

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter contains findings of the research which answer the problems of the study, and also the discussion related to the findings on the data.

4.1 Findings

After analyzing the data from the movie script, the writer found 82 utterances in *King Leonidas*' dialogue containing Face-Threatening Acts. The data were categorized based on the theory of strategies in performing FTA proposed by Brown and Levinson.

Face-threatening acts were occurring when the speaker actions threatened the addressee's face in the communication because the speaker did not pay attention to the addressee's desires or wants, even the freedom of acts. Furthermore, the speaker could minimize the damage of his/her act to addressee or to the speaker itself by having strategy in performing FTAs.

Data analysis suggests that FTAs were performed by *King Leonidas* through two ways: On-record and off-record strategies. On-record strategy was represented in baldly, positive politeness, and negative politeness strategies.

While off-record strategy was realized through some hints or clues which delivered implicitly by *King Leonidas* in his conversation with his people or even enemies. In this study, there were many utterances of *King Leonidas* which were

included into on-record and off-record strategies. It was indicated by his acts which were performed to minimize damage to addressees.

Based on the data, on-record were performed quantitatively, positive politeness ranks the first, while baldly ranks the second, and negative politeness respectively rank the third. The writer also found *King Leonidas'* dialogues which were included into off-record strategy. Each strategy and its supporting data were presented in subsequent sub-heading:

4.1.1 Analysis of On-Record Strategy

4.1.1.1 Positive Politeness

Positive politeness strategy sought to minimize the threats of hearer's positive face. This strategy was used when the speaker attempted to minimize the damage on H's positive face. It included statements of friendship, solidarity, compliments, etc. In this study, the writer found 32 utterances which were categorized as positive politeness strategy. There were some explanations on how King Leonidas performed positive politeness strategy and the context of performing this strategy.

Exerpt 1

Name	Utterance
1 Queen Gorgo	: Councilman Theron, you found yourself needed for once.
2 Theron	: My king and queen, I was just entertaining your guests.
3 King Leonidas (D6)	: I'm sure. Before you speak, Persian, know that in Sparta... 4 everyone, even a King's messenger, is held accountable for the 5 words of his voice. Now, what message do you bring ?
6 Persian messenger	: Earth and water.
7 King Leonidas (D7)	: You rode all the way from Persia for earth and water ?
8 Queen Gorgo	: Do not be coy or stupid, Persian. You can afford neither in Sparta.

9 Persian messenger : What makes this woman think she can speak among men?

10 King Leonidas (D8) : Because only Spartan women give birth to real men. *Let us*

11 *walk to cool our tongues.*

The excerpt 1 stated that the situation between Queen Gorgo and Persian messenger was getting worse and King Leonidas tried to make the situation better

by taking a walk while having conversation with Persian messenger. Therefore, he

asked Persian messenger to take a walk with him by saying “*Let us walk to cool*

our tongues.” In this case, King Leonidas’ utterance in line 11 contained FTA

because he threatened hearer’s positive face that Leonidas was interrupting

Persian Messenger’s act to clarify his meaning and asked him to walk with him.

Thus, in the conversation above, King Leonidas attempted to avoid conflict and

used strategy in performing positive politeness strategy in producing utterance

“*Let us*” in line 10 by including both S and H in an activity to let the H know that

he was being accepted by the king in good manner. By paying attention to the

statement, it is indicated that hearer’s positive face was threatened and Leonidas

used positive politeness strategy to minimize the damage to the hearer.

Excerpt 2

Name	Utterance
1 Persian messenger	: If you value your lives over your complete annihilation, listen
2	carefully, Leonidas. Xerxes conquers and controls everything he
3	rests his eyes upon. He leads an army so massive, it shakes the
4	ground with its march. So vast it drinks the rivers dry. All the
5	god-king Xerxes requires is this. A simple offering of earth and
6	water. A token of Sparta's submission to the will of Xerxes.
7 King Leonidas (D9)	: Submission. Well, <i>that's a bit of a problem.</i> See, rumor has it
8	the Athenians have already turned you down. And if those
9	philosophers and boy-lovers have found that kind of nerve then-
10 Theron	: We must be diplomatic.
11 King Leonidas (D10)	: And of course, Spartans have their reputation to consider.

It was stated in the excerpt 2, Persian messenger previously intended Sparta to offer submission to Persian kingdom to widen Xerxes' territory. Yet, Leonidas had a concern about that. He refused offering submission to other kingdoms. In having conversation, Leonidas' utterance "*that's a bit of a problem*" (line 11) was containing FTA because his utterance showed a contradiction toward the Persian messenger's offer. In producing the utterance, Leonidas attempted to minimize the damage to H's face by performing positive politeness strategy in avoiding disagreement to avoid the conflict between S and H because Leonidas tried to refuse hearer's offer without saying "no" directly. In this case, Leonidas threatened his H's positive face and performed positive politeness strategy to minimize the damage to the H.

Excerpt 3

Name	Utterance
1 King Leonidas (D9)	: Submission. Well, that's a bit of a problem. See, rumor has it
2	the Athenians have already turned you down. And if those
3	philosophers and boy-lovers have found that kind of nerve then-
4 Theron	: We must be diplomatic.
5 King Leonidas (D10)	: And of course, Spartans have their reputation to consider.
6 Persian messenger	: Choose your next words carefully, Leonidas. They may be your
7	last as king.
8 Narrator	: <i>Earth and water.</i>
9 King Leonidas	: (Pointing a knife to Persian messenger)
10 Persian messenger	: Madman. You're a madman!
11 King Leonidas (D11)	: Earth and water. You'll find plenty of both down there.
12 Persian messenger	: No man, Persian or Greek, no man threatens a messenger!
13 King Leonidas (D12)	: You bring your crowns and heads of conquered kings to my
14	city steps. You insult my queen. You threaten my people with
15	slavery and death. Oh, I've chosen my words carefully,
16	Persian. Perhaps <i>you should have done the same.</i>
17 Persian messenger	: This is blasphemy! This is madness!
18 King Leonidas (D13)	: Madness? This is Sparta!

In excerpt 3, Leonidas had been gone mad at the way Persian messenger came to Sparta. Leonidas felt offended by Persian messenger act when he arrived at Sparta improperly, he also spoke rudely to Queen, and threatened Sparta with destruction. Leonidas tried to have agreement with Persian messenger to have a good behaviour in Sparta. By having conversation, Leonidas' utterance in line 16 contained FTA because Persian messenger was being threatened in future act by getting warning from Leonidas. In line 16, it is also stated that Leonidas was using FTA strategy in seeking agreement with Persian messenger to choose his act carefully in Leonidas' territory. In the conversation, the S had threatened H's negative face and used positive politeness in performing FTA to minimize the damage to the H.

Excerpt 4

Name	Utterance
1 King Leonidas (D29)	: Daxos, what a pleasant surprise.
2 Daxos	: This morning is full of surprises, Leonidas.
3 Arcadian soldier 1	: We've been tricked.
4 Arcadian soldier 2	: Can't be more than a few hundred.
5 Arcadian Soldier 3	: This is a surprise.
6 Daxos	: Silence! We heard Sparta was on the warpath. We were eager to join forces.
7	
8 King Leonidas (D30)	: <i>If it is blood you seek</i> , you're welcome to join us.
9 Daxos	: But you bring only this handful of soldiers against Xerxes? I see I was wrong to expect Sparta's commitment to at least match our own.
10	
11	

The excerpt 4, Leonidas and his men were on the path to the battle. They met Athens force. Daxos as the leader of Athena wanted to join Leonidas in the battlefield. Then, Leonidas said in the line 8 that he welcomed Daxos and his men to join him if they sought blood of enemies in war. That utterance was containing

FTA which showed an act expressing positive future act of the S toward the H.

Leonidas also tried to minimize Daxos' face by producing utterance "*If it is blood to seek*" in the line 8 in positive politeness strategy by seeking agreement to approve and emphasize the H's want. In that conversation, the S threatened H's negative face and applied positive politeness strategy in minimizing the damage to

H.

Excerpt 5

Name	Utterance
1 Stelios	: Have the gods no mercy?
2 Daxos	: We are doomed.
3 Captain Artemis	: Quiet yourself.
4 Daxos	: The child speaks of the Persian ghosts. Known from the ancient
5	times. They are the hunters of men souls. They cannot be killed
6	or defeated. Not this darkness. Not these Immortals.
7 King Leonidas (D38)	: Immortals. <i>We'll put their name to the test.</i>

It was stated in the excerpt 5 that Spartan and Athens warrior were through a village where all the people were slaughtered by Persian soldiers. Then Daxos was terrified by the threat of Persian soldiers called Immortal which were told that they were not easy to kill. But Leonidas thought that Spartan warriors were strong, so he wanted their warriors together to test Immortal's reputation. In this context, Leonidas' utterance was containing FTA because he forced Daxos not to be afraid of their enemies and he asked Daxos to face Immortal together.

Therefore, Leonidas' utterance "*we'll put their name on the test.*" (line 7) contained FTA because he tried challenged Immortal army. Utterance in line 7 also indicated that Leonidas used positive politeness strategy to minimize the damage to hearer by including both S and H in an activity to ensure H that he did

not work alone. That conversation, Leonidas threatened H's positive face and performed positive politeness strategy in minimizing the damage to H.

Excerpt 6

Name	Utterance
1 Ephialties	: My father's, sir. I beg you, bold king, to permit me to redeem
2	my father's name by serving you in combat. My father trained
3	me to feel no fear. To make spear and shield and sword as much
4	a part of me as my own beating heart. I will earn my father's
5	armor, noble king by serving you in the battle.
6 King Leonidas (D44):	A fine thrust.
7 Ephialties	: I will kill many Persians.
8 King Leonidas (D45):	Raise your shield.
9 Ephialties	: Sire ?
10 King Leonidas (D46):	Raise your shield as high as you can. Your father should have
11	told you how our phalanx works. We fight as a single,
12	impenetrable unit. That is the source of our strength. Each
13	Spartan protects the man to his left from thigh to neck, with his
14	shield. A single weak spot and the phalanx shatters. From thigh
15	to neck, Ephialtes. I am sorry, my friend. But not all of us were
16	meant to be soldiers.
17 Ephialties	: But I...
18 King Leonidas (D47):	If you wanna help in a Spartan victory
19 Ephialties	: Yes ?
20 King Leonidas (D48):	Clear the battlefield of the dead. Tend the wounded, bring
21	them water.
22 Ephialties	: Why ?
23 King Leonidas (D49):	But as for the fight itself, I cannot use you.

In the excerpt 6, Leonidas met a flawed man named ephialties. Ephialties was a crooked little man from Sparta. He was ambitious and wanted to join Spartan warrior to go to the battlefield. Leonidas could not use him to fight in war. Thus, he offered Ephialties to help him treating injured warrior and clean the victims. In this conversation, Leonidas' utterance "*But not all of us were meant to be soldiers.*" in line 15-16 contained FTA because the S damaged the H's face by refusing the offer of the hearer. The speaker indicated that he did not have the

same values as the hearer by having disapproval to Ephialties that he could not be a warrior. In this context, Leonidas minimized the damage to the H by offering him another job despite being warrior. Based on the utterance in line 20 and 21, the S performed positive politeness strategy in giving an offer to respect the Ephialties' desire in joining Sparta in war. In that case, the S threatened the H's positive face and used positive politeness strategy to minimize the threat.

Excerpt 7

Name	Utterance
1 Xerxes	: Yours is a fascinating tribe. Even now you are defiant, in the
2	face of annihilation. In the presence of a god. It isn't wise to
3	stand against me, Leonidas. Imagine what the horrible fate
4	awaits my enemies when I would gladly kill any one my own
5	men for victory.
6 King Leonidas (D64):	And I would die for any one of mine.
7 Xerxes	: You Greeks take pride in your logic. I suggest you employ it.
8	Consider the beautiful lands you so vigorously defend. Picture it
9	reduced to ash at my whim. Consider the fate of your women.
10 King Leonidas (D65):	Clearly, you don't know our women. I might as well have
11	marched them up here judging by what I've seen. You have
12	many slaves, Xerxes. But few warriors. It won't be long before
13	they fear my spears more than your whips.

In excerpt 7, Leonidas was threatened by the power of Xerxes in conquering his enemies and he could destroy everything. But Leonidas felt that Xerxes had so many people but not warriors because all Xerxes' soldiers were only slaves without having skills in war. Leonidas' utterance "*I might as well have marched them up here judging by what I've seen. You have many slaves, Xerxes. But few warriors.*" (Line 10-13) contained the FTA because he was underestimating the ability of the Persian soldiers. It was shown that Leonidas was using positive politeness by exaggerating his words which was stated in line

11-12. Leonidas exaggerated his words to make Xerxes knew that his army was poor. In that case, the S threatened H's positive face then applied positive politeness strategy to minimize the threat.

Excerpt 8

Name	Utterance
1 Xerxes	: It's not the lash they fear. It is my divine power. But I'm a
2	generous god. I can make you rich beyond all measure. I will
3	make you warlord of all Greece. You will carry my battle
4	standard to the heart of Europa. Your Athenian rivals will kneel
5	at your feet. If you will but kneel at mine.
6 King Leonidas (D66):	You are generous. As you are divine. A king of kings. Such an
7	offer only a madman would refuse. But the idea of kneeling is,
8	you see.. <i>slaughtering of all those men of yours has left a</i>
9	<i>nasty cramp in my legs. So kneeling will be hard for me.</i>
10 Xerxes	: There will be no glory in your sacrifice. I will erase even the
11	memory of Sparta from the histories. Every piece of Greek
12	parchment shall be burned! Every Greek historian and every
13	scribe shall have their eyes put out and their tongues cut from
14	their mouths while honoring the very name of Sparta or
15	Leonidas will be punishable by death! The world will never
16	know you existed at all.
17 King Leonidas (D67):	The world will know that free men stood against a tyrant. That
18	few stood against many. And before this battle was over, that
19	even a God King can bleed.

Based on the excerpt 8, Leonidas had been asked by Xerxes personally to kneel in front of him as the way Leonidas giving submission. Leonidas was being offered to be wealthier, stronger, and greater than before if he were willing to kneel for Xerxes. However, Leonidas refuses Xerxes' offer by having a joke that he could not kneel because his kneel felt a nasty cramp after having a war. In that case, Leonidas utterance "*Kneeling will be hard for me.*" in line 9 contained FTA because Leonidas showed disagreement for Xerxes' offer. In his conversation, Leonidas attempted to minimize the H's damage by using positive politeness by having a joke in his utterance "*slaughtering of all those men of yours has left a nasty*

cramp in my legs.” in the line 8-9 showed the satire to Xerxes. In this context, the S had threatened the H’s positive face

4.1.1.2 Baldly On-Record

Baldly on-record strategy was performed when the speaker did not attempt to minimize the threats of addressee’s face. This strategy was mostly used in situations where the speaker had a close relationship with the addressee. In this study, there were 23 utterances which were categorized into baldly. There would be some examples and explanations how *King Leonidas* performed baldly and the context of performing this strategy.

Excerpt 9

Name	Utterance
1 Captain Artemis	: Earthquake.
2 King Leonidas (D51):	No, Captain. Battle formations! This is where we hold them.
3	This is where we fight ! This is where they die !
4 Captain Artemis	: Earn these shields, boys !
5 King Leonidas (D52):	Remember this day, men. For it will be yours for all time.
6 Persian soldier	: Spartans, lay down your weapons !
7 King Leonidas (D53):	Persians ! Come and get them !
8 Captain	: Hold !
9 King Leonidas (D54):	<i>Give them nothing! But take from them everything!</i>

In the excerpt 9, The Spartan warriors were ready for having war with Persia that day. Persia had threatened them to surrender but Leonidas refused it. Then, Leonidas instructed his army for not giving them anything. He also asked his army to take everything from Persia. In the utterance in line 9, Leonidas was performing FTA because he created pressure to his army by giving instruction explicitly in fighting against Persia. In that case, Leonidas used strategy in

performing FTA baldly in line 9 to give the command directly to his army in order his command will be done by his soldiers well. In this context, Leonidas threatened H's negative face and used baldly on-record without minimizing the threat.

Excerpt 10

Name	Utterance
1 Captain Artemis	: Our Greek comrades are begging for a crack at the Persians,
2	sire.
3 King Leonidas(D58)	: Good. I have something I think they can handle. <i>Tell Daxos I</i>
4	<i>want him and twenty of his best. Eager, sober, ready for the</i>
5	<i>next job.</i>

In the excerpt 10, while finishing his job Captain Artemis told King Leonidas that their allies from Greek wanted to join in the battlefield to fight against Persia. Leonidas appreciated the Greek's want, so he asked Captain to deliver his message and his terms if Greek wanted to join the war. In his conversation, Leonidas's utterance in line 3-4 contained FTA because he impinged Captain Artemis by giving order when the captain was still busy. In this context, Leonidas performed FTA baldly in giving vivid instruction to the hearer by saying "*Tell Daxos I want him and twenty of his best.*" (Line 3-4). Thus, in that conversation, the H's negative face was threatened by S and S performed baldly on-record without minimizing the threat.

Excerpt 11

Name	Utterance
1 Stelios	: King Leonidas !
2 King Leonidas (D59)	: Stelios, <i>catch your breath, boy!</i>

3 Stelios : Yes, my lord... The Persians are approaching. A small
4 contingent. Too small for an attack.

The excerpt 11 stated that Stelios was running from distance in hurry. He tried to tell Leonidas that there was a small contingent of Persia was approaching them. When he tried to say about that, he could not say properly so Leonidas asked him to take a breath before speaking. In this context, Leonidas' utterance in line 2 contained FTA because he denied the future act of Stelios by giving an advice. Utterance in line 2 also stated that Leonidas performed FTA baldly to make his instruction clearly understood by hearer. Therefore, in having his conversation, the S threatened the H's negative face and did not attempt to minimize it by using bald on-record strategy.

Excerpt 12

Name	Utterance
1 King Leonidas (D60):	Captain, <i>I'll leave you in charge.</i>
2 Captain Artemis	: But, sire...
3 King Leonidas (D61):	Relax, old friend. If they assassinate me, all of Sparta goes to war. Pray they're that stupid. Pray... we're that lucky. Besides,
4 Bl	there's no reason we can't be civil. Is there ?
5	
6 Captain Artemis	: None, sire.

In the excerpt 12, Leonidas intended to leave his army for a while to meet Xerxes. While he was leaving, he wanted his captain to lead his army. His utterance made the captain did not feel at ease at the moment. In other words, Leonidas' utterance in line 1 containing FTA because he denied Captain's future act by giving order. Therefore, Leonidas performed FTA baldly on-record in delivering his instruction to hearer by saying directly "*I'll leave you in charge.*"

because the S was a close friend of H. In this context the H's negative face was threatened and the S performed bald-on record strategy

Excerpt 13

Name	Utterance
1 Daxos	: Leonidas!! We are undone. Undone I tell you! Destroyed.
2 King Leonidas (D73)	: Daxos, <i>calm yourself!</i>
3 Daxos	: A hunchback traitor has led Xerxes' Immortals to the hidden
4	goat path behind us. The Phocians you posted there were
5	scattered without a fight. This battle is over, Leonidas !
6 King Leonidas (D74)	: This battle is over when I say it is over!

In the excerpt 13, Daxos was too afraid of the situation that Persia knew their secret path. He was scared they would be lost in this war and asked Leonidas to stop having war then surrendered all before late. Leonidas, then asked Daxos to be calm so he could think logically. When asking Daxos to be relax, Leonidas gave order baldly by saying "*Calm yourself!*" (Line 2). That utterance contained FTA because Leonidas gave order to Daxos which denied Daxos' future act. By having such utterance in line 2, Leonidas performed FTA baldly to make hearer understood his explanation well. In having conversation, the S threatened H's negative face while performed FTA baldly on-record.

4.1.1.3 Negative Politeness Strategy

Negative face is threatened when someone did not avoid or intend to avoid the obstruction of their addressee's freedom of action. By performing negative politeness strategy, it was implied that speaker had an effort to minimize the threats toward the hearer's negative face and emphasized avoidance of imposition

on the hearer. In this study, the writer found 9 utterances containing FTA strategy on negative politeness strategy. These were some examples and explanations how King Leonidas performed negative politeness strategy in having conversation with others.

Excerpt 14

Name	Utterance
1 King Leonidas (D15):	We will use our superior fighting skills and the terrain of
2	Greece herself to destroy them. We will march north, to the
3	coast. Where I will make sure..
4 Ephor	: It is August, Leonidas. The full moon approaches. The sacred
5	and ancient festival. Sparta wages no war at the time of the
6	Carnea.
7 King Leonidas (D16):	Sparta will burn ! Her men will die at arms and her women and
8	children will be slaves or worse ! Now, we will block the
9	Persian coastal assault by rebuilding the great Phocian wall.
10	And from there, we will funnel them into the mountain pass we
11	call The Hot Gates. Now, in that narrow corridor, their numbers
12	will count for nothing. Wave after wave of Persian attack would
13	smash against Spartan shields. Xerxes' losses will be so great,
14	his men so demoralized, he will have no choice but to abandon
15	his campaign.
16 Ephor	: We must consult the Oracle. Trust the gods, Leonidas.
17 King Leonidas (D17):	<i>I'd prefer</i> you trusted your reason.
18 Ephor	: Your blasphemies have cost us quite enough already. Don't
19	compound them. We will consult the Oracle.

The excerpt 14, Leonidas had conversation with the honoured and sacred person named Ephor. He came to Ephor to share his plan in defending Sparta from the threat of Persia. Unfortunately, everything was not going well as he expected.

Ephor rejected his plan and did not allow him to go to war after having ritual from fortuneteller named Oracle. Then, Leonidas tried to encourage Ephor by giving his opinion but Ephor still disagreed with him. Leonidas looked so upset by Ephor's statement and he said to Ephor to think logically. In his conversation, Leonidas' utterance in line 17 contained FTA because he did not give a choice for

Ephor and forced Ephor to follow his idea. In producing utterance in line 17, it was stated that Leonidas used FTA strategy to minimize the damage to H's face especially on negative politeness strategy by hedging expression for limiting the pressure on the H. Therefore, the utterance which S produced in line 17 threatened H's negative face and attempted to minimize the threat by using negative politeness.

Excerpt 15

Name	Utterance
1 King Leonidas (D40):	Captain, have the men found any route through the hills to our back ?
2	
3 Captain Artemis	: None, sire.
4 Ephialties	: There is such a route, good king. Just past that western ridge.
5	It's an old goat path. The Persians could use it to outflank us.
6 Captain Artemis	: Not one step closer. Monster!
7 Ephialties	: Wise king, I humbly request an audience.
8 Captain Artemis	: I'll skewer you where you stand.
9 King Leonidas(D41)	: I gave no such order. <i>Forgive the captain.</i> He's a good soldier.
10	But a bit short on manners.
11 Ephialties	: There is nothing to forgive, brave king. I know what I look like.

In excerpt 15, Leonidas was discussing about his tactics with his captain when suddenly, Ephialties came to give his opinion. The captain was shocked by Ephialties' appearance which was abnormal physically. Then, captain tried to expel Ephialties rudely. Leonidas showed his wisdom by warning the captain and apologizing to Ephialties. Even though Leonidas was a king but he was willing to apologize others. In his conversation, Leonidas' utterance in line 9 contained FTA because Leonidas put pressure on Ephialties to forgive the captain's behavior. In line 9, Leonidas also showed that he used strategy in performing FTA by having apologized because he felt the captain's behavior was impolite. In this context, the

S threatened H's negative face and performed negative politeness in minimizing the threat.

Excerpt 16

Name	Utterance
1 Ephialties	: My father's, sir. I beg you, bold king, to permit me to redeem
2	my father's name by serving you in combat. My father trained
3	me to feel no fear. To make spear and shield and sword as much
4	a part of me as my own beating heart. I will earn my father's
5	armor, noble king by serving you in the battle.
6 King Leonidas (D44):	A fine thrust.
7 Ephialties	: I will kill many Persians.
8 King Leonidas (D45):	Raise your shield.
9 Ephialties	: Sire ?
10 King Leonidas (D46):	Raise your shield as high as you can. <i>Your father should have</i>
11	<i>told you</i> how our phalanx works. We fight as a single,
12	impenetrable unit. That is the source of our strength. Each
13	Spartan protects the man to his left from thigh to neck, with his
14	shield. A single weak spot and the phalanx shatters. From thigh
15	to neck, Ephialtes. I am sorry, my friend. But not all of us were
16	meant to be soldiers.

In excerpt 16, Leonidas was asked his permission by Ephialties to join his warrior in the battlefield. Leonidas gave Ephialties a term to join him by raising the shield as high as Leonidas' neck. Yet, Ephialties had a crooked body, he could not raise that shield. Then Leonidas emphasized Ephialties that he should know the terms to be Spartan warrior from his father. By having a kind of utterance in line 10-11, Leonidas threatened Ephialties' face by putting pressure on him that he should know the way raising phalanx from his father. Leonidas' utterance "*Your father should have told you...*" in line 10-11 stated that Leonidas performed FTA strategy by impersonalizing S and H for avoiding the imposition to H directly, so Leonidas brought the name of Ephialties' father in his utterance. In this context,

S' utterance had threatened the H's negative face and S tried to minimize that threat by performing negative politeness strategy.

Excerpt 17

Name	Utterance
1 King Leonidas (D46)	Raise your shield as high as you can. Your father should have
2	told you how our phalanx works. We fight as a single,
3	impenetrable unit. That is the source of our strength. Each
4	Spartan protects the man to his left from thigh to neck, with hi
5	shield. A single weak spot and the phalanx shatters. From thigh
6	to neck, Ephialtes. I am sorry, my friend. But not all of us were
7	meant to be soldiers.
8 Ephialties	: But I...
9 King Leonidas (D47)	If you wanna help in a Spartan victory
10 Ephialties	: Yes ?
11 King Leonidas (D48)	<i>Clear the battlefield of the dead. Tend the wounded, bring</i>
12	<i>them water.</i>
13 Ephialties	: Why ?
14 King Leonidas (D49)	But as for the fight itself, I cannot use you.

In the excerpt 17, Leonidas met a flawed man named ephialties. Ephialties was a crooked little man from Sparta. He was ambitious and wanted to join Spartan warrior to go to the battlefield. Leonidas could not use him to fight in war. Thus, he offered Ephialties to help him treating injured warrior and clean the victims. In his utterance in line 6-7 Leonidas said that not all of Spartan could be soldiers. His utterance contained FTA because he showed disagreement on Ephialties desire. Yet Leonidas attempted to minimize the threat by performing FTA strategy especially in minimizing the imposition because he felt he had disappointed the H. By minimizing the imposition, Leonidas intended to amuse Ephialties who was not suitable for the criteria to be Spartan warrior and gave him

another job. By having such conversation, H's positive face was threatened by S but S tried to minimize it by using negative politeness strategy.

4.1.2 Analysis of Off-Record Strategy

Off-record strategy used indirect language and removes the speaker from the potential to impose others. This strategy was realized through interpretation from the H by understanding between the speaker's utterance and the context in conversation. In this study, the writer found 18 utterances containing off-record strategy in the King Leonidas' dialogue. These were the examples how Leonidas used off-record in his conversation and the context of performing this strategy.

Excerpt 18

Name	Utterance
1 Queen Gorgo	: Councilman Theron, you found yourself needed for once.
2 Theron	: My king and queen, I was just entertaining your guests.
3 King Leonidas (D6)	: I'm sure. <i>Before you speak, Persian</i> , know that in Sparta...
4	<i>everyone, even a King's messenger, is held accountable for the</i>
5	<i>words of his voice.</i> Now, what message do you bring ?
6 Persian messenger	: Earth and water.
7 King Leonidas (D7)	: You rode all the way from Persia for earth and water ?

In the excerpt 18, Theron was welcoming a Persian messenger while waiting for King Leonidas. When Persian messenger met Leonidas and before speaking his want, Leonidas said "*Even a King's messenger, is held accountable for the words of his voice.*" (Line 4-5). In this utterance, Leonidas threatened the H's face by denying H's future act. Utterance in line 4-5 also stated that Leonidas used indirect strategy in performing FTA to avoid the imposition to the H. In this context, Leonidas warned implicitly to H (Persian messenger) that he should be

careful in saying words because Spartan was considering a person's behavior which was reflected by his words. In having such conversation, it was shown that S threatened H's negative face and performed indirect (off-record) strategy to minimize the threat.

Excerpt 19

Name	Utterance
1 Persian messenger	: Choose your next words carefully, Leonidas. They may be your last as king.
2 Narrator	: <i>Earth and water.</i>
4 Persian messenger	: Madman. You're a madman !
5 King Leonidas (D11)	: Earth and water. <i>You'll find plenty of both down there.</i>
6 Persian messenger	: No man, Persian or Greek, no man threatens a messenger!

In the excerpt 19, Leonidas had gone mad because of Persian messenger's words that Sparta had to give submission to Xerxes. Leonidas thought that was a humiliation made by Persian which force Leonidas to give Sparta's earth and water. Then, Leonidas pointed his sword to Persian Messenger as his act of anger.

In his conversation, Leonidas' utterance in line 5 contained FTA because Leonidas tried to warn Persian messenger that Persia would not get Sparta as the affiliation. Leonidas also showed in his utterance in line 5 that he used off-record (indirect) strategy in performing FTA to deliver his message implicitly so hearer did not feel offended or impeded by Leonidas' utterance. In this context, Leonidas intended to say that Persia would not conquer Sparta easily. Leonidas also wanted to say to Persian Messenger that Leonidas would kill the messenger by pushing him into the deep hole which was located in the near of Sparta. Thus, in his

conversation, the S' utterance threatened H's negative face and performed indirect (off-record) strategy to minimize the damage to H.

Excerpt 20

Name	Utterance
1 Xerxes	: It's not the lash they fear. It is my divine power. But I'm a
2	generous god. I can make you rich beyond all measure. I will
3	make you warlord of all Greece. You will carry my battle
4	standard to the heart of Europa. Your Athenian rivals will kneel
5	at your feet. If you will but kneel at mine.
6 King Leonidas (D66):	You are generous. As you are divine. A king of kings. Such an
7	offer only a madman would refuse. But the idea of kneeling is,
8	you see.. <i>slaughtering of all those men of yours has left a</i>
9	<i>nasty cramp in my legs.</i> So kneeling will be hard for me.

Based on the excerpt 20, Leonidas had been asked by Xerxes personally to kneel in front of him as the way Leonidas giving submission. Leonidas was being offered to be wealthier, stronger, and greater than before if he were willing to kneel for Xerxes. However, Leonidas refuses Xerxes' offer by saying that he could not kneel because his kneel felt a nasty cramp after having a war (Line 8-9).

In this context, Leonidas' utterance contained FTA because Leonidas as a speaker threatened Xerxes' face by having disagreement of Xerxes' idea of kneeling.

Leonidas also showed in his utterance in line 8-9 that he used indirect strategy in performing FTA to make the hearer's face was not being imposed by Leonidas.

By having such conversation, Leonidas tried to emphasize to Xerxes about his firmness that he would not kneel at Xerxes' feet as a submission to Persia until he died. Thus, in that conversation S threatened H's positive face and used indirect (off-record) strategy in avoiding imposition to H.

4.2 Discussion

In this sub-chapter, there will be discussion about the result of the analysis based on the objectives of the study, which are to identify the utterance containing FTA and the FTA strategies performed by King Leonidas as the main character of “300” movie.

From the analysis which has been conducted, the writer found that King Leonidas threatens two faces of the hearers or addressees, positive face and negative face. Both hearers’ faces are threatened by the speaker in different frequency. King Leonidas threatens more negative face than positive face of the addressees. In threatening negative face, King Leonidas performs some acts such as requests, orders, warnings, etc. Besides, in threatening positive face, he performs some acts like disagreement, contradiction, etc. Quantitatively, King Leonidas does the FTA for 82 times. By paying attention to the face being threatened, negative face ranks the first for 51 times as and positive face ranks the second for 31 times.

Based on the result of the analysis, Leonidas performs FTAs which damage his addressees’ positive face for 31 times. He does the FTA not only to his people but also he does it to his enemy. For example, Leonidas does the FTA which threatens positive face to Xerxes and Ephialtes. When having conversation with Persian God-King Xerxes for negotiating Sparta’s submission, Leonidas is asked by Xerxes to kneel to him as a sign for submission. Leonidas firmly says to Xerxes “*slaughtering of all those men of yours has left a nasty cramp in my legs. So kneeling will be hard for me.*” By producing this utterance, Leonidas shows his

firmness in rejecting Xerxes' wants that asks him to kneel to Xerxes as a sign of his submission, even though Xerxes offers him the wealth, women, and authority.

It is vividly shown that Leonidas damages the hearer's positive face because with his utterance he produces, Leonidas does not fulfill Xerxes' want. In other context, Leonidas also damages Ephialtes' positive face when Ephialtes delivers his want to serve Sparta to be a warrior for fighting against Persia, but Leonidas cannot agree with him because Leonidas feels Ephialtes is not suitable for the criteria of a warrior. He refuses Ephialtes by saying "*But not all of us were meant to be a soldier.*" His utterance damages the hearer face. Thus, it means that hearer's positive face cannot be fulfilled.

Besides threatening positive face, Leonidas also threatens addressees' negative face. Leonidas has threatened his addressees' negative face for 51 times. He does more negative FTA than positive FTA because he is a King who has authority beyond the people in his kingdom, so he often does some acts which threatens negative face. In his conversation, Leonidas does some acts such as orders, requests, warnings, offers, and promises. The example of doing FTA in his utterance is when Persian messenger has just arrived at Sparta and wants to say his intend to come there, King Leonidas warns him that he should be careful in saying because people in Sparta can be accountable from the words he speaks. By this warning, Leonidas has imposed the addressee's future act. It means that the hearer's negative face cannot be fulfilled.

After having analysis on Leonidas' utterance containing FTA, there will be discussion about the strategies in performing FTA by King Leonidas.

Based on the result of analysis, the writer found 82 FTA strategies performed by King Leonidas in his conversation with his addressees. The kinds of FTA strategies performed by Leonidas are 23 bald on-record, 32 positive politeness, 9 negative politeness, and 18 off-record. Therefore, Leonidas mostly performs positive politeness strategy in his conversation.

When bald on-record strategy is used, it can shock or embarrass the addressee, so this strategy is most often used in situations where the speaker has a close relationship with the audience, such as family or close friends (Brown and Levinson, 1987). It is clearly shown in Leonidas acts that he only performs this strategy to his friends, soldiers, or his family. This is the example from Leonidas in using bald on-record, taken from the excerpt 12.

King Leonidas : Captain, *I'll leave you in charge.*
 Captain Artemis : But, sire...

Leonidas said to his captain that he wanted the captain lead his soldiers while he was leaving to meet Xerxes. By saying this utterance, it is shown that Leonidas has close relationship with the captain so he performs bald on-record in giving order his captain without attempting to minimize the threat to addressee.

Positive politeness strategy is used to indicate that the speaker wants to minimize the social distance with addressee. It is stated that Leonidas performs more this strategy than other strategies because he intends to get closer to everyone although he is a King of Sparta. It can be seen in Leonidas' utterance, he often uses solidarity in-group identity markers when performing this strategy.

There are 32 positive politeness strategy performed by Leonidas in his utterances.

Below is the example Leonidas performs positive politeness strategy.

Stelios : King Leonidas!

King Leonidas : Stelios, catch your breath, *boy!*

Leonidas wanted to fulfill the Stelios's positive face wants by calling him "boy" to get closer relationship with his soldiers. In this case, Leonidas tried to cooperate with Stelios.

Negative politeness strategy is oriented towards the hearer's negative face and emphasizes avoidance of imposition on the hearer. Brown and Levinson (1987) state that negative politeness is unlike the positive politeness. It is used to indicate that the speaker is aware and respected the social distance between the speaker and the hearer or addressee. It is stated from the utterances of Leonidas which tries to maintain his respect to the addressee even when he performs FTA in his utterance. There are only nine negative politeness strategies performed by Leonidas in his conversation with the addressees. Below is the example Leonidas performs negative politeness strategy.

King Leonidas : Raise your shield as high as you can. Your father should have told you how our phalanx works. We fight as a single, impenetrable unit. That is the source of our strength. Each Spartan protects the man to his left from thigh to neck, with his shield. A single weak spot and the phalanx shatters. From thigh to neck, Ephialtes. *I am sorry*, my friend. But not all of us were meant to be soldiers.

Ephialtes : But I...

The point is, even though Leonidas imposes the hearer's face, he is still willing to say apology to Ephialtes as an act in respecting others.

The last FTA strategy performed by Leonidas is off-record (indirect) strategy. This strategy uses indirect language and removes the speaker from the potential to be imposing by delivering certain message implicitly in the utterance.

Leonidas performs this strategy for 18 times in his conversation with addressees.

Leonidas performs indirect strategy to avoid the imposition to addressee. Below is the example how Leonidas uses this strategy.

Daxos : By morning, the Immortals will surround us. The Hot Gates will fall.

King Leonidas : Spartans! *Prepare for glory!*

Leonidas uses indirect strategy to remove imposition to his soldier because

Leonidas has told to his people that die in the battlefield is a great glory in their life as Spartans.

Based on the findings results, it is stated that King Leonidas applies so many FTAs in his conversation which cause the damage to hearer's positive or negative face. By having FTAs in his utterances, Leonidas does not fulfill the hearer's wants, desires, feelings, even freedom of acts. In his effort to minimize the threats, Leonidas uses strategies in performing FTAs to show to the hearer that he is willing to cooperate with others.

In the findings, it is clearly stated that there are some similarities and differences compared with the previous studies. The concept of using strategies in performing FTA is to maintain a good relationship to the addressee. In Ambuyo et al.'s (2011) study, Joking is a basic positive politeness technique for putting issues at "ease" or creating humor. They also state that humor can mitigate conflicts and conflicts talk can be funny. Foot (1997) as cited in Ambuyo et al's study explains "not all laughter is the result of humor and not all humor causes laughter." It is appearing in this study that sense of humor does not cause laughter. Leonidas uses jokes to say implicitly that he cannot do what the addressee want. Otherwise, Ambuyo et al. (2011) find jokes can use by Kenyan parliamentarians in reducing

temper when having a conflict. Ambuyo et al. (2011) also find in their study that apologize used by Kenyan parliamentarians when someone is not ready to answer a question or when he commits an FTA. It differs from this study that Leonidas apologizes only when he cannot fulfill Ephialties' want. This study is similar with Fauzi's study (2011) that speaker apologizes to show his concerns when he could not fulfill addressee's face.

Ambuyo et al. (2011) state in their findings that the other positive politeness strategy involves the inclusion of both Speaker and Hearer in an activity mitigates an FTA. In their study, the speaker mitigates FTA to addressee by mentioning "our fellas". This study has similar concept in the category of including both speaker and hearer in an activity that can be used in minimizing the threat. It is found in this study that Leonidas often says "let's" in giving order to hearers when performs FTA. Other finding is hedging expression also found by writers in those three studies. Ambuyo et al. (2011) state that hedging like "I think", or "I believe", etc. while Fauzi (2011) state that hedging like "I'm afraid you can't" is used to distance oneself from responsibility of the truth of the utterance. In addition, the speaker uses strategies in performing FTA in his utterances indicate that there is an attempt done by speaker who does not want to impinge the hearer when he does FTAs.