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Research Article

The Analysis of Face found in Nanny McPee Movie

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Abstract: This study aims to investigate the types of faces used by British people in some situations. The data source is the verbal speech of English people. This research uses pragmatic studies, especially politeness theory by Brown and Levinson. This study also uses a qualitative descriptive approach obtained through an English-language film with the title Nanny McPee. The data collection of this research used observation and note-taking. In this research, the researcher used the data analysis by using Brown and Levinson Framework. The results showed that participants in the film Nanny McPee dominantly used negative faces in several interactions such as interactions between strangers, local residents, family members, superiors and subordinates. Positive faces are only seen in interactions between friends. The researcher suggested that for the further research to investigate another field such as Semantics or another Movie. The researcher also suggested the implication of this research is the use of the positive and negative politeness aspects coming from the Mcpee Movie.

Keywords: Movie, Speech Utterance, Brown and Levinson Framework.

INTRODUCTION

Language is an orderly sound system created by human agreement. In line with Idris *et al.,* (2020), they noted that language refers to device was used to interact with other people for making sure the communication on the track. In addition, Language has a particular word-forming machine in which the device may additionally fluctuate from one to another Tahir *et al.,* (2018). Language functions as a tool of communication used to interact between people and also to convey intentions either orally or in writing.

Akwanya (2009) stated that language is understood as the property of human kind in two ways, as a possession and as a characteristic feature. The use of language in communication is a part of pragmatics study.

According to Griffiths (2006) pragmatics is the study of utterance meaning. While, Yule (1996) stated that Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by speakers (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). Thus, pragmatics is referring to the language meaning in some utterances when people communicated each other which suitability to a particular situation, context and interpretation of users.

One of important aspect of pragmatics competence is politeness. Brown and Levinson (1987) stated that politeness is prototypically exhibited in conversation and other kinds of face to face interchange, and so other approaches to discourse analysis, using the different kinds of text (predominantly narrative) have contributed less our theme. The knowledge of politeness has an influential role in the social interaction.

In politeness strategies there is something called 'face'. Yassi (2018) stated that primarily motivated by a desire to develop a more universal and effective framework for elucidating politeness in people of various linguistic and cultural backgrounds. According to Brown and Levinson (1987), face is something that is emotionally invested, and that can be lost, maintained or enhanced, and must be constantly attended to in interaction. There are two kinds of faces, positive face which is the desire of one self-image or personality to be appreciated from others and negative face as the basic claim to the territories, personal preserves or rights to non-distraction.

In social interaction face must be take place. Face can be influenced by several things, one of them is culture. As Brown and Levinson (1987) said that the contents of face will differ in different culture. Culture is the characteristics and knowledge of a particular group of people, encompassing language, religion, cuisine, social habits, music and arts that can influencing the way when they utter the language. Moreover, it should be different in each place because every place has their own cultures and ethnicities.

This aspect also prevail and influence on British, American and Australian in speaking English, but this research focuses on British English only. Based on the explaination, this paper will be discussed about the face of social interaction in British by using Brown and Levinson theory. The data will be obtained from utterances of British movies. After collecting the data, it will be categorized in two types of face by Brown and Levinson that are positive face or negative face.

Previous Studies

The study of the analysis of face found on Nanny McPee movie have been studied by many researchers. The findings from these studies have offered the benefit and helpful to this analysis.

Rahmawati (2017). The title of her research was "The Face Treatening Act and Politeness Strategy in Different Gender on Beauty and the Beast Movie". The result of this research that the characters in the movie used Positive Politeness, Negative Politeness, Bald on Record and Off record. Gaston as the presentation of man used more Negative face and Belle as the presentation of woman used more Positive Face on her utterance.

Fatimah (2021) The title of her research was "Ideology and Politeness Strategies used by American People and Buginese with Special Reference to Bone". The result of this study is the ideology of expectation can influence the politeness strategies. The Buginese Bone tended to use negative face or indirect language in expecting something to the other because they more hierarchy in their life while American tend to use positive face or direct language although they have an expectation to other people.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Face is the public self-image of a person. Brown and Levinson (1987) stated that everyone has self-public image which has relation to emotional and social sense of self and expects everyone else to recognize. They also stated that face the public self image that every member wants to claim for himself, consisting in two related aspects: negative and positive face.

A person's negative face is the need to be independent, to have freedom of action and not to be imposed on by others. The word 'negative' here doesn't mean 'bad', it just the opposite pole from 'positive'. A person's positive face is the need to be accepted, even liked by others, to be threat as a member of the same group, and to know that his or her wants are shared by others. In simple terms, negative face is the need to be independent and positive face is the need to be connected. The person's negative face will tend to show deference, emphasize the importance of the other's time or concerns, and even include an apology for the imposition or interruption. While, the person's positive face will tend to show solidarity, emphasize that both speakers want the same thing, and that they have a common goal.

RESEARCH METHODS

The researcher used descriptive qualitative method in conducting this research. Qualitative study is studies that uses techniques for obtaining statistics or records, actions and events associated with human lifestyles Bachriani *et al.,* (2018). Thus, this research describes and categorize the face of British in their social interaction. British data was taken from English movies with the title Nanny McPee. The dialogue from the subtitles of the English movies was transcribed. In the beginning, the writer transcribed the utterances from the conversations of British in the movie. Then, the writer analyzed and categorized the kind of face used by British based on Brown and Levinson theory which are positive face and negative face. In addition, Saleh *et al.,* (2021) stated that Buginese people used direct and indirect strategies to apology in communicating with someone.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. **The Interaction between Strangers Datum 1**

This is the interaction between two strangers, a guest and hostess. A is a guest and B is a hostess.

Table 1. Stranger vs Stranger

A:	Good evening, Mr. Brown. I am Nanny McPhee.
B:	I do not belong to any agency, Mr. Brown. I am a government nanny.
A:	A government nannies? How...unusual.
B:	May I come in?
A:	Yes, by all means, do...do come in.
B:	Good evening, Mr. Brown. I am Nanny McPhee.

(Nanny McPhee Movie)

The table 1 above shows that the participants in the conversation use the same politeness strategies. It starts when speaker A open the conversation with greeting *good evening, Mr. Brown*, it sounds polite because she mentions *Mister* in front of the name of speaker B. Then, the speaker B answers it with using idiom *Good heavens* as another soft word to express surprise and happiness. Another polite form is the request of the speaker A *may I come in? (can i come in?* Is more casual) and the speaker B answer it with say *Yes, by all means, do come in* which is more be polite than he said *yah, come in.* Thus, the conversation above is contained negative face.

The Interaction between Local Inhabitants
Datum 2
This is the interaction between local inhabitant who visiting.

Table 2. Local Inhabitants vs Local Inhabitants

A:	Will you just look at them? The little, small things.
B:	Children, this is, err... Mrs. Quickly.
A:	Oh, you mustn't be so formal. You must call me Auntie Selma.
	Oh, dear me, one does work up such a thirst in this heat.
B:	Oh. Tea, of course. Do go through. I'll...

(Nanny McPee Movie)

The table 2 above shows that the conversation of the local inhabitants who one of them is visiting the house of one another. Speaker A as the visitor starts to open the conversation with say *Will you just look at them?* She used a nice structure of her utterance and she also using modal *will*. Speaker B then introducing the speaker A's name to his children with mentioning *Mistress* before the name of speaker A. Speaker B continued the conversation with saying *Oh, you mustn't be so formal*, it such a form of polite utterance and its also has modal *must*. The use of modals can increase the level of the sentence became more be polite.

Besides that, the speaker B also utters some request with very soft and polite words *Oh, dear me, one does work up such a thirst in this heat*. She said that she is thirst and she want a cup of tea. And the speaker B as the owner of the house is understand directly and offering the speaker A for tea. Thus, this conversation clearly shows negative face which tend to show deference.

The interaction between Friends
Datum 3
This is the interaction between two close friends.

Table 3. Friends vs Friends

A:	Oh, Letty, he was in a maddened condition. He couldn't keep his hands off me. But I held firm. I said, "Shedric..." I mean, "Cedric, I have my reputation to uphold." "It's marriage or nothing. What do you take me for?" "Some common...?
B:	" Tart?
A:	Not for me. I'm bloated.
B:	No."Some common tart." You said...

(Nanny McPee Movie)

The table 3 above is show the conversation of two close friends, when the speaker A talks about someone to speaker B. Their conversation is socially close each other and describe the term of solidarities. The speaker A also call the speaker B's name with direct. Thus, it clearly shows positive face.

The Interaction between Family Members
Datum 4
This is the interaction between siblings, A, B, C and D.

Table 4. Family Members vs Family Members

A:	Be careful, Aggy. It's Mama's rattle, and it's the only thing we've got of hers.
B:	What on earth are you doing?
C:	Getting ready for bed.
A:	That what she told us to do.
B:	Since when did we do what we're told?
A:	Since we nearly got Cook blown up and Aggy boiled.
B:	May I just remind you of something? We got rid of the last 17 nannies. We're getting rid of this one too.
C:	Fine! Be brave, then!
D:	Yes, well, I nearly got blown up! And anyway, l..

(Nanny McPee Movie)

The datum 4 above shows the conversation of four siblings. The conversation sounds very good with using past and progressive tense which makes them sound more soft, as in the following sentences; *What on earth are you doing?*(*what are you doing* is more direct), *That what she told us to do* (*as her command to do* is more direct), *May I just remind you of something* (*don't you remember?* is more direct), *We're getting rid of this one too* (*we will rid her too* is more direct). Thus, the conversation of the siblings above is dominant to negative face which tends to show deference.

The Interaction between Family Members as Inferiors and Superiors
Datum 5
This is the interaction between father and his children. A is father, B, C, D are the children.

Table 4. Family Members as Inferiors and Superiors

A:	I'm sorry. I should have told you. I can see that now. If I'd discussed it with you before, we wouldn't be in this mess.
B:	No, it was our fault. We should have known you had a good reason for getting married again.
A:	At least this way, we'll all be together. That's what matters most, isn't it? Hm? I promise I'll never hide anything that affects us from you again. I see you're more than capable of understanding it.
C:	Papa?
A:	Yes, my boy?
C:	Do you think Mama still thinks about us where she is?
A:	I'm sure she does. I know she does. Now, Chrissie, why don't you choose us a story?

(Nanny McPee Movie)

The datum 5 above contains the conversation of father with his children. The speaker A starts the conversation with say sorry and use perfect tense, modals and qustion tag. The use of tenses past, perfect, and continuous (or the combination of them in a sentences) will make the sentences sound softer and more be polite. Besides that, the use of the question tag will also make the sentence sound soft and far from the imposition. Thus, the conversation above is using negative face. It tends to show deference and avoid imposition with using the best structure of sentences.

The Interaction between Superiors and Subordinates
Datum 6
This is the interaction between housemaid and hostess, A is the housemaid and B is the hostess.

Table 6. Superiors vs Subordinates

A:	Mr. Brown, are you all right?
B:	I'm perfectly all right. Evangeline, could you let Cook know that the new nanny has had to leave and I'm off to the agency to find a new one? Good.

(Nanny McPee Movie)

Table 6 above is the conversation of hostess and housemaid when the housemaid as the speaker A asks the hostess about his condition in polite form with mention *mister* in front of his name. The hostess as speaker B answer it with very polite words, *I'm perfectly all right* then requesting something to speaker A with using modals **could you let** *Cook know that the new nanny has had to leave and I'm off to the agency to find a new one?* which make the level of the words is increase, soft and minimizing the imposition. Thus, the conversation above is contains negative face. It tends to show deference.

CONCLUSION
This study has clearly confirmed that British English in the Nanny McPee movie is tend to use negative face which tend to show deference and minimizing imposition.in line with Hasmi (2013), she found that There are four types of politeness strategies employed by the main characters in Nanny McPhee movie when having conversations with the children. They are bald-on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off-record strategy. It means that the positive and negative still were used to express their feelings to communicate with people. In addition, as a part of culture, language is very important to maintain Saleh *et al.,* (2021). It shows that based on the finding of the data from the movie. Different culture leads to apply different face. The other factors affect the face that occurs in the research is age, education, behavior and personality of the speaker.

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