

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter covers the analysis and the result of the study. The researcher analyzes the data after the data were collected. The researcher tried to find out what politeness strategies are frequently used by Alan in *The Unrated Hangover* by four Face-threatening Act strategies based on Brown and Levinson theory.

It has been mentioned on the previous chapter, Face-threatening Act strategies are divided into four strategies. They are Bald-on record strategies, Positive politeness strategies, Negative politeness strategies, and Off-record strategies.

From the movie entitled *The Unrated Hangover* produced by Warner Bros, the researcher found 162 utterances that can categorized in the Face-threatening Act strategies. Those are 48 Bald-on record utterances, 77 Positive politeness utterances, 25 Negative politeness utterances, and 12 Off-record utterances. Positive politeness strategy has the highest intensity.

More obvious analysis of Bald-on record strategies, Positive politeness strategies, Negative politeness strategies, and Off-record strategies can be seen on the table 4.1.

Table 4.1 The Frequency of Face-threatening Act Strategies

No.	Face-threatening Act Strategies	Frequency	Frequency (%)
1.	Bald-on record strategies	48	29.63
2.	Positive Politeness strategies	77	47.53
3.	Negative Politeness strategies	25	15.43
4.	Off-record strategies	12	7.41
	Total	162	100%

Table 4.1 shows that there are 162 Face-threatening Act utterances. They are 48 Bold-on record utterances, 77 Positive politeness utterances, 25 Negative politeness utterances, and 12 Off-record utterances. It is shown from the table that Alan used positive politeness strategy more than other strategies. From this the researcher infers that even Alan was awkward and grown up ADHD person, he is still a friendly guy and he respected the hearers. The conversations also expressed group reciprocity.

4.1. Bald-On Record

Whenever Speaker wants to do the FTA with the maximum efficiency more than he wants to satisfy Hearer's face, even to any degree he will choose the bald-on record strategy.

Table 4.2 The Frequency of Bald-On Record Strategies

No.	Bald-On Record	Frequency	Frequency %
1.	Cases of non-minimization of the face threat	19	39.58
2.	Cases of FTA-oriented bald-on usage	29	60.42
	Total	48	100%

Table 4.2 shows that there are 48 bald-on record utterances. They are 19 Cases of non-minimization of the face threat utterances and 29 cases of FTA-oriented bald-on usage utterances.

4.1.1. Cases of Non-minimization of the Face Threat

(1) *Alan: "Whoa, watch it, pervert!"*

In utterance 1, the speaker was Alan and the hearers were a tailor. In this utterance the tailor is measuring the size for Alan's pants, but Alan feel that he get sexual harassment when the tailor hand is close to Alan shaft. This utterance is concluded as non minimization of face threat, based on social distance, and relative power, that Alan is customer, and the tailor is the seller, Speaker's intention to satisfy the hearer is small.

(2) *Alan: "He's getting very close to my shaft!"*

In this utterance, the speaker was Alan and the hearer was Doug. The speaker chose this strategy because Alan want Doug to know that the tailor hand is very close to Alan's shaft, Alan want Doug to know it quickly and don't care about the tailor.

(3) *Alan: "Whoo! Road trip! Vegas! Vegas, baby! Vegas!"*

In this utterance, the speaker was Alan and the hearer was his group (Doug, Stu, and Phil). The speaker chose this strategy because Alan want to share his happiness going to Vegas on a road trip with their friends.

(4) *Alan: "You're nuts!"*

In utterance 4, the speaker was Alan and the hearer was a girl on the other car passing him, because Alan is an awkward person so he just yell it to the girl next to his car that is passing by, and then the girl just give "the finger", and then Alan stop yelling.

(5) *Alan: "Don't touch it! Don't even look at it! Go on, get out! You heard me! Don't look at me, either! Yeah, you better walk on!"*

In this utterance, the speaker was Alan and the hearer was an old man in gas station, Alan don't want the old man to touch his father's car, because his father love the car more than love Alan.

(6) *Alan: "I'll hit an old man in public!"*

In this utterance, the speaker was Alan and the hearer was an old man in gas station, after the old man go away Alan just say it, because he fell that he is win.

(9) *Alan: " There's a jungle cat in the bathroom!"*

Phil: "Okay, okay, Al. Al, I'll check it out"

In utterance 9, the speaker was Alan and the hearer was Stu, the speaker don't want Stu to go inside the bathroom, because there is a Tiger in it.

(10) Alan: *"Don't go in! Don't go in, don't go in. Be careful. Don't, don't!"*

In utterance 10, the speaker was Alan and the hearer was his friend, Phil. Phil is going to enter a room with Tiger. In this case, maximum efficiency is very important. In cases of great urgency like this, redress would actually decrease the communicated urgency.

(12) Alan: *"Hey! There's a baby on board!"*

In this utterance, the speaker was Alan and the hearer was unknown Chinese guy with a bat hitting the car, Alan just yelled it because he want the Chinese guy to stop hitting, because there is a baby in the car

(18) Stu: *"He drugged us. I lost a tooth. I married a whore."*

Alan: *"How dare you! She's a nice lady!"*

In utterance 18, the speaker was Alan and the hearer was Stu, Alan angry because Stu say that the girl is a whore, but in Alan opinion she is a nice lady.

4.1.2. Cases of FTA-oriented Bald-on Record Usage

(25) Phil: *"You sure?"*

Alan: *"I'm good"*

In this utterance, Phil asking Alan does he is ok, because Alan just slice his hand to make "blood brothers". Alan want Phil to know that he is good.

(26) Alan: *"Phil, do not go in the bathroom."*

Phil: *"Al, just calm down. It's me."*

In utterance 29, the speaker was Alan, and the hearer was Phil. This utterance is actually oriented to face. Alan don't want Phil to go to the bathroom and say it nicely so Alan will get a nice respond too.

(31) *Alan: "I can't do it"*

Phil: "Get your fucking hand back in there"

In this utterance, the speaker was Alan, and the hearer was Phil. In this situation Phil ask Alan to put his hand to the steering car, with a knockdown Tiger in it, and Alan is so afraid.

4.2. Positive Politeness

As what has been discussed in chapter II, when a person speaks to someone else he may orient himself towards that individuals positive face, and employ positive politeness. The positive politeness strategies show that his hearer has a desire to be respected. It also confirms that the relationship is friendly and expresses group reciprocity.

Table 4.3 The frequency of Positive Politeness Strategies

No.	Strategies	Frequency	Frequency (%)
1.	Notice, attend to H	2	2.6
2.	Exaggerate	9	11.7
3.	Intensify interest to H	6	7.8
4.	Use in group identity markers	14	18.2
5.	Seek agreement	16	20.7
6.	Avoid disagreement	6	7.8
7.	Presuppose/raise/assert common ground	9	11.7
8.	Joke	2	2.6
9.	Assert or presuppose S's knowledge of concern for H's wants	-	-
10.	Offer, promise	5	6.5
11.	Be optimistic	3	3.9
12.	Include both S and H in the activity	1	1.3
13.	Give (or ask for) reason	2	2.6
14.	Assume or assert reciprocity	-	-
15.	Give gifts to H	2	2.6
	Total	77	100%

Table 4.3 shows that there are 77 positive politeness utterances. They are 2 utterance of Notice, attend of H (2.6%), 9 utterance of Exaggerate (interest, approval, sympathy with H) (11.7%), 6 utterances of intensify interest to H (7.8%), 14 utterances of Use in group identity markers (18.2%), 16 utterances of Seek agreement (20.7%), 6 utterances of Avoid disagreement (7.8%), 9 utterances of Presuppose/raise/assert common ground (11.7%), 2 utterances of Joke (2.6%), 5 utterances of Offer, promise (6.5%), 3 utterances of Be optimistic (3.9%), 1 utterances of Include both S and H in the activity (1.3%), 2 utterances of Give (or ask for) reason (2.6%), 2 utterances of Give gift to H (2.6%).

4.2.1. Notice, attend to H

(49) *Doug: "That was insane. We almost just died."*

Alan: "You should have seen your face. Classic."

In this utterance, they almost died when driving a car. Doug was tricked by Alan and almost hit a truck, Doug is really shocked and Alan thought Dough should have seen Doug's shocked face.

(50) *Alan: "Congratulations, Stu, you got married."*

In this utterance, the speaker was Alan, and the hearer was Stu. Alan notice that Stu just got married by watching the wedding photo album that they just got from the chapel, and he congrats Stu.

4.2.2. Exaggerate (Interest, Approval, Sympathy with H)

(51) *Alan: "I shouldn't be here. I'm not supposed to be within 200 feet of a school or a Chuck E. Cheese."*

In this utterance, the speaker was Alan, and the hearer was Doug. Alan is over reacted and exaggerate when Doug just park near a school.

(52) *Alan: "That was awesome!"*

Doug: "That was not awesome, what's wrong with you?"

In this utterance, the speaker was Alan, and the hearer was Doug, Phil and Stu, they almost got hit by a truck and Alan just said that it's awesome, using exaggerate intonation.

(53) *Phil: "There's a tiger in there."*

Stu: "No, there isn't"

Alan: "Yeah! It's big. Gigantic."

In utterance 53, the speaker was Alan, and the hearer was Stu. The speakers exaggerate the size of the Tiger in the bathroom.

(54) *Doug: "You wanna explain it to them, Alan?"*

Alan: "Guys, my dad loves this car more than he loves me, so, yeah."

In this utterance, the speaker was Alan, and the hearer was Phil, and Stu. Of course in any chance a dad will love his son more than a car, but Alan say it with a stress just to ask Phil and Stu not using his dad's car.

4.2.3. Intensify interest to Hearer

(60) *Alan: "You know, Doug, I was thinking, if you wanna go to Vegas without me, that is totally cool, you know?"*

In this utterance, the speaker was Alan, and the hearer was Doug. The speaker shared some of his wants is to intensify the interest of his own, The use of directly quoted speech rather than indirect reported speech is another feature of this strategy, as is the use of tag question or expression that draw as a participant into the conversation, such as "you know?".

(62) *Alan: "I want you to know, Doug, I'm a steel trap. Whatever happens tonight, I will never, ever, ever, speak a word of it."*

In this utterance, the speaker was Alan, and the hearer was Doug. The speaker shared some of his wants is to intensify the interest of his own by making a promise.

(63) *Alan: "Yeah. That's why I've managed to stay single this whole time, you know?"*

In this utterance, the speaker was Alan, and the hearer was Doug. The speaker shared some of his wants is to intensify the interest of his own, The use of directly quoted speech rather than indirect reported speech is another feature of this strategy, as is the use of tag question or expression that draw as a participant into the conversation, such as "you know?".

4.2.4. Use in group identity markers

(66) *Alan: "Hey, guys. You ready to let the dogs out?"*

In this utterance, the speaker was Alan, and the hearer was Doug, Phil, and Stu. The speaker used a generic name, Guys.

(67) *Alan: "Hey, guys, he's not in there"*

In this utterance, the speaker was Alan, and the hearer was Phil, and Stu. The speaker used a generic name, Guys.

(68) *Alan: "Doc, none of us can remember anything from last night. Remember?"*

In this utterance, the speaker was Alan, and the hearer was a Doctor. The speaker used a generic name, Doc.

(70) *Alan: "Guys, I'm telling you, I looked for it this morning before we left. It's not anywhere"*

In this utterance, the speaker was Alan, and the hearer was Phil, and Stu. The speaker used a generic name, Guys.

(78) *Alan: "That's my buddy."*

In this utterance, the speaker was Alan, and the hearer was Stu. The speaker used a generic name, Buddy.

4.2.5. Seek agreement

(81) *Alan: "If we're share beds, I'm bunking with Phil. You good with that?"*

Phil: "No, I'm not."

In this utterance, the 1st speaker was Alan, and the 2nd speaker was Phil. The speakers seek for agreement to Phil to share beds with him, even Phil is not agree.

(83) *Alan: "You okay?"*

Phil: "Yeah, Alan, I'm fine."

In this utterance, the 1st speaker was Alan and the 2nd speaker was Phil. The speaker sought agreement to his friends that Phil is okay, because Phil is using a hospital wristband code.

(85) *Alan: "Can I help?"*

Stu: "Yeah, thanks."

In this utterance, the 1st speaker was Alan and the 2nd speaker was Stu. The speaker was seeking agreement can he help Stu.

(87) *Alan: "But it's not tonight, right?"*

Stu: "No, I don't think so."

In this utterance, the 1st speaker was Alan and the 2nd speaker was Stu. The speaker was seeking agreement that a Halley's Comet is not going to happen that night.

(90) *Alan: "Your name's Doug?"*

Wrong Doug: "Yes, I'm Doug."

In utterance 90, the 1st speaker was Alan and the 2nd speaker was Wrong Doug. The speaker was seeking agreement does the man that they've saved is also named Doug.

4.2.6. Avoid disagreement

(97) *Phil: "You're not really wearing that, are you?"*

Alan: "Wearing what?"

In this utterance, the 1st speaker was Phil and the 2nd speaker was Alan. Alan is avoiding disagreement by twisting the answer.

4.2.7. Presuppose/raise/assert common ground

(102) *Doug: "I don't think you should be doing too much gambling tonight,*

Alan.

Alan: "Gambling? Who said anything about gambling? It's not gambling when you know you're gonna win. Counting cards is a foolproof system."

In utterance 102, the speaker was Alan and the hearer was Stu. This utterance used Gossip or small talk of unrelated topic, when they are talking about gambling.

(103) *Stu: "It's also illegal."*

Alan: "It's not illegal, it's frowned upon, like masturbating on an airplane."

In this utterance, the speaker was Alan and the hearer was Doug, in this case Alan used gossip or small talk.

(104) *Doug: "Either way, you gotta be super smart to count cards, buddy, okay?"*

Alan: "Oh, really?"

Doug: "It's not easy."

Alan: "Well maybe we should tell that to Rain Man, because he practically bankrupted a casino, and he was a retard."

In this utterance, the speaker was Alan and the hearer was Doug, in this case Alan presuppose H's knowledge about Rain Man, and the bankrupted casino.

4.2.8. Joke

(111) *Alan: "Hey, Phil, look. He's jacking his little weenis. Not at the table, Carlos."*

In utterance 111, the speaker was Alan and the hearer was Phil, in this situation Alan is make a joke by using the Carlos hand jacking his weenis.

4.2.9. Offer, promise

(113) *Alan: "You heard me. It's Sin City. I won't tell a soul."*

In utterance 113, the speaker was a Alan and the hearer was Doug. In this utterance Alan make a promise that he won't tell a anyone.

(114) *Alan: "Blood brothers. Here. Go ahead, Stuart."*

In this utterance, the speaker was Alan and the hearer was Stuart. Alan give an offer to Stu to also make a blood brothers by slice his hand.

(115) *Alan: "Oh, I'm free next week."*

In this utterance, the speaker was Alan and the hearer was Phil. Alan is offering some of his time to go with Phil.

(117) *Alan: "I'm getting my bartender's license."*

In this utterance, the speaker was Alan and the hearer was Stu's ex-girlfriend, Melissa. Alan tell Melissa that he is going to get his bartender's license.

4.2.10. Be optimistic

(118)Alan: *"No, thank you. I love you so much."*

In utterance 118, the speaker was Alan and the hearer was Doug, At this moment, Alan say thank you and love Doug, he is optimistic that it is what Doug wants to hear.

(119)Alan: *"Maybe... Should I wait outside?"*

In utterance 119, the speaker was Alan, and the hearer was Mike Tyson. Alan optimistic he is better to be outside.

(120)Alan: *"It's okay. It's not your fault, Doug."*

In utterance 120, the speaker was Alan, and the hearer was Doug. Alan optimistic, that Doug should not feel guilty, because it's all Alan's fault.

4.2.11. Include both S and H in the activity

(121)Alan: *"Seriously. I don't care what happens. I don't care if we kill someone."*

In utterance 121, the speaker was Alan and the hearer was Doug. By using and inclusive 'we' form, Alan actually addressed to 'you' or 'me'. He could call upon the cooperative assumptions and thereby redress FTAs. 'we' seemed to be used to stress the cooperativeness of his action.

4.2.12. Give (or ask for) reason

(123)Alan: “*Yeah, if anything, we deserve a reward or something, like a trophy.*”

In utterance 123, the speaker was Alan and the hearer was Las Vegas Police. In this utterance Alan demanded a reason why Alan, Phil, and Stu was punished, and didn't get a trophy or something.

4.2.13. Give gifts to H

(125)Alan: “*What's on your arm?*”

In this utterance, the speaker was Alan and the hearer was Phil. In this situation Alan is not giving tangible gifts, but gives care to Phil.

4.3. Negative Politeness

Negative politeness is oriented toward a hearer's negative face, which appeals to the hearer's desire not to be impeded or put upon, to be left free to act as they choose. The negative politeness strategy also recognizes the hearer's face. But it also recognizes that someone is in some way imposing on them.

Table 4.4 The Frequency of Negative Politeness Strategies

No.	Strategies	Frequency	Frequency (%)
1.	Be conventionally indirect	1	4
2.	Question, hedge	17	68
3.	Be pessimistic	1	4
4.	Minimize the imposition	-	-
5.	Give deference	1	4
6.	Apologize	3	12
7.	Impersonalize S and H	2	8
8.	State the FTA as a general rule	-	-
9.	Nominalize	-	-
10.	Go on record	-	-
	Total	25	100%

Table 4.4 shows that there are 31 negative politeness utterances. They are 1 utterances of Be conventionally indirect (4%), 17 utterances of Question, hedge (68%), 1 utterances of Be pessimistic (4%), 1 utterances of Give deference (4%), 3 utterances of Apologize (12%), 2 utterances of Impersonalize S and H (8%).

4.3.1 Be Conventionally Indirect

(126) Alan: *“Please. This isn't your fault. I'll get you some pants.”*

In utterance 126, the speaker was Alan and the hearer was Mr. Chow. By this utterance Alan could construct readily understandable by this indirect request and adding “*please*”.

4.3.2 Question, Hedge

(129) Alan: “*Is it awesome?*”

In utterance 129, the speaker was Alan and the hearer was hotel receptionist, Lisa. In this utterance Alan is asking a question about the hotel room, is it awesome or not awesome at all.

(130) Alan: “*Can I ask you another question?*”

In utterance 130, the speaker was Alan and the hearer was Lisa. In this utterance it is clear that it is a question sentence.

(133) Alan: “*What is this?*”

In this utterance, the speaker was Alan and the hearer was Phil. In this utterance it is clear that it is a question sentence.

4.3.3 Be pessimistic

(144) “*Stu? Little help?*”

In this utterance, the speaker was Alan and the hearer was Stu. This strategy gave redress to Stu face by explicitly expressing doubt that the conditions for the appropriateness of Alan’s speech act was obtained. In this case, Alan is pessimistic does Stu would/could/might help him or not.

4.3.4 Give deference

(145) *Alan: "It was a real pleasure meeting you."*

In utterance 145, the speaker was Alan and the hearer was Stu's ex-girlfriend, Melissa. In this utterance Alan use a deference because the addressee is Stu girlfriend, so he try to be polite.

4.3.5 Apologize

(147) *Alan: "I'm sorry, I fudged up, guys."*

In utterance 147, the speaker was Alan and the hearers was Phil and Stu. In this utterance the speaker beg the hearer's forgiveness by saying sorry, because what make them can't remember anything and forget what happened to them is because the drugs that is given by Alan to them.

4.3.6 Impersonalize S and H

(149) *Alan: "Well, the first thing was we were on the roof, and were having those shots of Jäger."*

In utterance 149, the speaker was Alan and the hearer was Phil. In this case Alan use pluralization of the 'you' and 'I' pronouns.

(150) *Alan: "I have a valet ticket from Caesars. Looks like we got in at 5: 15 a.m."*

In utterance 150, the speaker was Alan and the hearer was Phil. In this case Alan use pluralization of the 'you' and 'I' pronouns.

4.4. Off Record

A communication act is done off record if it is done in such a way and it is not possible to attribute only one clear communicative intention to the act. Such off-record utterances are essentially indirect uses of languages to construct an off-record utterance one says something that is either more general (contain less information in the sense that it rules their power possible states of affairs) or actually different from what one means (intends to be understood).

Table 4.5 The Frequency of Off Record Strategies

No.	Strategies	Frequency	Frequency (%)
1.	Give hints	2	16.7
2.	Give association clues	-	-
3.	Presuppose	1	8.3
4.	Understate	-	-
5.	Overstate	-	-
6.	Use tautologies	1	8.3
7.	Use contradiction	-	-
8.	Be ironic	-	-
9.	Use metaphors	-	-
10.	Use rhetorical question	-	-
11.	Be ambiguous	-	-
12.	Be vague	2	16.7
13.	Over generalize	-	-
14.	Displace hearer	-	-
15.	Be incomplete, use ellipsis	6	50
	Total	12	100%

Table 4.5 shows that there are 17 off record utterances. They are 2 utterances of Give hints (16.7%), 1 utterances of Presuppose (8.3%), 1 utterances of Use Tautologies

(8.3%), 2 utterances of Be vague (16.7%), 6 utterances of Be incomplete, use ellipsis (50%).

4.4.1 Give Hints

(151) *Alan: "After the Hard Rock, I blacked out. It was like emptiness."*

In utterance 151, the speaker was Alan and the hearer was Phil. At that moment, Alan give hints to Phil that Alan can't remember anything after the go to the Hard Rock café.

(152) *Alan: "What was that?"*

In utterance 152, the speaker was Alan and the hearer was Phil and Stu. At that moment, Alan hear a knocking sound from car trunk, and prefer give a hints rather than just say 'there is something in the trunk'.

4.4.2 Presuppose

(153) *Alan: "Yeah, I checked all the rooms. No one's here. Check its collar or something."*

In utterance 153, the speaker was Alan and the hearer was Stu. From the utterance "*I checked all the rooms*", it can be indicated that Alan really has checked all the rooms.

4.4.3 Use tautologies

(154) *Alan: "Oh, Carlos. Carlos."*

In utterance 154, the speaker was Alan and the hearer was Phil. At that moment Alan uttering a tautology "Carlos", because Alan wants the baby named Carlos.

4.4.4 Be vague

(155) *Alan: "These are some black shoes."*

In utterance 155, the speaker was Alan and the hearer was Phil. From the utterance Alan is vague what kind of black shoes in their car, when all of them is searching some clues.

(156) *Alan: "Yeah, Doug told me she had sex with a pilot or something."*

In utterance 156, the speaker was Alan and the hearer was Stu. From the utterance Alan is vague with pilot or anyone that Stu's girlfriend already had a sex with.

4.4.5 Be incomplete, use ellipsis

(157) *Alan: "I just..."*

Doug: "It's not like that."

In utterance 157, the speaker was Alan and the hearer was Doug. By leaving the utterance half undone, Alan wants Doug to find a relevance interpretation of what he said.

(158) *Alan: "I'd like to..."*

In utterance 158, the speaker was Alan and the hearer was Doug, Phil, and Stu. By leaving the utterance half undone, Alan wants them to stop talking for a moment to hear what Alan wants to say.