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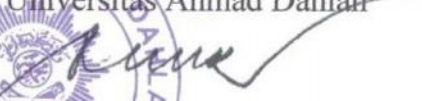
## POLITENESS IN ENGLISH THROUGH CONVENTIONAL AND NON-CONVENTIONAL REQUEST

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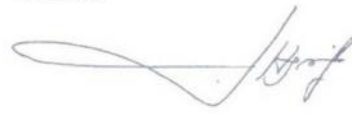
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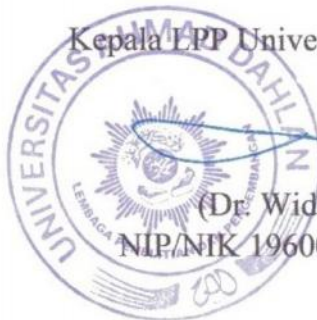
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## ABSTRACT

This research entitled “**Politeness in English Through Conventional and Non-Conventional Request**” is aimed to analyze metaphors used in Charles Dickens’ Novel *A Tale of Two Cities*.

This research was a descriptive statistics qualitative and quantitative research. The object of this study is metaphors used in Charles Dickens’ novel *A Tale of Two Cities*. To collect the data, the researcher uses noting technique as a basic technique. The instruments use observation checklist and reading Charles Dickens’ novel *A Tale of Two Cities*.

It was found that there are 18 types of metaphor in Charles Dickens’ novel *A Tale of Two Cities*, they are nominal metaphor, predicative metaphor, sentential metaphor, mixed metaphor, dead metaphor, extended metaphor, absolute metaphor, implicit metaphor, dormant metaphor, synecdoche metaphor, root metaphor, active metaphor, submerge metaphor, conceptual metaphor, dying metaphor, pataphor, complex metaphor, and compound metaphor. In this study the most frequency used metaphor is mixed metaphor (18%). It is followed by dead metaphor (12%), dormant metaphor (10%), complex metaphor (9%), submerge metaphor (6%), nominal metaphor (5%), active metaphor (5%), absolute metaphor (5%), conceptual metaphor (5%), predicative metaphor (4%), pataphor (4%), implicit metaphor (3%), sentential metaphor (3%), synecdoche metaphor (3%), root metaphor (3%), compound metaphor (2%), extended metaphor (%), and dying metaphor (1%). In this research, the writer found out that the functions of metaphor on Charles Dickens’ novel *A Tale of Two Cities* are to allow the readers to experience the language with new understanding and share feelings, experiences, and vision with the novel, the function of metaphor as purely artistic, and to allow the reader greater understanding of the concept, object, or character being described.

**Keywords:** Pragmatics, Metaphor, Charles Dickens, Novel.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>TITLE PAGE .....</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>APPROVAL PAGE .....</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS .....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>ABSTRACT .....</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
A. Background of the Study .....	1
B. Identification of the Problem....	8
C. Limitation of the Study .....	12
D. Formulation of the Problem.....	13
E. Objective of the Study.....	14
F. Significance of the Study .....	14
<b>CHAPTER II THEORETICAL REVIEW.....</b>	<b>20</b>
A. Theories.....	20
1. Speech Act.....	20
2. Request.....	25
3. Politeness.....	30
B. Previous Research.....	47

C. Theoretical Stance.....	50
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.....	55
A. Type of Research.....	55
B. Source of Data.....	55
C. Technique of Collecting Data.....	59
D. Population and Sample.....	60
E. Technique of Analyzing Data.....	61
CHAPTER IV RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION .....	63
A. Research Findings .....	63
1. Politeness Utterance of Request.....	64
2. Dominant Utterance.....	83
3. Classification of maxim.....	94
B. The Discussion of the Research.....	113
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION .....	184
A. Conclusion .....	184
B. Suggestion .....	188
References.....	190
Appendixes.....	193

Dwi Santoso, Ph.D. 2015. *“Politeness in English Through Conventional and Non-Conventional Request”*.

## ABSTRACT

This research is aimed to find out the politeness utterances, the dominant utterances, the reason using the politeness utterances and maxims are contained in utterances by the characters in “The Last Airbender” movie. This research also wants to know how people use speech act to express their messages politely. In addition, the standard of politeness is different in one place and another. To make one line in perception or understanding in standard of politeness, this research uses cooperative principle and politeness principle are developed by Grice and Lakoff.

This research is qualitative descriptive research. The data sources of this research were taken from the movie script “The Last Airbender”. The data were collected by observing the movie, note taking technique is used to catch the conversation, the data that implies request utterance were elaborated, the utterances were classified based on the requesting speech act theory, the request utterances were classified using maxims. After collecting the data, the researcher analyze the data to find out the politeness utterances and maxims are involved by the characters in “The Last Airbender” movie based on the special markers in the utterance.

This research showed that there are eighty eight utterances which are contained the requesting acts. Thirty utterances is direct request and fifty eight utterances is indirect request. It means that indirect request is used more by native speaker in the conversation than direct request. However, direct request is considerate less polite in western culture, native speaker use it to get attention and efficiency from the hearer. In contrast, indirect conventional request is used to get willingness of the hearer. Automatically, hearer can give respect what the speaker said. In addition, people use non-conventional request to get responsibility from the hearer and get the opportunity for demonstrate the solicitousness. Cooperative principles and politeness principles are used in this research, because the Cooperative Principles infer that the speakers is implying something different during the conversation in the movie, and when the speakers violate a maxim of Politeness Principle is meant doing something impolite.

Key Words: Direct, Indirect Conventional, Indirect Non-Conventional, Maxim

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of the Study

A language is considered to be a system of communicating with other people using sounds, symbols and words in expressing a meaning, idea or thought. This language can be used in many forms, primarily through oral and written communication as well as using expressions through body language. Language may refer either to the specifically human capacity for acquiring and using complex systems of communication or to a specific instance of such a system of complex communication.

Language is something precious in the world. It is a gift from God. Without language human would never be able to communicate with each other. Even body language also exists in this world. This language is used to people who have deficiency in sense of hearing or eyesight. Language is a symbol of human civilization from time to time. This distinguishes human with animal and plants, because human have a language that can be used to communicate and socialize with other humans. In addition, Al-Quran states in Surah At-Tin: 4, the people is formed by God in the best mould. It is the reason why humans are different with animals and plants.

Language and people are interrelated. People use language to communicate with others. People catch the message from the language.

Sometimes, people cannot accept the message in daily life. So there are many misunderstanding messages inside it. Normally, the language is used by human in spoken or written. Spoken language is used to communicate with other people directly. In some cases, many people use spoken language in conversation or dialogue. In addition, the grammar inside the language is not appropriate. In contrast, written language consists of the suitable grammar in sentences. In other form is written language. It is found in formal letter, magazine, newspaper and many others.

There are many languages in this world, such as: Dutch, English, Spanish, Germany and many others. English is one of the international languages in this world. It is used from New Zealand in the east until South Africa in the west. English has four skills. They are speaking, reading, writing, listening. All people are learned English must be mastering in four skills, they do not only acquire in spoken but also in written.

Language as a means of communication leads to the involvement of using speech acts. Everything that is used by at least two people in communication will deal with what is meant by speech act. The people also use the gesture or body language for communicating to others. The gesture or body language is produced by the people. It consists of the symbols or acts in the performance of speech act. In addition, speech act is minimal units of linguistic communication.



The people who have deficiency in senses can use the speech act to communicate with others. However, there are many constraints to know what he/she express from their speech act. A speech act or acts is performed by people of using sentence as the functions of the meaning, but the meaning of the sentence does not determine what speech act is performed in a given of that sentence. For a speaker, it means more than what people say but it is possible to express what people actually mean.

Conversation is a form of act or activity means the act is just like writing or running but the difference is on the movement of the organ. The people can use gesture or body language to support the meaning of the speech acts. Many unspoken people use their hands to express their meaning. They use a specific symbol using their hands to show their meaning. A speech act is not merely the representation of the meaning element. According to Leech (1983: 13), there are five aspects of speech situations that must be considered. They are: first, addresser or addressees, second is the context of the utterance, third is the goal of utterance, fourth is the utterance as a form of act or activity (speech act), and fifth is the utterance as a product of verbal act.

This research is used to know how people use the speech act to express their messages. It is the big challenging for the English teacher to transfer their knowledge to the students, so they can acquire the language well. In recent years, many students do not use the politeness for their teacher in the classroom. In

addition, they produce the bad sounds for their teachers. In English lesson, the students can use the polite expression for communicate with their teacher. They always use their native language, Javanese language or Indonesian. It is the big challenge for the teacher of English to give the understanding for their students. Studying English as foreign language is not only just the grammar, vocabulary or pronunciation but also, taking a deep knowledge about the culture of English. In English, people are very polite in communication. Especially, for the newest people, the native speakers are very polite using English. It means that they use politeness to give honor for other people.

When teaching-learning English in school is done, automatically the culture of the English itself is learned by students. In contrast, non-native speakers do not know the culture of the English. Sometimes, non-native speakers make a mistake about the expression or the sentence that disturbing the native speaker's culture. It makes the gap for the native and non-native speaker of English. Speech act is a bridge for the native and non-native speaker for communication without disturbing their culture.

The English teacher must know the students' need in acquiring the language. In addition, they must understand the speech act from the students to transfer their messages. After knowing the types of the speech act, we can apply the speech act to avoid the student's mistake or error in language. In this research, the researcher tries to find speech acts are uttered from the native speakers. The types of speech

act are used by characters on film “The Last Airbender”. In addition, this research gives a brief description about the politeness in English. The politeness in English is based on the indirect speech acts, especially the characters use the request speech acts to show the politeness. In addition, the native speakers use the indirect speech act to express the politeness. When people use indirect speech acts in their conversation, people should be able to understand clearly about language. To avoid misunderstanding and miscommunication, they use and also understand what are they talked.

The appearance of this phenomenon in daily conversation in the society is reflected in many kinds of literary works such as novel, drama and short story. Literary work is a product and reflection of social life. It also includes movie as a development of drama.

Movie contains literary work in the script. People can know how the social condition of the society in certain period. Movie also entertainment tool for many people in various kind of age and social strata. The using of indirect speech acts in the movie, often makes the viewer confuse and do not understand what exactly the character talking about, therefore, there is misinterpretation of utterances of the characters. It can make the viewer cannot enjoy the movie well.

Grice (1989: 26-27) has formulated the theory related to the “Conversational”

that is the Cooperative Principle. It includes four maxims that is maxim of

quantity; maxim of quantity; maxim of relevant and maxim of manner. At a more detailed level, Grice distinguishes four categories with more specific maxims. The category of Quantity includes two injunctions, one to make our contribution as informative as is required, and the second to make it no more informative than is required. The category of Quality is governed by a super maxim: "Try to make our contribution one that is true". The category of Relation has a single maxim, "Be relevant", while the final category of Manner has a short "super" maxim "Be perspicuous" which has various sub-maxims. Lakoff (1977) has proposed Politeness Principle as a way of explaining how politeness operates in conversational exchanges. She distinguished three categories with more specific maxims. First maxims states do not impose; second maxim states give the addressee options and the third maxim states make the receiver feels good.

The criteria of politeness are different in one place and another. To make standard politeness in the conversational in the movie, cooperative principles and politeness principles are become standard of politeness. It means that the cooperative principles and politeness principles help the viewer understand which one is called polite. From that issue, politeness became good character of using language point of view. Because of the function of politeness applied which not only a duty but also a favor, it would be interested to lift politeness as topic analyzed. Politeness was one of strategies usually used to cover some goals, it also became attribution in communication. Compare to the other language strategies,

politeness had higher position in its function to achieve good responses than another. It is believed that politeness is a principle of language identified character. Both people and its character in “The Last Air Bender” movie can be measured by the language used, because in the societies many people argued that hearer more paid attention to the speaker who had good personal character with polite way to speech.

This research explores the indirect speech acts uttered by the characters in “The Last Air Bender” movie. The indirect speech acts are divided into two types. They are conventionally request and non-conventionally request. Conventionally request is used by the characters in the movie to express the politeness for non-closed relationship. In contrast, non-conventionally request uses for closed relationship among the people. However, direct requests are also found in the conversation, especially in the movie. But it is less polite than indirect request. The writer chooses movie “The Last Air Bender” to support his writing because many conversations in that movie use indirect speech acts especially using conventionally and non-conventionally request to express the feeling, emotion, knowledge, experience and point of view of the characters.

## B. Identification of the Problems

Speech is very important to learn because every communication always gives us the messages. Using the speech act, people understand what the message is. Sometimes, many people do not know the messages from the others, because they

cannot catch the meaning of the messages.

Speech act is interrelated with politeness. It makes the conversation or the dialogue does not missed or uncovered. The native speaker uses the speech act to express the politeness to others. However, they can understand the speech act among the native speaker. What about the speech act is used by non-native speakers. It is something clearly appeared, when the different culture meet in one time, absolutely they just use speech act to communicate with others.

Culture influences people in language. It means that every country has own culture, its own language. The problem is what about the country chooses English as a second language or English is a foreign language. Logically, the culture from the English itself assimilates with the culture in the local country. The second problem is when the people use English for communication, automatically people must understand the English culture. However, in our country, English is just for science or knowledge in school. The students cannot use the politeness in English. As consequent, there are many students just smart in the grammar, pronunciation or vocabularies, but the students cannot apply the politeness in English using the language.

The politeness in English usually relates with the speakers use indirect sentence. It makes the sounds like soft and makes the others accept the honor. The politeness in English is not only just a speech but also act from the speakers.



Speech act give us the clear description to make use the politeness in English.

### C. Limitation of the Study

There are many types of the speech act to express the politeness. But, researcher does not take all the speech acts from all types in the movie. However, he just takes one case in requesting speech act because of the limitation of the time. Requesting speech act are included in directive speech act. It means that the speech act which attempt by the speaker to get the addressee to do something. Researcher specifies to choose the requesting speech act for the research. It can get detail knowledge from the requesting speech acts. In addition, the requesting speech act can give the benefits for the students or anybody else to know the knowledge about politeness in English by using requesting speech acts. Requesting speech acts are included in conventionally and non-conventionally request. In addition, the standard of politeness is different in one place and another. To make one line in perception or understanding in standard of politeness, this research uses cooperative principle and politeness principle are developed by Grice and Lakoff. The point of view in the research is conducted with the requesting speech acts to express the politeness are uttered by the characters in “The Last Airbender” movie.

#### D. The Formulation of the Problem

This thesis does not discuss something going far away from the topic. The researcher limits the discussion by focusing his attention on the following problems:

1. How politeness utterances in conventional or non-conventional request are uttered by the characters in “The last Airbender” movie?
2. What dominant utterances are used by the characters to express politeness in English in “The last Airbender” movie? Why?
3. What maxims are filled by the characters in “The last Airbender” movie to express the politeness in English?

#### E. The Objectives of the Study

The Objectives of the study based on the formulated problems are:

1. To describe the politeness utterances in conventional request or non-conventional request uttered by the characters in “The last Airbender” movie.
2. To describe the dominant utterance and reason used by the characters to express politeness in English in “The last Airbender” Movie.
3. To describe the maxims filled by the characters in “The last Airbender” movie to express the politeness in English.

#### F. Significance of the Study

This study is expected to have some advantages in the English teaching and learning process as presented below.

1. For the teachers

This research tries to help the teacher especially in the class. It is expected to display the speech act in the classroom interaction. The research can provide information about managing and controlling the class to make the English

teaching and learning process effectively and interestingly. In addition, the teacher knows the type of speech acts uttered by men and women that is stated in “The Last Airbender” movie. After the teacher read this research, the teacher can know the politeness in English, so they can try to apply in their class. In addition, they can show for their students about the politeness in English using requesting speech acts. The teacher must know the need of the students who have special treatment in the teaching-learning process. The teacher can apply the result of the thesis to give their students little knowledge about the culture of English Itself by using requesting speech acts. So, the teacher makes classroom attractive to study. Teacher also gives more attention about the using of the requesting speech acts to increase the students’ ability. It is used to give knowledge both of teacher and students in expressing politeness in English during teaching-learning process.

## 2. For the students

The results from this study are expected to be able to assist students in understanding and knowledge about speech acts in language. So, the students can improve their ability. The students can apply the requesting speech acts from this thesis to give honor for their teacher. It means that the students can express politeness in English through conventional request for their teacher and as consequent, they can real practice while study English in the class. In

addition, the result of this study is expected to be additional material for

students to learn more accurately and to motivate students to achieve a higher level in English. In addition, students not only understand in reading, speaking, listening or writing but also can apply the politeness in English. Consequently, students can know the form of politeness in English especially in requesting speech act.

### 3. For the readers

This research tries to facilitate the reader in understanding the knowledge about speech acts on language. Speech acts in language in this thesis can increase the interest to understand the politeness in English. As the result, the reader can open their knowledge about the culture in west countries through requesting speech acts. This is used to apply when the readers go to abroad and want to someone to do something for us. In addition, this research can be a guidance research for other research. This research hopes that the readers can give the suggestion and review for this research. So the researcher can improve the research in the next time. For the other researcher, try to give suggestion and criticizing for this research for the research perfectly. In addition, the politeness research through conventional and non-conventional research does not stop through this research but also can be continued by other researcher using same concept and theories in different movie or novel. It means that the research can be followed by other research to enrich the

wealthy of knowledge.



4. For Ahmad Dahlan University

This thesis is hoped to add the wealthy of the knowledge in UAD. The politeness in English can use in UAD, especially in English Education Program. The researcher hopes the thesis can give us the benefit in this time and in the future. In addition, this research can get more knowledge about the politeness in English.

## CHAPTER II

### THEORETICAL REVIEW

#### A. Theories

##### 1. Speech act

Communication uses words to get things done and to create an effect on our audience. It means that communication is not only produces the words to communicate but also makes the meaning or message from our communication. In communication, speakers usually use their body language adding with their speech is called speech acts. Speech act was first introduced by Austin (1962) and developed by Searle in 1969. They maintained that, when using language, we not only make prepositional about objects, but we also fulfill functions such as apologizing, offering, promising, etc. Speech acts is the language result from acts of speaking or writing when someone (whom we shall refer to as speaker) says or write to someone else (whom we shall refer to as Hearer) at a certain time in a certain place often as part of longer discourse or interchange (Austin 1962, Searle 1969).

Speech act theory focuses on the action in an utterance (Austin 1962; Searle 1969) but it is still an action (a message transmission, not an interaction) based on an encoded proposition (Bickhard and Campbell, 1992: 428 in Mey,

1994: 123). The use of speech act terms has realistic reason. It is because in producing utterance the speaker does not just speak the utterance. Nunan (1993:

65) states that the functions focus upon are those kinds of communicative intentions that can be labeled and realized in a single sentence.

There are three types of speech act: locutionary acts, illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts (Goh and Silver, 2004: 8, Austin, 1962: 101, Sadock, 2007: 2). Simple definitions of the three are the first the utterance made or acts of speaking. The example of locution act is *He said to me "Shoot her!" meaning by shoot "shoot" and referring by her to "her."* The second is illocution act, it is the function of the utterance or acts done in speaking. The example of illocution act is *He urged (or advised, ordered, etc.) me to shoot her.* And the third is perlocution. It is the effect on the listener or consequence or by-product of speaking. The example of perlocution act is *He persuaded me to shoot her.* But like Austin, Searle also admits that in many speech situations, the context reveals the illocutionary force of utterances. Illocutionary is the act performed in saying something by means of some kinds of conventional force associated with it either explicitly or implicitly (Marmaridou, 2000: 174). In addition, according Austin (1962) as quoted by Tan (2012: 10), the locutionary (the linguistic utterance of the speaker), the illocutionary (what the speaker intends) and the perlocutionary (the eventual effect on the hearer). Leech (1983: 199) defines illocutionary act is performing act in saying something.

He classifies (1969 in Levinson, 1983: 240; Searle, 1979 in Schiffrin, 1994: 57-58; Marmaridou, 2000: 182) five types of illocutionary acts as the following:

- a. Representatives, which commit the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition, it also deals with the using of language to tell people how things are as in concluding, asserting, hypothesizing, etc.
- b. Directives, which attempt by the speaker to get the addressee to do something, as requesting, questioning, advising, etc.
- c. Commissives, which commit ourselves to doing things as in promising, undertaking, threatening, etc. It also commits the speaker to some future course of action.
- d. Expressives, which express a psychological state in the speaker regarding a state of affairs that the expressive refers to presupposes but does not assert. It used to express our feeling and attitudes as in apologizing, thanking, welcoming, congratulating, etc.
- e. Declarations, which bring about change in the world through utterances, as in declaring war, christening, firing from employment nominating a candidate, etc., it will effect immediate changes in the institutional state of affairs and which tend to rely on elaborate extra-linguistic institutions.

The form of a speech acts from language to language and across varieties of the same language. People learning or speaking another language will also

have to learn the sociocultural rules that govern the use of language in target community. When speakers perform utterances in context, they accomplish two things: (1) interactional acts and (2) speech acts (Ellis 1984) as quoted by Perez (2002: 149). The former impose structure on discourse by ensuring that one utterance leads smoothly to another. Speech acts attempt by language users to perform specific actions, in particular interpersonal functions such as compliments, apologies, requests or complaints. According to Goh and Silver (2004: 8), speech acts can be classified into direct and indirect types. Direct speech contains such as commands and straightforward request. For example: *finish this before 5 o'clock*. In contrast, indirect speech often disguise themselves in other form. For example: *would you like to open the door, please*.

## 2. Request

In English politeness, request is less direct. Request is act of politely asking for something (Hornby, 1995: 365). Request is considered in directive speech acts. It is attempted by the speaker to get the addressee to do something. We use request to make someone do something. They usually use the indirect request to express the request. According to Tan (2012: 10), requests are complex speech acts which involve a relationship of different elements. There are three levels in request, they are direct, conventionally indirect, and non-conventionally indirect (Perez, 2002: 149, Blum-kulka and Olshtain, 1985: 201). The direct requests, the illocutionary force are indicated in the utterance by grammatical,

lexical or semantic means. Conventionally indirect requests express the illocution via fixed linguistic conventions established in the speech community and non-conventionally indirect requests require the addressee to compute the illocution from the interaction of the locution with its context.

According to Searle (1979: 36) there are some sentences shows the conventionally indirect request: they are

a. Sentences concerning hearer's ability to perform Action:

- 1) *Can you reach the salt?*
- 2) *Can you pass the salt?*
- 3) *Could you be a little more quiet?*
- 4) *You could be a little more quiet*
- 5) *You can go now.*

b. Sentences concerning speaker's wish or want that hearer will do Action.

- 1) *I would like you to go now*
- 2) *I want you to do this for me, Henry*
- 3) *I hope you'll do it*
- 4) *I wish you wouldn't do that*
- 5) *I'd rather you didn't do that any more*

c. Sentences concerning hearer's doing action

- 1) *Will you quit making that awful racket?*
- 2) *Won't you stop making that noise soon?*



- 3) *Aren't you going to eat your cereal?*
- d. Sentences concerning hearer's desire or willingness to do action:
- 1) *Would you be willing to write a letter of recommendation for me?*
- 2) *Do you want to hand me that hammer over there on the table?*
- 3) *Would you mind not making so much noise?*
- 4) *Would it be convenient for you to come on Wednesday?*
- e. Sentences concerning reasons for doing action
- 1) *You ought to be more polite to your mother*
- 2) *You should leave immediately*
- 3) *You had better go now*
- 4) *Why not stop here?*
- 5) *Why don't you try it just once?*
- f. Sentences embedding one of these elements inside another; also, sentences embedding an explicit directive illocutionary verb inside one of these contexts.
- 1) *Would it be too much if I suggested that you could possibly make a little less noise?*
- 2) *Might I ask you to take off your hat?*
- 3) *I hope you won't mind if I ask you if you could leave us alone*
- 4) *I would appreciate it if you could make less noise.*

According to Brown and Levinson (1987), Tan (2012: 14), Blum-Kulka (1985:202), there are nine sub-ones of the request: there is a simple boxes for explaining the nine sub-ones of the request below:

	<b>Direct Request</b>	<b>Mood derivable</b> utterances in which the grammatical mood of the verb signals illocutionary force.	<i>Please keep it secret!</i>
		<b>Performative</b> utterances in which the illocutionary force is explicitly named.	<i>I request you to keep it secret.</i>
		<b>Hedged performative</b> utterances in which the naming of the illocutionary force is modified by hedging expression force.	<i>I have to ask you to keep it secret</i>
		<b>Obligation statement</b> utterances which state the obligation of the hearer to carry out the act.	<i>You have to keep it secret.</i>
		<b>Want statement</b> utterances which state the speaker's desire that the hearer carries out the act.	<i>I would like you to keep it secret.</i>
	<b>Conventional</b>	<b>Suggestory formulae</b>	<i>Why don't you</i>

<b>Request</b>	<b>Indirect Request</b>	utterances which contains a suggestion to do x.	<i>keep it secret?</i>
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		<b>Query preparatory</b> utterances containing references to preparatory conditions (e.g. ability, willingness) conventionalized in any specific language.	<i>Mr Brown, would you mind keeping it secret?</i>
	<b>Non-conventional Indirect Request</b>	<b>Strong Hints</b> utterances containing partial references to object or element needed for the implementation of the act.	<i>I am sad if you tell anyone this secret</i>
		<b>Mild hints</b> utterances that makes no reference to the request proper (or any of its element) but are interpretable as requests by context.	<i>My wife know the truth, I will be kicked out.</i>

### 3. Politeness

Politeness is a have and show good manners (Hornby, 1995: 331).

Politeness in every place is different with others. Watts, Ide and Ehlich (1992a: 3)

as quoted by Fukushima (2000: 26),

...one of the oddest things about politeness research is that the term

“politeness” itself is either not explicitly defined at all or else taken to be a consequence of rational social goals such as maximizing the benefit to self and other, minimizing the face-threatening nature of a social act,

displaying adequate proficiency in the accepted standards of social etiquette, avoiding conflict, making sure that the social interaction runs smoothly, etc.

In other words, politeness refers to proper social conduct and tactful consideration for others (Kasper, 1994: 320), Fukushima (2000: 26). For example: In Indonesia, people use left hand to give someone else is known impolite person, but in west country the left hand is normally used for giving something to others. Politeness in every place may suitable with the culture in that place. For example: In Javanese culture, there are four grades for the language to give the honorable for someone. They are: ngoko, ngoko alus, kromo alus, and kromo inggil. The types of Javanese language above addresses for different functions depend on whom they talked. According to Fraser (1990: 220) as quoted by Fukushima (2000: 28), there are four views of politeness, they are:

- a. The social-norm view. Politeness in the social-norm view assumes that each society has a particular set of social norms consisting of more or less explicit rules that prescribe a certain behavior, a state of affairs, or a way of thinking in a context. In addition, the social-norm view includes etiquette, manners and social rules and many others. Politeness in the social-norm view is different in every place. Every place has own the social-norm view. For example: when some people ask the others people in West countries, *How many children do you have?* The question is faced with the private thing from the people. So, in

West countries is not usual to ask the private question. This is a different

perspective, in Indonesia, especially in Java, People usually ask the private question to others. And then, the people answer the question proudly. Javanese people are not disturbing about the private question. The question above is usual question in Indonesia.

- b. The conversational-maxim view. The conversational-maxim view which relies principally on the work of Grice (1975) and his foundation of the cooperative principles entail four maxim, they are quantity, quality relation and manner. For example; in conversational-maxim view, the conversation among the people must be quantity, quality and good manner. Sometimes, the native speaker feels inconvenience while they does not speak without purpose. The native speaker feel enjoy to make conversation that have quantity, quality relation and manner.
- c. Third, the face-saving view. The linguistic politeness constitutes a message, a conversational implicature. It explains that while the CP (cooperative politeness) defines an 'unmarked' or socially neutral presumptive framework for communication and the essential assumption is 'no deviation from rational efficiency without a reason,' politeness principles are just principled reasons for deviation. For example: In West countries, it is usual for look the eyes during the conversation. The native speaker feel enjoy while the hearer can look the eye. It means that the hearer pay attention for the speaker. In contrast,



in Javanese culture, people never look the eyes directly. It is considerate for people who do not have the politeness.

- d. The conversational-contract view. During the course of time, or because of a change in the context, there is always the possibility for a renegotiation of the conversational contract: the two parties may readjust just what rights and what obligations they hold towards each other. For example: There are conversational for re-contract view. Re-contract here, there are conversational between two people if the contract is happened the problem.

Politeness in English attempts to the good interaction. LoCastro (1990: 252) as quoted in Fukushima (2000: 27), politeness is frequently confused with related folk term like etiquette and manner. The people feel comfortable to interact with others weather there is an eye contact along the conversation is done. Etiquette and manner is done by people while they do the conversation with others. In many cases, we are banned to ask question relating the private business. It means that the private questions are not our business. The question relates the private life is disturbed in west culture. In contrast with Javanese culture, when people talk to person who has higher level in position. Many of them are banned to look their eyes directly. In addition, the private question is not disturbing in Javanese culture. The Javanese people are very happy when they are given

question relating their family. In the conclusion, the west culture is different with Javanese culture. politeness is the norm-social rules which are done by the

members of the society. Every place in the world has the different rules depend their society. The culture which is developed in one place is difference with the other culture in another place.

In English politeness, request is one of the ways to express the politeness in conversation. Many people use the indirect request to express the politeness for others. For example: *Would you open the window, please!* It means that the speaker feel the room is hot, so he or she request for someone to open the window. As result, the air can enter the room and make the room fresh. The condition could be happen to someone who has unclosed relationship. Native speaker always give the honor to someone. It is the culture in West countries. It is called conventionally request. According to Brown and Levinson (1987: 211) states explain that a communicative act is done off record if it is done in such a way that it is not possible to attribute only one clear communicative intention to the speaker. Off record has the same meaning with non-conventionally request. Sifianous's (1995a: 244) as quoted by Fukushima (2000: 69), consider the tree types of requests more detail, they are: (1) *give me an aspirin, please*. It is a direct utterance, which has one literal meaning. The direct utterance use the speakers who have the higher position or older than the hearer. For example: the manager to the employer, parents request to her/his son or daughter. Direct request is approved is less polite, but this form usually use in job environment. Speaker who

has the higher position make request for their lower employer. This means that to

give the explanation her or his authority in their environment. (2) *Can you give me an aspirin?* It is a question concerning the addressee's ability to perform the act but is intended as a request. The example above is called on record or conventionally indirect request. This form is more polite one than others. Native speakers use this utterance to non-closed relationship. This utterance is used by people while give the honor or pay attention more for the hearer. In addition, conventional request is used to express the politeness among the people and their society. (3) *I have got a splitting headache.* The speaker has made a statement providing a piece of information which, nevertheless, is intended as a request. It is the pragmatic utterance. The speaker feels a sick in her or his head, so he or she needs the medicine for reduce their pain in her or his head. This form is used for people who have closed relationship. Native speaker use this for friends, brother or sister and many others. Native speaker uses non-conventionally request to someone to do something. They miss the politeness markers, for example: could, would, may, can, will and many others. However, people use off record or non-conventionally request to express the politeness for someone or other people who have closed-relationship. It means that the people do not the politeness markers for one reason. They have closed-relationship among the others. Many of them omit the politeness markers in their conversation. To give smooth in their conversation, many native speakers use the indirect utterance to express the

politeness. In non-conventionally request sometimes use implied

meaning contain in the utterance. So, the non-conventionally request is used for people which have same culture. However, speaker also pays attention for the hearer in some inference depending on the knowledge and context of the request itself. In addition, the interpretation is not misunderstanding or misinterpretation. According to Fukushima (2000: 70), argue that there are five features for off-record or non-conventionally request, they are:

- a. Speaker does not make explicit that the utterance is a request or a specific description of the action to be performed, for example: she or he does not use direct requests or conventionalized indirect requests.
- b. Due to feature (a), utterance meaning is not identical with intended meaning.
- c. Hearer has to make some kind of inference to arrive at the meaning intended by Speaker.
- d. Due to features (a), (b) and (c), more than one interpretation of the utterance is possible. The interpretation is left to Hearer.
- e. Due to feature (d), Hearer does not lose face even if she interprets an off record request as just a statement, not as a request. Likewise, Speaker does not lose face, either, if Hearer's interpretation or uptake does not match Speaker's intention.

The native speakers use indirect speech acts to express request for someone, actually they have motivation for it. In addition, the culture in west

countries use indirect request to show the requesting speech acts. Dascal (1983: 158-163) as quoted by Fukushima (2000: 67) states that

Indirect expression is costly and risky. It requires more processing time by both speaker and listener, it presupposes the mastery, by both, of a rather complex set of devices and the sharing of many specific assumptions, and consequently it increases the risk of misunderstanding.

Dascal (1983: 158-163) as quoted by Fukushima (2000: 67) classifies the motivation the native speaker use indirect request for others, they are:

- a. There is no alternative. Speaker can only express it indirectly.
- b. Speaker may have a quite precise thought to express, but the circumstances are such that they prevent him from conveying it directly to the listener (e.g., a social taboo). Indirectness is the best choice, because, given the circumstances, there is no other resource.
- c. Indirect speech provides a means for the speaker to convey something while at the same time eschewing (full) responsibility for what he is conveying.
- d. Indirectness is used to save face.

Many people express their politeness in many ways. Request is one of them. According to Fukushima (2000: 74), when people use direct request, they can get efficiency or clarity from the hearer. While people use conventionally request, they can get respect from the hearer. In addition, people use non-conventionally request, they can get responsibility from the hearer and get the



opportunity for demonstrate the solicitousness.

Every place in the world has different criteria or standard to judge which one is polite or not. It means that politeness in every place is different. Politeness relates with their culture. Possibly, one place considerate polite, in other place is considerate impolite. To make one perception of politeness in English itself, this research use Grice's Theory of Co-operative Principle and Lakoff 's theory of Politeness Principle to make clear description. Two theories above make clear criteria of politeness using by the native speaker. In addition, the politeness' criteria give clear limitation which one is polite or impolite. The two theories can set of maxim. Grice's theory sets in four maxims, they are: maxim quality, maxim quantity, maxim relevance and maxim manner.

This principle is elaborated by means of a set of maxim which spells out what it means to co-operative principle in conversational way. Maxims are a way to explain the link between utterances and what is understood from the participant of speech. The principle describes how effective communication in conversation is achieved in common social situations and is further broken down into the four Maxims of Quality, Quantity, Relevance and Manner (Grice, 1989: 26-27)

a. Maxim of Quality

This concerned with telling truth, and has two parts:

- 1) Do not say what we believe to be false
- 2) Do not say that for which we lack adequate [evidence](#).

In maxim quality, we expect her or his contributions to be genuine and not spurious. If we need sugar as an ingredient in the cake he or she are assisting us to make, we do not expect he or she to hand me salt; if we need spoon, we do not expect a trick spoon made of rubber. (Grice, 1989: 28).

#### b. Maxim of Quantity

This concerned with amount of information an utterances conveys and has two parts:

- 1) Make our contribution as informative as is required for the current purposes of the exchange in which we are engaged.
- 2) Do not make our contribution more informative than is required.

In maxim quantity, Grice also gives analogue for each maxim. The analogue such as, if we are assisting someone to mend a car, we expect his or her contribution to be neither more nor less than is required. If, for example, at a particular stage we need four screws, we expect he or she to hand us four rather than two or six (Grice, 1989: 28).

#### c. Maxim of Relevance

The rule of this maxim is Be Relevant. The utterance must be appropriated.

In this maxim, the analogue is expected a partner's contribution to be appropriate to the immediate needs at each stage of the transaction. If I am mixing ingredient for a cake, I do not expect to be handed a good book, or even

an oven cloth (though this might be an appropriate contribution at a latter stage (Grice, 1989: 28).

#### d. Maxim of Manner

This maxim has four components:

1. Avoid obscurity of expression;
2. Avoid ambiguity;
3. Be brief (avoid unnecessary [prolixity](#));
4. Be orderly.

In this maxim, Grice also gives analogue for maxim of manner. We expect a partner to make it clear what contribution he or she is making and to execute his or her performance with reasonable dispatch.

The second theory is Theory of Politeness Principle. Politeness is another level to conversational interaction besides the rules of the cooperative principle. The theory of Politeness has been suggested by some expert such R. Lakoff (1977); Brown and Levinson (1978); and Leech (1983). In this research, writer use the theory Lakoff to his analysis.

Lakoff (1977) sees Grice's rules as essentially rules of clarity, and proposes that there are two prior rules of 'pragmatic competence'. These are: 'Make ourself clear' and 'Be polite'. In addition, the politeness principles build the utterances to be polite. Lakoff has proposed three rules of politeness, they are:

- a. Do not impose;

Example: Apology for imposing;

*"I am sorry to bother*

*you."* b. Give options;

Example: Gives the receiver the option of refusal and praise phrased as factual statements;

*"Could you possibly bring this bag?"*

*"I wonder if you could possibly give me a cup of tea"* c. Make the addressee feel good.

Example: *"You know much more about car engine than I do."*

*"You are great with people."*

## B. Previous Research

There are some researches that have investigated in politeness in English through request which researcher believes that those studies have close relationship with this research, as below:

1. Phan Thanh Tan (2012), the writer concern to find the differences and similarities as well in politeness strategies for requests made by English and Vietnamese native speakers under the impact of age, gender and social status so that finally some suggestions for making requests are given to Vietnamese learners of English to have suitable responses to those from the English culture.

2. Aura Codreanu and Alina Debu (2011), the writers focus on analyzing the relationship between indirectness and politeness in requests. Their research project supporting the findings of the paper was undertaken in order to find out to what extent politeness and indirectness are viewed as overlapping or mutually excluding categories by Romanians compared to other nationalities, such as the British and the Hebrew. In addition, the sociolinguistics instruments that can be employed in the investigation of the differences and similarities likely to emerge in intercultural encounters also are investigated by them.
3. Ahmad Sofwan and Rusmi (2011), their research deals with request strategies realized by non-native speakers of English by looking at the social variables of power, distance and rank of imposition in the choice of request strategies.

These studies above have analyzed the politeness through request in different data. Therefore, the writer develops and makes a different research by doing research about the issue of complex ways in which the context influence the use and interpretation of directive acts especially in request. Researcher finds the utterance from the movie that expresses the politeness in request. In addition, the standard of politeness in this research, the researcher uses two principles, that is Cooperative Principle and Politeness Principle are developed by Grice and Lakoff. Two principles above are meant to support the reason that request in one of the way to express the politeness in English. In this research, the researcher will also use

different data that is an English movie “The Last Airbender”. The data is taken

from the utterances from the characters in that movie. The utterances are described and interpreted based on the context in the movie that contains the politeness' utterances, especially in requesting speech acts.

### C. Theoretical Stance

When teaching-learning English is done, automatically the culture of the English itself is learned by someone who learns English as a language. Non-native speakers do not know the culture of the English. Sometimes, non-native speakers make a mistake about the expression or the sentence that disturbing the native speaker's culture. It makes the gap for the native and non-native speaker of English. Speech act is a bridge for the native and non-native speaker for communication without disturbing their culture.

After knowing the types and the function of the speech act, we can apply the speech act to avoid making mistake or error in language. In this research, the researcher tries to find speech acts are uttered from the native speakers. The types of speech act are used by characters on film "The Last Airbender". In addition, this research gives a brief description about the politeness in English. The politeness in English is based on the indirect speech acts, especially the characters use the request speech acts to show the politeness. In addition, the native speakers use the indirect speech act to express the politeness. When people use indirect speech acts in their conversation, people should be able to understand clearly about language.



To avoid misunderstanding and miscommunication, they use and also understand what are they talked.

Movie is containing literary work that is script. From movie, people can know how the social condition of the society in certain period. Movie also entertainment tool for many people in various kind of age and social strata. The using of indirect speech acts in the movie, often makes the viewer confusing and do not understand what exactly the character talking about, therefore, there is misinterpretation of utterances of the characters. It can make the viewer cannot enjoy the movie well.

The criteria of politeness are different in one place and another. To make standard politeness in the conversational in the movie, cooperative principles and politeness principles are become standard of politeness. It means that the cooperative principles and politeness principles help the viewer understand which one is called polite. From that issue, politeness became good character of using language point of view. Because of the function of politeness applied which not only a duty but also a favor, it would be interested to lift politeness as topic analyzed. Politeness was one of strategies usually used to cover some goals, it also became attribution in communication. Compare to the other language strategies, politeness had higher position in its function to achieve good responses than another. It is believed that politeness is a principle of language identified character. Both people and its character in “The Last Air Bender” movie can be measured by

the language used, because in the societies many people argued that hearer more

paid attention to the speaker who had good personal character with polite way to speech.

This research explores the indirect speech acts are uttered by the characters in “The Last Air Bender” movie. The indirect speech acts are divided into two types. They are conventionally request and non-conventionally request. Conventionally request is used by the characters in the movie to express the politeness for non-closed relationship. In contrast, non-conventionally request uses for closed relationship among the people. However, direct requests are also found in the conversation, especially in the movie. But it is less polite than indirect request. The writer chooses movie “The Last Air Bender” to support his writing because many conversations in that movie use indirect speech acts especially using conventionally and non-conventionally request to express the feeling, emotion, knowledge, experience and point of view of the characters.

From the explanation above, this research concern in the utterance from the characters from the “Last Airbender” movie. The utterances are taken from the data contains the request utterances. In addition, the The indirect request in both of conventional or non-conventional request is one of the way to express the politeness. In contrast, direct request also use in utterances in the conversation, but it is less polite. The two principles are used in this research, because the Cooperative Principles infer that the speakers is implying something different

during the conversation in the movie, and when the speakers violates a maxim of Politeness Principle is developed by Lakoff with do something impolite.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **A. Type of the Research**

In this research, content analysis is conducted in this research. Content analysis is a widely used qualitative research technique. Content analysis has been defined as a systematic, replicable technique for compressing many words of text into fewer content categories based on explicit rules of coding (Stemler, 2001). This research tries to find the speech acts on language in the script on the movie. The researcher uses the pragmatic analyzes to describe the meaning of the context in the script. The script that contains the request is become the source of the data in this research. This research also use the Cooperative principle is developed by Grice and Politeness principle is developed by Lakoff. Two principles above are used to identify and interpret the data to form of politeness in English.

#### **B. Source of Data**

In research, the data are very important to find and solve the problem. It is needed by researchers because the data is key element needed in the research. The research takes the data from the conversation script of “The Last Airbender”

movie. Source of data used in this research is the speech acts inside in the conversation script in the movie. Conversation provides a unique insight into the

ways in which people understand and represent their social world (Richards, 2003: 26). In this research, the researcher emphasizes about the type of speech act in language are uttered by characters in the movie. In addition, the script of the movie can show the plot of the movie.

The type of speech acts are found by the researcher, especially, in request speech acts. In addition, the conversation is uttered by the characters showing the politeness using the request speech acts. The request speech acts itself include in the directive speech acts. The directive speech acts is utterance for someone to do something. The script from the movie can show the request between in the conversation. In the conversation, researcher finds the request speech acts inside in the script.

The politeness in the speech acts can show the expression from the native speaker's in English. From the script in the movie, the politeness in English through indirect request can be found in the conversation. Most of the native speaker uses it to express the politeness among the native speaker. Indirect request divided into two types. They are conventionally indirect request and non-conventionally indirect request.

“The Last Air Bender” movie is chosen for the research data because this movie contains the speech acts, especially the speech act inside in the script. The characters in the movie using many types of speech acts, but researcher just limit

in the requesting speech acts. In addition, in English politeness, most people using the indirect request to show the politeness.

Every place in the world has different criteria or standard to judge which one is polite or not. It means that politeness in every place is different. Politeness relates with their culture. Possibly, one place considerate polite, in other place is considerate impolite. To make one perception of politeness in English itself, this research use Grice's Theory of Cooperative Principle and Lakoff's theory of Politeness Principle to make clear description. Two theories above make clear criteria of politeness using by the native speaker. In addition, the politeness' criteria give clear limitation which one is polite or impolite. The two theories can set of maxim. Grice's theory sets in four maxims, they are: maxim quality, maxim quantity, maxim relevance and maxim manner. Lakoff (1977) has proposed Politeness Principle as a way of explaining how politeness operates in conversational exchanges. She distinguished three categories with more specific maxims. First maxims states do not impose; second maxim states give the addressee options and the third maxim states make the receiver feels good.

The Last Airbender is a 2010 American fantasy adventure film written, produced, and directed by M. Night Shyamalan. It is based on the first season of the Nickelodeon animated series Avatar: The Last Airbender. The film stars Noah Ringer as Aang, with Dev Patel as Prince Zuko, Nicola Peltz as Katara, and Jackson Rathbone as Sokka. Four characters are the main characters in the movie.



The conversation among them contains many types of speech acts that is analyzed in this research.

### **C. Technique of Collecting Data**

In this research, purposive sampling technique is used by researcher. The ways of purposive sampling technique are:

1. The researcher watches and listens through the scenes and dialogues in the movie “The Last Airbender” attentively.
2. The researcher observes the movie.
3. The researcher listens and writes down the languages are uttered by the characters in the movie.
4. The researcher identifies the utterances of the characters which contains the requesting speech act to express politeness occurs in the conversation in the script.
5. The researcher makes some notes of the identified data that related to requesting speech acts to express politeness.
6. The researcher elaborates the data that implies requesting speech acts clearly by using theory that developed by Austin 1962, Searle, 1979, Blum-Kulka 1985 and Brown and Levinson 1987.
7. The researcher classifies the script based on the type of speech acts in language based on the pragmatic theory. The speech acts in this research

using the theory that developed by Austin 1962, Searle, 1979, Blum-Kulka 1985 and Brown and Levinson 1987.

8. The researcher classifies the script based on the maxims are proposed by Grice 1989 and Lakoff 1977 to make clear description in politeness theory.

#### **D. Population and Sample**

##### **1. Population**

The population of this research is the whole of utterances in “The Last Airbender” movie is produced and directed by M. Night Shyamalan that implied speech acts. The main problem was the requesting speech acts are shown the English politeness in the conversation which deal with the topic of this thesis.

##### **2. Sample**

From population, the writer selects 19 samples as the sample of this research are divided in 19 datums. These samples were chosen by using purposive sampling method, since the writer took the sample which was appropriate with the purpose of this research (Arikunto, 2010: 183). This technique is chosen by the researcher because some dialogues in the movie “The Last Airbender” tend to use requesting speech acts in the conversation. Consequently, by using purposive sampling method, the researcher was easier to take the samples. As a result, the researcher takes 19 datums from the

utterances in “The Last Airbender” movie that implied the conversations to be analyzed.

#### **E. Technique of Analyzing Data**

In this study, qualitative research is conducted in this research. In this research, the data from the conversation is used for the data. To analyze the conversation in the movie, the research not only uses content analysis, but also conversation analysis (CA) to describe the content of the script. Conversation analysis focuses on the sequential development of the conversation: how each turn relates to what has gone before and looks forward to what will follow (Richards, 2003: 26). The research emphasizes in the illocutionary speech acts in language and the type of speech act toward indirect request. The indirect request based on the Austin and Searle’s theory. In analyzing the data, the explanation will be included to support the discussion and also the examples are found in the language conducted. As the result, the explanation and the examples can show the expression of English politeness, especially in requesting speech acts. In addition the analyzing data based on the script uses read-marker technique. It means that to choose which one the utterance which contains indirect request or not can be seen directly in the utterance using special markers (Sudaryanto, 1993: 95). To make standard politeness in the conversational in the movie, cooperative principles and politeness principles are become standard of politeness. It means that the

cooperative principles and politeness principles help the viewer understand which one is called polite. From that issue, politeness became good character of using language point of view. The utterances from the script are interpreted based on the Cooperative Principles and Politeness principles to describe in expressing the politeness. After using the read-marker technique, this research also uses segmenting immediate constituents technique to make easier in understanding this research. This technique is used to divide the request' utterance in three types of request, they are direct request, indirect conventionally request or indirect non-conventionally request. This technique also uses to dividing utterance in maxims. The utterance is filling or flouting from the context. To use segmenting immediate constituents technique, this research uses the ability of researcher to divide the utterances based on the theories using linguistic intuitively (Sudaryanto, 1993: 31).

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

In this chapter, all data from “The Last Airbender” movie are presented by the researcher. The data as his objects or sources to be analyzed comes from the script. The script which is implied the request expressions are chosen as the data. In addition, the request speech acts can be analyzed based on the three types of the request, they are: direct request, indirect conventional request and indirect non-conventional request. The conversation which is implied the request expression, the data is tried to become the basic of criteria of choosing datum.

#### **A. Research Findings**

After the observation is done by the researcher in the movie “The Last Airbender”, research findings are found as the result of the observation. The research findings are divided into 19 datums. Each datum consist of the utterances which is contained the request utterances. In addition, the request utterance is supported the theories of maxims to describe the politeness in English. The research findings and discussion are not going far away from the objectives of the research. The objectives of this research are: First, to analyze the politeness utterance in conventional request or non-conventional request uttered by the characters in “The last Airbender” movie. Second, To describe about a dominant utterance and reason used by the characters to express politeness in English in “The last Airbender” Movie. Third, To describe about maxims are involved by

the characters in “The last Airbender” movie to express the politeness in English. All the data took from the conversation are uttered by the characters of “The Last Airbender” movie.

1. The politeness utterance of request uttered by the characters in “The last Airbender” movie.

Datum no.1 consists of four utterances that contain the requesting utterance (see appendix). The Sokka’s utterances as below:

(1a) Yeah. I guess so. ***Just stop doing that stuff around me.*** I always get wet.

(1c) ***Just back away really slow.***

The utterance above (1a) is contained direct request. It concerns to want someone carries out the act. In addition, utterance (1c) is contained want statements. It shows the important request not to or do the act. In other utterances are included in datum 1 as below:

(1b) ***It's a cave-in! Move away from the cracks.***

(1d) ***Katara, Do not hit that sphere.***

The utterance above is included in direct request. It means that mood derivable is used by Sokka concerns to give attention and to make protection for his sister. In addition, the utterance (1b) is included in mood derivable. The mood derivable request shows the signals illocutionary acts.

(1d) ***Katara, don't go near it.***

This utterance includes in performative request. The utterance shows the illocution acts. The illocution act gives the effect from the utterances.

In datum 2, there are eight utterances that are contained the requesting acts (see appendix). The requesting utterance in datum 2 as below:

(2a) ***Don't come out till I tell you it's safe.***

The utterance above is included in non-conventionally request. The utterance above is called mild hints. In addition, utterance which is used mild hint makes no references to the request proper.

(2b). No. ***Please wait here.***

The utterance is included in direct request, especially in mood derivable.

(2c). ***Hurry, now.***

This utterance is included in direct request. This utterance is called performative. The request is done by the effect of the utterance.

(2d). ***Secure the area.***

This utterance adds the effect in the utterance before that the hearer is forced to do something. This utterance is called want statement request.

(2d). ***Sokka, don't.***

The utterance is included in conventionally indirect request, especially suggestory formulae. The utterance has explicit meaning, as the consequence the speaker wants the hearer do the action after hearer understand what the speaker wants.

(2f) I am Prince Zuko. Son of Fire Lord Ozai and heir to the throne! ***Bring me...all your elderly.***

It is consisted in one of the direct request. The utterance is included in obligation statement. It means that obligation statement is related with obligate or command for leader for follower. In datum 2, Utterance (2g) is included in direct request, especially in performative. The utterance is acted from the soldier of Prince Zuko.

(2g) ***Move.***

The performative utterance contains illocution utterance force in explicit named or utterance. It means that in the performative utterance, speaker wants the hearer to do something in force situation. The last utterance in datum 2 that contains expression of request is utterance from villager:

(2h) ***Please don't... don't harm him.***

This utterance included in indirect conventionally request. It is included in suggestory formulae.

In datum 3, there are four utterances that is contained request (see appendix). The requesting utterance comes from Zuko. The utterance is:

(3a) ***I'm taking you to my ship. If you don't come, I'll burn down this village.***

The utterance is included in indirect request, especially in suggestory formulae.



(3b) *I'll go with you. Don't hurt anyone*

The utterance above is included in indirect request, the speaker wish that hearer will do action.

(3c1) *They dragged Mom away the same way when we were babies. **She wouldn't have watched us being taken away. She would have fought. We found that boy. He's our responsibility. We should fight.***

The bold and italic utterance is included in indirect request, especially in Suggestory formulae. In addition, the last utterance from Katara:

(3c2) ***What would you do if they tried to take me away?.***

This utterance is expressed in indirect request especially in query prepatory.

In datum 4, the utterance that is contained the request utterance is four utterances (see appendix). One of them is utterance that is come from Genarallroh:

(4a) I assure you, it won't hurt. I've performed it hundreds of times. It only takes a few moments. And then you're free to go. ***Would you mind if I put a few things in front of you at the table? It will only take a moment.***

The bold and italic utterance is express the indirect request, especially in query preptory. The utterance containing reference to prepatory condition

conventionalized in any specific language. The other utterance comes from Kanna, the utterance as below:

(4b) *Sit down. I knew from the first time we discovered you were a bender, that one day, **I would realize your destiny.** There hasn't been a waterbender in the Southern Water Tribe since my friend Hama was taken away. Today, I found out that destiny. Did you see that boy's tattoos?.*

The bold and italic utterance is indirect request. The utterance is concerns hearer's ability to perform action.

(4c) *With his mastery of the four elements, he will begin to change hearts. And it is in the heart that all wars are won. Now, go help this boy. **He will need you two. And we all need him.***

The bold and italic utterance above is classified in indirect request. The utterance above suggests for the hearer to do something after the speaker does the requesting. The italic and underlined utterance is followed in direct request, especially in want statement.

In datum 5, there are four utterances that is contained the requesting acts (see appendix). The Zuko's utterance as below:

(5a) ***Don't move. You have nowhere to run.***

This utterance is classified in indirect request. The indirect request above is suggestory formulae.

(5b) *Don't let him escape.*

The utterance from the Zuko's soldier is followed in indirect request, especially in suggestory formulae.

(5c) *Get him.*

The utterance from Zuko's soldier is included in direct request. The direct request is followed by the utterance above is classified in obligation statement.

(5d) *We'll come with you.*

The utterance contains indirect request, especially the reason for doing action. The utterance above is classified in suggestory formulae.

Datum 6 consists of four utterances that contain requesting acts (see appendix). The utterances are presented below:

(6a): *Is it okay if you tell me your name?*

The utterance is classified in non-conventionally request, especially in strong hints.

(6b): *The monks named me Aang. Okay, guys. Enough.*

This utterance also fills the non-conventionally request, especially mild hints.

(6c): *Spider rat. They're poisonous. Get behind me.*

The Sokka's utterance is classified in direct request. The direct request asks the request straight forward to the hearer. The direct request is followed in obligation statement.

(6d): *Aang, wait. I have to talk to you.*

The utterance is indirect conventionally, especially in suggestory formulae.

In datum 7, there are three utterances that are contained requesting acts (see appendix). The first utterance that is contained requesting act comes from Sokka, the utterance as below:

(7a): *Katara, Stay away from him.*

This utterance is classified in direct request, especially in want statement.

(7c) *Aang! You can't bring Monk Gyatso back, but Sokka and I can be with you as long as you need! Don't give up! We can do this together! Aang.*

This utterance is included in non-conventionally request, especially in mild hints.

(7d): *The banished prince. Let's offer him lunch.*

This utterance contains direct request in want statement.

In datum 8, there are eleven utterances that are contained requesting utterances (see appendix). The first utterances come from Sokka:

(8a) *No one...is taking anybody awa!.*

The utterance from Sokka above is included in direct request especially in obligation statement.

(8b) **Move. You, too.**

This utterance is included in direct request, especially in obligation statement.

(8c) *The ground...is an extension of who you are.*

The utterance above is contained the indirect non-conventionally request, especially in mild hints.

(8d) *Would that mean anything to you?*

The utterance above is included in indirect conventionally request, especially in query prepatory.

(8e) *It's time for you to stop doing this.*

This utterance above is included in indirect conventionally request, especially in suggestory formulae.

(8f) *The Avatar would have to be an airbender.*

This utterance is a respond from the Ang's utterance that is uttered from Fire Nation Guard. This utterance is contained indirect non-conventionally request, especially in strong hints.

(8g) *Leave him alone.*

The utterance above is contained the direct request, especially in want statement.

(8m) *I don't want to hurt anyone.*

The utterance above is contained the indirect non-conventionally request, especially in strong hints.

(8i) *All airbenders should be dead. **Kill him. Firebenders, positions.***

The utterance above is included in direct request, especially in obligation statement.

(8j) *Okay. **Everybody can help us now.***

The utterance above is contained indirect non-conventionally request, especially mild hints.

(8k) ***Don't be afraid.***

The utterance above is contained the direct request, especially in obligation statement.

In datum 9, there are five utterances that are contained requesting acts (see appendix). The requesting utterances above are uttered by different characters. The first utterance that is contained the requesting acts stated by Sokka in utterance as below:

(9a) ***We should go visit some of these towns, Aang.***

The utterance above contains indirect conventionally request. The requesting act above is contained in suggestory formulae.

(9b) ***I need to tell you something.***

The utterance above is the respond from the Sokka's utterance. In addition, the speaker uses performative. It is used by the speaker to express the meaning explicitly.

(9c) *Okay. So, what if we found you teachers. Teachers to teach you*

*bending? **Which element would you have to learn first?***

The utterance above that is contained indirect request. The question sentence is called query prepatory. It means that the utterance containing reference to prepatory condition in any specific language.

(9d) *That's what I was thinking. And maybe we can stop in the villages on*

*the way, start a change in The War in these small villages. **Should we try it?***

The next utterance also contains the indirect request especially in query prepatory.

(9e) ***Yes, we should.***

The utterance above contains the indirect request. Using the marker "should" to express the politeness, Ang successes to give the convincing the suggestion to Sokka.

In datum 10, it is consisted in three requesting acts (see appendix). All utterances that is contained the requesting acts is classified in indirect request acts. The first utterance as below:

(10a) ***We should set a trap for this person.***

The utterance above is classified in indirect request. The indirect request that is used by Commander Zhao is contained in suggestory formulae.

(10b) *You could fall in love here. We could settle down here, and you could have a blessed life. We don't have to continue this, Zuko.*

This utterance above is classified in indirect request. The indirect request contains the suggestion from Iroh to Prince Zuko. It is called suggestory formulae.

(10c) *Tell me what you know about the prince, the Fire Lord's son.*

This utterance is classified in requesting acts because the utterance uses the politeness expression to ask the opinion from young boy. The utterance is called indirect non-conventionally request especially in mild hints.

In datum 11, there are three utterances that are contained requesting acts (see appendix). The first utterance comes from Katara in utterance as below:

(11a) *Aang... Try to keep your wrist bent, like it's showing.*

The utterance above is classified in indirect request. It is followed in mild hints.

(11b) *Do you think it would be okay if I just visited there and came back? I'd be back in less than a day.*

The utterance is classified in indirect conventionally request especially in query prepatory.



(11c) *I don't think that's a good idea. We started a rebellion. **Try to talk him out of it.***

The utterance above is classified in indirect conventional request. The indirect request is followed in suggestory formulae.

In datum 12, there are two utterances that are contained the requesting acts (see appendix). The utterance comes from Dragon Spirit as below:

(12a) ***You must go to the Northern Water Tribe. If they take that city, more will suffer and die, as your airbenders have. You must go now.***

The utterance above is contained the requesting act. The requesting act above can be classified in suggestory formulae.

(12b) ***Will I stop them?***

The utterance above contains the utterance that is followed in indirect request. The utterance is classified in query prepatory.

In datum 13, there are four utterances that are contained the requesting acts (see appendix). The first utterance is come from Commander Zhao as below:

(13a) ***Open the gates. Let them out.***

The utterance above is classified in direct request. The direct request above can followed in obligation statement.

(13b) ***Not at all. Do it.***

The utterance above also contains the requesting acts. The request is classified in direct request. It is followed in performative.

(13c) *Take rest first. It looks like you went through a great deal. **When you wake, we'll have tea together before we start the engines.***

The utterance above is contained the requesting acts. It is classified in indirect request especially in non-conventionally indirect request.

(13d) ***Do not harm my son. Leave him to his isolation.***

The utterance above is classified in direct request. The direct request is considerate in less polite in western culture.

In datum 14, there are five utterances that are contained the requesting act (see appendix). The utterance comes from Pakku as below:

(14a) ***If we keep them to the courtyard and the marketplace till night falls, where we have the advantage, we will succeed.If we let too many of them into the city, their sheer numbers could overwhelm us.As many fires in this city should be put out as possible when the alarm sounds.***

The utterance above is classified in indirect non-conventionally request. It means the utterance is classified in strong hints.

(14b) ***I'll do it. That's me. I'll be her guard. Nothing will happen to her.***

The utterance above is classified in indirect request because the utterance uses the marker of the politeness in English is “will”.

(14c) *I had a feeling you might volunteer.*

This utterance is classified in indirect conventionally request especially mild hints.

(14d) *Eliminate the Spirits. Take the city and we will have thwarted the Avatar in the process.*

The utterance above contains the requesting act. It is followed in direct request, especially obligation statement.

(14e) *Aang, would you like to spar? You haven't sparred in a few days.*

The utterance is classified in indirect request. The utterance is formed in interrogative sentence. As the result, the utterance is followed in query prepatory.

In datum 15, there are six utterances that are contained requesting acts (see appendix). The six utterances above are uttered by two main characters in this film. The first utterance comes from Princess Yue as below:

(15a) *Should we see what the ocean is doing today?*

The utterance above contains the indirect request. It is classified the query prepatory.

(15b) *When there is some safety for all of us, I will come visit our sister city in the Southern Water Tribe and spend some time in your home.*

The utterance above concerns in indirect non-conventionally request especially in strong hints.

(15c) *What might she ask me?*

The utterance above is contained the requesting act. The requesting act utterance is classified in query prepatory.

(15d) *Zhao has no sacredness. Are you sure you want to be here?*

The utterance above contains the requesting act. The indirect request is classified query prepatory.

(15e) *Now be sure to keep your uniform closed up to your neck. And remember, your Chi can warm you.*

This utterance is contained the requesting act. The request is classified in conventional request.

(15f) *Be safe.*

The utterance above is classified in indirect request. The indirect request is followed in indirect non-conventionally request, especially in mild hints.

In datum 16, there are five utterances that are contained requesting act (see appendix). The first utterance comes from Ang as below:

(16a) *Is there a spiritual place where I can meditate?*

The utterance above is classified in indirect conventionally request. The indirect request above is classified in query prepatory.

(16b) *There is a very spiritual place. The city was built around this place.*

*But we must hurry.*

The utterance above is classified in indirect conventionally request. it means that the utterance is classified in suggestory formulae.

(16c) *Momo, **be nice.***

The utterance above is classified in direct request especially in obligation statement.

(16d) *Aang?Aang, **can you hear me?** I knew you were real. I always knew you'd return.*

The utterance is contained the requesting act. The requesting act above concerns in indirect request because the politeness marker that is used by the speaker to express the politeness is clearly used.

(16e) ***Go for the children.***

The utterance above is classified in direct request. The direct request is followed in obligation statement.

In datum 17, there are five utterances that are contained the requesting acts (see appendix). The first utterance comes from Prince Zuko as below:

(17a) ***We'll just wait till everyone's fighting everyone. Then in the night, we'll slip out.***

The utterance above is contained the requesting act. It contains indirect conventionally request. The indirect conventionally request that is used by Prince Zuko is called suggestory formulae.

(17b) *Aang, **can you hear me?** I knew you were real. I always knew you'd return.*

The utterance that is uttered by Katara is classified in query preparatory. The utterance is classified in indirect conventionally request because the request that is uttered by Katara needs the conventionalized utterance in specific language.

(17c) *Hello, Hello, **Please, tell me how to beat the Fire Nation.***

The utterance also contains the requesting act. However, the request that is included in the utterance is direct request especially in mood derivable.

(17d) ***You are not dealing with the loss of your people, and your responsibility for their deaths. You are stopping yourself from grieving. You are angry. You must let this go. As the Avatar, you are not meant to hurt others. Use the ocean. Show them the power of water. Go, Do this now.***

The utterance above is classified in indirect non-conventionally request especially mild hints.

(17e) ***Why should you not be worried about the moon's power?***

The utterance above is included in indirect request, especially in query preparatory.

In datum 18, there are seven utterances that are contained the requesting acts (see appendix). The first utterance comes from Iroh as below:

(18a) *Then there is still a chance. **You can give your life back for the Spirit's.***

The utterance above is classified in indirect non-conventionally request. The utterance that makes no reference to the request proper, but can be interpretable as request based on the context.

(18b) ***Don't listen to him, he's Fire Nation.***

The utterance above is contained the requesting act. The requesting act is classified in direct request. It is followed in want statement.

(18c) ***Is it mine to give back, if I choose?***

The utterance above is classified in indirect request. It is followed in query preparatory.

(18d) ***Yue, please.***

The utterance above is classified in indirect request. It is followed in indirect non-conventionally request. The utterance does not need the reference to the request proper but are interpretable as request based on the context.

(18e) ***Please don't do this. There must be another way. I can't let you do this. I'm supposed to protect you.***

The utterance is classified in indirect request. It is followed in indirect conventionally request.

(18f) *I'm scared. **Don't make me any more scared.** I will miss you more than you know.*

The utterance above is classified in direct request. Princess Yue feels scare because Sokka still ask her not to do the action. The direct request above is followed in hedged performative.

(18g) *Come away from him, nephew. There are too many soldiers now. They will never let you take the Avatar. We must leave immediately. He wants to fight you so he can capture you, Zuko. Walk away. Come.*

The utterance is classified in indirect request. It is followed in indirect conventionally request especially in suggestory formulae.

The last datum is datum 19 (see appendix). The utterance is come Lord Ozai address to his daughter Azula as below:

(19a) *Now you must stop the Avatar from mastering earth and fire. You must give us the time to get to that day. Do you accept this unspeakably important task I'm putting in your hands?*

The utterance above is classified in direct request, especially in obligation statement.



2. The dominant utterance used by the characters to express politeness in English in “The last Airbender” Movie.

The utterance is classified in direct request. All the utterances in datum 1 that are contained the requesting acts are direct request (see appendix). The utterance is classified in direct request to want someone carries out the act (Brown and Levinson, 1987), Tan (2012: 14), Blum-Kulka (1985:202). In addition, all utterances from (1a), (1b), (1c), (1d) is filled the direct request. The utterance (1a) and (1c) is uttered by the character in want statements. In other utterance is classified in mood derivable utterance. The direct request concerns to hearer do something after the hearer is heard the request from the speaker. The dominant of using direct request utterance in the conversation gives the influence for the hearer in the acts. However, direct request is considerate less polite than indirect request. It means that direct request usually used for speaker who has the closed-relationship in their family, in job or closed-friend. Direct request gives desire's of the speaker to hearer do the act. If people use direct request for other people who do not relationship, the people is considerate in impolite person.

In datum 2 is consisted eight utterances that contains request acts. It means that every utterance is interrelated. However, five utterances are classified in direct request. In addition, two utterances is conventionally indirect request. And just one utterance is classified in non-conventionally

indirect request. As the result, the dominant utterances in datum 2 are consisted direct request (see appendix). The utterances in datum 2 are considered in direct request because the utterance contains of the same of features relating to the context in the conversation. Direct request is classified to get the efficient of using language. It means that the effect of using language can be interpreted in different meaning by the hearer based on the conversation.

In datum 3, all utterances which is contained the requesting acts by the characters is indirect request utterance (see appendix). The utterances in datum 3 are classified in indirect request. Indirect request can be expressed for the politeness in English. It means that the politeness in western culture can be expressed in indirect request. Western people never show the direct utterance without any purpose. In addition, direct utterance sometimes disturbs the privacy of people. Even though the utterance is done among people who have closed relationship, the direct utterance can disturb the feeling or the condition along the conversation. As the result, indirect request is used by speaker to decrease the effect of disturbing the social taboo. In addition, speaker does not make an explicit reference to hearer or specific description of the action to be performed. In many cases, indirect speech provides a means for the speaker to convey something while at the same time hoped the responsibility from the hearer after the speaker is conveying the utterance (Dascal, 1983: 158-163) as quoted by Fukushima (2000: 67).

In datum 4, there are four utterances that is contained the requesting utterances. Three utterances are expressed by characters using indirect utterance and one utterance is direct utterance (see appendix). The bold and italic utterance is indirect utterance. Otherwise the underlined utterance is followed in direct request. It means that the dominant utterance that is used by the characters in datum four is indirect request. In addition, indirect request can make hearer feel enjoy after the speaker uttered the indirect request. It means that the indirect request never disturb feeling, condition or activities someone during the conversation. Based on the context of the story on the utterances above, the characters use indirect request to give suggestion or something filling opinion for other characters. The opinion from the speaker never produces directly along the conversation. It means the speaker does not know that the suggestion or opinion is accepted or not. In addition, to express the permission likes utterance (4a), it also uses indirect request. It means that to express politeness in English culture, indirect request can be used to show off in our politeness.

In datum 5, there are four utterances that is contained the requesting acts (see appendix). Based on the utterances above, three utterances express indirect request, they are (5a), (5b), and (5d). The utterance (5c) is direct request. It means that datum 5 is consisted by indirect request. As consequent, the dominant utterance that is included in datum 5 is indirect request. Indirect

request is used in datum 5 because the characters inside the script do not have closed-relationship. Western culture is very polite to strange people. It means that native speaker use indirect request to show the politeness. One of the ways to express politeness that is used by native is indirect request. In addition, indirect request sometimes is used to alternative during the conversation (Dascal, 1983: 158-163) as quoted by Fukushima (2000: 67). As the result speaker or characters can only express utterance indirectly. Even though indirect request is used to express politeness, people use it to save face. Save face is done by the characters to protect their self from disturbing the context of utterance during the conversation is done.

In datum 6, there are four utterances that are contained requesting acts (see appendix). Utterance (6a) and (6b) is classified in non-conventionally request. Utterance (6c) is followed in direct request, especially in obligation statement. In other hand, utterance (6d) is classified in conventionally request. As the result, in datum 6, the dominant utterance is indirect utterances. Indirect utterance is used by the characters to give appreciate or honor to other characters. It means that the dominant utterance itself can show the gradation of using request as the way to express the politeness.

In datum 7, there are three utterances that are contained requesting acts. Two utterances are classified in direct request and the other is non-conventionally requests (see appendix). Based on the utterances above, the

dominant utterances are used by the characters in datum 7 is direct request. Direct request is used by the characters express the hearer to do something. It means that the direct request has closed-relationship with commanding. However, direct request is less polite, so native speakers use this form if they chat with their families, or their man (employee). Utterances (7a) and (7d) can show the proof which direct request can be done if the speaker and the hearer has closed-relationship among others. If direct request is used by speaker for new people or stranger, the speaker is considerate in impolite person. In contrast, utterance (7c), the utterances can be done by Katara to Ang that has no relationship among others. As consequent, Katara uses non-conventionally request to express their politeness. Katara is afraid if the utterance can disturb the Ang's privacy. In addition, non-conventionally request can avoid the speaker from on record during the conversation.

In datum 8, there are eleven utterances that are contained the requesting acts. The utterances consist of three types of requesting. Direct, indirect conventionally and indirect non-conventionally requests (see appendix). All the utterances above contain the requesting acts. The direct request in utterances above is stated in the utterance (8a), (8b), (8g), (8i) and (8k). In other utterance, the indirect conventionally request stated in utterance (8d), (8e). In addition, the indirect non-conventionally request stated in utterance (8c), (8f), (8h), (8j). Based on the utterances above is consisted five direct

request, two utterances in indirect conventionally request, four utterances in indirect non-conventionally request. As the result, the dominant utterance that is contained requesting acts in datum 8 is direct utterance. Direct request that is stated in utterances above are uttered by the different speaker or the characters. However, the direct request is considerate less polite than indirect request. So, the indirect request can show the expressing of politeness. As the consequent, many native speakers use indirect request to show their politeness in English.

In datum 9, there are five utterances are contained requesting acts (see appendix).Based on five utterances above, there are four utterances that is contained the indirect request. Therefore, just one utterance is contained the direct request in utterance (9b). It means that the dominant utterance that is used by the characters in datum 9 is indirect request. Indirect request can be stated in utterance (9a), (9c), (9d) and (9e). As the result, the indirect request is dominant utterance in datum 9. In addition, the indirect request is used by the characters to make utterance smoothly and more important the utterance does not disturb the hearer in many aspects. Consequently, the speaker uses makers, for example: “would, should, will” just to express the politeness to others.

In datum 10 is consisted in three requesting acts. The requesting acts are classified in indirect request (see appendix).Three utterances that is contained requesting acts above are classified in indirect request. Utterance (10a) and (10b) are classified in indirect conventionally request. Two utterances contain

a suggestion for hearer. As the result, utterance (10a) and (10b), the speaker tries to give suggestion for the hearer to do something. Sometimes, the suggestion contains a good suggestion and bad suggestion. Based on the context of during the conversation, utterance (10a) is followed in bad suggestion because the suggestion is contained to catch Avatar. In contrast, in utterance (10b) is classified in good suggestion because the suggestion tries to make speaker enjoy his life. However, how the speaker express a both of the suggestion is polite because the speaker uses the markers of the expressing the politeness are modals. So the utterance is polite except the meaning of context. In third utterance (10c) contains the indirect non-conventionally request especially in mild hints. The utterance is not needed the reference to interpret the meaning in utterance. In addition, the utterance can be interpreted in different based on the context. As the consequent, the indirect non-conventionally request can be used by speaker who has closed-relationship with hearer because speaker and hearer have been understood the language that is used in daily life. As the result, the utterance is easier to understand in both of speaker and hearer without the existing gap during the conversation. In conclusion, the dominant utterance that is used by the characters in datum 10 is the indirect request.

In datum 11 there three utterances that are contained the requesting acts. All utterances are classified in indirect request (see appendix). Three utterances

in datum 11 are classified in indirect request. It means that the character in the movie use politeness expression to utter the utterance during the conversation. Three utterances above is uttered in indirect request because the circumstances that is contained the requesting act prevent the speaker from conveying the utterance in direct to the hearer. It means that politeness is considerate the best way to express the utterance among the characters. As the result, the dominant utterance that is used by the characters in datum 11 is indirect utterances. In addition, the indirect utterances can be addressed to everyone.

In datum 12, there are two utterances which is contained the requesting act (see appendix).The utterances in datum 12 are classified in indirect conventionally request. The utterances above are included in indirect request because two utterances is uttered by the speaker to get respect from the hearer. In utterance (12a) is classified insuggestory formulae because the utterance above contains the suggestion from the speaker to hearer. And the second utterance (12b) contains the interrogative sentence that is classified in query prepatory. It means that the utterance contains the conventionalized in any specific language. The specific language can be interpretable clearly as the request by the hearer. In addition, the politeness marker is also used by the speaker to express the politeness. As the result, the dominant utterance that is contained in datum (12) is indirect request.



In datum 13, it consists of four utterances that are contained the requesting act (see appendix). The utterances in datum 13 are consisted in direct request in utterance (13a), (13b), and (13d). Therefore, the utterance (13c) is classified in indirect non-conventionally request. Even though direct request is considerate less polite, people still use it to get attention from the hearer. As the result, the dominant utterance that is used by characters in datum 13 is direct request. Direct request is used by people who have the higher position to the lower position. It is usually happened in the institution.

In datum 14, it consists of five utterances that is contained the requesting acts (see appendix). The utterances in datum 14 are contained indirect request, except in utterance (14d). In utterance (14d) consists of direct request especially in obligation statement. The obligation can be uttered by Lord Ozai to obligate his people to eliminate the spirits and try to take the control of the Earthbending city. In contrast, the other utterance is uttered in indirect request. As consequent, the dominant utterance that is used by the characters in datum 14 is indirect request.

In datum 15, it consists of six utterances that are contained the requesting acts (see appendix). The six utterances in datum 15 are classified in indirect request. It means that the characters that are used in datum 15 utter the politeness utterances. Utterance (15a), (15c), (15d), (15e) are classified in indirect conventionally request. In addition, utterance (15b) and (15f) is

classified in indirect non-conventionally request. Two kinds of the indirect request above can be separated because the meaning of the context in the utterance is different. In indirect conventionally request the meaning from the utterance can be understood clearly. In other line, indirect non-conventionally request is not identical with the meaning intended by the speaker. As the result, the dominant utterance in datum 15 is indirect request. It is considerate in polite way to express the meaning in the utterance during the conversation.

In datum 16 consists of five utterances (see appendix). The utterances in datum 16 are classified in indirect requesting act because the utterance contains asking utterance that is expressed by the characters in the movie. The utterance (16a), (16b) and (16d) is classified in indirect request. In contrast, utterance (16c) and (16e) is classified in direct request. It means that the dominant utterance in datum 16 is indirect request. In addition, indirect request can be used by the speaker because the best way to express something to other people use indirect request. In other words, indirect request is used to save face for the speaker during the conversation.

In datum 17 consists of five utterances that are contained the requesting act (see appendix). The utterances in datum 17 contains the requesting acts. Utterance (17a), (17b), (17d), and (17e) are classified in indirect request. In addition, utterance (17c) is classified in direct request. It means that the dominant utterance that is used by the characters in the movie is indirect

request. Indirect utterance is chosen by speaker in this movie because using indirect request, speaker can express the utterance politely. It means that the indirect request is used by the speaker to get respect from the hearer.

The next datum is datum 18. It is contained seven utterances that are contained the requesting act (see appendix). The utterances in datum 18 contain the requesting acts. It is followed indirect request in utterance (18a), (18c), (18d), (18e), (18g). The utterance (18b) and (18f) are classified in direct request. It means that the dominant utterances in datum 18 are indirect request. Almost all utterances in datum 18 are uttered by character which does not close the relationship. It means that the indirect request is used to get respect from the hearer. In addition, indirect request is also used to give honor to the speaker. In western culture, politeness is symbol to know how high the education of someone. It means that if someone has high education, he or she will use the politeness more often than someone who does not high education.

The last datum in this movie is datum 19. It is consisted in two utterances. However, just one utterance that is contained the requesting act (see appendix). The utterance in datum 19 just one utterance that is contained the requesting act. As the result the dominant utterance in datum 19 is direct request. However, direct request is considerate less polite, direct request sometimes is used to get attention from the hearer. In addition, the utterance is done by Lord Ozai address to his daughter. As consequent, the utterance is

considerate in usual utterance to express in conversation because direct request is used speaker for his inferior or his family.

3. The classification of maxim based on the utterance in “The last Airbender” movie to express the politeness in English.

The Sokka’s utterance in datum 1 that is contained the requesting act also concern in maxim that are developed by Grice and Lakoff (see appendix). In every requesting act fills maxim to get clear explanation about the politeness. The maxim itself supports the request utterance to give clear lines which one the utterance is considerate polite utterance or not. The utterance comes from Sokka in datum 1 as below:

(1a) *Yeah. I guess so. **Just stop doing that stuff around me.** I always get wet. And utterance*

The utterance above not only express the requesting speech act, but it also contains two maxims, they are maxim of manner and “give the hearer option”. Maxim of manner contains “be brief”, the utterance avoid unnecessary from prolixity (utterance that goes to the point).

(1b). *It's a cave-in. **Move away from the cracks.***

This utterance also contains maxim of quality, maxim of quantity, maxim of relevance and also maxim of manner. It is also contains maxim “give the hearer option”. This utterance also includes in maxim of manner “be orderly”.

Based on the Lakoff's theory, the utterance (1b) also can be categorized in maxim "give the hearer option".

(1c) *Katara, don't go near it. This is probably some Fire Nation trick. Just back away really slow.*

(1d) *Katara. Do not hit that sphere.*

Two utterances contain maxims. In utterance (1c), it contains maxim of politeness principle is developed by Lakoff. The utterance contains the "make hearer option". The utterance also involves the maxim of manner, it avoids from the obscurity of expression. Maxim of quantity is also involved in this utterance. The utterance (1d) contains maxim of politeness principle "do not impose".

In datum 2 also involves maxims. Utterances in (2a) and (2c) are supported the statements before. The utterances as below:

(2a) *Don't come out till I tell you it's safe.*

(2b) No. *Please wait here.*

Two utterances try to make the hearer feels good. This utterance support the utterance before, they use non-conventional request. In addition, sometimes the speaker does not give clear explicit meaning or specific description of the action to be performed to hearer.

(2c). *Hurry, now.*

(2d). *Secure the area.*

In datum 2, two utterances in (2c) and (2d) involves maxim of manner is developed by Grice. It contains maxim of manner in be orderly. In addition, maxim of manner, especially Prince Zuko expects Zuko's soldier)to make it clear contribution in making his performance with reasonable action.

(2e). *Sokka, don't.*

This utterance also contains maxim is developed by Lakoff. Maxim in “do not impose”. It means that the Katara's utterance make her brother does not impose the Zuko.

(2f) I am Prince Zuko. Son of Fire Lord Ozai and heir to the throne.***Bring me...all your elderly.***

This utterance also contains three maxims. They are maxim of quantity, quality and maxim of manner. In the utterance (2f), it gives clear description about the maxim of quantity. Maxim of quantity are developed by Grice (1989) concern in the informative utterance. In addition, the utterance contains contribution informative as is required. As consequence, this utterance also involves maxim of quantity, because this maxim focus in telling the truth. In addition, this utterance also contains maxim of manner, especially “be brief”. It means that the utterance give clear description and also avoid unnecessary from prolixity. In addition, the utterance “move” also contains maxim “do not impose”.

(2g) ***Move***

In addition, the utterance also involves all criteria from maxim of manner in the conversation. The word “move” can be interpreted in many ways. The utterance avoids obscurity of expression. It is also can avoid ambiguity. When the utterance contains ambiguity in the conversation, misunderstanding can be happened along the conversation. To decrease the misinterpretation, the utterance along the conversation can limit prolixity during the conversation and also be orderly inside the conversation.

(2h) *Please don't... don't harm him.*

The utterance above also involves the maxim of “do not impose” is developed by Lakoff. It gives clear description not harm anybody else, especially old people. This is one of the examples of politeness in English that people take from the movie.

The utterances that are provided in datum 3 contain maxims. The utterances are:

(3a) *I'm taking you to my ship. If you don't come, I'll burn down this village.*

The utterance contains the maxim of manner. It is involved by the Zuko's utterance above. All criteria in the maxim of manner is developed by Grice is fully involved. The Zuko's utterance avoids obscurity, ambiguity, prolixity and be orderly. In addition, Maxims are developed by Lakoff also contain in this

utterance. This utterance contains “give option” to explain the maxim that is taken from the script.

(3b) *I'll go with you. Don't hurt anyone*

This utterance also contains maxim of relevance, in other words, the utterance is appropriated with the utterance before. As consequence, the utterance involves maxim of manner, especially in “be brief”. In addition, the utterance involves maxim “do not impose” in accepting the agreement. In other hand, accepting request from Ang deals the hearer feels good. In addition, many people make the hearer feel good to make agreement and make simple meaning in the conversation.

(3c) They dragged Mom away the same way when we were babies. *She wouldn't have watched us being taken away. She would have fought. We found that boy. He's our responsibility. We should fight.* What would you do if they tried to take me away?

In other description, the utterance also involves maxim “give option”. It has a simile utterance. In other words, the utterance is called conditional sentence.

The utterances that are provided in datum 4 which are involved maxim as below:

(4a) I assure you, it won't hurt. I've performed it hundreds of times. It only takes a few moments. And then you're free to go. *Would you mind if*



***I put a few things in front of you at the table? It will only take a moment.***

The utterance above also contains maxims are developed by Grice and Lakoff. Maxim is developed by Grice are maxim of quality and maxim of manner. In maxim quality, the speaker tells the truth inside the conversation. It is contained maxim of manner especially in “be brief”. Maxim of manner is developed by Grice relates with maxim of politeness principles. The utterance also involves maxim “feels addressee good along the conversation”. In addition, “do not impose” also contains maxim. The maxim is relating one and another. As consequent, to support the utterance one maxim is supported by another maxim. The maxim “make addressee feel good”. The utterance makes hearer comfortable.

(4b) *I knew from the first time we discovered you were a bender, that one day, I would realize your destiny.*

This maxim is supported to indirect request after this utterance. Kanna gives certainty for Katara to accept her destiny as the waterbender.

(4c) *With his mastery of the four elements, he will begin to change hearts.*

*And it is in the heart that all wars are won. Now, go help this boy.*

***He will need you two. And we all need him.***

The utterance above involves maxim of manner, especially in “be brief”. It tries to avoid unnecessary prolixity.

In datum 5, the requesting utterances must be followed by maxim. Maxim is used to give more explanation relating the politeness expression (see appendix).

(5a) *Don't move. You have nowhere to run.*

The utterance contains maxim “give addressee option”.

(5b) *Don't let him escape.*

The utterance above involves maxim of manner especially in utterance that avoids unnecessary from prolixity.

(5d) *We'll come with you.*

The utterance also contains maxim of “do not impose” in ask for Ang about the permission or agreement to follow the conversation. After the conversation make the hearer's feeling is good, the utterance also contains the maxim “make the addressee good”.

Utterances that are showed in datum 6 can be explained more using maxim. The first utterance comes from Katara as below:

(6a) *Is it okay if you tell me your name?.*

The utterance from Katara above involves three maxims are developed by Lakoff in Politeness principles. They are: maxim of “do not impose” in asking the agreement. As consequent, Katara asks agreement for getting the permission. In addition, Katara's utterance also contains maxim “give option” to Ang from the utterance above. It means that the utterance has implicit

meaning for the hearer to tell his name. As the result, Ang feels enjoy, therefore Katara asks his name. It means that Ang feels good. So the utterance also fills the last maxim from politeness principles, maxim “make the addressee feel good”.

(6b) *The monks named me Aang. Okay, guys. enough.*

The Ang’s utterance above contains four maxims. The truth thing that can be supported the information can be classified in maxim of quality. The second maxim which is involved in the utterance is maxim of relevance. Maxim of relevance concerns in the appropriateness of utterance with other utterance. Maxim of manner is also involved in the utterance especially the utterance avoids unnecessary prolixity. The Ang’s utterance above contains maxim “do not impose” in convincing the existence his friends.

(6c) *Spider rat. They're poisonous. Get behind me.*

This utterance also contains three maxims. First, maxim of quantity involves the utterance because Sokka gives information to hearer about the poisonous spider-rat. Second, maxim of manner, especially avoids the obscurity during the conversation. The Sokka’s utterance also contains maxim in “do not impose”.

(6d) *Aang, wait. I have to talk to you.*

Actually, Katara’s utterance also contains maxim of manner to avoid unnecessary prolixity.

The first utterance in datum 7 utters from Sokka as below:

7a) *Katara. Stay away from him.*

The utterance also contains maxim of manner to avoid unnecessary prolixity. In addition, the Sokka's utterance also involves maxim of "do not impose" in give protection to his sister, as the result the hearer can be felt get the attention from the speaker.

(7c) *Aang. You can't bring Monk Gyatso back, but Sokka and I can be with you as long as you need. Don't give up. We can do this together. Aang.*

The request above contains maxim of "do not impose" especially persuaded and influenced Ang to face the condition patiently. In this utterance is involved maxim of "give option" to face the condition in life. As the consequent, the utterance contains maxim of manner especially in being orderly.

(7d) *The banished prince. Let's offer him lunch.*

The utterance contains maxim of "do not impose" to invite Prince Zuko for lunch in the Fire Nation Ship. In addition, the utterance contains maxim of manner especially to avoid unnecessary prolixity.

In datum 8, there are eleven utterances that are uttered by the characters that is contained the requesting acts (see appendix).

(8a) *No one...is taking anybody away.*

The utterance above is contained maxim of manner that is developed by Grice. The maxim of manner above avoids the ambiguity. In addition, the utterance also involves maxim that is developed by Lakoff in “do not impose”.

(8b) *Move. You, too.*

The utterance above contains maxim of manner. Maxim of manner in this utterance avoids prolixity during the conversation.

(8c) *Earthbenders. Why are you acting this way? You are powerful and amazing people. You don't need to live like this. There is earth right beneath your feet. The ground...is an extension of who you are.*

The utterance above involves two maxims. The first maxim is maxim of quality. Maxim of quality is maxim that gives the explanation about the truth utterance based on the context. As the result, the Ang's utterance above also involves maxim “make the addressee feel good”. It means that the way to motivate the Earthbending make Earthbending enjoy and happy.

(8e) *My name is Aang... and I am the Avatar I ran away, but I'm back now. It's time for you to stop doing this.*

The utterance above contains two maxims. There are maxim of quality and maxim of “do not impose”. Maxim of quality is maxim that is uttered by the character to deliver the truth information relating the condition during the conversation. The second maxim is “do not impose”.

(8i) *All airbenders should be dead. Kill him. Firebenders, positions.*

The utterance above contains maxim of manner. The utterance avoids unnecessary prolixity during the conversation.

(8h) *I don't want to hurt anyone.*

The utterance above contains two maxims. The utterance is contained maxim of quality. In addition, the utterance also contains maxim of “make addressee feel good”.

(8j) *Okay. Everybody can help us now.*

The utterance above contains maxim of manner. The manner of Sokka in this utterance avoids unnecessary prolixity. In addition, the utterance also contains maxim of “give option”.

(8k) *Don't be afraid.*

The utterance above contains maxim of “do not impose” because the utterance gives certainty that Sokka can be helped by everyone.

There are five utterances in datum 9, five utterances contain the maxims not only from Grice, but also from Lakoff (see appendix).

(9a) *A lot of the villages in this part of the Earth Kingdom are occupied by the Fire Nation, like this village was. They prey on the weakest towns and villages. We should go visit some of these towns, Aang.*

The utterance above contains two maxims. The first maxim is maxim of quantity. Maxim of quantity is maxim that the speaker gives the information that is uttered during the conversation. As consequent, the utterance also

contains maxim of quality. This maxim concerns in utterance that is contained something about fact or truth.

(9b) ***I need to tell you something.***

The utterance above is utterance that contains maxim of quantity. It means that Ang will give Sokka information.

(9c) *Okay. So, what if we found you teachers. Teachers to teach you bending? **Which element would you have to learn first?***

This utterance also contains maxim of “do not impose”.

(9d) *That's what I was thinking. And maybe we can stop in the villages on the way, start a change in The War in these small villages. **Should we try it?***

The utterance contains two maxims. First, maxim of “do not impose”. It means that Sokka is agreed about the option from Ang to ride Appa until the North water tribe. As the result, the utterance also contains maxim of “give option”.

In datum 10, it consists of three utterances (see appendix).

(10a) *Our spies have discovered someone claiming to be the Avatar. They describe him as just a boy. **We should set a trap for this person.** We have many Earth Kingdom people under our control. I can leave soldiers hidden in certain locations.*

This utterance above contains three maxims. First maxim is maxim of quantity. This utterance also contains maxim of “make the addressee feel good”. The third maxim that is involved by this utterance is maxim of manner.

(10b) *There are a lot of pretty girls in this town, Zuko. **You could fall in love here. We could settle down here, and you could have a blessed life. We don't have to continue this, Zuko.***

This utterance contains the maxim of manner. This utterance avoids to unnecessary of prolixity.

(10c) *You look like a very smart boy. **Tell me what you know about the prince, the Fire Lord's son.***

The utterance above contains three maxims. The first is maxim of quantity. This maxim tries to give information relating to the context of the conversation. As consequent, the utterance is affected by the maxim of manner. Maxim of manner that is contained the maxim can be expressed by the speaker clearly.

In datum 11, there are three utterances that are contained requesting acts. Requesting act is considerate polite utterances if it is supported by maxim including the utterance.

(11a) *Aang... **Try to keep your wrist bent, like it's showing.***

The utterance above contains maxim of quantity. In addition, the utterance also contains maxim of manner. As the result, this utterance make addressee



feels good to hear the utterance. In addition, it is also involved maxim to support the utterance in expressing of politeness.

(11b) *Do you think it would be okay if I just visited there and came back? I'd be back in less than a day.*

The utterance above is uttered by Ang. The utterance contains maxim of quality.

(11c) *I don't think that's a good idea. We started a rebellion. Try to talk him out of it.*

The utterance also contains maxim of quality. This maxim gives the truth information to the hearer.

In datum 12, it consists of two utterances that is contained the requesting act.

(12a) *You must go to the Northern Water Tribe. If they take that city, more will suffer and die, as your airbenders have. You must go now.*

The utterance above contains maxim. It is contained maxim of manner because the utterance avoids the obscurity and prolixity. Based on the meaning that is included in the utterance, the utterance also contains maxim of “give option”.

The utterance in datum 13 above also contains maxim as the standard of politeness.

(13a) *Open the gates.Let them out.*

The utterance above is included in direct request. It means that the utterance is classified in maxim of manner that uttered by characters straightly. Consequently, the utterance avoids the prolixity in the conversation.

(13c) *When you wake, we'll have tea together before we start the engines.*

Based on the interpretable in the utterance above, the utterance contains maxim of “give option”.

In datum 14, it consists of five utterances that are contained the requesting acts. The requesting acts above contain maxim that are developed by Grice and Lakoff as below:

(14a) *If we keep them to the courtyard and the marketplace till night falls, where we have the advantage, we will succeed. If we let too many of them into the city, their sheer numbers could overwhelm us.As many fires in this city should be put out as possible when the alarm sounds.*

The utterance above contains maxim of quantity. It means that the utterance give the information about something to hearer. In addition, the utterance also involves maxim “make addressee feel good”.

(14b) *I'll do it. That's me. I'll be her guard. Nothing will happen to her.*

The utterance above is contained maxim in “make addressee feel good”.

(14c) *I had a feeling you might volunteer.*

The utterance above is contained maxim of manner. It means that the utterance avoid prolixity during the conversation. In addition, the utterance is also involved maxim in “make addressee feel good”.

(14d) *Eliminate the Spirits. Take the city and we will have thwarted the Avatar in the process.*

The utterance above is contained maxim of manner. This maxim tries to eliminate the utterance that is contained the ambiguity.

(14e) *Aang, would you like to spar? You haven't sparred in a few days.*

The utterance contains maxim of manner. This maxim includes the utterance that is contained the meaning avoids the obscurity.

In datum 15, it consists of six utterances that are used requesting acts. The requesting utterances above also contains maxim as part of the conversation. However, not all utterance that is contained the requesting acts also fills the maxims. As consequent, the utterance cannot be classified in maxim for explanation.

(15b) *I will come visit our sister city in the Southern Water Tribe and spend some time in your home.*

The utterance contains maxim in “make addressee feel good”.

(15d) *Zhao has no sacredness. Are you sure you want to be here?*

The utterance above contains maxim in “do not impose”.

(15e) *Now be sure to keep your uniform closed up to your neck. And remember, your Chi can warm you.*

(15f) *Be safe.*

Two utterances above also contain maxims. Two utterances above are also used same maxims in the meaning. The first maxim is used by speaker in the utterance is maxim of manner. In addition, the utterance also contains maxim in “make addressee feel good”. It means that the utterance in utterance (15e) and (15f) contain the utterance which speaker feels comfortable after heard the speaker said.

In datum 16, it consists of five utterances that are contained the requesting acts. The utterances above are also contained maxim to support the utterance are polite or not.

(16b) *But we must hurry.*

The utterance above is contained maxim of relevance. In addition, relating to the sentence before, the utterance above also contains maxim of quantity because the utterance above gives the information to the hearer about the location of the spiritual place.

(16d) *Aang?Aang, can you hear me? I knew you were real. I always knew you'd return.*

The utterance above is contained the maxim in “make addressee feel good”. The utterance is supported by the sentence after the requesting act.

The utterances in datum 17 consist of five utterances, but it just two utterances that are contained by maxim.

(17c) *Hello, Hello, Please, tell me how to beat the Fire Nation.*

The utterance above contains maxim of manner.

(17d) *You are not dealing with the loss of your people, and your responsibility for their deaths. You are stopping yourself from grieving. You are angry. You must let this go. As the Avatar, you are not meant to hurt others. Use the ocean. Show them the power of water. Go. Do this now.*

The utterance above is also contained maxim in “give option”. It means that Dragon Spirit gives him option to use the power as Avatar.

In datum 18, it consists of seven utterances that are contained the requesting acts. But not all utterances are involved maxim.

(18a) *Then there is still a chance. You can give your life back for the Spirit's.*

The utterance above contains maxim of quantity. It means that speaker gives hearer the information.

(18e) *Please don't do this. There must be another way. I can't let you do this. I'm supposed to protect you.*

The utterance above is included in maxim that is developed by Lakoff.

The utterance contains maxim in “give addressee option”. The last utterance,

speaker tries to entertain the hearer for protect her in any condition. It means that speaker tries to “make addressee feel good”. The Sokka’s action can be classified in maxim “do not impose”. As the result of the utterance, Princess Yue feels certain about the action.

(18g) *They will never let you take the Avatar. We must leave immediately. He wants to fight you so he can capture you, Zuko. Walk away.*

The utterance above also contains maxim. The maxim of quantity is involved in the utterance. Maxim of quantity is concerned of the utterance that is given the information relating to the context of the conversation. After Zuko heard the explanation from Iroh, He feels angry to Zhao. Consequently, he wants to fight with him. But Iroh avoids the action. So, Iroh’s utterance gives “give option” to the hearer to leave Zhao alone or fight with him.

The last datum consists of one utterance that is contained the requesting acts.

(19a) *Now you must stop the Avatar from mastering earth and fire. You must give us the time to get to that day. Do you accept this unspeakably important task I'm putting in your hands?*

The utterance above contains two maxims. The first maxim is maxim of manner. The maxim concerns the attitude of the speaker during the conversation is done. In this case, the utterance also contains maxim in “do not

impose”. The utterance concerns in the certainty from the hearer after hearer asked the task from the speaker.

## B. Discussion

In this session of this research, the discussion is part of the research to explore about the reason of the speaker using the requesting acts to express the politeness. There are three alternatives ways to express request politely based on the English culture. According to Brown and Levinson (1987) states that there three alternative ways to express the request such as: direct request, indirect conventionally request and indirect non-conventionally request. Those theories can be uttered by people in western culture because the using of the alternative ways above is supported the maxim. The maxim itself has the function to limit what politeness that is uttered by the characters in the movie “The Last Airbender”.

The reason why the characters use the alternative ways in expressing politeness is relating to the position of the speaker to other speaker. In addition, Speaker can use the different ways to express the politeness relating to the situation which is appeared during the conversation. The discussion will be presented in certain datum to explain more about the utterances that are used by the characters in the movie. Consequently, the utterances that are used based on the script can be separated in each datum. So every datum can show the dominant utterance that is used by the characters. As the result, the English politeness

especially in movie can be explained in each datum. However, the requesting acts in every datum can be supported by maxim to make clear utterance. As consequent, maxim also fills the utterance and can be interpreted by the hearer which one is polite or not.

The data that is contained the requesting act can be presented below. In addition, the reason why speaker uses the utterance will be presented as below:

In datum no.1 consists of four utterances that are contained the requesting utterance. It is not predictable before, all the utterances which are contained of requesting utterances comes from Sokka. All utterances above are classified in direct request. Directives are concerned with getting people to do things. The Sokka utterances like below:

(1a) Yeah. I guess so. ***Just stop doing that stuff around me.*** I always get wet. (1c) ***Just back away really slow.***

The utterance above (1a), Sokka is Katara's brother. He asks Katara to stop the bending of water. Sokka believes that Katara must be practiced the water bending. He wants Katara to practice it far from him. The utterance is direct request to want someone carries out the act (Brown and Levinson, 1987), Tan (2012: 14), Blum-Kulka (1985:202). The utterance above not only expresses the requesting speech act, but it also contains in two maxims, they are maxim of manner and "give the hearer option". Maxim of manner is contained in "be brief", the utterance avoid unnecessary from prolixity (utterance that go to the point). In



addition, Sokka's utterance also gives the Katara option or choice. He asks Katara not do the stuff close with him. In addition, utterance (1c), this request is added a good intonation by Sokka in this film. Want statements show the important request not to or do the act. In utterance (1c) contains maxim of politeness principle is developed by Lakoff. The utterance contains the "make hearer option". The Sokka's utterance gives the option to the Katara not to near the ball of ice. He wants his sister safely. It means that the utterance give clear understanding to make a good manner in our life. The utterance also contains maxim of manner. It avoids from the obscurity of expression. Maxim of quantity is also involved in this utterance. Sokka gives the information to Katara not to near it, so he asks Katara to move far away from the cave. The utterance (1d) contains maxim of politeness principle "do not impose". The utterance concerns to prohibit Katara not to hit the sphere of ice ball. Sokka feels doubt while Katara hit sphere. He does not want his sister get accident. In other utterance is included in datum 1 as below:

(1b) *It's a cave-in! **Move away from the cracks.***

(1d) ***Katara! Do not hit that sphere!***

The utterances above include in direct request. Sokka uses a mood derivable to give request for his sister. It means that mood derivable used by Sokka to give attention and to make protection for his sister. The direct request, especially the mood derivable gives the signal for the hearer to pay attention for the request.

This utterance gives the function for the hearer to do something quickly. The concern of the mood derivable, it can be used for to attract the attention for the hearer. The utterance is opened by the verb to give clear request. In addition, the utterance (1b) is included in mood derivable. The mood derivable request shows the signals illocutionary acts. It is used the verb one (infinitive) to use forcing and getting the attention from the hearer. Mood derivable is closed with mood or feeling from the characters in this film. The utterances use the verb 1 like in instruction to show the acts spontaneously. It can be more easily when someone uses the direct request, especially in mood derivable request. Characters use infinitive. In addition, when the utterance is added by the negative marker likes no or not, it is more give strength influence for the hearer to do what the speaker request it for him or her. The signals of the illocution acts from the direct request can get clearer impact and more efficient to show the request. This utterance also contains maxim of quality, maxim of quantity, maxim of relevance and also maxim of manner. It is also contains maxim “give the hearer option”. The Sokka’s utterance is to telling the truth to his sister about the cave inside the iceberg. It also gives information about it. The Katara’s utterance is relevance with the Sokka’s utterance in the conversation. It means that the utterance get link one to another utterance. This utterance also includes in maxim of manner in “be orderly”. Based on the Lakoff’s theory, the utterance (1b) also can be categorized

in maxim “give the hearer option”. It means that the Sokka ask his sister to move from the crack and make it safely.

(1d) *Katara, don't go near it.*

The utterance, *Katara, don't go near it.* This utterance includes in performative request. It means that the Sokka forces her sister to perform act. In other words, the utterance shows the illocution acts. The illocution act gives the effect from the utterances. The effect of the utterances is performed by the Sokka for his sister not to close the iceberg. As the result, Sokka gives the performative acts to influence the hearer and show something including the act, especially in the performative request. The utterance (1d) contains maxim of politeness principle “do not impose”. The utterance concerns to prohibit Katara not to hit the sphere of ice ball. Sokka feels doubt while Katara hit sphere. He does not want his sister get accident.

In datum 2, there are eight utterances that are contained the requesting acts. The requesting utterance in datum 2 likes below:

(2a) ***Don't come out till I tell you it's safe.***

The utterance above is included in non-conventionally request. He wants to make sure about the condition around them. The utterance above is called mild hints. Sokka gives special clues to Ang for stay in that place. Sokka prohibits Ang to come out from that place. He feels that the condition is not safe enough. It means that Sokka tries to search the information and make sure that the condition is safe. Mild hint is used by Sokka to make Ang does not panic. In addition, utterance which is used mild hint makes no references to the request proper. It means that the utterances can be described based on the context in the conversation. The context is very important when someone uses the non-conventionally request. Try to make clear utterances or statement that is understood for the hearer. If the hearer cannot catch the meaning of the utterances, the misunderstanding will be happened. In other words, Speaker does not make an explicit reference to Hearer or a specific description of the action to be performed (Fukushima, 2000: 70). The other requesting utterance comes from the Katara.

(2b). No. ***Please wait here.***

The utterance is included in direct request, especially in mood derivable. Katara gives signal to Ang for waiting in that place. Mood derivable also gives

the intention for hearer to force and do the request. The effect of mood derivable is strongly felt by the hearer because it is closed the instruction statements. The direct request is considerate less polite, however, in several condition, it is used to force the illocution's effect for the hearer. The word please in mood derivable is used to get attention and intention from the hearer. The mood derivable can be classified in strong request. As the result, the mood derivable is used by the native speaker for people are closed by her or him. So, the choice of using word must be wise based on the context in the conversation. The two utterances try to make the hearer feels good. They ask Ang to stay in the hut to protect him from the Fire Nations. So, They believe that Ang can safe inside the hut. Sokka and Katara make the hearer (Ang) feel good inside the hut.

The two utterances above prove that the utterances contain maxim politeness principles from Lakoff. It means that maxim "make the hearer feels good" is used to express the politeness. Politeness in English tries to make the hearer feels good. This utterance support the utterance before, they use non-conventional request. The utterance does not give identical with intended meaning. In addition, sometimes the speaker does not give clear explicit meaning or specific description of the action to be performed to hearer. The other utterance, Zuko's soldier wants to secure or clear the area because their boss or Prince Zuko walks down from the ship. This is formed of honor for their prince. The Zuko's soldier gives the

protection to their prince to clear or secure the area. The other utterance that contains requesting act likes below:

(2c). *Hurry, now.*

This utterance is included in direct request. Zuko's soldier tries to move quickly after getting command from the Zuko. They move so fast from the ship. This utterance is called performative. The request is done by the effect of the utterance. The utterance makes hearer to perform something after they get the request. It means that when the hearer heard the request from the speaker, they do something. In addition, in the next utterance comes from Zuko's soldier #2 below:

(2d). *Secure the area.*

This utterance adds the effect in the utterance before that the hearer is forced to do something. This utterance is called want statement request. Many linguists considerate that want statement state the speaker's desire for hearer to carries out the act. If the hearer accepts the request from the speaker, it means the hearer get the effect from the utterance.

(2d). *Sokka, don't.*

The utterance is included in conventionally indirect request, especially suggestory formulae. The utterance has explicit meaning, as the consequence the speaker wants the hearer do the action after hearer understand what the speaker wants. Sokka is Katara's brother. She prohibits her brother not do fool action. Suggestory formulae intends in desire of the speaker to make suggestion to hearer

to do something in the request. In addition, the hearer carries out the act from the speaker's request. The two utterances in (2c) and (2d) contain maxim of manner is developed by Grice. Two utterances contain maxim of manner in be orderly. The Zuko's soldier utterances in (2c) and (2d) is got request from their leader (Price Zuko). In addition, maxim of manner, especially Prince Zuko expects a partner (Zuko's soldier) to make it clear contribution in making his performance with reasonable action. It means that the two utterances support the request from prince Zuko.

(2f) I am Prince Zuko. Son of Fire Lord Ozai and heir to the throne.***Bring me...all your elderly.***

The utterance above is included in one of the direct requests. It is included in obligation statement. The utterance tries to obligate for the hearer to carry out the act. The obligation statement can occur from Price Zuko to obligate his soldier to put the oldest people in the village. The utterance is less polite, but it is used by people who have high position to lower position. It means that obligation statement is related with obligate or command for leader for follower. Obligation statement also gives force to hearer to act soon. This utterance also contains three maxims. They are maxim of quantity, quality and maxim of manner. In the utterance (2f), it gives clear description about the maxim of quantity. Maxim of quantity are developed by Grice (1989) concern in the informative utterance. In addition, the utterance contains contribution informative as is required. Prince

Zuko tells the truth about his identity. He tells about his position in the Fire Nation as a son from the lord Ozai. As consequence, this utterance also contains maxim of quantity, because this maxim focus in telling the truth. Prince Zuko opens his identity to search the Avatar to get back his throne. In addition, this utterance also contains maxim of manner, especially “be brief”. It means that the utterance give clear description and also avoid unnecessary from prolixity. However, the utterance is classified in less polite, because direct request is considerate less polite in politeness in English. Therefore, when people use direct request, he or she can get the clarity form the hearer. In addition, the utterance “move” also contains maxim “do not impose” from Lakoff. The utterance persuades the villager to move from the hut.

In datum 2, Utterance (2g) is included in direct request, especially in performative. The utterance is acted from the soldier of Prince Zuko.

(2g) *Move*.

The performative utterance contains illocution utterance force in explicit named or utterance. It means that in the performative utterance, speaker wants the hearer to do something in force situation. However, the performative utterance gives clear request, because the utterance contains explicit statement. As consequence, the hearer never feels misinterpretation or misunderstanding in the conversation. In addition, the utterance also contains all criteria from maxim of manner in the conversation. The word “move” can be interpreted in many ways.



The utterance avoids obscurity of expression. It means that the clear utterance help the hearer to understand what the speaker's request. It is also can avoid ambiguity. When the utterance contains ambiguity in the conversation, misunderstanding can be happened along the conversation. To decrease the misinterpretation, the utterance along the conversation can limit prolixity during the conversation and also be orderly inside the conversation. The last utterance in datum 2 that contains expression of request is utterance from villager:

(2h)*Please don't... don't harm him.*

This utterance included in indirect conventionally request. It is included in suggestory formulae. The utterance contains a suggestion not harm the villager. The villager asks to the Zuko's soldier not to harm the villager, especially old people. The indirect request provides a means for the speaker to convey something while at same time full responsibility for what he is conveying. It means that the utterance give the description that when people use indirect request, speaker pay attention for what he or she said. In addition, the speaker wants to get responsibility for what he or she said before. As consequence, in the indirect request, the speaker avoids the social taboo that disturbing the hearer in the conversation. The utterance above also contains maxim of "do not impose" is developed by Lakoff. The villager asks the Zuko's soldier not to harm the old people in the village. "Do not impose" in the maxim is developed Lakoff give

clear description not harm anybody else, especially old people. This is one of the examples of politeness in English that people take from the movie.

In datum 3, there are four utterances that is contained request. The characters are acted in datum are four main characters in this film, they are Ang, Katara, Sokka and Zuko. The requesting utterance comes from Zuko. The utterance is:

(3a) *I'm taking you to my ship. If you don't come, I'll burn down this village.*

The utterance is included in indirect request, especially in suggestory formulae. The utterance concerns in speaker's wish while hearer do the action. Prince Zuko asks Ang to come in his ship. Ang must be followed to Zuko's ship. If Ang refuses his request to come to his ship, Prince Zuko will burn down the village. It means that Prince Zuko make request to make sure that Ang come to the house. Prince Zuko believes that Ang is Avatar. As consequence, the pressure is done by Zuko. It is strategy from Zuko to catch Ang and bring him to his ship. The utterance contains maxims. Maxims are involved in this datum give clear description about politeness in English. Maxim of manner is contained by the Zuko's utterance above. All criteria in the maxim of manner is developed by Grice is fully involved. The Zuko's utterance avoids obscurity, ambiguity, prolixity and be orderly. It means that the utterance is clear enough for the hearer. As the result, the hearer can do the Prince Zuko's request. In addition, Maxim is developed by Lakoff also contain in this utterance. Maxim of politeness principles, especially "give option" is contained to explain the maxim that is taken from the script. The utterance gives the clear situation. If Ang refuses the Zuko's request,

village will be burnt by Zuko. It is hard situation for Ang. Ang wants to protect the village. As the result, Ang will come to the Zuko to his ship. In other utterance:

(3b) *I'll go with you. Don't hurt anyone*

The utterance above is included in indirect request, the speaker wish that hearer will do action. In addition, the utterance concern to the hearer's doing the action. It means that the utterance is respond from the Zuko's utterance before. Ang's utterance gives the implied meaning that Ang accept the Zuko's request. In addition, Ang accepts the Zuko's request because he wants or wishes to protect villager from Prince Zuko. In addition, this utterance also contains maxim of relevance, in other words, the utterance is appropriated with the utterance before. Requesting utterance from Zuko is accepted by Ang in the conversation. As consequence, the utterance contains maxim of manner, especially in "be brief". The utterance avoids unnecessary prolixity. The utterance can be avoided if the utterances utter too long in the conversation. The utterance also contains the criteria of politeness is developed by Lakoff. The utterances contain maxim "do not impose" in accepting the agreement. As the result, Ang accepts the request from the Zuko's request. In other hand, accepting request from Ang deals the hearer feels good. In addition, many people make the hearer feel good to make agreement and make simple meaning in the conversation. The conversation sometimes has explicit meaning to describe the utterances before. The

Katara's utterance also contains maxim of manner, especially "be brief". The utterance gives clear description and avoids from unnecessary prolixity in the utterance. It has implicit meaning that can be described among the people must act good one and helps one and another.

(3c1) *They dragged Mom away the same way when we were babies. **She wouldn't have watched us being taken away. She would have fought. We found that boy. He's our responsibility. We should fight.***

The bold and italic utterance is included in indirect request, especially in Suggestory formulae. Katara's utterance contains suggestion to her brother to save the boy (Ang). The suggestion addresses to her brother because Katara is gotten responsibility from her brother and always get helps from her brother (Sokka). She thinks that Ang as the Avatar is gotten responsibility from them. They are not only stands in the southern water tribes, but also follows fight to save Ang. In addition, the last utterance from Katara:

(3c2) ***What would you do if they tried to take me away?.***

This utterance is expressed in indirect request especially in query prepatory. The utterance is formed in question sentence. As consequence, it also contains reference the condition the ability in any specific language. The utterance also makes a simple request to get action from Sokka after Katara asks the question. In other description, the utterance also contains maxim "give option". It has a simile utterance. In other words, the utterance is called conditional sentence. As the

result, Sokka can feel the sympathy which is felt by Ang right now. The option is felt very hard by Sokka. Katara is very smart girl that uses the emotional condition to make requesting in the conversation.

In datum 4, the utterance that is contained the request utterance is four utterances. One of the utterances comes from General Iroh:

(4a) I assure you, it won't hurt. I've performed it hundreds of times. It only takes a few moments. And then you're free to go. ***Would you mind if I put a few things in front of you at the table? It will only take a moment.***

The bold and italic utterance is express the indirect request, especially in query preptory. The utterance containing reference to prepatory condition conventionalized in any specific language. It means that the utterance has implied meaning to ask the permission from General Iroh to Ang. “would, could and other modal” are considerate the politeness markers. The politeness in English usually is used in indirect request. The utterance above also contains maxims are developed by Grice and Lakoff. Maxim is developed by Grice are maxim of quality and maxim of manner. In maxim quality, the speaker tells the truth inside the conversation. General Iroh just makes little test to Ang. He asks permission to Ang using the requesting acts to save face and express the politeness. It is involved maxim of manner especially in “be brief”. The utterance avoids from unnecessary prolixity in the conversation. Prolixity in utterance makes obscurity in the conversation, as the result, many interpretations cannot be understood by

the hearer. Obscurity in the conversation also is made simply because the utterance can make many speculations in the conversation. Maxim of manner is developed by Grice relates with maxim of politeness principles. The utterance also contains maxim “feels addressee good along the conversation”. As stated before, after General Iroh ask permission to Ang, Ang feel good because Iroh express politeness in English. In addition, “do not impose” also contains maxim. General Iroh asks permission to get agreement from Ang. It is the proof that request is closely related with politeness in English. Maxim relates one and another. As consequent, to support the utterance one maxim is supported by another maxim. The maxim “make addressee feel good”. The utterance makes hearer comfortable. In addition, the utterance expresses the polite utterance to show to the hearer. The other utterance comes from Kanna, the utterance likes below:

(4b) *Sit down. I knew from the first time we discovered you were a bender, that one day, **I would realize your destiny.** There hasn't been a waterbender in the Southern Water Tribe since my friend Hama was taken away. Today, I found out that destiny. Did you see that boy's tattoos?.*

The bold and italic utterance is indirect request. The utterance is concerns hearer's ability to perform action. Kanna as Katara's grandmother just certain the Katara to realize her destiny. Kanna concerns for Katara to perform action as

waterbender. This utterance is described as the desire of Kanna for her grandchild. This maxim is supported to indirect request after this utterance. Kanna gives certainty for Katara to accept her destiny as the waterbender. Waterbender is Katara's destiny that must be accepted by Katara. From the conversation, Kanna gives her spirit as a waterbender. The last utterance in datum 4 is Kanna's utterance

(4c) *With his mastery of the four elements, he will begin to change hearts. And it is in the heart that all wars are won. Now, go help this boy. **He will need you two. And we all need him.***

The bold and italic utterance above is classified in indirect request. The indirect request is contained the suggestion to save Ang from the Fire Nation. The utterance above suggests for the hearer to do something after the speaker does the requesting. The indirect request is signed in the choice of the word in using modals "will". Modals also can be used to express the indirect request. To make utterance runs smoothly along the conversation. The italic and underlined utterance is followed in direct request, especially in want statement. The choice of the word that is used in the utterance is the using of verb in the first utterance. "*go help this boy*". The direct request above is desire from the speaker request for the hearer to carries the act. Therefore, the direct request is less polite that indirect request, the speaker always use in the certain chance in the conversation. The direct request usually use from older people to the young people. In addition, direct request also used in stratified



society. For example: in the company, the manager usually use direct request to the lower position. It means that the position in the society is influenced in politeness. The utterance above contains in maxim of manner, especially in “be brief”. It tries to avoid unnecessary prolixity. Kanna’s utterance contains for her grandchild Katara and Sokka to save Ang from the Fire Nation. The reason they save Ang because Kanna believes that Ang is avatar. As consequent, Ang must be saved to do his responsibility saving the world from the Fire Nation.

In datum 5, there are four utterances that is contained the requesting acts. The Zuko’s utterance as below:

(5a) ***Don't move! You have nowhere to run!***

This utterance is classified in indirect request. The indirect request above is suggestory formulae. It means that Zuko suggests Ang not to run away from his ship. Surrounding the ship is waters, so Zuko makes request using the utterance above. In addition, the utterance has implicit meaning for Ang to stop him out from the ship. The utterance contains maxim “give addressee option”, it means that Zuko’s utterance above gives Ang option to run away or to stop and live in the ship because surrounding the ship is waters. In addition, Zuko has forbidden Ang to leave the ship. As consequent, Ang leave from the ship and run away. The reason why Ang runs away, Ang cannot feel enjoyable in Zuko’s ship. The other utterance that is contained requesting acts as follow:

(5b) ***Don't let him escape!.***

The utterance from the Zuko's soldier is contained indirect request, especially in suggestory formulae. The Zuko's soldier utterance above contains the suggestion for his friend to catch Ang. He asks all friends to catch Ang and does not him escape from the ship. The utterance above also contains maxim of manner especially in utterance that avoids unnecessary from prolixity. The utterance gives clear description about the request which contains the suggestion in the conversation. As the result, the utterance avoids prolixity to decrease misunderstanding along the conversation above without miss the meaning inside it. The utterance above is supported by the utterance below:

(5c) ***Get him!***.

The utterance from Zuko's soldier is included in direct request. The direct request is followed by the utterance above is classified in obligation statement. The obligation statement concerns of utterance which states the obligation of the hearer to carry out the act. The reason speaker use the obligation statement to get attention and the act can do quickly. As the result, obligation statement has the tendency for commanding someone. The obligation statement makes the act so fast. Zuko's soldier produces the obligation statement to get attention and the respond from his friend comes quickly.

(5d) ***We'll come with you.***

The utterance fills indirect request, especially the reason for doing action. The action from Sokka tries to make Ang certainty about Sokka wants to help him as

Airbender to become avatar. The utterance above is classified in suggestory formulae. It means that the utterance give the explanation about the reason or explanation from Sokka for following with Ang. The utterance above also gets the supporting from the classified in maxim. In addition, the utterance uses modal to express the identity that is contained the indirect request. The indirect request uses “will” to make smoothing utterances. However, indirect request expresses politeness in English. It means that modals are marker or sign during the conversation about people who uses direct or indirect request. The utterance also contains maxim of “do not impose” in ask for Ang about the permission or agreement to follow the conversation. After the conversation make the hearer’s feeling is good, the utterance also contains maxim “make the addressee good”. Logically, when the utterance asks agreement and then the agreement is accepted, the speaker can make the addressee feel good as consequent from the utterance.

Datum 6 consists of four utterances that contain requesting acts. The utterance something like that:

*(6a) Is it okay if you tell me your name?.*

The utterance is classified in non-conventionally request, especially in strong hints. The Katara asks question for Ang about his name without disturbing the privacy for the hearer. It means that non-conventionally request is used for speaker to make request smoothly. Non-conventionally is divided in indirect request. When the speaker uses non-conventionally request, automatically he or

she can use the politeness in English. In utterance above, speaker uses strong hints to express her request because Ang is not her family. As consequent, Katara uses strong hints request to express the politeness. The utterance from Katara above contains three maxims are developed by Lakoff in Politeness principles. They are: maxim of “do not impose” in asking the agreement. Katara uses non-conventionally request to make agreement when Ang telling his name without disturb the privacy. It means that the privacy in western country is very important. No one can disturb the people’s privacy in western. As consequent, Katara asks agreement for getting the permission. In addition, Katara’s utterance also contains maxim “give option” to Ang from the utterance above. It means that the utterance has implicit meaning for the hearer to tell his name. If the utterance does not disturb Ang’s privacy, automatically Ang can tell his name to Katara. As the result, Ang feels enjoy, therefore Katara asks his name. It means that Ang feels good. So the utterance also contains the last maxim from politeness principles, maxim “make the addressee feel good”. As the consequent, Ang tells his name without disturbing his privacy.

(6b)*The monks named me Aang. Okay, guys. Enough.*

This utterance also contains non-conventionally request, especially mild hints. The request can be classified in mild hints because this utterance does not make reference to the request. But it is interpretable based on the context along the conversation. Mild hint makes the hearer understanding what the speaker said

during the conversation. It is probably happened, in different conversation gets different meaning. The Ang's utterance above contains four maxims. Maxim of quality which is developed by Grice is used in this utterance. Ang tells the truth about his name to Katara. The truth thing that can be supported the information can be classified in maxim of quality. The second maxim which is involved in the utterance is maxim of relevance. Maxim of relevance concerns in the appropriateness of utterance with other utterance. The appropriateness utterance must be linked with other utterance. It means that not only plot in the movie but also the meaning inside the conversation. Maxim of manner is also contained in the utterance especially the utterance avoids unnecessary prolixity. The utterance gives description clear enough. The Ang's utterance above contains maxim "do not impose" in convincing the existing his friends. Ang does not believe his friends dead. Ang tries to search the existing his friends until the temple area.

(6c) *Spider rat. They're poisonous. **Get behind me.***

The Sokka's utterance is classified in direct request. The direct request asks the request straight forward to the hearer. But this style is less polite during the conversation. The direct request above contains obligation statement. The obligation statement concerns in the utterance to obligate the hearer to carries out the act. Sokka obligate his sister to move in behind him, because the spider rat (lemur) is poisonous. Sokka tries to give protection to his sister. This utterance also contains three maxims. First, maxim of quantity contains the utterance

because Sokka gives information to hearer about the poisonous spider-rat. Second is maxim of manner, especially in avoid the obscurity during the conversation. Sokka uses the direct request to avoid the obscurity. Relating the uses of direct request by Sokka, the direct request can use in emergency situation for getting the hearer's attention quickly. The Sokka's utterance also contains maxim in "do not impose". Sokka just convince to her sister avoiding the spider-rat, because it has poisonous. The last utterance in datum 6 s followed:

(6d)*Aang, wait. I have to talk to you.*

The utterance is indirect conventionally, especially in suggestory formulae. Katara want to give suggestion to Ang if his friends were dead. The utterance contains suggestion to Ang not to be shocked if Ang found his friends and the monks were dead. Actually, Katara's utterance also contains maxim of manner to avoid unnecessary prolixity. Katara wants to talk to Ang before Ang knew his friends were dead. Katara thinks that Ang must be shocked if he knew his friends were dead.

In datum 7, there are three utterances that are contained requesting acts. The first utterance that is contained requesting act comes from Sokka, the utterance as below:

(7a)*Katara.Stay away from him.*

This utterance is classified in direct request, especially in want statement. In want statement, the speaker has desire that the hearer carries out the act. Sokka

gives the attention to his sister to stay from Ang. Sokka just afraid when Katara gets the problem because the position of Katara is very close with Ang's position. It means that Sokka wants to Katara to move further from Ang. The utterance also contains maxim of manner to avoid unnecessary prolixity. Sokka gives direct request to Katara to carries out the act quickly. Sokka has desire or willingness to protect his sister from the problem. In addition, the Sokka's utterance also contains maxim of "do not impose" in give protection to his sister, as the result the hearer can be felt get the attention from the speaker. In addition, the other requesting act that is contained during the conversation as below:

***(7c) Aang. You can't bring Monk Gyatso back, but Sokka and I can be with you as long as you need. Don't give up. We can do this together.Aang.***

This utterance is included in non-conventionally request, especially in mild hints. Katara gives motivation to Ang and never give up. Katara also asks Ang to be with her and accompany her as long as Ang's needed. Mild hint contains reference to the request proper and interpretable as request based on the context. The request above contains maxim of "do not impose" especially persuaded and influenced Ang to face the condition patiently. As the result, from the motivation from Katara is Ang can continue the life. Katara gives option to the Ang, Ang must choose to continue the life or he still feel in sorrow in their life. In this utterance is involved maxim of "give option" to face the condition in life. Using motivation for Ang, Katara implicitly gives optional to Ang. In addition, Katara is

ready for accompany him and can do everything together. As the consequent, the utterance contains maxim of manner especially in being orderly. It means that the utterance is efficiently to give respond relating with Ang's condition.

(7d)*The banished prince. **Let's offer him lunch.***

This utterance contains direct request in want statement. Commander Zhao asks his man to offer Prince Zuko for lunch. The bold and italic utterance which states the speaker's desire that she hearer carries out the act. Commander Zhao tries to invite Prince Zuko. As the result, the utterance contains maxim of "do not impose" to invite Prince Zuko for lunch in the Fire Nation Ship. However, Commander Zuko invites Prince Zuko just for annoying him. In addition, the utterance contains maxim of manner especially to avoid unnecessary prolixity. Commander straight forward to give request to his man for inviting Prince Zuko to lunch in his ship. As the result, his man carries out the request from Zhao soon.

In datum 8, there are eleven utterances that contain requesting utterances. The first utterance comes from Sokka:

(8a)***No one...is taking anybody away.***

The utterance from Sokka above is included in direct request especially in obligation statement. The obligation statement is utterance that state obligation to the hearer to carry out the act. It means that Sokka gives obligation not to carry anyone from that place. Obligation statement also is used to make the hearer feel afraid. But, the obligation statement can be expressed in convincing expression.



As the result, the obligation statement is used in on record utterance. The second utterances that is contained the requesting acts is utterance comes from Fire Nation Prison Guard. The utterance above is involved maxim of manner that is developed by Grice. The maxim of manner above avoids the ambiguity. The ambiguity can be expressed with the clear utterance. Sokka's utterance above can be expressed in utterance that is implied the meaning. Sokka gives clear utterance to avoid the ambiguity of the utterance. In addition, the utterance above that is meant no one people can be disturbed by the Fire Nation Guard again. It means that the utterance gets the purpose for the hearer and the result of the utterance the Sokka want to get attention from the hearer. In addition, the utterance also contains maxim that is developed by Lakoff in "do not impose". It means that the utterance gives the utterance to express the brief to show for other characters. The brief expression is uttered by Sokka that is convinced in during the conversation.

**(8b) Move.You, too.**

This utterance is included in direct request, especially in obligation statement. The fire nation guard asks her friends to act something to catch avatar and his friends. The utterance can be used by the fire nation guard to another guard. The obligation statement states the obligate utterance for hearer to carry act after the speaker using the utterance. In this case, the direct utterance is uttered by the same level of job, it is guard. It means that the direct request can be used or expressed in the same level of the condition of the speaker. The speaker can be same in age, job, education or social stratification. However, the direct request has the limitation in using the utterances.

The utterance above is one of the requesting acts. However, the utterance also contains maxim of manner. Maxim of manner in this utterance avoids prolixity during the conversation. The utterance above also makes the hearer concern about his utterance. As the result, many speakers use direct request to get the hearer's option. The direct request above is followed by the maxim of manner to convince the utterance, so the utterance is clear enough. Direct request that is contained in utterance above relating with maxim of manner because decrease the prolixity in the conversation. The next utterance that is contained the requesting act is come from Ang's utterance:

(8c) *The ground...is an extension of who you are!*

The utterance above is contained the indirect non-conventionally request, especially in mild hints. The mild hint does not need reference to the request proper because the utterance can give implied meaning based the context of the utterance. The reference inside the mild hints utterance can give much interpretation to hearer, so hearer must understand what the speaker's request. As the result, the indirect non-conventionally request is used by the native speaker to hearer that has closed-relationship. The utterance above contains two maxims. The first maxim is maxim of quality. It concerns in utterance which contain real condition based on the context. It means that the utterance above give the explanation about the Earthbending is powerful and amazing people. Ang tries to motivate the Earthbending to change their life. Earthbending can get the better

life than live in the prison. As the result, the Ang's utterance above also fills the maxim "make the addressee feel good". It means that the way to motivate the Earthbending make Earthbending enjoy and happy. Finally, the Earthbending can get their confidence to fight and to attack the Fire Nation. However, one of the Earthbending still pessimism because they are not helped by the Avatar. The next utterance that is contained the request acts is come from Ang as below:

(8d) *Would that mean anything to you?*

The utterance above is included in indirect conventionally request, especially in query preparatory. The utterance can be used if the utterance containing the reference to preparatory conditions conventionalized in any specific language. In addition, the indirect conventionally request can be used by the speaker to quite precise thought to express, but the circumstances are such that they prevent him from conveying it directly to the hearer. Ang's utterance above make the implicit meaning to hearer, as consequent, Ang uses the utterance in query preparatory. It means that the utterance meaning is not identical with intended meaning. Ang's utterance has the hoping of the Earth bending if the Avatar is existed. And then Ang is realized that he is needed by everyone. The next utterance comes from Ang again as below:

(8e) *It's time for you to stop doing this.*

This utterance above is included in indirect conventionally request, especially in suggestory formulae. It means that the utterance which contains the suggestion

for the hearer to do something. Ang gives the motivation for Earth Bending not to be afraid with the Fire Nation. Using the utterance above, Ang tries to ask the Earth Bending to fight with him to attack the Fire nation. In addition, the utterance has implicit meaning to have good spirit. In result, the indirect request above has the function to provide a means for the speaker to convey something while at the same time eschewing responsibility for what the speaker is conveying. The utterance above contains two maxims. There are maxim of quality and maxim of "do not impose". Maxim of quality is maxim that is uttered by the character to deliver the truth information relating the condition during the conversation. Ang feels confidence to open his identity as Avatar. This is the convincing condition which Ang done. The utterance above is meant that Ang choose to run away and refused to become Avatar. However, at the time Ang is come back and tries to help another. The second maxim is "do not impose". It means that Ang's utterance give some certainty and motivation to Earthbending to change their life. The certainty is very needed by them because the pressure from Fire nation is strong too.

**(8f) *The Avatar would have to be an airbender.***

This utterance is a respond from the Ang's utterance that is uttered from Fire Nation Guard. This utterance is contained indirect non-conventionally request, especially in strong hints. The guard is doubt about the Ang's utterance that he is Avatar. As consequent, the guard expresses the utterance. The indirect non-

conventionally request, especially in strong hints containing the partial reference to object or element needed for the implementation of the act. The guard believes that the Avatar was dead because all Air bending were dead. So the guard asks Ang to use his bending if he is really Avatar. However, Katara expresses the utterance as below:

(8g)*Leave him alone.*

The utterance above is contained the direct request, especially in want statement. The direct request above contains the desire of speaker that the hearer carries out the act. The utterance want hearer to leave Ang and does not disturb Ang. It means that Katara tries to protect the Ang from Fire Nation Guard. Sometimes, direct request is closely related with commanding utterance. As the consequent, the direct request is considerate less polite. The direct request just is used give attention for the hearer.

(8h)*I don't want to hurt anyone.*

The utterance above contains two maxims. Ang never hurt anyone. Because the Avatar never hurt anyone, the responsibility of the Avatar is to balance the four elements, air, water, earth and fire. As consequent, Ang utters the utterance to give the truth information about the responsibility of the Avatar. In conclusion, the utterance is involved in maxim of quality. In addition, the utterance also contains maxim of “make addressee feel good”. It means that while the Avatar does not hurt anyone, rationally, the people think that the Avatar is good one

person. As the result, people are not worried about the Avatar. However, the victims that are dead after the Avatar uses his power, they are not the Avatar's responsibility.

(8i) *All airbenders should be dead. **Kill him. Firebenders, positions***

The utterance above is included in direct request, especially in obligation statement. The fire nation guard asks to his friends to kill Ang and his friends. The utterance above contains the obligate statement for the hearer to do something. The obligation statement is usually used by native speaker to get attention from the hearer. It means the hearer can concern the attention for the utterance from the speaker. In addition, the direct request is less polite than other form of request, so the direct request just is used in certain condition. The utterance above also express certainty, the Fire Nation Guard believes that all Airbender are dead. But why Ang can reach the place and he still alive. It means that to express the certainty, Fire Nation Guards try to attack Ang and to convince Ang as Avatar. The utterance above also contains maxim of manner. The utterance avoids unnecessary prolixity during the conversation. As the result, the speaker can understand quickly without to need additional time to interpret the meaning from the speaker. The next utterance is come from Ang:

(8h) ***I don't want to hurt anyone.***

The utterance above contains the indirect non-conventionally request, especially in strong hints. It means that Ang feel doubt to attack the fire nation

guard. Ang never want to fight with others, but the fire nation guard attacks him first. In addition, the utterance above containing partial references to object or element needed for the implementation of the acts. However, the speaker does not make explicit meaning in the requesting request (Fukushima, 2000: 70). For the responding the Ang's utterance above, Fire Nation Guard uttered as below:

(8j)*Okay. Everybody can help us now.*

The utterance above contains indirect non-conventionally request, especially mild hints. The utterance that is contained request does not need reference to the request proper but are interpretable as requests by context. Sokka's utterance concerns about the requesting utterance that comes from Sokka to get help from everyone. This utterance that is implied meaning about the important information from the speaker to get help from anybody. The utterance can be interpretable as request based on the context during the conversation. In addition, the indirect non-conventionally request make the hearer does not lose face even if hearer can be interpreted an off record not only as a statement, but also as a request. In many cases, some speakers in this movie uses indirect request to provide a means for the speaker for conveying the utterance while the same time get responsibility from the hearer. As the result, the speaker can get responsibility from the hearer and get the opportunity for demonstrate politeness in English. The utterance above fills the maxim of manner. The manner of Sokka in this utterance avoids unnecessary prolixity. The utterance straight forward and the hearer can

understand quickly. In addition, the utterance also contains the maxim of “give option”. It means that Sokka’s utterance asks the hearer to help him to fight with Fire Nation. In many cases, maxim of “give option” makes hearer to help him or not. The last utterance that is contained the requesting act in datum 8 comes from Katara as below:

(8k)*Don't be afraid.*

The utterance above contains the direct request, especially in obligation statement. Obligation statement is stated of the utterance to obligate the hearer to carry out for the hearer to do something. Katara who is used this utterance asks for people not to be afraid with Fire Nation Guard. Direct request is used by Katara during the conversation in the script get the point for hearer’s attention. However, direct request is considerate less polite than indirect request. As the result, sometimes the direct utterance disturbs the hearer’s business. The direct utterance make hearer feel uncomfortable during the conversation. The utterance above contains maxim of “do not impose” because the utterance gives certainty that Sokka can be helped by everyone. In addition, Katara as the Sokka’s sister must help him. In addition, the utterance can be expressed to give motivation to Sokka to fight together. The utterance is one of the way to give convincing to hearer and make him feel enjoy and do not be afraid during the fight.



In datum 9, there are five utterances that are contained requesting acts. The requesting utterances above are uttered by different characters. The first utterance that is contained the requesting acts stated by Sokka in utterance as below:

(9a) ***We should go visit some of these towns, Aang.***

The utterance above contains indirect conventionally request. The content of the request concerns of the speaker to give suggestion for Ang. The suggestion asks Ang to see the villages that are occupied by the Fire nation. As the result, the requesting act above is followed in suggestory formulae. It means that the utterance that is contained suggestion to hearer to do something. Sokka gives suggestion to Ang because Sokka think that the nation which is occupied by the Fire nation become weakest nation. The indirect request is used by Sokka to ask something but in smooth way. As the result, Ang can be never disturbed by Sokka's utterance. Indirect request is used by the native speaker to express something without disturbing the condition of the hearer. The utterance above contains two maxims. The first maxim is maxim of quantity. It gives the information that is uttered during the conversation. Based on the utterance above, the information that is given by Sokka about the condition Earth Kingdom after are occupied by the Fire Nation. In addition, Sokka gives the information to know about the weakest town and village. The information is supported the fact which is happened in real condition. As the result, the utterance telling about something

is truth. As consequent, the utterance also contains maxim of quality. This maxim concerns in utterance that is contained something about fact or truth. It means that the utterance is classified in maxim of quality if utterance that is contained the truth or real condition during the conversation. The next utterance comes from Ang as below:

(9b) *I need to tell you something.*

The utterance above is effect from the Sokka's utterance. However, the utterance above contains direct request. The direct request is used by the speaker to get attention from the hearer. As the result, the hearer can be focused what the speaker said. In addition, the speaker uses performative. It is used by the speaker to express the meaning explicitly. So, the speaker uses the utterance that is contained the performative act. In many cases, speaker express request directly to convince the hearer can catch the meaning during the conversation. Based on the utterance above, Ang will show something to Sokka directly. As the result, Sokka can be understood what Ang utter in the utterance. The utterance above is utterance that contains maxim of quantity. It means that Ang will give Sokka information. As consequent, the hearer just has curiosity to know about the information. Maxim of quantity in this utterance is more informative utterance because Ang tells to Sokka explicitly. As the result, Sokka can catch the point about the information relating the utterance. The point of the utterance sometimes does not know by the hearer because the information is not clear. So, If the

utterance can be understood by hearer, the message or the information can be received. The next utterance comes from Sokka as bellow:

(9c) *Okay. So, what if we found you teachers. Teachers to teach you bending? Which element would you have to learn first?*

The utterance above that is contained indirect request. Based on utterance above, the requesting act can be implemented in question sentence. The question sentence is called query preparatory. It means that the utterance containing reference to preparatory condition in any specific language. The question from Sokka is the requesting act that is expressed by Sokka to willingness for Ang. The question sentence above is used in indirect request because in English politeness uses indirect utterance for decrease the disturbing the private condition of the hearer. As the result, the question sentence uses marker “would” to make smooth way in expressing question to hearer. This utterance also contains maxim of “do not impose”. It means that the utterance asks to Ang about the element what he wants to learn first. This maxim contains the asking of the agreement from Ang to learn bending of other elements. It means that Sokka tries to give opinion because Ang cannot bend others elements except bending air. The next utterance is also come from Sokka as below:

(9d) *That's what I was thinking. And maybe we can stop in the villages on the way, start a change in The War in these small villages. Should we try it?*

The next utterance also contains the indirect request especially in query prepatory. Same with the utterance (9e), the query prepatory contains question sentence. However, the question is contained the asking agreement from Ang to change the condition of Earth villages that is occupied by the Fire Nation. In addition, Sokka tries to persuade Ang to change their mind to help another using their ability as Avatar. The requesting act above also uses modal to make smooth expression during the utterance is used. It means that modals are used by the native speaker to express the politeness especially in requesting acts. The utterance contains two maxims. First, maxim of “do not impose”. It means that Sokka is agreed about the option from Ang to ride Appa until the North water tribe. In addition, the utterance tries to convince the situation in Earth Kingdom that is messy. And more attractively, the teams try to change the condition after the occupation from Fire Nation. As the result, the utterance also involves maxim of “give option”. The option here is the effort of the teams to change the condition of the villager after the occupation the Fire Nation. Sokka asks to Ang using the requesting act. And the result from the request is Ang accepted the Sokka’s request. The teams will go to the North water tribe, but they also try to recovery of the condition of villager. The respond from the question, Ang utters in this utterance below:

(9e)*Yes, we should.*

The utterance above contains the indirect request. Ang gives something respond from the Sokka's question. It means that Ang also agree about the Sokka's idea. As the result, Ang uses the utterance above to express agreement. In addition, the utterance also contains the suggestion to Sokka about his idea. Using the marker "should" to express the politeness, Ang successes to give the convincing the suggestion to Sokka.

In datum 10, it consists of three requesting acts. All utterances that is contained the requesting acts is classified in indirect request acts. The first utterance as follow:

(10a) *We should set a trap for this person.*

The utterance above is classified in indirect request. It means that the marker that is used in the utterance above. The marker of politeness is "should". The indirect request that is used by Commander Zhao is followed in suggestory formulae. It means that the utterance contains the implicit meaning about the suggestion to hearer to do something. In this case, Commander Zhao gives suggestion to Lord Ozai to set the trap for person who is considerate as Avatar. Commander believes that the Fire Nation can catch the Avatar because the Avatar is just a boy. The suggestion is more interesting because some people in earth Kingdom can be controlled by Commander Zhao. The suggestion is classified in polite expression because Commander Zhao uses marker politeness to express the politeness. In addition, Commander Zhao uses it while he speaks with their boss that is King in Fire Nation. This utterance above contains three maxims. First maxim is maxim of quantity. This maxim has purposed

to give information about something that is related to the context. This information is considerate something new, as the result the hearer can be understood after heard the information during the conversation. This utterance gives the information relating about the existing of the Avatar in Earth Kingdom. But, the Avatar is still boy. This information make Lord Ozai feels happy because the Avatar just little boy. This utterance also contains maxim of “make the addressee feel good”. In addition, Commander Zhao gives his idea to make trap for Avatar. It means that Lord Ozai is felt appreciate about the idea make him honor. This strategy from Commander Zhao is considerate effective to catch the Avatar. The third maxim that is involved by this utterance is maxim of manner. This utterance avoids the utterance from obscurity and tries to make clear utterance so the hearer understands what the speaker meant. In this case, the utterance contains the idea from Commander Zhao to catch the Avatar. The idea is considerate as the brilliant idea because many people in Earth Kingdom still under control Fire Nation. It means the idea can work effectively. As the result, the Commander Zhao and his soldier can catch the Avatar soon. The next utterance that is contained the requesting act is come from Iroh as follow:

(10b) *You could fall in love here. We could settle down here, and you could have a blessed life. We don't have to continue this, Zuko.*

This utterance above is classified in indirect request. The indirect request contains the suggestion from Iroh to Prince Zuko. It is called suggestory formulae. The suggestion comes from Iroh because Iroh is Zuko’s uncle. In addition, Iroh thinks that

Prince Zuko feels big obsession to catch Avatar. Iroh just make the Prince Zuko relaxing and not to focus hardly. It means that while Prince Zuko feels failed to catch the Avatar, Iroh feels afraid to him is frustrated to face the life. The utterance above contains the suggestion for Prince Zuko to relax and enjoy the life by felt in love in that town. After prince Zuko is banished from palace, he has a big ambition to go back into the palace using catch the Avatar in life or dead. Prince Zuko just want to give prove to his father that he is considerate a good boy. But, the Iroh knows the big ambition from Prince Zuko make him forget that life is not only catch Avatar but also how enjoy the life perfectly. So, Iroh tries to give opinion or suggestion to Prince Zuko about catching the Avatar for the moment. If the condition is better, the plan to get the Avatar will go on. It is the wise solution for Prince Zuko to reduce the ambition. But, Prince Zuko refuses the suggestion and tries to continue the plan soon. This utterance contains maxim of manner. This utterance avoids to unnecessary of prolixity. In addition, during the conversation, the utterance also avoids the obscurity of expression. As consequent, the utterance can be interpreted by the hearer easily. In this case, the utterance gives the happy condition to Prince Zuko. His uncle gives the suggestion to rest for the moment to catch the Avatar. In addition, Iroh also suggests to prince Zuko to fall in love and live in the Fire Nation Colony. Iroh tries to amuse Prince Zuko. In next condition, Prince Zuko can be felt that catching the Avatar is over. The next utterance comes from Zuko as below:

(10c) *Tell me what you know about the prince, the Fire Lord's son.*

This utterance is classified in requesting acts because the utterance uses the politeness expression to ask the opinion from young boy. The utterance is called indirect non-conventionally request especially in mild hints. The utterance that is not needed the reference to the request proper because the utterance can be interpretable based on the meaning during the conversation. The utterance just has implicit meaning about the desire from Prince Zuko about the opinion from young boy to give opinion relating the son of Lord Ozai. The implicit meaning that is contained in the utterance above is way to express the politeness expression without disturbing the feeling of the young boy. As consequent, Prince Zuko uses indirect non-conventionally request to make smooth utterance. The utterance above just fills three of maxim. First is maxim of quantity. This maxim tries to give information relating to the context of the conversation. In addition, this utterance also contains maxim of quality that is contained the real information. Maxim of quality describes the information from the speaker based on the fact during the conversation. As consequent, the utterance is affected by the maxim of manner. Maxim of manner that is contained the maxim can be expressed by the speaker clearly. It means that the expression during the conversation is avoided from ambiguity. Based on the utterance above, Prince Zuko just wants to know the story about him from the boy point of view. As the result, the utterance from the boy can burn the motivation from prince Zuko to catch the Avatar soon.

In datum 11, there are three utterances that are contained requesting acts. The first utterance comes from Katara in utterance as below:



(11a) Aang... *Try to keep your wrist bent, like it's showing.*

The utterance above is classified in indirect request. It is contained in mild hints. This utterance does not need reference to the request proper but the utterance can be interpretable as request based on the context. It means that the utterance that is contained the requesting act does not explicit reference to hearer or specific description of the action to be performed. The utterance just gives request for hearer to practice the act. In addition, Katara asks the bending of water such as the flowing of water. The water bending can be controlled by Aang if the emotion can be controlled too. As the result, the point of water bending is how to control the emotion like flowing the water. However, the utterance that is uttered by Katara is not identical with intended meaning. So, Aang still can feel confuse. As the consequent, Aang is asked by Katara to follow the exercise of the water bending. The utterance above contains maxim of quantity. It means that the utterance gives the information to the hearer. The information itself comes from the action that is showed by Katara to Aang. In addition, the utterance also contains maxim of manner. It is included the meaning of the utterance itself. The meaning of the utterance avoids the hearer from prolixity and obscurity. In addition, the ambiguity also is flouted by the speaker to give explanation to hearer. As the result, this utterance make addressee feels good to hear the utterance. Consequently, the utterance can be included in politeness utterance because the utterance is contained the requesting act. In addition, it is also involved maxim to support the utterance in expressing of politeness. The next

utterance that is contained the requesting acts as below:

(11b) *Do you think it would be okay if I just visited there and came back?*

*I'd be back in less than a day.*

The utterance above is uttered by Ang to ask permission for visiting the temple and promise to come back less than a day. The utterance is classified in indirect conventionally request especially in query preparatory. It means that the utterance is contained the references to preparatory conditions in any specific language. In this case, the query can be described as the indirect speech that provides a means for the speaker to convey something while at the same time the speaker get the responsibility from the hearer for what speaker is conveying the utterance. The utterance above is uttered by Ang. The utterance contains maxim of quality. The utterance is expressed from Ang to get permission from the team to visit the temple. Ang give the truth utterance because Ang feels worry if the team search him. The utterance is used by the speaker because Ang feels the team is his family. As the result, Ang never want to make his team feels worry. The utterance is clear to understand. Consequently, team (Katara and Sokka) give him permission. The next utterance comes from Sokka as below:

(11c) *I don't think that's a good idea. We started a rebellion. **Try to talk him***

*out of it.*

The utterance above is classified in indirect conventional request. The indirect request is involved in suggestory formulae. The utterance from Sokka gives

suggestion to Ang. In addition, the suggestion can be done by hearer to do something after the hearer heard the speaker produce the utterance. In this case the speaker does not make an explicit reference to hearer or a specific description of the action to be performed. It means that Sokka just gives the suggestion to Ang as hearer without performed the action to give clear description. The last utterance in datum 11 is that utterance. The utterance also contains maxim of quality. This maxim is maxim that gives the real information to the hearer. Sokka think that the Ang's idea to go the temple is wrong action because they are having in rebellion. If the Fire Nation knows Ang to go the temple, it will catch him in the temple. As consequent, Sokka tries to give Ang some suggestion not to go there. Sokka feels that it is too dangerous.

In datum 12, there are two utterances that is contained the requesting acts. The utterance comes from Dragon Spirit as follow:

(12a) *You must go to the Northern Water Tribe. If they take that city, more will suffer and die, as your airbenders have. You must go now.*

The utterance above involves the requesting act. The requesting act above can be classified in suggestory formulae. It means that the utterance that is uttered by Dragon Spirit contains the suggestion utterance. The suggestion utterance suggests to hearer to do something. Dragon Spirit gives suggestion to Ang to go to the North Water Tribe. It means that Ang can learn the water bending there. In addition, Ang is suggested to avoid the city if Ang go to the North Water Tribe because the city has been taken by the Fire nation. As the airbender, Ang must be thought for arrive there

without took the city. If Ang take city to go the North Water Tribe, he will feel suffer and die. In addition, the utterance meaning is not identical with intended meaning. It means that the meaning from the utterance can be interpreted in more than one interpretation. Actually, the Dragon spirit as the consultant of Ang to become the Avatar, Ang can be felt the meaning of the Dragon Spirit's utterance because they have connection each other. As the result, Ang follows the Dragon Spirit's suggestion. The utterance above also contains the maxim. It is contained maxim of manner because the utterance avoids the obscurity and prolixity. As consequent, the utterance can be understood by the hearer clearly. Based on the meaning that is included in the utterance, the utterance also contains maxim of "give option". Dragon Spirit gives the alternative to train the water bending in the North Water Tribe. It means that the option that is given from Dragon Spirit is the choice is must be chosen by hearer. The next utterance in datum 12 is come from Ang as below:

(12b) ***Will I stop them?***

The utterance above contains indirect request. The utterance is classified in query prepatory. The utterance containing the references to prepatory conditions conventionalized in any specific language. It means that the prepatory includes the ability from Ang to get the point of the meaning of the utterance before. In addition, the utterance above provide a means for the speaker to convey something while at same time eschewing responsibility for what speaker is conveying the utterance. The indirect request concerns utterance to get respect from the hearer using the politeness

way. The politeness way can be show from the marker that is used by Ang to make smoother utterance. The utterance uses “will” to make utterance can be heard polite.

In datum 13, there are four utterances that are contained the requesting acts. The first utterance is come from Commander Zhao as below:

(13a) *Open the gates. Let them out.*

The utterance above is classified in direct request. The direct request above can be classified in obligation statement. The utterance which is stated the obligation of the hearer to carry out the act. The obligation is done by Commander Zhao to give instruction to his man to open the gates. In addition, the gates can be open because Ang and the man who uses the mask force to exit from the prison. Commander Zhao use direct request because he obligate his man to do something. The man in the prison is the people who are under controlled by Commander Zhao. As consequent, it is considerate usual in the context because the people is Zhao’s man. The utterance above is included in direct request. The direct request above is contained obligation statement. The utterance states the obligation of the hearer to carry out the act. The request is addressed to his soldier. Commander Zhao asks his soldier to open the gates and give them chance to run. The next utterance is come from Zhao as below:

(13b) *Not at all. Do it.*

The utterance above also contains the requesting acts. The request is classified in direct request. It is followed in performative. It means that the request is contained the request act explicitly. The utterance can be done by the hearer using the

performative act. In addition, the direct request usually uses the infinitive to perform the utterance. The infinitive means the verb that is not contained the finite. The utterance above uses “do” as the marker to show the directness in utterance. The next utterance is come from General Iroh as below:

(13c) *Take rest first. It looks like you went through a great deal. **When you wake, we'll have tea together before we start the engines.***

The utterance above contains the requesting acts. It is classified in indirect request especially in non-conventionally indirect request. In western culture, non-conventionally request is use to person who has closed-relationship. In addition, the utterance above is the utterance that is addressed to his nephew. The nephew is Prince Zuko. In this case, the utterance meaning is not identical with intended meaning. It means the utterance can be interpreted different by the hearer. The utterance can be interpreted to take rest for hunt the Avatar. In addition, General iroh thought that Prince Zuko is too ambitious to get the Avatar. As the result, General Irohutters the utterance to make some point of view for Prince Zuko to calm down. As the consequent, the utterance that makes no reference to the request proper but are interpretable as request based on the context in the conversation. So, the utterance can be classified in indirect conventionally request especially in mild hints. Based on the interpretable in the utterance above, the utterance contains maxim of “give option”. Iroh tries to give some suggestion for Prince Zuko not to have high obsession to catch Avatar. It means that the option concerns to catch Avatar or relax to take a rest time.

The next utterance is come from Lord Ozai as below:

(13d) *Do not harm my son. Leave him to his isolation.*

The utterance above is classified in direct request. The direct request considerate less polite in western culture. However, the utterance is still used by the native speaker. Especially, for people who has powerful position in institutions usually uses the direct request to people who has under-position. The utterance above is classified in direct request because the utterance uses marker “do” and “leave” as the infinitive to express the direct request. In addition, the utterance above which is stated the obligation of the hearer to carry out the act. The obligation is stated by Lord Ozai to obligate Commander Zhao to not harm his son as Prince Zuko. In addition, Commander Zhao avoids disturbing his son and makes him still in isolation. As the consequent, the hearer can obey the request from his Lord.

In datum 14, there are five utterances that are contained the requesting act. The utterance comes from Pakku as below:

(14a) *If we keep them to the courtyard and the marketplace till night falls, where we have the advantage, we will succeed. If we let too many of them into the city, their sheer numbers could overwhelm us. As many fires in this city should be put out as possible when the alarm sounds.*

The utterance above is classified in indirect non-conventionally request. In addition, the utterance containing partial reference to object or element needed for the implementation of the act. It means the utterance is followed in strong hints. The

implementation of the act can be expressed from the utterance above. In addition, the utterance does not provide an explicit reference to hearer or a specific description of the action to be performed. The speaker just gives the explanation without the specific description the act. Pakku wants to prepare Ang as the Avatar because Fire Nation is known about the existing of the Avatar in North Water Tribe. As consequent, Pakku worried about the condition of the city would bring great danger. The way to defense the city would be difficult because the bender of water in North Water Tribe is limited. As the result, the utterance can be interpreted more than one interpretation as possible. Pakku's utterance can be described in the hoped of Pakku to get helping from the Avatar. So, Pakku tries to teach Ang to become bending of water soon. The other interpretation, Pakku just wants to help Ang to become Avatar in mastering water bending. The next utterance is come from Sokka as below:

(14b) ***I'll do it. That's me. I'll be her guard. Nothing will happen to her.***

The utterance above is classified in indirect request because the utterance uses the marker of the politeness in English is "will". This marker is the sign of the hearer to get the positive respond from the hearer. The speaker does not have alternative for the utterance from Pakku. As the result, the speaker can only express the utterance indirectly. In addition, the utterance make the speaker can be saved the face. It means that the speaker can give the convincing to Pakku to believe him in protecting Princess Yue. The utterances also express the politeness for Pakku. The next utterance comes from Pakku as below:



(14c) *I had a feeling you might volunteer.*

This utterance is classified in indirect conventionally request especially mild hints. The utterance makes no reference to the request proper, but it is interpretable based on the context. It means that the utterance can be explained in the request from Pakku to get the support from hearer to be a guard for Princes Yue. To be explained more about this utterance can be seen from the choice of word that is used by Pakku to express the request. It means that Pakku knows the ability and trust for Sokka. Pakku believes that Sokka can protect Prince Yue from the barrier from Fire Nation. The next utterance comes from Lord Ozai as below:

(14d) *Eliminate the Spirits. Take the city and we will have thwarted the Avatar in the process.*

The utterance above contains the requesting act. It is followed in direct request, especially obligation statement. The obligation statement can be described in the utterance which is contained the obligation to hearer to do something. Lord Ozai who is uttered the utterance has the authorities to ask his man to do something. Therefore, the utterance is considerate in less polite because the direct request is heard less smoothly in the utterance. However, Lord Ozai can instruct the soldier to destroy the spirits. In addition, spirits help Ang to become Avatar. If the spirits has been gone, Ang would have been become an Avatar. As the result, the utterance can be used by speaker to get attention from the hearer quickly. The next utterance as below:

(14e) *Aang, would you like to spar? You haven't sparred in a few days.*

The utterance is classified in indirect request. The utterance is formed in interrogative sentence. As the result, the utterance is followed in query preparatory. In addition, the utterance containing reference about the willingness and ability from Ang to form the utterance in any specific language. The utterances above can be interpreted the question for Ang from Pakku. To get master in Waterbending is the concentration in practice the bending likes the flow of the water. If Ang bend the water, he can bend the water in few days. The query preparatory is concerned in the utterance that is gotten the respect from the hearer.

In datum 15, there are six utterances that are contained requesting acts. The six utterances above are uttered by two main characters in this film. The first utterance comes from Princess Yue as below:

(15a) *Should we see what the ocean is doing today?*

The utterance above contains the indirect request. It is contained the query preparatory. The utterance above contains reference to preapatory condition such as: ability or willingness conventionalized in specific language. The utterance above is the interrogative sentence from Princess Yue to Sokka. The question is contained a quite precise thought to express, but the circumstances are such that the speaker prevents her from conveying it directly. In addition, in western culture, the direct request is considerate the flouting the politeness. It means that the direct request is social taboo. As the result, the speaker can be suggested in using indirect request to show the politeness. In utterance above uses the marker “should” to make some

smoothing sound to get expressing the politeness. The next utterance is still come from Princess Yue as below:

(15b) *When there is some safety for all of us, I will come visit our sister city  
in the Southern Water Tribe and spend some time in your home.*

The utterance above concerns in indirect non-conventionally request especially in strong hints. It means that the requesting act contains the reference to object or element needed for the implementation of the act. The reference that is needed by the hearer to understand the utterance is the sense of the sensitivity from Sokka. The intellectual can be used to understand in interpreting the utterance. In addition, the utterance above is contained the requesting act from Princess Yue to know the Sokka's family closely. The utterance needs the element for interpreting the utterance. The utterance contains maxim in "make addressee feel good". The utterance above make Sokka feel happy because Princess Yue able to visit his origin. In addition, the utterance above also can be explained that Princess Yue agrees to live in Southern Water Tribe. In addition, the utterance not only develops in simple meaning but also can be interpreted in expanding explanation. As the result, Sokka convince to accept his girlfriend in it. The next utterance comes from Princess Yue as below:

(15c) *What might she ask me?*

The utterance above contains requesting act. The requesting act utterance is classified in query prepatory. The utterance containing reference to prepatory

condition such as ability or willingness to express conventionalized in specific language. In addition, the utterance provides a means for the speaker to convey the utterance something while at the same time get full responsibility for what the speaker is conveying. The utterance is contained the meaning of the curiosity of Princess Yue to want to know what question if speaker is accepted while the speaker visits the Sokka's grandmother. The indirect request is used to get respect from the hearer after speaker uttered the utterance. As the result, the hearer can be accepted the request from the speaker. The next utterance comes from General Iroh as below:

(15d) *Zhao has no sacredness. **Are you sure you want to be here?***

The utterance above contains the requesting act. The indirect request is classified query prepatory. Speaker may have a quite precise thought to express, but the circumstances are such that the speaker prevents the speaker from conveying it directly to the hearer. Indirectness is the best choice, because the circumstances are not given other source. As the result, speaker just get convincing to the hearer to stay in that place. The indirect request is considerate is polite way to express the meaning inside the utterance. In this case, the meaning inside the utterance can be understood by the hearer. The utterance above contains maxim in "do not impose". It means that Iroh just ask about Prince Zuko's commitment to stay in this part. In addition, Iroh asks him to get convincing from Prince Zuko. The convincing utterance above is used by Iroh to make sure that hearer can be live independently. The next utterance comes from General Iroh as below:

(15e) *Now be sure to keep your uniform closed up to your neck. And remember, your Chi can warm you.*

This utterance contains the requesting act. The request is classified in conventional request. The indirect conventional request in this case contains the suggestion from General Iroh for his nephew. The suggestion from General Iroh to keep his uniform closed up his neck. In addition, the suggestion also tries to protect his nephew from cold. In this case, Iroh protects his nephew to keep heat using Chi. It means that the utterance contains the suggestion. It is called the suggestory formulae. The suggestion is considerate politeness expression because the indirect request that is contained the requesting act can be followed save face by the speaker during the expression in the utterance. The next utterance still comes from General Iroh as below:

(15f) *Be safe.*

The utterance above is classified in indirect request. The indirect request is followed in indirect non-conventionally request, especially in mild hints. The utterance that makes no reference to the request proper but can be interpretable as request based on the context. The context from the utterance is the request from Iroh to ask hearer in defense himself. The utterance contains the prayer from Iroh to his nephew. Iroh also give spirit for the condition in his nephew. Sometimes, indirect non-conventionally request is not identical with intended meaning. The utterance is done by the speaker because the speaker has closed-relationship with the hearer. As

the result, the indirect non-conventionally request can be interpretable by the hearer fully. Two utterances in (15e) and (15f) above also contain maxims. Two utterances above are also used same maxims in the meaning. The first maxim that is used by speaker in the utterance is maxim of manner. The two utterances above are identical in the expression of the speaker in uttering the utterance. The utterance avoid speaker to use many words, consequently hearer cannot understand what speaker said. In addition, the utterance also contains maxim in “make addressee feel good”. It means that the utterance in utterance (15e) and (15f) contains the utterance which speaker feels comfortable after heard the speaker said. In this case, the attention is used by Iroh to show his love to Prince Zuko.

In datum 16, there are five utterances that are contained requesting act. The first utterance comes from Ang as below:

(16a) *Is there a spiritual place where I can meditate?*

The utterance above is classified in indirect conventionally request. The indirect request above is classified in query prepatory. It is formed as interrogative sentence. Speaker uses the query prepatory to ask the hearer where he can meditate calmly. The query prepatory can be described as the polite expression to ask something to the hearer because the requesting act above just uses the specific language. It means that the request act above can be interpretable by the hearer easily. In the utterance above, Ang needs the spiritual place to meditate in certain time. Ang hopes to connect the Dragon Spirit to give him some hints for using his power as the Avatar.

Consequently, Ang can use the power like the Avatar uses to bending all elements.

The next utterance comes from Princess Yue as below:

(16b) *There is a very spiritual place. The city was built around this place. **But we must hurry.***

The utterance above is classified in indirect conventionally request. It means that the utterance is classified in suggestory formulae. The suggestion is clearly described by Princess Yue to act hurry. It is classified in indirect request because the utterance uses the politeness markers “must” including the utterance. The suggestion utterance that is contained request concerns to hearer to do something. Princess Yue asks to the hearer to move quickly to go to the spiritual place. The utterance above is involved maxim of relevance. It means the utterance as relevance with the context of the sentence. Maxim of relevance not only relate in sentence but also relating with the context of the sentence. In addition, relating to the sentence before, the utterance above also contains maxim of quantity because the utterance above gives the information to the hearer about the location of the spiritual place. As the result, Ang can focus meditation without losing the control. The next utterance comes from Ang as below:

(16c) *Momo, **be nice.***

The utterance above is classified in direct request especially in obligation statement. It means that the utterance which state the obligation of the hearer to carry out the act. Ang obligate momo to be nice in action. It means that momo is Ang’s pet.

The utterance above includes the direct request because expression that addressed to thing or animal, politeness is never used it. The next utterance comes from Katara as below:

(16d) *Aang?Aang, **can you hear me?** I knew you were real. I always knew you'd return.*

The utterance contains the requesting act. The requesting act above concerns in indirect request because the politeness marker that is used by the speaker to express the politeness is clearly used. The marker is “can” that is included in the utterance. The marker itself is used to make smooth utterance during the conversation. The utterance above is classified in indirect conventionally request. However, the indirect request above consists of the interrogative sentence. It means that the utterance can be followed in query preparatory. The utterance contains the reference to preparatory condition as the ability or willingness of the hearer in any specific language. In addition, the utterance above is the speaker’s utterance in quite precise thought in express, but the circumstances are conveying in indirect utterance to the hearer. Indirect is the best choice to give the circumstance to the hearer. The utterance above is contained the maxim in “make addressee feel good”. The utterance is supported by the sentence after the requesting act. In addition, the utterance is the formed of the motivation from Katara that Ang must come back to finish the job as Avatar. Consequently, Ang come back and can balance among the four nations. Hopefully, Katara always remembers Ang to back to the real world. Based on the attention



above, Ang can feel happy while he is doing the meditation. The next utterance comes from Water Tribe civilian #1 as below:

(16e) ***Go for the children.***

The utterance above is classified in direct request. The direct request is followed in obligation statement. The utterance is contained the obligation of the hearer to carry out the act. The direct request is used by the speaker to get the attention from the hearer. As the result, the hearer can focus on the speaker's utterance during the conversation. The water tribe civilian above is way to express the protection from the speaker. But, the direct request can be classified in less polite in the western culture.

In datum 17, there are five utterances that are contained the requesting acts as below. The first utterance comes from Prince Zuko as below:

(17a) ***We'll just wait till everyone's fighting everyone. Then in the night, we'll slip out.***

The utterance above contains the requesting act. It contains indirect conventionally request. The indirect conventionally request that is used by Prince Zuko is called suggestory formulae. It means that the utterance contains the suggestion that must be done by the hearer because the request is comes from the Prince of Fire Nation. Suggestory formulae is utterance which contains a suggestion to hearer to do something. In this case, the suggestion can be interpretable by hearer clearly. Prince Zuko looks the situations is not good for him. As the result, Zuko tries to wait until everyone fights one and another. In addition, the important thing that

Prince Zuko feels that the fight will be happen, so he can get the benefit from the battle. The indirect request that is included in the utterance can be known easily because the speaker uses the politeness marker such as: “will”. Consequently, the utterance can be considerate in indirect conventionally request. The next utterance comes from Katara as below:

(17b) *Aang, **can you hear me?** I knew you were real. I always knew you'd return.*

The utterance that is uttered by Katara is classified in query prepatory. The utterance contains the reference to praptory condition such as the ability of Ang to hear the Katara’s voice. The utterance is classified in indirect conventionally request because the request that is uttered by Katara needs the conventionalized utterance in specific language. It means that the utterance that is uttered by speaker contains the circumstance are prevent the speaker uses the direct request to the hearer. In addition, the indirect request is considerate the way of politeness utterance in western culture. To make smooth utterance, speaker gives the details or specific language in politeness marker such applying the modal to get influence of respect from the hearer. The next utterance comes from Ang as below:

(17c) *Hello. Hell.**Please, tell me how to beat the Fire Nation.***

The utterance also contains the requesting act. However, the request that is included in the utterance is direct request especially in mood derivable. It means that the utterance which the grammatical mood of the verb signals illocutionary act. Even though the utterance uses the word “please”, the utterance is begun in mood of verb.

It means that the request is dependent based on the marker in the utterance. The marker is infinitive verb that is used by the speaker in the utterance. The infinitive verb that is used by the speaker in this utterance is “tell”. Consequently, the utterance also classify in direct request after the marker is included in utterance. The utterance above contains maxim of manner. It means that the utterance that is uttered by Ang straight forward to the point. It is avoided from prolixity. As the result, the utterance can be understood by hearer clearly. The next utterance comes from Dragon Spirit as below:

(17d) *You are not dealing with the loss of your people, and your responsibility for their deaths. You are stopping yourself from grieving. You are angry. You must let this go. As the Avatar, you are not meant to hurt others. Use the ocean. Show them the power of water. Go! Do this now.*

The utterance above is classified in indirect non-conventionally request especially mild hints. The utterance does not need the reference to the request proper but the hearer can be interpretable based on the context. In other words, speaker does not make an explicit reference to hearer in specific description of the action to be performed. It means that Dragon Spirit never tell Ang how to become Avatar. As the result, Ang must be studied to become Avatar by himself. However, Ang get some hints from Dragon Spirit, if Ang feels angry, he would come the Avatar. Consequently, Ang will have the great power to attack the Fire Nation’s ship back. In addition, as the Avatar, Ang does not deal with the victims after he uses the great

power. Therefore, Ang also get the responsibility not to hurt anyone. In other word, Ang never kills other people without using good reason. As the point, as the Avatar, Ang just get the authorities to keep balancing the four elements in the world. To get the ability of bending as the Avatar must bend all elements perfectly. As the consequent, Avatar can keep peace in the world. The utterance above is also involved maxim in “give option”. It means that Dragon Spirit gives him option to use the power as Avatar. But in different think, Ang never want to hurt anyone using his power. As the result, that is complicated situation for Ang because it the same time, Ang must help the North Water Tribe from the Fire Nation’s occupation. In the end of the utterance, Dragon Spirit asks Ang to use his power of water to make Fire Nation go far away from the North Water Tribe. In addition, Dragon Spirit asks Ang to use the ocean and practice the water bending. The option from Dragon Spirit is considerate the wise way to overcome the occupation from the Fire Nation. The last utterance in datum 17 comes from Iroh as below:

(17e) *Why should you not be worried about the moon's power?*

The utterance above is included in indirect request, especially in query prepatory. It means that the request is formed in interrogative sentence. The utterance is used by speaker in interrogative sentence because the speaker provides a means for the speaker to convey something while at the same time get full responsibility from the hearer. Iroh ask question for Commander Zhao why he does not feel worry about the moon’s power. Iroh knows that water bending can have super power bending from

the moon. But, Commander Zhao feels that Iroh's question is not important to getting his attention. To make smooth utterance Iroh uses politeness marker such as: "should". The marker has many functions to make smooth utterance. It means that the circumstance that is contained in the utterance is delivered by speaker in indirect utterance. The marker avoids the speaker to convey the utterance directly.

In datum 18, there are seven utterances that are contained the requesting acts. The first utterance comes from Iroh as follow:

(18a)*Then there is still a chance. **You can give your life back for the Spirit's.***

The utterance above is classified in indirect non-conventionally request. The utterance that makes no reference to the request proper, but can be interpretable as request based on the context. The utterance contains the request to ask the willingness of Prince Yue to get back the life to the moon spirit. In addition, speaker does not make an explicit reference to hearer or specific description of the action to be performed. It means that speaker has implicit meaning inside the utterance. To get back the balancing of the natural phenomenon, Princess Yue is asked by the hearer to get back her soul to keep the balancing it. Consequently, the utterance meaning is not identical with the intended meaning. It is also the motivation from speaker to provide a means for the hearer while in the same time getting the responsibility from the hearer. Indirect request is best choice to express the request in politeness. The utterance above is classified in indirect non-conventionally request. The utterance that makes no reference to the request proper, but can be interpretable as request

based on the context. The utterance contains the request to ask the willingness of Prince Yue to get back the life to the moon spirit. In addition, speaker does not make an explicit reference to hearer or specific description of the action to be performed. It means that speaker has implicit meaning inside the utterance. To get back the balancing of the natural phenomenon, Princess Yue is asked by the hearer to get back her soul to keep the balancing it. Consequently, the utterance meaning is not identical with the intended meaning. It is also the motivation from speaker to provide a means for the hearer while in the same time getting the responsibility from the hearer. Indirect request is best choice to express the request in politeness. The next utterance is come from Sokka as below:

(18b) *Don't listen to him, he's Fire Nation.*

The utterance above contains requesting act. The requesting act is classified in direct request. It is followed in want statement. The utterance which is stated the speaker's desire that the hearer carries out the act. The utterance uses infinitive verb to express the direct request. The direct request is considerate in less polite because the using of infinitive verb inside the utterance. The Sokka's utterance above is contained the implicit meaning not to follow the Iroh's request. Sokka feels afraid if Iroh lie to her, she will get the accident.

(18c) *Is it mine to give back, if I choose?*

The utterance above is classified in indirect request. It is classified in query prepatory. The utterance contains reference to prepatory condition such as willingness in

conventionalized specific language. The indirect request above is the request statement from Princess Yue willing her soul to get back in moon spirit. However, the life is choice. It means that Princess Yue gets the chance to get back her soul and save her people. In contrast, she will see her people are dead by Fire Nation. Consequently, Princess Yue is lover so much to her people. As the result, Princess Yue gives back which she has to the moon spirit to save her people. The next utterance is come from Sokka as below:

(18d) *Yue, please.*

The utterance above is classified in indirect request. It is classified in indirect non-conventionally request. The utterance does not need the reference to the request proper but are interpretable as request based on the context. Sokka feels worry about the Yue's action. Sokka utter the utterance using implicit meaning because he loves her very much. Sokka does not want Princess Yue in trouble or accident. As the result, the utterance is formed of expressing heart from Sokka to express the condition. In this case, Sokka does not want to lose his girlfriend. So he utters the utterance to express his love. The next utterance is come from Sokka as below:

(18e) *Please don't do this. There must be another way. I can't let you do this. I'm supposed to protect you.*

The utterance is classified in indirect request. It is classified in indirect conventionally request. The utterance contains the suggestion from Sokka to Princess Yue not to do this action because Sokka had been promised as guard to protect

Princess Yue. In addition, Sokka believes that there must be another way to solve this problem. As the result, the utterance is consisted in suggestory formulae. In addition, Sokka cannot let Princess Yue to do the action because Sokka does not want to lose her. Consequently, indirect conventionally request provides a means for the speaker to convey something while at the same time get the responsibility from the hearer. It means that Sokka suggests Princess Yue not to do the action and he hopes that Princess Yue can follow the suggestion. The utterance above is included in maxim that is developed by Lakoff. The utterance contains maxim in “give addressee option”. It means that Sokka hopes that there is another way to solve the problem. In addition, Princess Yue does not give back her spirit to the moon spirit. Consequently, Sokka tries to ask Yue not do this way because Sokka feel in love with her so much. The last utterance, speaker tries to entertain the hearer for protect her in any condition. It means that speaker tries to “make addressee feel good”. Consequently, Sokka asks about the final result from Princess Yue. It means that Sokka just know the certainty from Princess Yue does this action spontaneously. The Sokka’s action can be classified in maxim “do not impose”. As the result of the utterance, Princess Yue feels certain about the action. The next utterance comes from Princess Yue as below:

(18f) *I'm scared. **Don't make me any more scared.** I will miss you more than you know.*

The utterance above is classified in direct request. Princess Yue feels scare



because Sokka asks her not to do the action. The direct request above is classified in hedged performative. The utterance has been modified by the speaker to give expression of force in a naming of the illocutionary. The utterance is classified in direct request because the utterance uses the marker of direct request as “do” to get the attention from the hearer. However, direct request is considered less polite than indirect request. Princess Yue can show the direct request to Sokka because Sokka is her friend. They are a couple which is felt in love. As the result, in western culture, direct request also uses for hearer if the hearer has the closed-relationship with the speaker. The next utterance is come from Iroh as below:

(18g) *Come away from him, nephew. There are too many soldiers now. **They will never let you take the Avatar. We must leave immediately. He wants to fight you so he can capture you, Zuko. Walk away. Come!***

The utterance is classified in indirect request. It contains conventionally request especially in suggestory formulae. The utterance contains the suggestion to the hearer to do something. Iroh feels that Commander Zhao wants to catch Prince Zuko because he never let him to catch Avatar. It means that Commander Zhao just wants to be hero in front of the Lord Ozai. Consequently, Commander Zhao can get the authorities to lead the Fire Nation soldier in every war. In this case, Iroh also tries to protect his nephew because he considers Prince Zuko as his son. The suggestion utterance above is done by speaker because speaker may have a quite precise thought to express, but the utterance prevents speaker to express the utterance in direct to the

listener. The utterance above also contains maxim. The maxim of quantity is involved in the utterance. Maxim of quantity is concerned of the utterance that is given the information relating to the context of the conversation. According to Iroh, Commander Zhao never let Prince Zuko to catch the Avatar because the effect of this action Zuko will come back to Zhao's superior. As the result, Commander Zhao tries to brake all the Zuko's way to catch the Avatar. After Zuko heard the explanation from Iroh, He feels angry to Zhao. Consequently, he wants to fight with him. But Iroh avoids the action. So, Iroh's utterance gives "give option" to the hearer to leave Zhao alone or fight with him. As the result, Prince Zuko follows the Iroh's suggestion and leave Zhao alone.

The last datum is 19. The utterance is come from Lord Ozai address to his daughter Azula as below:

(19a) *Now you must stop the Avatar from mastering earth and fire. You must give us the time to get to that day. Do you accept this unspeakably important task I'm putting in your hands?*

The utterance above is classified in direct request, especially in obligation statement. The obligation statement states the obligation of the hearer to carry out the act. The utterance address to Azula because Lord Ozai feels that Azula can do this task. It means that the ability that Azula has been completed. Lord Ozai gives the task to Azula to stop the Avatar cycles in studying four elements. If the avatar success learning four elements, Fire Nation would defeat in the war. Consequently, Azula can

stop Ang to become Avatar until the Fire Nation which is waited Sozin's comet return in three years. The utterance above contains two maxims. The first maxim is maxim of manner. The maxim concerns the attitude of the speaker during the conversation is done. It means that the utterance is far away from obscurity. In addition, the utterance also avoids the ambiguity. As the result, the utterance can be understood clearly by the hearer. In this case, the utterance also contains maxim in "do not impose". The utterance concerns in the certainty from the hearer after hearer asked the task from the speaker. If the hearer accept the tasks, the speaker will proud of her. In addition, Azula gets the tasks from her father to stop the cycle of the Avatar. But the tasks are unspeakably. So, Azula must keep the secret from anyone else.

Based on the explanation in the discussion above, this research tries not only relates with the linguistic field but also has the implication for teaching-learning process. It means that learning English does not learn, but how to use it appropriately. As consequent, the result of this research can be associated in English language teaching. From the movie, learning English is made by teacher to attract the intention and motivation of the students. It can be used by the teacher to increase in almost English skills.

Mastering in English can be shown by the students during teaching-learning process to use it appropriately. Additionally, in the movie, both teacher and student can learn relating the idioms and phrases are uttered by the characters in the movie

using western accent. Style of speaking from native speaker can be learned during the conversation in the movie. So, both of teacher and student can use English not only follow the pattern of the language, but understand relating with the culture which is used by the native speaker through in the movie. A western culture tries to show the politeness to other people, especially in requesting speech acts. It is considerate that more indirect is more polite. For example: *Would you mind if I put a few things in front of you at the table?* As the result, many native speakers feel pleasant to express requesting acts in indirect request. Additionally, native speaker also uses word “please” to smooth the utterance during the conversation. It is used for give willingness hearer after the speaker uttered the utterance. This is one of the way to express the politeness in English.

In the script of the movie can be used by the teacher as reference or example to teach writing. However, the spoken language is not same with the written language. Spoken language concerns in the language that can be understand and acceptable during the conversation. In addition, it is less pay attention in pattern of the language. Contrary with spoken language, written language actually concern in pattern of the language. So, teacher can identify and analyze the utterance from the script to get the truth information for the students. Teacher can teach the students about how native speaker express politeness in conventional request. Conventional request needs the “marker” to express the utterance. The marker that is used in conventional request is Modals. Every modal is always followed by infinitive verb, such as: *Which element*

*would you have to learn first?*. It can be used for the material in teaching-learning process. In addition, Infinitive verb is also used by native speaker to get attention after speaker uttered the request. It is usually used by native speaker in direct request. Although indirect request is considerate in less polite, native speaker still uses this utterance to express request for closed-relationship hearer, such as: *Move away from the cracks*. Creative teacher is required to expand the material, for example from the script in the movie. Consequently, students understand and apply in daily life.

In the concept of learning English, students can listen, speak, read and write English appropriately. During the movie play on, student listen the utterance relating with original style and accent of English indirectly. The implication of the theories that is formulated by Brown and Levinson above not only covers the understanding of English but also can use the language appropriately. In addition, movie is one of the techniques to make English lesson attractively. Consequently, in the passage of the time this technique can increase the listening ability of the students in the next time because students usually listen the original style and accent of native speaker through the movie.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### A. Conclusion

After getting the discussion of his study, the following are some conclusions that are presented by the researcher based on the politeness in English through conventional and non-conventional request in “The Last AirBender” movie:

1. Politeness utterance in request that is uttered by the characters in the “Last Airbender” movie can be shown in the script during the conversation. It is classified in two forms of request. In this movie, the request is used for the data not only contains direct request but also indirect request. Direct request is also used by the characters in the movie, but the utterance is considered less polite. The main function from the direct request is to get the attention from the hearer. In addition, direct request is used for the speaker who has closed-relationship with hearer. The utterances are classified as a direct utterance because it uses the infinitive verb in the utterance. So, the infinitive verb as the “marker” in direct request utterance. For example; between family, superior and inferior. The direct utterances as below:

- a. *Move away from the cracks.*(datum 1; utterance (1b)
- b. *Bring me...all your elderly*(datum 2; utterance (2f)
- c. *Now, go help this boy.* (datum 4; utterance (4c)

The indirect request that is consisted in the movie can be separated into two form, they are indirect conventional request and indirect non-conventional request. It is considerate polite way to express something in English politeness. Indirect conventional request is used by the characters in the movie to get fully respect from the hearer. In another way, indirect non-conventionally request is used to get responsibility from the hearer. In addition, indirect non-conventional request allows speaker to demonstrate the solicitousness. The indirect conventional request uses “modal”as the marker to smoothing the utterance. It means that indirect conventional request is used by people while give the honour or pay attention more for the hearer. Beside using modal as the “marker”, indirect non-conventional request provide a piece of information is intended as a request. It is pragmatic utterance, so indirect non-conventional request is used speaker who has closed-relationship with the hearer. The indirect conventional request utterances as below:

- a. *Would you mind if I put a few things in front of you at the table?*(datum 4; utterance (4a)
- b. *Would that mean anything to you?*( datum 8; utterance (8d)
- c. *Which element would you have to learn first?*(datum 9; utterance

(9c) The indirect non-conventional request utterances as below:

- a. *Is it okay if you tell me your name?* (datum 6; utterance (6a)

- b. *Tell me what you know about the prince, the Fire Lord's son.*(datum 10, utterance (10c)
  - c. *When you wake, we'll have tea together before we start the engines.*  
(datum 13; utterance (13c)
- 2. The dominant utterance that is used by the characters in “The Last Airbender” movie is indirect request. There are eighty eight utterances that are implied the requesting acts. Thirty utterances use direct request and fifty eight utterances use indirect request including the conventional and nonconventional request. It means that indirect request is used more by native speaker during the conversation. Consequently, native speakers lover using polite utterance than impolite utterance in the conversation especially in indirect request.
- 3. The utterance that is contained the requesting act is also contained maxim. The maxim has the function to make standard politeness in the conversational in the movie, cooperative principles is formulated by Grice and politeness principles is formulated by Lakoff are become standard of politeness. It means that the cooperative principles and politeness principles help the viewer understand which one is called polite. Cooperative Principles are considerate to find the clear utterance and avoid from the ambiguity. In addition, Politeness Principles are used to differentiate which one is called polite utterances. The requesting utterances that are involved by maxim from Cooperative Principles as below:



- a. Maxim of quality
  - 1) *It's a cave-in. **Move away from the cracks.*** (datum 1; utterance (1b).
  - 2) *I am Prince Zuko. Son of Fire Lord Ozai and heir to the throne. **Bring me...all your elderly!*** (datum 2; utterance (2f).
- b. Maxim of quantity
  - 1) *Spider rat. They're poisonous. **Get behind me.*** (datum 6; utterance (6c).
  - 2) *We should go visit some of these towns, Aang.* (datum 9; utterance (9a).
- c. Maxim of relevance
  - 1) *I'll go with you. **Don't hurt anyone*** (datum 3; utterance (3b)
  - 2) *The monks named me Aang. **Okay, guys. Enough.*** (datum 6; utterance (6b)
- d. Maxim of manner
  - 1) *Would you mind if I put a few things in front of you at the table? It will **only take a moment.*** (datum 4; utterance (4a).
  - 2) *Katara. **Stay away from him.*** (datum 7; utterance (7a).

The requesting utterances that are involved by maxim from Politeness

Principles as below:

- a. Do not impose
  - 1) *Katara. **Do not hit that sphere*** (datum 1; utterance (1d)
  - 2) *Please don't... **don't harm him*** (datum 2; utterance (2h)
- b. Make addressee feel good
  - 1) *I **don't want to hurt anyone.*** (datum 8; utterance (8h)
  - 2) *Our spies have discovered someone claiming to be the Avatar. They*

*describe him as just a boy. **We should set a trap for this person.** We have many Earth Kingdom people under our control. I can leave soldiers hidden in certain locations.* (datum 10; utterance (10a))

c. Give option

1) ***I'm taking you to my ship. If you don't come, I'll burn down this village.***

(datum 3; utterance (3a)).

2) ***What would you do if they tried to take me away?***(datum 3; utterance

(3c)).

In addition, this research proves that the theory has formulated by Brown and Levinson is proved. It means that during the conversation, people not only use direct request but also indirect request. However, to express politeness in English, people must be understood about indirect request. More indirect the utterance is more polite one. The discussion of this research also includes the theories of maxim are formulated by Grice and Lakoff. The theories are used to make one line perception about the politeness in English

B. Suggestion

The writer would like to give some suggestions for readers who will do the same topic in politeness in English through conventional and non-conventional requests. To study linguistic side of a certain movie, the writer suggests to the students to understand clearly how to analyze the movie from the linguistic side. It would be better if the researchers learn more about interpersonal meaning and

the context of each utterance to identify the meaning of utterances which are uttered by the speaker. Sometimes, the utterance that is uttered by characters in the movie is not easy to understand. Consequently, the message from the conversation can be missed. It is caused by the different accent and style of speaking in the movie. As the result, the reader can open their knowledge about the culture in west countries through requesting speech acts. This is used to apply when the readers go to abroad and want to someone to do something for us. In addition, this research can be a guidance research for other research. The writer hopes that this research does not stop now. The writer realizes that this research is far from the satisfaction. As consequent, the other researcher can continue this research in different movie or different novel as the data. So, this research can be developed more satisfactory.

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# APPENDICES





## **The Last Airbender**

<b>Directed by</b>	M. Night Shyamalan
<b>Produced by</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• M. Night Shyamalan</li><li>• Sam Mercer</li><li>• Frank Marshall</li></ul>
<b>Written by</b>	M. Night Shyamalan
<b>Based on</b>	Avatar: The Last Airbender created by Michael Dante DiMartino Bryan Konietzko
<b>Starring</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Noah Ringer</li><li>• Nicola Peltz</li><li>• Dev Patel</li><li>• Jackson Rathbone</li><li>• Shaun Toub</li><li>• Aasif Mandvi</li><li>• Cliff Curtis</li></ul>
<b>Music by</b>	James Newton Howard
<b>Cinematography</b>	Andrew Lesnie
<b>Editing</b>	Conrad Buff
<b>by</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Nickelodeon Movies</li><li>• Blinding Edge Pictures</li><li>• The Kennedy/Marshall Company</li></ul>
<b>Studio</b>	
<b>Distributed by</b>	Paramount Pictures
<b>Release date(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• June 30, 2010 (New York City premiere)</li><li>• July 1, 2010 (United States)</li></ul>
<b>Running time</b>	103 minutes
<b>Country</b>	United States
<b>Language</b>	English

**Datum Number.1: (00.02.48 - 00.05.13)**

(1a)	<b>Sokka</b>	Yeah. I guess so. <b>Just stop doing that stuff around me. I always get wet.</b>
(1b)	<b>Sokka</b>	It's a cave-in! <b>Move away from the cracks.</b>
(1c)	<b>Sokka</b>	<b>Katara, don't go near it.</b> This is probably some Fire Nation trick. <b>Just back away really slow.</b>
(1d)	<b>Sokka</b>	<b>Katara, Do not hit that sphere.</b>

**Datum Number.2: (00.07.50 - 00.09.10)**

(2a)	<b>Sokka</b>	<b>Don't come out till I tell you it's safe.</b>	
(2b)	<b>Katara</b>	No. <b>Please wait here.</b>	
(2c)	<b>Zuko's soldier #1</b>	<b>Hurry, now</b>	
(2d)	<b>Zuko's soldier #2</b>	<b>Secure the area.</b>	
(2e)	<b>Katara</b>	<b>Sokka, don't.</b>	
(2f)	<b>Zuko</b>	I am Prince Zuko... son of Fire Lord Ozai and heir to the throne. <b>Bring me...all your elderly.</b>	
(2g)	<b>Zuko's soldier #3</b>	<b>Move</b>	
(2h)	<b>Villager</b>	<b>Please don't... don't harm him</b>	

**Datum Number.3 (00.10.00 - 00.10.55)**

(3a)	<b>Zuko</b>	Firebenders! <b>I'm taking you to my ship. If you don't come, I'll burn down this village.</b>
(3b)	<b>Aang</b>	<b>I'll go with you. Don't hurt anyone.</b>
(3c)	<b>Katara</b>	They dragged Mom away the same way when we were babies. <b>She wouldn't have watched us being taken away. She would have fought. We found that boy. He's our responsibility. We should fight. What would you do if they tried to take me away?</b>

**Datum Number.4 (00.12.12 - 00.14.46)**

(4a)	<b>Iroh</b>	I assure you, it won't hurt. I've performed it hundreds of times. It only takes a few moments. And then you're free to go. <b>Would you mind if I put a few things in front of you at the table? It will only take a moment.</b>
(4b)	<b>Kanna</b>	Sit down. I knew from the first time we discovered you were a bender, that one day, <i><b>I would realize your destiny.</b></i> There hasn't been a waterbender in the Southern Water Tribe since my friend Hama was taken away. Today, I found out that destiny. Did you see that boy's tattoos?
(4c)	<b>Kanna</b>	With his mastery of the four elements, he will begin to change hearts. And it is in the heart that all wars are won. <u><b>Now, go help this boy.</b></u> He will need you two. And we all need him.

**Datum Number.5 (00.17.06 - 00.17.51)**

(5a)	<b>Zuko</b>	<b>Don't move. You have nowhere to run.</b>
(5b)	<b>Zuko's soldier #8</b>	<b>Don't let him escape.</b>
(5c)	<b>Zuko's soldier #9</b>	<b>Get him.</b>
(5d)	<b>Sokka</b>	<b>We'll come with you.</b>

**Datum Number.6 (00.18.49 - 00.19.25)**

(6a)	<b>Katara</b>	<b>Is it okay if you tell me your name?</b>
(6b)	<b>Aang</b>	The monks named me Aang. <b>Okay, guys.</b>
<b>Enough.</b> (6c)	<b>Sokka</b>	Spider rat. They're poisonous. <b>Get behind me.</b>
(6d)	<b>Katara</b>	<b>Aang, wait. I have to talk to you.</b>

**Datum No.7: (00.21.03 - 00.22.53)**

(7a)	Sokka	Katara. Stay away from him.
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(7b)	<b>Sokka</b>	[ <i>Echo.</i> ] <b>Katara. Stay away from him.</b>
(7c)	<b>Katara</b>	[ <i>Echo.</i> ] <b>Aang. You can't bring Monk Gyatso back, but Sokka and I can be with you as long as you need! Don't give up. We can do this together. Aang.</b>
(7d)	<b>Zhao</b>	The banished prince. <b>Let's offer him lunch.</b>

**Datum Number.8 (00.26.18 - 00.29.35)**

(8a)	<b>Sokka</b>	<b>No one...is taking anybody away.</b>
(8b)	<b>Fire Nation Prison guard</b>	<b>Move. You, too.</b>
(8c)	<b>Aang</b>	Earthbenders. Why are you acting this way? You are powerful and amazing people. You don't need to live like this. There is earth right beneath your feet. The ground... <b>is an extension of who <i>you</i> are.</b>
(8d)	<b>Aang</b>	If the Avatar had returned. <b>Would that mean anything to you?</b>
(8e)	<b>Aang</b>	My name is Aang... and I am the Avatar I ran away, but I'm back now. <b>It's time for you to stop doing this.</b>
(8f)	<b>Fire Nation prison guard</b>	<b>The Avatar would have to be an airbender.</b> Are you an airbender, boy?
(8g)	<b>Katara</b>	<b>Leave him alone!</b>
(8h)	<b>Aang</b>	<b>I don't want to hurt anyone.</b>
(8i)	<b>Fire Nation prison guard</b>	<b>All airbenders should be dead. Kill him. Firebenders, positions.</b>
(8j)	<b>Sokka</b>	<b>Okay. Everybody can help us now.</b>
(8k)	<b>Katara</b>	<b>Don't be afraid.</b>

**Datum Number.9 (00.31.34 - 00.32.48)**

(9a)	<b>Sokka</b>	A lot of the villages in this part of the Earth Kingdom are occupied by the Fire Nation, like this village was. They prey on the weakest towns and villages. <b>We should go visit some of</b>
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		these towns, Aang.
(9b)	Aang	I need to tell you something.

(9c)	<b>Sokka</b>	Okay. So, what if we found you teachers. Teachers to teach you bending? <b>Which element would you have to learn first?</b>
(9d)	<b>Sokka</b>	That's what I was thinking. And maybe we can stop in the villages on the way, start a change in The War in these small villages. <b>Should we try it?</b>
(9e)	<b>Aang</b>	<b>Yes, we should.</b>

**Datum Number.10 (00.36.15 - 00.37.10)**

(10a)	<b>Zhao</b>	Our spies have discovered someone claiming to be the Avatar. They describe him as just a boy. <b>We should set a trap for this person.</b> We have many Earth Kingdom people under our control. I can leave soldiers hidden in certain locations.
(10b)	<b>Iroh</b>	There are a lot of pretty girls in this town, Zuko. <b>You could fall in love here. We could settle down here, and you could have a blessed life. We don't have to continue this, Zuko.</b>
(10c)	<b>Zuko</b>	You look like a very smart boy. <b>Tell me what you know about the prince, the Fire Lord's son.</b>

**Datum Number.11 (00.38.15 - 00.38.55)**

(11a)	<b>Katara</b>	Aang... <b>Try to keep your wrist bent, like it's showing.</b>
(11b)	<b>Aang</b>	I saw Sokka's maps. We're near the Northern Air Temple. <b>Do you think it would be okay if I just visited there and came back? I'd be back in less than a day.</b>
(11c)	<b>Sokka</b>	I don't think that's a good idea. We started a rebellion. <b>Try to talk him out of it.</b>

**Datum Number.12 (00.43.29 - 00.44.05)**

(12a)	<b>Dragon Spirit</b>	You must go to the Northern Water Tribe. <b>If they take that city, more will suffer and die, as your airbenders</b>
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**have. You must go now**

(12b)	<b>Aang</b>	<b>Will I stop them?</b>
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**Datum Number.13 (00.49.37 - 00.53.23)**

(13a)	<b>Zhao</b>	<b>Open the gates. Let them out.</b>
(13b)	<b>Zhao</b>	Not at all. <b>Do it.</b>
(13c)	<b>Iroh</b>	Take rest first. It looks like you went through a great deal. <b>When you wake, we'll have tea together before we start the engines.</b>
(13d)	<b>Ozai</b>	<b>Do not harm my son. Leave him to his isolation.</b>

**Datum Number.14 (00.56.35 - 00.58.46)**

(14a)	<b>Pakku</b>	The city was designed to withstand any assault. <b>If we keep them to the courtyard and the marketplace till night falls, where we have the advantage, we will succeed. If we let too many of them into the city, their sheer numbers could overwhelm us. As many fires in this city should be put out as possible when the alarm sounds.</b> We want to minimize their bender sources. I must assign a guard to be with you at all times, Princess. Your presence is our inspiration.
(14b)	<b>Sokka</b>	<b>I'll do it.</b> That's me. <b>I'll be her guard.</b> Nothing will happen to her.
(14c)	<b>Pakku</b>	<b>I had a feeling you might volunteer.</b>
(14d)	<b>Ozai</b>	It is our destiny...to have found this information, Zhao. <b>Eliminate the Spirits. Take the city and we will have thwarted the Avatar in the process.</b>
(14e)	<b>Pakku</b>	To master water, you must release your emotions, wherever they may lead you. Water teaches us acceptance. Let your emotions flow like water. <b>Aang, would you like to spar? You haven't sparred in a few days.</b>

**Datum Number.15 (01.00.57 - 01.05.09)**

(15a)	<b>Yue</b>	<b>Should we see what the ocean is doing today?</b>
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(15b)	Yue	When there is some safety for all of us, <b>I will come visit our sister city in the Southern Water Tribe and spend some</b>
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		time in your home.
(15c)	<b>Yue</b>	What might she ask me?
(15d)	<b>Iroh</b>	Zhao has no sacredness. <b>Are you sure you want to be here?</b>
(15e)	<b>Iroh</b>	Now be sure to keep your uniform closed up to your neck. <b>And remember, your Chi can warm you.</b>
(15f)	<b>Iroh</b>	<b>Be safe.</b>

**Datum Number.16 (01.06.12 - 01.09.16)**

(16a)	<b>Aang</b>	I have to talk to the Dragon Spirit. He can help me defeat the Fire Nation. <b>Is there a spiritual place where I can meditate?</b>
(16b)	<b>Yue</b>	There is a very spiritual place. The city was built around this place. <b>But we must hurry.</b>
(16c)	<b>Aang</b>	Momo, <b>be nice.</b>
(16d)	<b>Katara</b>	Aang? Aang, <b>can you hear me?</b> I knew you were real. I always knew you'd return.
(16e)	<b>Water Tribe civilian #1</b>	<b>Go for the children.</b>

**Datum Number.17 (01.11.15 - 01.14.38)**

(17a)	<b>Zuko</b>	<b>We'll just wait till everyone's fighting everyone. Then in the night, we'll slip out.</b>
(17b)	<b>Katara</b>	Aang, <b>can you hear me?</b> I knew you were real. I always knew you'd return.
(17c)	<b>Aang</b>	Hello! Hello! <b>Please, tell me how to beat the Fire Nation!</b>
(17d)	<b>Dragon Spirit</b>	<b>You are not dealing with the loss of your people, and your responsibility for their deaths. You are stopping yourself from grieving. You are angry. You must let this go. As the Avatar, you are not meant to hurt others. Use the ocean. Show them the power of water. Go. Do this now.</b>

(17e) **Iroh** **Why should you not be worried about the moon's power?**

**Datum Number.18 (01.22.09 - 01.25.30)**

(18a)	<b>Iroh</b>	Then there is still a chance. <b>You can give your life back for the Spirit's.</b>
(18b)	<b>Sokka</b>	<b>Don't listen to him, he's Fire Nation.</b>
(18c)	<b>Yue</b>	<b>Is it mine to give back, if I choose?</b>
(18d)	<b>Sokka</b>	<b>Yue, please.</b>
(18e)	<b>Sokka</b>	<b>Please don't do this. There must be another way. I can't let you do this. I'm supposed to protect you.</b>
(18f)	<b>Yue</b>	I'm scared. <b>Don't make me any more scared.</b> I will miss you more than you know.
(18g)	<b>Iroh</b>	Come away from him, nephew. There are too many soldiers now. <b>They will never let you take the Avatar. We must leave immediately. He wants to fight you so he can capture you, Zuko. Walk away. Come.</b>

**Datum Number.19 (01.34.03 - 01.35.03)**

(19a)	<b>Ozai</b>	Our forces in the Northern Water Tribe have failed to take the city. General Zhao was killed in battle and my brother has become a traitor. My son's proven himself a failure. Now, Sozin's Comet is returning in three years. It will give all firebenders the ability of the highest firebenders, the ability to use their own Chi to create fire. That is the day we will win this war and prove the Fire Nation's dominance. <b>Now you must stop the Avatar from mastering earth and fire. You must give us the time to get to that day. Do you accept this unspeakably important task I'm putting in your hands?</b>
(19b)	<b>Azula</b>	I do, Father.