

## **AN ANALYSIS OF POLITENESS STRATEGIES USED BY THE MAIN CHARACTERS OF “THE CHRONICLES OF NARNIA: THE LION, THE WITCH, AND THE WARDROBE” MOVIE**

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### **Abstract**

This research analyzed “The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe” movie. The analysis of this research focuses on the use of Politeness Strategies by the main characters, namely Peter Pevensie, Edmund Pevensie, Susan Pevensie, Lucy Pevensie, Jadis, Mr. Tumnus, and Aslan in “The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe” movie. This research aimed to determine the kind of politeness strategies used by the main characters, and to find the meaning of politeness in the film. This research used a descriptive qualitative method. The data of this research were obtained from the transcript of “The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe” movie. The data analysis applied using interactive model analysis which includes data reduction, data display, and conclusion (Miles & Huberman, 2014). The results of this research indicated that there were 4 kinds of politeness strategies used by the main characters in the film, namely positive face/positive politeness, negative face/negative politeness, bald-on-record, and off-record. In addition, this research also showed the meaning of politeness used by the main characters in the film. The meaning of politeness used by the main character is categorized into 2 types, namely denotative meaning and connotative meaning.

**Keywords:** *Politeness, Politeness Strategy, Meaning, Film*

### **INTRODUCTION**

Discourse is a language context in conversation or communication interaction. Discourse analysis is a study that analyzes the language used both in written or spoken form. The data used in discourse analysis is by focusing on the construction of the discourse which includes written text in the form of a variety of written and oral text as well as a variety of speeches or utterances. Humans have a way to communicate and interact with using language. Language has many types and forms namely conversation or utterance. Conversations or utterance conducted by speakers and speakers have different meanings. In communication, we can convey the meaning of our speech directly or explicit and indirectly or implicit. The utterance that we do, either directly or indirectly influenced by certain elements or aspects. One of the aspects is politeness.

Politeness is procedures or customs that apply in society. Politeness is a rule of conduct that is determined and agreed upon by a particular society so that politeness is at the same time a prerequisite agreed upon by social behavior. Politeness is one of the important issues in Discourse Analysis (Mahmud, 2008). Politeness research is very important because it is an expression of social politeness (Brown and Levinson, 1987, p. 2). Politeness is the structure of the social life of society itself which is manifested in verbal ways to relieve interpersonal tensions arising from various communication purposes that conflict with various social needs and status.

In communication, an element of politeness is an important aspect to be raised. This politeness useful for created good relationship and communication in social interaction. Politeness is one of aspect in interaction which is intended to generate self-respect to other people. By bringing out an element of politeness in communication, people can further strengthen their social relationships and they can respect each other's self-image. Based on the context above, the writer formulates the research questions as follows:

1. What kind of Politeness Strategies is used in “The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe” movies?

2. What is the meaning of politeness based on “The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe” movies?

### **Review of Literature**

#### **Politeness**

Being polite is a way to communicate and interact. A concept of human social behavior, specifically in communication, is politeness. In both close-quarters and distant social situations, politeness can be found. Human politeness includes traits like humility, consideration for others, and thoughtfulness. Humans are capable of using politeness to change their minds and to communicate clearly.

One of the most useful techniques for participating in human communication is politeness. This functionality has been seen in many aspects of human life. Humans are able to communicate and convey their ideas in clear and practical ways by being polite. Politeness techniques can be used to resolve communication issues (Mahmud, 2018).

#### **Meaning**

According to Pateda (2001:79), the term meaning is a collection of muddled words and phrases. There is always a meaning associated with statements or sentences. Ullman (1972) states that meaning will emerge if one considers the meaning of someone else's words as well as their references, or vice versa. As a result, words and meaning are combined to form the meaning. This meaning may not necessarily be the same as the word or may be different. According to Saussure, a linguistic sign's "understanding" or "idea," which is associated with or included inside it, has meaning.

#### **Types of Meaning**

Chaer (2013:59) defined types of meaning and some of them are:

##### ***Emotive Meaning***

Emotive meaning is the meaning that results from the speaker's response or attitude toward anything they have thought or felt.

##### ***Denotative Meaning***

A word's denotative meaning is its typical definition in a dictionary. Denotation has a direct meaning, which is a special meaning that is contained in a sign and is, in essence, an image of a sign. Denotative meaning is a word's literal meaning when no other meaning is present. Denotative meaning, which is broad meaning, is the meaning that is actually printed in the sentence.

##### ***Connotative Meaning***

The denotative meaning of a word plus all the emotions, memories, and images it conjures up are its connotative meaning. The word "connotation" itself is derived from the Latin verb connotare, which means "to be a sign," and it results in distinct or various cultural meanings for words (and other forms of communication). Connotative meaning refers to a word's association with ideas, emotions, etc. that creates a particular sense of value. Connotative meaning is a specific, figurative meaning that is not expressly stated in the sentence. All idioms and expressions fall within the category of words with connotative meanings.

##### ***Cognitive Meaning***

Cognitive meaning is the meaning suggested by the reference, the meaning of linguistic components that are intimately tied to the language, object, or idea in the outside world and may be explained based on an analysis of its constituent parts.

##### ***Referential Meaning***

Reference is the connection between the world of non-linguistic experiences and linguistic aspects in the form of words and phrases. Reference can be taken to refer to things, occasions, actions, or reality. A reference is something that a symbol designates.

### **Politeness Strategy by Brown and Levinson**

The "face" notion was the core of Brown and Levinson's hypothesis, which classified faces as positive, negative, bald-on-record, and off-record.

#### ***Positive Face***

Positive self-image is the self-perception of people who desire to do what they do, have what they have, or have values that they believe are recognized as good, enjoyable, deserving of respect, etc. It means to forge strong bonds between individuals and to respect each person's desire for acceptance and likeability. A clear example of a politeness tactic is the compliment. A positive face can be achieved by considering the audience's requirements, requesting equality and a sense of community, employing hedging or indirect agreements, being humorous and upbeat, and making offers and promises.

Example:

- "I am pleased with your honesty"

The speech "*I am pleased with your honesty*" is showing a positive face because it appreciates what the speech partner is doing.

#### ***Negative Face***

A person with a negative self-image wants the speaker to respect him and give him the freedom to do what he wants to do or to not have to do anything at all. This is represented by a negative face. It implies to respect a person's right to privacy and to make requests that are less intrusive. This can be achieved subtly by questioning or hedging, diminishing the burden, and apologizing.

Example:

- "Sorry to bother you, may I ask about this place?"

It is also showing a negative politeness because the speaker save the hearer's negative by using apology to imposition **Sorry to bother you** and using a modal verb **may**.

#### ***Bald-On-Record***

The main idea of this method is called "bald-on-record," and it means that the speakers told the listeners exactly what they wanted them to do or say. A direct approach of communicating ideas without minimizing the burden on the listeners is known as "bald-on-record." When acting under duress, under a direct demand, or in an environment of equal power, the speaker may use this technique. For instance:

- "Tell me how the meeting goes!"

It is an example of a direct imperative form which used bald-on-record. It is trying not to minimize threats to hearers to take an action. This strategy usually occurs when the speaker and hearer already known each other well, and also in a situation when the speaker has more power than the hearer, thus, the bold-on-record strategy is also applied.

#### ***Off-Record***

This tactic is deceptive. No one is forced to listen by the speakers. There is no immediate danger to the face. Oftentimes, this tactic calls for the hearer to interpret what the speaker is saying. This tactic is a communication act that is carried out in a way that makes it difficult to link one distinct communicative aim to an action.

Example:

- "I forgot my power bank."

It is an example of off-record strategy. In this speech, the speaker indirectly wants to get the hearer to lend a power bank. It is instead of "Can you lend me a power bank?"

## **Movie**

Movies are recorded moving images that tell a story and are displayed in theaters (Hornby, 2006). Without a doubt, the movie uses technique or special effects to increase the visual and audible appeal of the film. A movie serves as a visual assistance that can be used as a study tool. Movies can be categorized primarily by their genre, which includes factors like setting, tone, and format. Setting refers to the film's setting. The emotional force that permeates the entire film is known as mood. The movie was also presented in a particular style.

## **Types of Movie**

Bordwell and Thompson (1997:50) defined the types of movie or film as follows:

### ***Documentary Film***

The factual information about the world outside of movies is presented in the documentary movies. Documentary movies advertise themselves as having verifiable facts. Bordwell and Thompson distinguish between compilation films and direct films as the two categories of documentaries. Direct films or live films were made by capturing ongoing events "as happened" with the bare minimum of filmmaker intervention. Compilation films were made by compiling photos from an archived source.

### ***Fictional Film***

A fictional movie depicts a made-up character, setting, or scenario. But just because a movie is fiction doesn't mean its reality is wholly disconnected to it. For starters, not all of the fiction depicted and inferred needs to be made up. The events are staged in a typical fictitious movie and are developed, planned, practiced, filmed, and re-filmed. In the fictional films, rather than being directly photographed, the agents are represented or portrayed through middlemen.

### ***Animated Film***

The production stage of animated films involves unusual forms of work that sets them apart from live-action movies. Animations capture a series of photographs by taking one frame at a time rather than continuously capturing outdoor action in real time.

### ***Experimental Film or Avant-Grade Film***

The goal of experimental film is to question conventional notions of what can be shown on screen and how it may be shown. It is non-conformist in nature. There are no set guidelines and there are many reasons why experimental films are made, including the filmmakers' desire to express more deeply held opinions or experiences, their desire to test the limits of the medium, and the possibility of telling a fictional tale that would normally present a challenge to the audience.

## **Elements of Movie**

### ***Theme***

The story's or the film's theme is its main notion. The theme is the major idea, the main message, or the controlling subject about people or life that the author wishes to convey through a literary work. The idea that unifies the structure of the story's content is known as the theme (Kosasih, 2012, p. 60).

### ***Setting***

Setting refers to the era and location of a story. Setting is the location, period of time, and social climate in which the actions of the story take place (Wahyuni, 2017). To convey a strong sense of setting, the authors frequently employ descriptions of landscapes, scenery, buildings, seasons, and

weather. Setting has several purposes, including setting the tone or atmosphere, showing the readers a new way of life, making the actions seem more real, serving as a symbol for the ideas, and providing conflict.

### ***Character***

A character is a person or object that appears in a story or other literary work and who or what plays a part in the action. The purpose of the characters in a story or film is to make the narrative appear to be alive or moving (Andriyani, 2015). The protagonist and antagonist are the only two characters in the narrative. The protagonist serves as both the story's primary character and a heroic figure in the novel or film. The antagonist, sometimes known as a terrible person or character, is a figure who occasionally competes with the protagonist. The antagonist may not always be a horrible character, although occasionally the antagonist significantly opposes the protagonist.

### ***Plot***

The story's action flow is referred to as the plot. The plot is a continuous sequence of cause-and-effect events that occur in a narrative (Andriyani, 2015). The story's plot explains how it took place. The plot is constructed such that the logical flow of events has a start, middle, and end. From the beginning of the story till the very finish, there is a plot.

### ***Conflict***

The main issue with the story is the conflict. A conflict is a difficulty or a battle between two individuals, objects, or concepts. Conflict can be divided into two types: internal conflict and external conflict. An external conflict is one that affects the character in a different way. The external conflict is an issue or a battle with forces that are not of one's own making. The internal conflict is a struggle that the character has with them-selves. Internal conflict refers to a struggle one has with oneself in which they must decide what to do, confront obstacles, express their feelings, withstand encouragement, etc.

### ***The Advantages of Movie***

There are a variety of ways the movie can be employed in the language teaching and learning process, according to Puspitasari (2007:14). These benefits of using film will be described:

#### ***Seeing Language-in-use***

Films have the benefit of allowing viewers or students to not only hear but also visualize language. For instance, broad meanings and moods are frequently represented by expressions or gestures, which is another visual cue. As a result, viewers can mimic a variety of spoken language gestures or expressions.

#### ***The Power of Creation***

Students have the opportunity to create something memorable and pleasurable when they use their own films as a teaching and learning tool. Students may find themselves using English in novel ways as a result of the filming task, which might inspire the original creative and communicative use of the language.

#### ***Cross Cultural Awareness***

A film allows a learner to see events differently than they would otherwise. This is especially helpful if they want to observe, say, American or British "body language" when speaking to a waiter or the British "body language" when inviting someone out. The opportunity to witness things like the cuisine and attire of people in various nations is another big benefit of watching films.

#### ***Motivation***

For all the reasons listed above, when students have the chance to hear and see the language in use, their levels of interest generally increase. Students may be inspired by this during the teaching and learning process.

### **Discourse Analysis**

Discourse analysis is a way of looking at language in the texts we read. Discourse analysis is the process of examining the language used (Brown and Yule, 1960). Discourse analysis is a field of research that takes context and language into account. The description and analysis of spoken and written contact is used and discussed. Discourse analysis is interested in the structure of written engagement as well as the description and analysis of spoken conversation (McCarthy, 1991).

Conversation states that analysis is a process of dissecting discourse using language and linguistic goals to build a more organized picture of what is intended to be communicated. Discourse analysis is not just confined to language analysis but also considers other factors and pays attention to the discourse's context based on the classification of the data itself (Mahmud, 2017). There are a few stages that can be used in a research project to do discourse analysis, including gathering text, copying it, translating it, identifying it, interpreting it, and reporting the findings (Mahmud, 2019).

### **METHOD**

To characterize the types of politeness methods used in "The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch, and the Wardrobe" movie, and the definition of politeness based on this film, this research used a qualitative descriptive-method. A strategy used to explain information from someone's words in written or spoken forms that will be observed is known as a qualitative descriptive method (Glass & Hopkins, 1984). A descriptive and analytical research method is known as qualitative research. In qualitative research, the method and significance are emphasized.

In this research, the author also used a Discourse Analysis technique. Discourse analysis is the process of examining the language used (Brown and Yule, 1960). Discourse analysis is a field of research that takes context and language into account. It is employed and taken into consideration while describing and analyzing oral and written interactions. The author attempted to comprehend the discourse from "The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe" films through an analysis of the conversation. The author also utilized a discourse analysis approach to categorize the speech that demonstrates the types of politeness tactics employed in this film and the definition of politeness based on this film, which is politeness strategies used by that film's key characters. Because this research only includes the words spoken by each character in "The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe" films, the author used the descriptive qualitative approach.

The primary data and supporting data would be used to create the data for this study. The primary data is the major information, and the data source was the transcript of what Peter Pevensie, Susan Pevensie, Edmund Pevensie, Lucy Pevensie, Aslan, White Witch or Jadis, and Mr. Tumnus said in "The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe." The data source would also be taken from the data that support this research, such as reading numerous books or websites related to politeness strategy analysis that can provide the writer with more information about politeness strategy, reading numerous theses that discuss politeness strategy, and browsing numerous linguistic articles that discuss or center on politeness strategy.

This research used several techniques to obtain the data. The technique of collecting data by the writer as follows:

- a. Watching the movie "The Chronicle of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe".
- b. Transcribing the conversation in the movie.

- c. Selecting or categorizing the scene of conversation by the characters which are suitable as a data. The writer would extract the data conversation based on the Brown and Levinson's theory about politeness that was chosen by the writer.
- d. After extracting the data, the writer would interpret the meaning of politeness based on the movie.

Data analysis is the important step in applied data analysis using interactive model analysis involving data reduction, data display, and conclusion (Miles & Huberman, 2014). The writer employed Miles and Huberman's theory as a procedure in the data analysis, namely:

- a. Data reduction, this is the first step in analyzing the data in this research. The data are the transcriptions of the conversation between the main characters in "The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe" Movies.
- b. Data display, the data were displayed by the writer in the narrative extracts sort.
- c. Conclusion, this is the final step in the data analysis. The writer concluded the research results based on research problems and the politeness strategy theory which is analysis of the politeness strategies used in the movie "The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe", and the meaning of politeness based on this movie.

## **FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

The purpose of this chapter is to present the research results of the research and it explains about the two formulated research questions. The writer analyzed the kind of politeness strategies used in "The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe" Movie, and the meaning of politeness based on The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe Movie.

### **Findings**

The writer discovered 23 extracts of politeness strategies from the transcript that related to the answer of the research question. The extract shown is a description with deep insight into politeness strategies.

### **The Kind of Politeness Strategies in "The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe" Movies**

The writer has found 4 kinds of politeness strategy used in "The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe" Movies, namely: Positive Face/Positive Politeness Strategy, Negative Face/Negative Politeness Strategy, BaldOn-Record, and Off-Record.

#### ***Positive Face/Positive Politeness Strategy***

##### **Extract 4:**

Lucy still in Mr. Tumnus's house which Lucy just already woke up because she heard Mr. Tumnus play flute which the flute has a magic that can make the hearers' sleep. (00:21:26 - 00:21:37)

Mr. Tumnus : "I'm such a terrible faun."

Lucy : "Oh, no.

*You're the nicest faun I've ever met."*

From the extract above, it is a positive politeness strategy. Positive politeness strategy was raised because the speaker wants to give a good impression to the hearers which tried to minimize the threat to the audience's positive face. In this case, the politeness strategy could be done by complimentary. Compliment is clear example of politeness strategy. In Lucy utterances, when she said "*You're the nicest faun I've ever met*" it is a form of compliment which she give to Mr. Tumnus that Mr. Tumnus is the best faun she ever met.

##### **Extract 8:**

Susan and Lucy couldn't sleep and they ask to Aslan to come for a walk. (01:32:36 – 01:33:29)

Susan : "Couldn't we come with you?"

Aslan : “I would be glad of the company for a while.  
Thank you...”

“It is time. From here, I must go on alone.”

Susan : “But Aslan...”

Aslan : “You have to trust me. For this must be done.

*Thank you, Susan. Thank you, Lucy.*

And farewell.”

From the extract above, it is a type of positive politeness strategy. Based on the conversation above, Aslan said “*Thank you, Susan. Thank you, Lucy*” in this case Aslan use politeness strategy because Aslan use “*thank you*”. This positive politeness strategy tries to minimize the threat to the audience positive face by appreciated. So, Aslan had appreciated to Susan and Lucy by saying “*thank you.*”

### **Negative Face/Negative Politeness Strategy**

#### **Extract 10:**

Lucy enters the Narnia for the first time and she meets with a Faun called Mr. Tumnus. (00:14:46 – 00:15:15)

Lucy : “Were you hiding from me?”

Mr. Tumnus : “No.

Uh, well. (stammering) I just... I... No. No. I-I-I just... I was just, um...  
I didn't want to scare you.”

Lucy : “*If you don't mind my asking, what are you?*”

Mr. Tumnus : “Well, I'm a... (sighs)

Well, I'm a faun.”

In the extract above, it is the type of politeness strategy that appears to negative politeness strategy. Based on the utterances above, Lucy said “*If you don't mind my asking, what are you?*” it showing negative politeness because Lucy save the hearer's negative with minimize the imposition “*If you don't mind my asking*” and using a questioning “*what are you?*” In this case, it is makes a request infringing and still respect a person's right so it's refer to negative politeness.

#### **Extract 13:**

The Professor tells that the Pevensie siblings have made Mrs. Macready upset at them. (00:35:09 - 00:35:17)

Professor : “You seem to have upset the delicate internal balance of my housekeeper.”

Peter : “*We're sorry, sir. It won't happen again.*”

In the following extract above, Peter said “*We're sorry, sir. It won't happen again*”. According to the Peter's utterance, it showed that Peter used negative politeness because he used the word *sorry*. This word is an apologizing form and negative politeness also can be done by apologizing. In this scene, Peter apologizes to the Professor that he and his siblings will not make Mrs. Macready upset again.

### **Bald-On-Record**

#### **Extract 16:**

Edmund enter the Narnia for the first time by himself and when he walking, he was suddenly caught by Ginarrbrik, one of the followers of the evil Queen of Narnia. (00:29:02 – 00:29:10)

Edmund : Leave me alone!

Jadis : “What now, Ginarrbrik?”

Edmund : “*Make him let me go!* I didn't do anything wrong!”

Ginarrbrik : “How dare you address the Queen of Narnia?”



Edmund : “I didn’t know!”

From the extract above is a type of bald-on-record strategy. Bald-on-record strategy is a direct strategy. The speaker told or did directly and explicitly what the speaker wanted from the hearers. In this case, when Edmund say “*Make him let me go!*” means it is a direct imperative form. This utterance not to try minimizing to hearers to take an action and it is also not to threat minimizing because it shows urgently situation. In the Edmund utterances, he is directly ordered Jadis to ask Ginarrbrik to let him go.

**Extract 17:**

Peter, Susan, Edmund and Lucy are hiding on the wardrobe. They enter into the wardrobe deeper and they all enter into the world of Narnia finally. (00:39:22 – 00:39:35)

Susan : “Maybe we should go back.”

Edmund : “But shouldn’t we at least take a look around?”

Peter : “I think Lucy should decide.”

Lucy : “*I’d like you all to meet Mr. Tumnus!*”

Peter : “Well, then Mr. Tumnus it is.”

In the extract above, Lucy used bald-on-record strategy which was an example of a direct imperative. In this case, Lucy was told directly what she wanted from her siblings (Peter, Susan, and Edmund) that she wants Peter, Susan, and Edmund to meet Mr. Tumnus by saying “*I’d like you all to meet Mr. Tumnus!*” without any minimization to the imposition to the hearers.

**Off-Record**

**Extract 18:**

Peter, Susan, Edmund and Lucy are talking in their room in the Professor’s house. (00:08:56.000 --> 00:08:58.434)

Lucy : “*The sheets feel scratchy.*”

Susan : “Wars don’t last forever, Lucy.  
We’ll be home soon.”

From the extract above, the utterance of Lucy is off-record strategy. Offrecord is an indirect strategy which is the face is not directly threatened and it is impossible to connect one clear communicative intention to act. In this case, Lucy says “*The sheets feel scratchy*” meaning that Lucy indirectly trying to tell hearers that she does not feel comfortable.

**Extract 20:**

Peter, Susan, Edmund and Lucy are playing hide and seek in the Professor’s house while Lucy who was hiding in the wardrobe which is she just found and came to Narnia. (00:23:38 – 00:23:55)

Peter : “Ready or not, here I come!”

Lucy : “It’s all right! I’m back! I’m all right!”

Edmund : “Shut’s up! He’s coming!”

Peter : “You know, I’m not sure you two have quite got the idea of this game.”

Lucy : “*Weren’t you wondering where I was?*”

Edmund : “That’s the point.

That was why he was seeking you.”

Based on the extract above, Lucy’s words are off-record strategy because Lucy does not impose on the hearer. The face was not directly threatened. She asked hearer to interpret what she said. The strategy which not directly threatened without impose on the hearer is called off-record strategy. In this case, when Lucy said “*Weren’t you wondering where I was?*” the meaning of the words of Lucy is that Lucy indirectly wants to her sibling guess where she is from, but she does not impose it to hearer and the instead of word like “*Can you guess where I’m from?*”

### **The Meaning of Politeness Based on “The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe” Movies**

After the writer has found the kind of politeness strategies used by the main characters on this movie, the writer analyzed the meaning of politeness based on this movie. There are five types of meaning but the writer only discovered 2 meanings of using politeness in this research, those were denotative meaning and connotative meaning.

#### ***Denotative Meaning***

##### **Extract 24:**

Edmund : “Well, I was wondering, could I maybe have some more Turkish delight now.”

Jadis : “*Our guest is hungry.*”

Based on the extract above, the speaker employed denotative meaning. The word “*hungry*” became a denotative meaning. This meaning occurred when the meaning was direct. The meaning of the word is the meaning that is actually written in the sentence without any accompanying meaning. It is literal meaning. The word “*hungry*” became a denotative meaning because literally Jadis said that the guest of Jadis was hungry. The guest wants to eat the Turkish delight. There is no another meaning that she put in her sentence’s mean.

#### ***Connotative Meaning***

##### **Extract 26:**

Lucy : “*He has a nice face.*”

From the extract above, the extract showed that the speaker employed connotative meaning. In her utterance, the word “*a nice face*” became a connotative meaning because connotative meaning is a figurative meaning or meaning that is not actually written in the sentence. The speaker put her thought and feeling that give rise to a certain sense of value. In the use of the word “*a nice face*”, there is a meaning that is more stunning to our feelings.

#### **Discussion**

In this part, the writer presented about the discussion. The writer discussed about the extracts that were displayed in the findings. The discussion was containing about the kind of politeness strategies and the meaning of politeness.

Politeness strategy is a strategy that we use to avoid or reduce the self-image damaging effect that arises from Face Threatening Acts by the speakers. Based on the theory of Brown and Levinson (1987) there are four kinds of politeness strategies which were positive face/positive politeness strategy, negative face/negative politeness strategy, bald-on-record, and off-record. Politeness strategies in “The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe” Movies that could be found four kinds of politeness strategies of Brown and Levinson theory. Based on the data, the writer found 27 extracts were used by the main characters, Peter Pevensie, Susan Pevensie, Edmund Pevensie, Lucy Pevensie, Aslan, Jadis or White Witch, and Mr. Tumnus.

The first kind is positive politeness strategy that the positive politeness strategy is a politeness strategy which interprets politeness as taking actions that consider the feelings of others in which pay attention to a positive face, namely desire to be recognized. Positive politeness strategy is the kinds of politeness strategies which mostly applied by the main characters in promoting relationship in this movie. Positive politeness strategy is the kind of politeness strategy which often seen from the extract. The second kind is negative politeness strategy. The negative politeness strategy is oriented to the hearer’s negative face and emphasizes the avoidance of imposition on the hearer by trying to avoid imposition from the speaker. The third kind is bald-on-record. Bald-on-record is direct strategy which is a direct way of saying things without minimize threats to

hearers to take an action and directly bald-on-record is the least strategy use by the main characters. This strategy mostly applied by the main characters in direct imperative. And the last kind of politeness strategies is off-record. Off-record instead of indirect strategy which is the face indirectly threatened. This strategy allows the hearers to interpret the utterances by themselves because the utterances are not directly addressed to the hearer.

The meaning has several types. There have been 5 types (Chaer, 2013, p. 59) but to support to collect data the writer only discovered 2 types of meaning of using politeness, they were denotative meaning and connotative meaning. The first meaning is denotative meaning. Denotative meaning is literal meaning. The meaning was actually written in the sentence or utterance and it is general. In denotative meaning, the speaker is directly said what he/her said without adding any other meaning. The second meaning is connotative meaning. Connotative meaning is a figurative meaning. It is not actually written in the sentence. Connotative meaning is the meaning of words that have a link of thoughts, feelings, etc. that give rises to a certain sense of value, therefore, the connotative meaning is more personal and particular. The connotative meaning which the speaker put her thought and feeling to deliver the speaker's utterance and there is a meaning that is more stunning to our feelings. In the other word, there was additional meaning in the form of taste value.

## **CONCLUSION**

Based on the findings and discussion, the writer discovered the kind of politeness strategies applied by the main characters in their utterances, they are Peter Pevensie, Susan Pevensie, Edmund Pevensie, Lucy Pevensie, Jadis, Aslan and Mr. Tumnus, and the meaning of politeness based on the movie. All of the data taken from "The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe" Movie and all kinds of politeness strategies are seen based on Brown and Levinson's theory.

In this research, the writer can conclude that the writer has found 4 kinds of politeness strategies employed by the main characters in their utterances based on the movie, those were positive politeness strategy, negative politeness strategy, bald-on-record, and off-record. The kind of politeness strategies that is often seen from the data is positive politeness strategy. Moreover, the writer also has discovered 2 of 5 types of meaning in using politeness used by the main characters those were denotative meaning and connotative meaning.

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