CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

As mentioned in the previous chapter, the aims of the study are to show the kinds of positive politeness strategies applied by the characters and to describe the factors influencing the characters to apply those strategies in “The Theory of Everything” movie.

The researcher used Brown and Levinson’s politeness strategy to describe the kinds of positive politeness strategies. It is used to describe how the characters in “The Theory of Everything” novel deliver those strategies to minimize or redress the FTAs. Then, in order to describe the factors influencing the characters to deliver each of positive politeness strategy, the researcher analyzes it by considering factors that influence the use of positive politeness strategy based on Brown and Levinson.

4.1 Findings

According to Brown and Levinson (1987, p. 103) Positive Politeness utterances are used as a kind of, metaphorical extention of intimacy, to imply common ground or sharing of wants to a limited extent even between strangers who perceives themselves; for the purpose of the interaction, as somehow similar. In addition, for the same reason, Positive Politeness techniques are usable not only for FTA redress, but in a general as a kind of social accelerator, where speaker in using them indicates that he or she wants to ‘come closer’ to hearer. that is why, the writer focus on positive politeness strategies in this movie. In this case, the
positive politeness can minimize the distance as it help the addressee to claim solidarity and common ground with the hearer that can bring the closer. For the example we can see the positive politeness is used by Stephen and Jane.

From table below, we can see how many kinds of the positive politeness strategies used by Stephen and Jane, Jonathan, Brush, and Beryl Wilde

Table 1. Finding

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Notice, attend to hearer</td>
<td>Stephen to Jane “What’s that?”</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Jane to Stephen “reasonable low”</td>
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<td>Brian to Jane “what?”</td>
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<td>Brian to Jane “please sit down, I understand you saw Stephen, you know he was in hospital”</td>
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<td>Brush to Jane “you are okay”</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Jane to Jonathan “a good question”</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Exaggerate</td>
<td>Jonathan to Jane “thank you for coming, you will be a valuable assert”</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Intensify interest to hearer</td>
<td>Stephen to Jane “you are not religious, are you?”</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Use in group identity</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Seek Agreement</td>
<td>Stephen to Jane “Church of”</td>
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<td>Page</td>
<td>Avoid disagreement</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>presuppose/ raise/ assert common ground</td>
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<table>
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<td>Jane to Stephen “croquet?”</td>
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<td>Stephen to Jane “oh…. Him okay”</td>
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<td>Jane to Stephen “are you okay? Should we dance?”</td>
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<td>Jane to Stephen “I absolutely agree”</td>
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<td>Jane to Stephen “is that what you want?”</td>
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<td>Jane to Brush “you want me to push?”</td>
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<td>Jonathan to Jane “Soprano? Mezzo”</td>
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As seen in the table above, it shows that strategy 5 is used more frequently. There are 10 strategies in the sample of positive politeness strategy. The politeness strategy is used the most frequently is Seek Agreement, from the table the writer focus on the positive politeness strategy suggested by Brown and Levinson (1987) the writer will discuss the reason base on the positive politeness strategy that are presented in the discussion below

### 4.1.1 Stephen and Jane’s utterance that applied positive politeness

**Datum 1**

**Setting**: At the party  
**Topic**: the first time between Stephen and Jane meet each other  
**Participant**: Stephen and Jane  

**Situation**: Stephen and Jane meet in a Bar. It is the first time they meet each other. At first, actually Jane feels bored. But she sees Stephen and then they communicate each other because of it. Jane can change her feeling to loosing her bad mood.. The conversation happens run well, Jane interested with Stephen’s utterance that he was a cosmologist. She was unfamiliar about that, so she interested and pay attention about what Stephen is talking about.
Jane: What are you?
Stephen: Cosmologist, I'm a cosmologist.
Jane: What's that? (1)
Stephen: It's a kind of religion for intelligent atheists.
Jane: Intelligent atheists?
Stephen: You're not religious, are you? (2)
Jane: C. of E.
Stephen: Church of England (3)

The writer finds some of politeness strategies in this conversation above. The first sentence *what is that* in this sentence, she shows positive politeness strategy that is notice, attend to hearer (strategy 1) namely is notice, attend to hearer, It means that she pays attention to what Stephen has said. Jane shows her interest what they were conversation then, Jane is interested in speaking with Stephen about his unique life and also Stephen is too. The second sentence “You're not religious, are you?” from this sentence, we can see that she shows, she was interested in conversation with Stephen and also the speaker uses tag questions or expression that bring hearer as participant into the conversation. The writer concludes that the speaker uses positive politeness (strategy 3) namely is intensify interest to the hearer. The conversation is still going on In third conversation is “Church of England” Jane uses positive politeness strategy that is seeking agreement (strategy 5), this sentence Jane is stressing her agreement by repeating part of preceding Stephen has said before.

Datum 2
Setting: Cafe
Topic: the second meeting between Stephen and Jane without intentional
Participant: Stephen and Jane
Situation: when Jane was hanging out with her friend. Stephen was on the bar they met intentionally. Stephen came to her then he invite Jane to play croquet on Sunday morning fortunately on that day, Jane can not join because she must go to Church but Stephen waits her in front of the Church till Jane has done Then, they walk around together.

Stephen: I think she was having a date she can have him, quite frankly what is the probability?
Jane: Reasonably low (1)
Jane: uh… this is Stephen
Stephen: do you play croquet
Jane: croquet? (2)
Stephen: not recently
Jane: Sunday morning I’m actually busy Sunday mornings
Stephen: oh.. him okay (3)

The first sentence is “Reasonably low”, we can see that Jane notices and pays attention to what Stephen said. It means that she interest and give attention that he likes to have a conversation with Stephen. In this case, the writer concludes that Jane employs politeness strategies (strategy 1) of positive politeness that is, attend to hearer (interest, wants, good, ect).

In addition, the second sentence is Jane utterance “croquet?” is said by Jane when she answers the Stephen’s question. This sentence Jane is stressing her agreement by repeating of what the entire preceding Stephen has said before. The writer can conclude that the Speaker uses positive politeness (strategy 5) namely is seek agreement. Then, The sentence “oh.. him okay” Stephen states her agreement with Jane’s utterance. It means that she agrees with Jane that she goes to Church every Sunday morning and he understand what is Jane responsibility in
that’s day. The writer concludes that Stephen use positive politeness (strategy 5) that is seek agreement.

Datum 3
Setting : At dance party
Topic : the first date
Participant : Stephen and Jane
Situation : when Stephen visits the dance party with Jane. The unique things that Stephen does not like dancing but he prefers observing the people dance around him, it turns out, he a is romantic boy because ending up event, he invites Jane to dance with him

Stephen : sorry
Jane : are you okay? Should we dance? (1)
Stephen : no, I don’t, it is phenomenon I’m very happy to observe but I can not possibly imagine participating. (2)
Jane : I absolutely agree. (3) I mean, who would want to dance. No dancing than…

The first sentence is “are you okay? Should we dance?” Jane finds way to stress her agreement with Stephen. She asks to make sure that should they dance? In this case the writer found that Jane use positive politeness (strategy 5) namely is Seek Agreement.

. The second sentence is “no, I don’t, it is phenomenon I’m very happy to observe but I can not possibly imagine participating” in this sentence Stephen uses positive politeness strategy that avoid disagreement is (strategy 6) namely is avoid disagreement. Stephen tries to minimize the face threat to Jane by
respecting her end give explanation why he does not want to dance. She tries to avoid the disagreement with Jane in order to get what she understood the reason, the third conversation is “I absolutely agree” it shows that Jane finds way to stress her agreement with Stephen. She uses politeness strategies (strategy 5) namely is seek agreement.

Stephen: do you see how the men’s shirt-fronts and their bow ties how they glow more then the woman’s dresses?
Jane: yes
Stephen: do you know why?
Jane: why? (4)

The conversation above continued from previous conversation, Jane said “why?” this sentence shows that Jane makes stressing her utterance and her agreement by repeating of what the entire preceding Stephen has said before. In this case, the writer concludes that the positive politeness strategies that was used is (strategy 5) namely is seek agreement.

Datum 4
Setting: Stephan’s room
Topic: Stephen got Motor Neuron disease
Participant: Stephen and Brian
Situation: Brian visits Stephen’s room. Stephen looks very terrible because these several days he just stays in room, Stephen tells that he has Motor Neuron disease. It is made Brian shocked after hearing Stephen’s story. Then, Brian does not know what he have to do at the time, then he just permits to go out..

Stephen: I have Motor Neuron disease
Brian: sorry I don’t (1)
Stephen: it is Low Gehri’g disease he is a base ball
Brian: sorry, I’m lagging behind in my pioneering research into skilled motor, baseball related diseases
Stephen: I have two years to live
Brian : what? (2)
Stephen : it does not sound when you say it out loud, does not it?

The first sentence Brian said “sorry I don’t” in this sentence he shows that he sympathy and understood what he heard about Stephen’s condition that Stephen has Motor Neuron disease. The writer concludes that the utterance’s Brian included Positive Politeness (strategy 15), that is, speaker satisfies hearer’s positive face want by giving gifts including human relation wants which are the wants to be liked, cared about, admired, understood,

In addition, the second sentence is Brian’s utterance “what?” Brian is showing notice and attends what is Stephen’s utterance that he has two years live. The writer concludes that Brian uses positive politeness that is (strategy 1)

Datum 5
Setting : Cafe
Topic : Jane goes to meet Brian to talk about Stephen
Participant : Jane and Brian
Situation : when Jane went back after from Stephen room, but Stephen did not want to meet her. Then Jane meets Brian in Café then Brian tells about the Stephen condition. Jane was shocked so that she wants to meet Stephen immediately

Brian : Jane
Jane : Brian, I’m sorry.. I’m..
Brian : please sit down, I understand you saw Stephen. You know he was in hospital. (1)

. The first sentence “please sit down I understand you saw Stephen. You know he was in hospital.” Brian shows that he was sympathy with Jane worried then he tells about what’s Stephen condition. Stephen told him that doctor predicted he has two years live. then Jane shocked So, the writer conclude that
the speaker use politeness strategies that used is strategies (1) namely is notice, attend, to hearer.

Datum 6
Setting: Stephen’s room
Topic: Jane goes to meet Stephen that she worried about him
Participant: Jane and Stephen
Situation: After hearing from Brian, she wants to meet Stephen no matter how it is. Someday she can meet him in his boarding house. She wants to change Stephen bad mood, then she invite to playing croquet which he liked.

Jane: play game with me?
Stephen: go!
Jane: if you don’t get up and play a game with me. I won’t come back here again. Ever…(1)
Stephen: come on! You can leave me know
Jane: are you going to talk about this or not?

The first sentence is “if you don’t get up and play a game with me. I won’t come back here again” Jane wants to giving evidence of obligations obtaining between Stephen and she to show common ground, from the explanation above the writer can conclude that the speaker uses the politeness strategies 14, namely assume or assert reciprocity in this strategy.

Stephen: will you please just go?
Jane: Is that what you want? (2)
Stephen: yes it is what I want, so please if you care about me all then, please, just go!
Jane: I can’t
Stephen: I have two years to live
: I need to work
Jane: I love you. You’re.. you’ve… leapt to…
That’s a false conclusion. I want to be together, for as long as we’ve got and if that is not very long then,(3) well that’s just how it is… it will have to do. You don’t know what’s coming. It’s effect everything
The conversation above is continuing previous conversation above. The sentence is Jane’s utterance “Is that what you want?” this sentence shows that Jane wants to find way to stress with Stephen to claim the common ground between them. Jane wants to confirm what Stephen utterance. The speaker uses positive politeness (strategy 5). The third sentence is Jane’s utterance is “for as long as we’ve got and if that is not very long then..” it’s sentence Jane uses “we” form to show her cooperation with Stephen. The writer can conclude that the speaker employs positive politeness strategies 12, Jane says the utterance when she give explanation to Stephen that he can not give up more over with their relationship.

**Datum 7**

**Setting**: Brush’s house  
**Topic**: Stephen’s family takes holiday in Brush’s house  
**Participant**: Stephen’s family and Brush’s family  
**Situation**: in holiday, Stephen’s Family arrived at Brush home. Jane feels bored in her activity so she decides to take holiday in Stephen’s parent home. She arrived at Stephen parent home at the time, Jane is getting difficulty to push Stephen’s wheel chair then Brush comes to help her push Stephen’s wheel chair. Then, they play game but the middle of the game, suddenly Stephen throws up and he needs doctor specialist so he must be back.

Jane : Yes, here we go.  
Brush : And once we're up at the top, it's very snug... hello, Stephen. Here we go. We'll turn you around, Stephen.  
Jane : You want me to push? (1)  
Brush : No, no, I'll be fine, you get the luggage, here we go, off, we got it. There we are, you see. Quite easy. One, there we go. (2)

. The first sentence shows that Jane’s utterance is “You want me to push?” she stressing agreement. The writer concludes that the speaker uses politeness strategies that namely (strategy 5). Then, the second sentence is “Here we go, off,
we got it. There we are, you see. Quite easy, One, there we go” Brush invite Jane to follow him. Brush’s utterance shows that he use “We” it means that shows his cooperation and include both Brush and Jane in activities. The speaker employs to positive politeness (strategies 12)

Namely is include both speaker and hearer in the activity

Jane : No, don't worry. (3)  
Brush : You're okay. (4)  
Jane : That's it. There we go. It's okay. It's okay. He needs to see a specialist. It keeps happening over and over again.  
Stephen : No doctors. No doctors. All right, no doctors. (5)  
Jane : A little water.

The sentence above continued from previous sentence is: “No, don't worry.” Brian shows that he avoid disagreement to Jane, using “don’t worry” shows that he does not want to make Jane worried about him. Brian used positive politeness (strategy 6)^ the fourth sentence is “you are okay” Brush utterance shows that pay attention and care about Stephen condition. The writer can conclude that the speaker used positive politeness (strategy 1) then the fifth sentence is No doctors. No doctors. All right, no doctors this sentence is used by Stephen that he avoids to come back and check up to his specialist doctor as what Jane suggest to him. The speaker used positive politeness (strategy 6) Brush : Is it out? Some... some water?

Datum 8  
Setting : in Car  
Topic : going back from Brush’s house  
Participant : Stephen’s family  
Situation : when Jane tires about her responsibility she just want someone can help him. Because she feel that they are not
normal family, she can’t do everything lonely, she need someone help because she worries about Robert is missing out on his childhood

Jane : Stephen? I need help. If only for Robert, it...missing out on his childhood
I keep looking for a way to make this work, but I can't find it on my own. (1)

Stephen: Everything is fine, we're just a normal family. (2)
Jane : We're not a normal family.

Stephen : your mother is very angry with me.

Jane : Thanks. (6)

. The first sentence above is Stephen? I need help If only for Robert, it...
he's missing out on his childhood I keep looking for a way to make this work, but I can't find it on my own. This sentence is used Jane for ask Stephen to help him for Robert’s childhood because she can not find it on her own. The speaker uses politeness strategies 11 namely be optimistic. Then the second sentence is ,” we’re just a normal family. .Stephen utterance when is asked by Jane. He used the word “we” inclusive we selves Stephen uses politeness strategies 12 namely include both the speaker and the hearer in the activity. The third is Jane utterance that is“Thanks” this sentence is used Jane when she make conversation with Stephen. Actually she does not agree with Stephen utterance but she avoids disagreement because she does want to have high word to damage the listener’s positive face.
The writer concludes that the speaker uses politeness strategies 6. Namely avoid agreement.

Datum 9
Setting : Jane’s home
Topic : mother’s Jane asks her to join choir Church
Participant : Jane and Beryl Wilde (Mom’s Jane)
Situation : The fist sentence above mom’s Jane gives suggestion that she has to refresh her brain. She needs rest for a while, Instead just one
hour in a week. Actually Jane refused it but the end, she want to think about joining choir in Church what her mother’s suggestion. 

Jane : Mum... I think that’s possibly the most English thing anyone has ever said.
Beryl Wilde : Maybe so.
Jane : I used to love singing.
Beryl Wilde : You're very good at it. (1)
Jane : I don't know about that.
Beryl Wilde : Just go. It's one hour a week.

The sentence “You're very good at it.” Her mother makes sure to Jane that she is very good in singing. She shows her sympathy to Jane. The writer uses positive politeness (strategy 2) 

Datum 10
Setting : Church
Topic : Jane joins to choir and meet Jonathan
Participant : Jonathan and Jane
Situation : The conversation above Jane comes to the Church to join to be a singer as suggest from her mother in order to losing her stress in her activities

Jonathan : have you came to sing.
Jane : umm.. I just come to
Jonathan : Soprano? Mezzo (2)
Jane : ah i lovely! Just what we need
Jonathan : where have you been hiding
Jane : a good question (3)
Jonathan : well, you were here now and just in time as they say
Jane : you know, I have to come back anyway
Jonathan : greet

.. The writer finds some of politeness strategies in this conversation first sentences are “Soprano? Mezzo” this sentence is used by Jonathan. He is seeking for Jane agreement. The writer concludes that the speaker used politeness (strategies 5) Then the sentence is Jane’s utterance: “a good question” in here Jane takes notice and pay attention from Jonathan’s utterance, the writer can
conclude that the speaker used positive politeness (strategies 1). The conversation above continued the previous conversation. The next sentence is “you know, I have to come back anyway” in this sentence, Jane shows his cooperation with Jonathan. She will try to fulfill the hearer. The writer concludes that Jane uses offer, promise that positive politeness (strategy 10).

Jonathan : thank you for coming, you will be a valuable asset (4)
Jane : thank you, I should be going
Jonathan : and.. uhh.. if your son wants those piano lesson, just…
Jane : yes, yes, absolutely i.. um…
Jonathan : I will do
Jane : greet, My.. my husband… adores music, too
Jonathan : oh! Well! Does he play?
Jane : I could.. I could teach him as well. That’s long story But, ummm.. ah okay Well thank you Jonathan
Jonathan : my pleasure Jane, see you again (5)

the fourth is Jonathan’s utterance “thank you for coming, you will be a valuable asset” he shows that he was sympathy with Jane. The writer can conclude that Jonathan uses positive politeness (strategy 2) the last conversation above “my pleasure Jane, see you again” Jonathan uses the positive politeness (strategy 15). He was sympathy with Jane because he admired her, and also he was happy because Jane will came back to be choir training.

4.2 The factors that might influence the choice of strategies in The Theory of Everything

The employment of politeness strategy is influenced by several factors. According to Brown and Levinson (1987:71) there are two factors are pay off and circumstance. In this case, the write analyzed what Factor influences are used of conversation in positive politeness strategy in Theory of Everything movie.

Table 2. Finding
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
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As seen in the table above, it shows that social distance is more frequently than others. There are 7 datum in that table above and there are 3 datum of payoff. The writer will analysis about Factor that influence the choice of strategies proposed by Brown and Levinson by the main characters that are presented in the discussion bellow

**Datum 1**

Jane : What are you?
Stephen : Cosmologist, I'm a cosmologist.
Jane : What's that?
Stephen : It's a kind of religion for intelligent atheists.
Jane : Intelligent atheists?
Stephen : You're not religious, are you?
Jane : C. of E.
Stephen : Church of England

The conversation above shows that the influence of polite utterance that used by Jane and Stephen is Social distance. Social distance can be seen as the relation between the speaker and listener (status, age, sex, degree of intimacy, etc) Stephen and Jane is respectful within a given speech situation, although the conversation happens at the first meeting but they get chemistry directly, it based on the symmetric relationship between Stephen and Jane.

Datum 2
Stephen : I think she was having a date she can have him, quite frankly what is the probability?
Jane : Reasonably low
Jane : uh... this is Stephen
Stephen : do you play croquet
Jane : croquet?
Stephen : not recently
Jane : Sunday morning I’m actually busy Sunday mornings
Stephen : oh.. him okay

The conversation above happened when Jane was speaking with her friend suddenly, Stephen comes then invites Jane to playing croquet. Stephen and Jane are close because he is similar in term age and status. They are student of Cambridge but different major. So the writer concludes that this conversation shows that the influence polite utterance used by Stephen and Jane are social distance the speaker does not need too polite because they know well each other.

Data 3
Stephen : sorry
Jane : are you okay? Should we dance? (1)
Stephen : no, I don’t, it is phenomenon I’m very happy to observe but I can not possibly imagine participating. (2)
Jane : I absolutely agree. (3) I mean, who would want to dance. No dancing than…
Stephen: do you see how the men’s shirt-fronts and their bow ties how they glow more than the woman’s dresses?
Jane: yes
Stephen: do you know why? (4)

The conversation above show the relationship between Stephen and Jane more closer then before. It happened when Stephen invited Jane to accompanied him in dance party. At the time Stephen did not want to dance but in the end he dances with Jane alone when everyone go home. It’s more romantic. The writer concludes that the conversation above uses social distance, in this case, the relationship between Jane and Stephen mote closer and also more intend.

Data 4
Stephen: I have Motor Neuron disease
Brian: sorry I don’t
Stephen: it is Low Gehri’g disease he is a base ball
Brian: sorry, I’m lagging behind in my pioneering research into skilled motor, baseball related diseases
Stephen: I have two years to live
Brian: what?
Stephen: it does not sound when you say it out loud, does not it?

The conversation above happened when Stephen got The Motor Neuron Disease. Doctor predicted that he has two years again. Brian who is someone the first time knows Stephen’s condition. Brian utterance is very polite because he wants to minimize the FTA by assuring Stephen then that he will accompany him whatever happened because, Stephen’s condition is low, he does not have any spirit then, the writer conclude that the influence factor of conversation above is Pay off.

Data 5
Brian: Jane
Jane: Brian, I’m sorry.. I’m..
Brian: please sit down, I understand you saw Stephen. You know he was in hospital.
The conversation above happened when Jane confused looking for Stephen because he looses contact. Stephan can not be called. Then, Brian gives information to her about Jane condition. The influence factor is social distance. The intimacy between Brian and Jane are close, because they are close too with Stephen.

**Data 6**

Jane: play game with me?
Stephen: go!
Jane: if you don’t get up and play a game with me, I won’t come back here again. Ever…
Stephen: come on! You can leave me know
Jane: are you going to talk about this or not?
Stephen: will you please just go?
Jane: Is that what you want?
Stephen: yes it is what I want, so please if you care about me all then, please, just go!
Jane: I can’t
Stephen: I have two years to live
Jane: I need to work
Stephen: I love you. You’ve.. you’ve… leapt to…
That’s a false conclusion. I want to be together, for as long as we’ve got and if that is not very long then,

The conversation above happened when Jane came to Stephen room he was watching television, for the first time they talking about movie then they was talking about their relationship. Jane said that she loves him and she will never live him whatever it’ happens on Stephen live she wants to marry with Stephen and she believes that she can fight what Stephen disease with togetherness. The influence factor is social distance. the intimacy between Stephen and Jane are very close because they know that they love each other.

**Data 7**

Jane: You want me to push?
Brush: No, no, I’ll be fine, you get the luggage, Here we go, off, we got it. There we are, you see. Quite easy. One, there we go.
Brush: Um... the... rain coming down, shivering, cold, no, uh... The... falling... falling... um... Very cold. What is it? I can... I'm having a...
Brush: Is it out? Some... some water?
Jane: No, don't worry.
Brush: You're okay.

The conversation above happened when Stephen's family take holiday. They visit Brush home. The influence factor is Pay off. Brush minimize the FTA by assuring Jane. He feels very happy when he can help Jane and meet with Grandchild.

Data 8
Jane: Stephen? I need help. If only for Robert, it... missing out on his childhood I keep looking for a way to make this work, but I can't find it on my own. (11)
Stephen: Everything is fine, we're just a normal family. (12)
Jane: We're not a normal family.
Stephen: Your mother is VERY angry with me.
Jane: Thanks.

The conversation happened when Jane tired about her responsibility she just want someone can help him. Because she feel that they are not normal family, she can’t do everything lonely, she need someone help because she worries about Robert is missing out on his childhood. The factor that influenced in this conversation is social distance can be seen as the relationship between them.

Data 9
Jane: I used to love singing.
Mom's Jane: You're very good at it.
Jane: I don't know about that.
Jane: Just go. It's one hour a week.

The conversation happen when mom visited Jane, and she cares about Jane that has many activities to take care her family by her self, then her mom give her
suggest to join choir singer an hour a week in Church. This conversation influenced pay off

**Data 10**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jane</td>
<td>umm.. I just come to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonathan</td>
<td>Soprano? Mezzo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane</td>
<td>ah i lovely! Just what we need</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonathan</td>
<td>where have you been hiding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane</td>
<td>a good question</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonathan</td>
<td>well, you were here now and just in time as they say</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane</td>
<td>you know, I have to come back anyway</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The conversation above happened when Jonathan and Jane meet for the first time. Jane came to Church because she follow her mother suggestion in order she join choir in Church then Jonathan who someone teaches the choir and he also is the teacher of Piano. He offers to Jane if she need teacher to teaches her son. She has been already to helped her. This conversation influenced social distance. it can be seen of the respectfulness between the speaker and the hearer

**4.3 Discussion**

This section discusses the finding of data analysis. In The Theory of Everything movie, there are 28 data of politeness strategy which was analyzed. After the writer analyzed the data, the writer finds some types of politeness strategy and also the total of strategies in The Theory of Everything movie. The politeness strategies are notice attend to hearer has 6 strategies, Exaggerate has 1 strategy, intensify interest to hearer has 1 strategy, seek agreement has 8 strategies, avoid disagreement has 4, offer or promise has 1 strategy be optimistic has 1 strategy, include both speaker and hearer in activity has 3 strategy, assume or assert has 1 strategy, give gift to the hearer has 2 strategies. The politeness
strategy did not use by Stephen and Jane are use in a group identity, presuppose, joke, and also assert of presuppose S’s knowledge of the concern for H’s want.

Base on the explanation above, there are some important points. There are 11 positive politeness strategy that are used by Stephen and Jane which explained above and also there are 4 politeness strategies that did not use by Stephen and Jane. The strategies base on the finding on the types of positive politeness strategy. It shows that strategy 5. Seek agreement are frequently used in this movie, specially for Jane in this case, she often communicates with Stephen to make sure that she loves him so much. The second the most factor that influence chosen polite strategies used by the main characters base on the Brown and Levinson Theory is social distance. The social distance can be seen as the composite of psychologically real factors (status, age, sex, degree, of intimacy, ect) which together determine the overall degree of respectfulness within a given speech situation. It base on the symmetric relation between the speaker and the listener.

In addition, the writer tries to add another point of view about this study. Politeness appears naturally in every conversation and other face to face interaction. In case of communication, the speakers will choose the strategies to have polite conversation. People use politeness strategies in order to get their conversation run well and go smoothly. It means that not only speaking in fine linguistics but also considering other’s feeling are important. In other word, speaking politeness involves taking account of the other’s feeling and being polite
person means that he should make others feel comfortable. On the other hand like in the Qur’an surah Al Baqarah: 263

قولُ مَعْرُوفٌ وَ مَغْفِرَةٌ خَيْرٌ منْ صَدَقَتُ يَ وَ لَهُ اَدِي وَ اَنَّمِلَ غَنِيٌ حَليْمٌ

Meaning: kind speech and forgiveness are better than charity followed by injury, and Allah is free of need and forbearing.

This ayah makes clear the logic of Islam due to the social values concerning the honor of people. Islam considers the value of the action of those who speak helpfully and leadingly with the needy people in order to protect them and keep their secrets hidden.