

## **FACE THREATENING ACTs STRATEGIES PERFORMED BY THE MAIN ACTOR *IN SIX SENSE MOVIE***

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**Abstract:** This study aims to investigate FTAs performed by Dr. Malcolm in his dialogue with his client, Cole, and to analyze the strategies used to perform them using politeness strategies formulated by Brown and Levinson (1987). The research findings show that Dr. Malcolm performs some Face Threatening Acts which are then classified into four classifications based on whose face they are threatening. The four classifications of FTAs from the most frequently occurred to the least ones are 1) FTAs threatening his own (Dr. Malcolm) negative face. The utterances are in the form of agreeing, accepting order, offer, and request, reluctant promising, and thanking. 2) FTAs threatening interlocutor's (his client, Cole) negative face. They are in the form of ordering, requesting, offering, and suggesting. 3) FTAs threatening his own (Dr. Malcolm) positive face. The utterances are in the form of apologizing and congratulation and 4) FTAs threatening his client's positive face which is in the form of disagreeing. While there are 3 strategies to perform FTAs used by Dr. Malcolm. The most frequently applied strategy is negative politeness strategy; hedge/question and give deference while Positive politeness strategy and baldly on record strategy are each applied three times.

**Keywords:** Face Threatening Acts, Politeness strategies, Movie

Language is very essential part of human's life. It can be used to encourage, discourage, enhance good communication or even cause conflict between speaker and interlocutor. The effect of language use toward both speaker and interlocutor is quite significant. It affects not only the process of communication and the achievement of communication goal, but relationship between speaker and interlocutor as well. Hence, there is a need to make up our utterances as polite as possible and the best way to do that is applying politeness strategy.

Yule (1996:60) stated Politeness, in an interaction, can be defined as the means employed to show awareness of another person's face. While Brown & Levinson (1987:1) explained Politeness means acting so as to take account of the feelings of others and includes both with positive face (the wish to be approved) and negative face (the wish to be unimpeded, free from imposition of left alone. A further assumption, Brown & Levinson's theory is that face is constantly at risk, since any kind of linguistic action termed a face threatening act (FTA) may

occur, which has relational dimension to the interlocutor's face. Consequently, such face threatening acts need to be counterbalanced by appropriate doses of politeness.

Watts (2003:86) states that Brown and Levinson postulate a set of five possibilities which are available to the speaker to do this. Ranging from the best case (strategy type 5'Don't do the face threatening act (FTA) ) to the worst (strategy type 1'Do the FTA and go on record as doing so badly and without any redressive action', i.e. without atoning for the FTA in any way. If the participant goes on record as doing the FTA , she/he can soften the blow by carrying out two types of redressive action, (a) by choosing a strategy aimed at enhancing the addressee's positive face (strategy type 2) or (b) by choosing a strategy which will soften the encroachment on the addressee's freedom of action or freedom from imposition (strategy type 3) while the strategy type 4 is off record strategy.

Qualitative research study is chosen since the researcher here wants to analyze language phenomena, Face threatening Acts. Hancock (2002:2) explained Qualitative research is concerned with developing explanations of phenomena. The language phenomena that are analyzed in this research are taken from the data in the form of words or descriptive data. Bogdan in Moleong (2012:4) stated qualitative research is a research which results descriptive data in the form of words.

Considering the sources of the data of this research is in the form of dialogue text or movie script, content or document analysis is the type of qualitative study the researcher thinks appropriate to be applied in this research. As it is stated by Ary et al. (2010:457), content or document analysis is a research method applied to written or visual materials for the purpose of identifying specified characteristics of the material. The materials analyzed can be textbooks, newspapers, web pages, speeches, television program, advertisements, musical compositions, or any of a host of other types of documents. In addition, Neundorf (2002:1) content analysis may be briefly defined as the systematic, objective, quantitative analysis of message characteristic. It includes the careful examination of human interactions; the analysis of character portrayals in TV commercials, Films and novels.

As a qualitative content analysis, this research aims to provide a complete and detail explanation or description of the findings as originally as they are that the researcher hopes can offer new idea and concept. As stated by Flick, Uwe at. Al (2004) the goal of content analysis is the systematic examination of the communicative material. This research is done by investigating FTAs performed by the main actor in *six sense movie* and analyzing the strategies used to perform them.

Some of relevant studies have been conducted by other researchers. They have the same topics with this study that is politeness strategies or strategies to perform FTA. Although, this study has the same topic with the previous ones, this study analyzes different subject and focuses on different point. This study focuses on investigating FTAs performed by Dr. Malcolm, a child psychologist when talking to his client and analyzing the strategies he uses to perform the FTAs. It's completely different from the three previous studies which focus on analyzing politeness strategies in requesting used in real human and non-human

conversation on *avatar movie* (Viollen Winerta), analyzing politeness strategies used in *oprah winfrey's talk show* (Luh Putu Ayu Adhika Putri), and analyzing politeness Strategies performed by students of TBI sixth semester in classroom discussion (Findra Lestari).

## METHOD

The source of data in this study is the original script of *Six Sense Movie*. To collect the data, the writer did some systematic steps. They are explained as follows: The writer downloads the six sense movie script from google.com The writer reads carefully and comprehends utterances of Dr. Malcolm in his dialogue with Cole Sear, his client, through its original movie script. Finally he classifies and arranges the utterances containing FTAs to be analyzed.

Ary et, Al., (2002) state that data analysis of qualitative research consisting of three steps; *organizing, summarizing, and interpreting*. The writer will apply those three steps to arrange the collected data while politeness strategy formulated by Brown and Levinson (1987) will be applied to analyze them.

The first step is organizing, they further explain (2002:465)“The first thing to do in organizing is to reduce the data, which is done through a process called *coding*”. In this first step of organizing data, the researcher reads carefully all utterances of Dr. Malcolm in his dialogue with his client, Cole Sear, then, the researcher selects only the utterances containing Face Threatening Acts by giving them a code.

The second step done by the researcher is summarizing. Ary et, al., (2002) state “The next step in data analysis is to summarize; here you begin to see what is in the data. Examine all entries with the same code, and then merge this categories into patterns by finding links and connections among categories. This process further integrates the data, and you can begin to make some statements about relationships and themes in the data”.

In this second step, the researcher will examine the coded data by Brown and Levinson politeness strategies to find what FTA strategies are used. Then, the analyzed data will be displayed based on the FTAs strategies they are performed to make them more understandable.

The last step is interpreting data. According to Ary (2002:470) in interpretation, the researcher goes beyond the descriptive data to extract meaning and insights from the data. The researcher tells what she finds that is important, why it is important, and what can be learned from it. Here, the writer tries to give meaning to what have been found from the research. To enhance credibility and dependability of this study, theoretical triangulation and step wise replication are used.

## FINDINGS

The analysis result shows that Dr. Malcolm performed some acts threatening face during his dialogue with his client and applied some politeness strategies to perform the FTAs. The writer classified the acts based on whose face they are threatening to make it easier to understand. They are presented below from those the most frequently happening to the least ones.

### **FTA Affecting His Own Negative Face**

In his dialogue with his client, FTAs affecting his own negative face is the most frequently occurred. Dr. Malcolm performs fifteen times acts threatening his own negative face; eight agreeing, four accepting orders, offer, and request, two promising and one thanking. The detail analysis of those acts is explained as follow:

#### ***Agreeing***

Agreeing is a kind of act threatening speaker negative face since by performing this act, intrinsically we are imposed to like and approve others' opinion or thought. In his dialogue with his client, agreeing often appears in Dr. Malcolm utterances. They are explained as follow:

(Excerpt 1)

8. MALCOLM

**I like churches, too.**

In olden times, in Europe, people used to hide in churches. Claim sanctuary.

*Cole looks up.*

COLE

What were they hiding from?

MALCOLM

Oh, lots of things, I suppose. Bad people for one. People who wanted to imprison them. Hurt them.

COLE

Nothing bad can happen in a church, right?

*Malcolm studies Cole's anxious face.*

10. MALCOLM

**Right.**

*Malcolm and Cole just stare at each other.*

From dialogue above, we can see that Dr. Malcolm is fulfilling his client positive face, the desire to be approved, to be liked what he likes. Through his utterance, "**I like churches, too.**" Dr. Malcolm wants to maintain his client positive face. In this way, good communication can likely be conducted.

The same case also happened in his last utterance in the dialogue above, "**Right.**" Here, Dr. Malcolm also fulfills his client positive face. He approves his client argument. In this way, his client positive face will not be threatened. On the other hand, by approving his client, agreeing with his argument, intrinsically, Dr. Malcolm threatens his own negative face.

(Excerpt 2)

27. MALCOLM

(whispers)

**You don't have to tell me your secret if you don't want to.**

In excerpt 2, Dr. Malcolm through his utterance fulfills his client positive face because he approves his client. He appreciates his client wants. Whether his client wants to tell him his secret or not, it's up to him. He appreciates that. Although by saying that intrinsically Dr. Malcolm threatens his own negative face.

(Excerpt 4)

MALCOLM

How often do you see them?

COLE

All the time. They're everywhere. You won't tell anyone my secret, right?

94. MALCOLM

**...No.**

COLE

Will you stay here till I fall asleep?

*Malcolm nods, "Yes." Cole pulls the covers up to his chin and turns to the window in the room. Malcolm is very still and stares at Cole.*

(Excerpt 5)

COLE

Something happened, didn't it?

MALCOLM

Yes, it did.

COLE

Are you wiggling out?

MALCOLM

Yes, I am.

COLE

We're not gonna start crying again, are we?

125. MALCOLM

**No, we're not.**

In the excerpt 4 and 5, the same case happened. In his utterances "No" and "No, We're not" Dr. Malcolm express his agreement to his client. The first is he agreed not to tell anyone about his client secret while the second, he agreed with his client argument that they both won't cry again. In this case, he fulfills his client positive face. He approved his client, but in the same time, he threatens his own negative face.

(Excerpt 7)

COLE

...Maybe we can pretend we're going to see each other tomorrow?  
*Cole glances at Malcolm.*

COLE

Just for pretend.

*Malcolm exhales very slowly as he gets up.*

142 MALCOLM

**Okay, Cole, I'm going to go now... I'll see you tomorrow.**

In the utterance above, Dr. Malcolm fulfills his client positive face by approving what his client wants. His client here wants him to pretend that they're going to see each other tomorrow and he agreed. It means that at the same time, he threatens his own negative face. Different from the case in except 7, here Dr. Malcolm also uses redressive action which enhances his client positive face. The use of the word, **"OK"** functions as mitigating device to enhance his client's positive face. **Positive politeness strategy** is applied in this utterance and it is in the form of offer/promise.

#### ***Accepting order, offer, and request***

COLE

Please make them leave.

*Malcolm stares helplessly.*

107. MALCOLM

(whispers)

**I'm working on it.**

*Malcolm gently leads Cole away from the stairs.*

(Excerpt 9)

COLE

You don't wanna ask me questions today?

*Malcolm nods, "No."*

COLE

Can I ask you then?

108. MALCOLM

**Yes.**

In his utterance in excerpt 8 above, Dr. Malcolm accepts his client request. His client wants him to make dead people he always sees leave and Dr.

Malcolm accepts that request by saying, “**I’m working on it**”. By accepting his client request, Dr. Malcolm fulfills his client positive face, but he threatens his own negative face because actually he is imposed.

The same case also happen in excerpt 9, Dr. Malcolm fulfills again his client positive face by accepting his request and it means that in the same time he threatens his own negative face.

### ***Promise unwillingly***

(Excerpt 13)

MALCOLM

One day...

You're going to sound just like them.

*Cole's chin starts to tremble. His voice cracks.*

COLE

(whispers)

Promise?

75. MALCOLM

(whispers)

**Promise.**

*Malcolm and Cole sit in silence and listen to the sound of children playing.*

In utterances in 13 above he promises that one day his client will be able to play like his school fellow without disturbing by his condition, being able to see invisible thing. By promising his client, intrinsically he threatens his own negative face.

### ***Thanking***

(Excerpt 14)

COLE

Are you a good doctor?

*Malcolm smiles.*

MALCOLM

I got an award once. From the Mayor.

COLE

Congratulations.

14. MALCOLM

**Thank you.** It was a long time ago. I've kind of been retired for a while.

The last act threatening his own negative face Dr. Malcolm performs is thanking. Here, he thanks his client who congratulates him for he got an award once. He responds his client by saying, “**Thank you**”. Saying thanks to his client means he threatens his own negative face.

### **FTA Affecting His Client Negative Face**

In his dialogue with his client, Dr. Malcolm performs some acts that threaten his client negative face. These kinds of acts occurred thirteen times in his dialogue with his client in the movie; six orders, four requests, two offers, and one suggestion. Those acts are further explained as follow:

#### **Order**

Ordering is an act threatening hearer negative face that Dr. Malcolm performs the most in his dialogue with his client. It appears six times during their dialogue in the movie. The analysis of orders performed by Dr. Malcolm and the FTA strategy used to perform them are explained below:

(Excerpt 15)

*Malcolm finds Cole playing in his pew with a set of green and beige plastic soldiers. Cole makes the soldiers talk to each other.*

COLE  
(soft)  
Pro... Fun... Add...

*The words are unintelligible.  
Cole senses someone. He looks up and sees Malcolm staring at him. The boy immediately goes white. Every cell of his body still with fear.*

1. MALCOLM  
**It's okay, Cole. Don't be frightened.**

*Cole stays rigid. Hands clutching a handful of plastic riflemen.*

In dialogue above, the speaker (Dr. Malcolm) performs negative order (prohibition) to his client. He wants his client not to be frightened. Here, the speaker threatened the hearer negative face since he imposed him to do something that actually he didn't want. On the other hand, even though Dr. Malcolm threatened his client negative face, as a child psychologist, he seemed to know for sure how to deal with the threat coming together with his utterances. He began his utterances with “**It's okay, Cole**” as redressive action to enhance his client positive face. In this way, the hearer will remain convenient with the next utterance, “**Don't be frightened**” since he will not think that he is really imposed. It becomes much softer. Therefore, it can be analyzed that here Dr. Malcolm performed **positive politeness strategies** to perform FTA and FTA meant here is in the form of an order.

(Excerpt 17)

61. MALCOLM

**Think about what you want from our time together. What our goal should be?**

COLE

Something I want?

MALCOLM

If we could change something in your life, anything at all, what would you like that to be?

In this excerpt 17 dialogue, Dr. Malcolm makes the hearer (his client) to think about his will during they are together to know his client feeling. By using his utterance, **“Think about what you want from our time together. What our goal should be?”** Dr. Malcolm, as a child psychology, here tries to listen to his client’s will for the treatment of his problem. Even though, the speaker here performs an order without mitigating device, but what he asks his client is what his client’s wants that is ignored by his school fellow even his teacher for his teacher also thinks he is strange. Hence, his client is not bothered by that utterance that intrinsically threatens his negative face. The FTA strategy used in that utterance is **baldly-on record strategy**.

(Excerpt 18)

63. MALCOLM

**You don't have to answer now!**

*Malcolm heads for the door, stops when Cole emerges from behind the couch. Cole is wearing his father's jacket, it hangs to the ground like a dress.*

In the utterance above, Dr. Malcolm performs again an order. Different from all previous orders, he stated negative sentence that intrinsically imposes the hearer not to do something. Using that utterance, the speaker wants the hearer not to answer his question now. However, the use of the word “have to” similarities of “Must” soften the encroachment towards his client negative face. By that word, the speaker gives the hearer time to consider in answering his question. In this way, his client will not feel to be really imposed to something but still given a choice so it can be analyzed that speaker here performs on-Record with redressive action to soften the encroachment on his client’s negative face, **negative politeness strategy**.

### ***Requesting***

Requesting is another act threatening hearer negative face that also performs by Dr. Malcolm in his dialogue with his client. It appears 4 times during their dialogue in the movie. The analysis of requests performed by Dr. Malcolm and the FTA strategy used to perform them are explained below:

(Excerpt 20)

3. MALCOLM

**Do you mind if I sit down?** I have this injury from a couple of years ago and it flares up every once in a while just so I won't forget it.

*Cole slowly slides down the pew, giving Malcolm most of the seat. Malcolm sits.*

In his utterances, “**Do you mind if I sit down?**” Dr. Malcolm intrinsically threatens hearer negative face since he imposes him to do something, allowing him (Dr. Malcolm) to sit. Even though, he threatens his client negative face, but he uses “**Do you mind if...**” in his request to soften the encroachment on his client negative face. So in this case, Dr. Malcolm performs **negative politeness strategy** in performing FTA and the FTA meant here is a request.

(Excerpt 21)

MALCOLM

It's very unusual for someone your age to understand the kind of problems that Private Jenkins and Private Kinney have or even to be thinking about them at all...

*Malcolm continues to stare at the street.*

39. MALCOLM

**It is okay if I look back now?**

*Cole doesn't answer.*

In this dialogue, Dr. Malcolm again performs a request. After looking down because his client forbade him to at his face (his client's face), he is requesting to look back to his client face again. He said, “**It is okay if I look back now?**” it is still the same with the case in excerpt 20, here the speaker (Dr. Malcolm) imposes his client to do something, allowing him to look back to his face, but again to deal with the threat and to maintain his client feeling, he uses redressive action to soften the encroachment on his client negative face “**It is okay if...**” it can be analyzed that in this case, Dr. Malcolm performs **negative politeness strategy** in performing FTA. FTA meant here is a request.

### ***Offering and Suggestion***

The other acts threatening hearer negative face performed by Dr. Malcolm to his client in their dialogue are an offer and a suggestion. These two kinds of acts threatening face occurred twice for offering and once for suggestion. The analysis of offering and suggestion performed by Dr. Malcolm and the FTA strategy used to perform them are explained below

(Excerpt 23)

19. MALCOLM  
**You want to sit?**

*Cole nods very softly, "No."*

MALCOLM  
Don't feel like talking right now?

*Cole nods again very softly, "No."*

21. MALCOLM  
**How about we play a game first?**

*Cole looks a little more interested.*

In the dialogue in excerpt 23 above, Dr. Malcolm performs 2 offers. The first is **"You want to sit?"** and the second is **"How about we play a game first?"** Those two utterances threaten hearer negative face, just like order and request since offering is also an act that imposes hearer to do something.

Let's try to analyze from the first offer. By his utterances **"You want to sit?"** the speaker here wants the hearer to think and decide whether he wants to sit or not. Intrinsically, the speaker through his utterance threatens hearer's negative face that is to be free from imposition. The speaker doesn't use any mitigating device to minimize the threat here, so in this case the speaker performs **baldly-on record politeness strategy** in performing his offer.

It is different from the first offer, the second offer has mitigating device to minimize the threat. The use of **"How about...?"** functions as redressive action to soften the encroachment on his client negative face. In the case of this second offering, the speaker uses baldly-on record politeness strategy with redressive action addressing his client negative face. It means that he performs **negative politeness strategy** in performing Face Threatening Acts.

### **FTA Affecting His Own Positive Face**

During his dialogue with his client, Dr. Malcolm only performs four acts threatening his own positive face. Those acts are in the form of apologizing, confession, and congratulating. The further analysis of those acts is explained below:

#### ***Apologizing***

(Excerpt 25)

2. MALCOLM  
My name is Dr. Malcolm Crowe. I was supposed to meet you today. **Sorry I missed our appointment.**

*Malcolm waits for a response. None comes.*

In his utterance above, Dr. Malcolm apologizes to his client for his coming late. Intrinsicly he threatens his own positive face, the desire to be approved, but in this case, by apologizing he fulfills his client positive face. He appreciates his client who comes on time.

(Excerpt 26)

MALCOLM

**Listen to me. You are not a freak. Don't you believe anybody that tells you that. It's bullshit and you don't have to grow up believing that.**

COLE

You said the "s" word.

49. MALCOLM

**Yeah. Sorry.**

In the utterance above, Dr. Malcolm apologizes again to his client for he has said rude word. Although, he does not address the rude word to his client, he just expresses his emotion for his client always bothered by others opinion that think he is a freak and that makes him down. Dr. Malcolm does not like that, so he asked his client not to believe and insert rude word in his utterance. Because his client is surprised with that rude word and comments that, Dr. Malcolm then apologizes for that. By apologizing to his client, Dr. Malcolm intrinsicly threatens his own positive face.

### ***Confession***

(Excerpt 27)

COLE

(whispers)

What am I thinking now?

*Malcolm takes his time before speaking. He just stares. No fingers to the temple. No games. He just stares. Beat.*

33. MALCOLM

You're thinking...

**I don't know what you're thinking, Cole**

In the utterance above, Dr. Malcolm threatens his own positive face by admitting that he does not know what his client is thinking since he once ever told his client that he could read mind when he invited his client playing mind reading games to entertain him.

### ***Congratulating***

(Excerpt 28)

139. MALCOLM

**You were great in the play, Cole.**

COLE

Really?

MALCOLM

And you know what else?

In his utterance above, Dr. Malcolm fulfills his client positive face, the desire to be approved and appreciated. Here, Dr. Malcolm congratulates his client for his play. It means that he appreciates his client's work in the play. On the other hand, by congratulating his client, Dr. Malcolm threatens his own positive face.

### **FTA Affecting His Client Positive Face**

During his dialogue with his client, Dr. Malcolm hardly ever performs kind of acts threatening his client positive face. It means that as a child psychology, he always tries to approve and appreciate what his client wants for the treatment success. During their dialogue in the movie, the writer found only one act threatening his client positive face performed by Dr. Malcolm. That act is in the form of disagreement. The detail analysis of the act and by what strategy that is performed is explained below:

COLE

What if they don't want help? What if they're just angry and they want to hurt somebody?

134. MALCOLM

**I don't think that's the way it works, Cole.**

*Cole looks nervous.*

From the dialogue above, we can clearly see that through his utterance, “**I don't think that's the way it works, Cole**”, Dr. Malcolm opposes his client argument or thought. His client was in a doubt if the dead people he always sees, do not need his help like what Dr. Malcolm has said to him, they want to hurt somebody instead. He was afraid of that. He was afraid of being the one whom the dead people are going to hurt. Dr. Malcolm opposes that argument. It means by opposing his client argument, intrinsically Dr. Malcolm threatens his client positive face. However, Dr. Malcolm uses redressive action in his utterance to minimize the threat and maintain his client positive face. The use of the word “**I don't think...**” functions to hedge his idea so, it can be analyzed that Dr. Malcolm use **negative politeness strategy** to perform FTA and the FTA meant here is disagreement.

### **DISCUSSION**

This study aims to investigate FTAs performed by Dr. Malcolm in his dialogue with his client in *Six Sense Movie* and analyze the strategies they are performed. Based on the result of the data analysis discussed earlier, Dr. Malcolm performs some face threatening acts during his dialogue with his client, Cole Sear, which then the writer classified into four categories based on whose face they are threatened. From the most frequently occurred to the least ones, they are FTAs affecting Dr. Malcolm's own negative face, FTAs affecting his client negative face, FTAs affecting Dr. Malcolm positive face and FTAs affecting his client positive face. Whereas the strategies to performed face threatening

Acts that Dr. Malcolm used from the most frequently applied to the least ones are negative politeness strategy, baldly-on record strategy and positive politeness strategy.

As mentioned earlier, FTAs affecting Dr. Malcolm's own negative face is the most frequently occurred. This means that during his dialogue with his client, Dr. Malcolm preferred maintaining his client's face to his own. He frequently performed acts that can maintain his client's positive face such as accepting offer, request, and order, promising unwillingly, and giving thanks, even though by doing that, he intrinsically threatened his own negative face. As what Brown and Levinson (1987:65-68) stated that accepting offer, accepting order, reluctant promise, and giving thanks are kinds of face threatening acts affecting speaker's negative face.

Face Threatening Acts affecting hearer negative face such as ordering, requesting, offering, and suggesting also performed by Dr. Malcolm during his dialogue with his client. Brown and Levinson (1987:65-68) explained that order, offer, and request are kinds of face threatening acts affecting hearer's negative face. It is questionable that Dr. Malcolm, who is a child psychologist willing to heal his client, threatened his client negative face during their dialogue. At glance, that seems to worsen his client psychology condition, but after coming to the analysis the writer understand that Dr. Malcolm performed such acts to entertain and motivate his client who feels sad.

Brown and Levinson (1987:65-68) also explained that apologies and confessions are acts threatening speaker positive face while disagreement is an act threatening hearer positive face. During his dialogue with his client, Dr. Malcolm performed four acts threatening his own positive face and only performed one act threatening his client positive face. It's obvious that Dr. Malcolm frequently tried to maintain his client's positive face.

There are three strategies to perform Face Threatening Acts that Dr. Malcolm applied in his dialogue with his client. The first is negative politeness strategies which are in the form of hedge/question and give deference. This strategies applied by Dr. Malcolm seven times. Brown and Levinson (1987:75) explained that negative politeness strategies are kind of strategy which repressive action addressed to the addressee's negative face. By applying hedge/question and giving deference, Dr. Malcolm wanted to deal with the threat coming with his utterances that can affect his client negative face. In this way, he softens the encroachment on his client negative face. In this way, his client negative face will be able to maintain.

The next is positive politeness strategy. This strategy is applied three times by Dr. Malcolm. They are in the form of offer/promise and raise the client. Brown and Levinson (1987:85) explained that offer/promise and raise the client are included in positive politeness strategy. Applying this strategy, Dr. Malcolm uses redressive action which enhances his client positive face. Although his utterance also contains act threatening his client face, it is atoned by the redressive actions enhancing his client's positive face.

Baldly on record is also applied three times by Dr. Malcolm. According to Brown and Levinson (1987:73) Baldy on-Record is a direct politeness strategy which has no repressive action particle to soften the face threatening acts. Dr.

Malcolm used this direct strategy when he was in a fun situation such as playing games with his client, doing a magic action to entertain his client

## CONCLUSION

The purpose of this research is to investigate FTAs performed by Dr. Malcolm in his dialogue with his client in *Six Sense Movie* and to analyze the strategies used to perform them. After analyzing and interpreting the obtained data, the writer then draws the conclusion of this research based on the statement of the research.

Related to the first statement of the research, the writer classified FTAs performed by Dr. Malcolm into four categories based on whose face being threatened. The first is FTAs (Face –Threatening Acts) affecting his own negative face. In his dialogue with his client, this FTAs is the most frequently occurred. Dr. Malcolm performs fifteen times acts threatening his own negative face. It consists of eight agreeing, four accepting orders, offer, and request, two promising and one thanking.

The second is FTA (Face-Threatening Acts) affecting his client negative face. During the dialogue, These kinds of acts occurred thirteen times; six ordering, four requesting, two offering, and one suggesting.

The third is FTAs (Face –Threatening Acts) affecting his own positive face. Dr. Malcolm performs four acts threatening his own positive face. Those acts are in the form of apologizing and congratulating and The last is FTAs (Face Threatening Acts) affecting his client positive face. Dr. Malcolm hardly ever performs this kind of acts. During the dialogue, the writer found only one act threatening his client positive face performed by Dr. Malcolm. That act is in the form of disagreeing.

While there are three politeness strategies Dr. Malcolm applied to perform the FTAs. The first is Negative politeness strategy. This is the most frequently politeness strategy used by Dr. Malcolm in his dialogue with his client. The finding shows that Dr. Malcolm applied seven times negative politeness strategies during his dialogue with his client. The negative politeness strategies applied are hedge expression and give deference. The second is Positive politeness. Dr. Malcolm performs three times this kind of strategy. They are offer/promise and raise his client. The last one is Baldly-on Record. It is applied three times during the dialogue.

## SUGGESTIONS

### For Language Users

The language user should really pay attention to their utterances when conducting communication to make it run smoothly and ease the achievement of communication goal. Whenever possible, they should try to apply politeness strategies to maintain interlocutor face. In this way, they will likely be a good communicant and their interlocutor will enjoy talking with them.

### **For Future Researchers**

Pragmatic is a challenging study. The researcher should know that doing research about pragmatic requires criticality since we are dealing with language, what speaker means through his utterances. It is expected that people who are interested in the same topic being more critical in analyzing the data, utterances, the condition or circumstance around speaker will affects his utterance. So the writer suggests the next researcher to relate the politeness strategy with the speaker's background and culture.

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