

POSITIVE POLITENESS STRATEGIES OF MAJOR CHARACTER'S UTTERANCES IN THE FILM *OZ THE GREAT AND POWERFUL*

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Abstract: *The objectives of this research were to find out the positive politeness strategy and factors influencing in the major characters' utterances. To conduct this research, the researcher used the descriptive method. To analyze the data, the researcher classified fifteen positive politeness strategies and factors influencing the use of positive politeness strategy in the utterances. The result of the study shows that there were 12 positive politeness strategies in the major characters' utterances. Then, Three strategies were not found in the utterances. Namely Joke; Give (or ask for) reasons; Assume or assert reciprocity. The influencing factors found in the film there were 15 payoffs, 16 social distances, 5 the sizes of imposition and 2 relative powers. The utterances of four major characters that indicate positive politeness strategies. They were: Oz, Theodora, Evanora, and Finley.*

Key words: *Positive Politeness Strategy, Utterances, and The film Oz the Great and Powerful.*

Abstrak: *Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan strategi dan faktor kesopanan positif yang mempengaruhi dalam ucapan karakter utama. Dalam penelitian ini, penulis menggunakan metode deskriptif. Untuk menganalisis data, penulis mengklasifikasikan lima belas strategi kesopanan positif dan faktor yang mempengaruhi penggunaan strategi kesopanan di dalam ucapan. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ada 12 strategi kesopanan positif di dalam ucapan karakter utama. Kemudian, tiga strategi tidak terdapat di dalam ucapan. Yakni lelucon; memberi (atau bertanya untuk) alasan; menerima atau menyatakan hubungan timbal balik. Faktor yang mempengaruhi terdapat di dalam film ada 15 hasil, 16 jarak sosial, 5 ukuran pengenaan dan 2 kekuatan relatif. Ucapan dari empat karakter utama yang menunjukkan strategi kesopanan positif. Yaitu: Oz, Theodora, Evanora, and Finley.*

Kata kunci: *Strategi Kesopanan Positif, Ucapan, Film Oz the Great and Powerful.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is a tool of communication that is used by people to share their opinion, information, and express their feelings to each other. Kramsch (1998, p.3) argued that language is the primary means by which we use it in social life. Language can be studied in linguistics. In linguistics, there are some concepts. Akmajian (2001, p.9) state that linguistics is a field that is related to the

natural language and communication with others. Pragmatics is one of the essential concepts in the linguistics.

In communication, the listeners ought to understand the context of what's expressed by the speakers. Pragmatics is a study of meaning which the expressed by the speakers and understood by the listeners. It could be deduced that pragmatics looks at the concepts of how the speaker showed the politeness, respect, and

utter to another person. One of the essential concept in linguistics is politeness.

Politeness strategy is composed of bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and bald off record. Brown and Levinson's theory explains the politeness strategy that humans use to convey their intent to be well received. The strategies written by them consist of four strategies. That are:

1. Bald on record strategy shows that the speaker does nothing to minimize the threat on the listener's face. Example: *"Put your jacket away"*.
2. Positive politeness strategy shows that the speaker recognizes if the listener has a desire to be respected. It also explains that the relationship between the listener and the speaker or express ferocity group is friendly. Example : *"You should be hungry, it's a long time since breakfast. How about some lunch?"*.
3. Negative politeness strategies shows that the speaker recognizes the listener's face, but the speaker still forces the listener to lend something to him/her. Example : *I just want to ask you if I could use your computer?*.
4. Bald off record strategy shows that the speaker tries to avoid the FTA (Face Threatening act) with the request to close the window. The speaker tries to avoid FTA (Face Threatening Act) from a request. The speaker gives a signal to the listener that hope the listener understand what the speaker's desire. Example : *"It's a bit cold in here"*.

Human politeness strategies can be found in the film and novel. In the film, the politeness strategy contained in the utterances of the character. There were two characters in the film, that is major and minor characters. Brown and Levinson (1987, p.70) expressed that positive politeness strategy aims to show the positive face of the listener. One film that uses positive courtesy strategies is the film *Oz the Great and Powerful*.

It will be easier if the audience understands positive politeness in order to understand the plot or the conversation between the characters that they use in the film. the researcher focused on politeness strategy and influencing factor in the film *Oz the Great and Powerful*.

2. METHODOLOGY

In analyzing utterances of major character in the film *Oz The Great and Powerful*, the researcher used the descriptive method. This study interpreted and explained the data from major characters' utterances in the film that will be described based on the theory of Brown and Levinson. Descriptive research was used to describe the positive politeness strategy and factors influencing of the major characters' utterances in the film *Oz The Great and Powerful*.

In collecting the data, the researcher collected the data by watching the film, downloading the script, reading the script, and finding the characters' utterances expression

that show fifteen positive politeness strategy by Brown and Levinson theory. In analyzing the data, the researcher analyzed the data by categorizing utterances of major characters into which strategy between fifteen positive politeness strategies and found the factors influencing the use of those strategies in utterances of major characters.

The researcher chose utterances of a major character that indicates positive politeness strategy and factor influencing in the film *Oz The Great and Powerful*. In terms of the following subject:

2.1 Positive politeness strategy

Positive politeness strategy is a strategy that is used to minimize threats on the listener's faced by the speaker. This strategy used in situations where speakers and listeners know each other well.

Positive politeness strategies of the positive self-image, utterances positive and positive attitudes show by him/herself and the eternal desire as him/her desire (or action/law/consequence) must be regarded as a desirable (Brown and Levinson, 1987, pp.70-101). Utterances positive are not only used by people who already know each other quite well but also used as something that implies familiar intimacy and desire to some extent between strangers or people who do not know each other.

In positive politeness, there are fifteen strategies, that is:

1. Strategy 1: Notice, attend to the hearer (his interest, wants, needs, goods).

This strategy shows that the speaker must pay attention to the condition of the listener (like a real change, something that looks as if the speaker wants the listener to see and approve it, the ownership extraordinary). For example: *Goodness, you cut your hair! (.....) By the way, I came to borrow some flour, or What a beautiful vase this is! Where did it come from?* (Brown and Levinson, 1987, p. 103).

2. Strategy 2: Exaggerate (interest, approval, sympathy with hearer).

This strategy often uses exaggerate intonation, stress, and other prosody aspects. Interest, approval, and sympathy with hearer fall into this strategy. examples: (i) *How absolute (incredible, marvelous, and extraordinary)*, (ii) *what a fantastic garden you have!* (Brown and Levinson, 1987, p. 104).

3. Strategy 3: Intensify interest to the hearer.

In this strategy, the speaker has a way of communicating with the listener that he/she can share his desire to intensify the speaker's contribution and interest in a conversation or to make a good story. For example: *I come down the stairs, and what do you think I see?—a huge mess all over the place, the phone's off the hook and clothes are scattered all over...* (Brown and Levinson, 1987, p. 106).

4. Strategy 4: Use in group identity markers.

This strategy includes the use of forms of address groups, the use of jargon or slang, and also the use of the language in a group or dialect.

1. Address forms

Address form is generic name and term like *mate, buddy, honey, dear, Luv, mom, Blondie, sweetheart, sister cutie, fellas, mac, guys, duckie, babe, brother, pal* are address forms that is used to convey such in a-group membership. Examples: (i) *Help me with this bag here, will you (son, luv, pal)?* (ii) *Come here, (honey, mate, buddy)* (Brown and Levinson, 1987, p. 108).

2. Use of in-group language or dialect

The speakers talks from one language into another dialect in society, the so-called code switching. Examples: (i) *Come here, Johnny (first call). John Henry Smith, you come here right away (second call).*

3. Use of jargon or slang

Brown and Levinson (1987, p. 101) state that by referring to an object with a slang term, the speaker can generate all the share relationships and attitudes, because he and the listener both have the same goals / desires . In other words, the speaker asks for something by using the brand names of

the object, that way the speaker can generate all the relationships and attitudes together so that the speaker and the listener both have the same object direction. Examples: (i) *Lend us two bucks then, wouldja Mac?* (ii) *Got any Winston?*

5. Strategy 5: Seek agreement

Brown and Levinson (1987, p.112) state that another characteristic of claiming common ground with the listener is to seek ways in which is possible to agree with him/her. There are two ways: safe topics and repetition.

1. Safe Topics

Safe topics are used to seek agreement, where it allows the speaker to emphasize his agreement to listener's desire to be right and to be corroborated in his opinions. Example: *Isn't your new car a beautiful color!*

2. Repetition

By repeating what the speaker is saying in a conversation, perhaps in order to emphasize the agreements or use to emphasize a deal emotionally with the utterance (or to emphasize the interest and surprise). Examples: (i) *A: John went to London this weekend! B: To London!,* (ii) *A: I had a flat tyre on the way home. B: Oh God, a flat tyre!*

6. Strategy 6: Avoid Disagreement

There are three ways to avoid disagreement. They are: the token agreements, the pseudo agreements, and the opinions hedging.

1. Token Agreement

The speaker seems to agree with the listener and the listener also pretends to agree with the speaker (hiding disagreements). For example: A: *That's where you live, Jakarta?* B: *That's where I was born.*

2. Pseudo Agreement

In this case, the speaker used the word "then" and "so" as a marker conclusions and it refers to the previous agreement. For example: *I'll meet you in front of the theatre just before 8.0, then.*

3. Hedging Agreement

Brown and Levinson (1987, p. 116) states that the desire to agree is risky unless the speaker is certain of listener's opinion on the subject. For this reason, positive politeness is used to protect the value of this extreme and it makes one's opinion uncertain. We can protect the value by using words such as the following: *A sort of, kind of, like, by the way.* Examples: (i) *I really sort of (think, hope, wonder)...* (ii) *I*

kind of want Florin to win the race since I've bet in him.

7. Strategy 7: Presuppose / Rise / Assert Common Ground.

Gossip and small talk fit into this strategy. For example, when the speaker is talking to the listener, the speaker is talking about a topic that is not related to be heard for a while. The speaker uses this strategy to soften demand. Brown and Levinson (1987, p. 117) state that the speaker can thereby stress his general interest in the listener and indicates that he has not come to see listener simply to do FTA.

8. Strategy 8: Joke

Jokes can also be used as an exploitation strategy of politeness as well, in an effort to reduce the size of the FTA. For example, the speaker may use it in order to minimize FTA. The joke is also used as a technique of positive basic courtesy that puts the listener in a comfortable position. For examples: (i) *OK if I tackle those cookies now?* (ii) *How about leading me this old heap of junk? (Listener's new Cadillac).*

9. Strategy 9: Assert of Presuppose or raise S's knowledge and concern for H's wants.

This strategy is done by asserting or implying knowledge of the listener's

wishes and grief to adjust their own desires. For example: *I know you can't bear parties, but this one will really be good – do come!*.

10. Strategy 10: Offer, Promise.

Brown and Levinson (1987, p. 125) state that in order to fix the threat of some FTAs, speakers may choose to offer cooperation with listeners in other ways. Maybe she/he can claim that if any listener or speaker wants her/him to do something, she/he will help to get it. For example: *"If you clean the house, I will cook for our dinner"*.

11. Strategy 11: Be Optimistic

In this strategy, the speaker thinks that the listeners want to do something for him/her (or both) and will assist the speaker to obtain the objectives because it will be useful to do things together. For examples (i) *You will lend me your lawnmower for weekend, (I hope, won't you, I imagine)*, (ii) *look, I'm sure you won't mind if I (borrow your typewriter, remind you to do the dishes tonight)*

12. Strategy 12: Include both the speaker and the hearer in the activity.

This strategy includes "we" which is often using the word "let's". In this case, the speaker means "you" or "me" and he/she can call a presumption of cooperation with

the listener and thus improve the FTA. For examples: (i) *Let's stop for a bite (i.e. I want a bite, so let's stop)*; (ii) *let's have a cookie, then.*

13. Strategy 13: Give (or ask for) reasons.

This strategy explains the speakers to provide a reason to what to do and why he/she wants to do something. This strategy can be used to criticize or complain by demanding a reason. The listeners should know whether there is a good reason, why listeners should be able to cooperate or not. For example, complaining about a past event. Thus, indirect suggestions that demands more than giving reasons are a form of conventional positive politeness. For examples: (i) *why don't I help you with that suitcase* ; (ii) *why not lend me your cottage for the weekend?*

14. Strategy 14: Assume or assert reciprocity.

In this strategy, the speaker will say "I'll do Y for you this month, if you do X for me in the months ahead" or "I will do X for your work, if you do Y for my work". The speaker uses the strategy to save his/her FTA with the negative aspect of "debt" and face threatening act of speech acts like is the negotiation with the listener. For example: *I'll do this, if you do that for me, or I'll handle your problem, and you handle my problem*

15. Strategy 15: Give gifts to the hearer (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation).

The last strategy, the speaker can satisfy listeners with a positive face, giving the listener some attention, so the attention can make the listener feel admired. Therefore, we have the common courtesy positive action of giving a real gift but also a human relationship as admired, listened, understood, etc. For example: *I want you to come run ad sales at Sports America.*

2.3. Factors Influencing the Use of Positive Politeness Strategy.

There are two influencing factors that used by speaker in the utterance's positive politeness strategy (Brown and Levinson, 1987, p. 71). They are Payoff and Circumstances.

2.3.1. Payoff

The speaker can get any advantages by using positive politeness strategy. The speaker can minimize the FTA (face threatening face) to assure the speaker that he/she likes the listener and wants to accomplish the listener's desire.

“Let's get on for dinner.”

(Taken from Brown and Levinson, 1987, p.114)

2.3.2. Relevant circumstances

The earnestness of FTA is influenced circumstances, sociological factors, and

determination of the politeness level. According to Brown and Levinson in Rahardi (2005, p. 68) there are three levels of politeness. They are relative power (P), social distance (D), and Size of imposition (R).

a. Relative Power

Power (P) is common terms that we tend to use the level of politeness is most great with people who is use full of authority towards us than people who do not have the authority. The type of power is mostly found in obviously hierarchical rules. Such as courts, military, workplace.

b. Social Distance

Social distance (D) can be influenced by a combination of psychologically real factors, such as age, sex, status, the level of intimacy, etc) who together decide the overall level of respectfulness in given speech situation.

c. Size of Imposition

The imposition size (R) can be influenced by an urgent condition. For example, when you borrow a car in the specific time, it would make you feel reluctant. But in an urgent situation, it would be natural.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The following data shows the research finding about the fifteen positive politeness strategy and the factors influencing the use of positive politeness strategy in the film *Oz The Great and Powerful*.

3.1. List of Positive Politeness Strategies.

3.1.1. Strategy 1: Notice, attend to the hearer (Interest, wants, needs, goods).

Theodora : *You were afraid ?*

Oz : *Yes, that something might happen to you.*

The utterance "*you were afraid?*" shows that Theodora tried to minimize Oz's fear. Afraid is a feeling worried that something undesirable will occur (Simpson and Weiner, 1989). The word afraid that used by Theodora because she knew if Oz needed someone to reduce his fear. So Theodora showed that she noticed Oz.

3.1.2.Strategy 2: Exaggerate (Interest, approval, sympathy with hearer).

Finley : *We're gonna die !*
we're gonna die !

Oz : *Aahh!*

Finley : *Zim-zala-bim ! Gone,*
coward ! Fear my
greatness !

Theodora: *You were wonderful,*
wizard.

The utterance "*You were wonderful Wizard.*" shows that she wanted to make Oz felt happy. Wonderful is a feeling that showed an admiration (Simpson and Weiner, 1989). The word wonderful that used by Theodora because she knew if Oz would save Emerald City from the wicked witch, so he tried to take the attention of Oz.

Evanora : *Guards ! comeback*

here this instant !

Oz : *You thought you*
could kill me ? me ?

thanks to you, I've
shed my mortal shell
and taken my true
ethereal form. I'm

now more powerful

than ever, I'm

invincible! *do*

you still doubt me ?

Theodora: *Doubt you ? I defy*

you

Oz used this strategy because Oz wanted Evanora and his sister to leave The Emerald City without did worse things by scaring them and saying "*I'm invincible!*". Invincible is someone too powerful to be defeated or overcome (Simpson and Weiner, 1989). Oz uses the word because he wanted the Theodora and her sister never came back again.

3.1.3.Strategy 3: Intensify interest to the hearer.

Oz : *Um... You see where*

I come from, there

aren't any real

wizards. Although, there is one; Thomas Alva Edison, The Wizard of Menlo Park. A truly great man.

China Girl: *Did he grant wishes?*

Oz : No. But he could look into the future and make it real. He created the electriclight, the phonograph, he created a camera that could take moving pictures.

The utterance “No. But he could look into the future and make it real. He created the electriclight, the phonograph, he created a camera that could take moving pictures.” shows that Oz shared some of the things he wanted. he strengthen the interest of his own conversations by making good stories and a brief explanation. he tried to convince the China girl that his story about the scientist was true. Although China girl would listen to his explanation. She would be interested in the middle of the story.

3.1.4.Strategy 4: Use in group identity markers

1. Address forms.

Theodora: *You don't know much about witches, do*

you?

Oz : Maybe not, but I'm told I'm a fast learner. May I have this dance, my lady?Now you're gonna tell me no one's ever asked you to dance before.

The word "lady" could be a positive politeness strategy. Lady is a polite or formal way of referring to a woman (Simpson and Weiner, 1989). it showed that Oz wanted to minimize her FTA with his invited. In order, Theodora did not feel sad.

Finley : *Here's your wand. Sorry I mooed and to think, you almost killed Glinda for a bit of gold.*

Oz : A bit? There are mountains of it, buddy. Not that I was going to...going to do it. I...I wasn't really going to break your wand.

The word "Buddy" could be positive politeness strategy. Buddy is a call someone who is close (Simpson and Weiner, 1989). Oz's denial showed that Oz wanted to minimize Finley's FTA with the word of the buddy.

3.1.5.Strategy 5: Seek agreement

1. Safe topics

Oz : *Is that a gold scepter?*
Theodora: *Yes. There's more gold than you could ever imagine. And Oz will now be what it once was. Because you are the wizard, aren't you?*
Oz : *Yes. I am the wizard.*

This utterance "*Because you are the wizard, aren't you?*" shows Theodora used a safe topic because she wanted to minimize Oz's FTA to ascertain the question of whether he was really a wizard.

2. Repetition

Evanora : *Why not show me now ?*
Oz : *Now ?*

Oz repetition the word "Now" because of nervous. Now is a word that can be used at the end of a question to reassure the previous statement (Simpson and Weiner, 1989). He used the word because he worried, how if Evanora realized that he was not the real wizard.

3.1.6.Strategy 6: Avoid Disagreement

1. Token agreements

Oz : *Thank you for the tour.*
Evanora : *It's my job.*

The utterance "*It's my job.*" shows Evanora pretended to do it because she wanted to make her sister happy. Her sister believed if he was a real wizard but she knew if Oz was lying. So she just said if it was her job.

2. Pseudo agreement

Oz : *Ah my scepter*
Evanora : *Oh yeah, Go on then, have a seat. How does it feel ?*

The word "*Then*" as a definite marker. Then is a word used at the end of the sentence to emphasize the conclusion drawn (Simpson and Weiner, 1989). it showed that Evanora allowed Oz to hold the scepter. This was used to indicate fake agreement that Evanora let Oz hold the scepter because Oz claimed if it was his.

3.1.7.Strategy 7: Presuppose/Rise/Assert common ground

Oz : *Hello? Hey, there. You alright? Don't worry, we're not gonna hurt you. This is Finley.*

Finley : *Hi.*

Oz used this strategy because to melt the uptight atmosphere that occurs in the situation. Oz wanted to minimize the fear of the Chinese girl and make the uptight atmosphere became melt by saying "*Hello? Hey, there. You alright? Do not worry, we're not gonna hurt you. This is Finley.*". It would make the Chinese girl feel safe.

3.1.8.Strategy 9 : Assert of Presuppose or raise S's Knowledge and Concern for H's Want.

Oz : *My name is Oz.*
China Girl : *Are you...are you The*

Wizard?

Oz : *You've heard of me?*

China Girl : *Everyone has.*

Oz : *Good. Then you know there's nothing to be afraid of. Just come on out of there.*

Oz minimized the positive face of Chinese girl by saying "Good. Then you know there's nothing to be afraid of. Just come on out of there.". In this case, Oz had fulfilled China girl's positive face by satisfying her wants, So the Chinese girl could get rid of her fear and get out from behind the desk.

3.1.9.Strategy 10 : Offer, promise.

Oz : *Monkey, tell me again about that life debt.*

Finley : *I devote my life to you. Whatever you wish, whatever you want, it is my sworn duty to deliver frequently till the end of my days.*

The utterance "I devote my life to you. Whatever you wish, whatever you want, it is my sworn duty to deliver frequently until the end of my days.". show that Finley tried to make sure that it was not his want but it was an authority made by Finley to Oz. Devote is give all or most of one's time or resources to a person or activity (Simpson and Weiner, 1989).

From the explanation above, Oz tried to convey that they were cooperators. He replaced their desires with a positive face. This

cooperation is done for what he wanted. Finley would help him to get it. In other words, Finley emphasized cooperation with him by promising that he really wanted to serve and help Oz to save the emerald city.

3.1.10.Strategy 11 : Be optimistic

Oz : *I think you can. Come on. Alright!*

China Girl: *You did it! Thank you.*

This utterance "I think you can." shows that Oz encouraged the China girl, so she brave to try to walk again. In this case, he assumed that the China girl wanted to fulfill his desire to reach an agreement. China girl would try to walk again after being fixed by Oz. Meanwhile, Oz would encourage China girl to walk again. It might bring a tacit claim for sharing. They wanted to reach agreement in the form of a help.

3.1.11.Strategy 12 : Include both the speaker and the hearer in the activity

Oz : *Let's give it a try. Alright. Just give it a little dab. Like so. Okay, it should work. There we go. Ta-dah!*

China Girl: *They're coming back!*

This utterance "Let's give it a try.". shows that he tried to convey that neither China girl nor himself could see if the results of his experiments. This could minimize FTA (offer)

to China girl. Therefore, Oz was satisfied that part of the Chinese girl managed to unite.

3.1.12. Strategy 15 : Give gifts to the hearer (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation).

Oz : Finley, you stood by my side when any monkey in his right mind would have flown away. To you, I give something that I've never given to anyone. My friendship. Now you're my partner, you're my friend.

Finley: That's all, I ever really wanted.

"To you, I give something that I've never given to anyone, My friendship. Now you're my partner, you're my friend." Oz uses the utterance because when Oz told Finley that he gave the friendship to him, Finley was very happy because friendship was something that he wanted when they were together. It became more interesting for him because he was also a partner for Oz. They had good cooperation during their adventure. They were good partners and their relationship were very close because they had known each other well.

3.2. Factors Influencing the Use of Positive Politeness Strategy.

3.2.1. Payoff

"Theodora : You were wonderful, wizard." By saying it, Theodora said wonderful because she wanted to minimize the FTA to convince Oz that she liked him and wanted to fulfill Oz's desire by saying Oz was wonderful.

The utterance *"Oz : You thought you could kill me ? me ? thanks to you, I've shed my mortal shell and taken my true ethereal form. I'm now more powerful than ever, I'm invincible ! do you still doubt me ?"* Oz said invincible because he wanted to minimize the FTA to convince Theodora and Evanora that he liked them because he did not want the sisters to get hurt.

"Oz : Um... You see where I come from, there aren't any real wizards. Although, there is one; Thomas Alva Edison, The Wizard of Menlo Park. A truly great man." and *"Oz : No. But he could look into the future and make it real. He created the electriclight, the phonograph, he created a camera that could take moving pictures."* The utterance shows Oz wanted to minimize the FTA to convince Chinese girl that he liked her. He told her about something that she never knew.

The utterance *"Oz : Maybe not, but I'm told I'm a fast learner. May I have this dance, my lady? Now you're gonna tell me no one's ever asked you to dance before."* Oz said lady because Oz wanted to minimize the FTA to convince Theodora that he liked her and wanted to fulfill Oz's desire. Oz Invited her to dance, in order the positive image of Theodora was not

threatened by him because Oz did not believe if no one loved her and gave her a gift.

“Oz : A bit? There are mountains of it, buddy. Not that I was going to...going to do it. I...I wasn't really going to break your wand.”. Oz said buddy because he wanted to minimize the FTA to convince Finley that he would get golds if Oz broke the Glinda's wand. By using the word buddy, Oz was not threatened Finley's positive image.

The utterance *“Theodora : Yes. There's more gold than you could ever imagine and Oz will now be what it once was. Because you are the wizard, aren't you?”*. Theodora wanted to minimize the FTA to convince Oz that she liked him. Theodora knew, if Oz would save the Emerald City from the wicked witch and he would be a king. Theodora wanted to know whether he was the real wizard or not. In order the positive image of Oz was not threatened by using seek agreement (Safe topic).

“Oz : Now ?”. This utterance shows that Oz wanted to minimize the FTA to convince Evanora that he liked her and wanted to fulfill Oz's desire. Oz said “now ?” because Oz felt uncertain if he had to show his magic to Evanora now. He did not want Evanora knew that he was not a real wizard. If she knew the truth, Oz would not be a king. The Positive image of Evanora was not threatened by him because Oz did not reject it directly.

“Evanora : It's my job”. The utterance shows Evanora wanted to minimize the FTA to convince Oz that she liked him and wanted to fulfill Oz's desire. Evanora pretended to bring Oz to the royal treasury and treated him as a wizard because she wanted to disassemble

about Oz was not a real wizard. The positive image of Oz was not threatened because Theodora used the sentence, in order Oz did not suspicious.

The utterance *“Evanora : Oh yeah, Go on then, have a seat. How does it feel ?”*. Evanora wanted to minimize the FTA to convince Oz that she liked him and wanted to fulfill Oz's desire. Oz is allowed by Evanora to sit in the king's seat and felt to be a king just for a minute before Theodora used Oz to kill Glinda.

“Oz : Hello? Hey, there. You alright? Don't worry, we're not gonna hurt you. This is Finley.” The utterance shows Oz wanted to minimize the FTA to convince Finley that Oz liked Finley and wanted to fulfill Finley's desire. Oz introduced Finley to someone by saying *“this is Finley”*. It means that Finley admitted by Oz as his partner. So the positive image of Finley was not threatened because of Oz recognized the existence of Finley

The utterance *“Oz : Good. Then you know there's nothing to be afraid of. Just come on out of there.”*. Oz wanted to minimize the FTA to convince Chinese girl that Oz liked her. Oz wanted to make Chinese girl believed that there was nothing to be afraid if he was there. By saying that, the positive image of Chinese girl was not threatened by him. Oz said it with a worried face.

“Finley: I devote my life to you. Whatever you wish, whatever you want, it is my sworn duty to deliver frequently till the end of my days.” . The utterance shows that Finley wanted to minimize the FTA to convince Oz that Finley liked him. Finley devoted himself to

Oz and would always accompany him. Finley did it because Oz was a wizard and could save him in any circumstances. Finley made the promise because he wanted to say thank you to Oz.

The utterance “*Oz: I think you can. Come on. Alright!!*.” Oz wanted to minimize the FTA to convince Chinese girl that he liked her and wanted to fulfill Chinese girl’s desire. Oz wanted to make Chinese girl confident in order she could walk again. By saying it, the positive image Chinese girl was not threatened because Oz sincerely wanted to help her to be able to walk again.

“*Oz : Let’s give it a try. Alright. Just give it a little dab. Like so. Okay, it should work. There we go. Ta-dah!*”. The utterance shows that Oz wanted to minimize the FTA to convince Chinese girl that he liked her and wanted to fulfill Chinese girl’s desire. In other word, Oz wanted to make Chinese girl believe to him, so he could fix Chinese girl’s legs. The positive image of Chinese girl was not threatened, because Oz wanted to help Chinese girl.

The utterance “*Oz : Finley, you stood by my side when any monkey in his right mind would have flown away. To you, I give something that I’ve never given to anyone, My friendship. Now you’re my partner, you’re my friend.*”. The word give shows that Oz wanted to minimize the FTA to convince Finley that he liked Finley and wanted to fulfill Finley’s desire. he convinced Finley if he had accepted Finley as his partner because he had been faithful beside Oz during their adventure.

3.2.2. Social Distance

In the utterance “*Theodora : You were afraid ?*”. The social distance among the participants who showed that Theodora and Oz had the relationship was not really closed because it was the first time they met and they had the different of sex, so Theodora used polite utterances when she interacted with Oz. It fulfilled Oz’s wants. Although, Theodora used polite utterance and there was a distance because they had a different sex. She still gave attention as a friend to him by ways of asked and cared towards his condition, in order to make the condition to become comfortable between both of them.

“*Theodora : You were wonderful, wizard.*”. In the utterance shows that Theodora and Oz had the different status. Oz was a wizard and Theodora was a ordinary witch so she used polite utterance to Oz because Oz would save Emerald City. Although, they had the different. The relationship between them was close

In this utterance “*Oz : You thought you could kill me ? me ? thanks to you, I’ve shed my mortal shell and taken my true ethereal form. I’m now more powerful than ever, I’m invincible ! do you still doubt me ?*” shows that they were not so close because Evanora and her sister were the wicked witches who wanted to kill Oz. Oz used polite utterance because they had the different of sex. Although, they had known each other. It made the distance of their relationship become reduced.

“*Oz : Um... You see where I come from, there aren’t any real wizards. Although, there is one; Thomas Alva Edison, The Wizard of Menlo Park. A truly great man.*” and “*Oz*

: No. But he could look into the future and make it real. He created the electriclight, the phonograph, he created a camera that could take moving pictures". In this utterance shows that the social distance between the participants at the time was very close. Oz was a wizard and partner for China girl because they had done adventure together.

In this utterance "*Oz : Maybe not, but I'm told I'm a fast learner. May I have this dance, my lady? Now you're gonna tell me no one's ever asked you to dance before.*". The social distance between participants indicated that their relationship was not close enough. They were new partners but they had the different of sex so Oz used polite utterance to her. Oz appreciated and respected her as a witch and partner.

"Oz : A bit? There are mountains of it, buddy. Not that I was going to...going to do it. I...I wasn't really going to break your wand.". In this utterance shows that they used the polite utterance because they had a different status as wizard and servant. Finley was a servant of Oz and Oz was a wizard. The social distance between them, the shape of the address used by Oz could minimize their distance because their relationship was not so close.

In this utterance "*Theodora : Yes. There's more gold than you could ever imagine and Oz will now be what it once was. Because you are the wizard, aren't you?*". The social distance between participants indicated that they have a different status. Oz was a wizard who save Emerald City and Theodora was a

witch who protect Emerald City until the real wizard came. Theodora knew that Oz was a wizard so she used the polite utterance to Oz because Oz would save the Land of Oz.

In the utterance "*Oz : Now ?*". shows that the social distance between the participants showed that Evanora and Oz had just met. They had a different of sex. So Oz used the polite utterance to her. Oz wanted to make Evanora trusted him as a wizard. Oz seek agreement by repeating her words. This could minimize their distance and convince Evanora if he had magic. Therefore, they could get closer because their relationship would be closer.

"Evanora : It's my job". In the utterance shows that the social distance between Oz and Evanora showed that they had the same status as a witch so they were close. The power rating among them indicated that they had the same status.

In the utterance "*Evanora : Oh yeah, Go on then, have a seat. How does it feel ?*". The social distance between Oz and Evanora were the difference in status. Evanora used the polite utterance to Oz because she knew if Oz was a Wizard so she let Oz occupy the royal seat.

"Oz : Hello? Hey, there. You alright? Don't worry, we're not gonna hurt you. This is Finley.". In the utterance shows that the social distance among participants showed that they had a different status. Oz was a wizard and finley was Oz's servant who devoted his life to Oz and as a partner too. As a result, their relationship was quite close.

In the utterance “*Oz : Good. Then you know there’s nothing to be afraid of. Just come on out of there.*”. The social distance between participants showed that they different of sex. Oz used the polite utterance to chinese girl. Although, they just met and Oz had help. They had a good relationship so It was reduced the distance of the difference between them.

“*Finley: I devote my life to you. Whatever you wish, whatever you want, it is my sworn duty to deliver frequently till the end of my days.*”. In the utterance, the social distance between showed that they had the different status. Oz was a wizard, while Finley was a talking monkey. Although, they had the different status, but they still had a good relationship. It was reduced the distance of the difference between them.

In the utterance “*Oz: I think you can. Come on. Alright!!.*”. The social distance between participants indicated that Oz and Chinese relationship were close enough. They had different status and sex. Oz used polite utterance to Chinese girl because of the difference. Although they had difference, they were close enough. It was reduced the distance of the difference between them.

“*Oz : Let’s give it a try. Alright. Just give it a little dab. Like so. Okay, it should work. There we go. Ta-dah!*”. In the utterance, the social distance between Oz and China girl had a different status like wizard and ordinary girl. Although they had different. Their relationship is quite good because Oz wants to help Chinese girls can walk again.

In the utterance “*Oz : Finley, you stood by my side when any monkey in his right mind would have flown away. To you, I give something that I’ve never given to anyone, My friendship. Now you’re my partner, you’re my friend.*”. The social distance between Oz and Finley. They had the different status. Oz was a wizard and Finley was his servant and partner. Although their status as different, they were a pretty close relationship. They had been working together for a long time. In addition, the situation was informal. The conversation between Oz and Finley happened when they were in a room in Emerald City.

3.2.3. Size of Imposition

In the utterance “*Theodora : You were afraid ?.* This happened in an urgent situation because she was worried about Oz because he looked scared because the wicked witch’ minion that suddenly came to find them.

“*Oz : You thought you could kill me ? me ? thanks to you, I’ve shed my mortal shell and taken my true ethereal form. I’m now more powerful than ever, I’m invincible ! do you still doubt me ?.*”. The size of imposition was also influenced in this utterance, he used the word invincible because he wanted the wicked witch to leave immediately from Emerald City. This happens in the urgent situation, when the wicked witch tried to kill glinda.

“*Oz : A bit? There are mountains of it, buddy. Not that I was going to...going to do it. I...I wasn’t really going to break your wand.*”. Oz used the word “buddy” because he was in the urgent situation. Oz denied that what Finley

said was not true. If he killed Glinda, he would get a lot of golds.

“Oz : Now ?”. Oz used the word “now ?” because this happens in the urgent situation because Evanora wanted to see Oz's magic. At that moment, Oz hesitated because he was afraid if Evanora knew that he was not the real wizard.

“Oz : Good. Then you know there's nothing to be afraid of. Just come on out of there.”. Oz used this influencing factor because he was in the urgent situation. The Chinese girl still fears because of what happened to her. So Oz tried to convince her so as not to be afraid anymore because of he was there with her.

3.2.4. Relative power

In the utterance “Oz : *You thought you could kill me ? me ? thanks to you, I've shed my mortal shell and taken my true ethereal form. I'm now more powerful than ever, I'm invincible ! do you still doubt me ?*”. Relative power factor, it showed that Oz was an influential person and had the right to Emerald City as predicted wizard to come to the land of Oz and get rid of the wicked witch.

In the utterance “Theodora : *Yes. There's more gold than you could ever imagine and Oz will now be what it once was. Because you are the wizard, aren't you?*”. Relative power between the participants showed that Theodora said it because Oz had an authority to get all of the gold that was in Castle.

From those fifteen positive politeness strategies and factors influencing the use of positive politeness strategy by Brown and Levinson (1987). The researcher found 12 positive politeness strategies in the major characters' utterances in *Oz the Great and Powerful* film. Then, the factors influencing the use of positive politeness strategy found in the film were 15 payoffs, 16 social distances, 5 the size of impositions and 2 relative powers. In addition, because there are three positive politeness strategies were not found in the major characters' utterances the film. Therefore, it influences the amount of positive politeness that is less than fifteen.

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4. CONCLUSION