An Analysis of Negative Politeness Strategy Used By Anna in *Anna and The King* Movie
(A Sociolinguistics Approach)

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Abstract

This study is entitled An Analysis of Negative Politeness Strategy Used by Anna in Anna and the King Movie (A Sociolinguistics Approach). This study describes negative politeness strategies in a sociolinguistics approach based on negative politeness strategy theory proposed by Brown and Levinson and adapted on sociolinguistics theory by Holmes. The purpose of this study was to investigate negative politeness strategies in a sociolinguistics approach, to explain negative politeness strategies in a sociolinguistics approach, and to explain the reasons of the dominant strategy was applied by Anna in Anna and the King movie. The study used the descriptive qualitative method (Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña., 1994), which explained the data narratively. The data of this study were Anna's utterances which contain negative politeness strategy in Anna and the King movie. This study found 9 out of 10 strategies used by Anna on her utterances. The strategies are as follows; 1) Be conventionally indirect, 2) hedging, 3) Be pessimistic, 3) Minimize the imposition (MTI), 5) Give deference, 6) Apologize, 7) Impersonate S and H, 8) State the FTA as a general rule, 9) Nominalize. Each strategy contained a social dimension of sociolinguistics namely; Social Distance, Social Status, Formality Form of Language, and the Purpose of the interaction. In addition, the hedging strategy was the dominant strategy used by Anna because of the flexibility, and the social dimension of sociolinguistics in Anna's utterances in Anna and the King movie.

Keywords : *Politeness; Negative Politeness Strategy; Sociolinguistics; Anna and the King Movie.*

A. Introduction

Indonesian netizens in recent years have become a hot topic of discussion by international media because they are labeled racist commentators on social media. A case quoted

from The Jakarta Post "Indonesian netizens lambasted fellow internet users who dropped hundreds of harsh and racist comments on the Vanuatu Tourism Office's official Instagram account. The comments followed the general debate session of the 75th session of the United Nations General Assembly on Saturday, in which Republic of Vanuatu Prime Minister Bob Loughman, in a prerecorded statement, called on the Indonesian government to address alleged human rights abuses against the indigenous Papuans" (2020/09/29). It is undeniable, that what makes Indonesian netizens racist is the lack of polite education in speaking, or they lack knowledge about politeness strategy in speaking on social media and in the community.

Politeness is the way to speak more carefully for minimizing the face-threatening act of other people in our daily lives. Talking to friends, children, parents, or talking to superiors such as the president, the teachers, and the king, the speaker has to set the way and formality of language to seem more polite, and seem to give a good impression to them. In addition, Brown and Levinson (1987) in their book entitled Studies in Interactional Sociolinguistics 4 call it a politeness strategy. In addition, politeness is the strategy in interacting with others by minimizing face-threatening acts (FTA) (Brown and Levinson., 1987, p. 91). In sociolinguistics approach, politeness is a strategy of linguistics form of social factors in social interaction to minimize the face-threatening act of the hearer.

In conducting a study about negative politeness strategy by applying a sociolinguistics approach, there is a movie conversation. It can be used to analyze the use of negative politeness strategy in the utterances from the characters. In addition, it is certainly needing a movie that has more conversation scenes than fighting scenes, because there are many utterances occurred in conversation scenes. It is usually having drama, historical, and romance genres. One of the movies that have those genres is Anna and the King movie. In short, this movie was the story of Anna Leonowens, the English woman who came to the Siam kingdom in the 1860s as a teacher to teach the children of a King. She became involved in his affairs, from the tragic plight of a young concubine to trying to ally with Britain to a war with Burma that was orchestrated by Britain. In the meantime, a subtle romance developed between Anna and the King. Therefore, this movie is taken in this study to analyze the negative politeness strategy in a sociolinguistics approach.

Aside from the reason which Anna and the King movie has drama, historical, and romance genres, there are also several reasons why Anna and the King movie are taken to be analyzed. The first reason, this movie used English in most conversations, even though it was made in Thailand that many Thai people do not use English. The second one, this movie was amazing because it got two nominations at the 72nd Academy Awards, such as Best Art Direction and Best Costume Design. This movie was controversial because the Thai government deemed it. Since historically inaccurate and insulting to the royal family and banned its distribution in the country, it was a box office success grossing $114 million worldwide, against its $92 million budget. In the last one, Anna as the main character in this movie to be used as the object of this study because Anna was often engaged in interaction with many different characters.

All in all, this study will be analyze the negative politeness strategy in a sociolinguistics approach used by Anna in Anna and the King movie. This study is expected to be a tutorial to apply negative politeness strategy. For the students, this study is expected to understand each strategy of negative politeness. Lastly, for the readers, this study can be used for other researchers to get more understanding about negative politeness strategy in a sociolinguistics approach hopefully. In this way, it is expected that racist comments by Indonesian netizens will decrease as people practice negative politeness strategies in everyday life in social interactions online and in public.

B. Literature Review
1. Sociolinguistics
According to Brown and Levinson (1987: 2), sociolinguistics emphasizes speaker identity, which focuses on dyadic patterns (reciprocal patterns between speakers and hearers) in verbal interactions as an expression of social relations and emphasizes the relationship between linguistic forms using.

Summarized from Brown and Levinson (1987, p. 74-78). They claimed three social factors that determine the level of linguistics in the social interaction of the speaker to the hearer, namely:
1) Relative Power.
   The speaker has power over the hearer. The speaker determines the form of linguistics used by the hearer because the speaker has a power of social dimension.
2) The Social Distance between the speaker and hearer.
   The closer they are (speaker and hearer), the more informal the form of linguistics used, and vice versa.
3) The ranking of the imposition.
   The rating of certain cultural burdens between speaker and hearer.

These three factors have the potential to face-threatening acts. It means that culture will become a burden if the shared values do not match the values that will increase the effectiveness between the speaker and the listener.

Adapted to Holmes (2013:9) in An Introduction of Sociolinguistics, "In any situation, linguistic choices generally indicate people's awareness of the influence of one or more of the following components:
1) The participants:
   a. Who is speaking, and
   b. Who are they speaking to?
2) The setting or social context of the interaction: where are they speaking?
3) The topic: what is being talked about?
4) The function: why are they speaking?

There are also social dimensions of sociolinguistics from Holmes (2013:9-10). As for these dimensions, namely:
1) A social distance concerned with participant relationships.
   In social distancing, there are high solidarity and low solidarity. High solidarity is determined by the existence of an intimate relationship between participants. Meanwhile, low solidarity indicates a far social distance between participants.
2) A status concerned with participant relationships.
   The participants determine the form of linguistics used in their conversation by considering the status. There are high status or low status, for example, the status of a rector, lecturer, or student. They also have titles such as mister, mistress, and Ray (name of student)
3) A formality form of language.
   Furthermore, it is used to see the influence of social settings or the type of interaction in language selection, for example, formal transactions in class, or informal transactions outside the classroom that can affect language choices used. The more formal the setting, the higher the formality of the selected language, and vice versa.
4) The purposes or topic of interaction.
   Finally, there are two functional relations to the goal and topic of interaction. The objectivity of information is categorized as a referential function. Meanwhile, those who

express feelings are categorized as affective functions. If the content of the information takes precedence, then the reference is high. it means that the affective is low. Vice versa, if the purpose or topic of conversation is more expressing feelings, then the affective function is high, which means that the content of the information is low.

Based on the theory above, it can be concluded that sociolinguistics is the study of language concerning society, and it is a sub-discipline of linguistics that studies language usage in social relations. In addition, the use of language in society underlies several social factors such as power, social distance, culture attached to the interaction participants supported by the context interaction and conversation topics. This interaction also cannot be separated from the social dimensions of sociolinguistics because it is a part of social dimensions of sociolinguistics such as the social distance, the social status, the formal/informal form in language, and the purpose of the interaction. All in all, these have the potential for a potential face-threatening act (FTA).

2. Politeness

Brown and Levinson related their theory with the Gricean framework, in that politeness strategies are seen as "rational deviations' from the Gricean Cooperative Principle (CP). However, politeness has a different status from CP. CP is a presumptive strategy; it is unmarked and socially neutral, the natural presupposition underlying all communication. Politeness needs to be communicated. It can never be simply presumed to be operative; it must be signaled by the speaker. Politeness principles are principled reasons for deviation from the CP when communication is about to threaten face. (Brown and Levinson., 1987, p. 5)

They saw politeness in terms of conflict avoidance. The central themes are rationality and face, which are claimed to be universal features, i.e. possessed by all speakers and hearers. Such features are personified in a universal Model Person (MP). An MP is the one with the ability to rationalize from communicative goals to the optimal means of achieving those goals. In so doing, the MP has to assess the dangers of threatening other participants' faces and choose the appropriate strategies to minimize any face threats that might be involved in carrying out the activity. (Brown and Levinson., 1987, p. 58).

Based on the explanation above, Brown and Levinson explain that politeness is the strategy in interacting with others by minimizing face-threatening acts (FTA) or minimizing the threatened faces of hearers. (Brown and Levinson., 1987, p. 91).

There are two kinds of a face in politeness such as positive face and negative face. Brown and Levinson (1987) defined, a positive face is done to get approval from others by showing a positive self-image, and a negative face is done by someone who has power over an area so that his actions are not obstructed by others (p. 62).

They added Positive politeness leads to moves to achieve solidarity through offers of friendship, the using of compliments with threatening others as friends, and do not impose on them, and never threatening their face. On the other hand, negative politeness leads to deference, apologizing, indirectness, and formality in language usage. (Brown and Levinson., 1987, p. 62). Thus, The positive face is used in positive politeness, and the negative face is used in negative politeness.

3. Politeness in Sociolinguistics

Referring to the politeness and sociolinguistics theories described above, it can be concluded politeness in sociolinguistics is a strategy of linguistics form of social factors in social interaction to minimize the face-threatening act of the hearer. In addition, the strategy of

politeness containing the form of linguistics is that influenced by situational factors, for example: who is speaking, what is the form of the linguistics problems to whom, where, when, and what. Moreover, the linguistics form depends on the social factor. It contains social status, education level, age, economic level, religion, gender, and others. Thus, politeness in sociolinguistics is a strategy of the linguistics form is that influenced by a situational factor and is that depends on a social factor to minimize face-threatening act of the hearer.

4. Negative Politeness Strategy

A negative politeness strategy is related to the 'negative face' of the hearer. Brown and Levinson 1987 explained, "Negative face is done by someone who has power over an area so that his actions are not obstructed by others" (p. 62). It is used to respect the other person's behavior. Thus, the speaker has to consider the desire of the hearer not to be impeded and to have the freedom to act as one chooses (Brown and Levinson., 1987, p. 129 - 211). From this theory and explanation about politeness in sociolinguistics, it can be concluded, negative politeness strategy in sociolinguistics is a linguistics form of negative politeness strategies that lead to deference, apologize, indirectness, and formality in language use in social interaction which depend on social factors. It aims to minimize the face-threatening act of the hearer.

Negative Politeness Output Strategies by Brown and Levinson (1987):

1) Be conventionally indirect - "Can you please pass the salt."

   The speaker must modify direct the utterances to protect certain values so that they may not appear immediately. (Brown and Levinson., 1987, p. 132)

2) Hedging - "I'm pretty sure, I've read that book before?"

   According to Brown and Levinson (1987), "a hedge' is a particle, word or phrase that modifies the degree of membership of a predicate or a noun phrase in a set" (p. 145).

3) Be pessimistic (use the subjunctive, negative, and remote-possibility markers) - "I don't suppose there would be any chance of a cup of tea?"

   Strategies that express doubt imply the speaker doesn't know whether the hearer can do what the speaker wants or not. (Brown and Levinson., 1987. p. 173)

4) Minimize the imposition - "Could I borrow your pen for a second?"

   The speaker must consider social factors as distance so that the speaker can adjust the weight of coercion so the hearer can accept coercion properly (Brown and Levinson., 1987. p. 176). In a commonly used word "just". Brown and Levinson's (1987) "Just" conveys both its literal meaning of "Exactly". however, its narrow limit is the extent of the face-threatening acts (FTAs), and its conventional implicature "merely" (p. 177).

5) Give deference - "I've been a real fool, could you help me out?"

   There are two ways to convey this strategy. First, the speaker's tendency to be humble. Second, the speaker treats the hearer as superior. In this case, the speaker realizes that he/she is not in a position where he/she can coerce the hearer because the hearer has a higher social status. (Brown and Levinson., 1987. p. 178)

6) Apologize - "I don't want to trouble you, but..."

   Apologizing can minimize FTAs against the hearer. In pursuing this strategy, the speaker must show reluctance and apologize to hearers after the FTA has occurred. (Brown and Levinson., 1987. p. 187)

7) Impersonalize S and H - "It would be much appreciated, if this were done."

   This strategy serves to avoid following people who are involved in FTAs. The speaker should avoid including the use of 'I' and 'You' in the conversation as this might lead to an FTA. (Brown and Levinson., 1987. p. 190)

8) State the FTA as a general rule - "Late comers will not be served."

FTAs as a general rule of thumb is a safe way to minimize coercion. The speaker can express the FTA as a social rule or obligation to be carried out by the hearer. Then, the speaker does not seem to be imposing on the hearer. (Brown and Levinson., 1987. p. 206).

9) Nominalize - "Your failure to appear did not make a favorable impression."

The nominalize strategy deals with formality. in this strategy, the speaker can nominate the subject, predicate, etc. to make the sentence more formal. (Brown and Levinson., 1987. p. 207)

10) Go on-record as incurring a debt, or as not indebting H - "I'd be forever grateful, if you'd help."

According to Brown and Levinson (1987) explained, "Speaker can redress an FTA by explicitly claiming his/her indebtedness of Hearer, or by disclaiming any indebtedness of Hearer, employing expressions such as the following for requests:

5. Anna and the King Movie

This movie tells the story of Anna Leonowens' teaching the British culture to the Siamese Royal family. The Kingdom was led by Mongkut. He had many wives and children. There were 23 wives, 42 concubines, and 58 children. In the eyes of the people, King Mongkut was like a life-giving god. Anna, who had lived for a long time in the kingdom, began to dare to oppose the policies of the King because she felt dissent. Over time, King Mongkut loved Anna because he was brave and brave, different from other women.

In the midst of learning time from Anna in Siam, the Kingdom experienced a conflict that had to hold a meeting with the British in order to get support or military assistance to guard the border area. But the British refused to cooperate. King Mongkut who began falling in love with Anna also evacuated the entire royal family and Anna and their children to a place by spreading the issue of the emergence of white elephants (elephants that were considered sacred in Siam). But General Alak, who intended to attack the kingdom, succeeded in finding King Mongkut and his family.

King Mongkut tried to find a way so that the royal family would not be hurt because the number of troops that the King had brought was not commensurate with General Alak's troops. Then the King decided to confront General Alak's army of thousands, with only 3 people blocking on the bridge which had been bombed by pillars. Remarkably, King Mongkut could expel King Alak and his troops with the support of Anna's son who blew the trumpets of a typical British war. General Alak's forces went on their own fear of British troops. there was only General Alak, but King Mongkut was reluctant to kill him and made him live with shame in him. But when King Mongkut turned around and left, the opportunity was not encouraged, instead, General Alak wanted to shoot King Mongkut, without thinking of the bridge being blown away and General Alak was killed instantly.

Finally, The kingdom of Siam was saved from rebellion. Meanwhile, the love relationship between Anna and the King could not continue as a couple because Ana had to return to England. Finally, when prince Chulalongkorn became king, he had only one wife, abolished slavery, and changed the judiciary.

C. Methods

This study is conducted by qualitative research. In qualitative research, most of the analysis is done with words. The words can be assembled, sub clustered, or broken into segments

to compare, contrast, analyze, and construct patterns out of them (Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña., 1994, p. 27).

The data of this study is Anna and the King movie. This main data took from the conversation script of Anna and the King movie which is focused only on Anna's utterances. This study has some steps to collect the data. Namely; downloading the movie from the internet, downloading the conversation script of the movie from the internet, watching and understanding the movie, reading and understanding the conversation script of the movie, listing all utterances that consist of negative politeness strategy conveyed by Anna to other characters, and screen-shooting the scenes when Anna was conveying her utterances that consist of negative politeness strategy in a for other characters in the movie, and encoding for each data that identified as the negative politeness strategy used by Anna. In this study, the data below are the codes of the negative politeness strategies theory and the social dimension of sociolinguistics theory which is used for analysis;

Negative Politeness Strategy   : NPS
Strategy 1: Being conventionally indirect (BCI)
Strategy 2 :Hedging (HG)
Strategy 3: Be pessimistic (BP)
Strategy 4: Minimize the imposition (MTI)
Strategy 5: Give deference (GD)
Strategy 6: Apologize (AP)
Strategy 7: Impersonate S and H (ISH)
Strategy 8: State the FTA as a general rule (SFG)
Strategy 9: Nominalize (NO)
Strategy 10: Go on record as incurring a debt, or as not indebting H (OR)
Social Dimension of Sociolinguistics: SDS
A social distance : SOD
High solidarity: HS
Low solidarity: LS
A social status: SS
High status: HSS
Low status: LSS
A language formality form: LF
High Formality: HF
Low Formality: LF
The purpose of the interaction: PI
High information: HI
Low information: LI

Table 3. 1 Example of the Codes

The data is analyzed through qualitative research. According to Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña (1994:31-32), there are three steps of analyzing the data in qualitative research; 1) Data Condensation, 2) Data Display, 3) Conclusion Drawing and Verification. In the explanation of each stage, 1) Data condensation refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and/or transforming the data that appear in the full corpus of written-up field notes, interview transcripts, documents, and other empirical materials. By condensing the data, the study is making data stronger (Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña., 1994, p. 31). In other words, this study was concluded, grouped, and focused on the main statement of the problem. The data was

identified and then classified in a simpler way. The condensation data was clearer described to the study until the data needed was be found. 2) The data display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that allows conclusion drawing and action (Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña., 1994, p. 31). In this second step, after condensate, the data from the movie, the negative politeness strategy in sociolinguistics was be tabulated in this study. 3) Conclusion Drawing and Verification. From the start of data collection, qualitative research interprets what things mean by noting patterns, explanations, causal flows, and propositions (Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña., 1994, p. 32). In the last analysis activity, the data of this study were analyzed, which the result can be the new hypothesis and the knowledge of negative politeness strategy in a sociolinguistics approach.

D. Fingdings

The table below contains the frequency and percentage of negative politeness strategies from Brown and Levinson's (1987) theory. It also contains the frequency and percentage of the social dimension of sociolinguistics from Holmes (2013). Both of them were used by Anna in her utterances to talk with other characters in *Anna and the King* movie.

NPS	Frequency	Percentage	SDS		Frequency	percentage
BCI	19	20,9	SOD	HS	25	7
HG	23	25,2		LS	64	17,8
BP	11	12,1	SS	HSS	24	6,7
MTI	3	3,3		LSS	65	18,2
GD	2	2,2	LF	HF	66	18,3
AP	9	9,9		LF	24	6,9
ISH	3	3,3				
SFG	5	5,5	PI	HI	27	7,5
NO	16	17,6				
OR	0	0		LI	63	17,6
Total	91	100	Total		358	100

Table 4. 1 Negative Politeness Strategy and Social Dimension of Sociolinguistics

From the table above, there are 91 total frequencies of negative politeness strategy used by Anna in her utterances. The table on the right is the social dimension of the sociolinguistics table to identify the form of sociolinguistics in Anna's negative politeness strategy utterances. it has a total frequency of 358, but the total frequency will be divided individually into each negative politeness strategy.

The table below is the number of findings of each strategy with its social dimension of sociolinguistics identified in Anna's utterance in Anna and the King movie.

NPS	SDS		Frequency	NPS	SDS		Frequency
BCI	SOD	HS	5	AP	SOD	HS	1
		LS	14			LS	7
	SS	HSS	5		SS	HSS	1
		LSS	14			LSS	7
	LF	HF	13		LF	HF	5
		LF	6			LF	3
	PI	HI	0		PI	HI	0
		LI	19			LI	8
HG	SOD	HS	12	ISH	SOD	HS	2
		LS	11			LS	1
	SS	HSS	11		SS	HSS	2
		LSS	12			LSS	1
	LF	HF	13		LF	HF	1
		LF	10			LF	2
	PI	HI	8		PI	HI	1
		LI	15			LI	2
BP	SOD	HS	0	SFG	SOD	HS	2
		LS	11			LS	3
	SS	HSS	0		SS	HSS	2
		LSS	11			LSS	3
	LF	HF	11		LF	HF	3
		LF	0			LF	2
	PI	HI	6		PI	HI	3
		LI	5			LI	2
MTI	SOD	HS	2	NO	SOD	HS	1
		LS	1			LS	15
	SS	HSS	2		SS	HSS	1
		LSS	1			LSS	15
	LF	HF	1		LF	HF	16
		LF	2			LF	0
	PI	HI	0		PI	HI	8
		LI	3			LI	8
GD	SOD	HS	0				
		LS	2				
	SS	HSS	0				
		LSS	2				

	LF	HF	2
		LF	0
	PI	HI	1
		LI	1

Table 4. 2 Negative Politeness Strategies and Its Social Dimension of Sociolinguistics

From the findings above, this section presents the explanation of some data of each strategy and its social dimension of sociolinguistics used by Anna in her utterances in *Anna and the King* movie.

1. Being Conventionally Indirect

Being Conventionally Indirect strategy has 19 data. In each of them, there is a Social Dimension of Sociolinguistics. In a Social Distance, this strategy has a frequency of 5 in High Solidarity and has a frequency of 14 in Low solidarity. In a Social Status, there is a frequency of 5 in High Status, and there is a frequency of 14 in Low Status. In a Language Formality Form, there are 13 High Formality frequencies and 6 Low Formality frequencies. The last is The purpose of the Interaction, this strategy data has 0 frequency in High Information, and 19 frequencies in Low Information. In addition, the following is an example of the data on this strategy;

Datum: 15/NPS/BCI/SDS/LS/LSS/HF/LI
     (11:28)

Prime Minister	:	When presented to His Majesty, you and son will remember to touch forehead to floor.
Anna	:	**Your Excellency, although we have become better acquainted with your customs, we have certainly not forgotten our own.**
Context	:	This was said by Anna to the prime minister of Siam in response to his request to bow down to the king when they met. This conversation happened when they were about to climb the stairs in front of the king's palace door.

When Anna was asked to bow down to the king if she met him by the prime minister, Anna refused the request. However, her refusal used a negative politeness strategy, namely Being Conventionally Indirect so that the prime minister would not be offended or the FTA on the prime minister would not be that big. The utterance of this strategy that Anna used was **"Your Excellency, although we have become better acquainted with your customs, we have certainly not forgotten our own".** This utterance had a hidden value by Anna which means rejection. However, Anna advised the prime minister to better use each other's culture, and not to forget it. However, Anna's hidden value was that she did not want to prostrate before humans even though it was a king.

In addition, this strategy in the sociolinguistics approach is based on the social dimension of sociolinguistics around Anna as a speaker. Furthermore, Anna used the Being Conventionally Indirect strategy in her utterance with a high formality form of language and low information to refuse his request. Since, she was considering their setting of interaction, her low solidarity, her low social status, and their topic of interaction. Therefore, the prime minister understood Anna's refusal although her utterance was indirect.

2. Hedging

There are 23 data for the second strategy or Hedging. The Social Dimension of Sociolinguistics is found as follows; A Social Distance has a frequency of 12 for High Solidarity and has a frequency of 11 for Low Solidarity. In a Social Status, there are 11 frequencies in High Status, and there are 12 frequencies in Low Status. In a Language Formality Form, there are 13 frequencies for High Formality, and 10 frequencies for Low Formality. Finally, The Purpose of the Interaction has a frequency of 8 in High Information and has a frequency of 15 in Low Information. In addition, the following is as examples of the data on this strategy;

Datum: 32/NPS/HG/SDS/LS/LSS/HF/HI

(32:27)

Prime Minister	:	Were you not commanded to leave slave issue alone?
Anna	:	**Your Excellency, I'm** *fully* **prepared to obey His Majesty's commands** within the obligation of my duties. Beyond that, I promise no obedience.
Context	:	When Anna left her house to teach at the school, the prime minister was waiting for her in front of her house. He asked about the issue of slavery. Anna answered his questions with answers that convinced him.

The conversation above took place between Anna and the prime minister of Siam. The prime minister of Siam asked Anna about Anna's interference in the slavery issue that took place in the palace by a noble of the royal family. He asked, **"Were you not commanded to leave slave issue alone?"** . Anna felt that she had not violated the rules, and did something according to her capacity as a teacher in the kingdom of Siam. Anna replied**, "Your Excellency, I'm fully prepared to obey His Majesty's commands within the obligation of my duties. Beyond that, I promise no obedience".** In her utterance, it had the structure of the Hedging strategy which aims to minimize FTA for the prime minister of Siam. The word fully was the Hedging in Anna's utterance to convince the Siamese prime minister and to reduce the FTA.

In its social dimension of sociolinguistics, due to Anna's low solidarity, and her low social status compared to the prime minister, Anna used a Hedging strategy to answer the prime minister's question. Anna's hedging utterance had a formal form of language with high information. Since she considered their setting and topic of interaction. Therefore, the prime minister understood Anna's answer.

3. Be Pessimistic

11 data have found in the Be Pessimistic strategy, the Social Dimensions of Sociolinguistics identified in Anna's utterances are as follows; a Social Distance has 0 frequency in High Solidarity, and 11 frequencies in Low Solidarity. In Social Status, there is 0 frequency in High Status, and 11 frequencies in Low Status. Low status is more than High Status. In a Language Formality Form, there are 11 frequencies in High Formality, and 0 frequencies in Low Formality. Finally, The Purpose of the Interaction has a frequency of 6 in High Information and has a frequency of 5 in Low Information. In addition, the following is an example of the data on this strategy;

Datum: 06/NPS/BP/SDS/LS/LSS/HF/HI

(06:44)

Anna	:	**Can you please explain to me why you call me"sir"?**
Translator	:	Women do not stand in the presence of His Excellency
Context	:	This utterance was said by Anna to ask the royal translator why she was called "Sir" when she was in the prime minister's room.

When Anna met the prime minister of Siam, she was confused and was uncomfortable when the royal translator called her by 'Sir'. Therefore, Anna asked him **"Can you please explain to me why you call me"**. The translator also answered **"Women don't stand in the presence of His Excellency"** to Anna. In fact, someone who has a higher caste or social status in the Siamese kingdom should be respected in a manner such as prostrating themselves when talking to him. That is why anna was called "sir" by the translator. In her utterance, **"Can you please explain to me why you call me sir"?"** to royal translators could be categorized as a Be Pessimistic strategy because Anna seemed hesitant in implying her utterance. **"Can you please explain….."** in Anna's utterance it seemed as if she was showing her helplessness in that situation. Either the royal translator will answer the question or will only be in charge of translating the prime minister's and Anna's conversation.

In its social dimension of sociolinguistics, Anna said her question to the royal translator with considering her low solidarity and her low social status. Moreover, Anna used the Be Pessimistic strategy with a formal form of language in her utterance because she considered the setting and the topic of interaction. Therefore, the purpose of Anna's question which had high information was clearly understood by him.

4. Minimize the Imposition

In the Minimize the Imposition strategy, there are 3 data found in Anna's utterances. The following is its Social Dimension of Sociolinguistics; In a Social Distance, this strategy has a frequency of 2 in High Solidarity and has a frequency of 1 in Low solidarity. In a Social Status, there is a frequency of 2 in High Status, and there is a frequency of 1 in Low Status. In a Language Formality Form, there is 1 frequency for High Formality, and there are 2 frequencies for Low Formality. Lastly, The Purpose of the Interaction, this strategy data has 0 frequencies in High information and has 3 frequencies in Low information. In the below, there is an example of the data;

Datum : 11/NPS/MTI/SDS/HS/HSS/LF/LI

(09:37)

Louis	:	Father would've put him right in his place.
Anna	:	I'm very sorry. I'm not the man your father was. I'm sorry, Louis. This is a good opportunity for us, hmm?
Anna	:	**I shall *just* try to look at the positive side.** Assuming there is one. Your father would've.
Louis	:	He was a brave man...
Context	:	This utterance was said by Anna to Louis to calm her son down when there was a little misunderstanding between them at their residence.

This conversation happened after a little misunderstanding between Anna and her son. Louis slightly offended his dead father which made the situation a little uncomfortable at the

time. Therefore, Anna tried to calm Louis by persuading him to accept their current situation in Siam. Anna said, **"I shall *just* try to look at the positive side. Assuming there is one. Your father would've"**. Finally, Louis slowly understood their current state with his words **"He was a brave man..."**. In addition, the utterance of **"I shall *just* try to look at the positive side …"** was said by Anna which had a structure of the Minimize the Imposition strategy. Anna tried to minimize her coercion on Louis to accept their current situation by minimizing the FTA on Louis, as well as calming him down for their misunderstanding that occurred.

With the 4th strategy and utterance's social dimension of sociolinguistics, it was identified that Anna's utterance was conveyed to Louis because they had a close relationship with which Louis was Anna's son. As a mother who had a higher social status than Louis, Anna tried to win Louis wisely with the Minimize the Imposition strategy combined with an informal form of language, and low information indirect language however it still understood by Louis.

5. Give Deference

Next, there is the Give Deference strategy with 2 data. the following is its Social Dimension of Sociolinguistics; In Social Distance, High Solidarity has 0 frequency, and Low Solidarity has 2 frequencies. In Social Status, High Status has 0 frequency, and Low Status has 2 frequencies. In a Language Formality Form, there are 2 High Formality frequencies, and 0 Low Formality frequencies. For the Purpose of the Interaction, there is 1 frequency for each High Information and low information. Below is an example of the data;

Datum : 46/NPS/GD/SDS/LS/LSS/HF/HI
　　　　(52:37)

King	:	More importantly, do you, as a foreigner, see me in this light?
Anna	:	**I do not know all that you are, Your Majesty.**
Anna	:	But I believe, I know what you are not. And you are not what they say.
King	:	Thank you, Mem,for humble validation.
Context	:	This utterance was conveyed by Anna to the King when they were in Anna's class. Anna replied that the king knew better than her.

This conversation occurred after the king heard information that the enemy of the kingdom of Siam, namely Burma, allied with the British against the Kingdom of Siam. Therefore, the king came to the class that Anna was teaching, and dismissed his children who were studying because the king wanted to speak only to their English teacher to inquire about the problem of Burma's alliance with England. In Anna's words **"I don't know all that you are, Your Majesty"**, Anna replied that she didn't know as much as the king did. He also assured him that he was the wisest. The king also thanked Anna for her humility. Moreover, the utterance that Anna said to the king included a negative politeness strategy, namely the Give Deference strategy. Anna said, **"I don't know all that you are, Your Majesty"** directly humbled herself and positioned the king as superior. By saying the utterance, Anna had minimized the threatening face on the king.

In the social dimension of sociolinguistics in this utterance, Anna used the Give Deference strategy in her utterance to calm the king from the issue of the alliance of Burma and England. She considered their setting of interaction, their topic of interaction, her low

solidarity, and the king's high social status as a hearer to her utterance. Thus, she used a formal form of language to appear polite and used utterances that directly answers his question to him for he understood her answer.

6. Apologize

In Apologize strategy, there are 8 data. The following is its Social Dimension of Sociolinguistics; In a Social Distance, this strategy has a frequency of 1 in High Solidarity and has a frequency of 7 in Low solidarity. In a Social Status, there is a frequency of 1 in High Status, and there is a frequency of 7 in Low Status. In a Language Formality Form, there are 5 High Formality frequencies and 3 Low Formality frequencies. The last one is The Purpose of the Interaction, this strategy data has 0 frequency in High information, and 8 frequencies in Low Information. Below is an example of the data;

Datum : 08/NPS/AP/SDS/LS/LSS/HF/LI

(07:49)

Anna	:	**I beg your pardon.** The king promised us a home outside the palace walls. It's what was agreed upon
Prime Minister	:	In Siam, Sir, you will learn everything has its own time.
Context	:	Anna questioned the residence that had been approved in the king's letter to the prime minister of the Siamese kingdom when she was about to leave his office.

This conversation took place when Anna met the prime minister of the kingdom of Siam. The meeting was not that long. Anna was only asked about her problems by the prime minister which made her very bored in her room. When she wanted to leave the prime minister's office, Anna asked about the promise to be given a house outside in the palace environment. Moreover, before she said that, Anna apologized first. Anna says **"I bag your pardon.** Then she said**, The king promised us a home outside the palace walls. It's what was agreed upon"**. However, the prime minister has not been able to provide it. He said, **"In Siam, sir, you will learn everything has its own time"**. In addition, **"I bag your pardon"** is classified as an utterance with Apologize strategy. Anna said that so she could minimize the threat to the prime minister's face when she asked about the house the king had promised.

By combining Apologize strategy with the utterance's social dimension of sociolinguistics, Anna said her question without threatening the prime minister's face because saying apologize first. Anna was aware of the social distance between her and the prime minister because of her low solidarity, and Anna was also aware of the higher social status of the prime minister than her. Thus, she used the Apologize strategy with a formal form of language. Since, she considered their setting of interaction and topic of interaction.

7. Impersonate S and H

In the Impersonate S and H strategy, only 3 data had been found in Anna's utterances. The following is its Social Dimension of Sociolinguistics; In a Social Distance, this strategy has a frequency of 2 in High Solidarity and has a frequency of 1 in Low solidarity, in a Social Status, there is a frequency of 2 in High Status, and there is a frequency of 1 in Low Status. In a Language Formality Form, there is 1 frequency for High Formality, and 2 frequencies for Low Formality. The last is The purpose of the Interaction. It has a frequency of 1 on High

Information and has a frequency of 2 on Low Information. The below is an example of the data;

Datum : 01/NPS/ISH/SDS/HS/HSS/LF/LI

        (02.34)

Anna   :   **It's time we went ashore now. Come on Louis!**

Context   :   This utterance was told by Anna to Louis, Beebe, and Moonshee on the ship when they arrived at the ship port of the kingdom of Siam.

When they had just arrived at the port of Siam, Louis was standing on the shores of the high tide. This made Anna afraid if she fell. However, Anna told him to come down differently. Anna invites the three, namely Louis, Beebe, and Moonshee to get off the ship immediately. Anna said that **"It's time we went ashore now. "Come on Louis!"**. The utterance is classified as a negative politeness strategy, namely Imperonalize speaker (S) and hearer (H). **"It's time we went ashore now"**, there are no words of I and You. Anna used an utterance that did not directly tell Louis to get off the high edge of the ship. To prove this utterance was revealed to Louis, there was the utterance **"Come on Louis"** after this strategy utterance. This indicated that the utterance that was heard for everyone turned out to be only for Louis to quickly get down from the high shore of the ship. Therefore, Anna used the Impersonalize S and H strategy to minimize Louis's face-threatening act.

The Impersonalize S and H strategy combined with the social dimension of sociolinguistics by Anna in her utterance to ask Louis to get off the high edge of the ship. Furthermore, Anna who had high solidarity and high social status towards Louis, said that he should get off the edge of the ship by using low information as the topic of interaction, and using informal form of language because their setting of interaction was an informal place. Therefore, this strategy was succeeded because Louis got off the edge of the ship.

8. State the FTA as a General Rule

State the FTA as a General Rule strategy has 5 data that found in Anna's utterances. The following is its Social Dimension of Sociolinguistics; In a Social Distance, this strategy has a frequency of 2 in High Solidarity and has a frequency of 3 in Low solidarity. In a Social Status, there is a frequency of 2 in High Status, and there is a frequency of 3 in Low Status. In a Language Formality Form, there are 3 frequencies for High Formality, and 2 frequencies for Low Formality. The last is The purpose of the Interaction. It has a frequency of 3 on High Information and has a frequency of 2 on Low Information

Datum : 31/NPS/SFG/SDS/HS/HSS/LF/HI

        (32:22)

Anna   :   Come along, Louis. Quickly, darling.
              Don't want to be late for school

Context   :   This utterance was conveyed by Anna to Louis in the morning when she was going to school. Anna asked her son to hurry up and not be late.

When Anna and Louis were almost late for school, Anna told her son not to be late for school. Anna said **"Don't want to be late for school"** to Louis. An utterance is a form of the State the FTA as General Rule strategy. In Anna's utterance **"Don't want to be late for school"**, everyone already knows that we should not be late for school. Therefore, this utterance did not make Louis feel threatened by his face.

The State of the FTA as General Rule strategy combined with the social dimension of sociolinguistics by Anna in her utterance could minimize FTA's Louis. it was because Anna had a close relationship with Louis. After all, Anna was his mother who had a higher social status. Then Anna's utterance used an informal form of language in this politeness strategy because they set interaction, and used high information in their topic of interaction on the goal could be made Louis understood her command.

9. Nominalize

In the Nominalize strategy, 16 data has been found. In each of them, there is a Social Dimension of Sociolinguistics. In a Social Distance, this strategy has a frequency of 1 in High Solidarity and has a frequency of 15 in Low solidarity. In a Social Status, there is a frequency of 1 in High Status, and there is a frequency of 15 in Low Status. In a Language Formality Form, there are 16 High Formality frequencies, and 0 Low Formality frequencies. For the Purpose of the Interaction, there are 8 frequencies for High Information and low information. Below is an example of the data;

Datum : 60/NPS/NO/SDS/LS/LSS/HF/HI
(1:10:39)

Anna : **I cannot accept such generosity.**

Context : This utterance was conveyed by Anna to the king to refuse the gift was given by the king when she was summoned to meet the king in the king's study

At that time, Anna was summoned to the king's study. There they talked some things about the kingdom. At the end of the conversation, the king gave a very beautiful ring to Anna as a sign of thanks to Kaish for making the king happy with his hard work. However, Anna refused and went out of the king's study. When rejecting the ring, Anna said **"I cannot accept such generosity"**. The utterance was a form of the Nominalize strategy. This utterance used to refuse a gift from the king had a formal structure so that the face threatened by the king could be minimized. Such as 'cannot' and 'generosity' in Anna's rejection utterance.

From the explanation above, the Nominalize strategy used by Anna in her utterance identified the social dimension of sociolinguistics namely Anna had low solidarity and had a low social status to the king. Therefore, her refusal did not cause the king to be disappointed so much. Since Anna used a formal form of language also with high information in their topic of interaction.

E. Discussion

There are ten types of negative politeness strategy in Brown and Levinson's theory, but there were found nine types of negative politeness strategy in Anna's utterances in Anna and the King movie. Namely; 1) Be conventionally indirect, 2) Hedging, 3) Be pessimistic, 4) Minimize the imposition, 5) Give deference, 6) Apologize, 7) Impersonalize S and H, 8) State the FTA as a general rule, 9) Nominalize. However, the 10th strategy or Go on record as incurring debt, or as not indebting H strategy was the unfound strategy in Anna's utterances. Those strategies were applied by Anna in considering sociolinguistics.

From each strategy found in the sociolinguistics approach, Anna used negative politeness strategies by considering the social dimensions of sociolinguistics such as social distance, social status, formality form of language, and the proportion of interaction. Those were used in negative politeness strategy utterances applied by Anna in Anna and the King movie.

In the social distance, if Anna had high solidarity in her interactions, she would tend to use almost all strategies except Nominalize and vice versa. Since, the strategy was used by Anna for people who have a long social distance, which she had to use the formality of linguistics in her utterance structure.

In social status, every hearer in Anna's utterance influenced her to choose the formality of linguistics she would use, such as the appellative form. Furthermore, if Anna in the interaction had a high status than the hearer, then the appellatives used are names, affectionate names, or not using appellative at all. Meanwhile, if Anna had a low status which indicated that they had a long social distance, then the appellative used were Mr, Mrs, Your highness, His majesty, etc in her negative politeness strategy utterances.

Meanwhile, the formality form of language in Anna's negative politeness strategy utterance is influenced by the place where the interaction occurred between Anna and other characters in the movie. If the interaction occurred in the palace, she would use the formal form of language and vice versa. If the interaction occurred as same as at her house, the informal form of language would be used in the negative politeness strategy.

The last one is the purpose of interaction. Types of negative politeness strategies such as Being Convetonally Indirect, Minimizing the Imposition, and Apologizing were applied with low information. Then, Hedging, and Impersonate S and H tend to be applied with low information even though there was still a little high information. The strategies applied tend to be high information rather than low information, namely, Be Pessimistic, and State the FTA as a General Rule. Finally, Give Deference, and Nominalize were applied by Anna in a balanced way between high information and low information. From those strategies, Give Deference was the lowest strategy applied by Anna. However, Hedging was the highest strategy applied by Anna in Anna and the King movie.

The reasons for the dominance of the Hedging strategy used by Anna in the movie were the flexibility of hedging and its social dimension of sociolinguistics in her utterances. The flexibility of hedging strategy can be placed in any kind of utterances. According to Brown and Levinson (1987), Hedging is a particle, word, or phrase that modifies the degree of membership of a predicate or a noun phrase in a set (p. 145). It means that it is a word or phrase that modifies another predicate or a noun phrase in a sentence to be strong, moderate, or weak. Thus, any sentence can be used it. Therefore, In she considered its flexibility, and the social dimension of sociolinguistics such as social distance, social status, formality form of language, and the purpose of the interaction around her, Anna was easier to used this strategy for many different characters who had differences in a social distance and social status. Furthermore, Anna was easier to use in many of her situations with a formal and informal form of language in the movie. It was influenced by the formal setting of interaction and informal setting of interaction. In addition, Anna was also easier used in high and low information that was influenced by the purpose/topic of interaction. All in all, the Hedging strategy was conveyed by Anna in considering her social dimension of sociolinguistics to minimize face-threatening act's other characters in Anna and the King movie.

An Analysis of Negative Politeness Strategy Used by Anna in Anna and the King Movie (A Sociolinguistics Approach) used negative politeness strategy from Brown and Levinson 1987 as the main theory and social dimension of sociolinguistics from Holmes 2013 as the supporting theory. These theories are quite perfect to analyze negative politeness strategy in a sociolinguistics approach. It is because Holmes's social dimension of sociolinguistics theory could be classified every Brown and Levinson negative politeness strategy theory well to find the values of sociolinguistics in the utterance. As discussed in this study, the negative politeness

strategy utterances were used by Anna in considering the social dimension of sociolinguistics around her before minimizing the FTA's hearers in Anna and the King movie.

F. Conclusion

In the negative politeness strategies used by Anna, there are nine strategies used by Anna in her utterance in the Anna and the King movie, namely 1) Be conventionally indirect, 2) Hedging, 3) Be pessimistic, 4) Minimize the imposition, 5) Give deference, 6) Apologize, 7) Impersonalize S and H, 8) State the FTA as a general rule, 9) Nominalize. Furthermore, These types of negative politeness strategies were applied by Anna in considering the social dimension of sociolinguistics around her. In addition, The most dominating strategy is the Hedging strategy which is listed in detail in table 4.1. This strategy was dominating used by Anna because many scenes in the movie involving Anna required her to minimize the threatened face from the different characters and different situations.

All in all, the negative politeness strategies in sociolinguistics used by Anna in Anna and the King movie were influenced by the surrounding social dimension of sociolinguistics. The movie which was in royal life background setting in the kingdom of Siam required Anna to use formal language rather than informal language in every negative politeness strategy utterance that she conveyed to people of high social status. The Purpose of interaction which had high and low information was influenced by the context of the occurrence of Anna's utterance.

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