A PRAGMATIC STUDY OF POLITENESS STRATEGIES IN THE

GREATEST SHOWMAN SONG "A MILLION DREAM"

A THESIS

Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Science Hasanuddin University in Partial

Fulfilment of Requirements to Obtain Sajama Degree in English Department

ANNISAA AMALIA DEFIANA YUSNA

F041191131

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES

HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY

MAKASSAR

2023

LEGITIMATION

THESIS

A PRAGMATIC STUDY OF HEDGING AS POLITENESS STRATEGY IN "THE GREATEST SHOWMAN SONG A MILLION DREAM"

BY

ANNISAA AMALIA DEFIANA YUSNA

Student ID Number: F041191131

It has been examined before the Board of Thesis Examination on Friday, 10 November 2023 and is declare to have fulfilled the requirements.

Approved By

Board of Supervisors

Chairman   Secretary

Dr. Abidin Pammu, M.A., Dipl.TESOL.   Ainun Fatimah, S.S., M.Hum,
NIP. 196012311986011071   NIP. 198612012019044001

Dean of Faculty of Cultural Sciences   Head of English Literature Study Program
Hasanuddin University

Prof. Dr. Akin Duli, M.A.   Prof. Dra. Nasmilah, M.Hum, Ph.D
NIP. 196407161991031010   NIP. 196311031988112001

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AGREEMENT

On September 29, 2023, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by Annisaa Amalia Defiana Yusna (F041191131) entitled *A Pragmatic Study of Hedging as Politeness Strategy in "The Greatest Showman Song A Million Dream"* submitted in fulfillment of one of the requirements to obtain Sarjana Degree in English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

Makassar, November 10, 2023

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DECLARATION

The thesis by Annisaa Amalia Defiana Yusna (F041191131) entitled *A Pragmatic Study of Hedging as Politeness Strategy in "The Greatest Showman Song A Million Dream"* has been revised as advised during the examination on

and is approved by the Board of Undergraduate Thesis Examiners:

1. Dr. Sukmawaty, M.Hum.   First Examiner   1. ....

2. Drs. Simon Sitoto, M.A.   Second Examiner   2. ....

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STATEMENT LETTER

The undersigned,

Name   : Annisaa Amalia Defiana Yusna

ID   : F041191131

Title of Thesis   : A Pragmatic Study of Hedging as Politeness Strategy in "The Greatest Showman Song A Million Dream"

Department/Faculty   : English Literature Study Program/ Cultural Sciences

Hereby, the writer declares that this thesis is written by himself. This thesis does not contain any materials which have been published by other people, and it does not cite other people's ideas except quotations and references.

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Annisaa Amalia Defiana Yusna

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APPROVAL FORM

With reference to the letter of the dean of Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University No.1745/UN.4.9.1/KEP/2022 regarding supervision, we hereby confirm to approve the undergraduate thesis draft by ANNISAA AMALIA DEFIANA YUSNA (F041191131)

to be examined at the English Literature Study Program of Faculty of Cultural Sciences.

Makassar, 31st July, 2023

Approved by

First Supervisor   Second Supervisor

Dr.Abidin Pammu, M.A.   **Ainun Fatimah, SS, M.Hum**

Approved by the Execution of Thesis Examination by
The Thesis Organizing Committees

On Behalf of Dean
Head of English Literature Study Program

Dra. Nasmilah, M.Hum, Ph.D

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In the name of Allah, the Entirely Merciful, the Especially Merciful To Author's fabulous parents, there is no vagueness in their devotion and strength All praise is due to Allah; and blessing and peace be upon him, who amazingly guides me in the process of writing this thesis. His messenger and servant, Muhammad, and upon his family and companions and whoever follows his guidance until the Day of Resurrection. It would have not been possible to write this thesis without enormous support from amicable people around the Author, to only some of whom it is possible to give special mention here.

Above all, this thesis is dedicated to my incredible parents, my father, Abdul Malik Yusuf and my mother, Sri Puji Rahayu, for their practical and emotional support; and for my sister Faathira Amalika DY. Not to forget about those who have always been supporting me, my beloved friends Nabila Safira, Anggi Ningsih, And Ina Raihanah. I also would like to express my unfeigned gratitude to

1. Dr. Abidin Pammu, M.A., Dipl. TESOL as my first supervisor and Ainun Fatimah, S.,S.,M.Hum as my second supervisor that have been guiding me to this point.

2. Drs. Simon Sitoto, M.A. and Dr. Sukmawaty M.Hum as my undergraduate examiners that has given me guidances and the oppurtunity to improve myself better.

3. All lecturers and officers in the English Literature Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences of Hasanuddin University.

4. The writer's incredible parents Abdul Malik Yusuf and my mother, Sri Puji Rahayu, for their practical and emotional support. and for my sister Faathira Amalika DY that always been there for the writer.

5. The Writer's beloved family, Author's sister Faathira Amalika DY that always been there for the writer. The cousins, Aunties and uncles for their undying prayers and supports.

6. Thanks to my best friends Nabila, Anggi, Ayuni, Ina and Michelle for the time they spent to accompany me. To more friends that I won't be able to mention all their names.

7. And lastly, a big thank you to myself for being strong enough and believing that Allah SWT would always guide me for the right path.

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ABSTRACT

ANNISAA AMALIA DEFIANA YUSNA: Pragmatic Study of Politeness Strategies in The Greatest Showman song "A Million Dream" (Supervised by Abidin Pammu and Ainun Fatimah).

This research explores politeness strategies in the form of writing on a song in The Greatest Showman entitled A Million Dream. The main aim of this research is to identify the types of politeness used to reduce errors in the reader's or listener's perception. This research explains the function of politeness as part of a politeness strategy by using linguistic properties and pragmatic domains. The primary data for this research was obtained from written material of selected songs from YouTube channels as well as supporting material from internet sources. The analysis use descriptive methods and content analysis. The results of data analysis show that the lyrics of the song in A Million Dream use various politeness strategies. This means that the use of politeness intended by the author to increase the artistic power of the song as a work of art.

Keywords: Politeness Strategy, Face Threatening Actions

ABSTRAK

ANNISAA AMALIA DEFIANA YUSNA: Kajian Pragmatis Strategi Kesantunan dalam Lagu The Greatest Showman "A Million Dream" (Dibimbing oleh Abidin Pammu dan Ainun Fatimah).

Penelitian ini mengeksplorasi strategi kesantunan dalam lagu The Greatest Showman berjudul A Million Dream. Tujuan utama dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengenali jenis kesantunan yang digunakan untuk mengurangi kesalahan persepsi pembaca atau pendengar. Penelitian ini juga mencoba untuk memaparkan fungsi kesantunan sebagai bagian dari strategi kesopanan dengan menggunakan sifat linguistik dan domain pragmatis. Data primer penelitian ini diperoleh dari materi tertulis lagu pilihan dari saluran youtube serta materi pendukung dari sumber internet. Analisisnya menggunakan metode deskriptif dan analisis isi. Hasil analisis data menunjukkan bahwa lirik lagu A Million Dream menggunakan strategi kesopanan yang bervariasi. Diartikan bahwa penggunaan kesantunan dimaksudkan oleh pengarangnya untuk menambah daya artistic lagu sebagai karya seni

Kata Kunci: Strategi Kesopanan, Tindakan Mengancam Wajah

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of The Study

Language is a device to communicate each other in human's life. Language is simply not only as a device to communicate but it is very important part to establish and maintain the relation individually in a society. To establish and maintain relation individually in a society, people have strategies. One of these strategies is called politeness strategies. Politeness strategies are strategies to build a harmony in term of better communication. Politeness strategies, proposed by Brown and Levinson (1978:61), is merely about "face." They argued that face is the public self-image that every member wants to claim for themself. In addition,

The study of Pragmatics is the fundamental relationships between language and context in an account of language understanding. Pragmatic is the study of language from a functional perspective that it attempts to explain facets of linguistic structure by reference to non-linguistic pressures and causes. Levinson (1983) stated, pragmatics is the study of the grammar, or contained in the structure of a language, relationships between language and situation.

Monreal (2009:176) defined that face is something that should be recognised and be respected in interaction. Meanwhile, Karbelani (2013:52) stated that politeness strategies are Politeness strategies help people to minimize FTA (face threatening act).According to Brown and Levinson (1978), FTA (face threatening

act) is an act that inherently damages the face of the addressee or the speaker by acting opposition to the wants and desires of the other. Face threatening act can threaten other's face by look, an expression or some non-verbal communication.

Discussion of face inevitably include the concept of self. Face is defined as "image of self" by Goffman (1967:5), and "public self-image" by Brown and Levinson (1987:61). Face is a "identity-boundary issue," according to Ting-Toomey (1994:3), and face is discussed in terms of "interpersonal identity of individuals in communication" and "self as a communicative identity" by R Scollon and S W Scollon (1995:34–36). Face can be used in two ways, according to Brown and Levinson (1987:62). Negative face, according to Yule (1996:61), is the demand to be autonomous in order to have freedom of action and not be imposed by others. Positive face is the desire to be accepted, even liked by others, to be treated as a group member, and to know that others share his or her desires.

Therefore, the researcher has special interest to analyze the song "A million dream" in the movie. An American biographical musical drama film directed by Michael Gracey in his directorial debut, written by Jenny Bicks and Bill Condon that take times in the late 19th century. The movie tell about the story of a man known as Phineas Taylor Barnum. he has family that consist of 3 members, Charity Barnum (The wife), Caroline Barnum (First daughter) and Helen Barnum (Second daughter). He used to own a dull museum then he decides to change it into a place for his circus company which includes few important members, they are Lettie Lutz (A woman with a beard), Anne Wheeler (The skinniest woman), Charles (The

tiniest man), and Philip Carlyle (Phineas work partner). The researcher presumes there are numbers of positive face and negative face found in the movie.

By using these modal auxiliaries, the writers acknowledge the possibility that they could be proven wrong and the fact that they are only expressing their perspectives about their findings rather than certain truths. Aside modal auxiliary verbs, modifiers are also used to express tentativeness. Modifiers are used to indicate the degree of confidence writers invest in their claims. By using modifiers, writers indicate that their views come from a subjective point of view. Modifiers used to express tentativeness in research articles include probably, possibly, probable possible, likely, presumably, perhaps, among others (Tang, 37). A considerable number of studies have been conducted on hedges as politeness strategies in academic texts. The first related journal was completed by Jingwei Tang (2013) entitled Pragmatic Functions of Hedges and Politeness Principles‖. The research focused on the pragmatic functions of hedges and explored their effectiveness to keep politeness.

Face theory and politeness principles were applied on identifying the functions of hedges in communication from the perspective of politeness. The result showed that different types of hedges played the role of maintaining politeness in communication. It is also pointed out that improper use of hedges failed to maintain politeness and leads to pragmatic failure. Another journal 4 entitled ―Hedging in Written Academic Discourse: Polypragmatic Functions, Cooperation and Politeness‖ written by Monica Mihaela Marta (2017). This research concerned on the use of hedges as rhetorical tools in present-day written academic discourse,

especially research articles. The aims were to explore the Polypragmatic functions of hedging in the academic context and to carry out a theoretical analysis of hedges against the cooperation and politeness maxims.

This research is discourse analysis research with pragmatic approach. Since pragmatic is a study of context, several authors who have worked on context, such as Hymes, include movies expressed in, or occurs (is placed, inscribed, etc.) in media such as letters, newspapers, magazines, television, internet, etc. the location metaphor would suggest a subcategory of the Setting (or of the Place subcategory of the Setting) (Djick, 150).Moreover, there are two reasons why newspaper is chosen by the researchers the object of the study. In the first place, the author of articles can objectively narrate something and protect people's privacy from personal issues.

At the same time, they may try to save face in case of any possible falsification of their judgments. By using hedges and not attributing the ideas to oneself, writers can also invite readers to evaluate the truth value of the proposition as an independently thinking individual without the possibility of being biased by the absoluteness of a non-hedged statement. As the ethics also has standard of how to present idea without being impolite or inappropriate, writers tend to use a strategy that allow them to convey undesirable matters in polite way. Writers commonly use this strategy to prevent conflict or manage appropriate situation. Thus, doing research on the use of hedges in online newspaper article is essential because their presences are to balance subjective evaluation and objective information with anticipated reactions from readers and aim to persuade readers to

accept their claims. By investigating hedges, researchers are in a position to disclose the linguistic masks of mass media so that the author of article can unveil the actual information conveyed to the people. In the same time, the readers of article are supposed to think over the contents of the news. So that, they are able to distinguish between fact and opinion.

1.2. Identification of The Problem

Based in the background study, the writer has found some few problems to discuss which stated below:

1. Many people only regard song as a medium of entertainment. This study addresses a number of facts that song can actually become a manifestation of pragmatics elements such as politeness strategies.

2. The topic of politeness is often obeyed by many people. Only a few of them regards that politeness is actually a vital part of our own culture and tradition.

3. Number of people found linguistic acts mostly in daily communicatioin. Meanwhile, variety of linguistics act are identified in some song lyrics.

4. Few song lyrics have their hidden meaning when it studies further in the field of linguistics. Especially, in sentences types form.

1.3. Scope of The Study

The present study has been directed to the song of a famous movie of The Greatest Showman entitled A Million Dream. This study explores the song lyrics that contain politeness such as the use of certain words that may be regarded as

politeness strategies. It also contains sentences types and varieties of linguistic acts that could be found in the song lyric.

1.4. Research Questions

Based in the background study, the researches identifying two questions.

1. What are the kinds of linguistic acts that are regarded as politeness in the song lyrics entitled, A Million Dream?
2. What politeness strategies are found in the song lyrics entitled A Million Dream?

1.5. Objectives of The Study

Based on the research questions, the objectives of the study are:

1. To describes the linguistic acts that can be regarded as politeness in the song lyrics entitled. A Million Dream.
2. To explains politeness strategies found in the song lyrics entitled, A Million Dream.

1.6. Significance of The Study

The significance of the study has two types of benefits, there are:

1. Theoritical Benefit

   This research is expected to strengthen the readers' awareness about the importance of politeness issues as an integral part of Indonesian tradition and culture. It is also expected to enrich the knowledge of undergraduate

students regarding pragmatics ain general and politeness elements in particular

2. Practical Study

   This study will be significant to future undergraduate researcher to constantly engage in politeness issue as part of Indonesian culture.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Previous Research

A considerable number of studies had been conducted on politeness strategies. For instance: Tang (2013) tried to explore the pragmatic functions of hedges in politeness. The thesis adopted the theory of face theory and politeness principles and conducted a study on the functions of hedges in Communication from the perspective of politeness. The study found out that different types of hedges play the role of maintaining politeness in communication. It also showed that improper use of hedges fails to maintain politeness and leads to

The first research is "*An Analysis of Politeness Strategies in Ratatouille Movie: Pragmatics Approach*" by Ilham Rizki. The aim of their study was to discuss the types and the purpose of Politeness Strategies used by characters in communicating with each other in Ratatouille movie. The research was done by using the method of descriptive qualitative, they focused on the kinds of politeness strategies as their object to come by the outcome logically and the critical reason of using them in daily conversation. The researchers used non-participatory method, they do data collecting by watching the movie to observe every utterance which contains the politeness strategies in the movie and make them a list. The outcomes showed that from 32 Politeness Strategies data that found in the Ratatouille film, there are 6 Positive Politeness Strategy, 7 Negative Politeness Strategy, 9 Bald-on Record and 10 Off-Record.

The second research is "*The politeness strategies used by the main characters of twilight movie*" By Natalia Sulistya Aryani. The aim of their study was to analyze the politeness strategies used by the main characters in *Twilight* movie and factors influencing the characters' politeness. In this research, the researchers used the qualitative method by engaging discourse analysis to achieve the purpose of the study. The researches took on the study by using the Movie script of *Twilight* movie to analyze the utterance of the main characters in order to discover the types of politeness strategies used by the main characters. Then, the researcher analysed the factors that influenced the main characters in settling on the types of politeness strategies the use. The outcomes of this study pointed out that the politeness strategies that were used by the main characters are politeness strategies, namely Bald on record, Positive politeness, Negative politeness and off record. The factors that were influencing the actors were payoffs and sociological variable which consist of social distance, relative power, and rank of imposition.

The third research is "*An Analysis of Positive and Negative Face*" by Muhammad Ari Sapura. The aim of their study is to identifying a face management which is defined as any interaction word that is generally related to politeness. The researchers used descriptive method with qualitative approach done under the scope of pragmatics that is implements theory of management face proposed by Goffman. The object of the study mainly focused on the conversation in "The Croods Movie". The study was done by collecting the data from watching the movie. Then, classifying and analysing the data that are needed from the conversation indicating positive and negative face. The outcomes of this study pointed out that there are

many conversations indicating positive and negative face. Although, the researches only proved five of them that they found.

The fourth research is "*Politeness Strategy Used In "Beauty and the Beast" Movie*" by Tutut Ayu Wijayanti. The aims of this study are to identify the type of positive politeness strategies used in the movie, to identify the factors that influence the use of positive politeness strategies in the movie and to explain the character's response against the positive politeness strategies from their interlocutors. The research was done by using the descriptive qualitative method to achieve the purpose of the study. The date of the study was gathered by watching the "Beauty and The Beast" Movie several times. Then do screening and creating a table of positive politeness strategies and the factors influence the use of positive politeness strategies that were found. The outcomes of this study pointed out that there were 32 data of positive politeness strategies found in the "Beauty and The Beast" movie, three factors that influence the use of positive politeness strategies based on Brown and Levinson's Theory, which are, social distance factor, relative power factor, and size of imposition factor and the three compliments response when received positive politeness expression form their interlocutors based on Holmes' (1988) Theory, those are Accept, Avoid and Reject.

The result showed that Hedges are the most typical components of fuzzy language and play roles of maintaining politeness in communication. Hedges can make communication euphemistic, moderate, polite and flexible, which effectively helps to maintain and adjust the relationship between speakers and hearers and keep communication smooth. On the other hand, hedges would make information fuzzy

and fail to keep conveyed information appropriate, which may lead to inaccuracy of information. Hedges need to be used timely and moderately in communication (Tang, 59).

Samaiea, et al. (2014) investigated the types and frequency of hedges employed by Persian and English native speakers in the introduction section of12 academic research articles in the field of literature. Therefore, a corpus of forty research articles published in national and international journals were randomly selected and analyzed through descriptive statistics in terms of frequency. In the introduction section, hedges allow researchers to establish an early niche for their research. The results of the study indicate that English writers are more tentative inputting forward claims and in rejecting or confirming the ideas of others than Persian writers. English native writers used modal auxiliaries, evidential main verbs, adjectives and nouns in RAs more frequently than their Persian native writers 'counterparts. The present findings can be employed to design tasks and materials for teaching writing that focus not only on grammar but also on rhetorical structures and various genres of writing.

The study also recommends that as hedges are used differently across languages and non-native authors mostly desire to publish their scholastic writings in prestigious journals, adequate consideration seems necessary to be paid to the descriptions of linguistic and rhetorical devices in English (Samaiea, 1678).Marta (2017) concerned on the use of hedges as rhetorical tools in present-day written academic discourse, especially research articles. The aims were to explore the Polypragmatic functions of hedging in the academic context and to carried out a

theoretical analysis of hedges against the cooperation and politeness maxims. The Polypragmatic character of these rhetorical tools were confirmed by the available literature while the present analysis concludes that hedges can be viewed as politeness strategies able to promote interaction as part of the cooperative endeavor.

4.2. Theoretical Framework

According to Brown and Levinson (1987) positive politeness is redress directed to the addressee's positive face, his/her perennial desire to the his/her wants or actions acquisitions, and value resulting from them should be thought as desirable. Positive politeness is used to make the hearer feel good about himself, his interests or possessions, and usually seen in groups of friends, or people.

The notion of politeness which by Yule (1998) was defined as as a polite way of social behavior, which differs from culture to culture. According to Spencer - Oatey (2000) stated that all the definitions of politeness have one particular feature behind them - human interaction which maintains or promotes interpersonal relationship. Politeness can be understood as a social phenomenon, a means to achieve good interpersonal relationships and a noun imposed by social conventions. So it is phenomenal, instrumental and normative by nature (Yuxian, 51).

A. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the description of the hidden meaning of an author and speaker towards the combined efforts of verbal forms and includes major studies in linguistics (Siddiqui, 2018). Pragmatics reviews the sense of the speaker in telling certain language units in the language. The meaning in pragmatics has been

investigated, so it could be said that pragmatics is a principal view in linguistics. Linguistic meaning here is the meaning contained in language, which is structured in language, and which is understood by speakers in communication activities. Pragmatics is regarding the utilization of utterances in context, regarding however folks manage to convey quite what's virtually encoded by the linguistics of sentences.

In another word, pragmatics is focused on what is semantically expressed in the dialect. That's the point that makes them distinctive. Further, Semantics concentrates on the means that comes from linguistic expertise, Pragmatics concentrates on the one's 8 components of meaning that cannot be expected by way of Linguistic expertise alone and take into consideration our information approximately the physical and the social international (Ibrahim, 2010). Pragmatics is concerning the interaction of linguistics data with our knowledge of the globe. Because the linguistics study has been else to the review of connected literature, politeness even is else for this is often the foremost theory that the research worker used in analyzing the info. In conclusion, linguistics could be a study that thinks about with language and its users in an exceedingly sure context. The users consult with each speaker and listener. The means of the utterances delivered by the speaker aren't solely confined to the meaning from the speaker however additionally the interpretation from the hearer.

B.   Theory of Politeness

Brown and Levinson's (1987) stated that politeness convey strategies in which particular act might threaten someone's face, referred as face threatening strategy (FTA). As the basis for the theory, Brown and Levinson firstly, revised the notion of face provided by Goffman (1967) and introduced a definition more acceptable for the new century a public self-image‖ (Brown and Levinson, 61-2). Secondly, they divided the face into two types – positive and negative, where positive refers to the desire to be understood and accepted, and negative is the need to have free will to express oneself (Brown and Levinson, 22).

C.   Concept of Face Threatening act (FTA)

Thus, politeness is employed when the face is threatened and needs to be preserved. For the preservation of the faces, Brown and Levinson (68-71) have divided the politeness strategies according to how much the speakers and hearers minimize the threat when they are having conversation. The strategies range from doing the FTA (Face Threatening Acts) directly without minimizing the threat at all to not doing the FTA. They are bald on-record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off-record strategy. Face –threatening –act (FTA) theory is the further extension of Leech's Politeness concept. According to Brown and Levinson, Face has two aspects—positive and negative.

Yule (1996) states that positive face is the need to be connected and negative face is the need to be independent. Illocutionary acts that are possibleto15damage or threaten another person's face are known as face –threatening acts (FTAs).In

order to reduce the possibility of damage to the hearer's face or to the speaker 'sown face, speakers are inclined to employ certain strategies, such as hedging devices to save the hearer's face or the speaker's face (Teng, 1691).As already mentioned, since we all are interested in maintaining the face of others, under normal circumstances, people try to avoid Face threatening Acts (FTA).However, when it becomes impossible to avoid the FTA, then the only thing people can do is to minimize the threat caused.

They further propose that the degree of threat can be evaluated according to three culturally sensitive social variables: social distance (D) between interlocutors, relative power (P) of the participants and absolute ranking (R) of the impositions carried in the act in a particular culture. In addition to the three variables, the seriousness of an FTA is also determined by the participants in interactions. In any given situation, participants then select strategies appropriate toits needs. The greater the threat of an act, the more a polite strategy is required. With this rationale, Brown and Levinson propose five strategic choices for speakers (Agbalo, 31-32).

The first strategy is on record politeness strategy. Here the FTA is done directly, unambiguously and concisely without any regressive action. Off-record politeness relies upon implication. Though off-record politeness strategies are considered very polite, Brown and Levinson admit that in practice, some of the off-record strategies are actually on record strategies. The last strategy (don't do the16FTA) is considered to be the most polite among the politeness strategies. According to Brown and Levinson (1987), a wise person would evade the FTA or do his very best to mitigate threat. This strategy is often used when the speaker

realizes that the magnitude of the FTA could be too great and decides to do nothing, so as to avoid face loss (Agbaglo, 31).For gaining deeper knowledge about Brown & Levinson politeness strategies, Further explanations provided below: a. Bald on-record ;According to Brown and Levinson, Bald on-record strategy is a direct way of saying things, without any ministration on the imposition, in direct, clear, unambiguous, and concise way.

Furthermore, Cutting states that if a speaker makes suggestion, request, offer, or invitation in an open and direct way, we say that they are doing an FTA bald on-record (Makejeva, 14). Normally, this strategy is employed among people who are very close to each other or know each other very well. It can also be used in a situation of urgency. In such circumstances, maintaining face is not the main goal of the conversation. For instance, someone can shout ―watch out‖ when he or she realizes that someone is in danger. In this scenario, it is very unlikely that the person who shouts ―watch out‖ will be considered impolite, the reason being that the urgency of the situation is considered more important.

D.   Positive politeness strategies

Positive politeness strategies are the strategies used to emphasize solidarity, Common grounds or agreement. When writers are making claims or suggestions in Research articles, they employ a variety of positive politeness strategies to enable them gain approval from readers. The strategies used here include Claiming common grounds and showing that the writer and readers are cooperators (Brown &Levinson 1978). Two sub-strategies (claiming common views, attitudes, and

opinions& creating rapport) find themselves under the strategy Claiming common grounds. According to Myers (1989), in claiming common views, attitudes and opinions, writers make a good use of modifiers such as adjectives. Adjectives that are normally used by writers in this regard include certainty adjectives such as clear, certain, sure, undoubted and definite. Below is an illustrative example from (Getkham**, 130):**

E.   **The Brief Outline of The History of "The Greatest Showman"**

The Greatest Showman is an American film adapted from the true story of the journey of a legendary figure in the entertainment world named Phineas Taylor Barnum, otherwise known as P.T. Barnum in establishing one of America's greatest circus acts of the 1860s. This story begins with the childhood of P.T.Barnum (played by Hugh Jackman) who is only the son of a tailor with big dreams. However, bad luck befell him where his father died when he was a teenager. Since then, his life was vagrant and to continue his life he always tried to steal food.

Shortly, when P.T.Barnum grew up, he married his first love as a child, Charity Hallet (played by Michelle Williams) who was the daughter of a rich man. This made P.T. Barnum less likely to get the approval of his two in-laws. As time goes by, P.T.Barnum also has two daughters and is increasingly ambitious to make their little family happy. Unfortunately, to be successful is not as easy as turning the palm of the hand. Starting from the bankruptcy where he worked, then he started his own business, namely opening a wax statue museum, but it was empty of visitors, and the necessities of life were increasing so that in the end his two

daughters gave him inspiration about his museum to display something that looked real and lived to be displayed in the museum.

Since then, P.T.Barnum began to look for people with physical disabilities, strange and rare abilities and started his show. As a result, the show reaped so many benefits. Feeling dissatisfied with the profits, P.T. Barnum did not only want his show to be watched by the lower middle class, but also known and watched by the upper class. Therefore, he teamed up with Phillip Carlyle (played by Zac Efron) and in the end made the famous soprano Jenny Lind or known as the "Swedish Nightingale bird" (played by Rebecca Ferguson) willing to do a concert tour that reaped a lot of profits from upper class and made P.T. Barnum even more famous.

As the saying goes, "The taller the tree, the stronger the wind will hit it", many problems arose when P.T.Barnum became famous. The rating that I give to this film is 10/10, because the film "The Greatest Showman" is presented very well starting from the actors who are very famous and captivate many people like Hugh Jackman who usually we see he plays a serious role, fierce in the film "X-Men" as Wolverine, while in the film "The Greatest Showman" he acts, sings, and even dances, and also Zac Efron and Zendaya who have handsome and beautiful faces, and are good at singing and dancing. And also the thunderous voices of Rebecca Ferguson and Keala.

Apart from that, the songs in this film keep us ringing in our ears. Music created by Benj Pasek and Justin Paul (songwriters of La Land) managed to write and create 11 songs that can be enjoyed for all ages. The choreography in this film

also feels very fresh and closely follows the songs coupled with the acrobatics when Phillip Carlyle (Zac Efron) and Anne Wheeler (Zendaya) sing the song "Rewrite the stars" which is amazing. This film is also suitable entertainment for families to watch together, as well as lots of moral messages such as be yourself, don't stop dreaming, don't judge people by their outward appearance, and family is the most important.

F.   The definition Of Song

A song is described as a collection of words or brief poetry that is intended to be sung along to a particular style of music. Songs are made up of several diverse elements, including lyrics, verses, a refrain, and meter. A song's lyrics are a collection of words that are typically divided into verses.

A song is a complex and multifaceted musical composition that combines melody, lyrics, rhythm, harmony, and emotional expression. It serves as a means of artistic and cultural communication, and its structure and style can vary widely across different musical genres and traditions.

G.   Sentences Types

In both writing and speaking, we employ a variety of sentence structures to convey our ideas. Declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory are the four basic sentence forms and each of forms have their own purpose. Declarative sentences provide details. We utilize them, in other words, to announce things, to exchange statements and facts. Interrogative sentence is basically anything that ends with a question mark, anything that identify as a question. As for Imperative

sentences since an imperative is a word that expresses a command, this form shares a wish or an invitation as well as instructions, requests, or demands. Lastly, Strong emotions or excitement are expressed in exclamatory sentences. They both contain declarations, just like declarative sentences, but they differ in that they are spoken with greater passion. Since they are strong sentences, an exclamation point is always used to close them.

H.   Linguistics act

Human life has always required communication. People can exchange ideas with one another through communication, which directly improves the quality of life itself. Both verbal and nonverbal communication can be used to convey information. Using words as constituents to convey messages is known as verbal communication. The process of conveying messages through gestures, body language, eye contact, facial expressions, or general appearances is known as nonverbal communication. There are three types of acts in the speech acts: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary.