. These two research results suggest that females can adopt the male linguistic practices such as rule-breaking and interruption to demonstrate masculinity.

Divergent movie as a subject of research because this movie demonstrates a female character where she must be ready to fight in war. This study would see how politeness was shown in Beatrice's utterances who is forced to demonstrate

her masculinity. She lives in a society that is divided into five factions, those are Abnegation (selflessness), Amity (peaceful), Candor (honest), Dauntless (brave), and Erudite (intellectual). When the children reach the age of 16, they must undergo some tests to determine the suitable faction. However, they can also choose a different faction from the test results. If there is no equivalent result, they become a Factionless, vagrants with no place in society. In the test to determine the faction, Beatrice (Tris) acquires the results that she is suited in all the existing factions. Eventually Beatrice chooses to become part of the Dauntless (brave) faction. In this faction she is required to undergo rigorous training and carry out some kind of assassination mission. While Tobias (Four) has almost the same background as Tris, he is someone from another faction who later chose to become the Dauntless faction. The difference is that Tobias here have already become part of this Dauntless faction and have been appointed as instructors to train new members who would join. This study would analyze Beatrice and Four's utterances that contain politeness strategies in the *Divergent* movie. The researcher selected these two characters because they are the main characters in this movie. This research is intended to see the differences in the politeness strategy used by the two main characters.

1.2 Research Questions

This research study about the politeness strategy used by the main characters in the *Divergent* movie. This study was done at answering the following question;

1. What are the politeness strategies used by the main characters in *Divergent* movie?

2. How are gender differences reflected on the choice of politeness strategies used by the main characters?

1.3 Significance of the Study

Theoretically, this study would provide an overview of whether females use more grammatical, polite, and respectful language than males as shown by a lot of literature. Practically, this study aims to provide an understanding to the reader that politeness is not only related to gender, but also has to provide cultural and interacting aspects.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

This study is conducted the politeness strategy of Brown and Levinson and its interplay with gender. This study is limited to analyzed the main character (Beatrice and Four) utterances of *Divergent* movie.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

1. Politeness strategy is the means to show awareness of another person's face.
2. Gender is the set of characteristics of, and the distinction between, masculinity and femininity
3. *Divergent* is the science action movie about the struggle against people's oppression, called the "*Divergent*".

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In this section the researcher would present the theoretical framework related to this study such as politeness strategy and gender differences.

1. Politeness strategy

Before the researcher explains the politeness strategy, it would be better if we know about the notion of face. According to Yule (1996, p. 60), face is the people's public self-image. It refers to the feelings of the social and emotional self that everyone has and expects to be recognized by others. According to Grundy (2000, p. 156), face came in two varieties, 'positive face' and 'negative face'. Positive face is the person's wish to be well thought of. Negative face is our wish not to be imposed on by others and self-determined action intact. In order to make a good communication with other people without threatening face of each other, it need the politeness strategy.

Politeness refers to behaviors of person that actively express positive concern for the others. Based on Yule (1996, p. 60) politeness strategy can be defined as the means to show awareness of another person's face. According to Brown and Levinson (1988), politeness strategy is divided into four, there are negative strategy, politeness strategy, bald on records, and off records. In this research the researcher only focused on the positive politeness strategy. For the example, "it's a nice sweater bro, where did you got it ?".

a. Positive Politeness Strategy

According to Brown and Levinson (1988, p. 70), positive politeness is oriented toward the addressee's positive face. Positive politeness is used to make addressee feel good about themselves, interests or possessions, and usually seen in groups of friends, or where people from social situations know each other well enough. There are fifteen strategies of positive politeness strategies:

- 1) Notice: “**what’s** a beautiful vase this is! Where did it come from?”
- 2) Exaggerate: “how **absolutely** marvelous!”
- 3) Intensify interest to hearer: “**I come down the stairs and what do you think I see?**”
- 4) Use in group identity: “Come here, **honey**.”
- 5) Seek agreement: “Did she go to hot country?”, “**she went**”
This utterance is more polite than answer by saying “yes” or “no”
- 6) Avoid disagreement: “so is this permanent?” “**yeh, it’s ‘permanent’, permanent until I get married again.**”
- 7) Presuppose: “look, you’re **a pal of mine**, so how about . . .”
- 8) Joke: For example, when the hearer makes a faux pas, the speaker can make a joke to minimize the FTAs of the hearer.
- 9) Assert speaker’s knowledge of and concern for hearer’s wants: “**I know you can’t bear parties**, but this one will really be good, do come!”
- 10) Offer and promise: “**I’ll drop by sometime next week**”
- 11) Be optimistic: “**I’ll come to borrow a cup of flour**”
- 12) Include speaker and hearer in the activity: “**let’s** stop for a bite.”
- 13) give (or ask for) reasons: “**why lend me your cottage** for the weekend”

14) Assume or assert reciprocity: **“I’ll lend you my book and you lend me your pencil”**

15) Giving gift to hearer: In this case the gift can be goods, sympathy, understanding, and cooperation.

b. Negative Politeness Strategy

According to Brown and Levinson (1988) negative politeness is a redressive conduct directed to the addressee's negative face: his wish to have unhindered his freedom of expression and unimpeded his attention. It is the center of respect behavior, just as the heart of 'familiar' and 'joking' conduct is constructive politeness. Negative politeness refers to the practices of avoidance of Durkheim's 'negative ceremonies.' Where free-ranging positive politeness's, negative politeness is precise and focused; it performs the task of mitigating the particular constraint that inevitably affects the FTA. Based on Brown and Levinson (1988) there are ten strategies of negative politeness strategy:

- 1) Be conventionally indirect: **“Can you please pass the salt?”**
- 2) Question, hedge: **“won’t you** open the door?” **“I rather think** it’s hopeless”
- 3) Be pessimistic: **“with you there’s no cigarette,** is there?”
- 4) Minimize the imposition: **“I just want to ask you** if I can borrow a single sheet of paper”
- 5) Give deference: **“we look forward very much** to eating with you” **“I am sorry sir”**
- 6) Apologize: **“I’m sure you must be very busy, but ...”**
- 7) Impersonalize S and H: **“it’s not possible (you) do that.”**

- 8) State the FTA as a general rule: **“Passengers would please refrain from flushing toilets on the train”**
- 9) Nominalize: **“Your performing well** on the examination impressed us favorably”
- 10) Go on record as incurring a debt, or as not incurring H: **“I’d be eternally grateful if you would. . .”**

c. Off record

According to Brown and Levinson (1988) Off records strategy helps the speaker to understand his acts clearly. Off records' main purpose is to relieve pressure from the hearer. In this case, the speaker conducts and behaves ambiguously that the hearer may perceive as any other. Off records utterance typically uses indirect language which is more generic or simply different from what one says. Based on Brown and Levinson (1988), there are fifteen types strategies of off records

- 1) Give hints: **“it’s cold in here”**
- 2) Give association clues: **“My house isn’t very far away, There’s the path that leads to my house”**
- 3) Presuppose: **“I wash the car again today”**
- 4) Understate: **“What a marvelous place you have here”** “Oh I don’t know, it’s a place.”
- 5) Overstate: “There were a **million people** in the Co-op tonight”
- 6) Use tautologies: **“boys would be boys”**
- 7) Use contradiction: “Are you upset about that?” **“Well, yes and no”**
- 8) Be ironic: **“John's a real genius”** (after twenty dumb things were done in a row by John)

- 9) Use metaphor: “**harry is a real fish**” (he swims like a fish)
- 10) Use rhetorical question: “**How many times I have to tell you ...?**”
- 11) Be ambiguous: “**john’s a pretty sharp cookie**”
- 12) Be vague: “perhaps **someone** did something naughty”
- 13) Over-generalize: “**The lawn has got to be mown**”
- 14) Displace H: “hey **Daniel**, don’t be like that!” (In reality the target is jenny)
- 15) Be incomplete, use ellipsis: “Well, if one leaves one’s tea on the wobbly **table** ...”

d. Bald on record

Bald on records strategy does not offer a speaker any effort to reduce the effect of FTA's. The speakers usually shock, insult or make the hearers feel awkward. This strategy is commonly seen in people who know each other very well and are very relaxed in areas such as being close to each other and family.

Bald on record strategy including:

- Cases of non-minimization of the face threat:
 - a) Maximum efficiency : “**listen**, hear me out, look”
 - b) Great urgency : “**watch out!**”
 - c) Task-oriented or instruction : “**land me a hand hear**” “**open other hand**”
 - d) Sympathetic advice or warnings : “**don’t be sad**” “**careful**”
 - e) Granting permission : “**yes**, you may go”
 - f) Advice when the interlocutor departing on a trip
- Cases of FTA oriented usage-oriented usage including:
 - a) Invitation : “**come in**” “**welcome**”
 - b) Greeting and farewell : “**come**” (response greeting)

- c) Offers : “I’ll clean it up/leave it to me”
- d) Leave-taking : “I’m staying, you go”

2. Language and Gender

According to Holmes (2013), it is not surprising that in Western urban communities where the social roles of female and male overlap, the forms of speech they use also overlap. In other words, female and male do not use separate forms entirely. Instead, they use the same types to varying quantities or frequencies. In all English-speaking cities where voice data have been collected, for example, females use more pronunciations “-ing” [ih] and fewer pronunciations [in] than males in words such as swimming and typing. In Montreal, female and male use phrases like *il y a* and *il fait* are distinguished by the frequencies they pronounce [l]. Both female and male delete [l], but males do so more frequently than women. Some female and male in Sydney pronounce the initial sound in *thing* as [f], but males use that pronunciation more than females. In these cultures, social and linguistic trends are gender-preferential (rather than gender-exclusive). Even though both female and male use specific forms, one gender prefers them more than the other. According to Mey (1993), context is something that refers to and understands the interlocutor about what an utterance is talking about.

According to Lakoff (cited in Natsir, Oktapiani, Setyowati, 2017), female and male in the language have different styles. Male language is more assertive and mature, and males prefer to speak openly and with appropriate vocabulary. Instead, females’ language is assertive, open, and cautious when presented with something, and they frequently use gentle and polite words or

gestures. Lakoff divided females' language into some parts such as hedges or fillers and tag questions.

According to Coates (2013), Female and male interact differently: females use more hedges and compliment other speakers, whereas males talk more, swear more, and use aggravated directives to get things done. In addition, females use more linguistic forms associated with politeness. This is in accordance with Lakoff (cited in Denana, 2019), females tend to use polite utterance more than males because of strict teaching since childhood. They have been taught since childhood not to express their opinions and attitudes directly.

3. Politeness and Gender

Trudgill (1974) discovered that female and male have different levels of formality in their language, with females being more formal than men. Since, females use more formal language to demonstrate the quality of their social class in a social community. Meanwhile, males rely more on their abilities and wealth to demonstrate the quality of their social class, therefore, they do not use language formalities as a reference.

According to Brown (1980), female and male use formal language differently depending on the sensitivity of conveying FTA to interlocutors in their utterances. Males tend to use informal language because they believe their interlocutors are from the same social class as they are. On the other hand, females tend to use formal language due to their sensitivity to social class issues and the FTA that their utterances may convey.

According to Svendsen (2019), female and male groups have a great deal of internal variation. Ethnicity, age, educational level, socioeconomic status, sexuality, and other factors vary between groups and can influence an individual's speech style. As a result, it is difficult to pinpoint the effect of gender because it intersects with other variables.

However, females in some contexts were found to use male linguistic practices. For example, Shaw (2002) reported that females members of parliament frequently used rule-breaking activities, adversarial language, and humor in their utterances during their participations in White House of Commons. Dahlerup (cited in Shaw, 2002) states that females are also expected to prove that they are equal to male politicians by engaging in adversarial, competitive discursive norms.

In the workplace context, Snyder (2014) analyzed the pattern of interactions that occurred in an ongoing meeting. Snyder found that in 314 interruptions males accounted for 212 of the totals. 70 per cent of the total male interrupts indicated that they interrupted females more than men. While females interrupt other females more often than men, only 13 utterances of interruption are examples of females interrupting men. These 13 utterances were spoken by the female seniors who attended the meeting. These female seniors not only interrupted everyone; they even became 3 of the four biggest interrupters in this study.

In general, females tend to be more polite than men. As stated by Trudgill and Brown, females tend to use more formal language than men. While males tend to use informal language because they believe their interlocutors are

from the same social class as they are. But in certain situations, females sometimes adopt males' habits in the use of language. Especially when they are required to show their masculinity such as when they are members of parliament and become senior in a company, as stated by Shaw and Snyder.

4. Context

Context plays a role in determining hidden meaning. In analyzing the utterance, the researcher must pay attention to the context when analyzing pragmatics because it influences the meaning of an utterance. As a result, without context, an utterance has no clear meaning. Therefore, when analyzing the intended meaning of an utterance, the researcher cannot ignore the context because context is important to know the true meaning of the sentences. Yule (1983) discovered that context determines the meaning and background of the vocalization as long as the vocalization occurs. According to Mey (1993), context is a matter of referring and comprehend the interlocutor of what an utterance is talking about.

Hymes (cited in Natsir, Oktapiani, Setyowati, 2017) classified context into several aspects.

1) Setting and Scene

Setting refers to the place where the setting occurred. In comparison, scene refers to the situation when the conversation occurred, such as the range of formality and seriousness. For example, there is a birthday party in a friend's house. Although, the setting is the friend's house and the scene is festive and

playful. Therefore, the people there should choose to act less formally because of the situation.

2) Participants

Participants are those who take part in the conversation as speakers and interlocutors. Furthermore, other aspects of the participant, such as age, gender, status, social distance, and profession, influence the flow of context in conversation.

3) End

End refers to the speaker's desired goal and expected outcomes in a conversation. End refers to the purpose, goal, and outcomes of communication.

4) Act Sequence

Act is the actual content contained in an utterance related to the topic at that time.

5) key

The term "key" refers to a message's tone, manner, and delivery as a cue to show the speaker's mood in conversation.

6) Instrumentalist

Instrumentalities refer to habits commonly used in a spoken or written language, such as dialects, language codes, or registers.

7) Norm Interaction and Interpretation

In one's action or reaction, a norm refers to the speaking behavior governed by social rules attached to a specific event or environment.

8) Genre

A poem, riddle, prayer, or lecturer are examples of genre utterances. Genre also influences the speaker or the writer in using languages.

5. Divergent

Divergent movie as a subject of research because this movie demonstrates a female character where she must be ready to fight in war. This study would see how politeness was shown in Beatrice's utterances who is forced to demonstrate her masculinity. She lives in a society that is divided into five factions, those are Abnegation (selflessness), Amity (peaceful), Candor (honest), Dauntless (brave), and Erudite (intellectual). When the children reach the age of 16, they must undergo some tests to determine the suitable faction. However, they can also choose a different faction from the test results. If there is no equivalent result, they become a Factionless, vagrants with no place in society.

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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

In this chapter, the researcher would provide the methodology related to this study. In addition, this chapter would explain the research design, the data and data source, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis technique.

3.1 Research Design

This research used a descriptive qualitative research design. According to Paltridge and Phakiti (2018), qualitative research aims to analyze what is going on in all aspects of social behavior, such as school, factories, hospital wards. The researcher used descriptive qualitative research design because the data mainly in word form that needed to be described. Qualitative design would be used in this study to determine the politeness strategy used by the hero character. Then find the gender differences in producing politeness strategies.

3.2 Data Collection

This section discusses the aspects and steps required by the researcher for data collection in this study, which include research data, data source, instrument, data collection technique, and data analysis.

3.2.1 Research Data

This research data was the word, phrase, clause of Beatrice and Four's utterances that contains polite language.

3.2.2 Data Sources

The data was taken from the movie *Divergent* and the conversation transcription. The researcher chose Beatrice Prior and Four (Tobias Eaton) in this study. These two characters were chosen because they are the main character in this movie. The movie was downloaded from the website named Layarindo. The researcher also downloaded the transcription of the movie conversation to ensure no word was left during the analysis. The transcription of the movie was taken from Subscene.

3.3 Research Instrument

The main instrument in this study is the researcher himself. It is based on the researcher who gathered, analyzed the data, and conclude this study. The supporting instrument was the movie downloaded from the mentioned website and the papers and laptop.

3.4 Technique of Data Collection

In first stage, the researcher downloaded the movie from Layarindo. Then, the researcher downloaded transcription from Subscene. By downloading and saving the movie, the researcher can play the movie repeatedly without open it again in the internet. By downloading the transcription, the researchers may benefit from not manually transcribing the dialogue, allowing for a more efficient and faster data collection process.

The next step is the researcher watched the movie and matched the dialogs with the transcription to ensure that all the utterances used in the movie match the transcript. This stage was done to avoid errors while analyzing the data. In this

stage, the researcher also desires to see the context in this movie to facilitate the researcher in analysis phase.

After watching and matching the dialog in the movie with the transcription, the researcher developed codes to classify the data based on politeness strategies by Brown and Levinson. The code can be seen in table 3.1

Table 3.1 types of politeness strategy

No	Politeness Strategy	Sub politeness strategy	Code
1	Positive Politeness	Notice Exaggerate Intensify interest to hearer Use in group identity Seek agreement Avoid disagreement Presuppose Joke Assert speaker's knowledge of and concern for hearer's wants Offer and promise Be optimistic Include speaker and hearer in the activity give (or ask for) reasons Assume or assert reciprocity Giving gift to hearer	Pos Not Pos Exa Pos Int Pos Use Pos See Pos Avo Pos Pre Pos Jok Pos Ass Pos Off Pos Be Pos Inc Pos Gir Pos rec Pos Gig
2	Negative Politeness	Be conventionally indirect Question, hedge Be pessimistic Minimize the imposition Give deference Apologize Impersonalize S and H State the FTA as a general rule Nominalize Go on record as incurring a debt, or as not indebting H	Neg Bec Neg Que Neg Bep Neg Min Neg Givd Neg Apo Neg Imp Neg Stat Neg Nom Neg Goon
3	Off Record	Give hints Give association clues Presuppose Understate Overstate	Off Givh Off Giva Off Pre Off Und Off Ove

		Use tautologies	Off Tau
		Use contradiction	Off cont
		Be ironic	Off iro
		Use metaphor	Off Met
		Use rhetorical question	Off Rhe
		Be ambiguous	Off amb
		Be vague	Off vag
		Over-generalize	Off Ovgen
		Displace H:	Off Dis
		Be incomplete, use ellipsis	Off Inc
4	Bald on-Record	Cases of non-minimization of the face threat	
		a) Maximum efficiency	Bal. Max
		b) Great urgency	Bal. Gre
		c) Task-oriented or instruction	Bal. Tas
		d) Sympathetic advice or warnings	Bal. Sym
		e) Granting permission	Bal. Gra
		f) Advice when the interlocutor departing on a trip	Bal. Adv
		Cases of FTA oriented usage-oriented usage including	Bal Fta
		a) Invitation	Bal. Inv
		b) Greeting and farewell	Bal. Gre
		c) Offers	Bal. Off
		d) Leave-taking	Bal. Lea

The next step after developing the codes is highlighting the data. In this step, the researcher searched and coded the utterances containing the positive politeness strategy used by the female and male characters in *Divergent*.

3.5 Technique of Data Analysis

1. Classifying the data based on the classification in the table above.

To answer research question number 1, the researcher classified the utterances used by main character based on the sub strategies of the politeness strategy that conducted by Brown and Levinson

2. Analyzing gender differences.

To answer research question number 2, the researcher would analyze and find the differences between politeness strategies used by Beatrice and Four (Tobias Eaton) utterances using related theory.

3. Drawing Conclusion

The process that would be the final process in analyzing data is the process of concluding. In this section the researcher would conclude which of the two characters that use the politeness strategy more often whether the female main character or the male main character.



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CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the findings and discussion of the study. At the first, the researcher presents the findings of positive politeness strategies used by the man and woman main characters in *Divergent* (2014) movie. Furthermore, the researcher explained the usage differences of man and woman politeness strategy in this movie.

4.1 Findings

In this subchapter, the researcher provided the findings to answer the research question number 1. These findings based on the Brown and Levinson theory of politeness strategy. This study found that, the main female and male characters used all politeness strategies by Brown and Levinson. All of the findings in this study are shown below.

Table 4.1 Positive Politeness Used by Main Characters

No	Positive Politeness	Codes	Findings	
			Female	Male
1	Noticing	Pos. Not	2	6
2	Include S and H in the activity	Pos. Inc	7	7
3	Avoid disagreement	Pos. Avo	1	1
4	Give gift to H	Pos. Gig	7	21
5	Intensify interest to H	Pos. Int	0	1
Total			17	36

Source: *Divergent* movie

Table 4.2 Negative Politeness Used by Main Characters

No	Negative Politeness	Codes	Findings	
			Female	Male
1	Impersonalize S and H	Neg. Imp	1	1
2	Question hedge	Neg. Que	2	7
3	Minimize imposition	Neg. Min	2	0
4	Be conventionally indirect	Neg. Bec	3	0
5	State the FTA as a general rule	Neg. Stat	0	1
Total			8	9

Source: *Divergent* movie

Table 4.3 Off Record Strategy Used by Main Characters

No	Off Record Strategy	Codes	Findings	
			Female	Male
1	Rhetorical question	Off. Rhe	3	3
2	Give hints	Off. Giv	3	0
Total			6	3

Source: *Divergent* movie

Table 4.4 Bald on Record Strategy Used by Main Characters

No	Bald on Record Strategy	Codes	Findings	
			Female	Male
1	Task-oriented or instruction	Bal. Tas	8	27
2	Sympathetic advice or warnings	Bal. Sym	2	2
3	Great urgency	Bal. Gre	2	1
4	Leave-taking	Bal. Lea	1	0
5	Granting permission	Bal. Gran	0	1
6	Maximum Efficiency	Bal. Max	0	1
Total			13	32

Source: *Divergent* movie

Table 4.1 until 4.4 provided all the politeness strategies used by the female and male characters in *Divergent* movie. The Findings provided that the positive politeness strategy is the most strategy used by female and male characters in this movie. According to Brown and Levinson (1988), Positive politeness is the strategy that aims to redress threats to the hearer's positive face and make other people comfortable with the conversation, feel cared for, and be considered to be in an interaction community. It means that the two main characters in this movie tend to make the interlocutor feel comfortable in the conversation by making a good situation that satisfies the interlocutor's positive face.

4.1.1 Politeness Strategies Used by Main Female Character in *Divergent* Movie

In this part, the researcher provided the politeness strategies used by the main female character based on Brown and Levinson's theory.

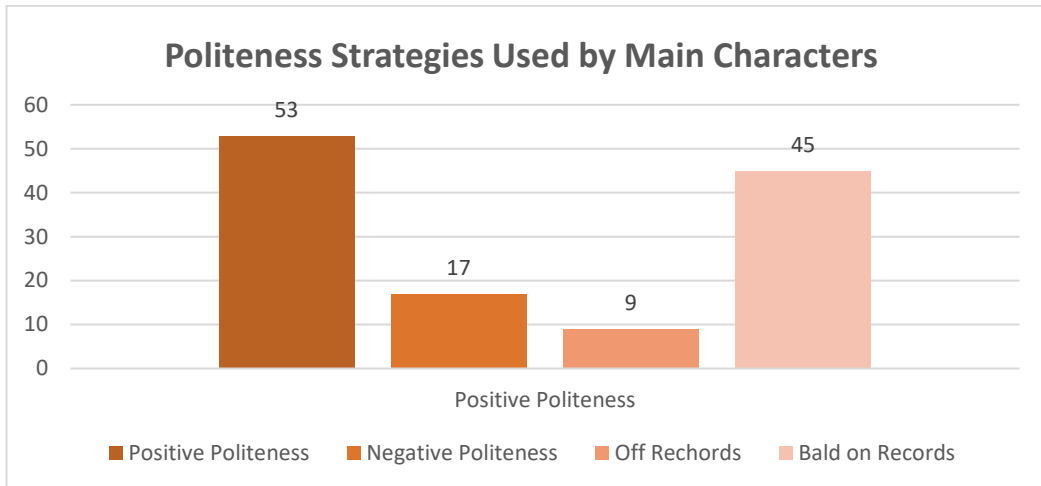


Figure 4.1 Politeness Strategies Used by Main Female Character

Figure 4.1 provided all of politeness strategies used by female and male characters. Based on these findings, the frequent politeness strategies were positive politeness and bald on record strategies.

4.1.1.1 Positive politeness

Positive politeness is the strategy that aims to redress threats to the hearer’s positive face and make other people comfortable with the conversation, feel cared for, and be considered to be in an interaction community.

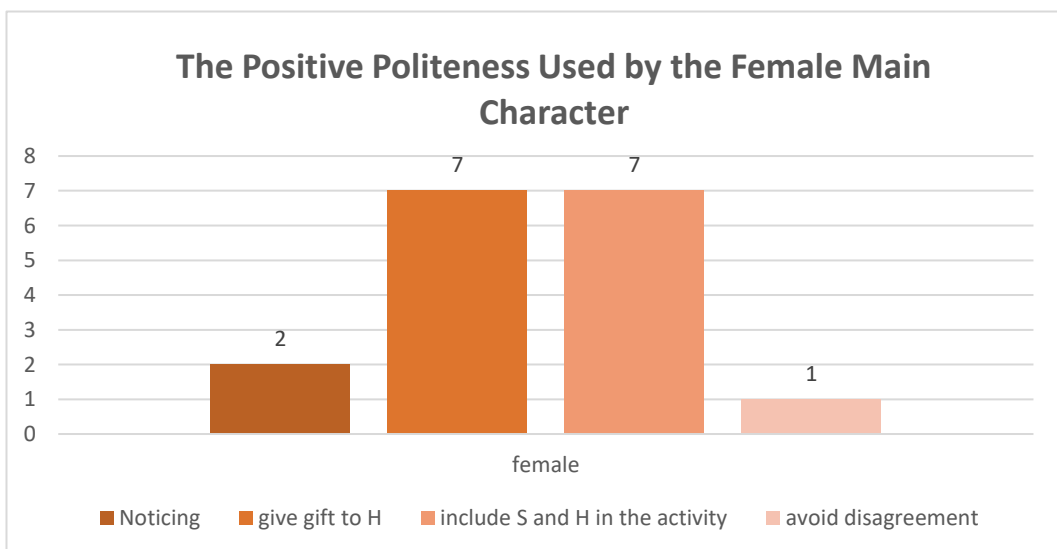


Figure 4.2 The Positive Politeness Used by the Female Main Character

Figure 4.2 provided the positive politeness strategy used by the female character in *Divergent* movie. Based on these findings, the researcher found 17 utterances of positive politeness used by the woman main character Tris. There were 2 utterances in noticing sub-strategy, 7 utterances in each give gift to H and include S and H in the activity, and 1 utterance in avoid disagreement.

1) Giving gift to hearer

This strategy is when the S tries to satisfy the H's positive face by giving gifts to make the H feel appreciated through human-relation needs such as admiration, appreciation, or sympathy.

Datum 1/1 01:58:43,883 --> 01:58:45,584

Tris : **“Are you good?”**

This conversation happened when Tris and the three other people including her father wanted to break into the Dauntless faction's headquarters. They tried to stop Jeanine from controlling the Dauntless from killing the Abnegation faction. To enter the dauntless base, they had to jump from a height. Shortly after her father jumped, his father looked shocked by the jump. Tris, who saw her father like that, gave sympathy to her father by asking her father's condition. Tris' utterance is conducted as politeness strategy and included in giving gift to hearer sub-strategy because she gave a gift to her father in the form of sympathy.

Datum 2/1 01:58:45,586 --> 01:58:46,818

Tris: **“Good?”**

This conversation happened when Tris and the other three jump into the hole to enter the Dauntless faction's base. Tris was used to jumping from such a height, but not with the other three. Therefore, Tris was worried and sympathized with the other by saying, "good?". Hence, this utterance is considered positive politeness and included in giving gift to the hearer sub-strategy.

2) Include speaker and hearer in the activity

In this strategy, the S invites the H to do what S did.

Datum 3/1 00:58:43,653 --> 00:58:45,153

Four: "This is high enough".

Tris: "**No, we need to go higher.**"

This conversation happened during the war training which divided all the new members of Dauntless into two teams. During the discussion to determine the strategy, Tris tried to look at the surrounding area by looking at a higher place to determine what strategy to take. Four who followed Tris from behind felt that the height was already high enough but Tris disagreed with that, saying

"No, we need to go higher". Tris prefers to invite Four to do activities together rather than asking Four to accompany her. Tris did this to save the positive face of Four. Hence, this utterance is conducted as a positive politeness strategy and included in the S and H sub-strategy because this utterance includes speaker and hearer in the activity.

Datum 4/1 01:47:24,071 --> 01:47:25,871

Tris: "**we need to find my parents**"

This conversation occurred while pretending to be under control. At that time, tris invites four to find her parents to save them. Rather

than telling four to find his parents, Tris tends to use an invitation to four to do what she desires together. Therefore, this utterance is considered a positive politeness strategy and included in include speaker and hearer in the activity because she invites Four to do the things she did.

3) Notice

This strategy is used when S notice H's conditions to save H's positive face. The type of notice can be a compliment, care, or sympathy.

Datum 5/1 00:42:33,651 --> 00:42:34,651

Tris : **“Come on, Chris.”**

During a sparring session, Tris saw that her practicing friend had difficulty. Tris, who realized her friend's condition, then encouraged her friend. Tris' action is considered a positive politeness strategy and included in notice sub-strategy because she noticed her friend condition and tried to cheer her friend up.

Datum 6/1 00:58:49,759 --> 00:58:51,159

Tris: **“You all right? You're afraid of heights.”**

Four: “Everyone's afraid of something.”

This conversation occurs in the same situation as in datum 2/1. Four who followed tris immediately put on a strange facial expression. Tris, who realizes that four is afraid of heights, then asks four how he is. This utterance is conducted as positive politeness and included in the notice sub strategy as she noticed Four's condition of fear of heights.

4) Avoid disagreement

This strategy is where the S try to avoid disagreement with H's statement or question. It can be done by pretending to be agree in the conversation to redress the FTA towards the H.

Datum 7/1 01:21:41,529 --> 01:21:45,165

Jeanine: "You're aware that Abnegation is undermining the faction system and breaking laws harboring *Divergent*?"

Tris: "**I didn't know that. But if that's true, then I'm glad that I left.**"

In this scene Tris visited the Erudite faction to talk to Her brother. After the conversation Tris talked to Jeanine. Jeanine then discussed about *Divergent*. She said that the Abnegation faction of Tris' parents is the faction that has hidden the existence of the *Divergent*. Jeanine thought the Abnegation faction had tried to undermine the faction system and violated the law. Tris knows this is not true, but to avoid arguing, she says that she doesn't know anything and is grateful to have left the Abnegation faction. Therefore, this utterance is conducted as a positive politeness strategy and included in avoid disagreement sub-strategy.

4.1.1.2 Negative politeness

Negative politeness is a strategy used to avoid the hearer's negative face by making others not feel forced and considered weak.

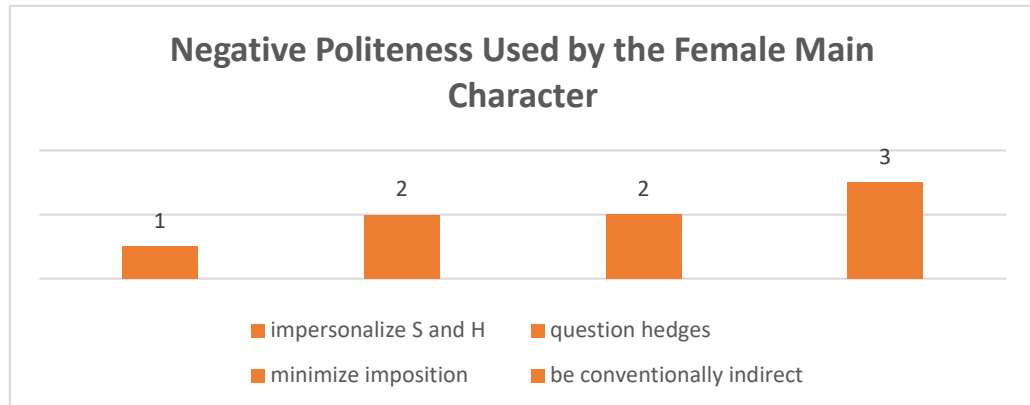


Figure 4.3 Negative Politeness Used by the Female Main Character

Figure 4.3 provided the negative politeness strategy used by the female main character in *Divergent* movie. Based on the findings, the researcher found 8 utterances of negative politeness used by the woman main character in this movie. 1 utterance performed Impersonalized S and H, 2 utterance performed question hedges, 2 utterances performed minimize imposition, and 3 utterances performed be conventionally indirect sub strategy.

1) Question hedges

This strategy employs more complete words than the actual meaning (hedges). This action was used to soften the command or opinion to redress the FTA to the H.

Datum 8/1 00:32:07,058 --> 00:32:08,058

Four: "What makes you think you can talk to me?"

Tris: "**It... Must be** because you're so approachable"

During the welcoming ceremony for all new members, Tris tried to chat with Four, the training instructor. Four, annoyed by this, asked Tris what made Tris dare to talk to Four. Tris then answered the question by using the word of hedging marked with "it" and "must be".

These words are used because Tris knows that the sentence is not a fact

but only Tris' claims and estimates. Therefore, Tris added the word of hedging to reduce the FTA against Four and save his negative face. Hence, this utterance is conducted as negative politeness and included in question hedges sub-strategy.

Datum 9/1 01:49:09,744 --> 01:49:11,744

Erick: "She's not gonna shoot me."

Tris: "Think you **might be** overestimating my character"

When Erick finds out about Four and Tris' disguise, Erick tries to shoot Four. In that situation, Tris tried to threaten Erick by pointing a gun at Erick. Erick thought that Tris would not be able to shoot him. Tris responded to Erick's statement and said that Erick might overestimate her. Tris' utterance used the word of hedge marked with "might be". These words are used because Tris knows that the sentence is not a fact but only Tris' claims and estimates. Therefore, Tris added the word of hedging to reduce the FTA against Erick and save his negative face. Hence, this utterance is conducted as negative politeness and included in question hedges sub strategy.

2) Impersonalize S and H

This strategy is used when the S does not want to upset the H by simply replacing the words 'I' and 'you' with another word such as passengers, sir, or ma'am. It is done to redress the H's negative face.

Datum 10/1 00:12:17,771 --> 00:12:19,471

Tris : "**This** was supposed to tell me what faction to choose, the test."

Tori : "The test didn't work on you."

When Tris was undergoing an aptitude test, Tris showed unusual results. Tori, the exam supervisor at that time, said that Tris' test results

showed uncertain results to protect the test results. It was because Tris could enter any faction. Tori then told Tris to say that her test result was abnegation. Tris, dissatisfied with Tori's answer, asked Tori to say the exact result. But Tris' words did not ask Tori directly. She replaces the pronoun "you" with "this" to save the negative face of Tori. Hence, this utterance is conducted as negative politeness and included in impersonalize S and H sub-strategy.

3) Minimize imposition

This strategy defuses the FTA by saying that the gravity of the imposition is not particularly high. In the other hand, S also make the H is the important element. Therefore, this strategy indirectly makes the H deference.

Datum 11/1 00:39:33,070 --> 00:39:34,371

Tris: **"I was just wondering if you could..."**

Tori: "No"

In this scene, Tris met her supervisor in the abnegation test. At the meeting, Tris try to ask something to Tori. Still, before she end the conversation, Tori already answered with "no". In this Tris' utterance, she used the utterance "I was just wondering" where this utterance means to delimit the FTA to Tori. Therefore, this utterance is considered negative politeness and included in minimize imposition sub-strategy because she used the utterance that has a delimit function of FTA to the hearer.

Datum 12/1 00:40:06,170 --> 00:40:07,670

Tris : **"Can I just ask you..."**

When Tori are tattooing Tris, Tris desires to ask Tori about something by saying “Can I just ask you” rather than ask Tori directly. This utterance has a function to delimits the FTA towards Tori. Therefore, this utterance is considered negative politeness and included in the minimize imposition sub-strategy.

4) Be conventionally indirect.

This strategy is used when the S has a desire to make the H satisfy his need with indirect speech.

Datum 13/1 02:03:35,142 --> 02:03:36,908
Tris: “**Please**, Four, look at me. Look at me.”

This conversation happened when Four was under control and try to attack Tris. In that situation, Tris tried to stop Four by using words. Tris' request did not immediately tell Four to stop, but Tris used an indirect request marked with the word "please". This is done to save the Four negative face. Hence, this is considered negative politeness and included in be conventionally indirect sub-strategy.

Datum 14/1 01:34:01,936 --> 01:34:03,370
Tris: “**Can I ask you something?**”
Four: “Sure.”

This conversation happened when Tris desired to look at the Four's tattoo. Tris' desire started with the question “can I ask you something”. Tris' question contained an indirect request marked “can I ask”. Hence, this is considered negative politeness and included in be conventionally indirect sub-strategy.

4.1.1.3 Off record

Off record is a strategy that may have more than one meaning depending on the interpretation of the interlocutor. This strategy makes the speaker relinquish his/her responsibility to explain the purpose of his/her speech. Based on the analysis, the researcher found 6 utterances using off records strategy by woman character.

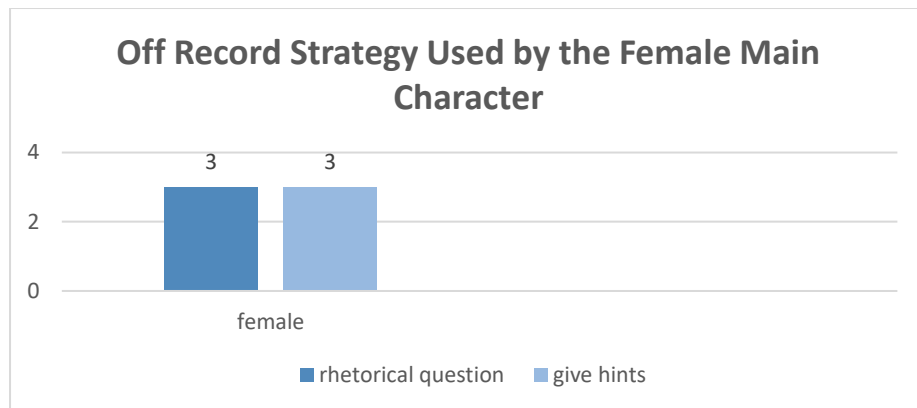


Figure 4.4 Off Record Strategy Used by the Female Main Character

Figure 4.4 provided off record strategies used by the female main character in Divergent movie. Based on the analysis, the researcher found 6 utterances that used off records strategy by woman character. In addition, there were 3 utterances in each rhetorical question and give hints sub-strategy.

1) Rhetorical question

This strategy is used when the S asks a question without intention of receiving an answer to violate the sincerity condition on questions. The questions were probably only for the S to answer and possibly to do FTA.

Datum 15/1 00:48:54,599 --> 00:48:56,565

Four: "You'd still be standing there if I hadn't hit you."

Tris: "**So am I supposed to thank you?**"

This conversation occurred when Tris had received punishment from Erick. After that situation, Tris and Four argue about Four who accidentally hurt Tris' ear. According to Four, Erick would continue to punish Tris if Four did not do that. Conversely, Tris did not agree with that statement and said “So am I supposed to thank you?”. Tris’ utterance is a rhetorical question because this question did not mean to look for the answer but this is a hint that Tris had no same idea with Four. Therefore, this utterance is considered as off record strategy and included in use rhetorical question.

Datum 16/1 01:16:32,087 --> 01:16:33,988

Four : “I think you're lying to me.”

Tris : “**Why would I lie to you?**”

When Four begins to suspect that Tris is *Divergent*, Four asks for the results of Tris' aptitude test. Tris, who was caught lying, said “Why would I lie to you?”. Tris’ utterance is a rhetorical question because this question did not mean to look for the answer. After all, Tris already knew the answer itself. Therefore, this utterance is considered as off record strategy and included in use rhetorical question.

2) Give hints

This strategy is used when the S presents a request or has a desire to make the H satisfy his desire without use the literal meaning. S tends to give a hint and wants the H to understand.

Datum 17/1 00:05:48,349 --> 00:05:49,781

Caleb: “Beatrice, do you wanna get the other bags?”

Tris: “**Sorry.**”

This conversation happened when Caleb was helping people. Then Caleb ask Tris to help him to bring the other remaining bags. Tris only response his require with the word “sorry”. Tris hinted at Caleb by saying “sorry” rather than directly saying “no”. Therefore, Caleb should interpret Tris’ utterance by himself. Hence, it is considered as off record strategy and included in give hints sub strategy.

Datum 18/1 00:39:54,692 --> 00:39:55,959

Tris : **“I'd like this one. Please.”**

This conversation happened when Tris went to tattooist who be the supervisor when the abnegation test. When she was choosing a tattoo, Tris then showed a sample of her tattoo then she said “I'd like this one”. Tris hinted at the tattooist by saying “I'd like this one” rather than directly asking to make her a tattoo. Therefore, the tattooist should interpret Tris’ utterance by herself. Hence, it is considered as off record strategy and included in give hints sub strategy.

Datum 19/1 01:35:43,104 --> 01:35:45,004

Tris: **“I don't wanna go too fast.”**

Four: “It's okay.”

When the relationship between Tris and Four are closer, their closeness is marked by the two of them starting to kiss. In the middle of that situation, Tris said “I don’t wanna go to fast” that means Tris has no desire to make their activity more than this. Tris only gave a hint to Four rather than said her desire directly. Therefore, Four should interpret Tris’ utterance by himself. Hence, it is considered as off record strategy and included in give hints sub strategy.

4.1.1.4 Bald on record

This strategy is usually used when the speaker has a good relationship with the hearer such as family or friend or for people with higher status than the hearer such as boss and subordinate. Bald on record aims to express the speakers' utterances directly and clearly.

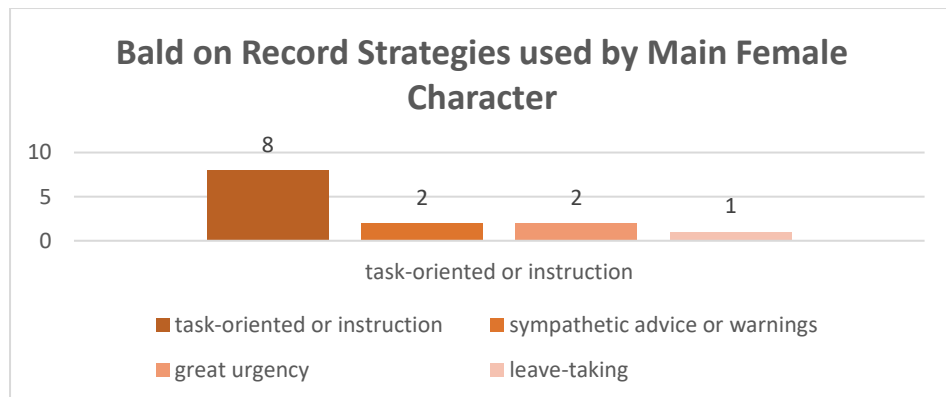


Figure 4.5 Bald on Record Strategies used by Main Female Character

Figure 4.5 provided bald on record strategy used by female main character in this movie. Based on this analysis the researcher found 13 utterances of bald on records. There were 8 utterances performed task-oriented or instruction, 2 utterances performed in each sympathetic advice and great urgency, and 1 utterance performed leave-taking sub strategy.

1) Task-oriented or instruction

This strategy is employed when the S assigns a task or instruction to the H to complete the S's desire. However, this strategy would threaten the H's face in certain circumstances.

Datum 20/1 00:58:01,945 --> 00:58:03,946

Tris: **“You don't have to come with me.”**

Four: **“You should go easy. You took a beating.”**

This conversation occurs in the same situation as in datum 2/1. Tris felt reluctant to Four, who followed her from behind then said “You don't have to come with me”. Tris directly ask Four to not have to follow her as a result, this utterance is considered as bald on record. This utterance did not threaten the Four’s FTA because the relation of Tris and Four were closer in this situation. Hence, this utterance is bald on record strategy and included in task oriented/instruction sub strategy.

2) Sympathetic advice or warning

This strategy is used when the FTA is primarily beneficial to H. S conveys his concern for H when performing the FTA. As a result, FTA redress is not required.

Datum 21/1 01:07:57,473 --> 01:07:58,706
Tris: **“Mom, you can't be here.”**

This conversation occurred when Tris' mother sneaked into the headquarters of the Dauntless faction. Tris, who knew about this, approached her mother and said "Mom, you can't be here". Tris sympathized with her mother because she was worried about her mother's condition if she was caught by the top brass of the Dauntless faction. Therefore, this utterance is considered bald on record strategy and included in sympathetic advice or warnings sub strategy.

Datum 22/1 01:19:25,261 --> 01:19:26,927
Tris : **“There are liars here. There are people who know how to manipulate you. You need to understand that.”**
Caleb : “Beatrice. I think you should go.”

When Tris visited her brother in the Erudite faction, Caleb's brother seemed to show a strange attitude. Tris is aware of it, then warns her brother that this place is full of liars and can manipulate him.

Therefore, this utterance is considered as bald on record strategy and included in sympathetic advice or warning because she warns her brother the condition in that faction

3) Great urgency

This strategy used when the S requires immediate attention from the H due to the importance of the speaker's information or the situation.

Datum 23/1 01:58:30,871 --> 01:58:32,437

Tris: **“Don't think, just jump.”**

This conversation took place at a time when Tris and the other three wanted to free the Dauntless who were under control. The Dauntless who were under control were ordered to kill innocent people as a result, Tris and the other three must move quickly. In the urgent situation, Tris ordered them to jump without thinking. Tris' direct request did not hurt their face even though there were people among them who had no relationship with Tris. It is because the request was spoken in urgent situation. Hence, this utterance is considered bald on record and included in great urgency sub-strategy.

4) Leave-taking

This strategy is used when the S and H agree on what the two of them should do.

Datum 24/1 01:54:12,212 --> 01:54:13,692

Natalie: “Cover me”
 Tris: “No. I’ll go”

This scene happened when Tris and her mother tried to escape the controlled Dauntless. In such a situation, her mother asked Tris to cover her and she would come forward first. But Tris asked for the opposite. Tris came forward first and asked her mother to cover her. This utterance is considered as bald on record strategy and included in leave-taking sub strategy because she provides the specification about what both parties are to do.

4.1.2 Politeness Strategy Used by Main Male Character in *Divergent* Movie

In this part, the researcher provided the politeness strategies used by the main male character based on Brown and Levinson’s theory.

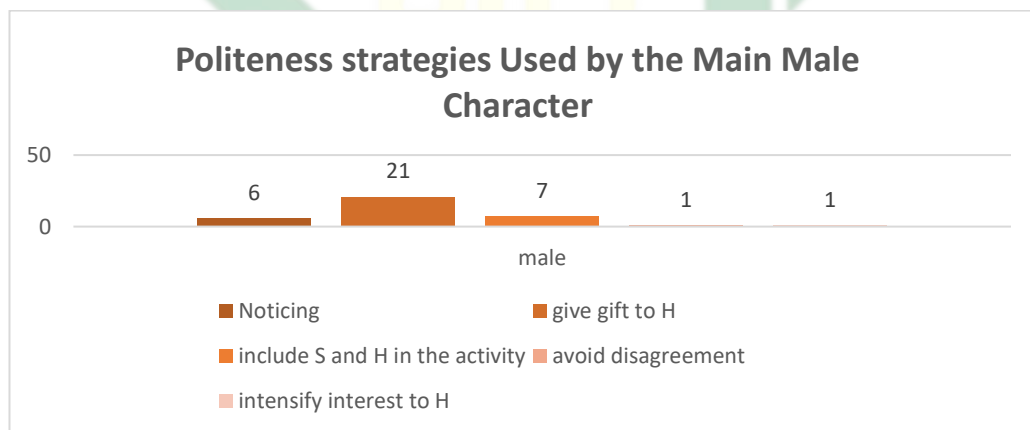


Figure 4.6 Politeness strategies Used by the Main Male Character

Figure 4.6 provided politeness strategies used by the main male character in *Divergent* movie. Based on the findings, there were 36 utterances performed in positive politeness, 9 utterances performed in negative politeness, 3 utterances in off record, and 32 utterances in bald on record.

4.1.2.1 Positive politeness

Positive politeness is the strategy that aims to redress threats to the hearer's positive face and make other people comfortable with the conversation, feel cared for, and considered to be in an interaction community.

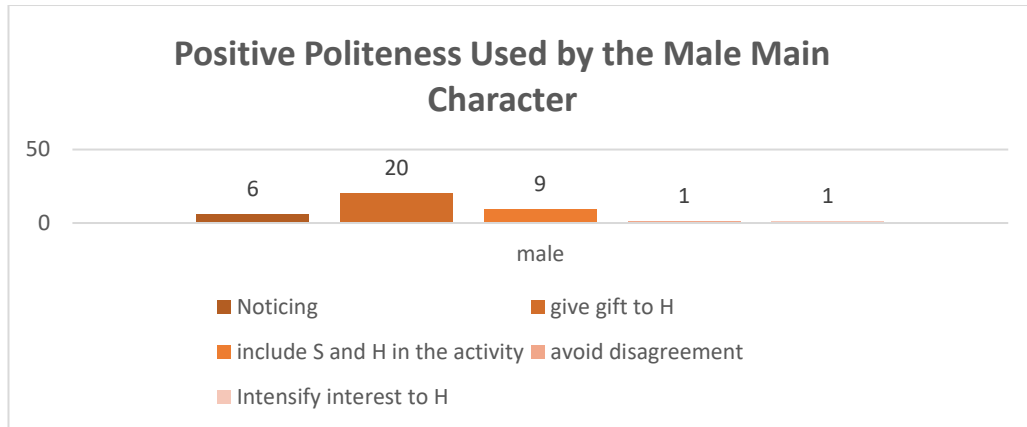


Figure 4.7 Positive Politeness Used by the Male Main Character

Figure 4.7 provided positive politeness used by the male character in *Divergent* movie. Based on the findings, the researcher found 37 utterances of positive politeness used by the main male character. There were 6 utterances performed in noticing, 20 utterances in give gift to H, 9 utterances in include S and H in the activity, 1 utterance in each avoid disagreement and intensify interest to H sub strategy.

1) Intensify interests to hearer

Increased interest in H allows S to communicate by sharing some of his desires. This pique the H's interest by telling a good story.

Another feature of this strategy is the use of tag questions that draw H into the conversation, such as 'you know?', 'see what I mean?', and 'isn't it?'

Datum 1/2 00:27:39,391 --> 00:27:41,258

Four: **“Most of the time I work in Intelligence, but during your training, i'll be your instructor. My name's Four.”**

The scene showed Four introduced himself in front of the new member Dauntless faction. Four as an instructor, try to intensify interest from the new member with some kind of story to make the new member interest in their first meeting. This action is considered a positive politeness and included in intensify interest to hearer sub-strategy as he tried to make the hearer interested by making some story.

2) Giving gift to hearer

This strategy is when the S tries to satisfy the H's positive face by giving gifts to make the H feel appreciated through human-relation needs such as admiration, appreciation, or sympathy.

Datum 2/2 00:42:03,688 --> 00:42:06,556

Four: **“You're fast, so you could win if you attack first.”**

This conversation held when Four talk to Tris. Tris who ordered to sparring with peter who had higher rank than Tris. Four who worry about Tris' condition give some instruction to face peter. While giving the instructions, Four compliment Tris that she can win with her speed.

This action considered giving gift to hearer of positive politeness strategy as he gave gift to hearer in the form of a compliment to satisfy the H's positive face.

Datum 3/2 00:57:57,841 --> 00:57:59,241

Four: **“Good thinking.”**

This conversation happened when Tris who think about the strategy to attack the other team try to see the situation in higher place. Four appreciated the Tris' thoughts by saying "good thinking". Hence, this strategy is considered politeness and included in giving gift to the hearer.

3) Include speaker and hearer in the activity

In this strategy, the S invites the H to do what S did.

Datum 4/2 00:45:21,086 --> 00:45:23,326

Tris: "Do you know?"

Four: "**Let's just say they built their fence for a reason.**"

This conversation held when all new members Got a guard duty on the wall that limited them from the outside world. Tris asks her friend and Four what is outside the walls. Four invited Tris to think that this wall was built for a reason. This utterance is considered as include speaker and hearer in the activity of positive politeness as he redressed the threat of positive face of the hearer by asking her to think as he did.

Datum 5/2 00:44:26,830 --> 00:44:29,132

Four: "**So we have to be ready for everything.**"

In this scene, Four explain how important it is to be Dauntless. Furthermore, Four ask all members always to be prepared to face any situation. Rather than ask the H directly, Four tend to invite the H to do the things as he did by saying, " So we have to be ready for everything." Therefore, this utterance is conducted as politeness strategy and included in include speaker and hearer in the activity.

4) Notice

This strategy is used when the S desires to pay attention or notice the H's condition to save the H's positive face. It can take the form of sympathy, concern, or a compliment.

Datum 6/2 00:48:41,485 --> 00:48:43,152

Four : **“You all right?”**

Tris : “You cut me.”

This conversation held when Four worry about Tris condition. Tris, who Erick had punished, got a scratch on her ear. Four's throw caused the scratch that Erick ordered. Realizing Tris' condition, Four asks Tris if she is okay. This action is considered the Notice of Positive politeness strategy as he noticed the Tris condition that got punishment.

Datum 7/2 00:57:51,100 --> 00:57:53,035

Four : **“You're not gonna jump, are you?”**

This conversation happened in the same situation as datum 3/2. Four that notice when Tris started to climb, then sympathized with Tris because he was worried about what action Tris would take. Therefore, this action is considered as Notice of Positive politeness strategy as he noticed Tris' action and worried about what action that Tris would take.

5) Avoid disagreement

Datum 8/2 00:56:58,715 --> 00:57:00,149

Erick: “so you've got someone to blame when you lose”

Four: **“Something like that.”**

This conversation was held in a train walking to the training ground. In this training, the new member would be divided into 2 teams. When it was Four's turn to choose members, Four chose Tris, considered

the weakest among all the new members. Then Erick said that this choice made Tris a scapegoat if his team lost. So to avoid arguing, Four just said "something like that". This is categorized as avoid disagreement of positive politeness because Four tried to satisfy Erick positive face by avoiding disagreement with Erick.

4.1.2.2 Negative politeness

Negative politeness is a strategy used to avoid the hearer's negative face by making others not feel forced and considered weak.

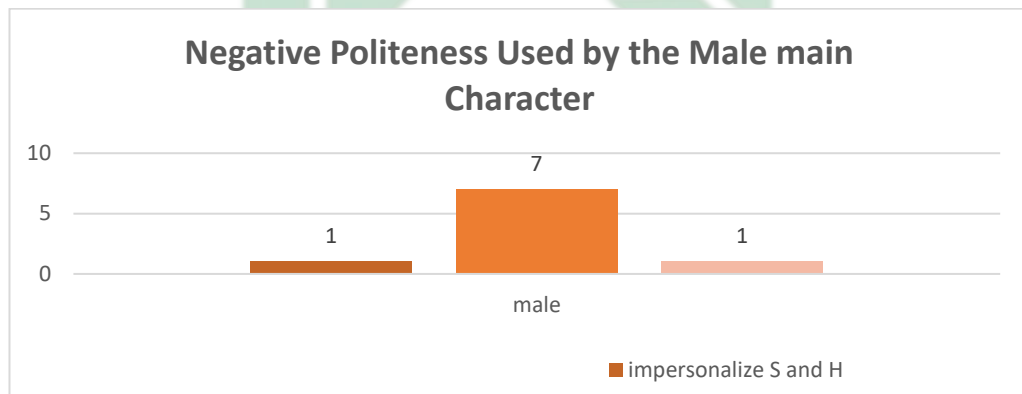


Figure 4.8 Negative Politeness Used by the Male main Character

Figure 4.8 provided the negative politeness used by the main male character in *Divergent* movie. Based on the findings, the researcher found 9 utterances of negative politeness used by the main character in this movie. In addition, there were 7 utterances performed in question hedges and 1 utterance performed in each impersonalized S and H and state the FTA as general rule.

- 1) Question hedges

This strategy employs more complete words than the actual meaning (hedges). This action was used to soften the command or opinion to redress the FTA to the H.

Datum 9/2 00:36:52,710 --> 00:36:54,511

Four : “You **really** want to lose 'em on their first fight?”

This conversation took place between Four and Erick, the instructor same as Four but had a higher position. In this scene, there is a sparring exercise between the two new members. Then, Erick said that the fight would stop when one of them could not continue the fight and neither should give up. Four didn't seem to like the words, then asked Erick about the words. Four's questions contain hedges marked with “really” to soften the disagreement. Therefore, this utterance is considered as question hedges of negative politeness.

Datum 10/2 01:25:40,235 --> 01:25:43,137

Four : “It's getting a little boring for you here, **is it?**”

This scene happened in the morning when Tris woke up in the morning. Four, knowing that Tris had visited his brother in a different faction, then asks if this place is boring for him. Four's questions contain hedges marked with "is it?". This is done to save Tris's negative face, who doesn't want to be forced to answer her question. Therefore, this utterance is considered as Question hedges of negative politeness.

Datum 11/2 01:25:55,451 --> 01:25:57,851

Tris : “Do you think they could do that?”

Four: “Yeah, I do. I **think** it's **possible.**”

When Tris explained that her brother said Erudite faction wanted to overthrow the abnegation of the faction of Tris parents. Then, Tris ask Four about his opinion. Four said that it's possible to happen. In their opinion there are hedges marked with the word "think" and "possible". He softened his opinion with these two words. Hence, this utterance is considered as question hedge of negative politeness.

2) Impersonalize S and H

This strategy is used when the S does not want to upset the H by simply replacing the words 'I' and 'you' with other words such as passengers, sir, or ma'am. It is done to redress the H's negative face.

Datum 12/2 00:34:01,506 --> 00:34:03,607

Four : "I want **everyone** in The Pit. Two minutes."

This utterance held in second days after the reception of new member. Four tried to get all the new members together in two minutes. In this expression, Four replaces the word "you" with the word "everyone" to save the hearer's negative face. Hence, this is considered as impersonalize S and H of negative politeness.

3) State the FTA as a general rule.

This strategy avoids a specific threat to the H's face by declaring the FTA as a common social law, rules, or responsibility of a specific instance. Pronouns are typically avoided in this strategy.

Datum 13/2 01:30:19,415 --> 01:30:21,047

Tris : "We could just jump."

Four: "*Divergent* would jump. **Dauntless would get to that building.**"

This conversation occurs in Four's subconscious which Four and Tris enter through some method. This hallucination describes Four's fear of heights. Tris who knows this advises Four to jump because what happened was not the real thing. Then Four answered with the answer written above. In this expression, Four puts the hearer as a general rule everyone must follow. By saying this utterance, Four avoids threat toward the hearer negative face. Hence, this utterance is considered state the FTA as general rule of negative politeness strategy.

4.1.2.3 Off record

Off record is a strategy that may have more than one meaning depending on the interpretation of the interlocutor. This strategy makes the speaker relinquish his/her responsibility to explain the purpose of his/her speech.

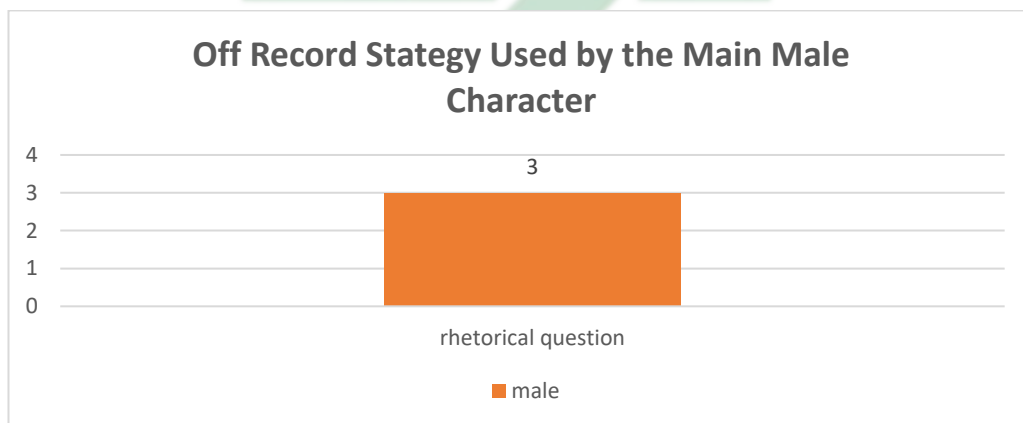


Figure 4.9 Off Record Strategy Used by the Main Male Character

Figure 4.9 provided off record strategy used by the main male character in *Divergent* movie. Based on the findings, the researcher found three utterances using off records strategy: rhetorical question.

1) Rhetorical question

This strategy is used when the S asks a question without intention of receiving an answer to violate the sincerity condition on questions. The questions were probably only for the S to answer and possibly to do FTA.

Datum 14/2 00:48:47,659 --> 00:48:50,293

Tris: "You meant to?"

Four: "**You think he was gonna let you off without a scratch?**"

This conversation occurred when Tris was punished for being defiant by her superiors. In this case, Four is asked to be the executor of the sentence. Four who consciously hits a part of her body got a protest from Tris for injuring her. Four answered the protest by using a rhetorical question. The question is not intended to seek answers from the hearer, but to emphasize that what he did was full of understandable reasons. Four assumed that if Tris' body is not injured, Erick would continue to punish her. Hence, this utterance is considered as use rhetorical question of off records strategy.

Datum 15/2 01:12:43,859 --> 01:12:47,795

Four : "**How long do you think you were in the hallucination, Tris?**"

Tris : "Twenty minutes?"

This conversation occurred while conducting a fear test in which the new participants were asked to face their fears. Four, the exam supervisor asks how long Tris has been in the hallucination. The

question Four asked was meant to check whether Tris knew how long she had been inside. Tris assumed she was in a hallucination for 20 minutes, much longer than she was. This question is included as a rhetorical question because the question is not intended to seek answers from the question. Hence, this utterance is considered as use rhetorical question of off records strategy.

Datum 16/2 01:16:16,738 --> 01:16:18,773

Four : “**What were your test result? Your aptitude tests.**”

Tris : “Abnegation.”

On the next fear test, Four is curious about Tris' results. It is because Tris did not seem to face any difficulties but just went through them. Four, who felt something was wrong, asked about her aptitude test. Four seems to know already that Tris is a *Divergent*, that's why he asked her twice with the same question. This is also part of a rhetorical question because Four's purpose here is simply to see Tris' honesty. Hence, this utterance is considered as use rhetorical question of off records strategy.

4.1.2.4 Bald on records

This strategy is usually used when the speaker has a good relationship with the hearer such as family or friend or for people with higher status than the hearer such as boss and subordinate. Bald on record aims to express the speakers' utterances directly and clearly.

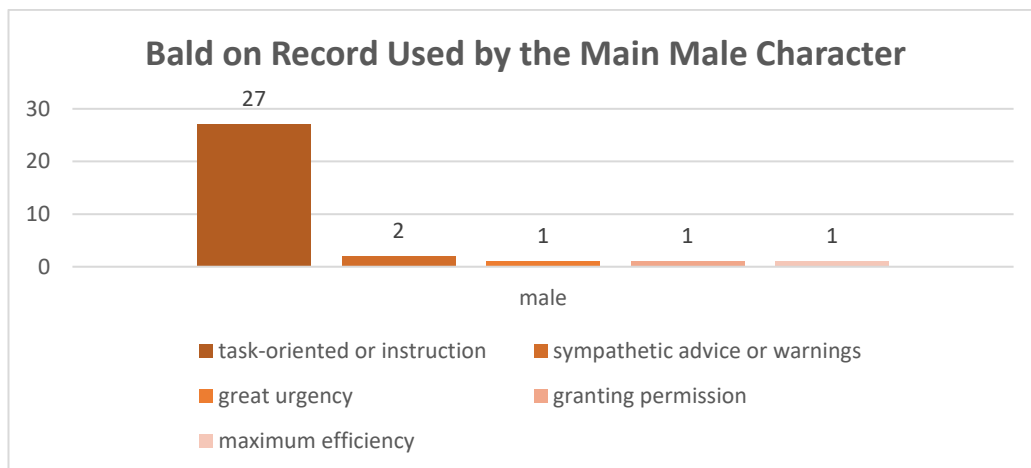


Figure 4.10 Bald on Record Used by the Main Male Character

Figure 4.10 provided bald on record strategy used by the main male character in *Divergent* movie. Based on this analysis the researcher found 32 utterances of bald on records. 27 utterances performed in task-oriented sub-strategy, 2 utterances in sympathetic advice or warnings, and 1 utterance in each great urgency, granting permission, and maximum efficiency.

1) Task-oriented or instruction

This strategy is employed when the S assigns a task or instruction to the H to complete the S's desire. However, this strategy would threaten the H's face in certain circumstances.

Datum 17/2 00:27:01,087 --> 00:27:03,087

Four : **“You can pick a new one if you want, but make it good. You don't get to pick again.”**

Tris : “Okay... My name's Tris.”

This conversation occurred during the first meeting between Four and Tris. At this first meeting, Tris felt confused about the question about her name. Four who see her in confusion suggest changing her name but can only change it once. So then Tris changed

her name, which was previously Beatrice. The order in the form of instructions spoken by Four did not hurt Tris' face because in this case, Four is an instructor that would lead her and all new members during the training. Therefore, this utterance is conducted as bald on record and included in task-oriented or instruction sub-strategy.

Datum 18/2 00:41:54,046 --> 00:41:56,613

Tris: "That's good to know."

Four: "**Yeah, you're gonna have to use your whole body. Keep tension here.**"

This conversation happened while Four was watching Tris practicing. Four notices something is missing from Tris' movement and then gives instructions to correct her moves. To make sure Tris understands the instructions clearly, Four uses a bald-on-record strategy instead of negative politeness. Therefore, this utterance is conducted as bald on record strategy and included in task-oriented or instruction sub strategy.

2) Maximum efficiency

This strategy is used when the S requires a direct attention from the H. Therefore, S emphasizes the message with symbolic urgency words (word to encourage the listener's attention).

Datum 19/2 00:52:10,160 --> 00:52:11,840

Four : "**Hey.** Remember what I said about attack? First shot, right to the throat. And you watch him. He steps before he punches. All right?"

When Tris had a problem with Erick, an instructor like Four, the next day Erick told Tris to spar with Peter, one of the best fighters

among the new members. Four who knew this quickly approached Tris and said "Hey" and followed instructions to be able to face Peter properly. To maximize the short time, Four begins his instructions by saying "hey" to shift Tris' focus to the instructions to be given. Hence, this utterance is conducted as bald on record strategy and included in the maximum efficiency sub strategy.

3) Granting permission

This strategy is used when S grants permission to H's requests.

Datum 20/2 01:34:04,372 --> 01:34:06,206

Tris: "Can I ask you something?"

Four: "**Sure.**"

While in a conversation discussing the four fears Four has, Tris cuts the topic off and asks Four if she can ask him something. Four then gave permission by saying "sure" which indicated that Four permitted Tris to ask. This is conducted as bald on record and included in grant permission sub strategy.

4) Great urgency

This strategy used when the S requires immediate attention from the H due to the importance of the speaker's information or the situation.

Datum 21/2 02:09:32,231 --> 02:09:33,431

Four: "**All right, move!**"

When Four and Tris successfully thwart Jeanine's plan to kill the Abnegation faction, Four and Tris are pursued by the remnants of Jeanine's subordinates. In an urgent situation, Four orders Tris, Marcus, and Caleb to move out of the place as soon as possible. This is

conducted as bald on record and included in great urgency sub-strategy as he made the hearer to do what he ordered without safe their face in an urgent situation.

5) Sympathetic advice or warnings

This strategy is used when the FTA is primarily beneficial to H. S conveys his concern for H when performing the FTA. As a result, FTA redress is not required.

Datum 22/2 00:32:20,638 --> 00:32:21,939

Tris: "Must be because you're so approachable."

Four: "**Careful.**"

On the first day of new member acceptance, Tris tries to talk with Four who is her boss whether he is a dauntless-born or a transfer from another faction. Tris' utterance used language commonly used by someone with close relationships. Four is offended and warns Tris to be careful with her words by saying "careful". Therefore, this utterance is considered bald on record and included in sympathetic advice or warnings sub strategy.

4.2 Gender Difference in the Use of Politeness Strategy

In this segment, the researcher provided the use of politeness strategies that used by female and male character in *Divergent* movie. Based on the findings the researcher found that 125 utterances contain positive politeness strategy. In addition, there were 44 utterances of politeness strategies used by main female character and 81 utterances of politeness strategies used by main male character. These findings would become the guide to answering research question two. These gender difference would provide in the figure below.

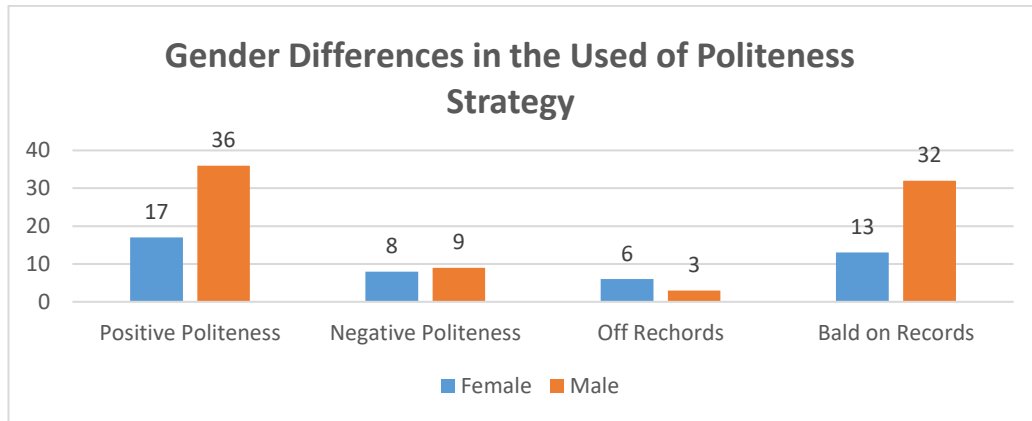


Figure 4.11 Gender Differences in the Used of Politeness Strategy

Figure 4.11 illustrated all of the politeness strategy used by the female and male character. Based on the findings, it was noted that the main female character's most frequent politeness strategy is positive and negative politeness. Conversely, the male main character tends to use positive politeness and bald on record strategy.

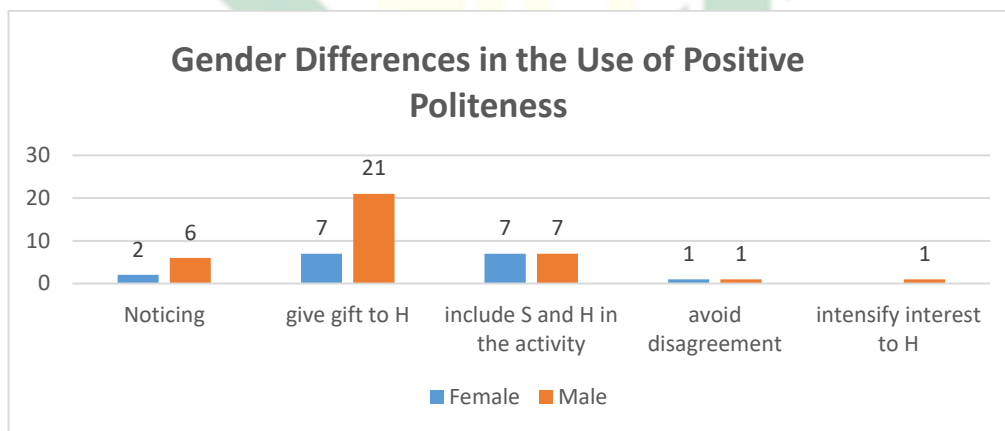


Figure 4.12 Gender Differences in the Use of Positive Politeness

The first type of politeness strategy is positive politeness in 54 utterances. For example, the female character (Tris) performed 17 utterances on positive politeness strategy with noticing sub-strategy 2 times, give gift to H sub strategy 7 times, include S and H in the activity 7 times, and avoid disagreement 1 time. In the other hand, the main male character (Four) performed 37 utterances on

positive politeness strategy with noticing sub strategy 6 times, give gift to H 20 times, include S and H 8 times, avoid disagreement 1 time, and intensify interest to H 1 time. The findings suggest that the female and male character's positive politeness strategy tend to use give gift to H sub strategy.

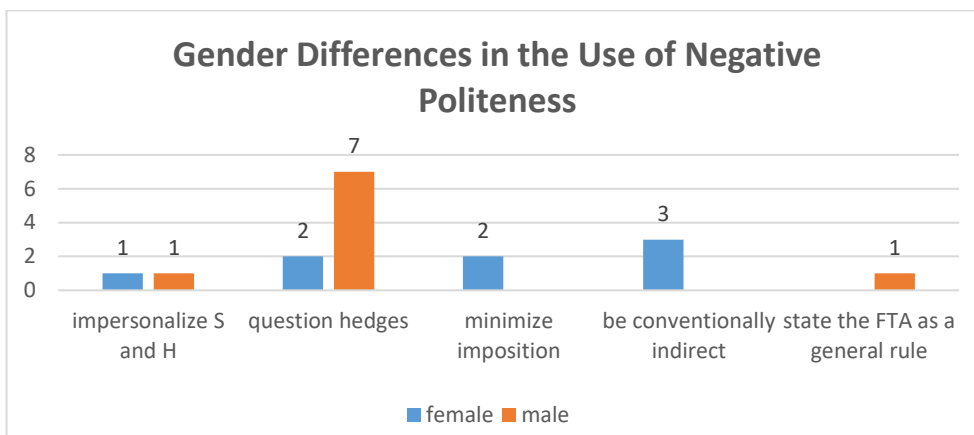


Figure 4.13 Gender Differences in the Use of Negative Politeness

The second type of politeness strategy is negative politeness in 17 utterances. The female main character performed 8 utterances on negative politeness strategy with impersonalize S and H 1 time, question hedges 2 times, minimize imposition 2 times, and be conventionally indirect 3 times. Similarly, the main male character performed 9 utterances on negative politeness with impersonalize S and H 1 time, question hedges 7 times, and state the FTA as a general rule 1 time. The findings suggest that the female character use be conventionally indirect sub strategy, while the male character use question hedges sub strategy.

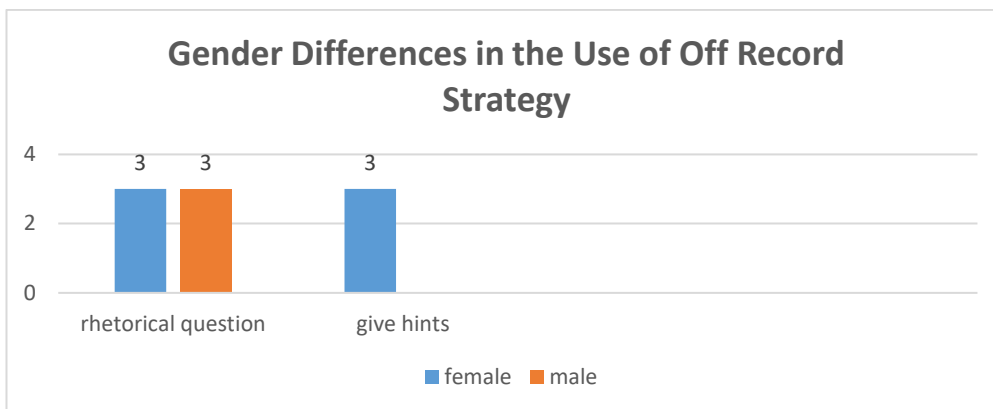


Figure 4.14 Gender Differences in the Use of Off Record Strategy

The third type of politeness strategy is off record strategy in 9 utterances. The female main character performed 6 utterances on off record strategy with 3 utterances in each rhetorical question and give hints sub-strategy. Conversely, the male main character performed 3 utterances in rhetorical question. The female character tends to use rhetorical question and give hints sub strategy in the same amount. Conversely, the male tends to use rhetorical question sub-strategy.

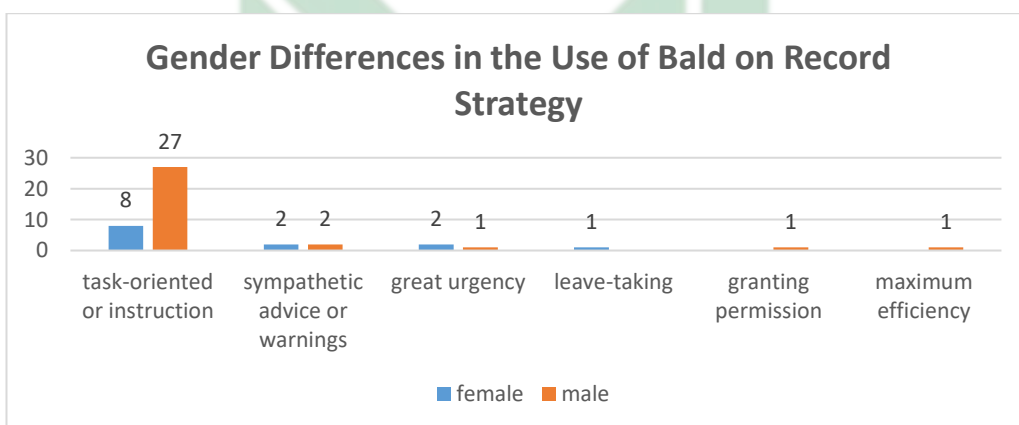


Figure 4.15 Gender Differences in the Use of Bald on Record Strategy

The last strategy is bald on record in 45 utterances. The female main character performed 13 utterances with task-oriented and instruction 8 times, sympathetic advice or warnings 2 times, great urgency 2 times, and leave-taking 1 time. Conversely, the main male character performed 32 utterances with task-

oriented or instruction 27 times, sympathetic advice or warnings 2 times, great urgency 1 time, granting permission 1 time, and maximum efficiency 1 time.

4.3 Discussion

In this study, the researcher aimed to examine whether a female could be more polite than a male if she is in a non-ideal place, such as a situation requiring them to be rude or to demonstrate their masculinity. This study is important to analyze because previous studies mostly only put females in the ideal position. Therefore, female is stigmatized to look more polite than man.

Regarding the first research question, the study found that both females and males use all kinds of politeness strategies although in different amounts or levels. This means that both female and male use a politeness strategy. These findings were not accordance with Coates (2013) which says that males talk more, swear more, and use aggravated directives to get things done.

Based on the findings the researcher found that 124 utterances contain positive politeness strategy. There were 44 utterances of politeness strategies used by main female character and 80 utterances of politeness strategies used by main male character. The female in this movie performed 17 utterances in positive politeness strategies, 8 utterances in negative politeness strategies, 6 in off records strategies, and 13 in bald on records strategies. In contrast, the main male character performed 36 utterances in positive politeness strategies, 9 utterances in negative politeness strategies, 3 utterances in off records strategies, and 32 in bald on records strategies. This finding shows that the main female and male characters can use politeness strategies. These findings are not in accordance with Coates

(2013) stated that males talk more, swear more, and use aggravated directives to get things done.

In this study, it was found that the main female and male characters used politeness utterances in their communication, but there were some differences in their use. This difference will be discussed Regarding to answer the second research question. Based on the findings, the researcher found that female and male used different style of politeness strategy. This is similar to what Lakoff said (cited in Natsir, Oktapiani, Setyowati, 2017) that female and male in the language have different styles. These findings showed that males were dominant in using positive and bald on record strategies. In the other hand, woman was dominant in off record strategy.

These findings contradicted Firmansyah (2021), who found that females were dominant in positive politeness strategy. Furthermore, in this study, there were significant differences in the use of positive politeness, which was give gift to H sub strategy. The main male character used this sub-strategy in 20 utterances. Conversely, the female main character only performed 7 utterances in this sub strategy. According to Brown and Levinson (1988), giving gift to H means that the S knows the needs or desire of the H and wants to satisfy it. It proved that, in *Divergent* movies, the main male character tends to be more sensitive to the desire and needs of the interlocutor. This is opposite to Brown (1980) that stated females tend to use formal language due to their sensitivity to social class issues and the FTA that their utterances may convey.

The next difference is in the use of negative politeness. According to Brown and Levinson (1988), negative politeness is a strategy for mitigating a

specific constraint that would eventually influence the FTA. In this study there is no significant distinction between female and male characters. Both used a similar amount of negative politeness; the main female character performed negative politeness in 8 utterances and the male in 9 utterances. However, interesting things need to be discussed, namely using the question hedges sub-strategy. According to Brown and Levinson (1988), hedges are particles, words, or phrases that change the level to which a predicate or noun phrase belongs to a set. Lakoff stated (cited in Natsir, Oktapiani, Setyowati, 2017) that lexical hedges are used to minimize the force of an argument.

Based on the findings, the female main character used this sub-strategy in 2 utterances, while the main male character used this sub-strategy in 7 utterances. These findings do not per Lakoff's theory that hedges are female language features. The results found that the main male character used hedges 3 times more than females in the *Divergent* movie. These findings are not in accordance with Coates (2013) that stated females use more hedges and complement other speakers. These provided that the main male character in this movie is more careful in expressing an argument than women. According to Arriyani (2017), these found that males tend to use more hedges or fillers than females.

The next difference appeared in the use of off record strategy. According to Brown and Levinson (1988), off record strategy is a strategy when the S has a desire to the FTA, but in the same time, the S does not want to be responsible for the action and let the H to interpret it by himself. In this study, the most obvious difference is the use of hints sub-strategy. Researchers found that females used this strategy in 3 utterances while males did not. According to Brown and

Levinson (1988), off record strategy happens when S says something that implicitly relevant and invites H to look for an interpretation of the potential relevance. In this case, female tend to be more respectful because she keeps her words to not threaten the H's face by using the indirect utterances. This are accordance to Syafrizal & Putri (2020) shown that females are generally more respectful than male students.

The next difference appeared in the use of bald on record strategy. This strategy is usually used when the speaker has a good relationship with the hearer such as family or friend or for people with higher status than the hearer such as boss and subordinate. As Kurniatin stated (cited in Firmansyah, 2021) “bald on record is commonly uttered by a higher authority speaker than the hearer.” In this movie, these two characters use this strategy quite often. Even this strategy occupies the highest position after positive politeness in both male and female. The male main character tends to use task-oriented sub strategy as he knows he is a training instructor, which is important so that the directions spoken are conveyed. While the female also tends to use this sub strategy, the difference is that the female character used this sub strategy only with the people who closely relate to her. It can be concluded that, male used the strategy of bald on record to make the directions spoken are conveyed while the female character used this strategy with the ones who has a close relation to her.

From the four types of positive politeness above, we can see that the male character is more dominant in the 3 types of politeness strategy when compared to the female character. The difference is found in using positive politeness, negative politeness, and bald on record strategy. In contrast, the female is only dominant in

1 strategy, namely the off record strategy. Therefore, it can be concluded that in this movie, the male character is more dominant in politeness strategy. These are not in accordance with Coates (2013) that males talk more, swear more, and use aggravated directives to get things done. As stated by Trudgil and Brown, females tend to use more formal language than men. While males tend to use informal language because they believe their interlocutors are from the same social class as they are. In these findings, the male used more polite utterance than the female one. The results of this study are also not in accordance with Putri (2020) and Firmansyah (2021) who found that females are generally more respectful and polite than men.

This research does not say that females are not polite. In this study, females also use quite a lot of politeness. Nevertheless, compared to the male in this movie, the result provided that the male uses more politeness strategies than the female character. This result could be due to several factors depending on the context. Hymes (cited in Natsir, Oktapiani, Setyowati, 2017) classified context into several aspects, those are; setting and scene, participants, end, act sequence, key, instrumentalist, norm interaction and interpretation, and genre. Based on the classified aspects above, factors that may cause the female level of politeness is the setting and scene. Hymes stated that setting refers to where the activity occurred while scene refers to the situation when the activity occurred. In this movie, Tris was previously in the abnegation faction that was more concerned with other people's circumstances than herself. If viewed from Tris' background, this should make her politeness level above Four, however the result shows otherwise. Tris who chose to become the Dauntless faction is placed in a different

place and situation from the previous faction. Where in that place she must be faced with a situation that requires her to be self-centered who does everything she can to be accepted in the faction. Therefore, this may affect her politeness level under the male character.

Different from the female, the aspect that may affect male politeness level above the female character is maybe because of the participant context. Hymes (cited in Natsir, Oktapiani, Setyowati, 2017) stated that participants are those who take part in the conversation as speaker and hearer. The male character in this movie is described as similar to the female one. Four also used to be an Abnegation faction just like Tris and chose to join the Dauntless faction. Four is also placed in the same place as Tris, a very different place from where he was before. Therefore, the researcher concludes that Four himself is the relevant aspect that makes Four's level of politeness above Tris. He chose to be polite without being affected by his surroundings.

According to Bousfield (2008), People who are less dominant or arguably have less power tend to use impoliteness more often than people who have power over them. This aspect could be one of the causes of female modesty level below male in this movie. The female character did not use the politeness strategy too often, it could be because she is a new member in a new place. The female character does it to show that she is not weak and can compete with other new members.

On the other hand, unlike the female character who is a new member in a new place, the male character is one of the instructors in that faction. This could be the cause of the level of his politeness is above the female character. On the

other hand, this may be because the male character no longer needs to show his power. Even without showing his power, he is already known to be one of the strongest fighters in that faction.

In this study, the researcher found that most of the politeness strategy used by the main female and male characters is positive politeness. According to Brown and Levinson (1988), “positive politeness is redress directed to the addressee’s positive face, his desire that his wants should be considered desirable”. It means the two characters in this movie tend to make the interlocutor feel comfortable and want to satisfy his/her positive face. This study aimed to determine whether females can still be more polite than males if placed in non-ideal positions. The results show that males are more dominant in implementing the politeness strategy than females. As for the aspect affected the level of politeness is setting and scene and participants context. These differences in the level of politeness can occur because many things do not only depend on gender. This is in accordance with Svendsen (2019) that it is difficult to pinpoint the effect of gender because it intersects with other variables such as ethnicity, age, educational level, socioeconomic status, sexuality, and other factors.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

In this study, the researcher provided the conclusion of the result and findings. Furthermore, the researcher would provide the suggestion.

5.1 Conclusion

This study found all of the politeness strategy in the *Divergent* movie. In this study, the researcher found positive politeness in 53 utterances where the female character (Tris) performed 17 and male 36 utterances. Negative politeness in this movie occurred in 17 utterances where the female main character performed 8 utterances and male in 9 utterances. Off record strategy occurred in 9 utterances in this movie where female performed in 6 and male in 3 utterances. Then the bald on record strategy performed in 45 utterances where the female main character performed 13 and the male character in 32 utterances. The most dominant male and female character strategy is positive politeness. According to Brown and Levinson (1988), “positive politeness is redress directed to the addressee’s positive face, his desire that his wants should be considered desirable”. It means the two characters in this movie tend to make the interlocutor feel comfortable and want to satisfy his/her positive face.

Furthermore, this study found the differences in the use of politeness strategy related to the gender in the *Divergent* movie. The results show that males are more dominant in implementing the politeness strategy than females. As for the aspect that affects the level of politeness is setting and scene and participants context. These differences in politeness can occur because many things do not only depend on gender. According to Svendsen (2019), it is difficult to pinpoint

the effect of gender because it intersects with other variables such as ethnicity, age, educational level, socioeconomic status, sexuality, and other factors.

5.2 Suggestion

This study revealed the difference between female and male main characters in the *Divergent* movie using pragmatics as an approach, specifically politeness strategy. The researcher discovered that politeness is generally beneficial in revealing the language existence of each gender as a result of this study. As a result, the current researcher advises the next researcher to investigate politeness in a broader context and combine it with other social implications such as religion, play, ideology, or even region culture. Recognizing the politeness conceptual framework in many cultures has many societal benefits. Finally, by making this suggestion, the researcher hopes that this research would help reader and other linguistic learners.



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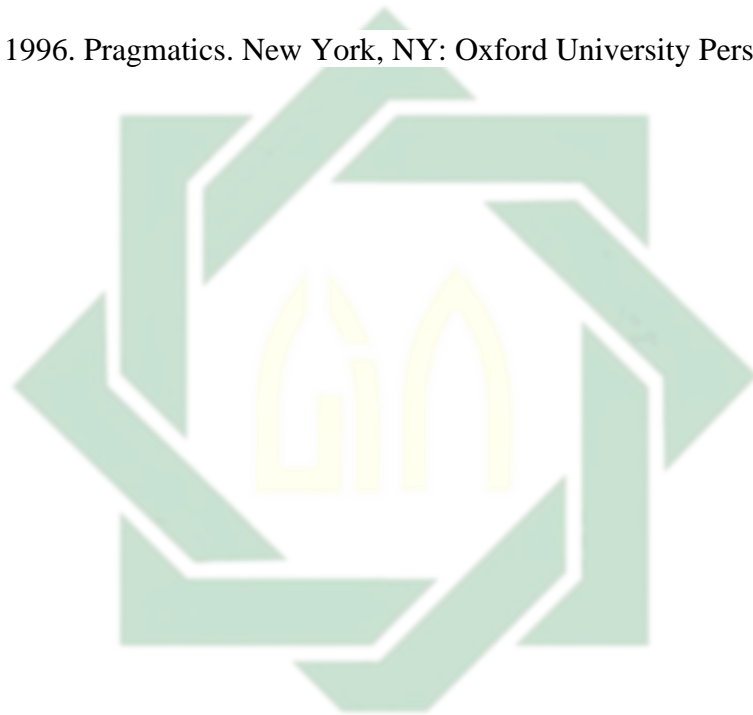
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