

THE ANALYSIS OF POLITENESS STRATEGIES IN DIRECTIVE UTTERANCES IN THE MOVIE *MISSION: IMPOSSIBLE – FALLOUT*

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Abstract

This research is entitled "Analysis of Politeness Strategies in Directive Speech in Mission: Impossible - Fallout". The purpose of this research is to find out the utterance that tells someone and contains elements of politeness strategies. The object of this research is Mission: Impossible – Fallout. It is a 2018 American spy film directed by Christopher McQuarrie. In this study, the method used is descriptive qualitative because the researcher will examine and interpret the data. The data found is in the form of a dialog. The step to get data is to collect data sources from subtitles. After that, the researcher reads, selects, and analyzes dialogues containing politeness strategies in directive speech. The results of this study, researchers found 70 data. Then, from 70 data, there are 2 types of politeness strategies, namely positive politeness, and negative politeness. Positive politeness is found in 8 data, negative politeness is found in 62 data. In analyzing the manner of politeness strategies in directive speech, the researcher uses the social dimension, therefore it is related to the solidarity social distance scale, status scale, and formality scale, and two functional.

Keywords: Directive Utterances, Politeness Strategy, Positive Politeness, Negative Politeness, Social Dimensions, Pragmatic, Sociopragmatic, Speech Acts, Mission: Impossible - Fallout

1. INTRODUCTION

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that discusses language structure as a means of communication between speakers and listeners about the context of speech in language. Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). It has, consequently, more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves. Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning (Yule, 1996: 3). Therefore, it means that pragmatic is discusses the meaning of what the speaker says. However, pragmatics—the study of language use and its meaning to speakers and hearers—can readily be seen in terms of two interfaces: the one between pragmatics and linguistic form (known as *pragmalinguistics*) and the other between pragmatics and society (known as *sociopragmatics*) (Leech, 2014: ix). This means that sociopragmatics is a branch of pragmatics which is learning about the combination of pragmatics and society.

To understand the context of conversation during interactions it needs social dimensions. In addition to these components, it is useful to take account of four different dimensions for analysis which relate to the factors above and which have been only implicit in the discussion so far. These are: A *social distance*, a *status scale*, a *formality scale*, two *functional scales*" (Holmes, 2013: 9). It means that in the social perspective, there are four different types of viewpoints, including social distance, status scale, formality scale, two functional scales. A social distance scale is useful in emphasising that how well we know someone is a relevant factor in linguistic choice (Holmes, 2013: 9). It

means that on a scale of social distance, high solidarity significantly affects how close we know someone, which indicates a relationship with each other, while low solidarity affects how much we know someone. The status scale theory will explain two things, namely superior and subordinate. Superior has a high status, while subordinate has a low status (Holmes, 2013: 9). It means that the position parameter is where the superior has a higher position than the employee, and this parameter refers to a definite relationship in some linguistic choices. Formality scale theory will explain two things, namely formal and informal. Formal must use high formality and informal must use low formality. This scale is useful in assessing the influence of the social setting or type of interaction on language choice (Holmes, 2013: 9). It means that the parameters of formality are of two types; the first is formal situations that employs high formality, and the second is informal situations that employs low formality. Therefore, this parameter shows us how we can assess the influence of the social environment or the type of interaction on choices language. Two functional scales relating to the purposes or topic of interaction (Holmes, 2013: 9). It means that the goal or topic of interaction is related to two functional parameters.

Actions performed via utterances are generally called speech acts and, in English, are commonly given more specific labels, such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, or request. These descriptive terms for different kinds of speech acts apply to the speaker's communicative intention in producing an utterance (Yule, 1996: 7). It means that speech acts are performed through speech, and the examples of actions performative utterance are apologies, complaints, praise, invitations, promises, or requests. One general classification system lists five types of general functions performed by speech acts: declarations, representatives, expressives, directives, and commissives (Yule, 1996: 53). It means that there are five speech acts classification, namely declarations, representatives, expressives, directives, and commissives. Directive utterances attempt to get someone to do something, e.g. *Clear the table* (Holmes, 2013: 275). This theory's point is that directive utterance can make someone do something, such as the command sentence "clear the table."

From a pragmatic perspective, politeness is a strategy to facilitate interaction between speakers and listeners by minimizing the potential for conflict and confrontation in line with communication objectives. Many children learning their native language soon discover the importance of saying things like please and thank you, which are insisted on by their parents in the process of socialization—becoming “paid-up” members of human society. This reminds us that politeness is a social phenomenon—and yet a social phenomenon largely manifested through the use of language Strategies” (Leech, 2014: ix). It means that politeness can be marked by language strategies, such as children learning their mother tongue, for example: *please* and *thank you*.

As a technical term, face means the public self-image of a person. It refers to that emotional and social sense of self that everyone has and expects everyone else to recognize (Yule, 1996: 60). It means that functionally the face is how a person is judged in public and as a parameter to show how others judge someone. When we attempt to save another's face, we can pay attention to their negative face wants or their positive face wants (Yule, 1996: 61). It means that we can analyze other people's faces whether they want to have a negative face or want a positive face, so when we can pay attention to that analysis, we can save other people's faces.

A person's positive face is the need to be accepted, even liked, by others, to be treated as a member of the same group, and to know that his or her wants are shared by others. In simple terms, positive face is the need to be connected (Yule, 1996: 62). This theory's purpose is the need of someone who wants to connect with other people because he needs to be liked by members of the same group,

In contrast to such *off record* statements, you can directly address the other as a means of expressing your needs. These direct address forms are technically described as being *on record*. The most direct approach, using imperative forms such as those in (5), is known as bald on record. The other person is directly asked for something (Yule, 1996: 63). It means that 'on record' is to directly greet the other people as a way of expressing your needs. The definition of 'bald on record' is an approach to another person directly, using imperative forms such as in example This is an example where the other person is directly asked for something." Positive politeness is solidarity oriented. It emphasises shared attitudes and values. When the boss suggests that a subordinate should use first name (FN) to her, this is a positive politeness move, expressing solidarity and minimising status differences (Holmes, 2013: 285). This means that the purpose of this theory is positive politeness focusing towards solidarity which emphasizes the attitude and value of togetherness and as an example is when a boss advises his subordinates to call him by his first name, the meaning of what the boss does here is to express solidarity and minimize status differences. Be optimistic. The other side of the coin, the point-of-view flip that is associated with the cooperative strategy, is for Speaker to assume that Hearer wants Speaker's wants for Speaker (or for Speaker and Hearer) and will help him to obtain them" (Brown and Levinson, 1987: 126). It means that when the hearer thinks that the speaker is speaking for himself, then this can be called the speaker being optimistic.

Seek agreement. Safe topics. Another characteristic way of claiming common ground with Hearer is to seek ways in which it is possible to agree with him (Brown and Levinson, 1987: 112). It means that 'safe topics' are a way of expressing what the speaker and listener have in common in a way that allows them to agree with one another. Offer, promise. In order to redress the potential threat of some FTAs, Speaker may choose to stress his cooperation with Hearer in another way. He may, that is, claim that (within a certain sphere of relevance) whatever Hearer wants, Speaker wants for him and will help to obtain (Brown and Levinson, 1987: 125). It means that the offer and promise strategy is how the speaker agrees with what the listener wants. Negative politeness pays people respect and avoids intruding on them. Negative politeness involves expressing oneself appropriately in terms of social distance and respecting status differences. Using title + last name (TLN) to your superiors, and to older people that you don't know well, are further examples of the expression of negative politeness" (Holmes, 2013: 285). It means that negative politeness emphasizes respect for others and avoids disturbing others and involves something in the form of expressing oneself appropriately in terms of social distance which respects differences in status,

Be direct. Once one has chosen the super-strategy of negative politeness, one seeks means to achieve it. Negative politeness enjoins both on-record delivery and redress of a Face threatening act. Now the simplest way to construct an on-record message is to convey it directly, as in bald on record usages" (Brown and Levinson, 1987: 130). It means that the theory of be direct is one type of negative politeness strategy, and from negative politeness it has 2 impacts, namely an impact on the delivery of the recorded and impact as compensation for actions that threaten faces. And on record theory is the same as bald on record where it is a direct form of delivery. Question, hedge. Our second output in Fig. 4 derives from the want not to presume and the want not to coerce Hearer. We have dealt with questions above, in discussing conventional indirectness. Here we turn our attention to hedges (Brown and Levinson, 1987: 145). It means that the Question Strategy and the hedge is the desire of the speaker not to assume and not force the Listener where the speaker has to distract the listener with questions that address the general consensus indirectly.

Be pessimistic. This strategy gives redress to Hearer's negative face by explicitly

expressing doubt that the conditions for the appropriateness Speaker's speech act obtain. We have already discussed some of the ways in which this want may be realized: namely, doing indirect requests with assertions of felicity conditions which have had a negated probability operator inserted (as in 'You couldn't possibly/by any chance lend me your lawnmower')" (Brown and Levinson, 1987: 173). It means that the Strategy to Be pessimistic is where the speaker makes requests indirectly to the listener, and this is done by the speaker specifically with the aim of expressing doubts and compensating the negative faces of the listeners. Apologize. By apologizing for doing an FTA, the speaker can indicate his reluctance to impinge on Hearer's negative face and thereby partially redress That impingement. The deferential use of hesitation and bumbling discussed above is one way of showing this reluctance, but there are many expressions in common use that have the same effect. There are at least four ways to communicate to regret or reluctance to do an FTA" (Brown and Levinson, 1987: 187). It means that the apologize strategy is a strategy in which the speaker apologizes to the hearer for threatening the face means the speaker showing embarrassment because he has offended the hearer's negative face, this method is used to make the speaker correct his mistakes to the hearer.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The researcher analysis directive utterances from *Mission: Impossible – fallout*. In this chapter, the researcher explains how the researcher collects the data during the research. The researcher explains the methods of the study in four parts there are Research Design, Data and Source of Data, Technique of Data Collecting, and Technique of Data Analysis. Research design is how the researcher gets the data, how to collecting and analyze the data. It means that in this research the researcher uses the methods of descriptive qualitative because the researcher uses the method of describing the subtitle from the data in the mission impossible movie. Winarno (2004) states that descriptive method is a method which uses collecting, arranging or classifying, analyzing and interpreting the data, and finally drawing conclusion as some procedures in researching something. According to Johnson and Christensen (2000) define qualitative method as a research that largely depends on the collection of non-numerical data, e.g. words and pictures. In this case, words and utterances are the data of this study. In conducting this study, the writer uses descriptive qualitative method. It means that the writer tries to find the implementation of politeness principles by searching, collecting, classifying, analyzing, and then concluding the data containing the implementation of politeness principles of directive utterances in the dialogue script of *Mission: Impossible - Fallout* movie. The data are also analyzed based on their context, their natural setting or context, the data in this research are directive utterances in the dialogue script of *Mission: Impossible - Fallout* movie.

Using descriptive qualitative method, the writer describes directive utterances and their meanings which are stated by the characters on the dialogue script of *Mission: Impossible - Fallout* movie and then classifies those directive utterances and analyzes the implementation of politeness principles. collecting, selecting, classifying, analyzing and then making conclusion are the steps of this study. The goal of descriptive analysis research is to describe a phenomenon and its characteristics. This research is more concerned with what rather than how or why something has happened (in Nassaji, 2015:129). It means that analysis of the data is a goal of the researcher because it explains how and why something has happened based on the data results. The source of data of the research was *Mision: Impossible - Fallout* movie, the movie was released in 2018. The researcher chose *Mission: Impossible - Fallout* as the source of data because it contained many examples of directive utterances data and the story was very interesting to be

analyzed the data with any conversations. The technique of collecting data is how the researcher collects the data from the *Mission: Impossible – fallout*. The technique of data collecting used in this research is document analysis.

Second, the documents are in the form of an English language movie entitled *Mission: Impossible – fallout*. It is analyzed to find out politeness strategies in directive utterances. Therefore, the steps in collecting the data are: The researcher watches the movie, reads the subtitle, collects the data of politeness strategies in the directive utterances, identifies the data of politeness strategies in the directive utterances, does the coding data such as: NP stands for Negative Politeness, Q stands for Question, BP stands for Be Pessimistic, A stands for Apologize, BD stands for Be Direct, PP stands for Positive Politeness, BO stands for Be Optimistic, SA stands for Seek Agreement, OP stands for Offer, Promise

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This chapter explains the research finding that the writer found, there are kinds of directive utterances and politeness strategies that are used in the *Mission: Impossible – fallout*. In this research, the writer uses the theory of directive utterance and politeness strategy to explain the data.

POLITENESS	STRATEGIES	DATA NUMBER	Total
Negative	Questions	3, 4, 14, 21, 23, 25, 30, 36, 47, 52, 57, 59, 70, 71, 75.	15
	Be Pesimistic	60	1
	Apologize	22, 56, 64, 65,	4
	Be Direct	1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 26, 27, 28, 31, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 46, 50, 51, 54, 55, 58, 61, 62, 63, 66, 67, 68, 69, 72, 73, 74.	42
Positive	Be Optimistic	15	1
	Seek Agreement	8, 13, 32.	3
	Offer, Promise	12, 24, 45, 48.	4
Total Data			70

Based on the data above, the researcher will analyze 4 examples of the negative politeness theory, namely questions, be pessimistic, apologize, and be direct. Then the researcher also analyzed 3 examples of positive politeness theory, namely being optimistic, seek agreement, and offer promise.

Negative Politeness Questions

Casphar : **What's that?**

Benji : This is a beryllium rod, which is causing a reaction with the plutonium inside the core. That's them.

Casphar : The money?

Ethant : The money. Bring the money. Luther, bring the money. We're gonna need that money, Luther.

Description of Context:

This dialogue takes place at night at the location under the bridge of the United States of America. The people involved in this conversation were Casphar and his bodyguard. While Ethant, Benji, Luther came only three without bodyguards. In this dialogue Ethant, Benji, Luther are friends as buyers while Casphar is someone else who works as a seller.

Data Interpretation:

This dialog is an example of directive utterance on politeness strategy Questions. Casphar said to Benji "What's that?" is a directive utterance where Casphar indirectly asks Benji to show the function of the tool he is carrying. Casphar uttering the question sentence means that Benji must explain the function of the tool he is carrying. Casphar made a statement by asking Benji to ask Benji to explain the equipment he brought to test the condition of the plutonium nuclear bomb. Casphar as a speaker has been responded by Hearer, namely Benji by way of Benji's actions explaining what tools he is carrying with the speech "This is a beryllium rod, which is causing a reaction with the plutonium inside the core. That's them." In The Solidarity–Social Distance Scale, Casphar and Benji have high solidarity because they are sellers and buyers. While in status scale, Casphar has a higher position in this mission where it is the person who sells the plutonium nuclear bomb, the bomb that Benji and the team want as a buyer. In scale of formality in this dialogue is an example where Casphar and Benji use formal language because they are sellers and buyers. In the conversation and analysis of these "questions" there is a match with data numbers 23, 25, 30, 36, 47, 52, 57, 59, 70, 71, 75.

Negative Politeness Be Pessimistic

Benji Dunn : Uh, I think I've found it. **Maybe.** Um... Look, there appears to be a flaw in the bomb's operating system. The remote detonator requires that firing key. **If we remove that key, then it should short out the fail-safe and allow us to cut both fuses.**

Ethant Hunt : So one of us needs to get the detonator and remove that key.

Description of Context:

In this dialogue, which is located in the car, precisely in the Kashmir area, India. So Ilsa, Ethant, and Benji discuss how to deactivate an active bomb. They think that the most appropriate way to defuse the bomb is in two ways. Where one team cuts the cable and the other has to press a button. Then these two activities must be done at the same time. And they devised one of the buttons to push the trigger of the nuclear bomb and pull out the button.

Data Interpretation:

This dialogue is an example of directive utterance in the politeness strategy Be Pessimistic. Benji's words to Ethant "Maybe. Um... Look, there appears to be a flaw in the bomb's operating system. The remote detonator requires that firing key. If we remove that key, then it should short out the fail- safe and allow us to cut both fuses." is a directive utterance where Benji tells Ethant to divide the task and release one of the keys. Benji tells Ethant to divide the task and release one of the keys. Ilsa makes a statement by way of Benji telling Ethant to divide the task and release one of the keys. Benji as a speaker has been responded by Hearer, namely Ethant with the answer "So one of us needs to get the detonator and remove that key". In The Solidarity–Social Distance Scale, Ethant and Benji

have high solidarity because they are old friends and a team. While in the status scale, Ethant has a higher position because Ethant can show more skills to get Lane. While Benji is Ethant's subordinate who helps to get Lane. In scale of formality in this dialogue is an example where Ethant and Benji use informal language because they are friends as well as a team.

Negative Politeness Apologize

August Walker: **I'm sorry, I'm confused. You are...**

Ethant : An old friend.

Description of Context:

In this dialogue, at night the French State is in the party building, Ethant meets his old friend, Ilsa. Then Walker was confused and wanted to ask because Ilsa came and suddenly helped Walker and Ethant's problems but the questions Walker asked Ilsa were answered by Ethant.

Data Interpretation:

In this dialog is an example of directive utterance on politeness strategy Apologize. Walker said to Ilsa, "I'm sorry, I'm confused. You are..." is a directive utterance where Walker tells Ethant to make a mask that can be used to disguise himself as John Lark.

Walker said the direct sentence, meaning that Ilsa had to introduce herself. Walker makes a statement by asking Ilsa to introduce herself. Walker as a speaker has been responded to by Hearer, namely Ilsa by means of Ilsa's actions to introduce herself, but apparently Ethant cut the conversation and made Ethant explain who Ilsa was to Walker, namely Ilsa is an old friend. In The Solidarity– Social Distance Scale, Ilsa and Walker have low solidarity because they are new friends on the same team. While in the status scale, Ilsa has a lower position in this mission where Ilsa is the one who interferes with the mission of Boss Ethant and also walker. So that Ethant and walker know all the lace that is as a leader and Ilsa is just a subordinate who interferes with Ethant and Walker's plans. In scale of formality in this dialogue is an example where Ilsa and Walker use informal language because they do not know each other.

Negative Politeness Be Direct

Benji Dunn : I don't like it. Something about this guy just really gives me the creeps.

Ethan Hunt : **Okay, just relax.**

Benji Dunn : I'm relaxed.

Description of Context:

In this dialogue, Benji is Ethant's friend. These two are the ones who will buy the plutonium nuclear bomb. They will meet with the plutonium nuclear bomb seller. The two of them waited for the plutonium nuclear bomb seller under the bridge at night in America. They both discuss that nuclear bomb seller will never be late.

Data Interpretation:

In this dialog is an example of the directive utterance on the politeness strategy Be direct. Ethant said to Benji "Okay, just relax." is a directive utterance where Ethant's speech makes Benji do something, which is to order Benji to relax. The speech has a meaning where Benji must be calm. Ethant made a statement by telling Benji to face the upcoming seller with confidence so that the seller was sure of a serious buyer. Ethant as a speaker has been responded to by Benji as Hearer with Benji's answer "I'm Relax." In the Solidarity–Social Distance Scale, Ethant and Benji have high solidarity because they know each other and have a close relationship as a team. While in the status scale, Ethant has a higher position in a team, namely as a boss where the decision of the running of the team plan is always taken by Ethant and Benji becomes Ethant's subordinate where Benji always obeys what is ordered by Ethant's boss. In the scale of formality in this dialogue, there is an

example where Ethant and Benji use informal language to communicate because they are close and friends even though there are differences in status as boss and subordinate. They also use informal language because they as buyers of nuclear bombs have not met the seller of nuclear bombs, so they can talk casually because they know each other and have become old friends in a team. In the conversation and analysis of these "Be Direct" there is a match with data numbers 7, 9, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 26, 27, 28, 31, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 46, 50, 51, 54, 55, 58, 61, 62, 63, 66, 67, 68, 69, 72, 73, 74.

Positive Politeness Be Optimisitic

Nils Debruuk : What? You can do that?

Luther : **We can do it with a phone call.**

Nils Debruuk : Well, if he reads Lark's manifesto... I'll give you the passcode.

Description of Context:

In this dialogue, which is located in a hospital room made by America at night. Luther and Ethant try to bargain with Nils Debruk to unlock his cellphone password. Because on Hp Nils Debruuk can deliver Ethant and Luther to find the Plutonium nuclear bomb through John Lark. And Nils Debruuk agreed to give his cellphone password if Luther and Ethant could read about the dangers of a nuclear bomb explosion on television news channels.

Data Interpretation:

This dialog is an example of the directive utterance on the politeness strategy Be optimistic. Luther's narration told Debruuk "We can do it with a phone call." This is a directive utterance in which Luther told Nils Debruuk to give his cellphone password in exchange for reading the manifesto on the TV news. This means asking Nils Debruuk to give his cellphone password in exchange for reading the manifesto on TV news. Luther made a statement in which Luther ordered Nils Debruuk to give him his cellphone password in exchange for reading the manifesto on TV news. Luther's act as a speaker was responded by Hearer, namely Nils Debruuk, with Nils Debruuk's act of giving his cellphone password to Luther after he found out that his manifesto had been read on TV broadcasts. In The Solidarity–Social Distance Scale, Luther and Nils have low solidarity because they are enemies. While in the status scale Nils Debruuk has a lower position while Luther has a higher position where Luther is kidnapping Nils Debruuk so that whether or not Nils Debruuk survives depends on Luther's decision. In scale of formality in this dialogue is an example where Nils Debruuk and Luther use informal language because they are enemies.

Positive Politeness Seek Agreement

Luther's Kidnapper : **We'll make you a deal, Hunt.** Give us the plutonium
and we won't kill your friend.

Luther Stickell : Don't you do it, Ethan! Not for me!

Description of Context:

In this dialogue, which is located under the American State Bridge at night. Luther and Ethant try to bargain with Luther's kidnappers about exchanging Plutonium with Luther's life.

Data Interpretation:

This dialog is an example of directive utterance in the politeness strategy Seek Agreement. Luther's kidnapper told Ethant "We'll make you a deal, Hunt. is a directive utterance in which Luther's captors tell Ethant to agree, namely the exchange of Luther's life with a Plutonium nuclear bomb. This means that Luther's kidnapper ordered Ethant to agree, namely the exchange of Luther's life for a Plutonium nuclear bomb. Luther's kidnapper orders Ethant to agree, namely the exchange of Luther's life with a Plutonium nuclear bomb. Luther's kidnapper as a speaker, has been responded by Hearer, namely

Ethant, with Ethant throwing a Plutonium nuclear bomb. In The Solidarity–Social Distance Scale, Luther and Ethant's kidnappers have low solidarity because they are enemies. While in the status scale, Luther's kidnappers have a lower position while Ethant has a higher position where Ethant has what the enemy wants, namely the Plutonium nuclear bomb. In scale of formality in this dialogue is an example where the kidnappers Luther and Ethant use informal language because they are enemies.

Positive Politeness offer, promise

Nils Debruuk : "There has never been peace, without first a great suffering. The greater the suffering, the greater the peace." See, this will unite them. Hmm? When they read this manifesto, they'll all understand.

Ethant Hunt : Nobody's gonna read that manifesto, ever. **I can promise you that.**

Nils Debruuk : What day is it? How long have I been here?

Description of Context:

In this dialogue, which is located in a hospital room made by America at night. Luther and Ethant try to bargain with Nils Debruk to unlock his cellphone password. Because on Hp Nils Debruuk can deliver Ethant and Luther to find the Plutonium nuclear bomb through John Lark. And Nils Debruuk agreed to give his cellphone password if Luther and Ethant could read about the dangers of a nuclear bomb explosion on television news channels.

Data Interpretation:

This dialog is an example of the directive utterance on the politeness strategy Offer, Promise. Ethant said to Debruuk "I can promise you that." This is a directive utterance in which Ethant tells Nils Debruuk not to read the manifesto on TV broadcasts. This means that Ethant told Nils Debruuk not to read the manifesto on TV broadcasts. Ethant told Nils Debruuk not to read the manifesto on TV broadcasts. Ethant as a speaker has been responded by Hearer, namely Nils Debruuk with Nils Debruuk's silent action, then speaking on a different topic. In The Solidarity–Social Distance Scale, Ethant and Nils have low solidarity because they are enemies. While in the status scale Nils Debruuk has a lower position while Ethant has a higher position where Ethant is kidnapping Nils Debruuk so that the survival of Nils Debruuk depends on Ethant's decision. In scale of formality in this dialogue is an example where Nils Debruuk and Ethant use informal language because they are enemies.

4. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, in this study the researcher focused on finding politeness strategies in directive speech among the characters who were speaking. The purpose of this study is that researchers focus on identifying the conversations between characters with the types of politeness strategies in directive speech and researchers focus on describing politeness strategies used in directive speech by characters in mission: impossible – fallout. In this study, the researcher managed to find 4 negative politeness strategies, namely questions, be pessimistic, apologize, and be direct. While in the positive politeness strategy, researchers found 3 strategies, namely be optimistic, seek agreement, offer, promise. And the total data that can be obtained is 70 data.

In this study, the researchers focused on analyzing how politeness strategies are in directive speech, therefore the research is connected with the social dimension because the characters talk to each other. In the social dimension, there are 4 sub-branches, namely the theory of solidarity or social distance where this theory studies about this is a comparison of how far or close we know other people, the closer we call high the farther we call low. Then in status scale theory is where there is a relationship between speaker and listener for

example between bosses who have high status and employees who have low status. Then in formality theory there are 2 types, namely formal or high formality situations and informal or low formality situations. And finally there is a theory of 2 functional scales where when the speaker and listener will have interaction in speaking based on 2 sub types, where the opposite of high information is low information while the opponent of the effectiveness of a dialogue also has high and low effectiveness, so that all what the speaker and listener are talking about is an interaction that can be judged based on the context. And in this study, the researcher analyzed in more detail the politeness strategy in directive speech in more detail using the social dimension theory.

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