

**POSITIVE POLITENESS STRATEGIES USED BY MAIN
MALE CHARACTERS IN BOHEMIAN RHAPSODY MOVIE**

THESIS



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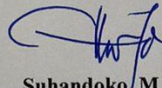
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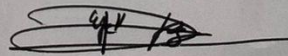
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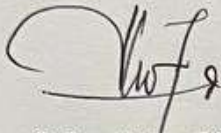
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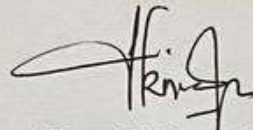
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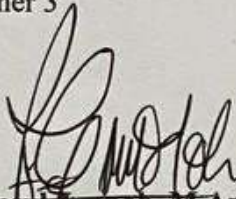
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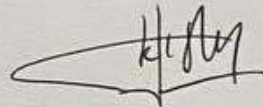
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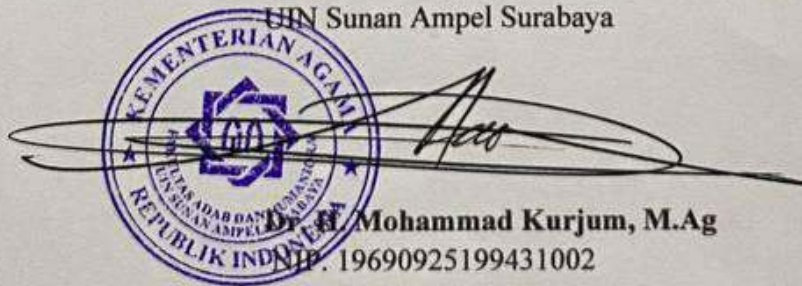
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Meanwhile, I know that my thesis is far from good. I would also like to receive comments, reviews, and suggestions to improve this work again. Hopefully this work can be helpful for others.

Surabaya, November 29th 2022

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ABSTRACT

Prameswarini, B, S. (2022). Positive Politeness Strategies Used by Main Male Characters in Bohemian Rhapsody Movie. The English Literature Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Suhandoko, M.Pd.

Keywords: politeness strategies, positive politeness, factor, Bohemian Rhapsody movie.

This thesis examines the positive politeness strategies used by the main male characters in a movie entitled Bohemian Rhapsody. The researcher is interested in investigating the positive politeness strategies used by the main male characters, because, as far as the researcher knows, only a few have focused on the types of positive politeness and the factors in the documentary that affect the conversation of the main male characters in the movie Bohemian Rhapsody. The researcher uses the pragmatic theory from Brown and Levinson, which focuses on positive politeness. Two problems must be solved in this study, namely: (1) What are the types of positive politeness used by the main male character in the movie Bohemian Rhapsody and (2) What are the factors that influence the main male character in Bohemian Rhapsody movie to use positive politeness.

This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach to analyze the speech of the main male character through the transcript of the movie Bohemian Rhapsody. The analysis begins by examining the main male character's utterances and then grouping them. By identifying the politeness strategy used by the main male character to avoid facial attacks by the interlocutor, the researcher explains why the character can use this strategy when speaking to his interlocutor.

The researcher revealed that the most frequently used positive politeness strategies by the main male characters in the movie Bohemian Rhapsody are to seek agreement, to presuppose, to make jokes, and to be optimistic. It is used primarily because they have close proximity. The use of positive strategies is motivated by the need to pay someone else's politeness in return and sociological variable.

ABSTRAK

Prameswarini, B, S. (2022). Strategi Kesopanan positif yang digunakan oleh Tokoh Utama Pria dalam Film Bohemian Rhapsody. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: Suhandoko, M.Pd.
Kata Kunci: strategi kesopanan, strategi kesopanan positif, faktor, film Bohemian Rhapsody.

Skripsi ini mengkaji tentang strategi kesantunan positif yang digunakan oleh tokoh utama laki-laki dalam sebuah film yang berjudul Bohemian Rhapsody. Peneliti tertarik untuk menyelidiki strategi kesopanan positif yang di gunakan tokoh utama laki-laki, karena sejauh yang peneliti ketahui, hanya sedikit yang berfokus pada tipe kesopanan positif dan faktor di dalam film dokumenter yang mempengaruhi percakapan tokoh utama laki-laki dalam film Bohemian Rhapsody. Peneliti menggunakan pragmatic teori dari Brown and Levinson yang berfokus pada kesopanan positif. Ada dua masalah yang harus dipecahkan dalam penelitian ini, yaitu: (1) Apa saja tipe dari kesantunan positif yang di gunakan oleh karakter utama laki-laki dalam film Bohemian Rhapsody dan (2) Apa saja faktor yang mempengaruhi tokoh utama laki-laki di dalam film Bohemian Rhapsody dengan menggunakan kesantunan positif.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif untuk menganalisis ucapan tokoh utama laki-laki melalui transkrip film Bohemian Rhapsody. Analisis dimulai dengan menganalisis ucapan tokoh utama kemudian dikelompokkan. Dengan mengidentifikasi strategi kesopanan yang di gunakan tokoh utama laki-laki untuk menghindari serangan wajah yang digunakan lawan bicara, dengan itu peneliti memberikan penjelasan mengapa strategi tersebut dapat digunakan tokoh saat berbicara kepada lawan bicaranya.

Peneliti mengungkapkan bahwa strategi kesopanan positif yang paling banyak di gunakan oleh tokoh utama laki-laki dalam film Bohemian Rhapsody ini adalah mencari persetujuan, mengandaikan, bercanda, dan bersikap optimis. Hal tersebut sebagian besar digunakan karena mereka sudah tidak memiliki jarak antara satu dengan yang lain. Penggunaan strategi kesopanan positif dilatarbelakangi oleh kebutuhan untuk membalas kesopanan orang lain dan variabel sosiologis.

TABLE OF CONTENT

Cover Page	i
Inside Cover Page	ii
Approval Sheet.....	iii
Examiner Sheet	iv
Declaration.....	v
Acknowledgement	vi
Abstract.....	vii
Abstrak	viii
Table of Contents	x
List of Figure	
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Problems of the Study	8
1.3 Significance of the Study.....	8
1.4 Scope and Limitation of the Study	9
1.5 Definition of the Key Terms.....	9
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	10
2.1 Politeness	10
2.2 FTA (Face Threatening Act)	11
2.3 Positive Politeness	11
2.3.1 Notice to Hearer (Interests, Wants).....	12
2.3.2 Exaggerate (Interests, Approval, Sympathy)	12
2.3.3 Intensify Interest	13
2.3.4 Use In-Group Identity Marker	13
2.3.5 Seek Agreement	14
2.3.6 Avoiding Disagreement	14
2.3.7 Presupposing Common Ground	15
2.3.8 Joke	15
2.3.9 Assert or Presuppose Speaker Knowledge	15
2.3.10 Offer Promise.....	16
2.3.11 Be Optimistic	16
2.3.12 Include Both Speaker and Hearer in The Activity	16
2.3.13 Give (or ask for) Reason	17
2.3.14 Assume or Assert reciprocity	17

2.3.15 Give Gift to Hearer	17
2.4 Factors Influencing the Choice of Politeness Strategies	18
2.4.1 Payoff	18
2.4.2 On Record Strategy	18
2.4.3 Bald On Record	18
2.4.4 Off Record Strategy	19
2.4.5 Sociological Variables	19
2.5 Context.....	20
2.6 Bohemian Rhapsody	21
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODS	22
3.1 Research Design.....	22
3.2 Data Collection	22
3.2.1 Research Data	22
3.2.2 Data Source	23
3.2.3 Instrument	23
3.2.4 Data Collection Techniques.....	23
3.3 Data Analysis	24
CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS	25
4.1 Findings.....	25
4.1.1 The Types of Positive Politeness Used by Main Male Characters	26
4.1.2 The Factors that Influence	55
4.2 Discussions	61
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS	63
5.1 Conclusions.....	63
5.2 Suggestions	63
REFERENCES	65

LIST OF FIGURE

4.1.1 Figure	26
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter introduces the present study. It describes the background of the study, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and delimitation of the study, and the definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a social phenomenon, and the appropriate domain for the study of any social behavior is the society or the content in which that behavior is regularly or generally practiced with a key to cooperation with other individuals Deji-Afuye and Oladunni O (2016). Without language, individuals cannot communicate their thoughts and thoughts to others. Everyone needs language to interact with others, something everyone can learn. Language can develop if someone can use it. Language can make humans work together and understand each other, especially in politeness strategies when socializing.

Politeness strategies make communication between the speaker and the hearer go well. Leech (2014, p.4) states that politeness in the broadest sense is also called a form of behavioral communication generally found in human language and among human cultures. Politeness of speech or polite behavior can provide benefits and value not only for oneself but for others, especially the hearer. The nature of politeness is not mandatory for everyone because not everyone wants to behave in politeness; sometimes, someone ignores the circumstances. Therefore, politeness strategies are very important to be

understood by everyone because we as social beings must understand our surroundings by learning to know politeness strategies.

Politeness is the relationship between the speaker and the addressee. Politeness is very important to make the feeling of someone better (Brown & Levinson, 1987, p 20). Being able to use language correctly and adequately make others feel appreciated. Politeness strategies are to know how to be friendly, tactful, and modest to other people. Politeness strategy has a role in disarming actions that threaten faces. Such as certain actions can affect the conversation when talking to the other person, such as insulting, interrupting the conversation, or ignoring the other person can threaten his positive face with a negative face. This is included in the term FTA (Face Threatening Act) an action that seems to threaten the hearer to obey the speaker.

Politeness strategies have gotten one of the most dynamic regions of research in language. The politeness strategy consists of various polite words and actions that are applied depending on the situation, context, and relationship between the speaker and the interlocutor. According to Brown and Levinson, 1987. There are four politeness strategies: Positive politeness, Negative politeness, Bald on-record, and no-record. Positive politeness aims to overcome threats to the positive face of the interlocutor by treating the interlocutor as a familiar person and supporting the interlocutor's words. At the same time, negative politeness aims to avoid the negative face of the interlocutor by giving full authority and freedom of speech. Meanwhile, bald on-record is a strategy that makes the speaker express his speech directly and clearly, which is used by people

who already know each other or in an emergency so that the conversation is without a strategy. The off-record strategy aims to make the interlocutor aware of the true meaning of the speaker's utterance, freeing the speaker from the responsibility of his speech shown to the other speakers.

In social relationships, politeness is important when talking to someone. Therefore the presence of politeness is associated with several theories that can be used. Like politeness and gender, politeness and gender explain the difference between males and females when speaking and behaving. It can be related to the two theories that males and females have different politeness strategies. Politeness strategies are also associated with power. Politeness and power emphasize that language differences can be seen in the presence of powers such as positions, older people, and high-ranking people. The relationship between politeness and power can distinguish when someone is talking to the opponent they are talking to. There have many general studies on politeness strategy been conducted with several focused, including in movies (Aryani 2017, Dzikriyah 2018, Firmansyah 2021, Norra 2015), classroom interaction (Ulya 2016, Kurniatin 2017, Gemasih 2018), talk shows (Marpurdianto 2019), speech (Sari 2016), debate (Maharani 2018).

Some research on politeness strategies has been done in various study—studies on politeness strategies in the movie by Aryani (2017) in Twilight movie. The researcher analyzed the expressions of the primary characters to discover the kinds of politeness strategies and the factors that impacted them. The results of this research are types of politeness strategies, positive politeness, negative

politeness, bald on record, and off the record. The factors from m previous study influence that positive politeness used strategies payoff and sociological variables. The researcher used politeness strategies to result in the main characters in Twilight . There are positive politeness, negative politeness, bald on record, and off record. In the movie, the researcher uses only the character in data which in my opinion, many characters support politeness strategies and the factors that influence them.

Another study from Dzikriyah (2018) analyzed politeness strategies of request and to know the most used in Train to Busan movies. This research was descriptive qualitative. The result of this research has two critical points, there are four politeness strategies bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off the record, and each of the methods had a different percentage. The researcher also explained the most frequently used in the conversation.

Next, a study by Firmansyah (2021) investigated the politeness strategy by Brown and Levinson (1987) and focused on the synecdoche, New York movie. The researcher used descriptive qualitative to find the types of politeness strategies and classified them into four types, bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off record. The researcher compared all of the types and utterances to find out the difference between the main characters and able to differences in polite language usage between each gender.

Kurniatin (2017), the researcher found out utterances between teacher and student in an English class based on Brown and Levinson's theory. The researcher chooses Ms. Laili and the students (9c) because the student has good

achievements. The researcher focused on directive and expressive speech. The result of this research demonstrated that the teacher and student in the English class utilize four procedures. The strategies are bald on record, negative politeness strategy, positive politeness strategy, and off-record strategy. She analyzed it in a detailed way. The researcher used the data with specifics and interesting because she is observation and following the class to get the data.

Another study from Maharani (2018) explains the debate from the second presidential. The researcher classified the politeness strategy from Brown and Levinson. The researcher found all of the politeness strategies, but the dominant strategy is bald on record, and the factors that influence were the payoffs and sociological variables which consisted of social distance and rank imposition.

Marpurdianto (2019), explains positive and negative politeness in talk show, likewise the researcher analyzes the politeness strategies utilized by Donald Trump when being a Leader of the USA and seeing which sections in the Quran. The researcher recognized the most dominant strategies in the research. This research is a descriptive qualitative method. The researcher compared negative and positive politeness in two talk shows in a different years. In my opinion, the data for this research is because every year, there must be a new language that is used, and automatically, the speech will change.

Furthermore, a study from Norra (2015) analyzed the politeness strategy in her movie. By collecting and analyzing the statements of the main character in the movie Her using the Brown and Levinson framework to see the relation between distance and the choice of the strategy in conversation, Nora found the politeness

strategy has saving sub-strategies that are bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, off record, and don't do FTA. They found that all characters in her movie used politeness strategy in different ways to maintain a hearer's face and keep the harmonious relationship. However, the politeness strategies used are not necessarily linearly related to solidarity. Despite the fact that both characters are close in relationship, the tensions as sometimes heat up. This suggests that being polite depends on the situational context and behavior norms the interlocuters approve.

Furthermore, a study from Sari (2016) explains the speech of Barack Obama's story. This research focuses on Barack Obama's utterances. The researcher's finding shows politeness strategy in the Barack Obama speech since he delivered his utterance in his victory speech. By applying Brown and Levinson's theory the researcher performed positive politeness in this study.

In another study from Ulya (2016), the researcher analyzed the dominant type of politeness maxims used by the teacher in the English teaching-learning process theory by Geoffrey Leech (1983). She used it to give efficiency to her utterance and make it accepted by the students clearly without any ambiguity. The researcher analyzed more detail to know the dominant types of politeness maxims used by the teacher and found the prevalent type was the tact maxim.

Many studies have been conducted to analyze politeness strategies in various focuses and media. However, there are still few that focus on one type of politeness strategy in a more in-depth analysis. Because the movie uses more positive politeness, many conversations can be found between one another using

positive politeness strategies, and there is no big enough debate to get what you want. Analysis of politeness strategies will not be meaningful enough without looking at the factors behind the use of politeness strategies. The factor in the politeness strategy is very influential so the factor is very important in an incident.

Positive politeness is a politeness strategy that can be used by considering the feelings of others by showing a friendly, caring, positive face to each hearer. Thus, politeness strategies are very functional in real life so that everyone has a politeness strategy and is not arbitrary towards others; this can be found in movies as an imitation of real life so that it is easier for someone to apply it in real life. One of the movies that talks about politeness strategies is Bohemian Rhapsody movie. Bohemian Rhapsody is a movie starring the band Queen which tells about the journey of the band's life from the band's inception to the present day.

This study aims to analyze the positive politeness in the movie Bohemian Rhapsody. This movie can be a medium to express feelings and represent a true story that makes someone interested in using a politeness strategy, especially positive politeness, in every conversation. By knowing the concept of politeness, the strategy makes people understand their human needs and convey their messages or feelings properly and correctly.

From some previous studies, many have used politeness strategies, but still few have analyzed the main character in the movie using positive politeness only. Meanwhile, from the previous study, the researchers found some research related to politeness strategies but they did not use the Bohemian Rhapsody movie which focuses on the main male character. Focus on positive politeness reflects how

people use politeness to strengthen relationships and maintain good relationships, this fits well with the bohemian rhapsody movie. Previous studies, the distinctions between previous research with this research are the researcher focuses on positive politeness by the male characters in Bohemian Rhapsody movie, because the band members can be successful from the beginning until the end of life with so much conflict they stick together because by using positive politeness between members one with another. The researcher chose this movie because it has a good meaning in terms of communication so that it can be used as an example for the audience to understand how to communicate well. The result is that the readers can be interested in this research and understand the positive politeness used by the band members in Bohemian Rhapsody.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Related to the positive politeness in male characters in Bohemian Rhapsody movie, this research is aimed to answer the questions below:

1. What are types of positive politeness strategies used by the main male characters in Bohemian Rhapsody movie?
2. What are the factors that affect the main male characters in Bohemian Rhapsody movie using this positive politeness?

1.3 Significance of the Study

This research investigates the politeness strategies of the main male characters in Bohemian Rhapsody movies. This study gives information about politeness strategies based on Brown and Levinson's theory and becomes

knowledge for further research to more depth in investigations. This information about politeness strategies can be used in daily activities as a human being and to increase the knowledge about positive politeness in the movie, especially in Bohemian Rhapsody.

1.4 Scope and Limitation of the Study

In this study, the researcher analyzes the positive strategies used in conversation with the main male characters in Bohemian Rhapsody by using Brown and Levinson's Theory. By using movie transcripts the researcher examined the utterance used by the main male characters in Bohemian Rhapsody Movie. There are many types of politeness strategies, including positive politeness that the researcher used to analyze in Bohemian Rhapsody's movie. The discussion has emphasized the use of politeness strategies based on Brown and Levinson's theory, which classifies them into types of positive politeness, payoff, sociological variable, and the factor that affect in conversation of the main male characters in Bohemian Rhapsody Movie.

1.5 Definition of the Key Terms

Politeness Strategy: A technique intended to save face by describing behavior that is less threatening to the listener's face.

Positive Politeness: Behavior that takes into account the feelings of the other person, to avoid embarrassing the hearer.

Movie: A form of visual and audio. Movies that are very easy to understand for toddlers to parents.

Bohemian Rhapsody movie: biographical drama about Queen Band



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CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter introduces theories related to the research question. it describes the concept of politeness strategies, the concept of FTA (Face Threatening Act), positive politeness, the factor, and context.

2.1 Politeness Strategies

According to Brown and Levinson (1987), politeness strategies are techniques that worry about saving the hearer's face by detailing a demeanor that is less threatening to the hearer's face. Brown and Levinson's Politeness Theory Is Focused in front of people. Faces express individual emotions self-worth or self-image namely reputation or fame. Everyone wants and expects recognition from others. In interaction with other people, you can use politeness to show that you recognize another person's face. In this sense, politeness can be achieved in social distancing situations. Social distancing stands for respect. Social intimacy, on the other hand, is described in terms of familiarity, friendship, or solidarity.

Politeness strategies avoid FTA (Face-threatening Act). Brown and Levinson express that each individual has two sorts of faces, positive and negative face. Positive and negative has alternate point. The constructive face is portrayed as the individual who should be respected and recognized in social associations, while the negative face is the individual who must have an opportunity of action and inconvenience.

2.2 FTA (Face Threatening Act)

FTA (Face Threatening Act) is threatening either the speaker's face or the hearer's face. In conversation, some people should maintain the interlocutor's face because emotional someone can change if they see the speaker's face, increase or maintain. It must be considered in interactions. According to Brown and Levinson (1987, p.61), every individual has two types of self-image to claim for themselves, positive and negative face. A positive face is singular wants that can be esteemed and affirmed in interactions with others. While the negative face is the craving to be allowed to act and liberated from imposition.

2.3 Positive Politeness

According to Brown and Levinson (1978, p.101), Positive politeness is recovery directed at the positive face of the recipient, a lasting desire whose desires (or the actions/acquisitions/values that result) must be considered desirable. The use of positive politeness strategies is done to maintain a positive face. This needs to be done to maintain a close relationship between the speaker and the speech partner so that communication can run smoothly. Likewise, the needs might be for non-material just as material things: for values (love, opportunity, commitment), or for activities (like embarking on a show or the races or playing a game). Positive politeness techniques for FTA change as well as what is said are done as a sort of social quickening agent. There are strategies for positive politeness.

2.3.1 Notice to Hearer (his interests, wants, needs, goods)

The primary strategy of positive politeness recommends that the speakers should concentrate on the hearers' condition. It can imply their tendencies, needs, products, or anything that the hearers' may be observed. The speakers may convey this methodology as praise. By communicating praises, they can make a decent impact on the listeners and make the inconvenience less wrong. There are example:

1. Interest: *“let’s swim, swimming can make our body health, especially your heart haha”* the speaker said with hearer to notice if the speaker is interest to do swim.
2. Wants: *“yesterday you said if you want to eat fish, and now I know you want to eat fish, let’s go out and we eat fish”* the speaker understands if the hearer wants to eat fish.
3. Needs: *“this is for you, you wear shoes that are definitely not comfortable.”* The speaker said to the hearer to notice if the speakers know that listeners need new shoes.
4. Goods: *“I want this, I know you will want to”* the speaker

2.3.2 Exaggerate (interest, approval, sympathy with Hearer)

In some conversations, if the speaker wants to save the hearer with a positive face, he can do this utilizing exaggerated expressions. This technique should be possible by causing something to appear to be a higher priority than it is. The speaker utilizes this procedure to accentuate his emotions toward audience members which may incorporate interest, approval, or sympathy. The examples:

1. Interests: "we can swim wherever you want even in the river lets go" the speaker saves the hearer a positive face by using a sentence as if the listener wants it so that the speaker's interest.
2. Approval: "*You are safe with me, mother, father, even the security guard at your house, I have called*" the speaker said to save the hearer a positive face by using exaggerate approval can be seen in the sentence above.
3. Sympathy: "You can call me if you need help, I'm still here for you" the speaker saves the hearer a positive face by using exaggerated sympathy. can be seen from the conversation above which shows "I'm still here for you".

2.3.3 Intensify Interest to Hearer.

The technique of the speaker is to inform the listener by making a decent story.

The speaker can show the listener that the discussion they are said is interesting.

The example "*Do you know, everything has changed. At the same time, Tina looks so beautiful, she looks likes a princess*" from the speaker said, the speaker tries to get the hearer's attention with the first phrase which can make the hearer more interested in the story.

2.3.4 Use in-group Identity Marker

The technique can be utilized by individuals who have some close friends or friendships. The speaker can make a positive face in hearer with a call

"*sweetheart*," "*buddy*", "*bro*", or "*lovely*" or from her familiar name "*Auria*"

instead of "*Ori*". This strategy can be seen as "*hey, Ori. Do you want chocolate?*".

The speaker makes positive politeness in the hearer by using in-group identity

markers. The identity markers are “*Ori*” from her name “*Auria*”. The speaker can make the identity because the speaker has been a friend of the same group.

2.3.5 Seek Agreement

The speaker Emphasizes expressive enthusiasm for the listener, agreement, and surprise with the discussion to show that the speaker knows effectively the information disclosed, and to satisfy the listener when somebody is recounting a story, audience members regularly state a short understanding a while later. The beneficiary has said at least one sentence to show. In the case of Seek Agreement from the listener, “*My grandpa passed away last night*” the speaker reply “*omg, he sick? I’m sorry to hear that, may rest in peace*”. The speaker shows cooperation with the hearer’s statement to a safe hearer positive face.

2.3.6 Avoiding Disagreement

This technique is a strategy to dodge debates among speakers and hearers. The speaker said agree but with the affix of a sentence that disagrees. The speaker can apply this in this conversation “*this shoe is very cute, you can choose these shoes for the party*” the speaker replay “*yes of course, but I think it is too much for me*”. The speaker avoids debate with the hearer, so he adds the words “*yes, of course*” as if he agrees to what the hearer says.

2.3.7 Presupposing Common Ground

The technique shows that the speaker and listener have a similar thoughts to show the positive essence of the listener. The speaker agrees with the perspective, and feels the hearer. “*omg, I don’t like this part*” the speaker reply

“yes, I am too, it is very bad”. The speaker fulfilled the positive face of the hearer because the speaker has the same perspective.

2.3.8 Joke

The joke strategy is a strategy to reduce stressful situations. To show intimacy by making jokes that make the hearer ‘at ease’ in the situation. The example “Do you know, how baby peed?” the hearer said “crying?” the speaker replied “just pee in your pants hahaha”. The hearer feels more comfortable when the speaker tries to get closer to making jokes.

2.3.9 Assert or presuppose Speaker knowledge

In this part, the speaker emphasizes that the speaker and listener work together to help the speaker speak. The speaker seems to know the info about the listener and the speaker tries to fulfill what the listener wants to show. This is a case of Assert or presupposing Speaker's information on and worrying about Hearer's needs. “do you want that chocolate, may I buy for you?” The speaker used “may I buy for you” for fulfilled positive face in the hearer.

2.3.10 Offer, promise

The speaker in this strategy shows whatever the hearer wants, the speaker supports it to get, and the speaker will do something for the hearer. The support can be seen in this example “I am alone, nobody care, this time it is very difficult” the speaker said “no, you’re not alone, I am here. If you want something, tell me”. The hearers say that because they feel they want something

when they talk to the speaker, and the speaker knows and understands. The positive face looks on the hearer.

2.3.11 Be optimistic

In this technique, the speaker applies the strategy of being optimistic that the listener needs what the speaker needs. The speaker is hopeful that the listener needs to accomplish something the speaker needs. “*can you close the door for me?*” the hearer “*of course, I closed the door*”. The speaker encourages the hearer to do something for him.

2.3.12 Include both Speaker and Hearer in the activity

The speaker incorporates the hearer into the activity, so the speaker can appreciate the presence of the hearer in the place/group. So safe the positive face of the hearer. The speaker uses the word "we" to include the hearer in the activity. The example “*Let’s stop for a bit*”. The speaker wants the hearer to stop because the speaker wants to do something.

2.3.13 Give (or ask for) reasons

Another perspective including Hearer's dormancy is about the speaker explain concerning why the speaker and what the speaker needs. The speaker wants to the hearer understand what the speaker wants. The phrase can prove, Nana: “*Let’s move to the canteen*” Danar: “*Why we don’t move to the class?*”. From the example, Danar shows that he disagrees with Nana, and Danar gives a suggestion to move to the library.

2.3.14 Assume or assert reciprocity

The speakers in this strategy tell the hearers to work together to give facts or something that they do as a responsibility. Assumes and states that there is reciprocity between the speaker and the hearer. The speaker and hearer express each other. It can be seen in the following example: “*I will pay you if you help me with my homework now*”. The speaker wants help, if he gets help, he will pay for the hearer.

2.3.15 Give gifts to Hearer

The speaker gives a gift to the hearer. The strategy used can be in the form of goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation, etc. The speaker can save positive face the listeners by fulfilling the listener's wants. An example of this strategy:

A: “I am sad, my motorcycle still broke”

B: “don't worry, I am going to help you to push your motorcycle in the garage”

C: “Really? Thank you so much. I can't say anything. But thank you very much”

The conversation shows that the hearer needs help in the form of goods, and sympathy and the speaker fulfills the hearer's positive face by giving sympathy, needed goods, and understanding by pushing his bicycle to the garage so as to create good cooperation.

2.4 Factors Influencing the Choice of Politeness Strategies

According to Brown & Levinson (1987, p.71) factors influencing the politeness strategies is payoffs.

2.4.1 Payoffs

Based on Brown and Levinson (1987), payoff is the expected outcome of the politeness strategy. The speaker is concerned about this result when the speaker applies politeness strategies there will be results that are expected to be useful for the speaker. Each politeness strategy has its own advantages for speakers. The advantages of the strategy are:

2.4.2 On record strategy

The strategy to express speech to ward off possible damage to the listener's face by giving compensation and in this way the speaker used politeness to soften the FTA.

2.4.3 Bald on Record

The speaker and the hearer can avoid misunderstandings when speaking. the speaker can avoid misunderstanding with the opportunity to pay face threatened by the FTA. This strategy is used in situations where the speaker has a close relationship with the listener such as family or close friends so this strategy can be used because it minimizes implicit face-threatening actions such as giving advice in a non-manipulative way.

2.4.4 Off Record Strategy

The speaker does not force the hearer, it does not damage the 'face'. The speaker can get the credit for being tactful non-coercive and the speaker can give (non-

overtly) the addressee to be seen more care and the speaker can test the feeling the hearer towards the speaker.

2.4.5 Sociological variables

Sociological variables are one of the factors in choosing a politeness strategy.

2.4.5.1 Social Distance

According to Brown & Levinson (1987, p.74), Social Distance (D) is a symmetric social component of likeness or distinction between speaker and listener representing social separation. Social separation is dependent on stable social characteristics.

2.4.5.2 Relative Power

The listener can force his arrangements and self-evaluations (faces) to the detriment of the speaker's arrangements and self-assessment. The speaker who has a higher force as opposed to the listener, the speaker politeness level will be lower between listeners. Brown and Levinson (1987, p.77)

2.4.5.3 Absolute ranking of imposition

According to Brown and Levinson (1987, p.77), The positioning of impositions is how much is considered to interface with the speaker's needs of self or of approval with the negative or positive face they need.

2.5 Context

Context theory conducted by Dell Hymes (1974) was a first theory regarding the S.P.E.A.K.I.N.G. This model helps for someone to speak a language correctly not

only to learn vocabulary and grammar but also the context in which words are used. The S.P.E.A.K.I.N.G model the following aspects are considered:

“S” for Scene and Setting: time, place, physical circumstances

“P” for Participants: speaker, interlocutor, and hearer present in the conversation

“E” for Ends: purposes/goals of communication

“A” for Act sequence: the format and order of communicative parts.

“K” for Key: tone and manner of the communicative act.

“I” for Instrument: tools for expressing (e.g., verbal, writing, by phone)

“N” for Norms: the social rules of the event. (e.g., polite)

“G” for the genre: the types of communication. (e.g., debate or conversation)

2.6 Bohemian Rhapsody movie

Bohemian Rhapsody was produced by Graham King and Jim Beach. This is a biographical movie about Queen Band. The movie was released on 24 October 2018 in the United Kingdom and the United States on 2 November 2018. The story in this movie represents the life of all Bohemian Rhapsody members in detail and the journey of the Queen band before famous until success and famous. In 1970s London, Farrokh Bulsara, a baggage clerk at Heathrow Airport, saw an opportunity when the lead singer of local band Smile decided to quit. Farrokh Bulsara has an extraordinary voice and is very confident of success in the music industry. He tried to speak and demonstrate his abilities in front of his guitarist Brian May, and bassist Roger Taylor. In the end, Farrokh Bulsara changed his name to Freddie Mercury. They formed a very successful band rock London called Queen. The rising fame made Freddie think about going solo and with

Freddie's decision, he couldn't change it. Freddie's AIDS diagnosis brought him back together and put on a great performance at the 1985 Live Aid concert at London's Wembley Stadium.



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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter introduces the methodology of the research. It describes the research design, data and data source, research instrument, the technique of collecting data, and the technique of analyzing data.

3.1 Research Design

The researcher used a descriptive qualitative approach to investigating politeness strategies used by group band characters in Bohemian Rhapsody movie because the researcher gives detail of the utterances including positive politeness in group band characters in Bohemian Rhapsody movie. According to Litosseliti (2010) qualitative are particularly valuable in providing in-depth, rich data. Descriptive is a fundamental component of the process of the phenomenon.

3.2 Data Collection

3.2.1 Research Data

In this study, the researcher used a descriptive qualitative approach to investigate the data. The data of this research are in the form of utterances by the main male characters in Bohemian Rhapsody movies. The researcher analyzed the data to find out the meaning and what strategy that used in the data and the purpose of the speaker used the strategy.

3.2.2 Data Source and Subject of This Study

This study analyzed politeness strategies in the main male characters in Bohemian Rhapsody movie. The data from all utterances of the group band members in Bohemian Rhapsody movie. The characters in this movie are Freddie Mercury as vocalist, Brian May as guitarist , Roger Taylor as a drummer, John Deacon as Bassist. This movie has a duration of 2 hours and 14 minutes.

3.2.3 Instruments

The researcher used a human instrument. The researcher is the main research instrument for collecting the data because the researcher examines all data to be analyzed. The researcher collected the data by analyzing the video and reading the transcript of the video and matching the script with the conversation in the movie. On other hand, the tool of this research is a laptop.

3.2.4 Data Collection Techniques

In collecting the data, the researcher used Google as the main source to collect the data. There are several steps:

1. The researcher watched the movie to understand the group band characters' conversation in Bohemian Rhapsody Movie.
2. The researcher downloaded the transcript of the video.
3. The researcher rewatch the movie to correct the transcript carefully.
4. The researcher highlight the utterances using underlined

3.3 Data Analysis

1. Identifying the data. From the data obtained, the researcher identified the conversation of the main male character in bohemian rhapsody so that it could be used in a positive politeness strategy by Brown and Levinson.
2. Classifying the data that has been identified and grouped by type using positive politeness, then presenting along with the analysis.
3. Describing the data that has been classified and grouped according to types of positive politeness
4. Discussing the data that has been grouped with positive politeness strategies by Brown and Levinson
5. After passing the four stages, the researcher concluded the research results.



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CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter present the findings and discussion. In finding part, the researcher shows the result with table and the details of positive politeness between group band members in Bohemian Rhapsody movie. Therefore, the researcher shows the factor that influence with positive politeness and context for supporting theory. The researcher shows the findings in easy explanation to answer research question.

4.1 Findings

The researcher describes the answers of research question number one. There are about types of positive politeness used by all character group band Queen in Bohemian Rhapsody Movie. This research used utterances from all character group band members in Bohemian Rhapsody movie. Therefore, the researcher also wrote which one is the most dominant among positive politeness. With the highest result of positive politeness is Joke, which was obtained by the researcher as much as 8 data, while the lowest was several, namely Exaggerate, avoiding disagreements, Assert or presuppose to hearer, offer promise, and Give Reason had only one data.

4.1.1 The types of positive politeness used by main male characters in Bohemian Rhapsody movie

The character's group band members use some types of positive politeness in Bohemian Rhapsody movie. According to Brown and Levinson (1987) there are 15 types of positive politeness strategies and the researcher found utterances by

the character group band Queen in Bohemian Rhapsody movie. All types illustrated by diagram below:

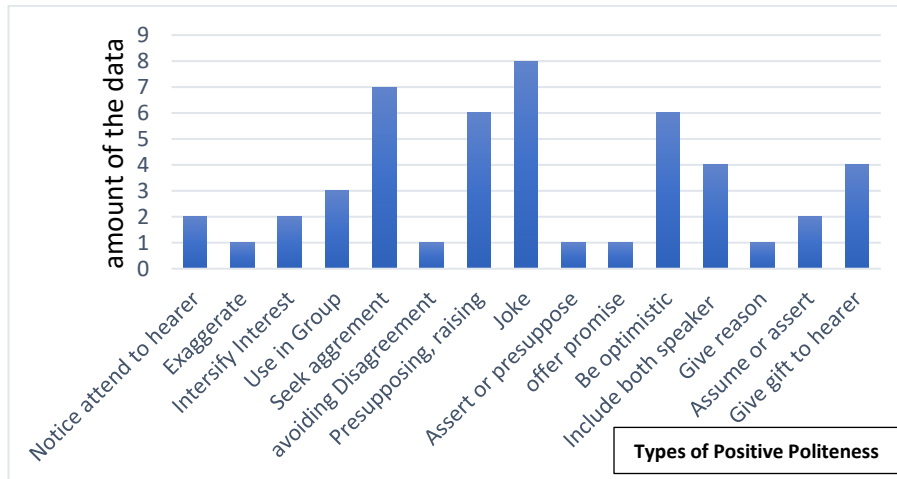


Figure 4.1 Types of Positive Politeness used by main male characters in Bohemian Rhapsody Movie

The types of positive politeness used by group band characters into 15 types, there are notice to hearer, exaggerate, intensify interest to hearer, use in group identity marker, seek agreement, avoiding disagreement, presupposing raising asserting common ground, joke, assert or presuppose speaker knowledge of and concern for hearer's wants, offer promise, be optimistic, include both speaker and hearer in the activity, give or ask for reason, assume or assert reciprocity, give gift to hearer. From diagram above, it can be seen that the researcher has found the highest frequency are seek agreement and presupposing which occurs 8 times. Furthermore, the lowest frequency are assert or presuppose and gives reason only 1 time.

4.1.1.1 Notice, attend to Hearer

In this strategy, the speaker focuses on the condition of the listener. Speaker must pay attention to the wishes of the listener such as responding to the wishes of the listener conditions or anything that can help the speaker to show solidarity and to make close relationship with the listener. Thus, the listener will know and realize that The speaker pays attention to his condition In this strategy, the speaker focuses on the condition of the listener.

Datum 1

Audience : “Where’s Tim?”
 : “Who’s the Pakkie?”
Roger : “**Ready, Freddie?**” (11.50)
Freddie : “Let’s do it”

Based on the data above, Roger's produced included in positive politeness Notice to hearer. Roger noticed that Freddie's face was thinking about something about audience's words. By that, Roger immediately took over the conversation. Roger understood what Freddie needed at that time.

The context of the conversation when Roger and Freddie are in a cafe, Roger and Freddie start a conversation when the sound test before the music show starts.

Before the music started someone asked them "where's Tim" and he asked "who's the Pakkie?" asked who Freddie was. This caused Roger to divert the conversation by asking Freddie by shouting "Ready Freddie?" Freddie was surprised and replied Roger's talk "Let's Do it". The conversation was delivered informally.

Datum 2

John : “You’re late”
Freddie : “Am I?”
Brian : “**We saved you a seat**” (30:14)

Freddie : “Lovely.”

From the conversation above, Brian produced that refer to notice to hearer in positive politeness. Brian says “*We saved you a seat*” to Freddie. This makes the hearer's (Freddie) needs are met and his presence feels cared for.

From the conversation above, the context can be seen when Band members Freddie, Brian, Roger and John are in a conference room. Freddie's position came late during the meeting but Brian broke the tension so he wouldn't be tense by saying “we saved you a seat” which made Freddie feel understood. The conversation was delivered informally.

4.1.1.2 Exaggerate

In this technique, the speaker shows interest, approval, and sympathy through exaggerated expression. in conversation, the speaker wants to save the hearer's emotions. On the other hand, the researcher found this technique in conversation group band members Queen in Bohemian Rhapsody.

Datum 3

Brian : “What next?”

Freddie : “**That was pretty damn good.**”
“**Brilliant. I love that.**” (40:20)

Based on the data above, Freddie produced include exaggerate interest. Freddie said “*That was pretty damn good. Brilliant. I love that.*” while listening to Brian's song, Freddie was very interested, by that made Brian and Freddie continue the activity and make him feel happy.

The context in the conversation above is when Brian, and Freddie Together with his friends are in a music studio. They're making a song. The conversation started with Brian asking Freddie what to do next, with that Freddie was very happy and

praised the song he was playing. Excited and Happy tone of voice delivered informally by Freddie. Freddie's words are exaggerated/interesting.

4.1.1.3 Intensify interest to Hearer

This strategy of the speaker informs the listener by making a decent story.

Datum 4

Freddie : **“I was born with four additional incisors. More space in my mouth means more range. (9:23)”**

“I’ll consider your offer”

Brian : **“Uh, do you play bass?”**

Based on the data above, it is explained that Freddie produced intensify interest in positive politeness. It proved Freddie produced *“I was born with four additional incisors. More space in my mouth means more range. I’ll consider your offer”*.

By Freddie saying that, Freddie indirectly provides information to the listener (Brian and Roger) by creating a good story to make the listener (Brian and Roger) interested in him.

The conversation was started by Freddie talking to Brian and Roger. At the back of the café. When Freddie was sitting cool, he told the two of them. Instead, they are interested in him so that he makes a story that he thinks is interesting. With simple language, he said to Brian and Roger. Not only telling stories, Freddie also sang a song that made them speechless and amazed by his voice.

Datum 5

Freddie: **“Each cat will have his own room.”**

“Delilah’s by the kitchen, Miko’s next door”

“Tiffany, Oscar, Romeo, all upstairs.”

“Lily’s room is even larger”

“Than this one spoilt thing”

Roger: **“Well, I’m not sure the echo is quite pronounced enough.” (57:29)**

From the conversation above, Freddie makes a story that refers to intensified interest in positive politeness. Freddie makes stories so that listeners are interested in the stories that he tells.

Freddie and Roger were inside Freddie's house. Freddie spoke to Roger in an enjoyable way, he made up stories and told about the house and its uses. With the aim of making small talk so that Roger can enjoy coming to his house. Freddie's speech is intensive to the hearer, very friendly and informal tone of voice.

4.1.1.4 Use in group identity marker

This technique is used by individuals who have close friends or friendships. The speaker used specific call to the listener. For more details information the example by utterance below:

Datum 6

John : “That’s three months’ wages”

Roger : “And a perfectly good van.”

Freddie : “**Don’t be so dramatic, darling.**” (14:32)

“You’re recording an album tonight. Let’s go!”

From the conversation above, Freddie’s statement included in positive politeness

Use in group identity markers. It is proved when Freddie talks with his friends

(John, Roger) “Don’t be so dramatic, darling”. The word “*darling*” are used by

Freddie to John and Roger because of their familiarity.

In the conversation, Freddie, John, Roger, and Brian were in a car buying/selling place. John and Roger explained to the car buyer if the car was still worth it and if the intention was to get a higher price. Freddie told his friends no drama. Because tonight we can record an album for selling this car. Happy, informal tone of voice.

Datum 7

Freddie : “Oh, come on in. Make yourselves at home.”
Roger : “**Don’t mind us.**” (26:44)

Based on the conversation above, the utterance by Roger included positive politeness use in group identity markers. The utterance Roger “don’t mind us” because he felt close to Freddie there is no friendship limit.

Freddie, Roger and his friends came to Freddie's room. Freddie was very surprised by their sudden arrival. But Freddie told them to come in and make himself enjoy.

Roger loudly said ignore us. Roger's tone was very loud and informal.

Datum 8

John : “What exactly are you doing with that car?”
Freddie : “**Children, please.**” (38:11)
“We could all murder each other but then who would be left to record this album?”

From the conversation above, Freddie produced one utterance that refers to the use of identity markers of politeness strategies. It is because Freddie uses identity markers with his friends. Freddie says “*Children, please*” to his friend, in reality, their friends are not children.

In the conversation, John Freddie and his friends were in a house in a village. They argued which made Freddie say “Children, please. We could all murder each other but then who would be left to record this album?” it made things even hotter. The tone of speech is irregular and informal. Freddie’s utterance is Used in a group.

4.1.1.5 Seek Agreement

This strategy is used to save the listener's positive face with expressive interest, and interest to show that the speaker knows correctly what is being said to please

the hearer. That way it makes the listener feel cared for. Furthermore, several explanations of the utterance in seek agreement can be seen as follows:

Datum 9

Brian : “Our lead singer just quit.”

Freddie : “**Well, than you’ll need someone new.”(8:38)**

Brian : “Any Ideas?”

In the conversation above, Freddie produced one utterance that refers to seeking agreement of positive politeness. Freddie used to seek agreement in the conversation by saying “Well, than you’ll need someone new” to Brian and Roger. Freddie responds to Brian's words when Brian speaks, and Freddie's reply indirectly makes the brain satisfied with his answer.

In the conversation, Brian, Freddie, and Roger were talking behind the café.

Freddie's speech was meant to let them know that they needed a new person to fill in the lead singer and so that Freddie could join them. His tone was informal and contained seeking agreement.

Datum 10

Brian : “And our new lead singer, Freddie Bull... Bulsara... Freddie Bulsara”

Freddie : “**That’s right” (11:34)**

Based on the data above, it proved that Freddie used to seek the agreement of positive politeness. Proved by Freddie’s utterance “*that’s right*” used by Freddie to answer Brian's words so as to make the hearer feel satisfied with the words that were said.

Brian and Freddie were in a cafe, they were filling the event at the café. At that time, Brian introduced Freddie to the audience that Freddie was our new lead

singer. Freddie answered this happily. Happy and informal demeanor. It contains a seek agreement between Brian and Freddie.

Datum 11

Brian : “John Reid called today”
John : “He has a little tour in mind for us”
Roger : **“It’s not little, Brian.” (27:00)**
“He’s booked us a tour of America.”

From the data above, it can be seen that Roger’s utterances used to seek the agreement of positive politeness. It is proved by Roger’s utterance *“It’s not little, Brian. He’s booked us a tour of America.”* Roger's utterance repeating John's utterance made John feel cared for by Roger's response.

In the conversation above, Brian, John, and Roger are in Freddie's room. They talked that Reid called and wanted to make a small tour with them, this contained a seek agreement between them. This is said clearly and informally.

Datum 12

Freddie : “Sorry I’m late.”
John : **“Again.” (1:07:21)**

Based on the conversation above, John’s utterances used seek the agreement of positive politeness. It can be seen in John’s utterance *“Again”* John said to Freddie because John understood Freddie's habit of always being late, so before Freddie said he already understood because he was used to it.

In the conversation, Freddie and John were in the meeting room. Freddie told those in the room that he was late. But John answered again because he already knew what Freddie was doing. The conversation is spoken informally and clearly.

In John's utterance contains seek agreement.

Datum 13

Freddie : “MTV banned our video. The youth of America. We helped give birth to MTV”

Brian : “It’s America. They’re Puritans in public, perverts in private” (1:23:27)

Freddie : “I never touring in the U.S”

Based on the conversation above, it proved that Brian’s utterance included in seek agreement of positive politeness. It can be seen when Brian said “It’s America. They’re Puritans in public, perverts in private.” Brian responded to Freddie's statement that Brian had understood the information beforehand so Brian stated it to Freddie.

Freddie and Brian were in a large room that contained all the members. They talk about their videos being banned by MTV. Brian explains that America is just like that, explaining the facts. A state of annoyance and anger that is conveyed informally.

Datum 14

Freddie: “No, we’re not! We’re not a family!”

“You’ve got families, children, wives.”

“What have I got?”

John : “You’ve got \$4 million. Perhaps you can buy yourself a family” (1:25:40)

Based on the data above, it is proved that John utterance included in seek agreement of positive politeness. John produced one utterance by saying “You’ve got \$4 million. Perhaps you can buy yourself a family.” With all of that, he gives responds to what Freddie said, he knows the information before Freddie said.

In the conversation Freddie and Brian were in a large room. They are arguing with each other. Freddie made his complaint and John responded with facts. This makes the situation even more heated and informally spoken out.

Datum 15

Roger : “We have a problem with the people around you”
Freddie : **“Paul is out. I fired him.” (1:41:54)**

Based on the conversation above, Freddie’s utterance refers to seek agreement of positive politeness. Freddie produced one utterance to answer Roger’s utterance. He answers by saying “Paul is out. I fired him.” to Roger. With that utterance, seen that Freddie already knew what Roger meant, even Roger only spoke broadly.

Roger and Freddie were in the studio. They argue that Roger has problems with the people around Freddie. However, in that case Freddie immediately responded that Paul was out, and Freddie realized what Roger said was Paul. This is said informally and entered into a seek agreement.

4.1.1.6 Avoiding Disagreement

This strategy is used to keep away from a disagreement between the speaker and the hearer. The speaker tries to pretend to agree and twists the sentence that the hearer says as if he agrees with the sentence.

Datum 16

Roger : “You don’t make decisions for the band.”
Brian : “Hey.”
Freddie : **“Well, I’m terribly sorry, dear.
It’s done.” (1:15:41)**

Based on the conversation above, Freddie’s utterance provides in avoiding disagreement of positive politeness. Freddie echoed Roger's statement by saying "Well, I'm terribly sorry, dear. It's done." as if agreeing with roger's statement, but not agreeing with adding the words "it's done".

In this conversation, Roger, Brian, Freddie, and John are in a music studio. They were having an argument, and Roger, who was very disappointed in Freddie, made the situation even more emotional. With that Freddie apologized but Freddie's decision to leave was thrown. In informal language. Freddie's utterance entered into avoiding disagreement.

4.1.1.7 Presupposing, raising, asserting common ground

The strategy shows that the speaker and hearer have the same thought to show positive essence to the listener so that they create a positive face. The speaker agrees with the perspective and feels the hearer. The researcher has already give the example from the utterance as seen below:

Datum 17

John : "Sound a lot better"

Brian : "We need to get experimental"

Freddie : "Try bouncing us left and right for the ah-ah-ah." (15:05)

From the conversation above, Freddie's statement included in positive politeness strategy that is to raise common ground. Freddie said "Try bouncing us left and right for the ah-ah-ah" that he agrees with John and Brian's statement by adding supporting sentences to make it happen.

John, Brian and Freddie are in the music studio. They are making a song together. They provide input to each other with the intention of all personnel participating in making songs. The conversation was delivered informally and happily.

Datum 18

Brian : “Now dead center for the last”

Roger : “And then blast it!”

All : “Yes!” (15:18)

Based on the data above, the utterance off all group character included in raising common ground of positive politeness. The utterance “Yes!” signifies that all of the bands agree with Brian and Roger that their song record should be now.

Brian, Roger, Freddie and John are in the music studio. They're recording sound.

Happily they thought of each other. By finally getting the best. Their conversations use informal everyday language and their utterances all go into presupposing.

Datum 19

Brian : “That’s sound good, right?”

John : “Yeah” (15:45)

John agrees with Brian's words "That's sound good, right?" that Brian's statement was so true that he didn't think Long John said "yeah". Therefore, the statement stated by John is included in the assert of positive politeness strategy.

In the conversation, Brian and John are in the music studio. They are making new music. Brian liked it and asked john if he had the same opinion, it turned out that john said yes, they enjoyed the moment. They used Informal language.

Datum 20

Freddie : “We belong them”

Brian : “We’re a family” (22:07)

Brian said "We're a family" agreed with Freddie's statement that they (Queen band) were one, and could not be separated. Proved utterance by Brian included in presupposing part of positive politeness strategy.

Freddie and Brian were at the café. They meet someone important who wants to know more about the Queen band. Freddie explained to him and showed the solidity of his band. And Freddie said we belong to them and Brian responded by saying We're family. The language they use is informal.

Datum 21

Freddie : “You want me to lip sync?”

Brian : “I don’t understand why me can’t simply perform live.”

(23:06)

From the conversation above, the statement of Brian “I don’t understand why me can’t simply perform live.” Agree with Freddie’s statement, They both do not agree that they are hosting a live event but in a lip sync way. They disagreed with the event director. But they still follow the existing rules with enjoy performing. Freddie and Brian are on a television station, the BBC. They are questioning how they are performing. The television station told him to lip sync. They don't like it because usually he is alive and there are no obstacles. But in the end, they followed what the tv director said. With that, they use language as well as informal language.

Datum 22

Brian : “It’s not exactly her scene, is it, Freddie?”

Freddie : “Fabulous, isn’t?”

Brian : “If you say so” (1:01:22)

Freddie : “hmmm”

From the data above, Brian said “if you say so” to Freddie, he agrees with Freddie and completely agrees with Freddie. This includes the presupposing/raising/asserting of a positive politeness strategy.

Brian and Freddie are at a party at Freddie's house. They discussed someone (excited) that Freddie shared with his friends so Brian asked again because the

brain knows if married doesn't like parties like this. But Freddie tried not to talk about it. The conversation uses informal language

4.1.1.8 Joke

The strategy to reduce stressful situations. This strategy is also to make a hearer feels more comfortable when the speaker tries to get closer with make jokes in conversation. This strategy always makes the hearer's positive face.

Datum 23

Freddie : "I've been following you for a while, actually."
 "Smile, Makes sense for a dental student" (8:11)
Brian : "Yeah"
Freddie : **"And, you're astrophysics, aren't you?"**
 "Makes you the clever one"

From the conversation above, Freddie used two utterances including the Joke of positive politeness strategy. The first utterance "Smile. Makes sense for a dental student" Freddie makes jokes about his band name. By that, Brian and Roger enjoyed talking to him. But they weren't interested and Freddie added the phrase "And, you're astrophysics, aren't you? Makes you the clever one" from Freddie's speech made things more relaxed and not like new people.

Based on the data above, Freddie is behind the café meeting Brian and Roger. Freddie was talking to Brian and Roger by making jokes for them so that the atmosphere was fluid and not tense. In informal language, Freddie's utterance includes the context in joke of positive politeness.

Datum 24

Brian : **"You look like an angry lizard"(21:17)**
All : [LAUGHS]

From the data above, Brian produced an utterance that refers to the Joke of positive politeness strategy. Brian saying “You look like an angry lizard” to Freddie by commenting on the clothes Freddie was wearing. But Brian’s joke made Brian and the rest of the band are at a café. Brian said to Freddie that he was like an angry lizard because he commented on the clothes Freddie was wearing. It made everyone laugh and made things happy. The language used is informal. Brian and the rest of the band are at a café. Brian said to Freddie that he was like an angry lizard because he commented on the clothes Freddie was wearing. It made everyone laugh and made things happy. The language used is informal.

Datum 25

John : “Can you go a bit higher?”

Roger : “If I go any higher, only dogs will hear me.” (31:37)

Based on the conversation above, Roger said “*If I go any higher, only dogs will hear me.*” Roger utterance refers that joke of positive politeness strategy. In that conversation, Roger made things seem fun even though he was already annoyed because he took voice over and over again.

In the conversation above, John and Roger are in a music studio. They are recording their new song. During the conversation, Jon told Roger to raise the bit. But the answer that Roger gave really made the mood go up because Roger made jokes that said "If I go any higher, only dogs will hear me." The language used is informal.

Datum 26

Freddie : “You might want to think about cutting your hair one day”

Brian : “Never. I was born like this” (1:01:47)

Based on the conversation above, Brian tries to make things look warmer by saying "*Never. I was born like this.*" Brian's words are true, but Brian can make things even more exiting. Brian produced the utterance refers to joke of positive politeness strategy.

In the conversation, Freddie and Brian were at a party held at Freddie's house. Freddie asked Brian a question to lighten the mood. And the answer answered by brian made everyone laugh. It is spoken in an informal and relaxed language

Datum 27

Roger : "Brilliant! Can I get up now? What is happening?"

John : "No, you can't" (1:22:46)

Based on the data above, John utterance refers to joke of positive politeness. John saying "No, you can't" to Roger. This made things even more funny because Roger was asking "can I get up now?" with sleeping position and John answer no, you can't.

Roger, John and the team were in the studio making a video. They are having fun chatting. Roger asked John that he wanted to get up from the place, but John would not allow it. They use informal language.

Datum 28

Freddie : "Touch of the heavens. Freddie fucking Mercury"

Roger : "You're a legend, Fred!"

Freddie : "You're bloody right I am. We're all legends. But you're right, I am a legend" (1:48:26)

Based on the conversation above, Freddie's utterance proved in joke of positive politeness strategy. It can be proved when Freddie said "You're bloody right I am. We're all legends. But you're right, I am a legend." When Freddie said that, it

made an unpleasant situation more enjoyable and less stressful because previously the situation was heating up because Freddie blamed himself.

From the data above, Freddie and Roger are in a room. They were arguing about Freddie's condition at that time so Freddie despaired of him, but Roger gave encouragement to support Freddie by saying "You're a legend, Fred!" Freddie spontaneously answered "You're bloody right I am. We're all legends. But you're right, I am a legend." By making jokes like that, things are better.

Datum 29

Freddie : "Now, you give me a chance to get my bitchy little vocal cords in order... and we'll go and **punch a hole through the roof of that stadium.**"

John : "Actually, Wembley doesn't have a roof." (1:48:30)

John said to Freddie that "Wembley doesn't have a roof". The statement proved in joke of positive politeness. When Freddie said that "punch a hole through the roof of that stadium" John immediately reminded that Wembley doesn't have a roof it suddenly became funny because everyone just realized that Wembley does not have a roof.

Freddie and John are in a ballroom for a show. They are discussing their upcoming performance. But in conversation Freddie said that he would straighten his vocal cords and he would soon punch holes in the roof of the stadium. But John said Wembley Station doesn't have a roof. The situation is melting. By using informal language they really enjoy it.

Datum 30

Freddie : "What do we think of David?"

Brian : "Nice chap"

Freddie : "I think he's gay" (1:53:54)

Based on the conversation above, Freddie produced one utterance that refers to the joke of positive politeness. It is because Freddie said "I think he's gay" to his friends. It looks funny because they think Freddie asked the question "What do we think of David?" was serious, but Freddie's answer was beyond their expectations so they laughed.

Freddie, Brian, and his friends are in a van. Freddie asked his friends, Brian replied "nice chap" but Freddie argued that David was gay. This made them laugh. The language used is informal. So that the atmosphere in the van melts and is not stiff.

4.1.1.9 Assert of Presuppose speaker knowledge

This strategy shows that the speaker and hearer work together to force the listener to help the speaker convince the hearer of his speech. The speaker seems to know information about the hearer and tries to fulfill what the hearer wants.

Datum 31

Freddie : "Touch of the heavens. Freddie fucking Mercury."

Roger : "You're a legend, Fred!" (1:48:15)

Freddie : "You're bloody right I am. We're all legends. But you're right, I am a legend."

Based on the conversation above, Roger produced one utterance that refers to Assert speaker's knowledge of and concern for the hearer wants. "You're a legend, Fred!" Roger proved that his utterance reached Freddie, that Freddie believed in who he really was.

Freddie and Roger are in a room, they argue that Freddie is tired and desperate. But Roger gives support to Roger so that Freddie has the spirit of Back. They utterance using informal language.

4.1.1.10 Offer Promise

In this strategy it shows that the speaker knows what the hearer wants, the speaker supports it in getting what it wants and does something for the hearer. For some detail the researcher has already given the example:

Datum 32

Freddie : “Sorry. I sound like shit”
“You all are lovely, you sound good. Been a while. My throat feels like a vulture’s croth”
Roger : **“We still got a week.” (1:46:40)**

Based on Roger’s utterance, Roger said “we still got a week” to Freddie. Roger reassured Freddie that there was still a week to get him back in shape and to be able to perform again. Roger produced the utterance that refers to offering promise of positive politeness.

In the conversation, Freddie and Roger were in a room. Freddie felt bad about himself and hopeless. However, Roger said that there was still one week to fix it with a positive face. This makes things better. The language used Informal language.

4.1.1.11 Be Optimistic

In this strategy the speaker applies a strategy to be optimistic that the hearer needs what the speaker needs. The speaker hopes that the hearer needs to achieve something the speaker needs. The examples of optimistic are shown below:

Datum 33

Freddie : **“Rog, come down here and say hello” (28:39)**
Roger : “We love you, Pittsburgh!”

Based on the conversation above, Freddie's utterance included in the positive politeness strategy is optimistic. It can be seen when Freddie said "Rog, come down here and say hello." to Roger. Roger as a hearer did what Freddie wanted so that Freddie managed to get what he needed.

Freddie and Roger on stage. They were performing, then Freddie called Roger down and greeted the audience. Roger went down and greeted the audience. The statement uses informal language.

Datum 34

Freddie : "Put your body into it." (40:44)
Brian : "Right. Okey. Put my body into it. I got it."
Freddie : "Not like that" (40:48)
Brian : "No, I got it. I got it. Bit more soul, yeah?"

Based on the conversation above, Freddie produced two utterances that refers to the be optimistic. It is because Freddie wanted Brian to do what Freddie wanted him to do, and Brian did what Freddie wanted him to do.

In the conversation above, Freddie and Brian are in the music studio. They are exchanging ideas. Freddie told brian to focus more and enjoy his music. And brian added an argument. They use informal language.

Datum 35

Freddie : "Higher."
John : "Can you go a bit higher?" (31:35)

Based the conversation above, Freddie said "Higher" to John. Freddie told John to make the sound higher, and John told Roger to follow Freddie's directions. The utterance includes in be optimistic of positive politeness.

Freddie and John are at the recording studio. They were correcting the music they were working on and Freddie ordered the beat to be higher and John told Roger. To fulfill his wish. They use informal language.

Datum 36

Freddie : “**One more, one more, one more. Again.**” (42:15)

[music play]

Roger : “Go on, roll the track”

Based the conversation above, Freddie produces utterance that refers to be optimistic positive politeness. Freddie told roger that Freddie wanted his music to be better and louder. Roger as a listener tries to fulfill Freddie's wishes and understands what he wants so that there is a positive face between the two of them.

In the conversation above, Freddie and Roger are in the music studio. They are working hard to make good music. Freddie told to be better, roger also added what he wanted.

Datum 37

Brian : “**Stamp to this beat**” (1:06:33)

John : “Genius”

Brian : “Thank you, john.
Come on.”

[ALL STAMPING ALONG]

Based on the data above, Brian said “stamp to this beat” to his friend (John, Roger and Freddie). Brian utterance include on be optimistic of positive politeness.

Brian wants his friends to follow him at the same time, and his friends as hearers fulfill Brian's wishes.

Brian, John and their friends are at the music studio. They are doing improvement by Brian. With a stamp to this beat. With that his friends were amazed at his discovery. They chatted using informal language.

Datum 38

John : "That's three months' wages"
Roger : "And a perfectly good van."
Freddie : "Don't be so dramatic, darling"
"You're recording an album tonight. Let's go!"(14:32)

From the conversation above, it proved that Freddie's utterance included positive politeness part of being optimistic. Freddie's utterance "*You're recording an album tonight. Let's go!*" shows that Freddie's positive face makes his friends agree and follow him.

This could happen when Freddie said to his friends that the album would be recorded tonight, it made Freddie and his friends' optimism rise.

Datum 39

Freddie : "Trouble is, we're just not thinking big enough."
Brian : "What have you got in mind, Fred?"
Freddie : "An Album"
John : "We can't afford an album."
Freddie : **"Oh, we'll find a way"(14:18)**
"How much do you think we can get this van"

Freddie's utterance showed that Freddie believed that he and his friends could make the album they wanted. Freddie's utterance included being optimistic as positive politeness.

Based on the data above, this conversation between Freddie and his friends (Brian, John, and Roger) talks about Freddie's opinion about the album that has not been implemented because it cannot be recorded.

4.1.1.12 Include both Speaker and Hearer in the Activity

The strategy of involving listeners in activities. therefore, speakers can respect listeners in a place/group.

Datum 40

Brian : “Ah, your majesty!”

Freddie : “No, I’m not her majesty! We’re her majesty, darlings!”
(1:01:07)

Based on the conversation above, Freddie said “No, I’m not her majesty! We’re her majesty, darlings!” Freddie indirectly invites the listener to enter into the conversation as Freddie said "We're her majesty"

Brian and Freddie are at a party that Freddie is throwing at his house. They were partying and Brian said "ah your majesty!" but Freddie said that he is not majesty but we are majesty. They chat in informal language and enjoy.

Datum 41

Freddie : “I’m tired of touring. Aren’t you? Album, tour, album tour.”
“I want to do something different”

Brian : “we’re a band. That’s what bands do. Album, tour, album, tour.” (1:23:56)

Based on the conversation above, Brian’s utterance Includes both Speaker and Hearer in the Activity. Brian includes his friends in the conversation as we see

Brian said "we're a band. That's what bands do. Albums, tours, albums, tours."

The context of the conversation is when Freddie and Brian are in a room discussing a band debate. Freddie was tired of touring and making albums. But Brian supported Freddie's words with reality. This makes things even hotter. They use informal language.

Datum 42

John : “That’s more than any Queen deal.”
Freddie : “**Look, the routine is killing us.**” (1:25:17)

Based on the data above, Freddie’s utterance Includes both Speaker and Hearer in the Activity. as we can see Freddie said "Look, the routine is killing us". Freddie invites listeners to join the conversation.

Based on the conversation above, the context is when John and Freddie are in a room. They had an argument, John said "That's more than any Queen deal." Making Freddie answer that his activities destroy us. Freddie’s utterance in Context Include both Speaker and Hearer in the Activity. They use informal language.

Datum 43

Roger : “**We haven’t played together in years. It’s kinda suicide to play again for the first time in front of millions.**” (1:42:25)
Brian : “Try over 1.5 billion.”

Roger’s utterance proved in Include both Speaker and Hearer in the Activity of positive politeness. Roger said “*We haven’t played together in years. It’s kinda suicide to play again for the first time in front of millions*” in the conversation roger invites the hearer to enter into the conversation.

Roger and Brian were in the boardroom, they were with the band state because they hadn't played together in a long time. They don't feel good playing again for the first time in front of millions of people. It was sad and confusing at that time.

4.1.1.13 Give Reason

This strategy explains why the speaker and what the speakers need. The speaker wants the listener to understand what the speaker wants.

Datum 44

Freddie : “Trouble is, we’re just not thinking big enough.”
Brian : “What have you got in mind, Fred?”
Freddie : “An Album”
John : “We can’t afford an album.”
Freddie : “Oh, we’ll find a way” (14:18)
“How much do you think we can get this van?”

Based on the conversation above, proved Freddie’s utterance includes giving the reason for positive politeness. Freddie utterance “Oh, we’ll find a way, how much do you think we can get this van?” to his friend. Freddie looked for solutions and solutions that he made finally able to record music.

From the conversation above, the context of the conversation was when Freddie gave a solution to the album he was working on. Together with his friends, it made everyone think about what Freddie was thinking.

4.1.1.14 Assume or Assert Reciprocity

The strategy asks listeners to work together to provide facts or something they do as a responsibility. The speaker and hearer express each other.

Datum 45

Freddie : “Stay for dinner. Anything you fancy” (37:42)
Roger : “I can’t. Wife, kids, you know”

Based on the data above, Freddie utterance that refers to Assume Reciprocity. In this scene Freddie tells Roger to stay for dinner and he also offers whatever Roger likes.

Freddie and Roger are at Freddie's house. They are chatting about things that are not clear. Until Freddie invites Roger to dinner but Roger refuses. Things became awkward and sad. They use informal language.

Datum 46

John : “I need a few more of these for that.”

Freddie : “**It’s my party, and I demand you dance!**” (1:02:00)

Based on the conversation above, Freddie’s utterance refers to positive politeness in Assert Reciprocity. Freddie said “It’s my party, and I demand you dance!” to the audience.

John and Freddie are at a party at Freddie's house. Freddie told John to dance because it was a party so the crowd had to follow. Freddie's speech includes Assume or Assert Reciprocity. By using informal language they enjoy it more

4.1.1.15 Give Gift to Hearer

This strategy is used by speakers to give gifts to listeners. This strategy used can be in the form of goods, sympathy, understanding, and cooperation. the speaker can save the hearer's positive face by fulfilling the listener's desires.

Datum 47

Freddie : “**I enjoyed the show**”(8:01)

Brian : “Thanks, man.”

Roger : “Thank You.”

Based on the conversation above, Freddie said “I enjoyed the show” to Brian and Roger. Freddie’s utterance proved in give gift to hearer of the positive politeness strategy. Freddie’s statement makes a hearer positive face.

Freddie, Brian, and Roger were behind the café. Freddie met them as they sat quietly thinking about their future. Freddie came and said that Freddie was enjoying the show. Brian and Roger responded well. The language used is informal.

Datum 48

John : “It’s your best work.” (21:20)

Brian : “Very subtle.”

The statement above, John and Brian give praise to Freddie. John and Brian utterances refers to give gift to hearer of positive politeness.

Based on the conversation above, the context of the conversation is when a grub band gathers and chats. They commented on the clothes Freddie was wearing.

John and Brian complimented Freddie on what he was wearing.

Datum 49

Roger : “We still got a week.”

John : “We’ll get there”

Brian : “Yeah. We’re in a good place, Fred. You just need a bit of rest, that’s all.” (1:46:42)

Based on the conversation above, Brian said “Yeah. We're in a good place, Fred. You just need a bit of rest, that's all” Brian's words really made the hearer feel better.

Based on the conversation above, John and Brian are in the ballroom. They were practicing but suddenly Freddie lost his voice. Roger, Brian, and John encouraged Freddie and told him to rest. They use informal language.

Datum 50

Freddie : “I’ve got it.”

John : “Got what?”

Freddie : “AIDS. I wanted you to hear it from me.”

Brian : “Fred, I’m so sorry. “ (1:47:20)

Based on the conversation above, the utterance of Brian refers to give a gift to a hearer of positive politeness. Brian said "Fred, I'm so sorry" to Freddie. it makes a positive face to the listener.

Freddie and John were in the ballroom, they were not alone but all the band members were there. Freddie announced that he had AIDS and everyone was shocked. Emotions can't be contained. Freddie and his friends speak an informal language.

4.1.2 The Factors Behind the Use of Positive Politeness Strategies by Main Male Characters in Bohemian Rhapsody Movie

This section discussed the factors that influenced Bohemian Rhapsody in applying positive politeness strategies. There is a factor that influences politeness strategies (Brown & Levinson, 1987:71). The factor is payoff. In this research, the researcher finds all of the factors that influenced Bohemian Rhapsody in positive politeness strategy.

4.1.2.1 Payoffs

This factor can be helpful to minimize FTA by reassuring the hearer that both of them have the same objectives and needs, this factor affects of politeness strategy since the speaker might benefit from the hearer. The speaker and hearer reply with the same thing. In the payoff, there are bald on the payoff and off record payoff. Bald on payoff is a conversation that is done directly while off record payoff is a conversation that is done indirectly, ambiguously. The researcher give example from Bohemian Rhapsody utterance:

Datum 51

Brian : “We saved you a seat”
Freddie : “lovely.” (30:14)

The factor that influenced Brian in this conversation was the bald on payoff factor, applying this strategy to minimize FTA when the debate started. Brian uses

this factor because he wants to convince his friend Freddie, Brian does this to minimize Freddie's FTA.

The context of the conversation when Freddie came late at a meeting attended by band members, managers and other colleagues, but Brian greeted him well by using the words "We saved you a seat" so as to make a positive face towards Freddie and Freddie responded well to Brian's words "Lovely".

Datum 52

Brian : "It's unusual to see you without **your clone.**" (1:06:59)

Freddie : "It's unusual seeing you be **so bitchy**" (1:07:01)

Freddie responded to Brian's remark. The factor that influenced Freddie in this conversation was the off record payoff factor, Brian told Freddie that he was not used to seeing Freddie without his friends, Freddie firmly answered Brian's words by making the same argument. With exaggerated words Freddie replied with the same words.

The context of the events above occurred in the music studio when Freddie came not with his friend who usually accompanies him, thus Brian asked Freddie with exaggerated words, which indirectly conveyed Brian's question to Freddie by answering Freddie with exaggerated words as well, so it can be seen clearly that they understand each other.

4.1.2.2 Sociological Variables

Sociological variables are another factor that influence the speaker when using politeness strategies. These factors are very important to measure the seriousness of the FTA. Quantification affects the way speakers use politeness strategies and

influences the choice of strategies. Furthermore, each quantification has its own value that is known to the listener.

1. Social Distance

Social distance relationships have different frequencies between the speaker and the hearer. If the speaker and hearer have a distant relationship/not close, the speaker will choose a negative politeness and off record strategy. Meanwhile, if the speaker and hearer have a close or close distance, the speaker will choose a positive politeness and on record strategy.

Datum 53
Freddie : “**Children, please. We could all murder each other but then who would be left to record this album.**” (38:11)

Based on the conversation above, Freddie is talking casually with his friends, so it is clear that they have no distance from one another, while Freddie uses positive politeness by using the term "children" to his friends so that their closeness can be seen. there is no distance between one and another.

The context of the conversation above was when Freddie and his friends were gathering in the mini kitchen and talking about the album to be made, with serious but joking conditions they fought directly. There is no difference between them, there is no distance between one another, so that makes the conversation more enjoyable.

2. Relative power

Relative power is a greater degree of politeness with people who have more power, it is based on the unequal relationship between the speaker and the hearer.

Datum 54

Freddie : “Rog, come down here and say hello.”

Roger : “**We love you, Pittsburgh! (28:39)**”

The data above shows that Roger uses a positive politeness strategy which is influenced by the Relative power. This can be seen from the conversation that Freddie threw to Roger. Freddie told Roger to come over and greet the audience. the conversation took place when Roger responded to Freddie's words while on stage. Freddie ordered Roger to come to Freddie at the front of the stage to say hello to the audience which Freddie said directly. Roger came down and greeted the audience. With this, on stage Freddie has more power than the other members because Freddie is the vocalist and head of the band, so Roger used Freddie's relative power when he was on stage.

3. Rank of imposition

Rank of imposition is the degree to which something is perceived as a nuisance to the listener's face. Intervention in carrying out this strategy is the FTA made by the speaker. The FTA rate defines the imposition rating. A speaker who wants to impose a positive face on his listeners will choose a less polite strategy such as the positive politeness strategy and the bald on record strategy. A speaker who wants to impose a negative face on his listeners will choose a more polite strategy such as the negative politeness strategy and the off record strategy.

Datum 55

Roger : “You fired reid without consulting us! You don’t make decisions for the band”

Brian : “Heyy”

Freddie : “Well, I’m terribly sorry, dear. **It’s Done.**” (1:15:45)

Based on the conversation above is not explained why Freddie said “It’s Done” it means to make the others interpret what is meant by their words. He shows his intentions implicitly to the hearer by using an off-record strategy, meanwhile the hearer should interpret what he wants.

The context of the conversation above took place in the music studio when Roger spoke about his disappointment with Freddie which made his friends comment too, Freddie answered his apology to his friends but Freddie spoke which made his friends confused with the answer Freddie said because Freddie said it indirectly directly or implicitly, thus making different meanings for each person.

4.2 Discussion

In this section, the researcher explains the finding overall. The utterances that refer to positive politeness by the main male characters in Bohemian Rhapsody Movie. According to Brown and Levinson (1987:71), positive politeness is divided into 4 strategies including: positive politeness, negative politeness, bald on record, dan off record. As stated by Brown and Levinson (1987), positive politeness is a technique that shows that the speaker wants to be closer to the listener. Therefore, all the main male characters keep the other person's positive face. The use of politeness strategies in this movie is one of the important things in determining the storyline in the movie.

According to the research results above, the researcher has answered the research question. First question: the types of positive politeness strategies used by main male characters in Bohemian Rhapsody movie. This study found that the joke, seek aggrement, be optimistic, pressuposing/raising part of the positive

politeness is the most frequent strategy employed by main male characters in Bohemian Rhapsody movies. This was found because the speaker and the hearer want that there is a good relationship between one another. This can be seen from the previous study (Dzikriyah, 2017; Firmansyah, 2021; Norra, 2015; Kharis, 2019; Maharani, 2018) The use of positive politeness is shown to minimize negative faces, so as to create a harmonious relationship between the speaker and the hearer.

The researcher also analyzed the factors that influence the positive politeness used by main male characters in bohemian rhapsody movies. The researcher found two factors that influenced it. Those are Payoff and relative power. The first is Payoff, strategies used by the speaker to express what the speaker wants and the hearer also responds with what he wants. Speakers and listeners can avoid misunderstandings when speaking. The second is relative power, it is used when that person has power over us. In the data, none of the main male characters have the highest authority, but at certain times the highest authority can be seen when they start on stage. When the lead singer talks to other members, inevitably the other members must balance the words said by the lead singer.

Every people will think if going to speak with another person, but if someone speaks disrespectfully then that person can be concluded that the lack of ethics when talking to the other person makes the other person offended by the actions that have been taken, with that everyone must have good etiquette when talking to someone, it makes someone more respect.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

In this section, the researcher divides two parts, which are conclusion and the suggestion. In conclusion, the researcher presents an explanation of the result based on the research problem of this research. While in the suggestions part, the researcher gives some suggestions for the next researcher to determine this related study.

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the analysis, it can be concluded that band members in the movie Bohemian Rhapsody apply various positive politeness strategies but among the positive politeness strategies that are most often used are Seek Agreement, Presuppose, Joke, and Be Optimistic strategies. The choice of strategy seems to be related to the group's efforts to maintain the band solidarity, it can be seen that they remain together even though there are disputes between them. Payoff the speakers and the hearer can avoid misunderstandings when speaking. Sociological variables are one of the big factors in politeness strategies. The part of Sociological variables are social distance and relative power. This is done because they want to have a good relationship, and they want equal power between one another.

5.2 Suggestions

In this section, the researcher conveys suggestions that might be used as a benchmark for future researchers regarding the politeness strategy. Although this

study succeeded in revealing the types of positive politeness strategies, the results were very limited because it did not look at politeness in general, did not look at all the strategies because, only looked at the positive politeness, only positive politeness types were found, if looked at the negative politeness it could be will find other things besides this, for next researcher it is hoped that they will also examine the negative politeness.



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S U R A B A Y A

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