AN ANALYSIS OF WARNING EXPRESSION
IN THE FILM ENTITLED NANCY DREW
(Socio-Pragmatics Approach)

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Submitted As a Partial of Requirement For the
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Faculty of Letters and Fine Art
Sebelas Maret University

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PRONOUNCEMENT

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In the name of God, I state wholeheartedly that the thesis entitled An Analysis of Warning Expression in the Film Entitled Nancy drew is originally made by the researcher. It is neither a plagiarism, nor made by others. The things related other’s people work are written in quotation and included within bibliography.

If this pronouncement is proven incorrect in the future, the researcher is ready to take the responsibility.

Surakarta, January 22, 2011

Sri Haryatun
Motto

In the name of Allah, The most Gracious and the most Merciful

“...Surely with difficulty is ease. With difficulty is surely ease. So, when you are free, nominated. And make your Lord your exclusive object.”

(holy Quran, 94:7-8)

If you have a will, you will find its way
DEDICATION

From the bottom of my heart, I wholeheartedly dedicate this thesis to:

- **My Savior, The Almighty Allah SWT**
- **My greatest parents**
- **My beloved sister**
- **My beloved little nephew**
- **My lovely Puppu (Dwi Gusnandar)**
- **My greatful friends**
- **My self**
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Last but not least, I realize that this thesis is far from being perfect. Therefore, I wholeheartedly welcome any suggestions, comments, and criticism from anyone who has concern in improving this thesis. Finally, I really hope that this thesis will be useful for everyone who reads it.

Surakarta, 2010

The Researcher

Sri Haryatun
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ABSTRACT


This research was conducted to figure out the politeness strategies expressed by the characters in the film entitled Nancy Drew to employ warning. It is also conducted to know the reasons of the characters to employ warning in certain strategies.

This research uses a Socio-Pragmatics approach with speech act as the field of study and the warning as the topic of analysis. This research is descriptive qualitative that applies total sampling. From the data there were 18 dialogues containing warning. 10 using Bald on Record, 3 using Positive Politeness, 3 using Negative Politeness, 2 using Off record strategy. The data were analyzed by using Brown and Levinson theory of Politeness, Tsui’s theory of warning and also Hymes theory of SPEAKING.

The result of this research shows that there are four politeness strategies applied by the character in film Nancy Drew to employ the warning; they are Bald on record, Positive politeness, Negative politeness and off record. In this research, there are two factors encouraging the characters in the film Nancy Drew to employ the warning with certain strategies; they are context of situation in which the warning occurs and the relationship between the participants.

The researcher expects that this research will give benefits to the readers especially the students of English Department who are interested in Socio-pragmatics Study particular in studying warning dealing with politeness.
CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Research Background

The use of language becomes the best way in a communication. Speaking is an action of language application concerning about meaning which is contextually created. Language provides a variety ways of saying the same thing, addressing, greeting others, describing things and paying compliments. According to Hymes in Bonvillian (2003:1) the complex functions of communication are best studied ethnographically in which the study includes analysis of speech, situational context, and culture norms used in evaluating talk.

Clarks states that language fundamentally is used for social purposes (Clark, 1996: 23). People use language to socialize in community as a means of communication and interaction. By using language, they can express in two forms, spoken and written.

Conversation is one of spoken forms of language use. Nolasco and Arthur (1987: 5) states that conversation is used by people to mean any spoken encounter or interaction. According to Tsui, conversation is a cooperative achievement between at least two participants (Tsui, 1994: 17). It can be said that conversation is the utterance when the participants are involved in talking about a certain thing and in certain situation. Usually it occurs between two or more people.
Conversation used by people is always related to what they will utter in their minds or what they convey to listener. In order to express themselves, people not only produce utterances but also perform actions. Thus, actions which are performed via utterances are generally called speech act (Yule, 1996: 47).

Speech acts are acts of communication. As an act of communication, Speech Act succeeds if there is no misinterpretation between the speaker and the hearer. In saying something, the speaker generally intends more than just to communicate and the listener has to try to understand the speaker’s intention. The use of the term speech act covers actions such as requesting, commanding, questioning and informing.

Austin identifies that there are three kinds of acts namely a locutionary act, an illocutionary act, and a perlocutionary act. A locutionary act is the actual word uttered, an illocutionary act is the act of doing something or the speaker has the intention behind the word and perlocutionary act is the act of affecting someone.

Furthermore Yule (1996:53) classifies speech act into five types: declarations, representatives, expressives, directive and commisives. Declarative is a kind of speech act that changes the world via their utterance, for example: declaring war, marrying, and christening. Representative is a kind of speech act that states what the speaker believes whether it is true or not, for example: asserting and concluding. Expressives is a kind of speech act that states what the speaker feels (pleasure, pain, dislike, joy, or sorrow), for example: thanking, welcoming, apologizing, etc. Directives is a kind of speech act used by the
speaker to get someone else to do something, like Command, order, request, suggestion, warning, etc. Commissives is a kind of speech act that the speaker uses to commit him to some future actions, such as promise, threat, refusal, pledge.

One speech act that Tsui (1996: 120) states is about warning which explores about how action is done for the benefit of the addressee, sometimes a warning can take the form of stating action and providing a reason for it. Warning is performed interest of the addressee, and sometimes warning also has prospect compliance or minimally an acknowledgment with an optional thank you.

Brown and Levinson (1978: 250) classified four strategies in doing Face Threatening Act (FTA). They are: bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness and off record strategy in which each strategy has specific characterizations.

The research uses the film entitled Nancy Drew as the media to explore FTA strategies, and also found that there are many characters utter warning. The film tells about precocious small-town teen Nancy Drew enrolling in Hollywood High and discovers just how different life on the West Coast really is. A true original in the land where Rodeo Drive dictates what's in at any given moment, Nancy stands apart from the pack as much for her penny loafers as for her sincere, non-acerbic attitude and keen study skills all of which make the non-ironic goody two-shoes an object of scorn for fashion-conscious mean girls Inga and Trish. Concerns about how to fit in soon take a back seat to more pressing issues, however, when Nancy, having previously promised her worried father that she
would give up sleuthing, stumbles across a series of clues that may lead her to find out what caused the death of beautiful Hollywood movie star Dahlia Draycott, who perished years ago under particularly mysterious circumstances. Upon discovering that she and her father are currently residing in the very same mansion that Draycott once called home, the prospect of solving one of Hollywood's biggest mysteries simply proves too tantalizing for the brilliant young detective to resist.

Here are the some examples of warning:

Little girl : It’s Nancy!
Nancy : Hi…everybody.
Police : Hold on, Nancy. We got the fire department here.
Nancy : That’s all right, chief. L’ll be down in jiffy.

The conversation happened in the yard at one of the church in West Coast. At that time, Nancy was trapped on the roof of a church. The chief of police gave warning to Nancy to be watchful, if she doesn’t to be careful she will fall down, therefore he delivered the warning in the form bald on record strategy because the situation was tense. The stating Hold on looks like a command but it was warning because something bad happened, if Nancy does not hold the roof. The warning is “Hold on Nancy. We got the fire department here”. It intended an explicitly to urge Nancy to do anything possible to save herself before falling down from the roof. The example above is a kind of warning which uses bald on record strategy.
In the other dialogs we can also find off record strategy as in follow:

Nancy : **Dad. Don’t you think people who talk on cell phones miss thing?**

Father : like what, hon?

Nancy : like that woman in the street.

Father : (ooouughhh……no,)

The conversation happened in the car, when Nancy and her father went to the new house at California. Her father was busy on his cell phone while he drives. He doesn’t pay attention the condition on the street. On that time, her father almost crashed a woman on the street. Nancy tried to give warning to her father to be careful and pay attention when driving a car. The warning is”**Dad…don’t you think people who talk on cell phones miss thing..?**

Brown Levinson (1987:250) stated that “when a speaker wants to do FTA, but she wants to avoid the responsibility for doing it”. Nancy doesn’t want to give the imposition to her father, and then she delivered the warning on off record strategy in the form of question.

Based on the phenomena above, the researcher considers that it is valuable to have a research on politeness strategies and also Warning speech act. Thus the researcher conducted the research entitled **AN ANALYSIS OF WARNING EXPRESSION IN THE FILM ENTITLED NANCY DREW.**
B. Problem Statement

Based on the research background above, the researcher tries to raise problem statement as follow:

1. What strategies are used by the characters in the film entitled Nancy Drew to employ speech act of warning?
2. Why are the strategies used by the characters to employ speech act of warning in the film entitled Nancy Drew?

C. Research Objectives

The research then is aimed:

1. To explain the strategies used by the characters in the film entitled Nancy Drew to employ speech act of warning?
2. To explain the reasons of the characters in the film entitled Nancy Drew to employ speech of warning?
D. Problem Limitation

In this research, the analysis is limited on utterances of warning expressed by the characters on the film entitled Nancy Drew. For avoiding deviation in this research, the researcher just focuses on the warning expressions consider of politeness based on Brown and Levinson theory.

E. Research Benefits

The researcher hopes this research will be beneficial for:

1. English Department Student
   The result of this research can be used to enrich information to improve the ability of English Department Students in understanding about the warning expression

2. Other researcher
   This research will give more information and references for other researcher connecting with speech act of “Warning”.

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F. Research Methodology

The research will be in descriptive qualitative. The steps in this research will be collecting data, analyzing data and drawing conclusion.

The source of the data will be in the form of written movie script taken from internet and in form of video CD in order to get the description of the non verbal language that is used to help building the effect of face threatening acts strategy to employ speech acts of warning.

The primary data are the dialogues in the film entitled Nancy Drew that contains warning expressions while the secondary data of this research is the film’s profile.
G. Thesis Organization

This thesis is divided into five chapters. It is systematically arranged as follows:


CHAPTER II : LITERARY REVIEW: Which covers Sociolinguistic, Ethnography of Communication, Speech Act, Pragmatics, Warning, Politeness, Synopsis of the Film, and Review to Related Study?

CHAPTER III : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY: Which covers Type of Research, Data and Source of Data, sampling and sampling technique, Instrument of the Research, Data Coding, Technique Collecting Data, and Technique of Analyzing Data?

CHAPTER IV: ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

CHAPTER V : CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION
CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Sociolinguistics

1. The definition of Sociolinguistics

According to Hudson (1980:1) Sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to society. Chaika also defines Sociolinguistics is the study of the ways people use language in social interaction (1994:3). Sociolinguistics interested in explaining why we speak differently in social contexts and they are concerned with identifying the social function of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning (Holmes, 1992:1). From the explanation above, it can be said that sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics, concerning on the social function of language in relation to speech community in social interaction.

2. Scope of sociolinguistics

Roger Bell in Sumarsono and Partana (2002: 15) identifies Sociolinguistics based on the wide of coverage into macro and micro sociolinguistics. Macro sociolinguistics covers a wider scope. It emphasizes on intergroup interaction, concerns on communication (language maintenance, language contact, and other inquiry) between groups in relatively wide speech community. While micro sociolinguistics emphasizes on intragroup
interaction, especially about who speaks to whom, in what language, about what or whom, in what occasion, for what etc.

Fishman (1972: 32) also divides sociolinguistics into two they are micro sociolinguistics and macro sociolinguistics. Micro sociolinguistics concerns with the study of the language in specific speech communities with the scope of discussions such as the behavior toward the languages, styles of speech, domains of language uses and speech act. It can be said that micro sociolinguistics studies the use of languages involving small group of speakers. It focuses on the individuals rather than the society. For example, the use of slang words in black community. While micro sociolinguistics studies the use of language history and development in the scope of society in general. It studies interactions between different large groups of speakers. It can be said that macro sociolinguistics studies the use of languages involving large group of speakers. It focuses on the society rather than individuals. For example: The use of Batak dialect in Indonesia.

This research analyzes the language used by people in their daily interaction, people here refer to speaker with different social background. Thus the researcher takes micro sociolinguistic as the frame of the study.
B. Ethnography of Communication

Studying the dynamics of communication within or between social groups is the ethnography of communication (Hymes, 1972). Hymes in Fasold (1996) also defines that ethnography of communication is concerned with the situations and uses, the patterns and functions of speaking as activity in its right (p.39). Whereas Asher in Fasold (1996: 99) states that ethnography of speaking is concerned with describing such as way of speaking and with interpreting the meaning they have fore these two who participated in them. It is concerned further with developing cross culturally valid concepts and theories for interpreting and explaining the interaction of language and social life.

From the definitions above, it can be concluded that in ethnography of communication, when a speaker wants to speak to another, she or he will consider to whom and to what end is aimed for, when, and when the speaking is taking place so the speaker should understand the diverse of ways of speaking in different speech community in order to communicate appropriately and to make sense of communicative situations within a particular speech community.

Fasold (1996: 40) states that the essential concepts of ethnography of speaking are the speech community and the units of interaction, which consists of speech situation, speech event and speech act.
A. Speech community

John Lyons (1970: 326) defines that the simplest definitions of speech community is all the people who use a given language (or dialect). According to this definition, speech communities may overlap (where there are bilingual individuals) and need not have any social or cultural.

A more complex definition is given by Charles Hocket (1958:8) a speech community is the whole set of people who communicate with each other, either directly or indirectly, via the common language.

According to Fishman (1972:28), a speech of community is one, all whose members share at least a single speech variety and the norms for its appropriate use. A speech a community may be a small as a single close interaction network, all whose members regard each other in but a single capacity.

It can be concluded that speech of community is a group of people who share at least one speech variety of language with knowing of communication, both interaction and interpretation.

B. Speech situation

Hymes (1974: 51) states that speech situation associated with (or marked by the absence of) speech. It refers to the combination of statuses and setting, which constrains the interaction. Like: parties, ceremonies, fifths. Speech of situation is not purely communicative. Speech situation is non-
verbal context, which may be composed of both communicative and other kinds of event.

C. Speech event

A Speech event is an activity in which participants interact via language in one conventional way to arrive at some outcome (Yule, 1996:56).

According to Hymes (1974:52), the term speech event will be restricted to activities, and or aspect of activities that are directly governed by rules or norms for the use of speech. Speech event take place within a speech situation and it is composed by one or more speech acts.

D. Component of speech

Hymes (1974) defines component of speech (usually called SPEAKING) they are:

1. Situation or scene

   Situation is composed of the setting and the scene. The setting is about the physical circumstances of a communicative event, including time and place. The scene is the psychological setting; what kind of speech event taking place according to cultural definitions.

2. Participants

   Participants are persons who are involved in a conversation. Participants consist of (a) An addressee, a speaker or a writer who produces the utterance. (b) An addressee, a hearer or a reader who receives
the utterance. (c) The audience, the over hearers may contribute to specification of the speech.

3. Ends

Ends are the purposes of the speech event and the speech act. Ends can be divided into outcomes (the purpose of the event from a cultural point of view) and goals (the purpose of the individual participants) Act sequence refers to the message form” How something is said” and the message content “what is said or topic.

4. Act sequence

Act sequence consists of message from and content. Message from deals with how something is spoken by participants, whereas message content deals with what is said or it is simply called a topic of a conversation. Act sequence relates on aesthetic and stylistic manner. For example, speakers should know how to formulate appropriate speech in public lectures, casual conversation, or in cocktail party.

5. Keys

Keys refer to the tone, manner or spirit in which act or event carried out. For example is mock or serious, perfunctory or painstaking.

6. Instrumentalities

Instrumentalities refer to channel and form of speech. Channel simply means way message travels from one person to another, for example, oral, written, or telegraphic. Form of speech as the actual form of speech employed such as language, dialects, codes, varieties, and registers that is chosen.
7. Norms

Norms refer to interaction and interpretation. Norms of interaction is a set of non linguistic rules which governs when, how, and how often speech occurs while norms of interpretation involve trying to understand what is being conveyed beyond what is the actual word used.

8. Genre

Genre refers to the categories like poems, myths, proverbs, lecture and commercial message.

C. SPEECH ACT

A. The definition of speech act

In attempting to express themselves, people not only produce utterances containing grammatical structures words, they perform an action via those utterances. Thus actions which are performed via utterances are generally called speech act. In English specific levels are commonly given such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise and request (Yule, 1996:47). It can be said that speech act is an act that a speaker performs when making an utterance, for example thanking someone, making promise, or requesting something.

On any occasion, the action performed by producing an utterance will consist of three related act (ibid: 48).
1. Locutionary act which is the basic act of utterance or producing a meaningful linguistic expression.

2. Illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterance.

3. Perlocutionary act is the effect of the illocutionary act on the hearer.

   In short, a locutionary act is the act of saying something, an illocutionary act is the act of doing something and perlocutionary act is the act of affecting someone. In other words, a locutionary act has meaning, it produces an understandable utterance. An illocutionary act has force, it is informed with a certain tone, attitude, feeling motive or intention. A perlocutionary act has consequence, it has an effect upon the addressee.

B. Speech act classification

   One general classification system list five types of general functions performed by speech act: declaration, representative, expressive, directive, and commissive (ibid: 53)

a. Declaration is kinds of speech act that change the world via utterance

   Example

   Priest: I now pronounce you husband and wife

   The speaker or priest has to have a special institutional role, in a specific context, in order to perform a declaration appropriately. In using a declaration, the speaker changes the world via words.
b. Representative is kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. The example is “the earth is flat”. In using the representatives, the speaker makes words fit the world (belief).

c. Expressive is kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels. The example is “congratulations”. In using representatives, the speaker makes words fit the world (of feeling).

d. Directive is kinds of speech acts that speaker use to get someone else to do something. They express what the speaker wants. They are commands, orders, request, suggestion etc. an example “don’t touch that” in using a directive, the speaker attempts to make the world fit the word (via the hearer).

e. Commisive is kinds of speech act that speakers use to commit themselves to some future action. They express what they speaker intends. They are promise, threats, refusal, pledges and so on. The example is “don’t do that”. Using a commisives, the speaker undertakes to make the world fit the words (via the speaker).

C. Direct and indirect speech act

A speech act can be performed either directly or indirectly. A direct speech act occurs when there is a direct relationship between a structure and function. Meanwhile an indirect speech act is performed when there is an indirect relationship between a structure and function.
1. Direct speech act is performed when there is a direct relationship between the linguistic form of an utterance and its pragmatic function (Yule, 1996: 54). The example “move out of the way”

2. Indirect speech act is generally occurring when there is an indirect relationship between a structure and a function. The speakers express his attention implicitly according Fraser (in Schmidt, 1996: 46). Indirect speech act are associated with the greater politeness in English than direct speech act. One of the most common types of indirect speech act in English in the form of an interrogative, but it is not typically used to ask a question, they don’t expect only an answer but they expect action. The example “do you have to stand in front of the TV?”

D. Pragmatics

According to Yule (1996: 3), pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). This type of study necessarily involves the interpretation of what people mean in particular context and how the context influences what is said. It requires a consideration of how speaker organize what they want to say in accordance with who they are talking to, where, when, and under circumstance.

Fraser stated (in Schmidt, 1996:30) that pragmatics is the theory of linguistic communication. Things that included in linguistic communication,
according to him, are what can be communicated, how the speaker goes about accomplishing the intended communication, and why certain strategies are selected under particular circumstances to bring about the communication. It can be said that when people utter something, they have certain meaning. In studying pragmatics someone can talk about people’s meaning, their assumptions, their purposes or goal, and the kinds of action for example giving warning to someone, then they perform when they speak.

Meanwhile, Levinson (1983: 21) states that pragmatics is the study of the relation between language and context that are basic to an account of language understanding. He also states that pragmatics is the study of the role of context which plays in speaker of utterance in meaning (ibid: 24).

To sum up, it can be concluded that pragmatics is a branch of linguistics study which understands the utterances meanings of the speaker based on the context of situation when the utterances happen. Thus, pragmatics is considered as a study of linguistic meaning that related to context.

E. Socio-pragmatics

According to Trosborg (1995: 37), Socio-pragmatic is concerned with the analysis of significant patterns of interaction in particular social situations or in particular social systems. This study emphasizes on the interactive aspect and the acknowledgement of the social context in which a speech act becomes the basis of Socio-Pragmatics research (ibid: 38).
In short, it can be said that socio-pragmatics is a combination study from sociolinguistics and pragmatics which concerns on the analysis of significant patterns of interaction namely speech act.

F. Warning

Tsui (1994:120) states that the course of warning action is explicitly for the benefit of the addressee and explicitly specifies the undesirable consequence of non-compliance. Warning is applied for the benefit of the addressee, still not acceptable for everyone before they know what reason that motivates the action. That is why according to Tsui, sometimes a warning can take the form of stating the action and providing reason it. Warning is performed interest of the addressee, and sometimes warning also has prospect compliance or minimally an acknowledgment with an optional thank you.

According to Wolgater & Lauhgery (1996: 45), warning is used to communicate information about potential hazards and how to avoid injury and property damage. Cambridge karner’s dictionary (2001) defines warning is something which tells someone that something bad may happen. The purposes of warning is to advise someone not to do something that could cause trouble or dangerous. Hence, a warning can be realized by a piece of information given for the benefit of the addressee.
Example 1:

Nancy : Aww...(scream)
Ned  : Hey…it’s just me
Nancy : Ned, oh my God, what are you doing here?
Ned  : I’m sorry. Don’t hate me. You sleep in that?
Nancy : Yes, **my dad is in the other room so you can’t be here.**
Ned  : I’ll only a second.

The utterance “my dad is in the other room so you can’t be here” contains a warning. Nancy believes something may happen to Ned if her father knows that he is in her bedroom. Ned will get angry. Nancy sends the warning in such a way of giving the information. It is purely for the Ned’s benefit.

Example 2:

Ira : : **Don’t pick the kettle up**. it’s burning hot.
Rani : Right.

The utterance “don’t pick up the kettle up” is a warning. Ira’s hand will burn if she picks up the kettle.

**G. Politeness**

Mills (2003: 6) states politeness is the expressions of the speaker’s intention to mitigate face threats carried by certain face threatening acts towards another being polite therefore consist of attempting to save face for another.

Face is the public self image that every adult tries to project. Brown and levinson (1976:3) classify face into two:
1. Positive face is the wants of every member that his wants be desirable to at least some others, or alternately, the positive consistent self image or personality claimed by interactants.

2. Negative face is the wants of every competent adult member that his actions be unimpeded by other or the basic claim to territories, personal preserves, right to non distraction, freedom of action and freedom from imposition

Strategies applied to do Face Threatening Act (FTA)

Circumstances determining choice of strategies:

Brown and Levinson described four main types of politeness strategies

1. Bald on record

Bald on record strategies do not attempt to minimize the threat to the hearer’s face. This strategy is most often utilized by speakers who closely know their audience. With the bald on record strategies there is a direct possibility that the audience will be shocked or embarrassed by the strategy.
Here is the example of bald on record strategy from the film

Little girl : It’s Nancy!

Nancy : Hi…everybody.

Police : **Hold on, Nancy.** We got the fire department here.

Nancy : That’s all right, chief. I’ll be down in jiffy.

The conversation happened in the yard at one of the church in West Coast. At that time, Nancy was trapped on the roof of a church. The chief of police talked to Nancy to be careful and he delivered his warning in the form bald on record strategy because the situation was tense. The stating **Hold on** looks like a command but it was warning because something bad happened, if Nancy does not hold the roof hard, she would fall. The warning is **“Hold on Nancy. We got the fire department here”** is intended explicitly to urge Nancy to do anything possible to save herself before falling down from the roof. The example above is a kind of warning which uses bald on record strategy.

2. Positive politeness strategy

Positive politeness strategy leads the requester to appeal to a common goal and even friendship or via expressions. Positive politeness redressed to the addressee’s from them) are thought of as desirable (ibid: 101). By using this, a speaker at least indicates that he wants the hearer’s positive face to be satisfied.

Here is the example of positive politeness which is taken from the film “NANCY DREW”
Nancy : Aww…(scream)

Ned : Hey…it’s just me

Nancy : Ned, oh my God, what are you doing here?

Ned : I’m sorry. Don’t hate me. You sleep in that?

Nancy : Yes, **my dad is in the other room so you can’t be here.**

Ned : I’ll only a second.

The conversation took place in Nancy bedroom. The participants in the conversations are Nancy and Ned. Ned is Nancy’s boyfriend, a sixteen, handsome and alluring boy. She was annoyed by a noise beside her. She turned abruptly, looking at an open window across the room. Nancy put her head out the window.

In the dialog above, it can be seen that Ned was coming through Nancy’s bedroom window to surprise her. Knowing that Nancy surprised, Ned apologized for slithering into Nancy’s bedroom and asked her not to hate him. Nancy was afraid of her father if he knew that Ned was in her bedroom. Moreover, in the late night Nancy warned him to leave her room soon. She sent the warning “**My dad is in the other room so you can’t be here**”. That utterance was considered as a warning. Nancy believed that something bad may happen to Ned if her father knew that Ned was in her bedroom. Her father Would get angry to him. Nancy expressed the warning indirectly. According to her, this form of warning is more...
polite way to warn her boy friend. Nancy didn’t want to hurt Ned by chasing him away immediately. She should maintain her boyfriend’s feeling. She used positive politeness to avoid FTA since she wanted her boyfriend to feel comfortable without giving him a pressure. She warned him to leave her bedroom soon.

3. Negative politeness

Negative politeness is redressive action addressed to addressee’s negative face; he wants to have his freedom of action unhindered and his attention unimpeded (ibid: 129). Negative politeness is specific and focused on performed which is the function is minimizing the particular imposition that the FTA unavoidably effects.

Here is the example of negative politeness which is taken from the film “NANCY DREW”

Father : What this?
Nancy : Oh, just normal stuff. A normal teenage stuff.
Father : Okay carry on.
Ned : Ohh he pinched me!
Corky : Deal with it.
Ned : If we’re gonna baby-sit him, we should get paid.
Nancy : Ned, why your shirt all wrinkled? Because my closet’s 6 inches deep.
Nancy : That’s not possible? How could..? show me…
Ned : What are you guys doing?"Hey Corcky. We’re super glad you asked. Would you like to tag along?” seriously. Oh, God. What is going on? I just fell down. But I’m fine. I still don’t know what’s going on. Whenever you feel like letting me know.

Ned : A secret passage way.

Nancy : So this is how the intruder has been getting upstairs.

Corky : This is nuts.

Nancy : Ned, will you get my flash light? Let’s in my kit.

Ned : Wouldn’t this be considered sleuthing..?

Nancy : Who are we kidding? I can’t stop once I find the will and determine the identity of Z….I will tell my father everything. He will understand. I mean how, else am I gonna help Jane? Its important. Don’t you think?

Ned : Yeah…

Corky : What was that..? I think we just had an earthquake.hello..?

Ned : Nancy, are you all right? Where are you?

Nancy : I’m in the basement.

Ned : Do you see anything?

Nancy : I found a tunnel and I’m going in. if I’m not back in 10 minutes, something bad’s happened.
The conversation happened in the top floor at a new house, where Nancy lived. Nancy found something strange at her house. She tried to sleuth it. Nancy saw Ned clothes so wrinkled. Ned explained to her that the cupboard in his room was so narrow. It was about 6 inches deep. After knowing that Nancy tried to get some clues. She came to Ned’s room to look his cupboard. It was true that his cupboard was only 6 inches deep. She pushed and knocked it. Suddenly she ran upstairs and knocked the wall which was connected to Ned’s cupboard. The wall connected to the wooden cupboard fell down. It was opened, there was secret passage way. Nancy went to a secret passage way. She commanded Ned to take a flash light. Ned indirectly did what Nancy commanded to him. Ned asked 

Wouldn’t this be considered sleuthing...? This question contains of warning. Ned knew that what Nancy did is such kind of sleuthing. In here he gave a warning to reduce the imposition of the hearer. Ned wanted to give a freedom of Nancy’s benefit. If she continued her sleuthing, her father will get angry with her. Ned employed the warning in negative politeness strategy by using the hedges “wouldn’t” to minimize the FTA of Nancy. The conversation between Nancy and Ned runs informally as they have a close relationship.

4. Off record strategy or indirect strategy.

Off record strategy occurs when a speaker wants to do an FTA, but wants to avoid the responsibility for doing it. By this way, the speaker lets the hearer to decide how to interpret the FTA (ibid: 211).

Here is the example of off record strategy from the film “NANCY DREW”.

commit to user
Nancy : **Dad. Don’t you think people who talk on cell phones miss thing?**

Father : like what, hon?

Nancy : like that woman in the street

Father : (ooouughhh……no..)

The warning was employed by Nancy toward her father in the car when they went to the new house. Her father spoke on his cell phone while he drove. He didn’t pay attention to the condition at the street. There was a woman in front of his car. The situation was informal completely as both of them have a close relationship. Both speakers have a different status scale, Nancy as subordinate and her father as superior. Nancy tried to give the warning by off record strategy indirect in a form of question to less the imposition of her father. The warning”**Dad…don’t you think people who talk on cell phones miss thing..?**” is intended implicitly to urge her father to do anything possible to stop the car. If he didn’t stop the car, he would hit a woman. The warning is sent in quite serious manner as Nancy didn’t want her father to be careless while driving a car.

**H. Synopsis of the film**

A resourceful teenage super-sleuth finds her investigative skills put to the ultimate test as director **Andrew Fleming** and screenwriter **Tiffany Paulsen** revive the character originally made famous by author **Carolyn Keene**. Upon leaving her quaint hometown of River Heights and arriving in Los Angeles with her father, Carson (Tate Donovan), precocious small-town teen Nancy Drew (Emma
Roberts) enrolls in Hollywood High and discovers just how different life on the West Coast really is. A true original in the land where Rodeo Drive dictates what's "in" at any given moment, Nancy stands apart from the pack as much for her penny loafers as for her sincere, non-acerbic attitude and keen study skills— all of which make the non-ironic goody two-shoes an object of scorn for fashion-conscious mean girls Inga (Daniella Monet) and Trish (Kelly Vitz).

Concerns about how to fit in soon take a back seat to more pressing issues, however, when Nancy, having previously promised her worried father that she would give up sleuthing, stumbles across a series of clues that may lead her to find out what caused the death of beautiful Hollywood movie star Dahlia Draycott who perished years ago under particularly mysterious circumstances. Upon discovering that she and her father are currently residing in the very same mansion that Draycott once called home, the prospect of solving one of Hollywood's biggest mysteries simply proves too tantalizing for the brilliant young detective to resist.

I. **Review to Related Study**

A research about warning has ever been done by Purwanti (2005) in her research entitled “Speech Act of Warning in the movie Scream” (A Socio-Pragmatics Approach). In analyzing warning and the respond, she uses Searle classification.

Her research was conducted to figure out the types of warning, how warning is expressed by the characters and the responses of the hearers toward the warning in
the movie. In her research there are two types of warning, direct and indirect warnings. And also this research shows three kinds of responses they are positive, negative, temporization.

Although the previous research discusses about the strategies of warning but the theory applied is different with the current research. That is why the researcher is sure that the result of this research is going to be different from the previous study. This research explore about Brown and Levinson’s FTA strategies.
CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Type of Research

This research is a descriptive qualitative research. The researcher uses descriptive research because this study has been conducted of collecting, classifying, analyzing the data and concluding. According to Surakhmad, W (1994: 147), descriptive research is a type of research using technique of searching, collecting, classifying, analyzing the data, interpreting, and the last take the conclusion.

A qualitative research is a type of research, which does not include any calculation or enumeration (Meleong, 2001: 6). This research is qualitative research because the data are in the form of words, sentences or pictures that have more meaning than number or quantity or frequency (Sutopo, 2002: 35).

B. Data and Source of Data

The source of data is a subject from which all the data are obtained. According to Sutopo (1998: 23), the source of data may be in the forms of human beings and their social behavior, events, documents, articles and soon.

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The source of data of this research is a film entitled NANCY DREW. Meanwhile, the data of this research are taken from the dialogues uttered by the characters containing warning expression. The data include verbal and non verbal actions that are produced by the characters in the film. There are some reasons for taking this film as the data source. First, there are various warning expression found in the film, which are uttered by the character. Second, NANCY DREW is an action film which talks about the mystery and crime genre.

C. Sample and Sampling Technique

Sample is a part or representation of the data being observed (Hadi, 1983:70). Whereas sampling technique is a technique that is issued by the researcher to select samples out of the data (Hadi, 1983: 75).

This research uses total sampling technique in which data (all dialogues containing warning) in the film entitled NANCY DREW. The researcher take then classified the data based on Brown and Levinson’s theory politeness which each strategy has its own characteristics, data that have the same characteristic are grouped and some are selected to be analyzed in order to know what strategies are used by the characters to employ warnings and why they are used. The criteria of the data in this research are dialogues and other expressions like gesture, facial expression, body movement, and eye contact which are expressed by the speaker to describe a dangerous situation towards the hearer.

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D. Instrument of the Research

In qualitative research, the main instrument is the researcher herself (Sutopo, 2002: 35). While in conducting the study, the researcher needs some supporting equipments. They were:

1. A set of computer that was used to display the scene of the film NANCY DREW.
2. VCD of the film NANCY DREW.
3. Notes that was used to match the dialogues in the film and the dialogues in the script.

E. Data Coding

In order to make the analysis easier, the data for the research were given codes. The data coding were given based on the order of datum, the strategy that was used to employ the warning, direct or indirect and the status scale of the participants. An example of data coding in this research is as follow:

Datum 04/1/Bald-on-record/Di/sup-sub

04 : The number of the datum. Number of datum is put into two digits
1 : the data it is found in disc I of the film”NANCY DREW”
Bald on record  : The type of strategy. There are four strategies: Bald on record, Positive politeness, Negative politeness and Off record strategy.

Di  : The type of warning. For example: Direct or indirect.

Sup-sub : Status scale. For example: Superior to subordinate, subordinate to superior and equal.

F. Technique of Collecting Data

In the collecting data, the researcher did the following steps:

1. Finding the transcript of the film NANCY DREW in the internet

2. Replaying the film NANCY DREW several times by using a set of computer in order to understand the whole story.

3. Transcribing all the dialogues containing warning expression.

4. Selecting the dialogues using Brown and Levinson’s theory.

5. Giving the sign on the warning in the dialogs. Then the warning expressions were typed bold.

6. Giving codes on each datum.
G. Technique of Analyzing Data

After collecting the data, the researcher conducted by doing on the following steps.

1. Classifying the data based on Yule’s theories whether it is direct or indirect.
2. Describing the data based on Hymes’ SPEAKING theories in order to understand the background situation which encourage the warning employ by the character.
3. Determining the data based on Brown and Levinson theories in which the data having certain characteristic as bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness and off record strategy.
4. Describing why the warning are employ by the characters based on Brown and Levinson’s theories.
5. Drawing the conclusion and giving the suggestion.
CHAPTER IV

A. INTRODUCTION TO ANALYSIS

This chapter is divided into three parts: the first is classification of data. It classifies the data, including warning. The second is the description of data. It contains the description of the analysis including the context of situation and components of SPEAKING. The third is the analysis of warning which contains of FTA strategies.

A. 1. Classification of data

In this film the researcher found, there are 18 dialogues containing warning which contains FTA. All warnings are then classified as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Dialogs containing of warning</th>
<th>The characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>10 warnings using bald on record strategy</td>
<td>Direct, have a close relationship, doesn’t have relationship, sup-sub, equal, tense or urgent situation, didn’t keep the hearer face.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3 Warnings using positive politeness</td>
<td>Direct, sub-sup, keep the hearer face, formal situation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3 warnings using negative politeness</td>
<td>Direct/indirect, doesn’t have relationship, equal status, sup-sup, to make others not to be disturbed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2 warnings using off</td>
<td>Indirect, equal/sub-sup, implicit, have a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The data are classified based on the characteristics of each strategy of FTA explained by Brown and Levinson.

1. Data description
In the data description the researcher described the context situation of a conversation.

2. The analysis of warning
In this analysis, the researcher analyzed the warning uttered by the characters based on Brown and Levinson’s theory of politeness. In this part the researcher also answered the first problem statement which is about FTA strategies used by the characters in the film to employ warnings.

**B. DATA ANALYSIS**

**Dialogs containing warnings**

B. 1. Data containing of bald on record strategy
The characteristic: Direct, tense situation, sup-sub, have a close relationship

Datum01/1/Bald on rec/1/Di/Su-sub

The characteristics : Direct, tense situation

(commit to user)
Little girl : It’s nancy!
Nancy : Hi…everybody.
Police : Hold on, Nancy. We got the fire department here.
Nancy : That’s all right, chief. L’ll be down in jiffy

**Data description**

The conversation happened when Nancy drew, as a detective little girl trying to run away from the criminal. She was trapped on a roof of a church. From the outside, all people saw her. One of them was a chief of police. He sent the warning in a firm tone in order to emphasize Nancy to be careful.

**Data analysis**

The warning is employed by a chief of police as responsibility of security. A chief of police has superior status over Nancy as he was older and having more experience in working especially in criminal. At that time, Nancy was trapped on the roof of a church. The chief of police told to Nancy to be careful. He delivered his warning in the form of bald on record strategy because the situation was tense and panic. He sent the warning in the form of direct. The stating **Hold on** looks like a command but it is actually warning because something bad happened. She will fall if Nancy didn’t hold the roof. The warning **“Hold on Nancy. We got the fire department here”** is intended explicitly to urge Nancy to do anything possible to save herself before falling down from the roof. He employed bald on record strategy to send the warning in order to emphasize Nancy to be really careful.
Nancy, as subordinate status, was aware of being younger and less experience then a chief of police, Nancy responds the warning with compliance by saying "That's all right, chief. I'll be down in jiffy," to ensure him that she will take care with that condition.

Datum02/1/Bald on rec/Di/sup-sub

The characteristics: Direct, urgent, sup-sub

Gale: Hi, I'm Gale weathers, live from police station River heights, where we can see Nancy drew?

Police: Hey, watch out lady!

Gale: Hi, watch out your hand! You know who’s dealing with you?

Police: (blocks her with his hand helped by another police)

Data description

The dialogs occurred in front of the River Heights police station at night. The participants of the dialogue are Gale Weather as a reporter and police. Gale Weathers wanted to report Nancy Drew sleuthing. She tried to enter the police station and interviewed Nancy Drew. But the police tried to stop her in front entrance.

Data analysis

In the dialogue above, it can be seen that Gale wanted to report Nancy news at live. Gale didn’t care about the cops guarding in front entrance. She was...
very optimistic that police would allow her to interview Nancy Drew. When she reached the front entrance, a police tried to block her. He attempted to block Gale’s way entering police station. The police just did his job. He warned Gale directly to not enter the room because that place was closely guarded and the cops would never let anybody in, including the press. The police sent a warn” watch out lady”. He expressed the warning in high intonation. It means that he wanted to make her feel a bit uncomfortable and leave the police station. He sent the warning directly. He warned her purely to the Gale’s benefit. He knew that if Gale compelled to move in the room, she would be faced many cops and they would chase her away. Therefore the police used bald on record strategy.

Datum 03/2/Bald on rec/Di/Sup-Sub

The characteristics : Direct, sup-sub, urgent situation

Mr. Biedermeyer : it’s quite a signature. For Zahchary. Nancy : Z…

Mr. Biedermeyer : Where is the will?

Father : Where is it, honey? Do you know..? You know this is the little awkward. His firm stands to lose more than a little income…if the money from the will really does go to Jane….

Nancy : Dad, we have to get out of this car!

Father : Why…

Nancy : Excuse me, sir! Can you please stop the car.

Father : Nancy commit to user
Data interpretation

The conversation happened in the car when Nancy, her father and Mr. Biedermeryer talked about the will of Dahlia Draycott. Nancy has found the will of Dahlia Draycott in Chinoserie box. She said that the will was aimed for Jane Dahlia Draycott’s daughter. Mr. Biedermeryer didn’t want the will to be given to Jane. The Will must be given to Mr. Biedermeryer because he was manager of Dahlia Draycott. He has spent 20 years of his life building up her career.

Data analysis

The warning was employed by Nancy toward her father. They were in a car talking about the will of Dahlia Draycott. After Mr. Biedermeryer knew about the will of Dahlia Draycott founding by Nancy, he wanted to take it. He didn’t want the will to be given to Dahlia Draycott’s daughter. Nancy believed that Z was Mr. Biedermeryer, the person who had killed Dahlia Draycott. She gave the warning to her father to get out from the car. Mr Biedermeryer was very dangerous. He would kill him. The warning is “Dad, we have to get out of this car”. Nancy gave the warning explicitly and directly in the form of bald on record strategy as both of Nancy and father have a close relationship. The utterance above looks like a command but it is actually warning. Nancy believed if she and her father stayed in the car, Mr. Biedermeryer would kill them.
Datum 04/1/Bald on rec/Di/Equal

The characteristics : Direct, tense situation, close relationship.

Nancy : Corky, you’ve been really nice to me..

Corky : I’ll show you the sight. We’ll have a few laughs.

Nancy : But there’s this guy in River Heights.

Corky : Oh, ouch. Okay. Well, you still need to eat and it’s not a date.

Nancy : Okay. Seeing as how it’s not a date…what was the….?

Go…go..go..go..that car car, it almost hit us.

Data description

The conversation happened at a tunnel of street when Nancy and Corky were taking a walk. Corky was Nancy’s friend. At that time there was a car tried to hit them. They ran away to avoid the car.

Data analysis

The conversation happened when Nancy and Corky walked at a tunnel of street. While they walked, there was a car tried to hit them. There was a person wanted to kill them. Nancy knew that. She gave a warning to Corky to avoid the car. He would get accident if he didn’t go. She sent the warning directly because the situation was urgent. The warning is Go…go..go..that car , it almost hit us. Nancy delivered the warning in order to ask Corky to avoid that car. If he
stood still, the car would hit him. Nancy sent the warning using bald on record strategy in high tone to give the imposition to Corky.

Datum 05/2/Bald on rec/Di/Sup-sub

The characteristics : Direct, tense situation, sup-sub

Nancy : Dad, we have to get out of this car!
Father : Why…
Nancy : Excuse me, sir! Can you please stop the car.
Father : Nancy…Nancy
Nancy : Dad, get away from them.

Data description

Nancy and her father were in the car with Mr. Biedermeyer. They talked about Nancy’s finding of the will of Dahlia Draycott. Her father told Mr. Bidermeyer that the property of dahlia Draycott was inherited to her Daughter’s Jane. Mr. Biedermeyer was shocked when hearing that, and then he asked Nancy to give the will to him.

Data analysis

The warning was employed by Nancy towards her father. Nancy has successfully got out from Biedermeyer’s car. He wanted to kill her and her father. The utterance “Dad, get away from them” was a command containing a warning. Nancy worried of her father. He was still in the car with Mr.
Biedermeyer. She gave a warning to her father to get away from Mr. Biedermeyer because he was so dangerous. He would kill someone who tried to break the mystery of Dahlia Draycott. Nancy sent the warning in high tone to emphasize her father to get away from them. The warning is “**Dad, get away from them**”, sent directly to her father because the situation was panic and tense.

Datum 06/1/Bald on rec/Di/Sup-sub

The characteristics : Direct, urgent situation, sup-sub

Nancy : Hello. I’m looking for a box. That is, one in particular.

Seller : What kind of box?

Nancy : Chinese.

Seller : Well, you’ve come to the right place.

Ned : So this is why you wanted Chinese food.

Corky sister : what are you guys doing in here? This is so nonlinear.

Nancy : Everybody pick a row. Check inside each box. We’re looking for a will. Wait, what’s over there?

Corky sister : Hey…Ned, did you see this box yet? Nothing there

Seller : No, no, no. don’t..don’t touch….corky!

**Data description**

In the Chinese dealer selling Chinese art Nancy and her friends were looking for a box. Last night, she got a dream from Dahlia Draycott. In her dream, Dahlia said the will was in Chinese box. She commanded to another to
look for the will. While Corky touched one of very expensive, good and excellent boxes, the seller sent the warning to be careful and not to touch that box.

**Data analysis**

The warning was uttered by the seller toward Corky at Chinese dealer in the morning. A night before Nancy got a dream, meeting Dahlia Draycott. In her dream Dahlia Draycott said to Nancy that a will she looked for was at one of the Chinese boxes. She decided to look for it at the dealer of Chinese art. She told to the seller, that she looked for a Chinese box. The seller said that she came to the right place. The seller commanded her to look around to see the things. After getting commanded from the seller, Nancy asked to her friends to pick a row. They checked inside each the boxes. Corky helped Nancy to look for the will in each Chinese box. He opened the boxes one by one to get it. While he opened one of the boxes which is very expensive and good, the seller sent the warning to him in a direct form. The warning is” no, no, no. don’t..don’t touch….corky!. The seller gave a warning in high tone to emphasize Corky not to touch that box. It was so expensive. He will break the box is he not be careful. He employed bald on record strategy in order to asked Corky to stop and not to touch that box.

Datum07/2/Bald on rec/Di/equal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The characteristics</th>
<th>Direct, tense situation, Equal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Father</td>
<td>What this?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy</td>
<td>Oh, just normal stuff. Normal teenage stuff.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Father : Okay carry on.
Ned : Ohh he punched me!
Corky : Deal with it.
Ned : If we’re gonna baby-sit him, we should get paid.
Nancy : Ned, why is your shirt all wrinkled?
Ned : Because my closet’s 6 inches deep.
Nancy : That’s not possible? How could...? Show me...
Ned : What are you guys doing? "Hey Corky. We’re super glad you asked. Would you like to tag along? "Seriously. Oh, God. What is going on? I just fell down. But I’m fine. I still don’t know what’s going on. Whenever you feel like letting me know.
Ned : A secret passage way.
Nancy : So this is how the intruder has been getting upstairs.
Corky : This is nuts.
Nancy : Ned, will you get my flashlight? Let’s in my kit.
Ned : Wouldn’t this be considered sleuthing.
Nancy : Who are we kidding? I can’t stop once I find the will and determine the identity of Z. I will tell my father everything. He will understand. I mean how, else am I gonna help Jane? It’s important. Don’t you think?
Ned : Yeah...
Corky : What was that..? I think we just had an earthquake..hello..?

Ned : Nancy, are you all right? Where are you?

Nancy : I’m in the basement.

Ned : Do you see anything?

Nancy : I found a tunnel and I’m going in. if I’m not back in 10 minutes, something bad’s happened.

Data description

Nancy found something strange at the new house. She found a tunnel. She probably thought the killer of Dahlia Draycott might enter the Dahlia Draycott house from this tunnel. She entered that tunnel to get some clues about the tragedy of Dahlia Draycott died.

Data analysis

The warning was employed by Nancy toward Ned and Corky when she entered the tunnel. She found a basement. She entered a basement. At the basement she found a tunnel. She warned Ned and Corky if she not back at 10 minutes something happened. The situation was tense and ran informally as they have a close relationship. The warning is” I found a tunnel and I’m going in. if I’m not back in 10 minutes, something bad’s happened”. In here, Nancy delivered her warning in order to warn Ned and Corky, if in 10 minutes she was not back, something bad happened to her. Nancy sent the warning using Bald on
record strategy in a direct form in high tone to give the imposition to Ned and Corky.

Datum 08/1Bald on rec/Di/Sup-sub

The characteristics: Direct, Doesn’t keep the hearer face, sup-sub

Nurse: All the children born in one week 24 years ago?

Nancy: Yes. Well all the ones given up for adoption. The birth mother, she may have left money for the child…

Nurse: I’m sorry, but those records are sealed. Only a court order can open those records. And only by a child seeking a parent. Are you the child?

Nancy: No, but thanks you anyway. Here’s a blondie for your trouble.

Nurse: Did…did you make these?

Nancy: No. Hannah, our house keeper back in River Heights, did. She sent over a tin. She’s a wonderful baker.

Nurse: It’s so weird. My mother made these when I was kid. I haven’t had one in years. It’s so perfectly moist. Come here.. The country recommends a pediatrician to new adoptive parents. The doctor’s files aren’t sealed. This might help.

Nancy: Thank you.

Nurse: And you didn’t get that from me.
Nurse : (ehmmmm...)  

The data description  

The conversation occurred between Nancy and one of the nurses at hospital. Nancy tried to look for the list of the new adoptive parents which was about Dahlia Draycott’s daughter. Nancy asked to one of nurses at the hospital about the list of children adopting by new parents. The nurse didn’t give the list of adopted children because it was secret and sealed, but he gave the recommendation to meet a pediatrician of a new adoptive parent, and that file was not sealed.

Data analysis  

The warning was employed by one of the nurse at hospital toward Nancy. She tried to look for the children of Dahlia Draycott. She came to the hospital Dahlia Draycott born a baby. She asked to the nurse for the list of parents adopting the babies at that time. The nurse didn’t give the list of the adopted children, but he gave the recommended a pediatrician of a new adoptive parent. The communication ran formally because both of them don’t have any relationship, in here the nurse as speaker as a superior and Nancy as the hearer as subordinate. The nurse sent the direct warning on bald on record strategy by saying” And you didn’t get that from me”. The nurse hoped Nancy to keep this secret. The list of pediatrician which she accepted, that wasn’t from him. In here the nurse gave more imposition of doing FTA when he employed the warning.
Datum09/1/Bald on rec/Di/sup-sub

The characteristic: direct, doesn’t keep the hearer face, sup-sub.

Father  : Are you okay?

Nancy  : I’m fine, Dad. Really. In the sleuthing business this kind of thing happens all the time. It really isn’t a big deal.

Father  : It is a big deal.

Data description

Nancy has successfully solved one of the problems of catching the criminal. On the top of the church, Nancy went down by using one robe. In here her father was very worried about her. Nancy trusted her father that this incident usually happens all the time in the sleuthing business.

Data analysis

The conversation occurred at a church, when Nancy had to solve one of the mysteries. Nancy went down from the top of the church by using one robe. Her father was apprehensive about Nancy’s condition. He wanted Nancy to avoid sleuthing because it was dangerous for her. He didn’t want her children got accident and big problem. He delivered the warning” It is a big deal”. In here her father repeated what Nancy said. It means to giving more imposition to Nancy of what she has done was very dangerous for her, and then he sent the warning directly in bald on record strategy. The situation was informally. Her
father emphasized her that in sleuthing there were so many big dangerous problems.

Datum 10/1/Bald on rec/Di/Sup-sub

The characteristic : Direct, sup-sub, didn’t keep the hearer face.

Miss. Barbara : There are so many booby traps all over this house. People get so scared sometimes, they wet their pants.

Nancy : Where’s the gift shop?

Miss. Barbara : That’s the spirit.

Nancy : Miss Barbara Barbara, I know I called asking for a house with a mistery, but things have changed, and….it’s complicated, but we’re gonna need a different house.

Miss Barbara : Honey checks. Read the fine print. No refunds, no exchanges. And besides, you know there’s nothing else available in your price range.

Data description

The conversation happened in the new house at California. Nancy talked to Miss Barbara, she wanted a different house. Miss Barbara explained to her to check and read the fine print stated” no refunds no exchanges”. 
**Data analysis**

The conversation happened in new house at California. The situation ran formally as they don’t have close relationship. Both of them are discussing about the new house. At the first time Nancy wanted the house which is full of mystery. But she changed her mind. She talked to Miss Barbara that she wanted a different house not as she told before. In this dialogue Miss Barbara, who has a superior status encouraging her to employ a warning toward Nancy by saying” **No refunds, no exchanges. And besides, you know there’s nothing else available in your price range**” in high tone to give more imposition to Nancy to warn her to check and read the fine print first stated no refunds no exchanges. Miss Barbara gave the warning in a direct form of bald on record strategy.

**B. 2. Data containing of positive politeness**

Datum 01/1/Pos-Pol/In/Equal

The characteristics : Indirect, keep the hearer face, Equal.

Nancy : Aww…(scream)

Ned : Hey…it’s just me

Nancy : Ned, oh my God, what are you doing here?

Ned : I’m sorry. Don’t hate me. You sleep in that ?

Nancy : Yes, **my dad is in the other room so you can’t be here.**
Data description

The conversation took place in Nancy bedroom. The participants in the conversations are Nancy and Ned. Ned is Nancy’s boyfriend, a sixteen, handsome and alluring boy. She was annoyed by a noise beside her. She turned abruptly, looking at an open window across the room. Nancy put her head out the window.

Data analysis

In the dialog above, it can be seen that Ned was coming through Nancy’s bedroom window to surprise her. Knowing that Nancy surprised, Ned apologized for slithering into Nancy’s bedroom and asked her not to hate him. Nancy was afraid of her father if he knew that Ned was in her bedroom. Moreover, in the late night Nancy warned him to leave her room soon. She sent the warning “My dad is in the other room so you can’t be here”. That utterance was considered as a warning. Nancy believed that something bad may happen to Ned if her father knew that Ned was in her bedroom. Her father would angry to him. Nancy expressed the warning indirectly. According to her, this form of warning is more polite way to warn her boyfriend. Nancy didn’t want to hurt Ned by chasing him away immediately. She should maintain her boyfriend’s feeling. She used positive politeness to avoid FTA since she wanted her boyfriend to feel comfortable without giving him a pressure. She warned him in such a way of giving a information.
Datum 02/1/Pos-Pol/Di/Equal

The characteristics : Keep the hearer face, Equal, informal situation.

Nancy : Time to go, stud bucket.
Ned : See what you do to me
Nancy : You know what my dad will do to you?
Ned : Yah, I’m going.
Nancy : Okay

Data interpretation

The dialogs happened in Nancy’s bedroom at the same night where Ned was there. There are two participants in the dialogs, Nancy Drew and Ned. Nancy was sweetheart and they love each other. In her bedroom, they were very close.

Data analysis

In the dialog above, Nancy reminded Ned that it was time to leave her bedroom. Nancy wanted Ned to leave her bedroom soon. Nancy didn’t want to have a sex with him because she had her own rule of sex. She wanted to defend her virginity until she got married. She didn’t want something bad happen to him. But Ned ignored it. He didn’t want to leave Nancy’s bedroom. He wanted to be very close to her. Knowing Ned’s response, then she warned him by employing it in a piece question. “You know what my dad will do to you” actually the
indirect form “if my father knew that you are in my bedroom he would get angry”. She sent the warning in a low but serious intonation without giving a pressure. It was because of their close relationship, besides Nancy knew how to convince her boy friend that he has to leave her bedroom soon. She expressed the warning indirectly in order to make her boyfriend offended and make Ned felt that her girl friend appreciate him and make him comfortable. Therefore she used positive politeness strategy.

Datum03/1/Pos-Pol/In/Equal

The characteristic : Keep the hearer face, indirect, equal

Corky’s sister : Oh my God. No, no, no. My brother’s choking! My rothers choking! Does anyone know CPR? Does anyone know CPR?

Nancy : I do. I know CPR. Excuse me. Don’t worry. Everything’s gonna be okay.

Corky’s sister : Oh my God. Oh you idiot.

The data description

The conversation happened between Nancy and Corky’s sister in the yard, when they watched the competition of basket ball. At that time corky take a seat near his sister while eating some cakes, but suddenly he was choking. Then he fell down to the floor. Seeing that accident, Corky’s sister was panic. Then she shouted asking for help to another, who know CPR?
Data analysis

The warning was employed by Nancy toward Corky’s sister, when her brother, Corky, was choking after eating some cakes. Knowing that accident, Nancy tried to help him without thinking too long. The warning ”Don’t worry. everything’s gonna be okay”. In here Nancy sent the warning directly to give the imposition to Corky’s sister. She notices Corky sister a positive face that Corky was fine and everything will be okay. Seeing what has Nancy to do to his brother, Corky, Corky’s sister became aware and more impression of Nancy. Nancy understood that Corky’s sister was worried about Corky condition. She gave the warning to Corky’s sister to be patients. Corky her brother will be okay. The communication both Nancy and Corky’s sister ran informally as both of them have a relationship as friends.

B. 3. Data containing of negative politeness

Datum 01/02/Neg-Pol/In/Equal

The characteristics : indirect, to make others not to be disturbed, Equal,
Father : What this?
Nancy : Oh, just normal stuff. Normal teenage stuff.
Father : Okay carry on.
Ned : Ohh he punched me!
Corky : Deal with it.
Ned : If we’re gonna baby-sit him, we should get paid.
Nancy : Ned, why is you shirt all wrinkled?
Ned : Because my closet’s 6 inches deep.
Nancy : That’s not possible? How could..? show me…
Ned : What are you guys doing ?”. Hey Corky. We’re super glad you asked. Would you like to tag along?”. seriously. Oh, God. What is going on? I just fell down. But I’m fine. I still don’t know what’s going on. Whenever you feel like letting me know.
Ned : A secret passage way.
Nancy : So this is how the intruder has been getting upstairs.
Corky : This is nuts.
Nancy : Ned, will you get my flash light? Let’s in my kit.
Ned : Wouldn’t this be considered sleuthing.?
Nancy : Who are we kidding? I can’t stop once I find the will and determine the identity of Z….I will tell my father everything. He will understand. I mean how, else am I gonna help Jane? It’s important. Don’t you think?
Ned : Yeah…
Corky : What was that..? I think we just had an earthquake..Hello..?
Ned : Nancy, are you all right? Where are you?
Nancy : I’m in the basement.
Ned : Do you see anything?
Nancy: I found a tunnel and I’m going in. If I’m not back in 10 minutes, something bad’s happened.

**Data description**

Nancy found something strange at the new house. She found a basement there. She asked for help to Ned to take a flashlight at Nancy kits. Ned didn’t do what Nancy need. But he asked” Nancy Wouldn’t this is considered sleuthing..?” this question contains warning. He didn’t want Nancy do sleuthing.

**Data analysis**

The conversation happens in the top floor at a new house, where Nancy lived. Nancy found something strange at her house. She tried to sleuth it. Nancy saw Ned clothes so wrinkled. Ned explained to her that the cupboard in his room was so narrow. It was about 6 inches deep. After knowing that, Nancy tried to get some clues. She came to Ned room to look his cupboard. It was true that his cupboard was only 6 inches deep. She pushed and knocked it. Suddenly she ran upstairs and knocked the wall which was connected to Ned’s cupboard. The wall connected to the wooden cupboard fell down. It was opened, there was a secret passage way. Nancy went to a secret passage way. She commanded Ned to take a flash light. Ned indirectly did what Nancy commanded to him. Ned asked *Wouldn’t this be considered sleuthing..?*. This question contains of warning. Ned knew that what Nancy did is such kind of sleuthing. In here he gave a warning to reduce the imposition of the hearer. Ned wanted to give a benefit to commit to user
Nancy. If she continued her sleuthing, her father will get angry with her. Ned employed the warning in negative politeness strategy by using the hedges “wouldn’t” to minimize the FTA of Nancy. The conversation between Nancy and Ned runs informally as they have a close relationship.

Datum02/1/Neg-Pol/Di/Equal

The characteristics : Direct, to make others not to be disturbed, equal.

Nancy friends : This is a terrible development. What are you gonna do? You are having a mystery to solve in la-la land.

Nancy : I’ll figure something out. I hope.

Data description

The conversation ran in the car. Nancy was asked by her father to promise to not sleuthing anymore at California. Nancy’s friends listened that conversation. After listening that promise, Nancy’s friend were worried. Still, there are so many mysteries that Nancy should solve at la la land.

Data analysis

Nancy went to the new house. She had to promise to her father not to sleuth anymore. Nancy’s friends were listening the conversation. The situation ran informally as both of them have equal status. The warning is “This is a terrible development. What are you gonna do? You are having a mystery to solve in la-la land”. When Nancy friend’s delivered the warning, they used the
question” What are you gonna do?” They used negative politeness strategy to remind Nancy that there are still so many mysteries which to solve by her. The utterance above was considered as a warning. Nancy’s friends believed if she stopped sleuthing, the crime was increase.

Datum03/1/Neg-Pol/Di/sup-sub

The characteristics : Direct, to make others not to be disturbed, sup-sub.

Mr. Leshing : Miss Draycott collected Chinoserie. Last year the owner sold off the most valuable pieces, against my wishes.

Nancy : Do you remember the name of the dealer?

Mr. Leshing : You ask a lot of questions. Is it this place? I noticed the ad was circled. Do they have the box?

Mr. Leshing : Let me tell you something, young lady. Everyone who has tried to piece this thing together has run in trouble.

Data description

Leshing told Nancy, that Dahlia Draycott collected Chinoserie. Last year, the owner of this house sold the Chinoserie. Nancy asked him about the dealer, but he didn’t answer it. She went to the room. She found the notes there.

Data analysis

The conversation occurred when Nancy went to the room followed by Leshing. Nancy and Leshing just met at the new house, they didn’t know each
other before. Leshing was an assistant of Dahlia Draycott when she was a live. He knew all of about the mystery of Dahlia Draycott. He sent the warning toward Nancy by saying” Let me tell you something, young lady. Everyone who has tried to piece this thing together has run in trouble. That utterance was considered as a warning since Mr. Leshing believed that something bad may happen to Nancy if she tried to break the mystery of Dahlia Draycott. In here, the speaker uses the hedging” let me tell you “to the hearer to keep the hearer face from FTA. The speaker delivered in soft utterances in order to stop her in sleuthing Dahlia Draycott mystery. He warned to avoid about the Draycott business for her safety.

B. 4. Data containing off record strategy

Datum 01/1/Off record/In/Sup-sub

The characteristics : indirect, implicit, sup-sub, informal situation

Nancy : Dad. Don’t you think people who talk on cell phones miss thing?

Father : Like what, Hon?

Nancy : Like that woman in the street

Father : (ooouughhh……no..)

The data description

The conversation happened in the car when Nancy and her father went to the new house at California. Her father was busy on his cell phone while he
drove. He did not pay attention on the street. At that time, her father almost crashed a woman on the street. Nancy tried to give warning to her father to be careful and pay attention when driving a car.

Data analysis

The warning is employed by Nancy toward her father in the car when they went to the new house. Her father spoke on his cell phone while he drove. He didn’t pay attention to the condition at the street. There was a woman in front of his car. The situation was completely informal as both of them have a close relationship. Both speakers have different status scale, Nancy as subordinate and her father as superior. Nancy tried to give the warning by off record strategy indirect in a form of question to reduce the imposition of her father. The warning”Dad…don’t you think people who talk on cell phones miss thing..?” is intended implicitly to urge her father to do anything possible to stop the car. The warning is sent in quite serious manner as Nancy didn’t want her father to be careless while driving a car. She didn’t want her father getting an accident

Datum02/2/Off-Rec/In/Equal

The characteristics : indirect, implicit, Equal, informal situation.

Ned : We will go the posted speed limit

Nancy : And no faster.

Ned : Everybody in the universe drives over the speed limit,

Nancy. commit to user
Corky : Nancy is trying to say the ends do not justify the means.
Ned : Your means will lose them.
Nancy : It’s important to judge the ends and the means independently…to do what’s right.
Ned : *Didn’t you promise your father that you wouldn’t sleuth? Aren’t you breaking that promise? What are you gonna do...?*
Nancy : I have to stop working on this case. I have to stop and be normal.

**Data description**

The conversation took place in the car. The participants in the conversation above are Nancy, Ned, and Corky. Ned was Nancy’s boyfriend. The conversation ran informally. Ned asked Nancy, “Didn’t you promise your father that you wouldn’t sleuth? Aren’t you breaking that promise? What are you gonna do...?.” This question contained a warning. Ned warned Nancy. If she broke her promise, her father would be angry.

**Data analysis**

The warning occurred in the car. Nancy tried to catch the people trying to kill her. The situation was completely informal as both of Nancy and Ned have a close relationship. The warning is employed by Ned toward Nancy while Nancy tried to sleuth the mystery of Draycott. Ned sent the warning by saying “*Didn’t...*”
you promise your father that you wouldn’t sleuth? Aren’t you breaking that promise? What are gonna do…? Using the interrogative” Didn’t you promise your father that wouldn’t sleuth” implicitly intended to warn Nancy that what has she done was considered of sleuthing. That utterance was considered as a warning because Ned believed something bad may happen. If her father knew that she still sleuths. Her father would angry to her. Ned tried to give the less imposition toward Nancy by using off record strategy.
C. Discussion

This subchapter is a discussion. It presents about some findings that are gained from all data in the previous subchapter. These findings are based on the problem statements that are presented by the researcher. The aims of this research are to find out the strategies of politeness used by the characters to employ the warning and why the characters use the strategies. Those findings are drawn in the following explanation:

1. The strategies of politeness used by the character in the film entitled” Nancy Drew” to employ of warning.

The researcher finds that there are four strategies used by the character to employ the warning; they are bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness and off record strategies.

There are 10 dialogues containing warning, they employ bald on record strategy. 8 of them are warnings employed by superior participants toward subordinate, while 2 of them are warnings employed by equal status. This strategy is mostly applied in urgent situations based on each context of situation that directly to make someone aware of something dangerous that he can prepare himself to face it or to directly emphasize or to urge someone to do or not to do something in avoid danger. Most of warnings are done in informally ways as they are employed between characters who have family relationship or at least who has close relationship as old friends. These expressions are found in
Datum01/1/Bald on rec/Di/Sup-sub, Datum02/1/Bald on rec/Di/Sup-sub, Datum 03/2/Bald on rec/Di/Sup-Sub, Datum 04/1/Bald on rec/Di/Equal, Datum 05/2/Bald on rec/Di/Sup-sub, Datum 06/1/Bald on rec/Di/Sup-sub, Datum07/2/Bald on rec/Di/Equal, Datum09/1/Bald on rec/Di/Sup-sub, Datum 10/1/ bald on rec/Di/Sup-sub.

There are 3 dialogues containing warning. They employ positive politeness strategy. The dialogues show that positive politeness is used by a speaker to employ the warning toward an equal hearer. The speaker uses this strategy, to satisfy the hearer’s positive face, or in other words, he intends to make the hearer thinks positively of him. These expressions of warning are founded in Datum 01/1/Pos-Pol/Di/Equal, Datum 02/1/Pos-Pol/In/Equal, and Datum03/1/Pos-pol/In/Equal.

There are 3 dialogues containing warning. They use negative politeness strategy to employ the warning. The warnings happen between participants who don’t have close relationship that the interaction tends to be formal. Using this strategy, the speaker tries to minimize the imposition of sending a warning to satisfy the hearer’s negative face. It is founded in Datum 01/02/Neg-Pol/In/Equal, Datum02/1/Neg-Pol/Di/Equal, and Datum03/1/Neg-Pol/Di/sup-sub.
There are 2 dialogues that contain warnings employ off record strategy. This strategy employed by subordinate participants toward the superior. This subordinate status scale becomes the primary reason to encourage the speaker in applying off record strategy to employ the warning. The characters use this strategy in order to persuade, to emphasize, and to urge someone to do or not to do something. It can be founded in Datum 01/1/Off rec/In/Sup-sub, Datum02/2/Off-Rec/In/Equal.

2. The factors that encourage the character to employ the warning.

Based on the analysis above, it can be seen there are two factors that encourage the character to employ the warning. They are context situation and the relationship between the participants. The first is context situation, when the warning sent in urgent situation the characters tend to use bald on record strategy directly to make someone aware of something happens, or to emphasize or to urge someone to prepare himself. The second is the relationship between participants. The characters who have a close relationship tend to use bald on record directly to employ the warning, while one who doesn’t have close relationship or distance, tends to use positive politeness, negative politeness, off record strategy.
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. CONCLUSION

The last chapter describes about conclusion that are drawn from data analysis in chapter IV. The conclusion becomes the answer of two problem statement that are raised in the first chapter, which are about what the strategies used by the characters in the film entitled NANCY DREW to employ speech act of warning and why the characters use the strategies.

The conclusions are as follow:

1. There are four strategies used by the characters in the film entitled NANCY DREW to employ the warning speech act; namely bald on records, positive politeness, negative politeness and off record strategy.

   a. Bald on record

   In the film of NANCY DREW, bald on record strategy is mostly used to employ the warning in an urgent and tense situation, by unequal participant especially by a superior toward a subordinate. Using bald on record strategy, the speaker does not attempt to minimize the threat to the hearer’s face.

   b. Positive politeness

   Positive politeness strategy is used to employ warning in a relatively normal situation by equal participant toward another participant who has close
relationship. The speaker applies the strategy to keep the hearer’s face, interest, wants and needs.

c. Negative politeness

The characters use negative politeness strategy to employ warning in a relatively normal situation, toward other characters who have distant relationship. The speaker applies the strategy by using hedge, no minimalization and conventionally indirect way to make the hearer thinks that his freedom of action unhindered and his attention unimpeded.

d. Off record

The characters use off record strategy especially by a subordinate to a superior one to employ warning in a relatively normal situation. The characters apply the strategy by giving hint, metaphor, rhetorical question, overstatement and by being vague in order to free the hearer’s face from any imposition which is affected by the warning.

2. There are two factors that encourage the characters in the film NANCY DREW to use certain strategy to employ warning speech act.

1. Context of situation in which the speech act of warning happens. When the warning is delivered in urgent or tense situation, the characters tend to use bald on record strategy directly to make someone aware of something happens, or to emphasize or to urge someone that she/he to prepare himself.

2. The relationship between participants. The characters who have close relationship tend to use bald on record directly to employ the warning, while one
who doesn’t have relationship or distanced, tend to use positive politeness, negative politeness, off record strategy.

B. SUGGESTION

Warning is an interesting topic to be analyzed as it often happens in our daily conversation. In an urgent or critical situation, warning indicates one’s sensitivity in seeing something that potentially endangers someone else. As this research uses Socio-Pragmatics approach, it is suggested to other researcher to analyze warning or other speech act with Pragmatics approach to explore more about the FTA strategies proposed by Brown and Levinson in their politeness theory.