

The researcher used Brown and Levinson's politeness strategy to describe the kinds of positive politeness strategies. It is used to describe how the characters in "*The Theory of Everything*" novel deliver those strategies to minimize or redress the FTAs. Then, in order to describe the factors influencing the characters to deliver each of positive politeness strategy, the researcher analyzes it by considering factors that influence the use of positive politeness strategy based on Brown and Levinson.

According to Brown and Levinson (1987, p. 103) Positive Politeness utterances are used as a kind of, metaphorical extension of intimacy, to imply common ground or sharing of wants to a limited extent even between strangers who perceives themselves; for the purpose of the interaction, as somehow similar. In addition, for the same reason, Positive Politeness techniques are usable not only for FTA redress, but in a general as a kind of social accelerator, where speaker in using them indicates that he or she wants to 'come closer' to hearer. that is why, the writer focus on positive politeness strategies in this movie. In this case, the

		<i>England”</i> Jane to Stephen “ <i>croquet?</i>” Stephen to Jane “ <i>oh.... Him okay</i>” Jane to Stephen “ <i>are you okay?</i> <i>Should we dance?</i>” Jane to Stephen “ <i>I absolutely agree</i>” Jane to to Stephen “ <i>is that what you want ?</i>” Jane to Brush “<i>you want me to push?</i>” Jonathan to Jane “<i>Soprano? Mezzo</i>”	
6	Avoid disagreement	Stephen to Jane “ <i>no, I don’t, it is phenomenon. I’m very happy to observe but I can not possibly imagine participating</i>” Jane to Brush “ <i>no, don’t worry</i>” Stephen to Jane “<i>no doctors no doctors.. all right.. no doctors</i>” Jane to Stephen “ <i>thanks</i>”	4
7	presuppose/ raise/ assert common ground		0

8	Joke		0
9	Assert or presuppose S's knowledge of the concern for H's wants		0
10	Offer, promise	Jane to Jonathan <i>"you know, I have to come back anyway"</i>	1
11	Be Optimistic	Jane to Stephen "Stephen? I need help. If only for Robert, it...missing out on his childhood I keep looking for a way to make this work, but I can't find it on my own"	1
12	Include Both S and H in the Activity	Jane to Brush "here we go, we got it. There we are, you see quite easy, one there we go" Stephen to Jane "we're just a normal family" Jane to Stephen <i>"for as long as we've got and if that is not very long then.."</i>	3
13	Give (or ask for) Reasons		0
14	Assume or Assert Reciprocity	Jane to Stephen <i>"if you don't get up and play a game with me, I won't come back here again,</i>	1

Jane : What are you?
Stephen : Cosmologist, I'm a cosmologist.
Jane : What's that? (1)
Stephen : It's a kind of religion for intelligent atheists.
Jane : Intelligent atheists?
Stephen : You're not religious, are you? (2)
Jane : C. of E.
Stephen : Church of England (3)
Jane : England, yes.

The writer finds some of politeness strategies in this conversation above. The first sentence *what is that* in this sentence, she shows positive politeness strategy that is notice, attend to hearer (strategy 1) namely is notice, attend to hearer, It means that she pays attention to what Stephen has said. Jane shows her interest what they were conversation then, Jane is interested in speaking with Stephen about his unique life and also Stephen is too. The second sentence “*You're not religious, are you?*” from this sentence, we can see that she shows, she was interested in conversation with Stephen and also the speaker uses tag questions or expression that bring hearer as participant into the conversation. The writer concludes that the speaker uses positive politeness (strategy 3) namely is intensify interest to the hearer. The conversation is still going on In third conversation is “*Church of England*” Jane uses positive politeness strategy that is seeking agreement (strategy 5).this sentence Jane is stressing her agreement by repeating part of preceding Stephen has said before.

Datum 2
Setting : Cafe

Topic : the second meeting between Stephen and Jane without intentional

Participant : Stephen and Jane

Situation : when Jane was hanging out with her friend. Stephen was on the bar they met intentionally. Stephen came to her then he invite Jane to play croquet on Sunday morning fortunately on that day, Jane can not join because she must go to Church but Stephen waits her in front of the Church till Jane has done Then, they walk around together.

Stephen : I think she was having a date she can have him, quite frankly
what is the probability?

Jane : Reasonably low (1)

Jane : uh... this is Stephen

Stephen ; do you play croquet

Jane : croquet? (2)

Stephen : not recently

Jane : Sunday morning I'm actually busy Sunday mornings

Stephen : oh.. him okay (3)

The first sentence is “*Reasonably low*”, we can see that Jane notices and pays attention to what Stephen said. It means that she interest and give attention that he likes to have a conversation with Stephen. In this case, the writer concludes that Jane employs politeness strategies (strategy 1) of positive politeness that is, attend to hearer (interest, wants, good, ect).

In addition, the second sentence is Jane utterance “*croquet?*” is said by Jane when she answers the Stephen’s question. This sentence Jane is stressing her agreement by repeating of what the entire preceding Stephen has said before. The writer can conclude that the Speaker uses positive politeness (strategy 5) namely is seek agreement. Then, The sentence “*oh.. him okay*” Stephen states her agreement with Jane’s utterance. It means that she agrees with Jane that she goes to Church every Sunday morning and he understand what is Jane responsibility in

respecting her end give explanation why he does not want to dance. She tries to avoid the disagreement with Jane in order to get what she understood the reason, the third conversation is “*I absolutely agree*” it shows that Jane finds way to stress her agreement with Stephen .she uses politeness strategies (strategy 5) namely is seek agreement.

Stephen : do you see how the men's shirt-fronts and their bow ties how they glow more then the woman's dresses?

Jane : yes

Stephen : do you know why?

Jane : why? (4)

The conversation above continued from previous conversation, Jane said “*why?*” this sentence shows that Jane makes stressing her utterance and her agreement by repeating of what the entire preceding Stephen has said before. In this case, the writer concludes that the positive politeness strategies that was used is (strategy 5) namely is seek agreement.

Datum 4

Setting : Stephan's room

Topic : Stephen got Motor Neuron disease

Participant : Stephen and Brian

Situation : Brian visits Stephen's room. Stephen looks very terrible because these several days he just stays in room, Stephen tells that he has Motor Neuron disease. It is made Brian shocked after hearing Stephen's story. Then, Brian does not know what he have to do at the time, then he just permits to go out..

Stephen : I have Motor Neuron disease
 Brian : sorry I don't (1)
 Stephen : it is Low Gehri'g disease he is a base ball
 Brian : sorry, I'm lagging behind in my pioneering research into skilled motor, baseball related diseases
 Stephen : I have two years to live

Brian : what? (2)

Stephen : it does not sound when you say it out loud, does not it?

The first sentence Brian said “*sorry I don’t*” in this sentence he shows that he sympathy and understood what he heard about Stephen’s condition that Stephen has Motor Neuron disease. The writer concludes that the utterance’s Brian included Positive Politeness (strategy 15) , that is, speaker satisfies hearer’s positive face want by giving gifts including human relation wants which are the wants to be liked, cared about, admired, understood,

In addition, the second sentence is Brian's utterance "*what?*" Brian is showing notice and attends what is Stephen's utterance that he has two years live. The writer concludes that Brian uses positive politeness that is (strategy 1)

Datum 5

Setting : Cafe

Topic : Jane goes to meet Brian to talk about Stephen

Participant : Jane and Brian

Situation : when Jane went back after from Stephen room, but Stephen did not want to meet her. Then Jane meets Brian in Café then Brian tells about the Stephen condition. Jane was shocked so that she wants to meet Stephen immediately

Brian : Jane

Jane : Brian, I'm sorry.. I'm..

Brian : please sit down, I understand you saw Stephen. You know he was in hospital. (1)

. The first sentence “*please sit down I understand you saw Stephen. You know he was in hospital.*” Brian shows that he was sympathy with Jane worried then he tells about what’s Stephen condition. Stephen told him that doctor predicted he has two years live. then Jane shocked So, the writer conclude that

The conversation above is continuing previous conversation above. The sentence is Jane's utterance "*Is that what you want?*" this sentence shows that Jane wants to find way to stress with Stephen to claim the common ground between them. Jane wants to confirm what Stephen utterance. The speaker uses positive politeness (strategy 5). The third sentence is Jane's utterance is "*for as long as we've got and if that is not very long then..*" it's sentence Jane uses "we" form to show her cooperation with Stephen. The writer can conclude that the speaker employs positive politeness strategies 12, Jane says the utterance when she give explanation to Stephen that he can not give up more over with their relationship.

Datum 7

Setting : Brush's house

Topic : Stephen's family takes holiday in Brush's house

Participant : Stephen's family and Brush's family

Situation : in holiday, Stephen's Family arrived at Brush home. Jane feels bored in her activity so she decides to take holiday in Stephen's parent home. She arrived at Stephen parent home at the time, Jane is getting difficulty to push Stephen's wheel chair then Brush comes to help her push Stephen's wheel chair. Then, they play game but the middle of the game, suddenly Stephen throws up and he needs doctor specialist so he must be back.

Jane : Yes, here we go.

Brush : And once we're up at the top, it's very snug... hello, Stephen.
Here we go. We'll turn you around, Stephen.

Jane : You want me to push? (1)

Brush : No, no, I'll be fine, you get the luggage, here we go, off, we got it. There we are, you see. Quite easy. One, there we go. (2)

. The first sentence shows that Jane's utterance is "*You want me to push?*" she stressing agreement. The writer concludes that the speaker uses politeness strategies that namely (strategy 5). Then, the second sentence is "*Here we go, off*

we got it. There we are, you see. Quite easy, One, there we go” Brush invite Jane to follow him. Brush’s utterance shows that he use “*We*” it means that shows his cooperation and include both Brush and Jane in activities. The speaker employs to positive politeness (strategies 12)

Namely is include both speaker and hearer in the activity

Jane : No, don't worry. (3)

Brush : You're okay.(4)

Jane : That's it. There we go. It's okay. It's okay. He needs to see a specialist. It keeps happening over and over again.

Stephen : No doctors. No doctors. All right, no doctors. (5)

Jane : A little water.

The sentence above continued from previous sentence is : "*No, don't worry.*" Brian shows that he avoid disagreement to Jane, using "don't worry" shows that he does not want to make Jane worried about him. Brian used positive politeness (strategy 6) the fourth sentence is "*you are okay*" Brush utterance shows that pay attention and care about Stephen condition. The writer can conclude that the speaker used positive politeness (strategy 1) then the fifth sentence is *No doctors. No doctors. All right, no doctors* this sentence is used by Stephen that he avoids to come back and check up to his specialist doctor as what Jane suggest to him. The speaker used positive politeness (strategy 6) Brush : Is it out? Some... some water?

Datum 8

Setting : in Car

Topic : going back from Brush's house

Participant : Stephen's family

Situation : when Jane tires about her responsibility she just want someone can help him. Because she feel that they are not

normal family, she can't do everything lonely, she need someone help because she worries about Robert is missing out on his childhood

Jane : Stephen? I need help. If only for Robert, it...missing out on his childhood I keep looking for a way to make this work, but I can't find it on my own.

(1)

Stephen: Everything is fine, we're just a normal family. (2)

Jane : We're not a normal family.

Stephen : your mother is very angry with me.

Jane : Thanks. (6)

. The first sentence above is *Stephen? I need help If only for Robert, it... he's missing out on his childhood I keep looking for a way to make this work, but I can't find it on my own.* This sentence is used Jane for ask Stephen to help him for Robert's childhood because she can not find it on her own. The speaker uses politeness strategies 11 namely be optimistic. Then the second sentence is , " *we're just a normal family.* ". Stephen utterance when is asked by Jane. He used the word "we" inclusive we selves Stephen uses politeness strategies 12 namely include both the speaker and the hearer in the activity. The third is Jane utterance that is " *Thanks* " this sentence is used Jane when she make conversation with Stephen. Actually she does not agree with Stephen utterance but she avoids disagreement because she does want to have high word to damage the listener's positive face. The writer concludes that the speaker uses politeness strategies 6. Namely avoid agreement.

Datum 9

Setting : Jane's home

Topic : mother's Jane asks her to join choir Church

Participant : Jane and Beryl Wilde (Mom's Jane)

Situation : The first sentence above mom's Jane gives suggestion that she has to refresh her brain. She needs rest for a while, Instead just one

hour in a week. Actually Jane refused it but the end, she want to think about joining choir in Church what her mother's suggestion.

Jane : Mum... I think that's possibly the most English thing anyone has ever said.

Beryl Wilde : Maybe so.

Jane : I used to love singing.

Beryl Wilde : You're very good at it. (1)

Jane : I don't know about that.

Beryl Wilde : Just go. It's one hour a week.

The sentence “*You’re very good at it.*” Her mother makes sure to Jane that she is very good in singing. She shows her sympathy to Jane. The writer uses positive politeness (strategy 2)

Datum 10

Setting : Church

Topic : Jane joins to choir and meet Jonathan

Participant : Jonathan and Jane

Situation : The conversation above Jane comes to the Church to join to be a singer as suggest from her mother in order to losing her stress in her activities

Jonathan : have you came to sing.
Jane : umm.. I just come to
Jonathan : Soprano? Mezzo (2)
Jane : ah i lovely! Just what we need
Jonathan : where have you been hiding
Jane : a good question (3)
Jonathan : well, you were here now and just in time as they say
Jane : you know, I have to come back anyway
Jonathan : greet

.. The writer finds some of politeness strategies in this conversation first sentences are “*Soprano? Mezzo*” this sentence is used by Jonathan. He is seeking for Jane agreement. The writer concludes that the speaker used politeness (strategies 5) Then the sentence is Jane’s utterance: “*a good question*” in here Jane takes notice and pay attention from Jonathan’s utterance, the writer can

conclude that the speaker used positive politeness (strategies 1). The conversation above continued the previous conversation. The next sentence is “*you know, I have to come back anyway*” in this sentence, Jane shows his cooperation with Jonathan. She will try to fulfill the hearer. The writer concludes that Jane uses offer, promise that positive politeness (strategy 10)

Stephen : Church of England

Jane : England, yes.

The conversation above shows that the influence of polite utterance that used by Jane and Stephen is Social distance. Social distance can be seen as the relation between the speaker and listener (status, age, sex, degree of intimacy, etc) Stephen and Jane is respectful within a given speech situation, although the conversation happens at the first meeting but they get chemistry directly , it based on the symmetric relationship between Stephen and Jane ,

Datum 2

Stephen : I think she was having a date she can have him, quite frankly
what is the probability?

Jane : Reasonably low

Jane : uh... this is Stephen

Stephen ; do you play croquet

Jane : croquet?

Stephen : not recently

Jane : Sunday morning I'm actually busy Sunday mornings

Stephen : oh.. him okay

The conversation above happened when Jane was speaking with her friend suddenly, Stephen comes then invites Jane to playing croquet. Stephen and Jane are close because he is similar in term age and status. They are student of Cambridge but different major. So the writer concludes that this conversation shows that the influence polite utterance used by Stephen and Jane are social distance the speaker does not need too polite because they know well each other.

Data 3

Stephen : sorry

Jane : are you okay? Should we dance? (1)

Stephen : no, I don't, it is phenomenon I'm very happy to observe but I can not possibly imagine participating. (2)

Jane : I absolutely agree. (3) I mean, who would want to dance.
No dancing than...

Stephen : do you see how the men's shirt-fronts and their bow ties how they glow more then the woman's dresses?
Jane : yes
Stephen : do you know why? (4)

The conversation above shows the relationship between Stephen and Jane more closer than before. It happened when Stephen invited Jane to accompany him in dance party. At the time Stephen did not want to dance but in the end he dances with Jane alone when everyone goes home. It's more romantic. The writer concludes that the conversation above uses social distance, in this case, the relationship between Jane and Stephen more closer and also more intend

Data 4

Stephen : I have Motor Neuron disease
 Brian : sorry I don't
 Stephen : it is Low Gehri'g disease he is a base ball
 Brian : sorry, I'm lagging behind in my pioneering research into skilled motor, baseball related diseases
 Stephen : I have two years to live
 Brian : what?
 Stephen : it does not sound when you say it out loud, does not it?

The conversation above happened when Stephen got The Motor Neuron Disease. Doctor predicted that he has two years again. Brian who is someone the first time knows Stephen's condition. Brian utterance is very polite because he wants to minimize the FTA by assuring Stephen then that he will accompany him whatever happened because, Stephen's condition is low, he does not have any spirit then , the writer conclude that the influence factor of conversation above is Pay off.

Data 5

Brian : Jane
Jane : Brian, I'm sorry.. I'm..
Brian : please sit down, I understand you saw Stephen. You know he was in hospital.

The conversation above happened when Jane confused looking for Stephen because he loses contact. Stephen can not be called. Then, Brian gives information to her about Jane condition. The influence factor is social distance. The intimacy between Brian and Jane are close, because they are close too with Stephen

Data 6

Jane : play game with me?

Stephen: go!

Jane : if you don't get up and play a game with me. I won't come back here again. Ever...

Stephen: come on! You can leave me know

Jane : are you going to talk about this or not?

Stephen: will you please just go?

Jane : Is that what you want?

Stephen: yes it is what I want, so please if you care about me all then, please, just go!

Jane :I can't

Stephen: I have two years to live

: I need to work

Jane : I love you. You've.. you've... leapt to...

That's a false conclusion. I want to be together, for as long as we've got and if that is not very long then,

The conversation above happened when Jane came to Stephen room he was watching television, for the first time they talking about movie then they was talking about their relationship. Jane said that she loves him and she will never live him whatever it' happens on Stephen live she wants to marry with Stephen and she believes that she can fight what Stephen disease with togetherness. The influence factor is social distance. the intimacy between Stephen and Jane are very close because they know that they love each other.

Data 7

Jane : You want me to push?

Brush : No, no, I'll be fine, you get the luggage, Here we go, off, we got it. There we are, you see. Quite easy. One, there we go.

Brush : Um... the... rain coming down,
shivering, cold, no, uh... The... falling... falling... um...Very cold. What is
it? I can... I'm having a...

Brush : Is it out? Some... some water?

Jane : No, don't worry.

Brush : You're okay.

The conversation above happened when Stephen's family take holiday.

They visit Brush home. The influence factor is Pay off. Brush minimize the FTA by assuring Jane. He feels very happy when he can help Jane and meet with Grandchild

Data 8

Jane : Stephen? I need help. If only for Robert, it...missing out on his childhood I keep looking for a way to make this work, but I can't find it on my own. (11)

Stephen: Everything is fine, we're just a normal family. (12)

Jane : We're not a normal family.

Stephen : your mother is **VERY** angry with me.

Jane : Thanks.

The conversation happened when Jane tired about her responsibility she just want someone can help him. Because she feel that they are not normal family, she can't do everything lonely, she need someone help because she worries about Robert is missing out on his childhood. The factor that influenced in this conversation is social distance can be seen as the relationship between them

Data 9

Jane : I used to love singing.

Mom's Jane : You're very good at it.

Jane : I don't know about that.

Jane : Just go. It's one hour a week.

The conversation happen when mom visited Jane, and she cares about Jane that has many activities to take care her family by her self, then her mom give her

Data 10

The conversation above happened when Jonathan and Jane meet for the first time. Jane came to Church because she followed her mother's suggestion in order to join the choir in Church, then Jonathan, who someone teaches the choir and he also is the teacher of Piano. He offers to Jane if she needs a teacher to teach her son. She has been already helped her. This conversation influenced social distance. It can be seen of the respectfulness between the speaker and the hearer.

This section discusses the finding of data analysis. In The Theory of Everything movie, there are 28 data of politeness strategy which was analyzed. After the writer analyzed the data, the writer finds some types of politeness strategy and also the total of strategies in The Theory of Everything movie. The politeness strategies are notice attend to hearer has 6 strategies, Exaggerate has 1 strategy, intensify interest to hearer has 1 strategy, seek agreement has 8 strategies, avoid disagreement has 4, offer or promise has 1 strategy be optimistic has 1 strategy, include both speaker and hearer in activity has 3 strategy, assume or assert has 1 strategy, give gift to the hearer has 2 strategies. The politeness

strategy did not use by Stephen and Jane are use in a group identity, presuppose, joke, and also assert of presuppose S's knowledge of the concern for H's want.

Base on the explanation above, there are some important points. There are 11 positive politeness strategy that are used by Stephen and Jane which explained above and also there are 4 politeness strategies that did not use by Stephen and Jane. The strategies base on the finding on the types of positive politeness strategy. It shows that strategy 5. Seek agreement are frequently used in this movie, specially for Jane in this case, she often communicates with Stephen to make sure that she loves him so much. The second the most factor that influence chosen polite strategies used by the main characters base on the Brown and Levinson Theory is social distance. The social distance can be seen as the composite of psychologically real factors (status, age, sex, degree, of intimacy, ect) which together determine the overall degree of respectfulness within a given speech situation. It base on the symmetric relation between the speaker and the listener.

In addition, the writer tries to add another point of view about this study. Politeness appears naturally in every conversation and other face to face interaction. In case of communication, the speakers will choose the strategies to have polite conversation. People use politeness strategies in order to get their conversation run well and go smoothly. It means that not only speaking in fine linguistics but also considering other's feeling are important. In other word, speaking politeness involves taking account of the other's feeling and being polite

