

**GRATITUDE STRATEGIES AMONG GENDER
IN BALDONI'S *FIVE FEET APART***

THESIS

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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG
2023**

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THESIS

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STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled “**Gratitude Strategies Among Gender in Baldoni’s *Five Feet Apart***” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those indicated in quotation, cited as references, and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim from others, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, June 20, 2023

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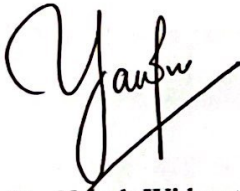
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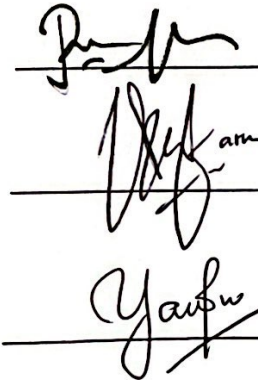
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MOTTO

لا يكلف الله نفساً إلاّ وسعها (البقرة: ٢٨٦)

“Allah does not charge a soul except (with or within) its capacity.”

فإنّ مع العسر يسراً (الشرح: ٦)

“Indeed, with hardship (will be) ease.”

DEDICATION

This thesis is primarily dedicated to:

My beloved Ayah and Ibu

My beloved brothers and sisters

Family is always the priority

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All praises belong to Allah SWT, the God of the universe, the Almighty and Merciful, who has given the blessing of the creature of this universe, who has guided and lighted the researcher to finish this study. *Shalawat* and *salam* are presented to the prophet Muhammad SAW, who has brought us to the light and the bright time.

In this opportunity, the researcher would like to present the big thank and grateful to all people who have helped and supported the researcher in doing this study. They are Ayah and ibu, who never give up to motivate and do all kindness every time to the researcher. Brothers and sister who always advice and support during the process of this study.

The researcher also presents this study to her close and important people, especially Mrs. Yayuk, who has guided the researcher in the process of doing this study until it becomes completed work, and other close friends that cannot be mentioned one by one, they who always support, pray, accompany and advice the researcher in order to never give up in any situation including in the finishing the study.

May Allah always blesses, protects, and gives them the best more than they have given to the researcher. Finally, the researcher aware of weakness of this study. Hence, criticism and suggestion are welcomed to improve this study. Hopefully this study can useful for all people.

Malang, June 13, 2023

Akrima Nuris Salima

ABSTRACT

Salima, Akrima Nuris. 2023. Gratitude Strategies Among Gender In Baldoni's Five Feet Apart. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor Dr. Yayuk Widyastuti Herawati, M. Pd.

Keyword : Gratitude, Gratitude Strategy, Gender

The researcher examined the types of gratitude strategies and functions of gratitude and then relates them to gender studies in Five Feet Apart movie. This study aims to find out types of gratitude strategies and functions of gratitude, and how men and women used the gratitude strategies from the movie. People enjoy movies as entertainment. Then it must have had a big impact, one of the most influential media today, which contains many scenes with the background of different places and situations becomes the object of study.

In this study, the researcher used qualitative descriptive methods to describe the phenomena about gratitude strategies among gender that occur in movie. The main data source in this study was taken from Will and Stella, as the representative of each gender. The researcher watched the movie to get accurate data. After collecting the data, the researchers analyzed the data using gratitude and gender theories. After that, the researcher arranged the data in a table, and the researcher only chosen words collected from the man and woman representatives that contain gratitude utterances to find out the strategies used and whether they still show differences in language use.

There are several theories used in this study, the gratitude strategy by Cheng (2005), the gratitude function theory by Hymes(1996), and the gender theory by Kashdan et al. (2009). From the results of this analysis, the researcher found 22 words consisting of 7 gratitude strategies is found, there are *thanking, positive feeling, apology, recognition of imposition, repayment, others, and attention getter*. The gratitude strategy most used with Will is positive feeling, while Stella is thanking. Meanwhile, there are 7 functions of gratitude contained in the movie, there are *acknowledging a major favor, acknowledging a favor, assuring a person of one's future gratitude, dismissing a person's service, closing the conversation, and accepting an offer*. In addition, the researcher also found that Stella (woman) has the same frequency with very slight difference as Will (man). It can be concluded that at this time, men and women are the same and not much different in using gratitude strategies. It is not only women who are more likely to use gratitude to benefit from the positive effects of gratitude on well-being, but men are also like that based on this study conducted by researchers. The limitation of the study that the researcher could not find appreciation in gratitude strategies. While accepting a proposal that conversation should end, making the hearer feels good; irony, sarcasm, brusqueness; and negative request were absent from the function of gratitude. Therefore, for further researcher is suggested that they studied the movie with the topic related to a championship to find out appreciation and its function.

ABSTRAK

Salima, Akrima Nuris. 2023. Penggunaan Strategi Dalam Ungkapan Syukur Lintas Gender. Skripsi. Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Pembimbing: Dr. Yayuk Widyastutik Herawati, M. Pd.

Kata Kunci : Gratitude, Gratitude Strategy, Gender

Peneliti mengkaji jenis-jenis strategi syukur dan fungsi syukur kemudian mengaitkannya dengan studi gender dalam film *Five Feet Apart*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis strategi syukur beserta fungsi-fungsinya, lalu juga mengetahui bagaimana pria dan wanita menggunakan strategi syukur dari film tersebut. Orang-orang menikmati film sebagai hiburan. Maka pasti memiliki dampak besar, itu merupakan salah satu media paling berpengaruh saat ini yang memuat banyak adegan dengan latar tempat dan situasi yang berbeda menjadi obyek kajian.

Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif untuk mendeskripsikan fenomena tentang strategi syukur antar gender yang terjadi dalam film. Sumber data utama dalam penelitian ini diambil dari Will dan Stella, sebagai perwakilan dari masing-masing gender. Para peneliti menonton film tersebut untuk mendapatkan data yang akurat. Setelah mengumpulkan data, peneliti menganalisis data dengan menggunakan teori syukur dan gender. Setelah itu, peneliti menyusun data dalam sebuah tabel dan peneliti hanya memilih kata-kata yang dikumpulkan dari perwakilan pria dan wanita yang berisi ucapan terima kasih untuk mengetahui strategi yang digunakan dan apakah masih menunjukkan perbedaan penggunaan bahasa.

Ada beberapa teori yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini, strategi syukur oleh Cheng (2005), teori fungsi syukur oleh Hymes (1996), dan teori gender oleh Kashdan et al. (2009). Dari hasil analisis ini ditemukan 22 kata yang terdiri dari 7 strategi syukur, yaitu *terima kasih, perasaan positif, permintaan maaf, pengakuan posisi peneliti, balas budi, orang lain, dan penarik perhatian*. Strategi bersyukur yang paling banyak digunakan Will adalah perasaan positif, sedangkan Stella berterima kasih. Sementara itu, ada 7 fungsi syukur yang terkandung dalam film tersebut, yaitu *mengakui nikmat yang besar, mengakui nikmat, menjamin rasa terima kasih seseorang di masa depan, menolak jasa seseorang, menutup pembicaraan, dan menerima tawaran*. Selain itu, peneliti juga menemukan bahwa Stella (wanita) memiliki frekuensi yang sama dengan perbedaan yang sangat tipis dengan Will (pria). Dapat disimpulkan bahwa saat ini laki-pria dan Wanita sama dan tidak jauh berbeda dalam menggunakan strategi syukur. Bukan hanya wanita yang lebih cenderung menggunakan rasa syukur untuk mendapatkan manfaat dari efek positif rasa syukur pada kesejahteraan, tetapi pria juga seperti itu berdasarkan penelitian yang telah dilakukan oleh para peneliti. Keterbatasan penelitian yaitu peneliti tidak dapat menemukan apresiasi dalam strategi syukur. Sambil menerima usulan bahwa percakapan harus diakhiri, membuat pendengarnya merasa senang; ironi, sarkasme, kekasaran; dan permintaan negatif tidak ada dalam fungsi syukur. Oleh karena itu, bagi peneliti selanjutnya disarankan untuk mempelajari film dengan topik yang berkaitan dengan kejuaraan untuk mengetahui apresiasi dan fungsinya.

مستخلص البحث

السَّلْمَا، أكرما نور . ٢٠٢٣ . استخدام الاستراتيجيات في التعبير عن الامتنان بين الجنسين، بحث الجامعي، قسم الآداب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، الجامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية بمالانج.

المشرفة: الدكتورة يايوك وديستوتيك حيراواي

الكلمات المفتاحية: التعبير الامتنان ، استراتيجية للتعبير عن الامتنان، الجنسين

درست الباحثة أنواع استراتيجيات الامتنان ووظائف الامتنان ثم تربطها بدراسات النوع الاجتماعي في فيلم Five Feet Apart. تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى معرفة كيفية استخدام الرجال والنساء لاستراتيجيات الامتنان من الفيلم. يستمتع الناس بالأفلام كترفيه. إذًا لا بد أنه كان له تأثير كبير ، فهو أحد أكثر الوسائط تأثيراً اليوم والذي يحتوي على العديد من المشاهد مع خلفية أماكن ومواقف مختلفة يصبح موضوع الدراسة.

استخدمت الباحثة في هذه الدراسة الأساليب الوصفية الوصفية لوصف ظاهرة استراتيجيات الامتنان بين الجنسين التي تحدث في الأفلام. مصدر البيانات الرئيسي في هذه الدراسة مأخوذ من Will and Stella ، كمثلين عن كل جنس. شاهد الباحثون الفيلم للحصول على بيانات دقيقة. بعد جمع البيانات ، حلل الباحثون البيانات باستخدام نظريات الامتنان والجنس. بعد مرحلة تحليل البيانات ، رتب الباحثة البيانات في جدول وقامت الباحثة فقط باختيار الكلمات التي تم جمعها من ممثلي الرجل والمرأة والتي تحتوي على عبارات الامتنان لمعرفة الاستراتيجيات المستخدمة وما إذا كانت لا تزال تظهر اختلافات في استخدام اللغة.

هناك العديد من النظريات المستخدمة في هذه الدراسة ، واستراتيجية الامتنان من قبل Cheng (٢٠٠٥) ، ونظرية وظيفة الامتنان بواسطة Hymes (١٩٩٦) ، ونظرية النوع من Kashdan et al (٢٠٠٩). من نتائج هذا التحليل ، تم العثور على ٢٢ كلمة تتكون من ٧ استراتيجيات للامتنان ، هناك شكر ، شعور إيجابي ، اعتذار ، تقدير لموقف الباحث ، سداد ، أخرى ، وجذب الانتباه. استراتيجية الامتنان الأكثر استخدامًا مع Will هي الشعور الإيجابي ، بينما تشكر ستيلا. وفي الوقت نفسه ، هناك ٧ وظائف للامتنان الواردة في الفيلم ، هناك الاعتراف بخدمة كبيرة ، والاعتراف بخدمة ، وطمأنة الشخص على امتنانه في المستقبل ، ورفض خدمة الشخص ، وإغلاق المحادثة ، وقبول العرض. بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، وجد الباحثون أيضًا أن Stella (امرأة) لها نفس التردد مع اختلاف طفيف جدًا مثل Will (رجل). يمكن الاستنتاج أنه في هذا الوقت ، الرجال والنساء متماثلون ولا يختلفون كثيرًا في استخدام استراتيجيات الامتنان. ليس من المرجح أن تستخدم النساء الامتنان فقط للاستفادة من الآثار الإيجابية للامتنان على الرفاهية ، ولكن الرجال أيضًا هم كذلك بناءً على الأبحاث التي أجراها باحثون. حدود الدراسة التي لم يجدها الباحث تقديرًا في استراتيجيات الامتنان. أثناء قبول اقتراح إنهاء المحادثة ، مما يجعل المستمع يشعر بالرضا ؛ السخرية ، السخرية ، الفظاظ. والطلبات السلبية كانت غائبة عن وظيفة الامتنان. لذلك ، يُقترح مزيد من الباحثين أن يدرسوا الفيلم بموضوع يتعلق بالبطولة لمعرفة التقدير ووظائفه.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of the study, research questions, significance, scope and limitation, and definition of key term.

A. Background of the Study

Gratitude is a common expression that people use in life; maybe we also find it in our daily that involved or being with other people in community activities. It is also known as thanking, which people will use to express their gratitude for the help, gift, or other kindness they have received from others. For example, a man will say, “thank you.” after getting help from another man. In addition, gratitude is one of the categories of expressive speech acts. Where the main focus is conveying the speaker's feelings, it can be seen that the speaker will express the feelings expressed through words based on what is felt by the physical feelings themselves. Also, how people express gratitude varies; it can be in the form of thanks, appreciation, praise, and even giving gifts.

According to Cheng (2005), thanking is an attempt by someone when express gratitude, which is shown to others for previous actions where another person has provided favor and benefits to that person. In that case, we know that thanking indirectly draws closer and can strengthen the relationship between one person and another. Algoe and Haidt (2008) stated that gratitude expression (thanking) is a functional expression that shows positive feelings. Thanking also encourages the benefactor to treat the speaker with a good thing as well as done and maintain a good

relationship with others. It also dealt with Lambert et al. (2010) that Gratitude is defined as a condition produced by a person from the awareness and appreciation obtained from other people that is meaningful and valuable to him. Hence, this expression is to convey a person's deep feelings when they are happy and assisting—corroborated by a statement by Searle, who said that gratitude, thankfulness, or appreciation belong to the speech act of thanking, which do after accepting relief of help in a trouble condition or other matters from other that make it easier what is passed (Aijmer, 1996).

In expressing feelings, males and females may have different ways of doing it. For some, the expression of gratitude is associated with debt and dependency. Men may consider gratitude a symbol of vulnerability and weakness that may threaten masculinity and their position in social life. This view will probably be very different to what women think. On average, they are more in tune with emotions and behaviors to create and maintain social relationships. Compared to men, women think of gratitude as more functional or beneficial in their lives because of their high priority in developing and maintaining intimate relationships. Therefore, women are expected to benefit more from experience and gratitude by building strong and satisfying relationships. People benefit from social relationships regardless of their social role or value orientation. So, if men tend to lower their grades or are more restrained and less comfortable expressing gratitude. Women are the opposite, so people find their attractiveness in grateful behaviors that are shown differently (Kashdan et al.,2009).

In addition, according to Ortner (1972) it is said that in terms of language, women are more conservative than men. It means that women are more appreciative and careful while talking. This case exists because women almost never leave their homes; mostly, they will only chat with family members. It is certain that they also do not have the opportunity to communicate with strangers. The main target of the women's movement in western was language. The wave of gender equality showed that gender had been widely seen as a concern of women. It has been mentioned by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) that both men and women can have equal roles in society. Everyone is born with the same conditions, freedom, dignity, and rights; they, on average, can have the same role with the same portion. It happens because all humans are equipped with reason and conscience in each of them. Then everyone is without exception, without distinction from one another, such of race, gender, language, religion, skin color, politics, and other differences. All women and men have the same rights and freedoms, as stated in the earlier declaration.

The movie is a modern and popular art form for entertainment. Movies have also become a big industry that is quite popular for everyone, including children, teens, and adults. Movie is one of the most influential media today. Because the movie presents audio and visuals as an attraction that makes people interested in seeing it, it also helps people be more imaginative and creative because it is clearly described in it. The movie can be based on facts, fictional stories made by authors, adaptations of books, and so on. in every movie that plays, there will always be a moral message that

is visible or hidden so that it can help us see things in life. Although the film consists of many different genres, however, the similarity between all of the movies is that they contain many kinds of feeling expressions. For example, an actress expressing gratitude in a movie.

One popular movie in 2019 that contains gratitude is “Five Feet Apart”, directed by Justin Baldoni. It tells the story of gathering and intense interactions that lead the two to a love affair. The movie is treated with hospital conditions. they live there with other patients, nurses, and doctors. Sometimes, there are parents and their friends from outside. Both struggles to establish a love relationship over the disease they suffer from. The title "Five Feet Apart" was inspired by the circumstances of Stella and Will, who had to keep a distance of five steps from everyone. The film is inspired by a couple struggling with cystic fibrosis. They are susceptible to infection because the lungs are not functioning properly. Patients with cystic fibrosis carry oxygen cylinders and special masks everywhere. The prohibition of physical contact with each other became a separate obstacle for Stella and Will. This movie presents and shows a valuable impression with the interaction between the players. Therefore, the researcher is interested in analyzing the gratitude strategies and function of gratitude used by male and female characters in the conversation from the movie. Furthermore, gratitude is an emotion affected after receiving help. It occurs when someone gets valuable help from others; moreover, the benefit was given with good intentions, not ulterior motives.

Some research was conducted on the same topic. Fauziyah (2010) investigated gratitude expressions and responses used by male and female characters in the movie,

Rachel Getting Married. She applied descriptive qualitative as a method and uses Hymes' theory to analyze the gratitude expressions and Coulmas' theory to gratitude responses. Also Alfa (2018) explored a study on a pragmatic analysis of thanking in a movie, *Café Society*. The descriptive qualitative study used the observation and documentation method and applied the theory of Hymes (1972) and strategies of thanking by Aijmer (1996). Besides, Agustina (2021) carried out a study on thanking expression in a movie, *The Pursuit of Happiness*. The descriptive qualitative study used document analysis to collect the data. And applied the theory Hymes's theory (1972) of the types of thanking and Aijmer's theory (1996) of strategies of thanking. And last, there is Putri (2018), conducted research on gratitude expressions through movie, *I Am Sam*. Her research is a qualitative descriptive study that uses observation and purposive-sampling technique as research methods.

The present research has differences from previous studies above. It differs from the earlier studies because it mostly discusses expressions, strategies, and gratitude responses. However, it discussed not only the strategy but also its relationship to gender tendency in its use, and the function of gratitude. Secondly, the theory applied was dissimilar. The previous applied the theory of Aijmer (1996), while the current research used Cheng's (2005) theory. The movie is chosen because one of the most influential media today contains many scenes with the background of different places and situations. The researcher expected the movie to get rich data as research material. In addition, she was interested in analyzing gratitude strategies and its functions because gratitude is a common expression that comes in humans daily after receiving

help, gifts, or other good things. Because as we know, humans are social creatures who need and relate to each other in their lives, and even more interestingly, it is associated with how males and females use the strategies, which may differ greatly in the delivery of the two.

B. Research Question

Based on the background, this study investigated on Five Feet Apart movie to answer the following research questions:

1. What gratitude strategies are used in man and woman character throughout the movie?
2. What are gender tendency in gratitude strategies choice used in man and woman character?
3. What are the functions of gratitude used in man and woman character throughout the movie?

C. Significance

From this paper, the researcher expects it can give a contribution both from theoretically and practically. Theoretically, it can help academic people or society community in adding a knowledge and theoretical frame work about the relation of gratitude expression and the gender tendency. With the theory of type and function of slang word by Cheng (2005), and Hymes (1996), and the gender theory from Kashdan et al. (2009). This study hopefully can expand the existing of both the theory.

Practically, this research can give contribution to academic people as like student or teacher in English Department especially. For the teacher it can be a reference to teach the student about type and function of gratitude expression and its relation to the study of gender. While for student, it can add a knowledge about type and function of gratitude expression. In addition, this study can be a reference to the next researcher to investigate continue gratitude expression in other movie, or different theory then it can be related with other study.

D. Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study is pragmatics which focused on speech acts in terms of gratitude. According to Cheng (2005), it investigated gratitude strategy, its function by Hymes (1996), and will be related to the study of gender based on Kashdan et al. (2009). This research analyzed the utterances that contain gratitude expressions used by Will to represent the man character, while Stella represents the woman from a movie, Five Feet Apart.

E. Definition of Key Term

1. Speech Act : According to Hidayat (2016), Speech Acts is a part of pragmatics; it is an act that refers to the action through utterances.

2. Expressive : is a part of speech acts in the utterances describing someone's psychological state. It reflected the speaker's expression when replying to the actions of others on him/her. (Hidayat, 2016)
3. Gratitude : is a common expression that finds it in our daily that involves or be with other people in community activities. It is also known as thanking, which people will use to express their gratitude for the help, gift, or other kindness they have received from others.
4. Movie : Is a series of still images, which, when displayed on a screen, creates the illusion of moving images.
5. Five Feet Apart : a movie directed by Justin Baldoni in 2019. It is an American romantic drama film. It tells about teenagers who are brought together by their illness. The two of them met and were close at the hospital until they finally fell in love.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents several theories related to this research. The discussion includes speech acts, gratitude expression and its function, and gender, and previous studies.

A. Speech acts

When speaking, someone does not only produce utterances that contain words and grammatical structure but it is also carried out action through those utterances. Utterances that carried out an action is known as Speech act. Speech acts actually is a subfield of pragmatics that learned how words not only play the role to convey information but also carrying out actions. The Speech acts theory was introduced J.L Austin (1962) in his book *'How to do things with words'*, which said that Speech Act is an act that indicated the action that is carried out by creating utterances. He is the one who introduced the concept that saying something can also link it by doing something. For example, by saying "Thank you", someone is not only uttering a phrase in English but is also performing an act, that of gratitude or thanking.

Austin (1962) raises the performatives under five classifications. Those are: first is Directive, it is an act where the speaker asks the hearer to do or not to do something. Such as requesting, ordering forbidding. It aimed for the hearer in leading to do something. Second is Declaration. It is a kind of speech act in which by an utterances, the world can change. The speaker's declaration changes the external state

or condition of an object or situation, examples of it are resigning and appointing. and It aimed to make a change. Third is Commissive (promising). It is an act that commits and makes the speaker promise in the future to do the action. It shows that the speaker undertakes by expressing an intention to do something, with verbs such as promise, guarantee, undertake, warrant, pledge, swear, vow, etc. fourth is Expressive, it is a kind of speech act that tries to achieve what the speaker feels. people express psychological conditions which can be feeling of likes, dislikes, happiness, sorrow pleasure, or pain. Such as thanking, apologizing, regretting, congratulating, celebrating, etc. It aims to express the speaker's state of mind considering the situation. And last is Representative or assertive. It is a kind of speech act that is stating a proposition as true. refers to the accuracy of what the speaker said, such as claiming, swearing, etc. It aims to state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. From those opinions above, speech act resumes that it is an act carried out by the speaker by uttering a sentence. Its purpose is to express the intention to the hearer.

B. Gratitude

Gratitude has been perceived as a positive thing across time and cultures. Most major religions admit that gratitude is useful for individuals, as well as society as a whole. Expressions of gratitude are almost always taken into consideration a goodness, and very few disadvantages are found. Social scientists since the 1930s have studied the concept of gratitude. Recent interest in the study of gratitude is often associated with the emergence of positive outcomes. This study primarily focused on a positive

affective trait, named gratitude. And it differs in the individual way to express it. The purpose of this study is that gratitude will be defined as the general tendency to recognize strategies among men and women (Rydh, 2019).

Gratitude of Expression

Expressions of gratitude are created when a speaker gets help from the speech partner or the speech partner do something for the speaker. This such a reaction to thank the listener that shows appreciation of the speaker. Expressions of gratitude can be expressed by several words, such as thanks, thank you very much, I am grateful, etc. The expression of gratitude has a social function that can strengthen the relationship between the speaker and the listener. Aijmer (1996) states that the type of goods, the aim of gratitude, or the benefaction is very important for building the degree of gratitude. The kind of goodness can influence a person to say "thank you" instead of a deep thank or a simple thank you. For example, in a terrible disaster like a traffic accident, we are saved by someone. So, there must be different gratitude when expressing it with a simple compliment we got from someone's kindness given to us. Then, the goodness of gratitude is related to material or immaterial things levels.

Gratitude is a part of expressive speech acts. Where the main focus is conveying the speaker's feelings, it can be seen that the speaker will express the feelings expressed through words based on what is felt by the physical feelings themselves. Also, how people express gratitude varies; it can be in the form of thanks, appreciation, praise, and even giving gifts. According to Cheng (2005), thanking is an attempt by someone

when express gratitude, which is shown to others for previous actions where another person has provided favor and benefits to that person. In that case, we know that thanking indirectly draws closer and can strengthen the relationship between one person and another. Also Algoe and Haidt (2008) stated that gratitude expression (thanking) is a functional expression that shows positive feelings. Thanking also encourages the benefactor to treat the speaker with a good thing as well as done and maintain a good relationship with others. It also dealt with Lambert et al. (2010) that Gratitude is defined as a condition produced by a person from the awareness and appreciation obtained from other people that is meaningful and valuable to him. Hence, this expression is to convey a person's deep feelings when they are happy and assisting—corroborated by a statement by Searle, who said that gratitude, thankfulness, or appreciation belong to the speech act of thanking, which do after accepting relief of help in a trouble condition or other matters from other that make it easier what is passed. (Aijmer, 1996)

Because gratitude is a positive emotion, it may refer to motivated people who are given the advantage, do good deeds, and forge better relationships with others. In this matter, the benefactor, a person who has given goodness or benefit to the recipient, someone who has benefited, should honor it by expressing gratitude. As a result of the interchange caused by it, a good relationship will be created in the future after what happened before. Because honor, respect, mutual need, and simplicity are included in the expression of gratitude. Generally, a person will show gratitude for the help or

kindness others have given them; however, it will be different if they do not recognize the beneficial actions. Failure to appreciate another person's good deeds can damage relationships and reduce the chances of good intentions and similar good deeds in subsequent events. On the other hand, using gratitude appropriately enables enhancing a person's relationship with others and improving his chances of being kind in the future.

a. Gratitude Strategies

Cheng's (2005) taxonomy is based on eight strategies for expressing gratitude. The following strategies are:

1. Thanking

One kind of speech acts that is often used is thanking. It is one of the main instruments that build up the bonds between community members (Pishghadam & Zarei, 2011). This strategy is really recognizable appropriate of the presence of the word 'thank you' in the expression of gratitude (Aijmer, 1996). Cheng (2005) classified the thanking strategy into three sub-strategies:

a. Thanking only by using the word “thank you”

example: *Thanks a lot, Thank you very much*

b. Thanking by stating the favor

example: *thank you for support*

c. Thanking and mentioning the imposition caused by the favor

example: *Thank you for supporting me in winning the contest*

2. Appreciation

Appreciation is an expression or feeling of thanks, approval, or admiration. It is an important gesture of gratitude, especially for those who have got an impact on someone's life or helped him/she in need. Cheng (2005) classified the appreciation strategy into two sub-strategies:

- a. Using the word "appreciate"

example: *I appreciate it*

- b. Using the word "appreciate" example: *I appreciate the work doing thing project*

3. Repayment

Repay is a verb meaning refund or paying back. In other words, if someone gets something or receives help from others, he will do the same for that kindness to whoever does it. Cheng (2005) classified the repayment strategy into three sub-strategies:

- a. Offering services, food, etc

example: *Next gathering is my turn*

- b. Feeling indebted

example: *I owe you one million rupiahs*

- c. Promising future self – improvement

example: *It won't repeat next time*

4. Recognition of Imposition

The thanker who uses this strategy admits the imposition or goodness was done to his/her to ease the burden. Cheng (2005) classified the recognition of Imposition into three sub-strategies:

- a. By acknowledging the imposition (exemplified by statements)
example: *I know you are not allowed to give me extra time*
- b. Stating/ diminishing the need for the favor
example: *You should not to do that*
- c. Stating the need for the favor
example: *I try not to ask for extra time, but this time I need it*

5. Apology

Apologizing can also be used to express thanks. Long (2010) shows that the reason behind using apology to express gratitude has to do with "the speaker's confession of the burden obtained by the hearer. In example, the person doing the act that serves as the object of gratitude. Cheng (2005) arranged apalogizing into four ways:

- a. Using the word of apologizer (e.g. I am sorry)
- b. Using apology by stating the favor (e.g. I am sorry for the crowded I brought)
- c. Expressing embarrassment (e.g. I feel really shy for having fallen in the crowd)
- d. Criticizing oneself (e.g. you are not competent in our recent project.)

6. Positive Feeling

Positive feeling is one of the important parts to have in life, it is used to enjoy prosperity and happiness. there is a belief that expressing positive feelings or emotions to others will also impact that person. Positive feelings developed by Cheng (2005) are as follows:

- a. Expressing positive reaction to a person (e.g. He is a life saver!)
- b. Expressing positive feeling to action (e.g. These motorcycle was really helpful)

7. Other

Expressions that do not belong to the above strategies are categorized as other strategies. There are four sub-categories under the other strategies:

- a. Here statement (e.g. Here you are)
- b. Small talk (e.g. Your face is very familiar to me but I cant remember where I saw you)
- c. Leave – taking (e.g. Have a nice day!)
- d. Joking (e.g. Don't forget to pay again next time!)

8. Attention Getter In the thanking situations.

Attention getter and address term are likely to occur in the same utterance. The alertes include:

- a. Attention Getter (e.g. Hey, hi, well)
- b. Title (e.g. Dr, Professor!, Sir!)
- c. Name (e.g. John, Mary)

There are some functions of gratitude that people usually use in different ways because different reason in different situation, and condition of the speaker. The function of gratitude expression cannot be described only in terms of illocutionary force since thank you and thanks have function which seems to violate the role for the use of the illocutionary force indicating device. Eisenstein and Bodman in Aijmer (1996: 51) noted that thank you actually can be used in different term which is used ironically such to accept or reject an offer and signal the conclusion of the conversation.

b. Function of Gratitude

Then there are ten functions of gratitude according Hymes in Aijmer (1996:53), those are:

1. Acknowledging a major favour

The social effect of thank you is an acknowledgment in which someone has received an advantage from an act of another person (Aijmer, 1996: p.52). The function of acknowledging a major favour means that the gratitude expression is used as an acknowledgement that the speaker is advantaged from an action by the hearer. The type and size of favour in “acknowledging a major favour” is higher than the favour in “acknowledging a favour”. For example: Lisa says “I like this doll. Thank you.” (She expressed gratitude after receiving a gift from her brother in her birth day). I like this shows how she like the gift, therefore it shows a major favour.

2. Acknowledging a favour

The function of acknowledging a major favour and acknowledging a favour is similar, that is, related to the favour. The difference between the function of acknowledging a major favour and acknowledging a favour is on the size of favour. So, it depends on what size of favour that occurs in the conversation between the speaker and the hearer. It is known whether a major or a favour depends on the setting and the situation of the conversation. Acknowledging a favour usually occurs in usual or daily activity. The favour in acknowledging is small favour, such as when the shopkeeper has served the customer contentedly, they will say “thank you.”

3. Assuring a person of one's future gratitude

Norrik and Coulmas in Aijmer (1996: p.52) said that “Thank you” can be used to assure someone for a service, offer, and promise, even though the truth of the propositional content cannot be presupposed. For example: Aini : I will keep her as like as my daughter till you come home. Tika : thank you. Tika thanked to Aini for her responsible to keep and take care of her daughter during her trip.

4. Dismissing a person's service

The next interesting function of gratitude expression is dismissing a person or a person's service, it means that “thank you” uses to dismiss a person whose service are not needed (the dismissive thanks). For example: Rina says “thank you for helping me. But I will do by myself”. In this case, Rina want to refuse someone's help politely.

5. Accepting a proposal that conversation should end

Moreover, gratitude expression can accept a proposal that the conversation should end, in which case the phrase has a terminating or discourse-organizing function. This

function usually occurs when the hearer wants to end the conversation then the speaker accepts that the conversation should be ended by expressing gratitude. For example: Aldo says “See you later, nice to talk with you” Then Rani says “Nice to talk with you too. Thank you”.

6. Closing the conversation

The speaker wants to end the conversation by expressing gratitude and this gratitude expression also function as a farewell. For example: thank you, I’ll see you Monday guys. Here, the speaker is someone who proposed the farewell.

7. Accepting an offer

Another function of gratitude expression is to accept an offer. For example, Lina says to Dan “if you need something, I always here” and Dan replay “thank you”. In this case, an offer can be the form of suggestion, attempt, present and etc.

8. Making the hearer feel good (‘phatic’ function)

When an offer is rejected (‘no thanks’) or one answers an enquiry about one’s health (‘fine thanks), However, when an offer is rejected, gratitude expression functions as a phatic function. It means that “thank you” can make the hearer feel good when an offer is rejected (no thanks).

9. Irony, sarcasm, brusqueness

There are derived uses of thank you, signaling irony, sarcasm, brusqueness, which are marked by a characteristic prosody. For example, the effect of the rising (or fall-plus-rise) tone in thank you very much is that the speaker may sound sarcastic or amused.

10. Negative request ('thank you for not...')

The last function is negative request for example: "Thank you for not smoking", where thanking for something which is undesirable. And it is still in the future interpretation as a request not to do it.

C. Language and Gender

Language is the most important tool for human being to communicate on which not only to show the reality of society, but also to maintain and strengthen social existence. The other one of the various functions of language is linked to gender discussion. According to Sirbu et. al (2010) that language does mirror the gendered perspective and can also contribute and impact to change people perception over time

Men and women do not choose the linguistic options for the purpose of creating masculine or feminism identity. Many people thought that men and women differently use language, it such an old perception but has been promoted even by contemporary best-selling fiction and non-fiction writings. The question of the different of men and women in using language has been discussing in empirical work. Man have typical characteristic of social behavior and authoritarian, while women are submissive, pious, domesticity and polite forms than man. In other view, in implicit role theorist, people regard that women are warm, sensitive and caring by observing them in the domestic roles and in social occupational demanding roles. While men are assertive, dominant and competitive by observing them in agentially roles, including leadership roles (Diekman, & Eagle, 2000).

The most perspective of women's language in society linked to their condition. According Ortner (1972) said that female are more conservative in the respect of language. It is due to female almost never come out from the place where they live. Moreover, female often stay home and have a talk with members of her family. Given such a view, women's language has become a foundation the attitude that women are marginal to the serious concerns of life. The powerlessness and marginality of women are determined according to the way they are expected to speak and the way in which women are spoken of.

In a series of three studies Kashdan et al. (2009) studied gender differences in gratitude. The first study showed that there is a gender difference in the appraisal of expressing gratitude, where women see the expression of gratitude as less challenging and difficult, as well as less costly. The second study showed that, when thinking about receiving a gift in the past, women reported feeling more pleasantness and gratitude as well as less obligation and burden, compared to men. In the third study they found the effects of gratitude on changes to well-being over time to be moderated by gender. Gratitude was positively emotion expressiveness for women, whereas this relationship was negative for men. Considering all these findings authors suggested that women are more likely to benefit from positive effects that gratitude has on well-being, than men.

In other hand, women's movement is linked to the principle of UDHR (Universal Declaration Human Right) which declared that all human being are born equal and free in right and dignity, means that between men and women have the same right in life in society. They promise to all the economic, social, political, cultural and

civic rights that underpin a life free from fear and want. They are inalienable people entitlements, at all times, and in all places, every color of people, from every race and ethnic group; whether or not they are disabled, citizens or migrants; no matter their sex, their class, their caste, their creed, their age or sexual orientation (UDHR, 2020).

Furthermore, everyone is entitled to all the freedoms and rights set forth in this declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, religion, language, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be dependent, trust and non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty (UDHR, article 2).

CHAPTER III

Research Method

This chapter presents research method, research instrument, data and data source, data collection, and data analysis.

A. Research Method

The research used a qualitative descriptive method. The descriptive method is used to describe, explain, and analyze the problem that occurred behind the data. According to Dukeshire and Thurlow (2002), Qualitative research methods are mainly helpful in obtaining rich, in-depth information regarding a problem and producing solutions. For example, it includes focus groups, in-depth interviews, and participant observation (where the researcher acts as both participant and observer in collecting information following an ongoing process). Bogdan and Biklen (1998) assumed that qualitative research is descriptive in which the data is collected in the form of words or pictures. So, the data in the form of utterances gained from the characters' conversations were used to present the study's findings.

B. Research Instrument

The main instrument for doing qualitative research is human, indicated to the researcher herself. Sugiyono (2017) stated that qualitative researchers as human instruments serve to determine the focus of research, select informants as sources of

data, collect data, assess data quality, analyze data, interpret data and make conclusions based on its findings.

C. Data and Data Source

The data of this study were taken from the Five Feet Apart movie and its transcript. The movie was downloaded from <https://t.me/fivefeetapart22/3> on August 28th, 2020. And the researcher applied source triangulation afterwards.

The movie was chosen because Five Feet Apart is one of the most popular movies in 2019. The movie received a relatively high rating of seven points, two out of ten (IMDb, 2019). Moreover, this movie also contains gratitude utterances.

D. Data Collection

The data was taken from a Five Feet Apart movie. The data were collected in several steps: first, the researcher watched the movie in order to find the detailed information related to this study. Second, after watched the movie, the researcher read the sources. Third, the researcher determined utterances that contain a gratitude expression. Fourth, the utterances will be analyzed in the strategies used by the characters based on Cheng's theory and function of the gratitude according to Hymes theory and related to the study of gender according to Kashdan et al. (2009) then, classified the findings in the table according to its parts. And least, the researcher selected and analyzed some of the clearer and more detailed utterances to be used as samples in the findings and discussion section.

E. Data Analysis

In data analysis, the researcher determined several steps to investigate the data. First, the researcher analyzed the utterances that contain gratitude expressions. Second, the data will be classified based on the theory of strategies by Cheng (2005), divided into eight parts of strategies; thanking, appreciation, positive feelings, apology, recognition of imposition, repayment, others, and an attention-getter. At the same time, the function of gratitude will be analyzed according to the theory of Hymes (1996) that divided the types into ten types: acknowledging a major favor, acknowledging a favor, assuring a person of one's future gratitude, dismissing a person's service, accepting a proposal that conversation should end, closing the conversation, accepting an offer, making the hearer feel good ('phatic' function), Irony, sarcasm, brusqueness, and, negative request.

After analyzed the strategies and function of gratitude expression, the researcher related the use of gratitude with the study of gender by Kashdan et al. (2009), who said that women are more likely to benefit from positive effects that gratitude has on well-being, than men. To know whether there is still a difference in language use between men and women, the researcher analyzed the speaker with the highest number of uttering gratitude expressions. Finally, the researcher discussed the conclusions based on the data and the theory. The researcher used table formation in analyzing the data based on the theories.

Table 3.1. Corpora of strategies and function of gratitude expression

No.	Utterances	Strategies Cheng (2005)	Function Hymes (1996)
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

After categorized the data, the researcher used table formulation to find the frequency of the strategies used by the characters.

Table 3.2. The frequency of strategies used in expressing gratitude.

No.	Strategies	Man (Will)	Woman (Stella)
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
Total			

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter focused on the finding and discussion of the study. The researcher analyzed the utterances of the conversation that contained gratitude. The researcher analyzed three parts: the gratitude strategies, the functions of gratitude expression, and the use of gratitude strategies related to gender. Additionally, there are two sections in this chapter; first, the finding is explained the data gathering according to the theory of gratitude expression. Secondly, the discussion is linked to data analysis for answering the research questions.

A. Findings

This section, 12 from 22 data were being in the representative of each gender, and it will be analyzed in more detail. therefore, it described all the data which presented the complete data in the appendix.

Gratitude Strategies

Strategies of gratitude found in the Five Feet Apart based on the theory of Cheng (2005) devided into eight strategies, there are *thanking, appreciation, positive feeling, apology, recognition of imposition, repayment, others, and attention getter*.

Then, the strategich found in the movie to the theory as follows:

1) Thanking

26:43 → 26:47

Will: “*Thanks, oh... Built an app? Like you built it?*”

In this part, Will and Stella made an appointment to meet secretly, as they must keep their distance and are not allowed to get close to each other due to their illnesses. Therefore, Stela gave him a cell phone that already contained an application she had designed herself while briefly explaining what to do afterwards. So, Will said 'thank you' while bringing up Stella's ability applied the technology and be a vlogger. Hence, Will expressed his gratitude to this place with *thanking*.

The researcher analyzed that this gratitude strategy, according to Will words above, belongs to *thanking only by using the word 'thank you'*. Will expressed his gratitude for having made Stella an application for the success of their plan while expressing his admiration. The expression of thanks here is classified as a simple expression of thank.

2:56→ 2:59

Stella: “*Okay, come on. **Thank you for the burgers.***”

In this part, Camila, and Maya, are Stella's friends. They came to visit Stella in her hospital room. After some time, they finally got ready to go home. Before, they brought burgers to give to Stella. So, she thanked them for their gifts before their return. Hence, Stella expressed her gratitude to this place with *thanking*.

The researcher analyzed that this gratitude strategy, according to Stella words above, belongs to *thanking by stating the favor*. Stella expressed her

gratitude because she knew her friends care and love her that much. So, here she expressed her gratitude by adding what they have given before: burgers.

2) Positive Feeling

1.00.21 → 1.00.27

Will: “*She's beautiful and driven and smart.* She's just focused on me and me alone.”

In this part, Will and Stella walked parallel to each other by holding on to each end of the stick as a distance limit for the two of them. They walked down the halls of the hospital and he told her about his mother.

The researcher analyzed that this is a gratitude strategy, which belongs to positive feeling by expressing a positive reaction to the object of favor. Will showed his gratitude for having a great person like his mother by explaining how impressed she was with a beautiful figure, passionate and intelligent. Moreover, she the one who only focused on him, even though he was born with the disease. and that is in stark contrast to his father, who left both; Will and his mother.

12.55 → 12.59

Stella: “*And Barb, the beautiful Barb is giving me the permission*”

In this part, Will watched Stella's vlog video in which Stella is with Barb, the video showed Stella and Barbara in the NICU room, and Barbara giving permission for her to come into the room.

The researcher analyzed that this is a gratitude strategy, which belongs to positive feeling by expressing a positive reaction to the object of favor. Barb is one of the hospital nurses. She is a nurse who often handles and helps Stella with many things there. Stella looked so respectful and fond of Barb for all the kind help she is getting. Likewise, with Barb, she seemed to really love Stella. That is showed how Stella is very grateful for Barb's existence. In this case, Barb allowed her to visit the NICU room, then she said gratitude and praised the beautiful barb.

3) Apology

22.55→22.57

Will: "*Sorry... then no deal.*"

In this part, the situation is in conflict. Stella wanted Will to take the medicine according to the doctor's advice. Meanwhile, he offered to draw her figure, in return he will listen to her advice. But Stella refused the offer, so Will said sorry, saying that there was no need for a deal between them then, so he left her away.

The researcher analyzed that is a gratitude strategy, which belongs to apology using apologizing words and stating the fact. it is shown that as stubborn as Will is, he is still willing to listen to Stella's input, even if it comes with conditions. Will knows that Stella cares about him, but due to her refusal, he apologizes and does not accept the suggestion.

1.02.13 → 1.02.19

Stella: *“I was supposed to be there with her, but I got sick. Like I always do.”*

In this part, Stella and Will sat apart but parallel on the pool’s edge. Stella, with a face full of regret, talking about her sister to him, Abby, who has passed away. She blamed herself for the accident that befell her sister.

The researcher analyzed that is a gratitude strategy, which belongs to apology by criticizing or blaming herself. Because Stella has so much love and affection for her sister, Abby. She felt guilty and blames herself for what happened to her. She was grateful to have Abby, but she blames herself for not being able to do anything to save her.

4) Recognition of Imposition

1.46.14 → 1.46.17

Will: *“I need you to be safe. From me.”*

After the incident, Stella sank into a cracked ice lake and, in the end, she was saved by Will in a very dangerous way by giving artificial respiration. Whereas previously, it was clearly said that the two of them were not allowed to be near each other due to their conflicting illnesses. Thankfully Stella woke up to Will's help. But unfortunately, they had to go through a critical period with both sick. after Stella woke up, Will said goodbye so both of them could be safe.

The researcher analyzed that is a gratitude strategy, which belongs to Recognition of Imposition by stating the need to the favor. Will felt so grateful to have met Stella. So, he sacrificed his life to save her, who was unconscious from drowning. Therefore, when both were finally saved, he stated the need not to connect with each other anymore for the safety of Stella, especially.

21.39→21.42

Stella: “*I need you to follow your regimen strictly and completely, please*”

In this part, in NICU room, Will followed Stella because he was confused with her who always looked frustrated seeing Will disobeying the rules and recommendations of the hospital. and Will asks why she care, then Stella explains that she has control issues and needs to know that everything is OK, or OCD (Obsessive Compulsive Disorder) as it is often called, and it is a kind of anxiety disorder.

The researcher analyzed that is a gratitude strategy, which belongs to Recognition of Imposition by stating the need to the favor. Stella wanted Will to obey the regimen that has been set. because at that time, they started to know each other, so Stella knew that Will often violated what had been prescribed for him. So, she was worried and coupled with him having OCD, so he told will to adhere to that regimen for himself and stella's sake

5) Repayment

1.33.01→1.33.04

Will: “Let's not be stupid. *Can we go the hospital, please*”

In this part, when Stella asked Will to get out of the hospital with the excuse that she wanted to see the lights, and Will followed behind her. Actually, Stella is tired of her illness, and it caused her requires not to be close to Will. So, she went out and walked on until far away, until her body condition did not look good. Then Will offered to take Stella back to the hospital because he felt worried. However, Stella refused, and there was an incident of Stella's sinking.

The researcher analyzed that is a gratitude strategy, which belongs to repayment by offering goods. Will loves Stella so much. He, who was worried in the end followed behind her. even though he was initially hesitant to go. and once it was a long journey, he offered to go back to the hospital to see how Stella was at the time. that was the kindness that Will bestowed on Stella.

6) Others

19.07→19.09

Will: “*Come on. It was a joke. Hey, it was a joke.*”

In this part, after seeing Will on the roof of the hospital by sitting on the edge of the building, Stella, who saw that was worried and approached him, asked him to come down. Unexpectedly, he stood up and pretended to shake

and was about to fall. but that was just a joke by Will to stella. Stella got angry and left Will.

The researcher analysed that is a gratitude strategy, which belongs to others by joking. A pensive Will is aware of Stella's warning. He intended to tease her, but is not welcomed by Stella and then goes ahead of Will. Then he told her that he just make a joke about it. It can be defined as informal, friendly talking about not important subject included to this gratitude strategy

1.08.35→1.08.39

Stella: Uh, she'll look for me first in the NICU, so... **bye!**

In this part, after getting a warning from Barb that Will and Stella should not see each other often and should keep their distance more. The two have a secret meeting with the help of their best friend, Poe. When Barb was on duty and realized that the two were not in their respective rooms, she immediately headed to Poe's room and checked his situation too. But there, Poe pretended to wake up and immediately sent a message to Stella that she had been found out and Barb was already in away searched for her. Then she said goodbye to Will.

The researcher analyzed that is a gratitude strategy, which belongs to others by leave-taking. This kind of leave taking included to this kind of gratitude strategy. It can be defined as informal, friendly talking about not important subject.

7) Attention Getter

04.57→02.58

Stella: *"Thank you, Julie."*

In this part, Stella said thank you to Julie by mentioning her name. She is one of the nurses there, after checking Stella's condition and giving her the medicine.

The utterance told by Stella is classified as attention-getter. It also consists of thanking, because in thanking part included of this, so it also one of the categories from attention getter, accordingly to Cheng's theory.

The use of gratitude strategies among gender

Gender tendency of using gratitude strategies, the theory used is in gratitude with the study of gender by Kashdan et al. (2009), said that women are more likely to benefit from positive effects that gratitude has on well-being, than men. The data below were taken from Five Feet Apart, then the study found to the theory as follows:

Table 3.1

No	GRATITUDE STRATEGIES	MAN (WILL)	WOMAN (STELLA)
1	Thanking	2	4
2	Appreciation	0	0
3	Positive Feeling	5	1
4	Apology	1	2
5	Recognition of Imposition	1	2

6	Repayment	2	0
7	Others	1	2
8	Attention Getter	0	2
TOTAL		12	13

Related to the frequency of using gratitude strategies above, the table referred that the number of utterances used frequently by Stella differs by one strategy from the total from Will. There are 22 utterances. Nevertheless, the table also showed that Will used gratitude strategies with good and straightforwardness, the same as Stella with the frequency with very a slight difference. In the table above, the table refers that the number of gratitude strategies used by Stella is 13, while the number of the use of gratitude strategies by Will is 12. The data also reveal that Stella's most gratitude strategy is Thanking in four utterances. While Will is 5 utterances in the strategy of positive feeling.

In this case, not only Stella that used more gratitude while her talking, but also Will used gratitude in showing appreciation, affection, love, and sincerity. The result shows that it is different from the theory of Kashdan et al. (2009), they argued that women are more likely to benefit from positive effects that gratitude has on well-being, than men. In their argument, there are three points in finding it.

First finding showed that there is a gender difference in the appraisal of expressing gratitude, where women see the expression of gratitude as less challenging and difficult, as well as less costly. From this research, the researcher found that Will is doing gratitude as well as Stella. He does not mind and considers that doing gratitude is not a challenging and difficult thing; it is proved by him doing it in many circumstances clearly and without hesitation.

The second finding showed that, when thinking about receiving a gift in the past, women reported feeling more pleasantness and gratitude as well as less obligation and burden, compared to men. However, in this case, Will is not like that, he received something from Stella, which is a smartphone with an application made by herself, and he humbly and happily accepted it, he even praised Stella for her greatness.

And last, third finding they found the effects of gratitude on changes to well-being over time to be moderated by gender. Gratitude was positively emotion expressiveness for women, whereas this relationship was negative for men. This case, while Will and Stella found the same effects of gratitude, they have the same positive effect from it, not only Stella, but also Will got that as well her. So, it is showed different from the theory of Kashdan et al. (2009). While the data that has been obtained reveals that in expressing gratitude, whether men and women has the same strategies as well. Men do not feel challenging and difficult while gratitude, they also feeling pleasantness and gratitude when receiving gift, and they have the same positive effect from

gratitude. The use of gratitude strategies looks not much different between the two, both Stella and Will. Those are fluid, bold, and straightforward.

Relating to a study by Kulkarni et al. (2022) in their study about the study gender differences in gratitude especially in Indian context. the data obtained from Samples belongs to age of 19 to 60. For measuring the gratitude within these two groups researcher would use Gratitude Resentment and Appreciation Test. The study revealed that there is no significant difference between gender in gratitude as both groups are equal at it. The recent study, it supports the researcher of this research. Because both prove that nowadays, men have to do equal as women, especially in expressing gratitude.

Functions of Gratitude

Functions of gratitude based on the theory of Hymes (1996), divided the types into ten types: acknowledging a major favor, acknowledging a favor, assuring a person of one's future gratitude, dismissing a person's service, accepting a proposal that conversation should end, closing the conversation, accepting an offer, making the hearer feel good ('phatic' function), Irony, sarcasm, brusqueness, and, negative request. Then, the function found in the movie to the theory as follows:

From the analysis, the researcher found 7 functions of gratitude expressions used by Will and Stella.

1. Acknowledging a major favor

It means that the expression of gratitude is used to acknowledge that the speaker gets the benefit of an action by a hearer; mostly, the speaker gets help such as favor, gifts, assistance, or other important things. Six utterances belong to this function. Will and Stella use the expression of gratitude as acknowledging a major favor to express their honor after getting help/beneficial things. Stella expressed her gratitude to her two friends, Camila and Maya who had come to visit her by bringing burgers, Stella thanked Barb for allowing her to visit the NICU room, Will thanked Stella for making the application, Stella thanked Will for telling the truth though actually bitter to her, and Stella who thanked Will for playing a song that his grandmother often awaited.

2. Acknowledging a favor

It is used when the speaker accepts help from someone, which usually happens in daily and usual activities. There are two utterances that belong to this function. It occurs when Stella expressed gratitude for Julie's medical check-up, and Will thanked Camila for helping him blow out the candles during his birthday celebration.

3. Assuring a person of one's future gratitude

The next function is to convince someone of his gratitude in the future. Aijmer (1996: 52) says that "thank you" can also convince someone in

advance of their gratitude for services, offers, and promises, even though the truth of the contents of the proposition cannot be relied upon. There is an utterance that belongs to this function. It occurred when Stella was convinced to follow the complete regimen for Will's future recovery. if only it were done correctly without any incident, maybe that could be a better chance for Will's condition. and he will thank Stella then.

4. Dismissing a person's service

The following expression of gratitude that is no less interesting is to dismiss someone's services, and kindness. It means that expressions of gratitude are used to dismiss someone whose services are not needed. Two utterances belong to this function. It occurred when Will who refused Stella's kind suggestion because his request was not accepted, and Stella who refused when her replacement lungs were available, while for Will there was no.

5. Accepting a proposal that conversation should end

Expressions of thanks can be accepted as a state of conversation that must be ended; in this case, the phrase has a termination function. This function usually occurs when the listener wants to end the conversation. Then the speaker accepts that the conversation must end with an expression of thanks. There is an utterance that belongs to this function. It occurs when

Stella was told Will that she must go because of Barb. She said, “Uh, she’ll look for me first in the NICU, so... bye!”

6. Closing the conversation

The speaker wants to end the conversation by expressing gratitude, and it also functions as a farewell. There is an utterance that belongs to this function. It occurs when Stella does not want anyone disturbing her, While Will knocked on her door, then she tells him that she asking for sorry, and tells him that she was studying with closing the door.

7. Accepting an offer

And last is to accept an offer. In this case, the offer can be in the form of ideas, effort, presents, and others. an utterance belongs to this function. It occurred when Barb gave permission to the Stella for visiting NICU room.

B. Discussion

Five Feet Apart, directed by Justin Baldoni. The movie tells the story of gathering and intense interactions that lead the two to a love affair. The movie is treated with hospital conditions. They lived there with other patients, nurses, and doctors. Sometimes, there ware parents and their friends from outside. Both struggled to establish a love relationship over the disease they suffered from. The title "Five Feet Apart" was inspired by the circumstances of Stella and Will, who had to keep a distance

of five steps from everyone. This movie is inspired by a couple struggling with cystic fibrosis. They are susceptible to infection because the lungs are not functioning properly. Patients with cystic fibrosis carry oxygen cylinders and special masks everywhere. The prohibition of physical contact with each other became a separate obstacle for Stella and Will. This movie presents and shows a valuable impression of the interaction between the players.

The researcher conducted this study using some theories, there are theory of Cheng in the type of gratitude strategies, the theory of Hymes in gratitude function, and the theory of Kashdan et al. in the differences between men and women in expressing gratitude. The data are only taken from utterances of two main characters in the movie, Will and Stella as the representative gender.

There found almost all the strategies from the movie, there are thanking, positive feelings, apology, recognition of imposition, repayment, others, and an attention-getter. The gratitude strategy most used with Will is positive feeling, while Stella is thanking. Overall, the strategy of gratitude that appears most often and is used by characters is thanking. It is due to the conditions and circumstances of the two actors in the movie. However, the strategy that was not found is appreciation because it is often associated with someone's success in something, such as championships, while the movie as an object that is not included in this case. It also caused the movie is scripted, it was not natural conversation. It must has adjusted the genre and the theme with the utterances that will be used.

While, the differences of men and women in using gratitude strategies also found in the movie. The result revealed that woman and man have the same frequency in using the strategies in their dialogue, the number is 22 utterances, Will and Stella has 11 each. However, it has different result in finding the number of gratitude strategies used. There found 12 strategies of gratitude in Will utterances, and 13 in Stella.

On the other hand, the result shows that it differed from the theory applied, who argued that women are more likely to benefit from positive effects that gratitude has on well-being, than men. While the data that has been obtained reveals that in expressing gratitude, whether men and women have equal strategies as well. Men do not feel challenged and difficult while gratitude, they also feeling pleasantness and gratitude when receiving gift, and they have the same positive effect from gratitude. The use of gratitude strategies looks not much different between the two, both Stella and Will. Those are fluid, bold, and straightforward. This also means that men have started to have the same characteristics as women, especially in expressing of gratitude.

This research dealt to the study by Kulkarni et al. in their study about the study gender differences in gratitude especially in Indian context. The study revealed that there is no significant difference between gender in gratitude as both groups are equal at it. The recent study, it supports the researcher of this research. Because both prove that nowadays, men have to do equal as women, especially in expressing gratitude. Moreover, movie is one of the entertainment facilities that is very popular with various groups, from men to women, old to children, and so on. So, there must be a lot of

impacts that will be obtained and reach the various groups. However, because movie is scripted, it was not natural conversation. It must have adjusted the genre and the theme with the utterances that will be used. This case is a limitation in obtaining and collecting results on this topic, gratitude expression.

Last, there are ten categories of gratitude function based on theory of Hymes, however, the researcher found seven of ten from the functions of gratitude expression in the movie: acknowledging a major favor, acknowledging a favor, assuring a person of one's future gratitude, dismissing a person's service, accepting a proposal that conversation should end, closing the conversation, and, accepting an offer. Using gratitude can maintain intimacy and friendship between one person and another.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter contains the conclusion of the study based on the data findings and discussion presented in the previous chapter and suggestion.

A. Conclusion

Previously, the researcher has analyzed the type and the function of gratitude and related it to the study of gender to find whether there are still differences between men and women, especially in expressing gratitude. The researcher found that seven kinds are categorized into type of gratitude strategies. There are thanking, positive feelings, apology, recognition of imposition, repayment, others, and an attention-getter. The limitation of the study that the researcher could not find appreciation in gratitude strategies. Therefore, for further researcher is suggested that they studied the movie with the topic related to a championship to find out appreciation.

Besides, there are seven categorizations of function of gratitude. There are acknowledging a major favor, acknowledging a favor, assuring a person of one's future gratitude, dismissing a person's service, accepting a proposal that conversation should end, closing the conversation, and, accepting an offer. While accepting a proposal that conversation should end, making the hearer

feels good; irony, sarcasm, brusqueness; and negative request were absent from the function of gratitude.

last, the researcher also found that women have the same frequency with very slight differences as men in using gratitude strategies based on the movie. It is opposite to the theory of Kashdan et al. (2009), which argued that women are more likely to benefit from positive effects that gratitude has on well-being, than men. The researcher assumed that in this era, both men and women have equal strategies in expressing gratitude. Men do not feel challenged and difficult while gratitude, they also feeling pleasantness and gratitude when receiving gift, and they both men and women have the same positive effect from gratitude.

B. Suggestion

Build upon the conclusion above, the researcher decided the suggestion as follows:

1. To English department student

Through this study, the researcher suggests that gratitude can be one of the topic for research study in the future, especially for English department student. In analyzing the study of gratitude, the student will know that gratitude may use dan beneficial in many reasons in society. Studying about gratitude is entertaining, amusing and enjoyable which can be explored through its strategies, its function, and relating to other linguistic fields.

2. To another researcher

For further researchers, it is suggested that they may study the movie with the topic related to a championship to find out appreciation and its function, because the researcher does not find appreciation in her study. It also suggested to improve the study of gratitude in different field. This study used movie as an object, for further, the next researcher can use other recent media.

In the end, the researcher wishes this study is useful for being references to people who are interested in investigating gratitude and the study of gender. In additional, this study can give a contribution to the development of gratitude.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



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APPENDIX

Note:

M: Male

F: Female

TYPES OF GRATITUDE STRATEGIES

T	: Thanking	ROI	: Recognition Of Imposition
APP	: Appreciation	RP	: Repayment
PF	: Positive Feeling	O	: Others
APO	: Apology	AG	: Attention Getter

FUNCTION OF GRATITUDE

- 1** : Acknowledging a major favor
- 2** : Acknowledging a favor
- 3** : Assuring a person one's future gratitude
- 4** : Dismissing a person's service
- 5** : Accepting a proposal that conversation should end
- 6** : Closing the conversation
- 7** : Accepting an offer
- 8** : Making the hearer feel good
- 9** : Irony, sarcasm, brusqueness
- 10** : Negative request

