

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The present chapter deals with the result of the research which is divided into two parts namely findings and discussion. In the first part, the researcher reveals the examined data from *The Duchess* and *The Young Victoria* movies. It shows the data of negative politeness strategies implemented in those movies and the factors affecting the use of negative politeness strategies employed by main characters in those British movies. In the discussion part, the researcher explores the detailed explanation related to the formulation problems which have been explained in Chapter I.

A. Research Findings

According to the process of collecting and analysing the data, there are 42 data of negative politeness strategies implemented by the main characters in *The Duchess* and *The Young Victoria* movies. The findings are presented in Table 4 and Table 5.

TABLE 4. FINDINGS ON NEGATIVE POLITENESS IN *THE DUCHESS* MOVIE

No	Negative Politeness Strategies	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Realizations of Negative Politeness Strategies					Factors					
				Be Direct	Don't Presume	Don't Coerce	Communicate S's want to not impinge on H	Redress other wants of H's	Payoff	Percentage (%)	Circumstances			
											Social Distance	Relative Power	Rank of Imposition	Percentage (%)
1	Be conventionally indirect	2	10 %	1	0	1	0	0	1	7,69%	0	0	1	10 %
2	Question, Hedge	8	40 %	0	5	3	0	0	8	61,54%	1	0	0	10 %
3	Be Pessimistic	1	5 %	0	0	1	0	0	0	0 %	0	1	0	10 %
4	Minimize the imposition	3	15 %	0	0	3	0	0	2	15,38%	0	0	1	10 %
5	Give deference	1	5 %	0	0	0	0	1	0	0 %	0	0	1	10 %
6	Apologize	1	5 %	0	0	0	1	0	1	7,69%	0	1	0	10 %
7	Impersonalize speaker and hearer	1	5 %	0	0	0	1	0	0	0 %	0	0	1	10 %
8	State the FTA as general rule	1	5 %	0	0	0	1	0	0	0 %	0	1	0	10 %
9	Nominalize	1	5 %	0	0	0	1	0	1	7,69 %	1	0	0	10 %
10	Go on record as incurring debt	1	5 %	0	0	0	0	1	0	0 %	0	0	1	10 %
Total		20	100%	1	5	8	4	2	13	100 %	2	3	5	100%

Table 4 presents the data related to negative politeness strategies, realizations and factors affecting the main character in *The Duchess* movie. The data reveal 40 % of 20 occurrences employing questioning or hedging strategy as the dominant strategy carried out by Georgiana as the main character. It discloses the realization consisting of 5 occurrences of not presuming and 3 occurrences of

not coercing. Further, payoff is the most dominant factor affecting Georgiana to choose certain strategy which appears 13 times out of 23 occurrences.

TABLE 5. FINDINGS ON NEGATIVE POLITENESS IN *THE YOUNG VICTORIA* MOVIE

No	Negative Politeness Strategies	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Realizations of Negative Politeness Strategies					Factors					
				Be Direct	Don't Presume	Don't Coerce	Communicate S's want to not impinge on H	Redress other wants of H's	Payoff	Percentage (%)	Circumstances			
											Social Distance	Relative Power	Rank of Imposition	Percentage (%)
1	Be conventionally indirect	3	13,63 %	2	0	1	0	0	1	10 %	2	1	0	18,75 %
2	Question, Hedge	3	13,63 %	0	2	1	0	0	2	20 %	1	0	1	12,5 %
3	Be Pessimistic	5	22,72 %	0	0	5	0	0	3	30 %	1	0	2	18,75 %
4	Minimize the imposition	2	9,09 %	0	0	2	0	0	1	10 %	0	0	1	6,25 %
5	Give deference	3	13,63 %	0	0	0	0	3	1	10 %	1	1	1	18,75 %
6	Apologize	2	9,09 %	0	0	0	2	0	1	10 %	1	0	0	6,25 %
7	Impersonalize speaker and hearer	0	0 %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
8	State the FTA as general rule	2	9,09 %	0	0	0	2	0	1	10%	0	1	0	6,25 %
9	Nominalize	1	4,54 %	0	0	0	1	0	0	0%	0	1	0	6,25 %
10	Go on record as incurring debt	1	4,54 %	0	0	0	0	1	0	0%	0	0	1	6,25 %
Total		22	100%	2	2	9	5	4	10	100%	6	4	6	100 %

According to Table 5, the data reveal 22,72 % of 22 occurrences of being pessimistic strategy implemented by Victoria in *The Young Victoria* movie. In addition, being pessimistic is the dominant strategy which is realized by 5 occurrences of not coercing the interlocutor. Furthermore, payoff becomes the

major factor influencing Victoria to choose a certain strategy. It is revealed that payoff occurs 10 times out of 26 occurrences.

As Table 4 and Table 5 show, there are 42 occurrences of negative politeness strategies in those two British movies namely *The Duchess* and *The Young Victoria*. The findings reveal that both movies have similarity related to the dominant realization and factor affecting the speakers to choose the strategies. Specifically, the dominant strategies of negative politeness in those two British are ‘hedging’ and ‘being pessimistic’. The dominant strategy in *The Duchess* movie is hedging which happens since, in many cases, the imposition is great enough so Georgiana as the main character tries to reduce the tension by using hedge as the strategy. Further, being pessimistic is the dominant strategy in *The Young Victoria* movie since the story focuses on the early life of Victoria before the coronation.

Related to the second objective, both movies have similarity related to the dominant realization of negative politeness strategies. The most widely used realization of negative politeness in those British movies is avoiding to coerce the interlocutor. It is revealed that 17 occurrences of realization to not coerce the interlocutor implemented in those two British movies. In particular, there are 8 occurrences of the realization employed by Georgiana in *The Duchess* movie while Victoria applied 9 occurrences of this realization in *The Young Victoria* movie. Hence, it shows that Georgiana and Victoria do not force their interlocutors by giving options and also do not assume that their interlocutors agree to do something which can threaten their negative faces.

According to the third objective in the research, the factors affecting the speaker to choose a specific type of negative politeness strategies are ‘payoff’ and ‘relevant circumstances’. Payoff acquired from negative politeness strategy is to get the benefit by satisfying the interlocutor’s negative face such as avoiding the threat of doing face threatening act, showing respect to the interlocutor, and conserving the social distance between the speaker and the interlocutor. Relevant circumstances consist of three elements, namely social distance, relative power, and rank of imposition.

As presented above, payoff is the most influential factor affecting the main character in *The Duchess* and *The Young Victoria* movies. The main character in *The Duchess* movie mostly applies the negative strategy regarding the payoff as the main factor that occurs 13 times out of 23 occurrences. Therefore, social distance becomes the least factor influencing her to apply certain strategy. Further, based on the analysis in *The Young Victoria* movie, payoff is also the main element influencing a speaker in choosing a certain strategy. It is discovered that payoff becomes the reason of choosing the certain strategy that occurs 10 times out of 26 occurrences. Also, the least element of relevant circumstance affecting the speaker in choosing a certain strategy is the relative power.

B. Discussion

In this section, the researcher gives deep explanation related to the research questions. The researcher explains the kinds of negative politeness strategies, the realizations of negative politeness and the factors influencing the

main characters in those two British movies in delivering a certain kind of politeness strategy.

1. Negative Politeness Strategies in *The Duchess* and *The Young Victoria* movies

There are ten types of negative politeness strategies proposed by Brown and Levinson (1987). It is discovered that ten types of negative politeness strategies are carried out by Georgiana in *The Duchess* movie. Meanwhile, Victoria in *The Young Victoria* movie employed nine types of negative politeness strategies. This inequality does not make a significant difference in the amount of strategies applied by those two characters since there is only one strategy, namely impersonalizing speaker and hearer, which is not discovered in Victoria's utterances.

In the discussion section, there are similarities and differences found in those two British movies namely *The Duchess* and *The Young Victoria* movies. From ten strategies of negative politeness, similarities are found in seven strategies of negative politeness implemented by Georgiana and Victoria as the main characters in the British movies. Those strategies are being conventionally indirect, hedging, being pessimistic, minimizing the imposition, giving deference, nominalizing and going on record as incurring debt. Similarities from those seven strategies of negative politeness can be concluded from the expression of both speakers in those two British movies. The expression consists of statement or question in each utterance represents each strategy of negative politeness. Containing the main characteristic of

each strategy proposed by Brown and Levinson (1987) as explained in the research instrument is the primary reason of the similarities in those British movies.

On the other hand, differences are found in three strategies namely apologizing, impersonalizing and stating the FTA as general rule. Firstly, for the apologizing strategy, there is a difference in adjusting the strategy employed by Georgiana and Victoria in their utterances. In *The Duchess* movie, Georgiana tends to use the apologizing strategy by adjusting the main characteristic of the strategy directly to the interlocutor. For instance, she directly says '*I must apologize*' which is the main characteristic in admitting regret for something said or done. It is not in line with the utterance spoken by Victoria in *The Young Victoria* movie.

Dissimilar to Georgiana, Victoria is likely to use the expression like "*I hope you don't mind*" as representation of apologizing strategy in different way. This inequality is caused by the power owned by both speakers. Further, Victoria has higher valued social resources than Georgiana causing them in applying this strategy in different ways. According to Van Dijk (2008: 29), wealth, status, occupation, and an exquisite access to public communication are social resources which can determine one's power. It shows that one's authority can be demonstrated by the support of his resources. In other words, Victoria as a reign monarch can do anything depending on her power in society since there is support from valued social resources.

The second difference is found in impersonalizing speaker and hearer strategy in which Georgiana uses this strategy by replacing the pronouns ‘*I*’ and ‘*you*’ as well as possessive pronouns into indefinites. Meanwhile, Victoria does not use this strategy to replace or pluralize both speaker and interlocutor since she tends to address obviously herself and her interlocutor in the conversation. This distinction is caused by the desire to respect the interlocutor and personal interest. It is shown by Georgiana who replaces herself and her interlocutor into indefinite ‘*one*’ in order to minimize the infringement.

On the other hand, Victoria tends to pay respect to the interlocutors by focusing on their attributes by using honorifics instead of replacing pronoun and possessive pronouns in her utterances. Since Victoria is in her youth especially before the coronation, she tends to express directly what she wants to the interlocutor by using the interlocutors’ attributes. Specifically, Victoria uses an official form of address which is legally recognized to mention her interlocutors in conversation. It is the strategy that is employed in order to keep respecting her interlocutors related to what a noble must do.

The final difference is found in the strategy of stating the face threatening act as general rule. Even though Georgiana and Victoria apply this strategy in the same way to avoid the infringement, but the choice of expression in this strategy is different. Georgiana communicates that she does not want to impinge by stating that she can do what she wants. Since she is a Duchess, the utterance consisting of her desire to impinge the interlocutor can

be classified as the regulation which must be obeyed. It is dissimilar with Victoria's expression in delivering this strategy in which she directly states her position as a reign monarch. Victoria tends to mention her position like "*I'm a Queen*" as a means of communicating her want to avoid the imposition. In royal environment, the commands including in the statement implemented by people in high position in monarch can be categorized as the obligation. Consequently, the interlocutor will not feel threatened by the speaker because the imposition itself is portrayed as general obligations.

As presented above, those are brief summary of the analysis between similarities and differences of negative politeness strategies implemented by Georgiana in *The Duchess* movie and Victoria in *The Young Victoria* movie. For detailed explanation of each strategy of negative politeness in those two British movies, it will be explained below.

a. Be conventionally indirect

The first strategy of negative politeness is being conventionally indirect in which the speaker expresses the utterance indirectly with clear meaning. It is revealed that there are 5 occurrences of the first strategy of negative politeness in *The Duchess* and *The Young Victoria* movies implemented by the main characters. The strategy of each movie is presented below.

In *The Duchess* movie, Georgiana as the main character performs the strategy of being conventionally indirect. It is noteworthy to state that there are 2 occurrences of this strategy with the percentage of 10 %. Here is the

finding of being conventionally indirect strategy found in *The Duchess* movie.

Mr. Sheridan : Your Grace! How we have missed you. In your absence, London has been reduced to the dreariest province.

Georgiana : And this, of course, is the playwright Mr. Sheridan. ***May I present the Lady Elizabeth Foster?***

(Datum 354/TDM)

Georgiana introduced her best friend, Bess, to Mr. Sheridan by using the strategy of being conventionally indirect in which she uses indirect way with the clear meaning. From the sentence “*May I present the Lady Elizabeth Foster?*”, it shows that Georgiana clearly wants to introduce her close friend to Mr. Sheridan by asking his willingness.

In *The Young Victoria* movie, Victoria as the speaker expresses the strategy of being conventionally indirect. It is discovered that there are 3 occurrences of this strategy with the percentage of 13,63 %. Here is the finding of being conventionally indirect strategy found in *The Young Victoria* movie.

Victoria : Lehzen, ***would you make sure he has everything he needs if I'm not ready to receive him?***

Lehzen : Of course, Your Royal... Your majesty.

(Datum 408/TYVM)

Victoria gives the command to Lehzen through an indirect expression in which she asks for Lehzen's willingness to serve Melbourne well. The situation happened when the King passed away which causes Victoria immediately becoming the Queen. Therefore, as the queen who has the highest power, she can order anyone in the Palace including Lehzen who only works for her mother's rules. By using an indirect expression through

question, Victoria uses the strategy to give a command in order to maintain her interlocutor's face.

The finding is different from the prior research conducted by Kuntsi (2012: 35). In her research, interrogative forms such as *would*, *could*, and *can* involve in the strategy of hedge which shows hesitation to convey the speaker's desire. Yet, in the present research, it can be categorized as being conventionally indirect strategy since it contains a clear meaning. From those movies, both of the main characters ask for something which does not need approval from others regarding their power. So, the speakers try to minimize their interlocutor's face using this strategy. The background of the use of utterances both in the prior and present research takes place in a formal situation. Consequently, there is no close relationship between each player in the research. It can be seen from the research conducted by Kuntsi (2012) which has a courtroom as the background while the present research takes place in the Palace.

Nevertheless, the same background and the use of a lot of negative politeness do not determine the similarity in categorizing the strategy. As stated above, the difference is perceptible in which the utterance presented in the prior research "*could you read that for the record?*" is categorised as the strategy of hedge. On the other hand, the present research states that the interrogatives are portrayed as the strategy of being conventionally indirect. The categorization pertinent to establishing interrogatives into the first strategy is considered by the underlying factors.

b. Question, hedge

The hedge is a strategy in which the speaker tries to show their reluctance in order to minimize the FTA while delivering their utterances. Hedging is the most dominant strategy performed by Georgiana with the percentage of 40 % with 8 occurrences in *The Duchess* movie. Here is an example of hedging.

Grey : How did I do?
Georgiana : ***I think it was not an embarrassment.***
(Datum 409/TDM)

Hedge is used by Georgiana related to Grey's question about his campaign in front of the Westminster people. The sentence "*I think it was not an embarrassment*" is used to appreciate Grey's performance since it is his first speech as a member of parliament. To make him feel good, Georgiana uses hedge as her strategy to value him. Since Grey promotes himself at the first time in front of the people, he feels nervous. Therefore, Georgiana gives him a support by stating that his speech is not too bad.

Here is another example of hedging employed by Georgiana as the main character in *The Duchess* movie.

Bess : Trust me to say something silly. I always do, you know.
Georgiana : Then ***perhaps you should have accepted the Duke's offer.*** You have much in common.
(Datum 266/TDM)

Georgiana responds to Bess' statement by showing the strategy of hedge. The word "*perhaps*" is expressed by Georgiana to show her respect toward Bess regarding her regret after saying the rude things. This strategy

indicates Georgiana to value the interlocutor's face in the public by giving a suggestion to minimize the threat.

It is revealed that hedging is the strategy employed by Victoria in *The Young Victoria* movie with the percentage of 13,63 %. Hedging is the strategy in the second position in which Victoria as the speaker always uses it in her utterances.

Victoria : *I wonder* if you could have a note delivered to
Lord Melbourne.
Lady Portman : Of course, Ma'am.
(Datum 684/TYVM)

Victoria gives the command through the expression of hedge to Lady Portman to deliver a note to her private secretary. The word '*wonder*' shows that the speaker tried to be less direct and more polite to maintain her dignity and also to reduce the threat that happened after giving the command. Since all of the female assistants or helpers including Lady Portman in the Palace are the relatives who are selected by Lord M, Victoria does not have a close relationship to all of them. Therefore, Victoria uses hedge as the strategy to appreciate Lady Portman's face even though her power is lower than Victoria's.

The findings in both movies as presented above are in line with the relevant research written by Kuntsi (2012: 36), Pratiknyo (2016: 59), and Ismoyojati (2017: 90-1). The use of '*I think*' before mentioning what the speaker wants is the characteristic of hedging which is mostly used in the prior and present research. It indicates that most of the main characters in the

research carried out the desire by not presuming the interlocutor agrees or wants to do something.

c. Be pessimistic

Being pessimistic is the strategy in which the speaker tries express doubt explicitly toward the interlocutor in order to not impinge him. The speaker in this strategy discloses his pessimism about how he feels or thinks and tends to not being straightforward toward interlocutor. The findings show that 5 % with only 1 occurrence presenting the strategy of being pessimistic performed by Georgiana in *The Duchess* movie.

Duke : Why women's clothes must be so damn complicated.
Georgiana : It's just our way of expressing ourselves, *I suppose.*
(Datum 74/TDM)

The pessimistic expression can be seen from the utterance in which Georgiana respects her husband by adding statement like '*I suppose*' to mention her way of thinking without judging the question negatively. Hence, to maintain the Duke's face who complains through his question related to Georgiana's clothes and also to respect him as the Duke, Georgiana uses the strategies while delivering the answer.

Being pessimistic is the most dominant strategy implemented by Victoria in *The Young Victoria* movie. It is discovered that 22,72 % with 5 occurrences of this strategy focuses on expressing an incertitude of the speaker to deal with interlocutor's negative face.

Victoria : Have I ever thanked you properly for accepting the post? ***I am afraid it will involve a good deal of inconvenience.***

Duchess of Sutherland : To be Mistress of the Robes is a great honor, Ma'am.

(Datum 551/TYVM)

The pessimistic expression is stated by Victoria to maintain Duchess's dignity due to the task given by her as a lady-in-waiting. The sentence '*I am afraid it will involve a good deal of inconvenience.*' shows Victoria's uncertainty regarding her question. By assuming that thanking the Duchess related to her willing to accept the post will make her uncomfortable, Victoria expresses her preconceived belief that negative aspect will happen. Victoria wants to make sure that the Duchess enjoys her time as the one of Queen's personal assistants in the Palace.

Melbourne : Are you familiar with the Coronation Chair and the ancient Stone of Scone?

Victoria : Familiar, yes. But quite in awe. ***I'm terribly afraid of disappointing on the day.*** I so want to do it perfectly.

(Datum 563/TYVM)

Victoria uses pessimistic strategy to answer the question of Melbourne related to the preparation of her coronation. Victoria expresses the sentence "*I'm terribly afraid of disappointing on the day.*" to respect Melbourne who is anxious since many people in the court doubting her to be a sovereign.

It is in line with previous research conducted by Hasmi (2013: 124) in which she also indicates that the main characteristic of this strategy represented by the statement '*I'm afraid*'. It is used to express the speaker's doubt as well as to illustrate his pessimism. Moreover, the use of expressing

speaker's doubt about something that he is not sure yet can also avoid a threat toward the interlocutor's face.

d. Minimize the imposition

Minimizing the imposition is the strategy in which the speaker tries to do the FTA by mentioning statement in order to maintain the interlocutor's negative face. In this strategy, the speaker inserts some words emphasizing their want not to give burden or threat to the interlocutor by showing a reduction of things. The reduction means decreasing the burden in what the speaker has which can be seen by the interlocutor as a big deal.

It is revealed that there are 3 occurrences implemented by main character, Georgiana, in *The Duchess movie* performing the strategy of minimising the imposition in order to avoid the threat.

Grey : Would it help to unburden yourself?
Georgiana : It's nothing I can discuss with you. Besides, it would *only* bore.

(Datum 505/TDM)

Grey feels worry about Georgiana who looks sad because of everyone in the entire England already knows her problem with the Duke and Bess. He offers himself to help Georgiana if she wants to tell him regarding her problem. Georgiana does not want to share her problem so that she uses the strategy of minimizing the imposition after mentioning her refusal toward Grey's help. Georgiana uses the word 'only' in her utterances referring to her problem which is not really important to be heard. It is reflected as politeness implemented by Georgiana after refusing Grey's offer to solve her problem.

Albert : It's been quite a day. Are you tired?
Victoria : Oh, no. Well, not. ..not really. *It's just..* Well, I'm stronger than I look

(Datum 602/TYVM)

Victoria uses strategy of minimizing the imposition with the word '*just*' to answer Albert's question. Albert asks Victoria if she tired or not during her big day since he only has an opportunity to meet her in the ball after Victoria's coronation as a Queen. Albert worries about Victoria since she does not look well when they waltz together in the ball. It shows that the strategy to minimize the imposition happened because of the payoff in which Victoria wants to save Albert's pride when she waltzes with him. As a new queen, she has to look strong by not showing her exhaustion in front of people who gather in the ball especially, Albert, her waltz partner.

The finding is similar with the prior research written by Pratiknyo (2016: 60) in which the author tries to give the interlocutor the imposition by decreasing it through the use of certain words or sentence. The word "*just*" is the most frequently used of expression in which the speaker applies it to decrease the threat encountered by the interlocutor. In her research, the author applied the word "*just*" to decrease the burden of the interlocutor whose status is higher than the speaker. In the present research, the finding also shows that words such as 'just' and 'only' are used by the main characters to minimize the imposition in the negative politeness.

e. Give deference

It is discovered that 5 % with 1 occurrence implemented by main character, Georgiana, in *The Duchess* movie is the strategy of giving deference to the interlocutor.

Georgiana : Do you love each other?
Duke : Georgiana....
Georgiana : Do you love Bess, *Your Grace*?
(Datum 527/TDM)

Georgiana uses honorific '*Your Grace*' to address her husband when asking something to protect Duke's pride. By giving deference to the interlocutor, Georgiana uses politeness strategy in order to avoid offending the Duke related to her request which comes after the question. She repeats her question with the strategy since she knows her previous question startles the interlocutor.

Giving deference is the mostly used strategy implemented by Victoria in *The Young Victoria* movie. It is discovered that 13,63 % with 3 occurrences of this strategy focuses on expressing the appreciation of interlocutor's status to deal with his negative face.

Melbourne : You needn't worry. I'll be your private secretary for now, at least.
Victoria : Thank you, *Lord* Melbourne. That is great comfort to me.
(Datum 374/TYVM)

The use of honorific by Victoria toward Melbourne is to show her politeness related to his willing to help her. Victoria realizes that she is too young to be a Queen and scares to do her first duty. Victoria who is

considered as an inexperienced sovereign feels uneasy to rule since there is nobody in the Palace can be trusted and having Melbourne as a guide is serenity to her.

The findings in the present research have similarity with the prior research written by Kuntsi (2012: 38) and Ismoyojati (2017: 94). It is discovered that giving deference is the strategy applied by main character through the expression like *Sir, Your Honor, Your Royal Highness*. Even though the present research and one of the previous research take place in different setting but the use of this strategy is quite similar. It indicates that both of the research presented as the formal situation in which the speaker has different social status with the interlocutor. The setting of the research conducted by Kuntsi (2012) takes place in the courtroom while the present research takes place in the royal environment. However, since there is a significant difference between the status of both speaker and interlocutor, the use of giving respect is still employed by addressing them based on their status.

f. Apologize

Apologizing is the strategy in which the speaker realizes that he impinges the interlocutor's face and makes amends for it. It is discovered that apologizing strategy is presented in *The Duchess* movie by percentage of 5 % with 1 occurrence. It means that the speaker rarely uses this strategy to maintain the interlocutor's negative face.

Georgiana : ***I must apologize***, Mama. Were we making too much noise?

Lady Spencer : Not at all, my darling.

(Datum 43/TDM)

Georgiana's mother, Lady Spencer, asks the servant to call her daughter to come to the Palace in order to inform big news. Therefore, Georgiana apologizes as soon as she meets her mother due to the noise happening outside the Palace because of the race that she and her friends did. Realizing that she makes mistakes, Georgiana tries to reduce the threat that happen since she is being called by her mother in the middle of her free time.

Different from the movie above, Victoria in *The Young Victoria* movie uses the strategy of apologizing indicated by 9,09 % with 2 occurrences. It is applied in order to lighten the interlocutor's burden since the speaker realizes what he has done has an impact on threatening interlocutor's self-esteem.

Victoria : You'll have to hold my hand. Mama insists. ***I hope you don't mind.***

Albert : Not in the least.

(Datum 175/TYVM)

Victoria uses the strategy of apology which indicates reluctance while delivering the command which is included in her utterances. It means that Victoria respects him as a guest who does not familiar with the Kensington system. According to Kindersley (2015: 55), Kensington system is designed to make Victoria an easily manipulated princess in which through Lehzen, her devoted governess, Victoria's actions and behaviour are observed and recorded. The system made by Victoria's mother and her advisor to always

hold Victoria's hand when she went up and down the stairs is an unwritten rule which Albert has to do.

There is similarity between the use of apologizing strategy in *The Duchess* movie and the relevant studies written by Wagner (2013: 25), Pratiknyo (2016: 63) and Ismoyojati (2017: 79). Those utterances showing the strategy of apologizing are expressed by the main characteristics in the strategy through the sentence like "*I'm sorry*" or "*I apologize*". Further, Brown and Levinson (1987:189) state that the expression like '*I'm sorry to bother you*' exists to provide apologizing as the strategy. It is the main characteristic in the strategy which is used to appreciate someone's negative face when the speaker wants to do refusal as an FTA.

Nevertheless, the finding is different from the present research especially in *The Young Victoria* movie. The way Victoria shows her politeness through apologizing strategy is different from the findings of prior research as presented above. Hence, Victoria always uses the expression like "*I hope you don't mind*" as representation of apologizing strategy in different way in order to show her guilty feeling. The expression employed by Victoria to deal with FTA is the other way to apply the apologizing strategy. Based on Brown and Levinson (1987: 188), the speaker can try to indicate that he is reluctant to bother or ask for something to the interlocutor by means of expression above. In other words, besides begging forgiveness toward the interlocutor, the speaker can also apply a means to indicate reluctance or admit the impingement.

Therefore, the way Victoria applying this strategy is quite different from the previous research. Since she is a reign monarch, admitting the impingement and indicating the reluctance are means to show her negative politeness after dealing with the FTA in this strategy instead of begging the interlocutor for forgiveness. Hence, the speaker's background becomes the reason of choosing the way to communicate the regret or express the reluctance which cannot be generalized to everyone. This inequality is caused by the power owned by both speakers. Further, Victoria has higher valued social resources than Georgiana causing them in applying this strategy in different ways. It shows that one's authority can be demonstrated by the support of his resources. That is to say, Victoria as a reign monarch can do anything depending on her power in society since there is support from valued social resources.

g. Impersonalize speaker and hearer

In the first movie, *The Duchess*, it is found only 1 occurrence with the percentage of 5 % showing the strategy of impersonalizing speaker and hearer employed by Georgiana as the speaker.

Georgiana : There are limits to the sacrifices *one makes for one's children.*

Bess : No, there aren't. No limits whatsoever.

(Datum 474/TDM)

Georgiana avoids the pronouns 'I' and 'You' by impersonalizing herself and her interlocutor, Bess, as someone else to maintain the interlocutor's face. It can be seen from the use of 'one' which refers to her

and Bess. Georgiana wants to express her anger toward Bess who hurts her for saving her sons but she does not mention it explicitly.

Unfortunately, in the present research, the researcher did not find the strategy of impersonalizing speaker and hearer implemented by Victoria as the main character in *The Young Victoria* movie. Victoria as the main speaker tends to not replace herself and the interlocutor in the conversation to deal with the FTA. She is likely to address obviously herself and her interlocutor in the conversation instead of using replacement. This distinction is caused by the desire to respect the interlocutor and personal interest. It is shown by Georgiana who replaces herself and her interlocutor into indefinite 'one' in order to minimize the infringement.

Henceforth, Victoria tends to pay respect to the interlocutors by focusing on their attributes by using honorifics instead of replacing pronoun and possessive pronouns in her utterances. Since Victoria is in her youth especially before the coronation, she inclines to express directly what she wants to the interlocutor by using the interlocutors' attributes. Specifically, Victoria uses an official form of address which is legally recognized to mention her interlocutors in conversation. It is the strategy that is employed in order to keep respecting her interlocutors related to what a noble must do.

Furthermore, pertinent to the research finding above, the analysis is mainly focused on the strategy of impersonalizing the speaker and the interlocutor employed by Georgiana. To be exact, the researcher only compares the finding from one movie which is *The Duchess* movie to the

prior research. The researcher found the similarity between the finding in this research and the prior research which is conducted by Kurniawan (2015: 53). In addition, the prior research shows the reduction of both subject and object while in the present research, the finding shows the replacement.

Briefly, in the prior research, the author uses the expression without mentioning both speaker and interlocutor. The expression is presented as “*It is learning from each other*” instead of *I tell you it is learning from each other* to minimize the threat. For the present research, it can be seen from the datum above that Georgiana replaces the subject and object into ‘*one*’ to decrease the threat toward interlocutor’s pride. It can be concluded that there is no significant difference between reduction and replacement since the primary goal of those means is to impersonalize both speaker and interlocutor. That is to say, both the prior and present research have similar findings and it can be categorized as the impersonalizing strategy even though the way to impersonalize is quite different.

h. State the FTA as general rule

Stating the face threatening act as general rule is the eighth strategy of negative politeness. The speaker does the FTA by stating a rule, norm or instruction related to decreasing the act to impinge the interlocutor. The characteristic of this strategy can be seen from the statement which is represented as the FTA acknowledged by both of speaker and interlocutor.

It is discovered that 5 % with 1 occurrence shows the application of the strategy in *The Duchess* movie which is presented below.

Georgiana : I may not have the authority to remove you from my house, ***but I can, at least, order you out of my room.***
Bess : Won't you please let me explain?
(Datum 468/TDM)

Georgiana states the FTA to cast Bess out of the room since she has the right as the Duchess of Devonshire. It can be seen from the sentence “*but I can, at least, order you out of my room.*” As the Duchess, Georgiana can order anyone to move except her husband, the Duke, who has higher power than her. Furthermore, Georgiana communicates that she does not want to impinge by stating that she can do what she wants.

The research shows 9,09 % with 2 occurrences revealing the strategy in which Victoria states the FTA as general rule. It can be seen from the dialog below that Victoria uses her status to remind the interlocutor in order to deal with the threat.

Albert : You're a bride. They can't expect you back before that.
Victoria : Dearest, I may be a bride, ***but I'm also a Queen.*** I cannot be away for more than three days at the most.
(Datum 820/TYVM)

Based on the research finding above, Victoria refuses her husband's desire to be with him on vacation by stating the FTA as the strategy directly. It can be seen from the datum that Victoria applies the strategy in order to maintain her interlocutor's face when she performs refusal. As the newlywed couple, Albert wants to spend more time with his wife to visit Scotland. Due to her duty as a Queen, Victoria cannot grant Albert's wishes that is why she refuses it by declaring herself a reigning sovereign.

As presented above, even though Georgiana and Victoria apply this strategy in the same way to avoid the infringement, but the choice of expression in this strategy is quite different. Georgiana expresses that she does not want to impinge by stating that she can do what she wants. Since she is a Duchess, the utterance consisting of her desire to impinge the interlocutor can be classified as the regulation which must be obeyed. It is dissimilar with Victoria's expression in delivering this strategy in which she directly states her position as a reign monarch. Victoria tends to mention her position like "*I'm a Queen*" as a means of communicating her want to avoid the imposition. In royal environment, the commands including in the statement implemented by people in high position in monarch can be categorized as the obligation. Consequently, the interlocutor will not feel threatened by the speaker because the imposition itself is portrayed as general obligations.

The findings are in line with the relevant research written by Pratiknyo (2016: 64) which shows the strategy of stating FTA as a general rule. In her research, the researcher shows the use of this strategy to prohibit the interlocutor to do something. It is similar with the present research as presented above in which both of the speakers in those movies apply the strategy to disallow the interlocutors' desire. The fact containing in the utterances implemented by the speaker is used to remind the interlocutor without intention to hurt his pride. Further, the fact including in the utterances is the thing that can be realized by both of speaker and interlocutor as the right thing and cannot be violated.

i. Nominalize

Nominalizing is the further strategy of negative politeness in order to deal with the FTA in the conversation. It is revealed that 5 % with 1 occurrence is applied by the main character of *The Duchess* movie.

Sir James Hare : And how did the Duchess find Mr. Fox's speech?
Georgiana : I must confess, I am not yet at ease with political speeches. *Their very form tends to obstruct my view of their actual meaning, if such there be.*
(Datum 115/TDM)

Nominalizing is the strategy in which Georgiana as the speaker, in this case, uses the words consisting of more nouns as usual. Georgiana applies it in the sentence "*Their very form tends to obstruct my view of their actual meaning, if such there be.*" to express her thought toward the interlocutor's question. Telling the truth by stating that she finds it difficult, Georgiana puts the nominalizing strategy in order to respect Mr. Fox. It can be seen from her utterances that she nominalizes subject and object to make the sentence or the utterance more formal.

In the second movie, *The Young Victoria*, the speaker uses the strategy of nominalizing which is revealed by 4,54 % with 1 occurrence.

Victoria : *It is with a sense of reverence and honor that I address you, my Privy Councilors, as your Sovereign and Queen.* I mourn sincerely the death of my dear uncle, the King. But I know I count on you to serve me as loyally as you served him. I am young, but I am willing to learn and I mean to devote my life to the service of my country and my people. I look for your help in this. I know I shall not be disappointed. Thank you.

Sir Robert : She starts on your watch, Lord Melbourne. Guide her well and keep her safe from harm.
(Datum 418/TYVM)

Victoria uses the strategies of nominalizing and going on record as incurring debt. The first strategy can be seen from Victoria's first sentence declaring herself as next sovereign in order to mention her condolences toward her uncle's death in which she makes the utterances more formal. Hence, the sentence "*It is with a sense of reverence and honor that I address you, my Privy Councilors, as your Sovereign and Queen*" consists of two forms in which she wants to greet the councillors and also to proclaim herself as a reign monarch.

The findings seem not in line with the research conducted by Hasmi (2013: 112-3) in which the expression showing the strategy is dissimilar with the present research. Even though the settings in the prior and present research take place in the same area which is the setting of Victorian age, but the nominalizing implemented in the prior research is the repetition from the previous statement. Therefore, the findings and the categorization in this strategy, especially, carried out by Hasmi (2013: 112-3) are not in line with the present research. Her research shows the rule to be mentioned as the nominalizing strategy which is actually categorized as the eighth strategy namely stating the FTA as a general rule.

Nevertheless, the present research shows the nominalizing strategy in which the speaker delivers the utterance which can be divided into two sentences. Substantively, nominalizing is a means which is mostly used by

people in a formal situation. It is different from the prior research presenting the rehash to remind the interlocutor. It means that both speaker and interlocutor already know about the point of the utterances which is different from the actual definition. According to Brown and Levinson (1987: 208), nominalizing is the use of expressions contained full of nouns, known as nouny expression, in the utterance. It is presented as blurring the speaker as the actor to do or feel something by making him as the attribute, for instance as an adjective, of the utterances.

j. Go on record as incurring debt

Going on record as incurring debt is the last strategy which can be used by the speaker to encounter the threat in negative politeness. In this strategy, speaker reveals the things he wants to do or offer to his interlocutor directly with the intention that it is a kind of debt which he can bear in the future.

It is discovered that 5 % with 1 occurrence showing Georgiana, the main character, in *The Duchess* movie applies this strategy.

Duke : A deal?
Georgiana : Yes. ***I give you my blessing*** if you will accept my feelings for Charles Grey.
(Datum 536/TDM)

Georgiana uses going on record as incurring a debt to make a deal with her husband. She knows that William, the Duke, will angry with her requests. Therefore, she mentions her reward for what she will do if the Duke

fulfils her request. Georgiana knows the truth that the Duke loves Bess and use that fact to ask for something as the retribution.

Victoria : It is with a sense of reverence and honor that I address you, my Privy Councilors, as your Sovereign and Queen. I mourn sincerely the death of my dear uncle, the King. But I know I count on you to serve me as loyally as you served him. I am young, but I am willing to learn and ***I mean to devote my life to the service of my country and my people.*** I look for your help in this. I know I shall not be disappointed. Thank you.

Sir Robert : She starts on your watch, Lord Melbourne. Guide her well and keep her safe from harm.

(Datum 423/TYVM)

The strategy is reflected in the sentence “*I mean to devote my life to the service of my country and my people.*” As stated above, Victoria states what she promises in the future in order to gain help from people in the court. She claims devoting her entire life as a strategy to minimize the threat toward the privy councillors in which she heavily imposes them who have to deal with an inexperienced sovereign. It is used to minimize the threat that she gives to the interlocutor in which she asks for help.

It is dissimilar with the relevant study related to the categorization of the strategy of going on record as incurring debt. The prior research written by Hasmi (2013: 128) shows the findings which have the characteristic of another strategy. The author presents the finding of this strategy in a form of question like “*Can I help you?*”. Consequently, it is different for the present research because the findings from two movies derived from the characteristics of this strategy as the indicator. Further, in the prior research, it can be concluded that the finding is a question which is expressed directly

without any intention of causing debt by the speaker. In the present research, there are findings in which the speaker importing debt explicitly before asking for something toward the interlocutor.

2. The Realizations of Negative Politeness Strategies

Generally, the realizations of negative politeness strategies in two British movies are not significantly different in term of utilization. However, there is a specialization in realizations of negative politeness strategies in *The Duchess* and *The Young Victoria* movies implemented by main characters, that is, communicating speaker's wants to not impinge on hearer. In this realization, there is one strategy embodying to express the speaker's want to not disturb the interlocutor which is the strategy of apologizing.

Georgiana and Victoria as the main characters in those two British movies perform *apologizing* strategy in a different way. It is caused by their different levels of nobility. Victoria as the highest monarch in England prefers to use apologizing strategy with different style in uttering her wants. Whereas, as the duchess, Georgiana has the highest rank below the monarch in European nobility causing her level to be right under Victoria's. Power (2012: 27) states that there is a greater gap of material between the higher and the lower nobility which is considered normal in a European context. Therefore, this gap shows the difference in natural or acquired habit between those two main characters.

Particularly, the particular distinction in conveying this strategy can be seen from the implementation of negative politeness employed by Victoria. As

a reign monarch, Victoria uses the utterances like '*I hope you do not mind*' instead of '*I am sorry*' as used by Georgiana. It is because of the upbringing she got since childhood as a prospective queen. On the contrary, Georgiana tends to show the main characteristic of this strategy in which clearly expressed an apology in her utterances. The level of nobility and power of those two main characters are the causes of differences in showing politeness.

The present section provides a comprehensive discussion related to the realizations of negative politeness strategies implemented by Georgiana in *The Duchess* movie and Victoria in *The Young Victoria* movie. As portrayed in Table 4 and Table 5 above, it is disclosed that the most widely used realization of negative politeness in those two British movies is avoiding to coerce the interlocutor. It can be seen from the frequency of the realization which consists of 8 occurrences in *The Duchess* movie and 9 occurrences in *The Young Victoria* movie. It shows that both Georgiana and Victoria do not force their interlocutors by giving options and also do not assume that their interlocutors agree to do something which can threaten their negative faces.

Furthermore, the data in those two British movies reveal that the least used implementation of negative politeness strategies is being direct with 3 occurrences consisting of 1 occurrence employed by Georgiana and 2 occurrences carried out by Victoria. Since the realization focuses on the negative face, both speakers seldom to realize the negative politeness by being direct. It is because of the realization which refers to the want of speakers to not only deliver their want directly but also the want not to impose them.

a. Be Direct

Being direct is the first realization of negative politeness in which Brown and Levinson (1987:130) state that negative politeness enjoins both applying on-record as well as compensating an FTA at the same time. Therefore, it can be interpreted as the combination of on record strategy and the act of minimizing the threat of interlocutor's negative face. It means that the speaker expresses his intention on record indirectly which is known as the strategy of being conventionally indirect. Here is the finding of the first realization, being direct, performed by Georgiana in *The Duchess* movie.

Georgiana : *Would you leave us, please?*
Servant : Your Grace.

(Datum 183/TDM)

Georgiana applies the strategy of being conventionally indirect by commanding the servant through the question like '*Would you leave us, please?*'. It is employed to make offers in order to avoid direct expression of her desire. The realization of negative politeness as presented above shows two functions. First, Georgiana wants to give command to the interlocutor directly by asking a question. Second, she uses '*please*' to respect the interlocutor's negative face.

Here is another finding implemented by Victorian in *The Young Victoria* movie as realization of the negative politeness in being direct categorization.

Victoria : Well, then there cannot be much more to be said on the subject. Good day, Sir Robert. *Could you please ask Lady Portman to come in as you leave?*

Sir Robert : Yes Ma'am.

(Datum 682/TYVM)

In the datum above, Victoria tries to be direct to realize negative politeness strategy through a question. The realization occurs when Sir Robert comes to meet Victoria and wants to suggest her to not thoroughly believe and depend on her private secretary. Consequently, Victoria does not want to continue to hear Sir Robert's advice and uses the strategy of being conventionally indirect by commanding Sir Robert through the question like '*Could you please..?*'. The realization of this strategy has function related to interlocutor's negative face in which '*Could*' is much milder than *can* and it is employed to make offers in order to avoid direct expression of her desire to redress an FTA.

b. Do not Presume

The second realization of negative politeness is not presuming. The speaker pays respect to the interlocutor's negative face by avoiding presuming that everything involved in the threat is believed by the interlocutor. The finding in *The Duchess* movie below shows the realization of negative politeness.

Lady Spencer : He's merely intent on fulfilling his duty and as for talking to him, well, whatever is there to talk about?

Georgiana : No, *you're quite right*. How foolish of me to think that I should be able to converse with my husband.

(Datum 97/TDM)

Georgiana applies a hedge of “*quite*” to mention that she has the same common with her mother. It is used by Georgiana to presume that her mother is right since Georgiana asks her for advice. It is affected by payoff in which Georgiana does not want to force her mother. Since Georgiana refuses her mother’s advice previously, she tries not to make herself right in order to respect her mother. Claiming the interlocutor in the right side means the speaker gives value to decrease the possibility to impose or threat him.

In The Young Victoria movie, the realization of this strategy can be explained in the dialog below. Victoria tries not to assume the threat that will harm Melbourne because of the infringement.

Melbourne : It’s very cold in here. Why haven’t they lit the fires?

Victoria : Well, *it seems* the fires are laid by the Lord Steward’s department, but lit by the Lord Chamberlain’s. And no one knows which footman should do it. It’s not very sensible.

(Datum 461/TYVM)

Victoria applies the strategy of hedging to answer Melbourne’s curiosity about the temperature in the Palace which is getting colder. There is uncertainty presented in the sentence “*it seems*” which shows that Victoria does not want to presume what he believes. As she does not want to make Melbourne sure about the fire which is deliberately extinguished, Victoria provides the strategy of hedging before mentioning the reason.

From both of the findings above, the realization of negative politeness can be seen from the use of word ‘*quite*’ and sentence ‘*it seems*’. The realization by not presuming or assuming has function to appreciate the want of the interlocutor. Further, the speakers in those movies do not want to presume that the interlocutor will be able to do anything. It is supported by the interlocutor’s negative face which needs to be respected. Negative face is oriented to the want to be independent without feeling burden which derives from the speaker.

c. Do not Coerce Hearer

The third realization of negative politeness is avoiding to coerce the interlocutor. In this strategy, the speaker tries to give the interlocutor option not to do anything. In other words, the speaker avoids to assume that the interlocutor is willing to do what the speaker asks for. Hedging, being pessimistic, minimizing the imposition, and giving the deference are the forms which include in the realization of this strategy. The speaker needs to avoid forcing the interlocutor in order to redress the FTA. Here is the example for realization of negative politeness in *The Duchess* movie.

Grey : Our only hope is to save Westminster for Fox.
Georgiana : I have many faults, as you well know. Not least among them is my ability to draw attention.
Perhaps we could use that to our advantage.
(Datum 395/TDM)

Georgiana replies Grey’s statement by showing the strategy of hedge in which the word “*perhaps*” is used to show her respect toward Grey related to his concern. The strategy indicating Georgiana as the

speaker tries to value the interlocutor's face after mentioning her weaknesses. The realization of negative politeness in this strategy can be seen from the use of "*perhaps*" which indicates the speaker giving option to the interlocutor and not coerce him to do something.

The realization of negative politeness in order to not coerce the interlocutor is also represented in *The Young Victoria* movie.

Albert : Then they don't know you like I do.
Victoria : *May I keep this?*
(Datum 523/TYVM)

As presented above, the realization of avoiding to coerce the interlocutor can be seen from the question "*May I keep this?*". Victoria as the main character tries to not force her interlocutor to give his belonging in order to redress the FTA by asking a question. The realization in this strategy has function to appreciate Albert's idea about housing in which he wants to help Victoria to become a good Queen. Moreover, Albert apologizes to her after being so passionate and mentions that he does not mean to preach her. So, Victoria asks for permission to keep his drawing in order to maintain his *face* related to his guilty feeling.

d. Communicate Speaker's Want to not Impinge on Hearer

Communicating the speaker's want to not impinge on the interlocutor is the further realization of negative politeness. The speaker can communicate his want to avoid the impingement by doing the strategy of apologizing, impersonalizing the speaker and interlocutor, stating the

FTA and nominalizing. Here is the finding in *The Duchess* movie showing the realization of negative politeness.

Georgiana : ***I must apologize***, Mama. Were we making too much noise?

Lady Spencer : Not at all, my darling.

(Datum 43/TDM)

It can be seen from the datum above. It is the realization of negative politeness in which the speaker tries to lessen the imposition by presenting an apology toward the interlocutor. Georgiana tries to redress the FTA by communicating that any imposition or impingement of her mother's territory is recognized. She also does not consider the threat small so that she apologizes straightforwardly. It shows the speaker conversationally implicating the reluctance to impinge the interlocutor. It is different from the realization in *The Young Victoria* movie below.

Victoria : ***I hope you don't mind***. I had your desk brought in.

Albert : Don't I have a say in this?

(Datum 989/TYVM)

The realization of negative politeness strategies in communicating the speaker's wants to not impinge on interlocutor can be presented by showing reluctance like the data above. Victoria uses the strategy of apology in different way to show the politeness by telling her regret toward her husband related to her action. She brings Albert's desk back to the drawing room with the intention that Albert is able to help her to rule since his desk is considered as a symbol to give him a role in the reign. Therefore, Victoria uses expression indicating her reluctance like '*I hope*

you don't mind' to show her respect toward her husband because Albert does not know about it.

It is also noteworthy to mention that there is a difference way to realize this strategy employed by both characters. Georgiana and Victoria as the main characters in those two British movies perform *apologizing* strategy in a different way. It is caused by their different levels of nobility. Victoria as the highest monarch in England prefers to use apologizing strategy with different style in uttering her wants. Whereas, as the duchess, Georgiana has the highest rank below the monarch in European nobility causing her level to be right under Victoria's. Power (2012: 27) states that there is a greater gap of material between the higher and the lower nobility which is considered normal in a European context. Therefore, this gap shows the difference in natural or acquired habit between those two main characters.

Especially, the particular distinction in conveying this strategy can be seen from the realization of negative politeness employed by Victoria. As a reign monarch, Victoria uses the utterances like '*I hope you do not mind'* instead of '*I am sorry'* as used by Georgiana. It is because of the upbringing she got since childhood as a prospective queen. On the contrary, Georgiana tends to show the main characteristic of this strategy in which clearly expressed an apology in her utterances. The level of nobility and power of those two main characters are the causes of differences in showing politeness.

e. Redress Other Wants of Hearer's Derivative from Negative Face

The final realization of negative politeness is redressing other wants of interlocutor's derivative from negative face. Since negative face refers to interlocutor's desire to be respected and given freedom, the speaker has to redress the FTA by focusing on other wants of the interlocutor. The realization of this strategy can be expressed by giving deference toward interlocutor and going on record as incurring debt to interlocutor. The realization of this strategy is implemented by Georgiana in *The Duchess* movie below.

Georgiana : Do you love each other?
Duke : Georgiana....
Georgiana : Do you love Bess, **Your Grace?**
(Datum 527/TDM)

Georgiana gives deference toward her husband by addressing him "Your Grace" to lessen the threat in which she impinges on Duke's pride through questions. The realization in this strategy implemented by Georgiana has function to address her husband when asking something to protect Duke's pride. By giving deference to the interlocutor, Georgiana uses politeness strategy in order to avoid offending the Duke related to her request which comes after the question. It is similar with the finding in the *Young Victoria* movie which shows the realization using honorifics.

Melbourne : Your next birthday will be a quite a landmark. I hope it means we'll see more of you at Court.
Victoria : I hope so, too, **Lord** Melbourne.
(Datum 272/TYVM)

The realization of the use of honorific '*Lord*' shows that Victoria respect Melbourne to address him based on his position as the present Prime Minister and also has power as one of the rulers in the court. It is used to maintain the interlocutor's negative face in which the speaker knows that the interlocutor will feel more respected by addressing him with his degree or status.

3. Factors Affecting the Choice of Negative Politeness Strategies

As explained by Brown and Levinson (1987), there are two main factors influencing the main characters in implementing certain strategies. Those factors are payoff and relevant circumstances consisting of social distance, relative power, and rank of imposition. Payoff is the dominant factor seen from both characters. Further, social distance is an interest factor to note because both movies tell the story of main characters interacting with other people around them who are different in terms of distance and intimacy or closeness. Briefly, in *The Young Victoria* movie, Victoria in her entire life lives with her family so that the intimacy has lasted longer. Meanwhile, Georgiana in *The Duchess* movie lives her new life as a wife of the Duke and must adapt to the new people and environment.

Related to power, there is no significant difference since both main characters have a high level of nobility in their own place. Although Georgiana's level is still under Victoria's level viewed from the rank of nobility, the difference is only seen from the selection of strategies which do not create extreme differences. Further, similar with the factor presented

above, ranking of imposition also does not show an obvious difference. This factor is associated with the storylines of those two British movies. The problems encountered by both characters in those movies produce different results. Yet, it does not affect the results of the difference as significant as the results found in term of the social distance since both stories are not linked to each other so that the request employed by main characters are not similar.

a. Payoff

Payoff is the first factor affecting the main characters to use the strategies in negative politeness. Payoff regarding negative politeness is to maintain the interlocutor's negative face containing the want to be respected and also free from the imposition. Payoff is the most dominant factor influencing Georgiana and Victoria as the main characters in *The Duchess* and *The Young Victoria* movies. There are 23 data found in those movies consisting of 13 occurrences of payoff implemented by Georgiana in *The Duchess* movie. Further, there are 10 occurrences of payoff employed by Victoria in *The Young Victoria* movie. Both main characters are dominantly affected by payoff as a factor to apply certain strategies.

In the finding below, Georgiana in *The Duchess* movie responds to her mother, Lady Spencer, regarding her problem with the Duke. Georgiana argues that her husband treats her different and never talk to her since they married.

Lady Spencer : I know. It can be a bother. However, it is only until you have given him a son.

Georgiana : *I think* it might feel different if he would talk to me every once in a while. I mean, it's not that he's unkind, but he never talks to me.

(Datum 87/TDM)

The factor affecting Georgiana to use the strategy is payoff to respect her mother's pride. She cannot directly disagree toward her mother's statement since she is the only person who knows the situation regarding her problems. Therefore, before mentioning the main reason of her problems, she uses hedge as a way to present her own feeling in order to maintain her mother's face. Georgiana uses the strategy of hedge to deliver her disagreement toward her mother's statement in which she tries to refute her mother's suggestion related to her problems with the Duke. Hence, the use of "*I think*" by Georgiana is applied to make her easier to express the different opinion from her mother's.

The second finding is from *The Young Victoria* movie. Payoff as a factor influencing Victoria to use a certain strategy can be revealed in the dialog between Victoria and Lehzen in her bedroom.

Victoria : You won't desert me, *will you?*

Lehzen : Never.

(Datum 663/TYVM)

Victoria tries to minimize the burden toward Lehzen related to her question by using pessimistic strategy. The question delivered by Victoria will hurt the pride of interlocutor since she indirectly asks for loyalty. It is affected by her sadness after being betrayed by her close relatives. Furthermore, to make the utterances sound polite, Victoria uses question

by adding question tag ‘*will you*’ to minimize the threat toward Lehzen. It is affected by payoff in which Victoria does not want to offend Lehzen after stating the question. Victoria knows that her question will make the interlocutor feeling not trusted so that she applies a pessimistic strategy to minimize the threat.

As presented above, those movies namely *The Duchess* and *The Young Victoria* have similarity in which the setting is in the royal family environment. The background of people involved in the conversation is the reason causing payoff as the most dominant factor. Since the royal family member really concerns to the desire of everyone to be appreciated, it inflicts the speaker to focus to release the interlocutors from something that will burden or harm their pride in the conversation.

b. Relevant Circumstances

1) Social Distance

Social distance is the least dominant factor implemented by Georgiana in *The Duchess* movie. It is discovered that only 2 occurrences found in the conversation of social distance factor which influencing Georgiana to use the certain strategy. It is because Georgiana lives in the Palace for years as a Duchess. Moreover, people around Georgiana are socially close to her but regarding the position, they have to pay respect to her. Further, the finding below is the conversation between Sir James Hare and Georgiana in their first

meeting. So, social distance influences Georgiana to apply certain strategy of negative politeness.

Sir James Hare : And how did the Duchess find Mr. Fox's speech?

Georgiana : I must confess, I am not yet at ease with political speeches. *Their very form tends to obstruct my view of their actual meaning, if such there be.*

(Datum 115/TYVM)

Nominalizing is the strategy in which Georgiana as the speaker, in this case, uses the words consisting of more nouns as usual. Georgiana applies it in the sentence "*Their very form tends to obstruct my view of their actual meaning, if such there be.*" to express her thought toward the interlocutor's question. Telling the truth by stating that she finds it difficult, Georgiana puts the nominalizing strategy in order to respect Mr. Fox. It can be seen from her utterances that she nominalizes subject and object to make the sentence or the utterance more formal.

As stated above, social distance is the factor influencing Georgiana to use the nominalizing as the strategy in delivering her utterances. Georgiana in *The Duchess* movie lives her new life as a wife of the Duke and must adapt to the new people and environment. Since it is her first day in the Duke's Palace, related to the finding above, social distance has a big role in applying this strategy. In addition, she also meets all of the Wigh Party members for the first

time as the Duchess of Devonshire so that she has to behave or adapt herself well.

On the other hand, in *The Young Victoria* movie, there are 6 occurrences of social distance factor which affecting Victoria to use the certain strategy. Social distance is the second dominant factor used by the speaker in the movie after payoff.

Victoria : *I wonder* if you could have a note delivered to Lord Melbourne.
Lady Portman : Of course, Ma'am.
(Datum 684/TYVM)

The use of strategy is influenced by the current relationship between Victoria and Lady Portman in which they are not close. Lady Portman is one of the ladies-in-waiting whom Lord Melbourne chose. Since all of the female assistants or helper in the Palace are the relatives who are selected by Lord M, Victoria does not have close relationship to all of them. Therefore, social distance becomes the reason why Victoria uses hedge as the strategy to appreciate Lady Portman's face even though her power is lower than Victoria's.

Further, social distance is an interest factor to note because both movies tell the story of main characters interacting with other people around them who are different in terms of distance and intimacy or closeness. In *The Young Victoria* movie, Victoria in her entire life lives with her family so that the intimacy has lasted longer. Yet, since negative politeness focuses on respecting others' negative

face, this factor is mostly found in *The Young Victoria* movie. Since all of ladies-in-waiting who assist Victoria after coronation are new people, she is likely to apply certain strategies of politeness.

2) Relative Power

Relative power is the factor influencing the speaker to choose some strategies in negative politeness. It is revealed that 7 occurrences of relative power as the factor influencing the main characters in British movies. In *The Duchess* movie, it is disclosed that 3 occurrences of certain strategies which is affected by relative power implemented by Georgiana. Even though relative power is believed as the factor that will be mostly used by Georgiana related to her position as the Duchess, the findings show different result in which the content of command is about her personal interest.

Georgiana : I may not have the authority to remove you from my house, ***but I can, at least, order you out of my room.***
Bess : Won't you please let me explain?
(Datum 468/ TDM)

It is affected by Georgiana's power as the Duchess of Devonshire who can rule everything in her own way. Since Bess has lower rank than Georgiana, she has to obey to everything that Georgiana says or instructs. This is the reason of the strategy used by Georgiana in order to refuse hearing Bess who wants to explain her decision to stay in Georgiana's house. Georgiana states the FTA to cast Bess out of the room since she has the right as the Duchess of Devonshire. It can be

seen from the sentence “*but I can, at least, order you out of my room.*” As the Duchess, Georgiana can order anyone to move expect her husband, the Duke, who has higher power than her.

In *The Young Victoria* movie, there are 4 occurrences of certain strategy which is affected by relative power employed by Victoria. Even though Victoria, the main character, in this movie is a Queen, relative power is the least dominant factor influencing her to apply certain strategy. Furthermore, Victoria is influenced by relative power in choosing certain strategy because of her personal issue. It is because Victoria becomes more emotional after the coronation.

Victoria : I will not have my role usurped. ***I wear the crown*** and if there are mistakes, they will be my mistakes and no one else will make them. No one, not even you.

Albert : I’m leaving before you excite yourself and harm the child.

Victoria : You will go when I dismiss you. ***I am your Queen***, and I am telling you to stay.
(Datum 942_947/TYVM)

It is affected by her power as a Queen which means that she has the highest social power and reserve the right to give command to everyone including her husband. Albert tends to create new rules believing that Victoria will agree related to his ideas. However, Victoria is angry because of decisions made by Albert without her approval. Finally, they argue about the leading role of government in which Albert with his quite nature ignores Victoria’s fast temper. Hence, by stating the FTA as a rule shows that Victoria wants to

remind her husband that she is the one who can give the command without accepting refusal.

Specifically, the aforementioned utterances employed by Queen Victoria are affected by her social power. This social power is definitely the predominant factor influencing her to express the language in giving commands to Prince Albert. According to Mayr (2008:11), social power is described as power or authority belonging to people or certain groups who have privileged access to valued social resources, as well as knowledge, education, and wealth. As a Queen, Victoria assuredly has the highest social power so that the level difference between both of them is very noticeable.

Pertinent to relative power as an influencing factor in those two British movies, there is no significant difference since both main characters have a high level of nobility in their own place. Although Georgiana's level is still under Victoria's level viewed from the rank of nobility, the difference is only seen from the selection of strategies which do not create extreme differences.

3) Rank of Imposition

The last factor influencing the main characters in choosing some strategies in negative politeness is rank of imposition. It is discovered that 11 occurrences are affected by the rank of imposition in British movies. In *The Duchess* movie, it is revealed that there are 5 occurrences of negative politeness strategies influenced by the rank of

imposition. This factor is the second dominant factor influencing Georgiana to use a certain strategy. Moreover, the condition encountered by Georgiana to feel pleasure and love makes her to use certain strategy.

Georgiana : I thought that *perhaps it was only a dalliance*. It can make me happy.

William : A deal? A deal. I don't make deals. Why would I? I'm in charge of it all.

(Datum 539/TDM)

As presented above, the desire to feel pleasure makes Georgiana to apply two strategies toward William to deliver what she wishes for. There are strategies of hedging and minimizing the imposition. She says “*perhaps*” since she realizes it may encroach the interlocutor's face by doing the FTA. Further, she tries to minimize her request by mentioning that “*only a dalliance*” in order to make it as not a big deal. The rank of imposition affects the use of those strategies. As Georgiana knows that William will disagree about her request, she still uses hedging and also adding another strategy. To pay respect toward William's *face* and also to make her wishes come true, she determines to use both of those strategies.

In *The Young Victoria* movie, it is revealed that there are 6 occurrences of certain strategy influenced by rank of the imposition. It is also the second dominant factor encountered by Victoria to choose the strategy.

Victoria : Please hold still. *I'm afraid I always find noses a challenge.*
Albert : Am I permitted to talk?
Victoria : Yes, but you can't move.
(Datum 498/TYVM)

Although Victoria and Albert have close relationship, it seems that the level of imposition affects her to use the strategy is higher than the other factors. Rank of imposition is a factor influencing Victoria to use the pessimistic strategy. They are in the situation in which Victoria is painting while Albert and Dash, Victoria's dog, become her models and they have to sit calmly. Victoria expresses her pessimistic statement after mentioning her request to make Albert to not make a move. It is applied to make him stay calm without commanding him directly.

In conclusion, payoff is the most dominant factor affecting both speakers namely Georgiana in *The Duchess* movie and Victoria in *The Young Victoria* movie to apply certain strategies in negative politeness. It is supported by the setting of those movies which is the environment of royal family. Further, people in royal family have tendency to look after their pride as an independent individual. The concern to maintain everyone's want to be respected creates the pattern of conversation in which the speaker focuses on release the interlocutor's burden. In consequence, the choice of negative politeness strategies implemented by both speakers in the British movies is triggered by their unwritten obligation to show respect over the interlocutor.

The novelty of the present research can be seen from the results of analysis obtained from the two British movies. It can be concluded that hedging is the best strategy of negative politeness strategies. Hedging strategy is considered as the best strategy that can be applied by young speakers to maintain the interlocutor's face. This is derived from the use of negative politeness strategies in those movies whose main characters are young and inexperienced women who hold high power.

The present research also has newness related to the use of negative politeness strategies related to individual's power. Some strategies in negative politeness can be reflected as an obligation if the speaker has the highest power, for instance, the reigning monarch. Therefore, the speaker who has the highest power performs the utterances using negative politeness strategies to give the commands indirectly. Also, it is found that there is a special expression which is only used by people in the high rank of nobility. The expression is not contained in the main characteristics of a certain strategy proposed by Brown and Levinson (1987).

4. Limitations of the Research

The present research has two limitations. Firstly, the findings of this study only focus on the negative politeness strategy implemented by the royal family members. In consequence, the findings and the discussion cannot be generalized to people in different background who implement negative politeness in conversation. Furthermore, the main characters are both women who have supportive social background. The first movie is *The Duchess* with

Georgiana as the main character and the second one is Victoria in *The Young Victoria* movie. So, the findings and the realization as well as the factor affecting the main characters in those two British movies to choose the strategy will certainly be different if one of the movies concerns on different gender.