

**THE POLITENESS STRATEGIES USED BY THE MAIN
CHARACTERS IN *JUSTICE LEAGUE* FILM**

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this thesis is to describe and investigate the politeness strategies used by the main characters in Justice League film. The type of the research is descriptive qualitative. In writing the article, the writer uses library research. The primary sources of data in this research were collected from the dialogue script of Justice League film. Therefore, the writer uses Brown and Levinson theory as its theoretical framework to find which politeness strategies are used by the main characters. The findings showed that almost all of the main characters used politeness strategies, namely bald-on-record strategy, positive politeness strategy, negative politeness strategy, and off-record strategy. The total number of strategies used is ninety dialogues. The most politeness strategy used by the main characters in the film is bald on record strategy with the total 37 dialogue.

Keywords: *politeness strategies, Justice League film*

ABSTRAK

Tujuan dari skripsi ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan dan menyelidiki strategi kesantunan yang digunakan oleh karakter utama dalam film *Justice League*. Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Penulis menggunakan studi pustaka dalam penulisan artikel ini. Sumber data utama dalam penelitian ini dikumpulkan dari dialog dari naskah film *Justice League*. Oleh karena itu, penulis menggunakan teori Brown dan Levinson sebagai kerangka teorinya untuk menemukan strategi kesantunan yang digunakan oleh karakter utama dari film ini. Temuan menunjukkan bahwa hampir semua karakter utama menggunakan strategi kesantunan, yaitu strategi *bald-on-record* strategi *positive politeness*, strategi *negative politeness*, dan *off-record strategy*. Jumlah total strategi yang digunakan adalah sembilan puluh dialog. Namun, strategi kesantunan yang paling banyak digunakan oleh tokoh utama dalam film *Justice League* adalah strategi *bald on record* dengan total 37 dialog.

Kata kunci: strategi kesopanan, *Justice League* film

INTRODUCTION

The essence of politeness and the use of language is a person's ethics to socialize and interact in society. This ethic needs to be concerned so that communication will run smoothly. Therefore, people must be aware of politeness strategies, use of language and good choice of words, and pay attention to where,

when, and with whom someone talk, so that communication can be accepted by others. Nowadays, the phenomenon of using language is not only limited to language directly or in everyday life, but can also be found from many media, it can be it printer media, or three-dimensional media or films.

Film is one of the media that is currently in public interest because of its complex appearance, namely in the form of an audio-visual display that is attractive. Films are not only shows or entertainment, but also as a medium for conveying information. Even if a film is a fictional story or doesn't really exist, films cannot be separated from the culture at that time. This means that the story contained in the film cannot be separated or far from the development of its time. Therefore, the film provides a lot of reflections on the real world. This is what makes the film interesting to be studied more deeply.

Based on that explanation above, the writer is very much interested in observing the applications of politeness strategies. The writer wants to show that a movie can be a good medium to learn politeness. In this study, the focus is to observe the use of politeness strategies in film entitled *Justice League* 2017. The other reason why the writer chooses *Justice League* 2017 film because it contains the formal and informal language which is used in the daily conversation. It shows many utterances that are used by the main characters using politeness strategies. Through the daily conversation, the writer analyzes the utterances of the main characters so that the research questions can be answered. The writer chooses politeness strategies as a subject in this research because politeness is an important subject matter in communication. Politeness relates with the study of knowing the way people use a language while they are having interaction or communication.

Pragmatics is the study of the relations between language and context that are grammaticalized, or encoded in the structure of a language. In everyday conversation, usually a speaker will communicate not only explicitly but also implicitly. The speaker will modify his utterance in order to get successful communication, for instance, using indirect speech and imperative speech.

Leech in (Aryani, 2017) describes pragmatics as the study of how language is used to communicate. It explains language use in a context including the effect on an utterance and the goal that the speaker wants to reach through expression. In having conversation, people are advisable to be careful in using strategy in order to maintain the communication. Leech also emphasizes pragmatics as a study that analyzes the meaning in connection with speech situations.

Levinson as cited in (Karyono, 2015) states that pragmatics is the study of the ability of language users to pair sentences with contexts in which they would be appropriate. Pragmatics focus on how language is used by people to communicate in a certain situation or context. For example, a person who wants the air conditioner to be switched on may say "it is hot in here." instead of saying "turn the air conditioner on". In this situation, if the hearer does not understand the context, the hearer probably

will end up doing nothing. When the speaker conveys an implicit message through an utterance, the hearer must know the context of the utterance the speaker makes. Then, the hearer will be able to interpret what the speaker actually means.

This study focuses on the use of language in conversation. Pragmatics defines the way people use the language to communicate in conversation based on the context of situation. Besides, people also use the direct, indirect, imperative speech, and other kind of speech to make a good conversation with the hearer. To get a successful conversation, the speaker and hearer have to be careful with all words that will be said. Then, the hearer will get or interpret what the speaker says as well as possible, so that conversation can run well.

Being polite is not a matter of saying “please” and “thank you” (Holmes in Rosari, 2016). A polite person makes others feel comfortable. Being linguistically polite involves speaking to people appropriately in the light of their relationship to others. Politeness is the expression of the speakers “intention to mitigate face threats carried by certain face threatening acts toward another” (Sarah, 2003) Another definition is “a battery of social skills whose goal is to ensure everyone feels affirmed in a social interaction”. Being polite therefore consists of attempting to save face for another. In politeness theory consists of positive and negative face (Brown and Levinson (1987) as cited in (Agbaglo, 2017), face-threatening acts (Brown and Levinson in (Nailah, 2016), politeness strategies (Brown and Levinson, 1978; Longcope, 1995), positive politeness (Brown and Levinson in (Longcope, 1995), negative politeness (Brown and Levinson in (Longcope, 1995), bald on-record (Brown and Levinson, 1995), and off record (Brown and Levinson (1987).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research applied qualitative method with descriptive analysis. The source of data in this research is from *Justice League* film. The data that are used by the writer is in the form of all dialogue or words that contain politeness strategies used by the main characters in the film. In collecting data, the writer used observation. Sudaryanto, (2015) said that the observation method is a method used in language research by listening and observing the use of language on the object to be studied. The data analyzing used in this study is descriptive analysis. Descriptive analysis is a method of analyzing in which data are analyzed in descriptively. It deals with analyzing datasets and driving insight. It does not deal with the right recommendation to solve a particular problem. Data analysis is the importance phase in the descriptive qualitative study. Miles & Huberman (1994) stated that to analyze the data in qualitative research, it uses some techniques such as data reduction, data display and conclusion (Miles & Huberman, 1994).

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In presenting the data, there are two major parts in explaining the analysis. Firstly, the writer explain and provide the situation of the conversation of the film. The

situation of each conversation will be described to help readers to understand the context of each conversation, and help readers understand what the writer will present, and secondly, the writer will explain the analysis of the conversation.

Bald-on-Record

Conversation 1

- Robber : "Line them up along the wall! Keep them quiet!"
Wonder : "Who are you?"
Woman
Wonder : **"The Lasso of Hestia compels you to reveal the truth."**
Woman
Wonder : "Now, who are you?"
Woman

The data in the table occurred during a robbery at a museum that was attended by children. The children were then ambushed and taken prisoner by these robbers. Wonder woman knew this incident and rushed to the museum, she then managed to catch one of the robbers using her Lasso of Hestia and asked the robber by saying "Who are you? The Lasso of Hestia compels you to reveal the truth, Now, who are you?". After that the robber honestly said who he was and what he was going to do.

Based on the explanation and conversation above, the speaker (Wonder woman) uses the Bald-on-Record politeness strategy. The questions and statements said by the Wonder woman were delivered directly, the statement "The Lasso of Hestia compels you to reveal the truth" was uttered so that the hearer felt uncomfortable. Bald-on-Record is a straightforward, clear, unambiguous and concise, bold strategy that often makes hearer feel uncomfortable. In situations where the speaker has more power than the listener, this strategy is also applied. Therefore, what Wonder Woman mentioned in the above conversation is a Bald-on-Record strategy.

Conversation 2

- Flash Father : "I want you to give all that up."
Flash Father : "And I want you to stop coming to see me."
Flash Father : "I am a drag on your life."
Flash : **"Please don't ever say that to me again."**

The above conversation takes place in a prison where Flash's father is being held. Flash is visiting his father and telling him about what he is going through. Flash's father feels sorry for his son. He holds Flash's hand through the window and asks Flash to stop visiting him, because his father wants Flash to stop feeling guilty for him, and wants Flash to carry on with his life properly. Flash was saddened by his father's words, and firmly said "Please don't ever say that to me again" to his father, and his

father had to enter because he had been summoned by the prison officials.

In the above conversation, the strategy used by Flash is the Bald-on-Record politeness strategy. After his father asked Flash to stop visiting him, Flash firmly and immediately said "Please don't ever say that to me again" with the motive for his father to stop saying things he didn't like. Apart from being conveyed directly, this type of strategy is commonly found with people who know each other very well and very comfortable in their areas such as close and family.

Conversation 3

- Batman : "I think there's an attack coming."
Wonder Woman : **"Not coming, Bruce."**
Wonder Woman : **"It's already here."**

The conversation occurred when Batman is at his base and is building a new jet in preparation for the fight against the enemy. Bruce (Batman), who is preparing the machine to fight the enemy, explains to Diana (Wonder Woman) that the machine he makes will be useful in fighting the enemy and he deliberately prepares the weapon to prepare for the battle. will occur. Then Diana explained that the enemy had not come, but had indeed come to Earth and was ready to destroy the earth.

According to Brown and Levinson, there are several subtypes of the Bald-on-record strategy which frequently occurred when the speaker was task-oriented, great urgency, attention getters, welcomes, and greetings. In the conversation above, Wonder Woman said, "It's not coming Bruce, it's already here" is included in the great urgency category because she reminded Batman that the enemy who was supposed to be coming was already on Earth. Therefore, Wonder Woman's conversation is included in the Bald-on-Record strategy.

Conversation 4

- Batman : "I have no idea what's in them. A weapon? Some kind of power?"
Wonder Woman : **"They don't contain power."**
Wonder Woman : **"They are power."**

The conversation occurred when Batman asks Wonder Woman what the enemy's strength will be. Wonder Woman tells Batman about three boxes that are heavily guarded by the strongest troops in the universe. These three boxes are what the enemy is aiming for, and which will make the enemy invincible. Batman says that he doesn't know about the three boxes and asks if they are weapons or powers, then Wonder Woman explains that the three boxes have no power, but that they are the most powerful source of power in the entire universe.

Wonder Woman answers Batman's question directly in great urgency, so that Batman knows that the enemy he is going to fight is an enemy awakened only to wipe out the universe. The politeness strategy used by Wonder Woman is the Bald-on-Record strategy because Wonder Woman delivers it directly and with great urgency.

Conversation 5

- Batman : **“Barry Allen, Bruce Wayne.”**
Flash : “You said that like it explains why there's a total stranger in my place,”
Batman : “Tell me about this.”
Flash : **“This is a person who looks exactly like me, but who is definitely not me.”**

The conversation occurred when Batman knows that the enemy has come to earth, immediately approaches another superhero to invite them to join his rescue team. Finally, Batman came to Flash and sneaked into his house. Flash arrives and Batman welcomes Flash's arrival by calling his real name (Barry Allen). Flash is shocked and confused about why there are strangers in his house. Batman then shows a photo whose face looks the same as Flash. But Flash avoided that the person in the photo was not him.

Batman welcomes Flash's arrival by calling out his name. A welcome sentence is included in the subtype of the Bald-on-Record strategy. Therefore, the strategy used by Batman is the Bald-on-record strategy. While Flash evades that the person Batman is looking for is not him, he answers indirectly so that his conversation with Batman ends soon and hopes that Batman leaves his house soon or in other words, Flash wants to keep his distance from Batman. Therefore, the strategy used by Flash is a negative politeness strategy.

Conversation 6

- Wonder Woman : “You know who we are. Are you Victor Stone?”
Wonder Woman : **“I need to speak to you.”**
Wonder Woman : **“No. Face-to-face.”**

Wonder Woman is looking for data on other super heroes who can help her and Batman fight their enemies. Wonder Woman finds out about Victor and searches his data from his headquarters. But the computer that was used always didn't work when he searched for Victor's data, immediately all the computers were turned off and Wonder Woman got a message via the computer which was apparently sent by Victor. Victor asks why Wonder Woman and Batman are looking for him. Wonder Woman finally said that she wanted to meet Victor and talk in person, not through a computer or any program Victor was hacking.

In the above conversation, "I need to speak to you. No. Face-to-face. " Wonder Woman answered Victor's request, who only wanted to speak via computer in a firm manner, that he wanted to meet Victor in person, because he didn't like communicating via computer. Speaking directly and emphatically are included in the Bald-on-Record Strategy. Therefore, the strategy Wonder Woman uses in this conversation is the Bald-on-Record strategy.

Conversation 7

- Flash : "Right. Okay. Yeah. Here's the thing. Um..."
Flash : "See, I'm afraid of bugs and, um, guns, and obnoxiously tall people."
Batman : **"Save one."**
Flash : "What?"
Batman : **"Save one person."**
Flash : "Uh... Which one?"
Batman : **"Don't talk, don't fight. Get in, get one out."**

The conversation above occurred when the superhero team first met Stepenwolf. Stepenwolf, who was looking for three boxes, was threatening and endangering the humans who were in the lab. Flash is afraid because this is the first time he is involved in a battle, and he is even more afraid because Stepenwolf's troops are shaped like insects and Stepenwolf is also very tall. Batman stops Flash's babbling by asking Flash to save one of the people who are in danger and giving instructions to Flash how to save those people.

The strategy Batman uses in the above conversation is part of the Bald-on-Record strategy. Batman conveyed directly and emphatically in great urgency and also gave instructions to Flash to save those who were hit from Stepenwolf.

Positive Politeness

Conversation 8

- Batman : "Alfred, are you seeing this?"
Alfred : "I am... Matches the other sightings. And that pattern is all over Luthor's notes."
Batman : **"Prep the jet. We're going north tonight."**
Alfred : **"Good. It's time, then."**

Batman is fighting against aliens in the middle of the city. Batman then manages to defeat and paralyze the aliens. When Batman was about to kill the aliens, the aliens exploded and left a green stain shaped like a pattern on the wall. Batman then asked Alfred, his close friend by saying "Alfred, are you seeing this? Then Alfred replied "I am ... Matches the other sightings. And that pattern is all over Luthor's notes. " After noticing the stain the aliens left, Batman said, "Prep the jet. We're going north

tonight." Which was later answered by Alfred "Good. It's time, then." The politeness strategy used by the speaker (Batman) in this conversation is a positive politeness strategy. As stated by Brown and Levinson, Positive politeness represents what every participant wants in a conversation. Positive politeness also includes being optimistic, use solidarity in group identity, offer or promise, exaggerate interest, avoid disagreement, joke and include both speakers and hearer want in activity. In the above context, when Batman asked his best friend Alfred about the pattern left by the aliens, Batman then asked Alfred to prepare the Jet by saying "Prep the jet. We're going north tonight." which was later answered by Alfred "Good. It's time, then." In this case, Alfred wants to go to the north which Alfred also welcomes, this indicates that Alfred also wants the same thing with Batman. This conversation is considered positive politeness because it is included in both speakers and hearer want in activity.

Conversation 9

- Batman : **"Arthur Curry."**
Batman : **"Also known as Protector of the Oceans."**
Batman : "The Aquaman. I hear you can talk to fish."

The setting of this conversation was at the bar in the village where Batman offers Aquaman to join his team. When Batman asked Aquaman to explain about Atlantis, Aquaman felt uncomfortable and finally attacked Batman, but Batman responded to Aquaman's attack with the welcome words "Arthur Curry. Also known as Protector of the Oceans." which ultimately discourages Aquaman from getting angry. The word that is spoken by Batman is a positive politeness strategy. Even though Batman was attacked by Aquaman, Batman did not return the attack because Batman had a motive to become closer to Aquaman, so that Aquaman would join the team he was forming. Batman says "Arthur Curry. Also known as Protector of the Oceans." with a motive to make the hearer feel good about himself, after this conversation is over, Aquaman gets better and doesn't attack Batman anymore, which means that the positive politeness strategy used by Batman works.

Conversation 10

- Batman : **"You know, I paid millions of dollars for this building's security.?"**
Wonder Woman : "Yeah, it looked expensive."
Batman : **"Hi"**

The data in the table occurred when Batman is at his base and is building a new jet in preparation for the fight against the enemy. On the sidelines of his busy schedule, he sensed someone had come sneaking into his base. After that he realized

that the person who was sneaking was already behind him, had not yet turned around, Batman said, "You know, I paid millions of dollars for this building's security." then Wonder Woman replied "Yeah, it looked expensive." Batman finally realizes that the person who sneaked in is Wonder Woman, and Batman welcomes Wonder Woman.

The politeness strategies Batman uses in the above dialogue are positive politeness and bald-on-record. According to Brown and Levinson, seek agreement is included in positive politeness, while greeting is included in the bald-on-record strategy. Batman said "You know, I paid millions of dollars for this building's security.?" to inform Wonder Woman and agree that she paid dearly for the security of the building she owns to which Wonder Woman agrees, "Yeah, it looked expensive." Then Batman greeted Wonder Woman by saying "Hi". Therefore, the words spoken by Batman are a positive politeness strategy as well as a bald-on-record.

Conversation 11

- Victor Father : "Victor, you're not stuck
up here. You can have a life. You can have more
than..."
- Victor Father : "If you stay up here brooding..."
- Victor : **"I'm processing, I can access everything."**
- Victor Father : "Not yet. But if you worked with me, if we had the
change engine..."
- Victor : **"So you'd do to someone else what you did to me?"**
- Victor Father : "No"

The data in the table occurred when Victor, who is in a room in his father's building, doesn't like the changes in him after his father's surgery, because the operation makes him not look human but look like a robot. Because of his appearance, victor locked himself and never left the room. His father then came and told Victor that he was not locked up there. Victor is aware of the changes in himself and feels able to see and access all data whatever he wants, then Victor's father invites Victor to cooperate with his father, which finally answered by Victor by saying "So you'd do to someone else what you did to me?"

Victor's father saves Victor's life by using special powers in the hope that Victor can come back alive and also help him work. Victor answered his father's words with the words, "I'm processing, I can access everything," these words and utterances are included in the type of positive politeness strategy. Apart from being optimistic, Victor also uttered this greeting as expected by his father. This is as stated by Brown and Levinson, a speaker can apply positive politeness to give the hearer an impression of what the hearer wants. Meanwhile, Victor said the second "So you'd do to someone else what you did to me?" belongs to the Bald- on-Record type of strategy, because Victor asks about the possibility of his father creating the same person as him in a

straightforward and emphatic manner.

Conversation 12

- Wonder Woman : "That's not good enough."
Victor : "Not good enough?"
Wonder Woman : "For you"
Wonder Woman : **"Look, I don't know you, and I don't know how you got these gifts."**
Victor : "Gifts?"
Wonder Woman : **"No one else can do what you do"**

Wonder Woman finally goes to Victor to tell her what she means and Batman looks for her, saying that they need her because an enemy is coming. Wonder Woman says that if there are only her and Batman in the team, it is not enough to defeat the enemy. Then Wonder Woman says "Look, I don't know you, and I don't know how you got these gifts." Victor evasively then answered by Wonder Woman that other people cannot do what Victor can do. Victor always felt that he was a monster, he did not realize that his strength would be very useful if used to save people. He felt that the power he had was just a curse. Wonder Woman convinces Victor that her strength is a gift, and no one else can do the same as Victor. Wonder Woman said, "I don't know you, and I don't know how you got these gifts. No one else can do what you do" so that Victor feels accepted and feels good about himself. Therefore, the strategy used by Wonder Woman is a positive politeness strategy.

Conversation 13

- Wonder Woman : **"You must be Barry. I'm Diana."**
Flash : **"Oh! Awesome!"**
Flash : "That means we have to go now"
Batman : "Yeah, that's what that means"
Flash : **"It's so cool!"**

The conversation occurred when Stepenwolf's attacks begin, Wonder Woman, Batman and Flash prepare for battle. Wonder Woman has never met Flash, so she welcomes Flash by introducing herself. When he saw the sky, there was a sign of Batman that appeared, Flash also asked "That means we have to go now?" Batman replied "Yeah, that's what that means" then Flash replied "It's so cool!". The greetings that Wonder Women say to greet and introduce themselves to Flash, while Flash's words of praise about Wonder Woman and Batman's signals from the sky are included in praise words, praise words are included in the sub-strategy of positive politeness. Therefore, the strategy used by Wonder Woman and Flash is positive politeness.

Negative Politeness

Conversation 14

- Children “Superman, Superman, can we ask you some questions? It's for our podcast.”
- Superman **“Well, in that case...”**
- Children “How many people that you saved... Have you saved?”
- Superman **“I...”**
- Children “Does your thing really stand for hope?”
- Superman “Yes. It does.”

When Superman manages to save the lives of several people, there are two young children who come and want to interview Superman. The kids then wanted to ask Superman by saying “Superman, Superman, can we ask you some questions? It's for our podcast. ” Superman looks slightly shrugged and looked away from the children, but still answered questions from the children by saying "Well in that case, I ..." then the children asked again "Does your thing really stand for hope? " and Superman answered "Yes. It does. "

The strategy used by the speaker (Superman) is negative politeness. Superman does not directly answer the questions from the children, but shrugs and says "Well in that case, I ..." As Brown and Levinson explain, that this strategy is assumed to appear because of the awkwardness or social distance from the speaker and the hearer, this strategy can also appear to respect the hearer. Here Superman answers indirectly and wants to change the subject, but to show some respect to the hearer, Superman answers questions haltingly. Superman also changes the atmosphere a bit with the answers he gives. However, the children realized and immediately answer with the next question which Superman then answered "Yes. It does. "

Conversation 15

- Batman : “I need warriors, I'm building an alliance to defend ourselves.”
- Batman : “Look, I'll give you \$25,000 to talk to this man right now.”
- Batman : “Tell me what those three boxes are and I'll make it \$30,000.”
- Aquaman : **“You should get out.”**
- Batman : **“Can you at least point me to Atlantis?”**

Batman intends to form a team to defeat a very strong enemy. Batman finally goes to a village where he asks several people in a bar about Aquaman's whereabouts, but the people at the bar don't want to answer Batman's questions. Batman offers some money to the people at the bar to be able to talk to Aquaman. Aquaman appears, then Batman offers him some extra money to find out information about the three boxes. After Batman explained his intentions and goals, Aquaman was not interested in Batman's offer, and he said "You should get out". Batman calmly answered Aquaman

by asking Aquaman to at least explain about Atlantis to him.

Aquaman's remarks in the above conversation are included in the negative politeness strategy. Aquaman feels uncomfortable and uninterested in Batman's offer and asks Batman to come out of the bar saying "You should get out". Negative politeness strategy is also sometimes used to create distance between speaker and listener. Aquaman said "You should get out" because of his disinterest and wanted to distance himself from Batman. Meanwhile, the strategy that Batman uses is positive politeness. The offer made by Batman is also included in the positive politeness strategy. As explained by Brown and Levinson, there are many indicators in the use of positive politeness, but in the context above, the use of Positive politeness aims to establish relationship or intimacy and solidarity, and offer or promise. Apart from offering some money, Batman also said "Can you at least point me to Atlantis?" which aims to build relationship with Aquaman. Therefore, what Batman said was a positive politeness strategy.

Conversation 16

- Batman : "When the fight comes, we'll need you."
Aquaman : **"Don't count on it, Batman."**
Batman : "Why not?"
Aquaman : **"'Cause I don't like you coming here, digging into my business, and getting into my life."**

This conversation occurs when Batman and Aquaman walk by the beach. Batman at this point persuaded Aquaman to join his team, and explained that his team needed Aquaman. But Aquaman walked quickly and replied emphatically that he would not be part of any team that Batman was forming, because he did not like the presence of Batman who suddenly entered his life. The politeness strategy used by Aquaman in the above conversation is negative politeness strategy. While Batman still insisted on persuading Aquaman to join his team, Aquaman firmly answered "Don't count on it, Batman." "'Cause I don't like you coming here, digging into my business, and getting into my life." This conversation aims to create distance between Batman and Aquaman, due to Aquaman's discomfort with Batman's offer and presence. Therefore, the strategy used by Aquaman is a type of negative politeness, because one of the situations of using negative politeness is when the speaker wants to create a distance from the hearer.

Conversation 17

- Victor : **"Does anybody know I'm alive?"**
Victor Father : "I..."
Victor Father : "didn't think you were ready for them to..."
Victor : **"To what? For them to see the monster?"**

Victor was having conversation with his father inside of his secret room where he locked himself. After Victor had a long conversation with his father, he asked about his whereabouts, whether anyone knew that Victor was actually still alive. But his father hesitated in answering by saying that his father was worried that Victor was not ready if people knew that Victor was still alive, but had turned into a robot, which was then answered in a quite cynical tone by saying "To what? For them to see the monster?"

Victor asked his father with a calm face "Does anybody know I'm alive?", Then Victor's father answered haltingly and made Victor answer with a question with a cynical face "To what? For them to see the monster? " The way the speaker (Victor) asked his father was included in a negative politeness strategy, because the choice of words that was used by Victor was only to make his father uncomfortable. The question then makes Victor's father feel uncomfortable and say that Victor is not a monster.

Conversation 18

- Pottery : "What did you do this weekend, Diana?"
Wonder : **"Me? Nothing very interesting"**
Woman
Pottery : "That's all you ever tell us."
Wonder : **"What can I say, I'm not that exciting"**
Woman

Wonder woman and her friends are in a gallery painting a statue. Her friend finds out that Wonder Woman has just saved children at a museum, so her friend sees Wonder Woman and wonders what Wonder Woman is doing this week. But Wonder Woman answered her friend's question by saying "Me? Nothing very interesting", his friend realized that Wonder Woman was not honest, and again asked "That's all you ever tell us?" and then Wonder Woman replied "What can I say, I'm not that exciting".

What Wonder Women said in the above conversation is a negative politeness strategy. Wonder Woman knows what her friend's question means, but she answers indirectly because she doesn't want to tell her what she just did. He answered "Me? Nothing very interesting, What can I say, I'm not that exciting" so that her friend stops asking questions, in other words Wonder Woman wants to create distance from her friend. Therefore, the strategy used is negative politeness strategy.

Off-record

Conversation 19

- Aquaman : **"You took a hell of a hit."**
Aquaman : **"You all right?"**

Atlanteans : “At last. The firstborn of beloved Queen Atlanna.”

The enemy who came to earth (Stepenwolf) managed to infiltrate the Atlantic, attack the people in Atlantis and managed to bring one of the three boxes. Aquaman, who realized the commotion, went to Atlantis to find the enemy and saw the Queen of Atlantis being attacked and beaten by Stepenwolf. Aquaman also tried to help and both of them survived, even though the box that was protected was successfully taken away by Stepenwolf.

According to Brown and Levinson, the off-record strategy is a strategy that is conveyed indirectly by using hints or statements. Some of the sub- strategies of off-record are being incomplete, or using metaphors. When Aquaman came and realized that Queen Atlantis was attacked by Stepenwolf, he said "You took a hell of a hit". Here Aquaman uses a metaphor to describe that the Queen of Atlantis was heavily attacked by Stepenwolf. Therefore, the strategy used in this conversation is the Off-record strategy. Meanwhile, when Aquaman asked "You all right" it was positive politeness because he showed his concern for Queen Atlantis, which had been hit by the attack.

Conversation 20

Victor : “You all need to move.”

Wonder : “You get him out.”

Woman

Batman : “Diana, there's no time.”

Flash : **“My fears is drowning.”**

Wonder Woman, Victor, Batman and Flash fight Stepenwolf and realize Stepenwolf's extraordinary powers. Batman asked his friend to send the strongest weapon he had but when the missile was aimed at Stepenwolf, Stepenwolf caught him and threw the missile towards the wall. Everyone was shocked by Stepenwolf's strength, Victor then took over Batman's weapon and asked everyone to get out of the room. Flash is injured by Stepenwolf's attack, Wonder Woman then asks Batman to save Flash.

When Victor asked everyone to leave the room, Flash was afraid of the power of Stepenwolf, he, who had previously been hit by the attack, was helped by Batman to walk. When Batman carried it, Flash said "My fears is drowning." Flash uses a metaphor in conveying how afraid he is of Stepenwolf's power, therefore, the strategy used by Flash in the above conversation is the Off-record strategy, where this strategy is used in the form of incomplete, or also the use of metaphors.

CONCLUSION

From the discussion in the findings, it was found that almost all of the main

characters used politeness strategies, namely bald-on-record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off-record. The total number of strategies used is ninety dialogue. Where the strategy used by Batman consists of 34 strategies consisting of bald-on-record (15 dialogue), positive politenes (9 dialogue), negative politeness (5 dialogue), and off-record (2 dialogue). There are seventeen politeness strategies used by Flash, consisting of bald-on-record (3 dialogue), positive politeness (6 dialogue), negative politeness (3 dialogue), and off-record (5 dialogue). The politeness strategies used by Wonder Woman twenty-two consist of bald-on-record (10 dialogue), positive politeness (7 dialogue), negative politeness (4 dialogue), and off-record (1 dialogue). Victor's strategy of politeness is fourteen consisting of bald-on-record (8 dialogue), positive politenes (3 dialogue), negative politeness (3 dialogue), and finally the politeness strategy used by Aquaman is fifteen consisting of bald-on-record (1 dialogue), positive politeness (5 dialogue), negative politeness (7 dialogue), and off-record (2 dialogue).

From the total number of strategies above, it was found that the politeness strategy most often used in the movie *Justice League* (2017) was bald-on- record, amounting to thirty-seven, and the strategy that was least used was the off-record strategy, which amounted to ten.

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