

**POLITENESS STRATEGIES IN INDIRECTIVE SPEECH
ACTS IN A NETFLIX SERIAL ENTITLED “WEDNESDAY
ADDAMS” BY TIM BURTON**

THESIS

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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MAULANA MALIK

IBRAHIM MALANG

2025

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THESIS

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In Partial Fullfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S).

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2025

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that “Politeness Strategies In Indirective Speech Acts In A Netflix Serial Entitled “Wednesday Addams” By Tim Burton” is my individual research. I exclude all previously written or published materials by another individual, except for those cited as references and written in the references. Therefore, if there is an objection or claim concerning this research, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

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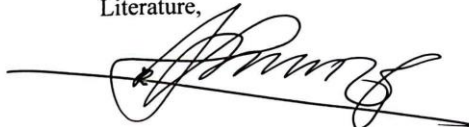
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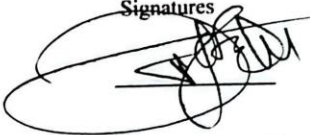
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MOTTO

“Life is a constant battle between chaos and harmony, just like the world around you”

Unknown

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my parents, my family , my beloved husband, and my beloved friends for helping and having me always. And also to myself, who always stays strong in facing the trials and challenges that life throws my way.

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Finally the researcher's acknowledges that this thesis was not perfect in terms of content and presentation. Suggestions and insightful comments are welcome to complete the flaws of this thesis. The researcher's believes that this thesis will be helpful and insightful to the readers, the researcher, and especially to the reader.

Malang, 19th May 2025

The Researcher,

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ABSTRACT

Khotimah, Siti Khusnul. (2025). *Politeness Strategies In Indirective Speech Acts In A Netflix Serial Entitled "Wednesday Addams" By Tim Burton*". Undergraduated Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Dr. Lina Hanifiyah, M.Pd

Keywords: politeness strategies, indirect speech acts, pragmatics, Wednesday Addams

This study discusses the politeness strategies in indirect speech acts used by characters in the Netflix series *Wednesday Addams*, directed by Tim Burton. Politeness strategies are an essential part of communication, as they serve to maintain social harmony, avoid conflict, and express intentions subtly without threatening the interlocutor's face. The purpose of this research is to identify the types of politeness strategies employed, how these strategies are applied within the context of indirect speech, and the reasons behind the characters' choice of strategies. This research uses a descriptive qualitative method with a pragmatic approach and is based on Brown and Levinson's theory, which classifies politeness strategies into four main types: bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off record. The data were obtained from the transcript of dialogues in the first season of the *Wednesday Addams* series, focusing on indirect utterances that reflect politeness. The findings show that off record and negative politeness strategies are the most frequently used by the characters, given the frequent portrayal of complex social relationships, differences in status, and efforts to maintain privacy and harmony. Meanwhile, positive politeness and bald on record strategies appear in more intimate or urgent contexts. This study concludes that the use of politeness strategies not only reflects linguistic aspects but also illustrates the underlying social and cultural dynamics within communication. It is expected that this study can contribute to the field of pragmatics and open opportunities for further research in other media and cultural contexts.

ABSTRAK

Khotimah, Siti Khusnul. (2025). *Politeness Strategies In Indirective Speech Acts In A Netflix Serial Entitled “Wednesday Addams” By Tim Burton*. Skripsi. Departemen Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Dosen Pembimbing: Dr. Lina Hanifiyah, M.Pd

Kata Kunci: strategi kesantunan, tindak tutur tidak langsung, pragmatik, Wednesday Addams

Penelitian ini membahas strategi kesantunan dalam tindak tutur tidak langsung yang digunakan oleh tokoh-tokoh dalam serial Netflix *Wednesday Addams* karya Tim Burton. Strategi kesantunan merupakan bagian penting dalam komunikasi karena berfungsi untuk menjaga keharmonisan sosial, menghindari konflik, dan menyampaikan maksud secara halus tanpa mengancam muka lawan bicara. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi jenis strategi kesantunan yang digunakan, cara strategi tersebut diterapkan dalam konteks tuturan tidak langsung, serta alasan pemilihan strategi oleh masing-masing tokoh. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan pendekatan pragmatik dan berlandaskan teori kesantunan dari Brown dan Levinson yang mengklasifikasikan strategi kesantunan ke dalam empat jenis, yaitu bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, dan off record. Data diambil dari transkrip dialog dalam serial *Wednesday Addams* musim pertama, dengan fokus pada tuturan tidak langsung yang mencerminkan strategi kesantunan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa strategi off record dan negative politeness paling dominan digunakan oleh para tokoh, mengingat banyaknya interaksi yang melibatkan hubungan sosial kompleks, perbedaan status, serta keinginan menjaga privasi dan keharmonisan. Sementara itu, positive politeness dan bald on record muncul dalam konteks yang lebih akrab atau mendesak. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa penggunaan strategi kesantunan tidak hanya mencerminkan aspek linguistik, tetapi juga menggambarkan dinamika sosial dan budaya yang ada dalam komunikasi. Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat menjadi referensi dalam kajian pragmatik, serta membuka peluang untuk penelitian lebih lanjut pada media lain dan dalam konteks budaya yang berbeda.

الملخص

استراتيجيات الأدب في الأفعال الكلامية غير المباشرة في (2025). خطيماح، سييتي خسنول
قسم الأدب. رسالة جامعية. من إخراج تيم بورتون "وينزداي آدمز" المسلسل على نتفليكس بعنوان
المشرفة. الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، الجامعة الإسلامية الحكومية مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج:
الدكتورة لينا حنيفيه، الماجستير في التربية

استراتيجيات الأدب، الأفعال الكلامية غير المباشرة، التداولية، وينزداي آدمز، :الكلمات المفتاحية
براون وليفنسون

يتناول هذا البحث استراتيجيات الأدب في الأفعال الكلامية غير المباشرة التي يستخدمها الشخصيات في مسلسل "وينزداي آدمز" على منصة نتفليكس، من إخراج تيم بورتون. تُعد استراتيجيات الأدب جزءًا مهمًا من عملية التواصل، حيث تسهم في الحفاظ على الانسجام الاجتماعي، وتجنب النزاعات، ونقل المعاني بطريقة لينة دون تهديد وجه المخاطب. يهدف هذا البحث إلى تحديد أنواع استراتيجيات الأدب المستخدمة، وكيفية تطبيقها في سياق الأفعال الكلامية غير المباشرة، بالإضافة إلى أسباب اختيار كل شخصية للاستراتيجية المعنية. اعتمدت هذه الدراسة على المنهج الوصفي النوعي باستخدام مقاربة تداولية، استنادًا إلى نظرية براون ، الأدب الإيجابي (Bald on Record) وليفنسون التي تقسم استراتيجيات الأدب إلى أربعة أنواع رئيسية: الصيغة المباشرة تم جمع (Off Record) ، والصيغة غير المباشرة (Negative Politeness) ، الأدب السلبي (Positive Politeness) البيانات من نصوص الحوارات في الموسم الأول من المسلسل، مع التركيز على الأفعال غير المباشرة التي تتضمن عناصر الأدب. أظهرت النتائج أن استراتيجيتي الصيغة غير المباشرة والأدب السلبي هما الأكثر استخدامًا، نظرًا لطبيعة العلاقات الاجتماعية المعقدة، واختلاف المكانة الاجتماعية، والسعي للحفاظ على الخصوصية والانسجام. أما استراتيجيتي الأدب الإيجابي والصيغة المباشرة فقد ظهرت في مواقف أكثر حميمية أو استعجالًا. خلصت الدراسة إلى أن استخدام استراتيجيات الأدب لا يعكس فقط الجوانب اللغوية، بل يُظهر أيضًا الديناميكيات الاجتماعية والثقافية في التواصل. وتوصي الدراسة بإجراء أبحاث مستقبلية على وسائط إعلامية وثقافية مختلفة.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter serves as the foundation of the research, encompassing the background, problem formulation, research benefits, and limitations. The background section provides a concise overview of the research object and a review of previous studies that have utilized the same theoretical framework. It also highlights the distinctions between this study and prior research. Overall, this chapter is intended to offer a clear and focused introduction to the research being conducted.

A. Background of study

Indirect speech acts are communicative strategies to convey meanings without explicitly stating them, reflecting the speaker's sensitivity to face and context (Kabalmay, 2025). This form of communication is considered more polite as it avoids direct confrontation and gives the listener the opportunity to interpret the speaker's intention. For example, a sentence like "It's so hot today" may be used indirectly to request that someone open a window, without explicitly saying so. In such situations, politeness strategies become crucial to maintain the listener's comfort and self-esteem. The study of politeness in indirect speech acts is significant as it reveals how communication can be tactful yet effective, especially in expressions involving requests, criticism, or suggestions. Since every culture has its own conventions for expressing politeness, examining these strategies also reflects the cultural diversity in communication practices (Asysyifa et al., 2023).

Politeness aims to mitigate Face Threatening Acts (FTAs), which are communicative actions that risk the social or psychological self-image—or "face"—of the interlocutor. Brown and Levinson (1987) developed a theory that addresses how speakers can manage FTAs using four types of politeness strategies: bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off record. These strategies are grounded in the concept of face, which refers to a person's social self-image. Brown and Levinson argue that speakers generally attempt to maintain both their own face and that of others during interaction, using politeness as a key mechanism. Furthermore, perceptions of politeness in a community are influenced by social distance, power relations, and the weight of imposition (Azizah, 2024). Thus, politeness does not merely reflect linguistic choice but also represents cultural values and interpersonal sensitivity. Politeness fosters smoother interaction, whereas inappropriate expressions can damage rapport and be perceived as rude, awkward, or overly blunt.

Several researchers have examined politeness strategies in different forms of media. Asysyifa et al. (2023) studied the Arabic animation *Fawwaz wa Nuroh*, showing how characters use positive politeness strategies that mirror social values promoted in the show. Uluwwi (2024) explored directive speech acts in children's films on YouTube, finding that the use of politeness varies based on character roles, such as adults using more direct forms than children. Rizki et al. (2023) analyzed politeness strategies in the film *Tenggelamnya Kapal Van der Wijck*, revealing the complexity of pragmatic choices influenced by historical and social contexts. Azizah (2024) studied a political interview between Ridwan Kamil and Pinter

Politik TV, nothing how public figures employ politeness to maintain a favorable image. Safira and Yuhdi (2022) analyzed conversational maxims in *Ali dan Ratu-Ratu Queens*, showing how politeness supports relationship-building and narrative impression.

Film is an effective medium for studying speech acts because its dialogues often replicate real-life social interactions. Though fictional, films depict relationships, conflicts, and values that mirror society. This makes them valuable for pragmatic studies. Among such media, *Wednesday Addams*, a Netflix series directed by Tim Burton, stands out as a rich source of pragmatic data. The protagonist, Wednesday, is characterized by emotional detachment and blunt speech, yet her interactions often contain indirect speech acts that serve strategic social purposes. Her journey of solving a murder mystery while forming relationships at Nevermore Academy presents frequent instances where politeness is used to manage authority, intimacy, and individuality.

Wednesday Addams is not just a coming-of-age drama; it blends elements of mystery, horror, and dark comedy while exploring themes of independence, self-expression, and resilience. These aspects, along with the characters' deliberate language use, make the series a suitable object of study. Although many scenes take place in informal settings, characters often adjust their language according to social context, roles, and intentions. Wednesday herself uses various politeness strategies to express disagreement, assert boundaries, or conceal her motives. The presence of indirectness in her language—especially in contexts of confrontation, persuasion,

and social negotiation—makes the series ideal for examining how politeness is realized in indirect speech acts.

This research is significant because it analyzes how indirect speech acts and politeness strategies are applied by characters in a popular television series to maintain social balance and navigate complex interpersonal situations. It contributes to the broader field of pragmatics by highlighting how language functions not only to convey meaning but also to construct social realities, uphold dignity, and manage relationships. The findings are expected to enrich the understanding of Brown and Levinson's politeness theory in fictional contexts and provide a useful reference for future studies in linguistics, particularly those exploring cross-cultural or media-based discourse. In addition, this study invites further exploration of how politeness is shaped by genre, audience perception, and multimodal communication in visual storytelling.

B. Problems Of The Study

Based on the background of the study, this research specifically analyzed politeness strategy, as follows:

1. What kind of politeness strategies are used in indirect speech acts by the main characters in the Netflix series Wednesday Addams?
2. How are the politeness strategies used in indirect speech acts by the main characters in the Netflix series Wednesday addams?

C. Objective of the research:

1. To identify the politeness strategy use by the main characters in indirective speech act in the Netflix serial “Wednesday Addams”
2. To describe how certain politeness strategy used by the main characters in “Wednesday addams”

D. Scope and Limitation

This study falls under pragmatics, a branch of linguistics that examines how language is used in context. It focuses on politeness strategies based on Brown and Levinson’s (1987) theory, especially in indirect speech acts. The research also refers to related pragmatic theories to better understand how language helps maintain social harmony, particularly in fictional dialogue.

The analysis is limited to indirect speech acts found in the first season of the Netflix series *Wednesday* (2022), directed by Tim Burton. Only utterances that are both indirect and show politeness strategies are included. Other types of speech acts, non-verbal cues, and elements outside the scope of politeness theory are not examined. Brown and Levinson’s theory is especially useful for exploring how politeness appears in character interactions throughout the show.

This study also looks at the types of indirect politeness used when the main characters express opinions or comments, and how these are shaped by the context. It focuses on identifying the politeness strategies used by Wednesday and other characters, using Brown and Yule’s idea of involvement and independence strategies.

However, the study has some limitations. It may not capture every aspect of politeness in the series. Also, similar situations in the dialogue might result in repeated patterns of politeness, even though efforts were made to avoid repetition.

E. Significance

This study is expected to offer practical contributions to the field of linguistics. For researcher, it serves as a valuable resource for understanding politeness strategies and their application in film, particularly in the Netflix series *Wednesday Addams* directed by Tim Burton. For next researcher, the study provides insight for those interested in exploring or analyzing politeness strategies within speech acts. Ultimately, it aims to be a useful reference for further linguistic research, particularly from the perspective of politeness strategy theory.

F. Key Terms

This study outlines the key terms used in order to establish a shared understanding between the researcher and the readers. The primary concepts defined in this research include the following:

1. **Politeness:** The speaker's intention to create a comfortable environment for others while avoiding any form of discomfort, thereby promoting harmonious communication.
2. **Indirect Speech Acts:** Utterances in which the speaker's intended meaning differs from the literal meaning, often used to imply requests, suggestions, or criticisms in a less confrontational manner.

3. **Pragmatics:** A subfield of linguistics concerned with language use in context, focusing on the relationship between utterances, speakers, and hearers, including how meaning is constructed and interpreted beyond literal content.
4. **Brown and Levinson's Theory:** A sociolinguistic concept referring to an individual's self-image in a social context. Are distinguish between:

Positive Face: The desire to be liked, accepted, and included.

Negative Face: The desire to act freely and not be imposed upon.

5. **Netflix Series – *Wednesday Addams*:** A fictional television series that serves as the primary data source in this study. The series provides a rich context for examining politeness in indirect speech acts through interactions among characters in various social situations.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

To address the research problems, it is essential to refer to several relevant theories. Accordingly, this chapter presents a range of theoretical frameworks related to the study, including pragmatics, politeness theory, speech acts, classifications of speech acts, indirect speech acts, the background and synopsis of the film, as well as a review of previous studies. These theories are outlined to provide a foundational basis for conducting the analysis.

A. Pragmatics

According to Yule (2006:3), pragmatics is the study of meaning conveyed by speakers or writers and interpreted by listeners or readers. Once the listener understands the speaker's intended meaning, they can determine the appropriate response or action. Thus, the central focus of pragmatics lies in uncovering the speaker's intention behind their utterances.

Pragmatics provides a systematic explanation of how language is used in context. Unlike semantics, which focuses on the literal meaning of words and structures, pragmatics addresses aspects of meaning derived from the situational and interpersonal context. For instance, Finch (1998:160) highlights the distinction between asking “What does it mean?” and “What do you mean?”—with the former concerning word meaning and the latter relating to the speaker's perspective or intention. Yule (1996:3) also emphasizes that pragmatics explores the meaning expressed by the speaker and interpreted by the listener, thus involving the analysis of speaker meaning rather than just sentence meaning. Crystal (1993:120), in the

Encyclopedia of Language, defines pragmatics as the branch of linguistics concerned with the factors influencing language choice in social interactions and the effects those choices have on others. Pragmatics encompasses a wide range of topics, including Speech Act Theory, Felicity Conditions, Conversational Implicature, the Cooperative Principle, Conversational Maxims, Politeness, and Deixis. It is concerned with how people interpret and use language in various contexts.

There are four types of context relevant to pragmatics:

1. **Physical context** – the setting where the conversation takes place, including actions and physical objects present.
2. **Epistemic context** – the shared background knowledge between speaker and listener.
3. **Linguistic context** – the preceding and surrounding utterances that provide linguistic cues.
4. **Social context** – the social relationships and roles of the participants in the conversation.

Through pragmatic analysis, one can interpret the intended meaning of sentences based on context. Consider the following dialogue in a café:

A: What is your name, by the way?

B: Stephen.

A: You haven't asked my name back.

B: What is your name?

A: It's Pat.

From a pragmatic perspective, we can infer the following:

- a) The participants are strangers, indicated by the name exchange.
- b) Speaker A is proactive or assertive, shown by pressing B to ask for their name.
- c) Speaker B seems disinterested in continuing the conversation, evidenced by not reciprocating the question initially.
- d) Despite this, B chooses to respond politely, asking A's name when prompted, likely to avoid appearing rude or dismissive.

This example demonstrates that meaning in conversation goes beyond literal interpretation—it also relies on contextual and background knowledge. Pragmatics helps us understand these deeper layers of communication, distinguishing between the literal meaning of words and the speaker's intended message. As (Wardhaugh, 1994) notes, *how* something is said is just as important as *what* is said. Pragmatics, therefore, is crucial in analyzing communication, including the “who,” “when,” “why,” and “where” of conversational contexts. Among its many components, politeness—especially as framed in theoretical models like that of Scollon and Scollon—plays a key role in shaping social interactions.

B. Politeness strategy

As Ohoiwutun (2002:88) states, every language contains a system of politeness. This implies that all languages inherently possess mechanisms for expressing politeness. Therefore, it is essential for individuals to study polite language in order

to maintain balanced relationships and solidarity within society through effective communication. According to Watts (2003:9), politeness is not an innate quality but something that must be learned and internalized through socialization. This highlights the value of politeness as a learned behavior that plays a crucial role in social interaction.

In light of the importance of politeness, this research aims to examine the utterances in the *Wednesday* series, focusing particularly on the politeness strategies employed by the main characters, such as Wednesday and her friends. There are several theoretical frameworks that can be used to analyze politeness. As Iragilati (2005:40) notes, among the most influential are Brown and Levinson's politeness strategies (1987) as a center on the management of face, Lakoff's politeness rules (1975), Leech's politeness principles and maxims (1980).

However, this study adopts the politeness strategies proposed by Brown and Levinson's (1987) for two primary reasons. First, this theory is effective in analyzing politeness phenomena across diverse social groups, including variations in gender, age, and educational background. Communication between individuals of differing social statuses—such as between Wednesday and her peers, students and the headmaster of Nevermore Academy, or between teachers and students—often encounters challenges due to status differences. Brown and Levinson's concept of politeness helps reduce these differences, fostering solidarity and intimacy in communication.

Second, their framework emphasizes the significance of social factors—namely, power, distance, and the weight of imposition. Understanding polite language involves more than choosing the right words; it requires an awareness of the social dynamics that shape interactions. Most communication is influenced, if not determined, by the relationships between participants. Thus, both speakers and listeners must take these social variables into account when using politeness strategies.

For instance, speakers in subordinate positions often use titles and family names—such as “Mrs. Weems,” “Mr. Gomez Addams,” or “Mrs. Morticia Addams”—to show respect. On the other hand, when the speaker has a close relationship with the addressee, even if the addressee holds a higher social rank (e.g., a doctor or professor), the speaker may opt for more informal forms of address. Likewise, speakers also consider the weight of imposition, which influences how a message is delivered. These factors significantly affect how people use language in everyday interactions.

Linguistic politeness holds a central position in the social study of language and has become a major topic of debate in sociolinguistics and pragmatics. Numerous scholars have studied politeness across various cultures, leading to the development of multiple theoretical models such as Robin Lakoff, Penelope Brown and Stephen Levinson, Geoffrey Leech, Yueguo Gu, Sachiko Ide, Shoshana Blum-Kulka, Bruce Fraser and William Nolen and Horst Arndt and Richard Janney . Thus, This study reviews the literature on linguistic politeness as a technical concept and introduces

eight widely recognized models proposed by Penelope Brown and Stephen Levinson.

Brown and Levinson's theory (1987) is arguably the most influential framework in politeness studies. Grounded in the Gricean model, they define politeness strategies as rational deviations from the CP, used particularly when a face-threatening act (FTA) is involved. Central to their theory is the concept of **face**, which refers to an individual's self-image or social identity. They identify two types of face: Negative face that desire for freedom from imposition, and Positive face that desire to be liked and accepted

Politeness strategies are employed to protect the speaker's and hearer's face, especially in situations involving social distance or power imbalance. Based on the calculated threat to face, speakers choose among five strategies:

1. **Bald-on-record** (direct commands, e.g., "Get out!")
2. **Off-record** (indirect hints, e.g., "I forgot my pen.")
3. **Positive politeness** (seeking solidarity, e.g., "How about letting me use your pen?")
4. **Negative politeness** (mitigated requests, e.g., "Could you lend me a pen?")

Brown and Levinson argue that these strategies are universally available, though their usage is shaped by cultural norms and context. The primary concern is maintaining face and avoiding conflict.

C. Concept of Face

In everyday social interactions, individuals aim to maintain their own face and avoid losing it. The concept of **face** refers to the positive social value a person holds within a community. It reflects the universal desire to avoid imposition (associated with negative politeness) and the wish to be accepted and appreciated by others (associated with positive politeness). Brown and Levinson describe face as a jointly negotiated public image, mutually acknowledged by participants during communication. This aligns with the common understanding of the term in expressions like “to lose face.” When individuals attempt to preserve the face of others, they consider both their **negative needs** (freedom from interference) and **positive needs** (desire for approval).

Yule (1996:107) explains that **negative face** reflects an individual’s need for autonomy and freedom from pressure. The term “negative” does not imply something bad, but rather serves as the opposite of “positive.” In contrast, **positive face** involves the need to be accepted, liked, and included as a member of a group. In other words, positive face is about seeking appreciation, while negative face is about maintaining independence and avoiding disruption.

As a result, actions aimed at preserving someone's **negative face** often involve showing respect, prioritizing the other person's interests, and offering apologies—acts typically aligned with **independent politeness strategies**. On the other hand, efforts to protect someone's **positive face** tend to express solidarity and emphasize shared goals or mutual understanding between speaker and listener.

Wardhaugh (1994), further explains that in every social interaction, individuals project a certain face and respond to the faces of others. We are socially obligated to protect both our own face and that of others, making each interaction resemble a kind of small-scale drama. Brown and Levinson define face as the public self-image that each individual seeks to maintain.

Understanding the concept of face is also essential in analyzing acts of **impoliteness**. Bousfield (2008) emphasizes that face is central to both politeness and impoliteness. In polite communication, the speaker seeks to maintain the face of the interlocutor to ensure smooth interaction and uphold harmony. However, in some cases, speakers may deliberately **threaten or damage the face** of the other party, either to assert dominance or to harm their social identity. Such actions are often referred to as **face attacks**.

Face, as outlined by Brown and Levinson (1987), consists of two components:

- **Positive face**, or the desire to be liked and accepted
- **Negative face**, or the desire to act freely without interference

Because threats to face may be seen as intentional attacks, they are sometimes categorized as **Face Attacks**. These are actions perceived by the listener as deliberate threats to their face. Culpeper, as cited in Kawa's dissertation (2013), describes **impoliteness** as the active disregard of face to the extent that it may cause a person's social identity (or "face") to be diminished or destroyed.

According to Brown and Levinson (1987), threats to the **negative face** of the listener include:

1. Actions requiring the listener to accept or reject something, such as commands, requests, suggestions, warnings, and threats.
2. Actions that express the speaker's desire to impose something on the listener, including offers and promises.
3. Actions involving the speaker's personal interest in the listener or their possessions, such as compliments, congratulations, or expressions of admiration and dislike.

Threats to the **positive face** of the listener (Brown & Levinson, 1987) include:

1. Negative evaluations, such as criticism, ridicule, or insults.
2. Signs of indifference or lack of acknowledgment, such as disagreement, emotional outbursts, or disrespectful behavior.

Additionally, Brown and Levinson (1987) outline that certain acts may threaten the **speaker's own negative face**, including expressing gratitude, making excuses, accepting offers, responding to embarrassing situations, or making reluctant promises.

Similarly, actions that threaten the **speaker's positive face** include apologizing, accepting praise, performing embarrassing acts, showing humility, or admitting faults.

D. Speech acts

Speech act theory explains that when we speak we also indirectly take action. What we say has a descriptive meaning, but it may also have an impact on those around us, causing them to act, or think, or respond in a certain way to what we say. Speech act is a pragmatic element that involves a speaker and a speech partner in which there is a speech interaction between one person is the speaker and the other is the listener.

Gunarwan (1994) states that: which is similar that speech acts have an important position in the pragmatics because speech acts are one of the units of analysis. The three speech acts are perlocutionary act, locutionary act, and illocutionary act. Perlocutionary act is a speech act that aims to influence the interlocutor to understand a situation so as to comply with the wishes of the speaker. A locutionary act is a speech act that merely states something or the utterance itself. Illocutionary act is a speech act that states a certain intention or something that the speaker wants to achieve when he says something. Searle (1979) views that the illocutionary act is the smallest unit in linguistics. Searle divides 5 kinds of illocutionary acts, namely: assertive illocutionary acts, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarations. Assertive illocutionary acts are illocutions that state the truth, for example: stating, stating opinion, and report. A directive illocutionary act is an illocutionary act that produce effects in the form of actions taken by speakers, for example: ordering, ordering, begging, and giving advice. Illocutionary act commissive is an illocutionary act that makes the interlocutor bound to an action in the past future, for example: promising and offering. An expressive illocutionary

act is an illocutionary act that expresses the speaker's psychological attitude towards implied in the illocutionary, for example: thanking, congratulating, apologizing, criticizing, praising. The illocutionary act of declaration is an illocutionary act whose successful implementation results in conformity between the content and reality, for example: dismiss, resign, baptize, name, sentence, excommunicate / throw away, (Leech, 1989). An utterance has a goal in order to achieve it, it requires conditions, such as the lexical content of the utterance must be in accordance with the context (social situation) that is where the utterance occurs. That is, the speaker must be serious about what he says and the interlocutor must hear the speech according to its purpose. That have Speech act classification, for example:

- Locutionary acts are actions that occur with the pronunciation of sounds, words or even phrases as natural units of speech.
- Illocutionary Speech Act, is a speech act that is not only saying something itself but the act of saying something with the intention of expressing an opinion, justifying, or denying something, making predictions, promises, requests, issuing orders or decisions, or give advice or permission. These speech acts use sentence types in the form of statements, confirmations, denials, predictions, promises, requests, etc.
- Perlocutionary Speech Acts are speech acts that are seen when certain effects are sought from either the Speaker, the Listener, or both. The response doesn't have to be physical or verbal, elicited by inspiring or insulting, cajoling/convincing, or hinder/scare. The purpose of the Perlocutionary Speech Act is to change feelings, thoughts, or actions.

E. Origin and a brief synopsis of the film.

"Wednesday" is a Netflix original series from the United States that premiered in November 2022. The show is a fresh adaptation of *The Addams Family*, originally created by Charles Addams. The story follows Wednesday Addams, a student at Nevermore Academy, an extraordinary boarding school located in the heart of New England. Her journey at Nevermore begins as she starts to harness her developing psychic powers, uncovers and puts a stop to a string of murders plaguing the nearby town, and unravels a supernatural mystery connected to her parents' past—an event that occurred 25 years ago. Throughout it all, she must also navigate complex new relationships within the school.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter outlines the methodology and procedures used in conducting the research. It provides a detailed explanation of the research design, data sources, as well as the processes of data collection and analysis. The aim of this section is to give readers a clear understanding of the technical steps involved in carrying out the study.

A. Research design

This study employs a qualitative research method, which is used to explore the conditions of both natural and human-made phenomena. As stated by Bogdan and Taylor (in Prastowo, 2011:22), qualitative methodology involves research procedures that produce descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words and observable behavior. This research does not involve fieldwork, as it focuses on one form of social media content—specifically, the Netflix platform. The aim of this study is to provide a systematic, factual, and accurate description of politeness as reflected in the data, as well as the nature and relationships of the phenomena under investigation.

B. Data and data source

The data source for this research is the transcript subtitle after watching of the Netflix series Wednesday, directed by Tim Burton. The researcher gathered the data by watching and listening to all episodes of the series, identifying segments that were relevant to the focus of the study. The main characters from the series were involved, particularly those whose dialogues reflected the politeness strategies

being analyzed. The researcher accessed the series on Netflix by searching for the title *Wednesday*, directed by Tim Burton and produced in the United States.

C. Research instrument

The primary instrument in this research is the researcher, who serves as the central figure in connecting various data points and forming a comprehensive interpretation. An additional instrument used is the transcript of the *Wednesday* series, which was obtained by transcribing the subtitle on Netflix application. The researcher then analyzed the transcript using relevant politeness theories. Aligned with the study's objectives and its qualitative research design, the researcher gathered and examined data from the *Wednesday* series, directed by Tim Burton, focusing on characters whose interactions reflect elements of politeness theory.

D. Data collection

The data collection process in this study involved several steps, including recording, watching and listening to the *Wednesday Addams* Netflix series, and then researcher write the subtitle script from the application between the main character of the movie to identify that. The focus was on analyzing the conversations within the series that reflect politeness, particularly in relation to Brown and levinson strategic politeness theory. The researcher closely observed each dialogue by the main characters in the series and documented relevant data, including lines of conversation and the names of the characters involved. The findings consisted of observed interactions, instances of politeness, and other supporting materials. Write the subtitle script of significant dialogues, categorization tables based on politeness

strategies, and any issues encountered during the data collection process were stored on a memory card.

E. Data analysis

In line with the research design, this study followed a series of steps to analyze the data:

1. First, the researcher identified the relevant data that had been collected.
2. Next, the data were sorted and organized using a datasheet table to ensure clarity and systematic analysis.
3. The researcher then described, interpreted using brown and levinson theory, and elaborated on the data in relation to the politeness strategies found in indirect speech acts.

Finally, the study was concluded by summarizing the findings to address the research questions.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the findings and interpretations derived from the analysis of indirect speech acts performed by the main characters in the Netflix series *Wednesday Addams*, directed by Tim Burton. The focus of the analysis lies in identifying and describing the types of politeness strategies employed throughout the series. Additionally, the analysis also considers contextual factors such as speaker-hearer relationships, emotional tone, and the function of utterances within the narrative. Each datum is examined in terms of its linguistic form, intended meaning, and the underlying social dynamics it reflects. Through this investigation, the study aims to reveal how politeness is constructed, maintained, or challenged in fictional dialogues, contributing to a broader understanding of pragmatics in media discourse..

A. Findings

This chapter provides the analysis and answers to the research questions through the presentation of findings and discussion. It focuses on identifying the types, forms, and reasons for the use of politeness strategies in indirect speech acts by the main characters in the Netflix series *Wednesday Addams*. These findings are then analyzed and elaborated upon to derive the research outcomes. The researcher identified a total of 27 speech acts related to politeness strategies within the series. These speech acts reflect various forms of politeness strategies, including the Bald-

on-Record Strategy, Positive Politeness Strategy, Negative Politeness Strategy, and Off-Record Strategy.

No.	Form	Frequency
1	Bald On Record Strategy	4
2	Positive Politeness Strategy	7
3	Negative Politeness Strategy	8
4	Off Record Politeness Strategy	8

Table 1 type data found in each episode

The frequency of politeness strategies identified in each episode varies. Among them, the Bald-on-Record strategy is the least frequently used. Instead, characters predominantly employ negative and off record politeness strategies, as the series emphasizes relational dynamics—such as those between the main characters to other character, including friendships and romantic relationships. These relational contexts encourage the use of more polite forms of communication, as maintaining interpersonal harmony is essential. Additionally, the close bonds between main characters often lead to the use of the Off-Record strategy, which allows speakers to convey messages indirectly. This strategy helps to avoid direct confrontation and gives the listener the freedom to interpret the speaker's intent.

The use of politeness strategies in Wednesday displays various variations. The Bald On Record Strategy used is in the form of speech without further ado, In effect, asking questions and giving orders. In the Positive Politeness Strategy, it uses offers of help, markers of familiarity, adding the opinion of the interlocutor, equalizing actions, and focusing attention on the interlocutor. In the Negative Politeness Strategy, it uses evasion, asking questions, and personalizing the speaker

and interlocutor. The Off Record Politeness Strategy used is being ironic, giving instructions, using metaphors and not speaking directly to the interlocutor.

No.	Form	The Use of Politeness	Frequency
1	Bald On Record Strategy	Without further ado	1
		In effect	2
		Asking question	1
2	Positive Politeness Strategy	Offers for help	1
		Markers of familiarity	1
		Addings oppinion	1
		Equalizing actions	2
		Focus on the interlocutor	2
3	Negative Politeness Strategy	Evasion	2
		Asking question	6
4	Off Record Politeness Strategy	Being ironic	2
		Giving instruction	3
		Using metaphor	2
		Not speaking directly	1

Table 2 type of politeness strategy

The detailed analysis is presented below:

4.1 Bald On Record

Datum 1

Episode 1: 2.04

Dalton: Hey freak, this is a close practice.

Wednesday: the only person who get to torture my brother it's me.

Wednesday approaches a colleague who is bullying her younger sibling in the school swimming pool during a closed water polo team practice. The bully is a member of the school's water polo team. When the bully sees Wednesday coming, he calls Wednesday a Freak. Wednesday does not respond to the taunt, she emphasizes to the bully that only she is allowed to bother her younger sibling.

Politeness strategies in Wednesday Addams

The politeness strategy used is Bald On Record, aims to express a frank attitude to the interlocutor with a face-threatening action. The context in the sentence is that the speaker does not want anyone else to bother his brother. Bald on record is often said to peers or those who are more familiar. In the sentence “*the only person who get to torture my brother it's me,*” the character conveys her wishes bluntly. It is categorized as an indirect speech act because it implies the intention that the interlocutor does not disturb her brother.

The use of politeness strategy in the film Wednesday Addams

Wednesday's arrival at the closed training of the water polo team was to retaliate against the bullying received by his younger brother. Wednesday's speech was expressed without further ado, this was because she did not protect the face of his interlocutor. Bald on Record without further ado is often used to make the interlocutor feel uncomfortable. In other data, Bald On Record was also found with a speech without further ado.

Datum 2

Episode 1: 11.50

Enid: Welcome to the quarter.

Wednesday: the pentagon.

In the scene where Enid takes Wednesday around the school to introduce the environment, she points to the quarter—a field shaped like a pentagon. Wednesday responds with low politeness by bluntly stating, “The Pentagon,” correcting Enid’s description.

Politeness strategies in Wednesday Addams

This utterance reflects the use of the **Bald on Record** strategy, as Wednesday expresses the actual shape of the field without softening her response. By doing so, she indirectly performs a face-threatening act by rejecting the information given by her interlocutor in a straightforward manner. Wednesday uses this strategy because she shows little to no concern for maintaining Enid's face. However, in this context, her directness does not significantly threaten Enid, as the correction is delivered in a matter-of-fact tone rather than with hostility, indicating her general disinterest in the school rather than personal offense toward Enid.

The use of politeness strategy in the film Wednesday Addams

Enid points out the school field called the quarter, Wednesday answers frankly that the field is pentagon-shaped and Wednesday's speech is categorized as Bald on Record with use frankly. Through her speech, Wednesday shows Enid that she is not interested in what is in school.

Datum 3

Episode 1: 22.11

Bianca: Rowan doesn't need you to come to defend. He's not hopeless, lazy.

Wednesday: *are we doing this or not?*

During the fencing extracurricular, Bianca won a sparring match against Rowan. She felt bored because she always won against anyone. Wednesday came and challenged her. Bianca felt that Wednesday came to defend Rowan, but

Wednesday didn't care about what happened to Rowan. She just wanted to duel and defeat Bianca. *"are we doing this or not?"*.

Politeness strategies in Wednesday Addams

The utterance is a politeness strategy of Bald On Record, Wednesday challenged Bianca to a duel without using a speech strategy that caused the interlocutor to be surprised and uncomfortable. The context of Wednesday's sentence is a question that is used frankly, returning the topic of conversation that originally discussed the rules of the duel, thus the interlocutor who shifts the topic of conversation will feel awkward, and the speaker has no effort to reduce the threat to the interlocutor. In other words, Wednesday as a speaker does not minimize the threat in the situation, this is because the speaker wants efficiency in the conversation.

The use of politeness strategy in the film Wednesday Addams

The above utterance is a politeness strategy of Bald On Record with asking questions. Wednesday challenges Bianca to a duel without using a speech strategy that causes the interlocutor to be surprised and uncomfortable. Wednesday cuts off the direction of the conversation that shifts to Rowan with a question directed at the interlocutor in the form of clarity on whether the duel took place or not. The utterance ignores the interlocutor's face who seems not to be focused on the duel. In this series, only 1 Bald on Record strategy is found in the form of a question that threatens the interlocutor's face.

Datum 4

Episode 3: 1.45

Xavier: I sure we invite her to the pledge. She is the legacy.

Bianca: after her crap on the poe cup, there is no way and how. We don't talk about making waves, she is.

Wednesday: Just because I beat you in the surround game? Let me save you the trouble, im not interest in joining.

Wednesday was caught sneaking into the nightshade library. An elite social club in nevermore. Instead of punishing her for entering the library without permission, Xavier, a member of nightshade, offered to invite other members to join Wednesday, because she was the daughter of a former nightshade alumni. Bianca refused because she considered Wednesday a troublemaker, while nightshade was a student club that was previously banned, but is now allowed to operate again on the condition that it does not cause trouble. Wednesday emphasized that she was not interested in joining nightshade by her utterance "*Just because I beat you in the surround game? Let me save you the trouble, im not interest in joining.*".

Politeness strategies in Wednesday Addams

Wednesday's utterance is classified as Bald on record politeness strategy, namely not considering the consequences received by the interlocutor, such as being surprised or embarrassed. The context of the sentence above shows that Wednesday has no interest in joining the nightshade even though she was offered to join. Wednesday's unwillingness as a speaker to protect the face of her interlocutor makes her speech use bald on record politeness.

The use of politeness strategy in the film Wednesday Addams

Wednesday's utterance is classified as Bald on record politeness strategy, which is not considering the consequences received by the interlocutor, such as being surprised or embarrassed. Wednesday who was caught after sneaking into the Nightshade secret room was not interested in joining the socialite student club from the beginning. Xavier offered the team members to invite Wednesday to join and Bianca refused. Wednesday expressed her frankness that she was not interested in joining the Nightshade club.

4.2 Positive politeness strategy

Datum 5

Episode 1: 1.34

Pugsley: are you okay?

Wednesday: leave this to me.

The character Pugsley experiences bullying at school by being tied up and put in a locker by his friends. Wednesday helps him, and when he touches Pugsley's hand, she has a vision of the past and records the event in her memory. The effect of the vision is that Wednesday flinches and is silent for a moment. This prompts Pugsley to ask about Wednesday's condition. Instead of answering directly, Wednesday asks Pugsley to leave the bullying to him. Wednesday's sentence "*leave this to me*".

Politeness strategies in Wednesday Addams

The Wednesday utterance is a positive politeness strategy that tries to minimize the distance between the speaker and the interlocutor by expressing attention and intimacy, an effort to resolve the bullying experienced by Pugsley.

The use of politeness strategy in the film Wednesday Addams

Wednesday helps Pugsley when she is being bullied by her peers. She asks Pugsley to leave the bullying that befell Pugsley to her. Implicitly Wednesday offers help to resolve the case that befell Pugsley. The utterance is categorized as a positive politeness strategy by offering help to the interlocutor. On the other hand, the context of the utterance shows the familiarity between the speaker and the interlocutor, where Wednesday is Pugsley's older brother.

Datum 6

Episode 1: 4.58

Morticia: darling, how long you intended giving us the cold shoulder.

Wednesday: *Lurch, please tell my parent that i no longer speaking to them.*

Wednesday feels upset with her parents and does not talk to them because she will be transferred to her parents' old school and live there. When asked by Morticia how long she will stay, Wednesday asks Lurch, her family's butler to answer her mother's question that she does not want to talk to her mother, her utterance . “*Lurch, please tell my parent that i no longer speaking to them.*”.

Politeness strategies in Wednesday Addams

Wednesday's utterance is a positive politeness strategy. Wednesday's speech is an indirect speech, she shows that she does not want to talk directly to her mother through her words to Lurch. Wednesday's sentence is included in the positive politeness strategy, namely expressing familiarity by mentioning the name of the interlocutor when talking to the interlocutor.

The use of politeness strategy in the film Wednesday Addams

Wednesday's utterance is a politeness strategy by using familiarity markers in her speech. In the context of the speech above, Wednesday uses an Arabic marker

in the form of a name. Lurch is the name of Wednesday's family servant. Thus, it shows that Wednesday has familiarity with Lurch who in the context of the relationship between the two is master and servant.

Datum 7

Episode 1: 14.24

Wednesday: *Pugsley, you soft and weak. You'll never survived without me. I give two months stop.*

Pugsley: I'm gonna miss you too, sis.

Wednesday will be staying at the Nevermore dormitory and will not be living with her family for a while. She says goodbye to her brother. She does not want to show her concern for Pugsley by talking about Pugsley's weaknesses and insulting him.

Politeness strategies in Wednesday Addams in datum 7

The utterance between the brother and sister above is a positive politeness strategy because it uses a friendly speaking style. With Wednesday responds by expressing his feelings of longing for Pugsley during their separation by her utterance "*Pugsley, you soft and weak. You'll never survived without me. I give two months stop.*".

The use of politeness strategy in the film Wednesday Addams

At the farewell of the annual family visit at Nevermore school, Wednesday bids farewell to her family. Pugsley's speech shows that the speaker focuses on Wednesday, even though Wednesday brings up her weaknesses, Pugsley still

focuses on Wednesday as his interlocutor. Focusing on the interlocutor is a positive politeness strategy, showing intimacy between the speaker and the interlocutor.

Datum 8

Episode 2: 30.52

Enid: Wait. You'll joining the black cat? You're really into do that? For me?

Wednesday: *I want to be humiliate Bianca so badly that the bitter of defeat burn on her throat.*

Enid is the leader of the black cat team, one of the teams that will compete in the Poe cup, a race to capture the flag. The track is a lake so the race requires a boat and consists of several crew members. The day before the Poe cup, Yoko, the co-pilot of the Black cat team, fell ill due to allergies and could not participate in the match. Enid was sad and told Wednesday about her problem and Wednesday express her feeling by joining the cup.

Politeness strategies in Wednesday Addams

Wednesday's utterance is classified as a positive politeness strategy, facilitating social relations with others. Wednesday, who knew that Yoko's illness was caused by Bianca, wanted to embarrass Bianca by defeating her in the match, by her utterance "*I want to be humiliate Bianca so badly that the bitter of defeat burn on her throat.*"

The use of politeness strategy in the film Wednesday Addams

The Black Cat team led by Enid was cheated by Bianca who the day before the Poe cup took place, Bianca mixed the Black Cat team co-pilot's food with peanuts which caused him to be allergic. Enid wanted to get back at Bianca at the

Poe cup. Wednesday's speech is categorized as a positive politeness strategy, she equates her actions with Enid's to defeat Bianca at the Poe cup.

Datum 9

Episode 3: 15.16

Eugene: No body ever stood up for me before.

Wednesday: *You said hummers stick together.*

Eugene experiences bullying during his annual community service in the city. He is bullied by Lucas Walker, the son of the mayor of Jericho. When Eugene is about to be shackled, Wednesday comes and saves Eugene. After being in a safe place, Wednesday helps Eugene clean the chocolate stains on his clothes. Eugene feels flattered because he has never been helped when bullied.

Politeness strategies in Wednesday Addams

Then Wednesday answers with the rules of the Hummers club that they follow that fellow Hummers must help each other by her utterance “*You said hummers stick together.*”. Wednesday's utterance is included in the category of Positive politeness strategy.

The use of politeness strategy in the film Wednesday Addams

Eugene experiences bullying during his annual community service in the city. He is bullied by Lucas Walker, the son of the mayor of Jericho. Wednesday's speech quotes Eugene's actions that assume that the Hummers members will help each other, this falls into the category of Positive politeness strategy, minimizing the distance between the speaker and the interlocutor by matching actions.

Datum 10

Episode 5: 43.35

Gomes: At least the parents' visit this time was quite exciting,

Wednesday: *I know father is not capable of being a murderer.*

Gomes: even though your words hurt, thank you death trap.

Before the parents' visit to Nevermore school ends. Gomes and Wednesday say goodbye. Although the parents' visit must contain the problem of the past murder case and the efforts to free Gomes which are troublesome for Wednesday and her family, they can find a bright spot in the case and the result is that Gomes is not the murderer. Wednesday reveals to her father that it is impossible for him to be the murderer.

Politeness strategies in Wednesday Addams

Wednesday from the beginning did not believe in the murder case that was suspected of her father, by her utterance “*I know father is not capable of being a murderer.*” Although Wednesday's speech is categorized as a positive politeness strategy.

The use of politeness strategy in the film Wednesday Addams

Another finding is before the parents' visit to Nevermore school ends. Gomes and Wednesday say goodbye. Wednesday reveals to her father that she could not possibly be a murderer, implying that Wednesday did not believe in the murder case that was suspected of her father from the beginning. Wednesday's speech is categorized as a positive politeness strategy, the speaker shows that she focuses on her interlocutor. In other words, the relationship between the speaker and the interlocutor can become closer and reflect the cohesiveness of the group.

Datum 11

Episode 7: 5.00

Uncle Wednesday: Hyde massacred a lot of audiences and 3 music critics

Wednesday: What triggered it? Or did he change for no reason?

Uncle Wednesday: I don't know, we only met during group electroshock therapy

Wednesday: Hyde was never mentioned in the outcasts' book. Even though the Nevermore book collection is known to be the best.

Wednesday is talking about monsters with her uncle, she shows some of Xavier's drawings. Wednesday's uncle tells her that the monster being drawn is Hyde, a human who can transform into a scary monster and has loyalty to his master. Wednesday doesn't know Hyde because she has never found any literature related to the monster at Nevermore school which should have kept records about Hyde, one of the outcast races.

Politeness strategies in Wednesday Addams

Wednesday's utterance "*Hyde was never mentioned in the outcasts' book. Even though the Nevermore book collection is known to be the best*" her speech is classified as a positive politeness strategy, giving the impression of having the same fate and as if having the same desire as the person she is talking to and is considered a shared desire that is truly desired together.

The use of politeness strategy in the film Wednesday Addams

Wednesday is at the Hummers club headquarters with her uncle and is discussing a mysterious killer who is suspected to be Hyde, a monster who is subservient to his master. Wednesday's uncle does not know much about Hyde, and Wednesday adds her uncle's opinion that the monster they are discussing is not in the school book collection. Adding the opinion of the interlocutor is a positive politeness strategy.

4.3 Negative Politeness strategy

Datum 12

Episode 1: 11.55

Enid: the whole snocky gothic thing by defaulted normies school, but here thing is different. let me give you wick a nevermore social sequences.

Wednesday: *not interesting in participating in try able some cliches*

Enid tries to show Wednesday the social conditions of the students at Nevermore school, as well as the differences there with normal schools. Students at Nevermore are grouped based on race and their uniqueness. Enid convinces Wednesday that there are many things that are different at Nevermore school from normal schools. Wednesday thinks that what is at Nevermore is still the same as her previous school and she shows her disinterest in the lives of students who are in groups.

Politeness strategies in Wednesday Addams

The utterance used by Wednesday “*not interesting in participating in trying to break some clichés*” is classified as a negative politeness strategy by assuming that the speaker is likely to burden or disturb the interlocutor because he has entered the interlocutor's territory.

The use of politeness strategy in the film Wednesday Addams

Enid takes Wednesday around and introduces her to the social conditions at Nevermore School. Wednesday evades by saying that she is not interested in the clichés in the school such as the social conditions of the school. Wednesday indirectly assumes that the school at Nevermore is the same as other normal schools. Wednesday's speech is a negative politeness strategy, in other words, the speaker forces his/her will on the interlocutor, namely not being interested or evasion in the social conditions of the school.

Datum 13

Episode 1: 29.10

Wednesday: You should know i am waiting for someone.

Xavier: Oh yeah? Who is the luck guy? Or girl?

Wednesday: *What this is matter to you?*

Wednesday is at the darts, Xavier comes over and talks to her. Wednesday tells her that she is waiting for someone and Xavier asks who the lucky person she is waiting for is. Wednesday asks back if it is important to Xavier by her utterance “*What this is matter to you?*”.

Politeness strategies in Wednesday Addams

The utterance used by Wednesday is classified as a negative politeness strategy, to minimize a certain burden as something that cannot be avoided by the interlocutor. This assumes that there is a certain social distance or certain obstacles in the situation. In the context of the sentence above, Wednesday clarifies the distance of her relationship with Xavier.

The use of politeness strategy in the film Wednesday Addams

Wednesday is on the darts ride, she is approached by Xavier and a conversation takes place. In the context of the sentence above, Wednesday clarifies the distance of his relationship with Xavier by asking how important Wednesday's business is to Xavier. The question shows that Wednesday as the speaker is imposing her will on the interlocutor, namely maintaining boundaries between the two, thus creating an awkward situation.

Datum 14

Episode 3: 21.38

Xavier: You wanna coffee? It's one of the many products of this wonderful assignment.

Wednesday: make see here for Tyler

Wednesday runs away from the pilgrimage site where she comes to the Jericho coffee shop. She is not interested in the service day activities and comes to participate with a special mission. She meets Xavier who works for the community service there. Xavier offers her coffee as one of the superior products.

Politeness strategies in Wednesday Addams

Wednesday refuses the offer by stating that her intention in coming to the coffee shop is to meet Tyler by her utterance “*make see here for Tyler*” Wednesday's speech is a negative politeness strategy, assuming that there is a certain social distance or certain obstacles in the situation.

The use of politeness strategy in the film Wednesday Addams

Wednesday avoids talking to Xavier by directly stating his purpose. This is because there is tension in their relationship so Wednesday limits himself to Xavier. Wednesday's speech is classified as a negative politeness strategy in the form of evasion. Her speech makes the interlocutor feel awkward or uncomfortable.

Datum 15

Episode 3: 30.50

Xavier: Now I want you to be honest with me. Why do you come out to the meeting house first place?

Wednesday: I was tried learning more about Crackstone. Figure it out how is connected all of this.

Xavier: Yeah, and you trying to use youre second abilities, right?

Wednesday: what makes you can have any?

Xavier: Lucky guess.

Xavier finds Wednesday caught in the rain looking for the first meeting house. He accompanies Wednesday to achieve what she wants. Wednesday reveals what she wants to find. She tries to find the common thread of every murder mystery that she thinks is related to Crackstone, the first mayor of Jericho. Xavier suspects

that Wednesday uses her clairvoyance, Wednesday asks back where she knows that, Xavier admits it was just a lucky guess.

Politeness strategies in Wednesday Addams

Wednesday's utterance act in the quote is classified as a negative politeness strategy, an action taken to redeem the negative face of the interlocutor and the speaker's desire to be free from the burden with the intention that her actions and intentions are not disturbed and not constrained.

The use of politeness strategy in the film Wednesday Addams

Wednesday's utterance is classified as a negative politeness strategy by asking questions. Wednesday emphasizes her position that she has no intimacy with Xavier. Wednesday has never told about her abilities except to those closest to her such as her mother and her ancestors whom she met through supernatural visions. She asks Xavier how he knows the abilities he has to make it clear that Xavier is a nobody, this creates an awkward or embarrassing atmosphere for the interlocutor.

Datum 16

Episode 4: 19.25

Xavier: What are you doing?

Wednesday: How do you know what the monster look like?

Wednesday sneaks into the school's old warehouse that has been abandoned and becomes Xavier's headquarters to express his painting talent. Wednesday suspects that Xavier is the monster Hyde, the mysterious killer in Jericho, and looks for some clues to prove his suspicion. Wednesday's efforts are revealed when Xavier enters the warehouse. Wednesday is revealed when Wednesday is associating several pictures of Hyde in the warehouse. Xavier asks what

Wednesday is doing in his place without his knowledge, Wednesday answers by asking why Xavier knows what Hyde looks like by her utterance “*How do you know what the monster look like?*” .

Politeness strategies in Wednesday Addams

Wednesday's utterance below is categorized as a negative politeness strategy, namely by assuming that the speaker is likely to burden or disturb the interlocutor because he has entered the interlocutor's area, so it is assumed that there are certain obstacles in the situation.

The use of politeness strategy in the film Wednesday Addams

Xavier finds Wednesday messing up his painting studio. Wednesday finds several paintings of the faces of monsters who are the masterminds of mysterious murders. Wednesday asks how Xavier knows what the murderous monster looks like. The question inserts the face of the interlocutor into the speaker's way of speaking, in other words, forcing what the speaker wants on the interlocutor. In the context of the sentence above, Wednesday suspects that Xavier is the mysterious murderous monster.

Datum 17

Episode 6: 8.30

Xavier: In the tomb you can see visions again, right?

Wednesday: Have we made up?

Xavier: I came to your surprise party, I thought it meant something.

Wednesday is checking the condition of the grass in the Nevermore school garden that is burning and forming the words fire will rain, she feels that the writing

is related to various mysterious accidents that have occurred around her. Xavier who is by her side asks about Wednesday's vision the night before, Wednesday answers with a question about their relationship that has not been resolved. Xavier feels that his arrival at Wednesday's surprise party indicates that his relationship with Wednesday is starting to improve by her utterance "*Have we made up?*"..

Politeness strategies in Wednesday Addams

Wednesday's speech is classified as a negative politeness strategy, the use of this strategy is by assuming that the speaker is likely to give a burden or disturbance to the interlocutor because she has entered the interlocutor's area. This assumes that there is a certain social distance or certain obstacles in the situation.

The use of politeness strategy in the film Wednesday Addams

In another clip, Xavier meets Wednesday and asks about her supernatural visions. Wednesday asks back about their relationship. In this context, Xavier and Wednesday are having problems that are straining their relationship. Wednesday's questions make it clear that there is a distance in their situation. Wednesday's speech is a negative politeness strategy, forcing the speaker's will on the interlocutor. In this context, Wednesday is still reluctant to talk to Xavier and keeps her distance from him.

Datum 18

Episode 6: 13.47

Tyler: I know you prefer bitter coffee, but I learned to make this in a week.

Wednesday: "Birthday", yes. " congratulation", no. Thing to tell everyone?

Tyler: Who do you think delivered the cake?

Tyler surprises Wednesday by giving her a birthday cake with a happy birthday written on it that he made during the week. Wednesday responds to the gift by saying happy birthday but not congratulating her. Wednesday is upset because everyone knows that it is her birthday and she is not interested in being celebrated. This upset is seen in the question of whether Thing told everyone, indicating that in fact only Thing knows about Wednesday's birthday. *"'Birthday", yes. "congratulation", no. Thing to tell everyone? "*

Politeness strategies in Wednesday Addams

Wednesday's speech is classified as a negative politeness strategy, the main focus of using this strategy is to assume that the speaker is likely to burden or disturb the interlocutor because she has entered the interlocutor's territory.

The use of politeness strategy in the film Wednesday Addams

Wednesday asks Tyler if Thing told her about his birthday after he got the birthday cake. In this context, Wednesday shows that he is more secretive about himself to others. The question asked to Tyler shows that Wednesday also considers Tyler not someone he trusts to know about himself. Wednesday's utterance is categorized as a negative politeness strategy by asking questions to the interlocutor.

Datum 19

Episode 7: 38.45

Wednesday: You're Back.

Enid: Hi. You've only been gone a few days, the room is a mess and

Thing is close to death, Someone needs to look after you guys.

Wednesday: Not sharing a room with Yoko?

Enid: Yoko's nice. But I feel like we need some boundaries.

Enid returns to Wednesday's room, their previous room. She decides against staying in the same room as Yoko. Previously, she had a problem with Wednesday regarding the handling of the mysterious accident and murder case at Nevermore so she decided to leave the room. After Xavier was caught and Wednesday's suspicions were proven correct by many people, Enid returns to the room and makes up with Wednesday.

Politeness strategies in Wednesday Addams

Wednesday's question whether Enid will not be sharing a room with Yoko strengthens Enid's return to their room. *“Not sharing a room with Yoko?”* Wednesday's statement is a negative politeness strategy, assuming that there is a certain social distance or certain obstacles in the situation.

The use of politeness strategy in the film Wednesday Addams

Enid Returns to the room after previously planning to move to Yoko's room. Wednesday's speech to Enid is categorized as a negative politeness strategy by asking questions. In the context of Wednesday's question, it means that Enid cannot really be angry with Wednesday. In the Wednesday film series, the most frequent negative politeness strategy is in the form of questions.

4.4 Off record politeness strategy

Datum 20

Episode 1: 13.50

Enid: You know this is small school. There is so much online about you, and you have should really get in Insta, snap and tiktok.

Wednesday: *I find social media to be so sucking void emitting of affirmation.*

Nevermore is a school for outcasts and is located in the small, isolated town of Jericho, so to get information and get to know the outside world requires access to social media. Enid is a student who is active on social media and invites Wednesday to also have activities on the internet, but Wednesday is reluctant to enter the virtual world. She chooses to live without the internet because she thinks that the internet is a place to fulfill the ego of someone's imagination.”*I find social media to be so sucking void emitting of affirmation”* .

Politeness strategies in Wednesday Addams

The wednesday utterance is classified as an off-record politeness strategy, with this strategy the speaker takes herself out of the action by letting the interlocutor interpret an action herself.

The use of politeness strategy in the film Wednesday Addams

Being ironic is one of the off-record politeness strategies. Wednesday disguises the information he wants to convey by providing other information in the form of irony. He said that social media is a place filled with empty affirmations. But the point he wants to make is that Wednesday does not have a social media account and he does not want to have one.

Datum 21

Episode 1: 24.34

Rowan: never thought it would be in possible outcast in school full of outcasts.

But it's look like you give me in run of my money. Sorry about that nick.

Wednesday: *how good deed goes on punish.*

Rowan was injured after losing a duel with Bianca. Wednesday was also injured after losing a duel with Bianca. Both were treated in the school's infirmary and engaged in conversation. Rowan felt concerned about Wednesday because he thought Wednesday was more isolated than him, even though he had been marginalized. Wednesday replied to Rowan's statement with the utterance *"how good deed goes on punish."*

Politeness strategies in Wednesday Addams

Wednesday's utterance is classified as an off-record politeness strategy, freeing the interlocutor to interpret the speaker's statement. In this context, Wednesday conveyed that she was injured because she tried to defeat Bianca who bullied Rowan.

The use of politeness strategy in the film Wednesday Addams

Rowan was injured after losing a duel with Bianca. Wednesday was also injured after losing a duel with Bianca. Both were treated in the school's infirmary and engaged in conversation. Rowan felt concerned about Wednesday because he thought Wednesday was more isolated than him, even though he himself had been marginalized. Wednesday replied to Rowan's statement with the proverb *"how good deed goes on punish."* Wednesday's statement is classified as an off-record politeness strategy, freeing the interlocutor to interpret the speaker's statement. In this context, Wednesday conveyed that he was injured because he tried to defeat Bianca who bullied Rowan.

Datum 22

Episode 1: 25.34

Xavier: Nurse said you don't have concussion, but probably you have pretty nasty bomb lump.

Wednesday: *last thing I remembered, I was walking outside, feeling make sure a rage pity inside and self-disgust.*

Wednesday was almost hit by a statue from the top of the building she was passing, Xavier managed to help her but she fainted. After regaining consciousness in the treatment room, Xavier who was guarding her conveyed the results of the nurse's examination to Wednesday that she would be fine with a little bruise on her head. *“Last thing I remembered, I was walking outside, feeling make sure a rage pity inside and self-disgust.”*

Politeness strategies in Wednesday Addams

Wednesday's answer about her memory before she fainted, her utterance is classified as off-record politeness strategy, namely not describing a clear communication intention.

The use of politeness strategy in the film Wednesday Addams

Wednesday was almost hit by a statue from the top of the building she was passing, Xavier managed to help her but she fainted. After regaining consciousness in the treatment room, Xavier who was looking after her conveyed the results of the nurse's examination to Wednesday that she would be fine with a little bruising on her head. Wednesday's answer about her memory before she fainted was an off-record politeness strategy, namely not describing the clear meaning of the communication.

Datum 23

Episode 1: 34.59

Wednesday: here's the deal. Im gonna fix your coffee machine, then you gonna make me coffee and call me a taxi.

Tyler: No taxi in Jericho. By uber?

Wednesday: *I don't have a phone. I refuse being slave to technology.*

When Wednesday plans to escape from Jericho, she stops by a coffee shop and orders an espresso, but the coffee machine is having problems and Tyler the coffee shop keeper cannot fix it because the repair manual is in Italian. Wednesday who can speak Italian offers to help in exchange for coffee and a taxi. Since there are no taxis, Tyler offers an Uber (a type of online motorcycle taxi service). Wednesday tells Tyler that she does not have a cellphone and does not want to depend on technology. “*I don't have a phone. I refuse being slave to technology.*”

Politeness strategies in Wednesday Addams

Wednesday's utterance is classified as off-record politeness strategy, this strategy takes the speaker out of his actions by letting the interlocutor interpret an action for himself.

The use of politeness strategy in the film Wednesday Addams

In another excerpt when Wednesday is offered by Tyler to order transportation through Uber, Wednesday says that she does not have a phone and she refuses to be a slave to technology. The ironic utterance disguises Wednesday's intention that she wants to use another way to get transportation. Disguising the intention using ironic utterances gives freedom of interpretation to the interlocutor.

Datum 24

Episode 2: 4.30

Dr.Kimbott: Tell me how you dusting in the school?

Wednesday: Sartre said *hell is the other people*. He's my first love.

Dr. Kimbott is a psychiatrist who treats Wednesday. She tries to explore Wednesday's emotions, but Wednesday refuses to discuss it further because emotions can cause crying and she is reluctant to cry. Dr. Kimbott changes the subject, she asks how Wednesday is adapting to school. She answers with a quote from Sartre, *"hell is other people,"*

Politeness strategies in Wednesday Addams

Wednesday utterance is meaning she does not try to blend in with her friends at school. Wednesday's speech is classified as an off-record politeness strategy, which is letting the interlocutor interpret the speaker's intentions.

The use of politeness strategy in the film Wednesday Addams

The condition that occurs in the speech act above is Wednesday's psychological therapy with Doctor Kimbott. Wednesday is the speaker and Kimbott is the interlocutor. The context of the relationship between the speaker and the interlocutor is the doctor and his patient and the context of the situation is Wednesday's reluctance to undergo therapy. The speaker chooses an off-record politeness strategy by using a metaphor because the speaker delegates judgment and interpretation to the interlocutor.

Datum 25

Episode 2: 38.52

Enid: Omg Wednesday, we did it! This is the greatest moment on my entire life. Admit it, you can get to the whole school spirit things.

Wednesday: *You didn't tell me it was a dark revenge of spirit.*

The Poe cup competition ended up being won by the black cat team. Enid expressed her joy after winning the match. She thought that Wednesday was enthusiastic in participating in school activities.

Politeness strategies in Wednesday Addams

Wednesday's answer pointed to her intention to participate in the competition to fight the vengeful Bianca. "*You didn't tell me it was a dark revenge of spirit.*". Wednesday's speech is classified as an off-record politeness strategy, freeing the interlocutor to interpret the speaker's intentions.

The use of politeness strategy in the film Wednesday Addams

The condition that occurs in the speech act above is that Enid and Wednesday's team won the Poe cup from Bianca's team. Wednesday is the speaker and Enid is the interlocutor. The context of the relationship between the speaker and the interlocutor is friends and the context of the situation is that Wednesday feels satisfied that he can take revenge on Bianca through the championship. The speaker chooses an off-record politeness strategy by not speaking directly to the interlocutor because the speaker delegates judgment and interpretation to the interlocutor.

Datum 26

Episode 4: 41.03

Thornill: Wednesday, are you okay?

Wednesday: *Eugene is in the forest. He's in danger.*

There is chaos at the peak of the dance party where normal people mix blood-red paint into the fire sprinkler pipe and press the fire button so that the entire room is doused with paint. Wednesday who has an interest in blood enjoys the tragedy even though she doesn't want the liquid that sprays out to be just paint. In the middle of the crowd, she gets a vision that Eugene is in the forest and in a dangerous condition. Thornill who is beside her asks Wednesday's condition who is shocked by the vision and Wednesday answers by revealing the results of his vision. "*Eugene is in the forest. He's in danger.*"

Politeness strategies in Wednesday Addams

Wednesday's speech is classified as an off-record politeness strategy, with this strategy the speaker takes himself out of the action, letting the interlocutor interpret an action herself.

The use of politeness strategy in the film Wednesday Addams

The condition that occurs in the speech act above is Wednesday is at the Rave'n event and gets a supernatural vision, seeing her friend being threatened in the forest. Wednesday is the speaker and Thornill is her interlocutor. The context of the relationship between the speaker and interlocutor is the student and the teacher and the context of the situation is that Thornill cares about Wednesday who is shocked when she gets the vision. The speaker chooses an off-record politeness strategy by giving instructions to eliminate the possibility of forced conversation.

Datum 27

Episode 8: 15.57

Bianca: We didn't mean to kick you out, we're sorry.

Wednesday: *Nightshade must be prepared to face the threat.*

Bianca and Wednesday and some of their friends kidnap Tyler to solve the mystery, but Bianca leaves Wednesday because she has a different way of interrogating and reports it to Weems until Wednesday is expelled from school. The mysterious murder case is successfully solved by Wednesday until she is given the opportunity to continue her studies at Nevermore. Bianca meets Wednesday and apologizes for the impact of the kidnapping incident.

Politeness strategies in Wednesday Addams

Wednesday's utterance is classified as an off-record politeness strategy, freeing the interlocutor to interpret the speaker's speech. "*Nightshade must be prepared to face the threat.*" .

The use of politeness strategy in the film Wednesday Addams

Bianca apologizes after Wednesday is expelled from school following Tyler's kidnapping. Wednesday's answer gives a hint that Bianca's organization known as Nightshade must prepare for the threat. Wednesday's speech is classified as an off-record politeness strategy by giving a hint to the interlocutor. This shows that Wednesday is reluctant to discuss the problem that has occurred.

B. DISCUSSION

This section discusses the findings of the study in light of the research questions and relevant literature. The discussion focuses on the types of politeness strategies used in indirect speech acts, how they are employed by characters in the *Wednesday* series, and the underlying reasons behind their use. It also compares the findings with previous research to highlight similarities and distinctions.

The analysis of the Netflix series *Wednesday* reveals the use of all four politeness strategies outlined by Brown and Levinson (1987): Bald on Record, Positive Politeness, Negative Politeness, and Off Record. Among the 27 relevant utterances, the most dominant are Off Record (8 utterance) and Negative Politeness (8 utterance). Positive Politeness follows (7 utterance), and Bald on Record is the least frequent (4 utterance). These results suggest that the characters in *Wednesday* tend to prefer **indirect and cautious communication**, especially when dealing with sensitive topics, maintaining personal distance, or navigating social boundaries. This aligns with Brown and Levinson's theory that Off Record and Negative Politeness are used to mitigate Face Threatening Acts (FTAs) by preserving the interlocutor's negative face (desire for autonomy and freedom from imposition). There are the way politeness strategies are deployed in *Wednesday* reflects both contextual and interpersonal dynamics:

Bald on Record

This strategy is used when the speaker wants to be efficient, direct, or when the situation involves urgency. For example, when Wednesday directly confronts a bully or rejects an invitation with a blunt refusal, her utterances lack mitigation or concern for the hearer's face. The use of this strategy is often tied to Wednesday's personality: bold, assertive, and emotionally detached. This is consistent with **Uluwui (2024)**, who found that characters in children's YouTube content also use Bald on Record strategies in moments requiring clarity or authority—typically by adult characters. In *Wednesday*, this occurs mainly between close relations or in high-stress contexts.

Positive Politeness

This strategy is employed to express solidarity, familiarity, or appreciation. It appears in emotionally supportive conversations, such as when Wednesday reassuring Pugsley,. The use of nicknames, shared values, and inclusive language are linguistic markers of this strategy. This finding parallels **Asysyifa et al. (2023)**, who found that positive politeness dominated in the family-centered Arabic animation *Fawwaz wa Nuroh*. However, in *Wednesday*, such usage is less frequent, possibly due to the series' focus on conflict, mystery, and individualism rather than family cohesion.

Negative Politeness

This is one of the most commonly used strategies in the series, particularly when characters want to show deference or avoid intrusion. For example, when Wednesday questions Xavier's intentions or refuses an offer politely, she uses hedges, indirectness, or apologetic tones. This reflects a desire to maintain social distance or to soften a request. This aligns with **Azizah (2024)**, who examined political interviews and found that public figures rely on Negative Politeness to maintain professionalism and credibility, especially in high-stakes interactions. In *Wednesday*, the strategy helps characters preserve autonomy while still engaging with others. This has an interesting correspondence with the research of **Nurhaliza and Alber (2023)** who analyzed assertive speech acts in the film *Gara-Gara Warisan*. They found five types of assertive speech act functions: expressing opinions, expressing criticism, expressing feelings, conveying suggestions, and

complaints. Assertive speech acts in the film are used by the characters to express dissatisfaction directly but still maintain family relationships. In contrast, in *Wednesday*, assertive statements are used to reject social involvement and strengthen alienated self-identities. This comparison highlights that forms of assertiveness can be functionally the same, but differ in their narrative social goals and intentions.

Off Record Politeness

Characters use Off Record strategies to communicate implied meanings, often through irony, understatement, or rhetorical questions. For instance, *Wednesday* often implies criticism or sarcasm without stating it directly, giving the hearer interpretive freedom. This strategy is particularly useful in social environments where direct speech could damage relationships or reputation. This finding reflects **Rizki et al. (2023)**, who found that Off Record strategies were prominent in the historical romance *Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck*, where social status and gender norms constrained direct speech. Similarly, *Wednesday* features institutional power dynamics (teachers vs. students, outcasts vs. norms) that encourage more subtle communication.

The findings reinforce the adaptability of Brown and Levinson's politeness theory across genres and settings. In *Wednesday*, the use of politeness strategies reflects not only the relationships between characters, but also the broader social structures within the narrative. While many earlier studies highlighted the dominance of positive politeness in family or children's contexts, *Wednesday* offers

a darker, more complex social environment, resulting in the frequent use of negative and indirect strategies.

Thus, this study contributes to the understanding of how **politeness operates in fictional, non-conventional settings**, showing how characters navigate facework, power, and intimacy through pragmatic choices.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion of the study based on the analysis and findings discussed in the previous chapter. It summarizes the key results regarding the use of politeness strategies in indirect speech acts by the main characters in the Netflix series *Wednesday Addams*. The conclusions are drawn in relation to the research questions and objectives stated at the beginning of this study. In addition, this chapter also provides suggestions for future researchers who wish to conduct similar studies in the field of pragmatics, particularly those focusing on politeness theory in fictional or media-based contexts.

A. CONCLUSION

In the research on politeness strategies in indirect speech acts in the *Wednesday* film series, the researchers conclude that the forms of politeness strategies used include: (1) Bald on Record Strategy, (2) Positive Politeness Strategy, (3) Negative Politeness Strategy, and (4) Off Record Politeness Strategy. The application of these strategies in the *Wednesday* series is as follows: the Bald on Record Strategy appears in utterances that are direct and straightforward, such as asking questions or giving orders without hesitation. The Positive Politeness Strategy includes offers of help, markers of familiarity, acknowledging the interlocutor's opinions, equalizing actions between speaker and listener, and focusing attention on the listener. The Negative Politeness Strategy involves avoidance strategies, asking questions carefully, and using personalization to maintain social distance.

Meanwhile, the Off Record Politeness Strategy is characterized by the use of irony, giving indirect instructions, employing metaphors, and avoiding direct speech. Each strategy is employed with specific motivations: the Bald on Record Strategy is used to achieve efficiency in conversation, to intentionally avoid minimizing face threats, or to indicate closeness between speaker and listener. Positive Politeness is used to show intimacy, interest in the interlocutor, and friendliness. Negative Politeness is chosen when the speaker and listener are unfamiliar, hold different views, or have a certain level of social distance. Lastly, the Off Record Strategy is used when the speaker wants to perform a face-threatening act without taking full responsibility or appearing to judge the interlocutor.

The film *Wednesday* displays a pattern of communication across generations and groups so that the speech acts that occur do not necessarily embody the speaker's desires or intentions towards the interlocutor. The existence of a certain social distance also makes the pattern of speech acts more varied, so that in this film various types of speech acts are found and one of them is indirective speech of act, where the speaker does not say a direct sentence but can be pragmatically understood by the interlocutor as meaning and has a certain intention.

B. SUGGESTION

The researcher said that the *Wednesday* film series can still be studied using other theories, both in terms of language and literature. The next researcher who uses a theory with a different perspective can add to scientific insight. The researcher also suggests that readers who want to use the politeness strategy theory

in further research, to understand and review this theory in depth, on the other hand, they can also add supporting theories such as sociological or psychological theories so that they can embody strategic politeness in a speech act to be more complex.

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CURICULUM VITAE



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APPENDIX

Datum of Politeness Strategies In Indirective Speech Acts In A Netflix Serial Entitled “Wednesday Addams” By Tim Burton

Number of Datum	Speakers	Episode	Utterances	Timestamp	CS Type
Datum 1	Wednesday	Episode 1	Dalton: Hey freak, this is a close practice. Wednesday: the only person who get to torture my brother it's me.	2:04	Bald on Record
Datum 2	Wednesday	Episode 1	Enid: Welcome to the quarter. Wednesday: the pentagon.	11:50	Bald on Record
Datum 3	Wednesday	Episode 1	Bianca: Rowan doesn't need you to come to defend. He's not hopeless, lazy. Wednesday: are we doing this or not?.	22:11	Bald on Record
Datum 4	Wednesday	Episode 3	Xavier: I sure we invite her to the pledge. She is the legacy. Bianca: after her crap on the poe cup, there is no way and how. We don't talk about making waves, she is. Wednesday: Just because i beat you in the surround	1:45	Bald on Record

			game? Let me save you the trouble, im not interest in joining.		
Datum 5	Wednesday	Episode 1	Pugsley: are you okay? Wednesday: leave this to me.	1:34	Positive politeness
Datum 6	Wednesday	Episode 1	Morticia: darling, how long you intended giving us the cold shoulder. Wednesday: Lurch, please tell my parent that i no longer speaking to them.	4:58	Positive Politeness
Datum 7	Wednesday	Episode 1	Wednesday: Pugsley, you soft and weak. You'll never survived without me. I give two months stop. Pugsley: I'm gonna miss you too, sis.	14:24	Positive Politeness
Datum 8	Wednesday	Episode 2	Enid: Wait. You'll joining the black cat? You're really into do that? For me? Wednesday: I want to be humiliate Bianca so badly that the bitter of defeat burn on her throat.	30:52	Positive Politeness

Datum 9	Wednesday	Episode 3	Eugene: No body ever stood up for me before. Wednesday: You said hummers stick together.	15:16	Positive Politeness
Datum 10	Wednesday	Episode 5	Gomes: At least the parents' visit this time was quite exciting, Wednesday: I know father is not capable of being a murderer. Gomes: even though your words hurt, thank you death trap.	43:35	Positive Politeness
Datum 11	Wednesday	Episode 7	Uncle Wednesday: Hyde massacred a lot of audiences and 3 music critics Wednesday: What triggered it? Or did he change for no reason? Uncle Wednesday: I don't know, we only met during group electroshock therapy Wednesday: Hyde was never mentioned in the outcasts' book. Even though the Nevermore book collection is known to be the best.	5:00	Positive Politeness
Datum 12	Wednesday	Episode 1	Enid: the whole snocky gothic thing by defaulted	11:55	Negative Politeness

			<p>normies school, but here thing is different. let me give you wick a nevermore social sequences.</p> <p>Wednesday: not interesting in participating in try able some cliches</p>		
Datum 13	Wednesday	Episode 1	<p>Wednesday: You should know i am waiting for someone.</p> <p>Xavier: Oh yeah?</p> <p>Who is the luck guy? Or girl?</p> <p>Wednesday: What this is matter to you?</p>	29:10	Negative Politeness
Datum 14	Wednesday	Episode 3	<p>Xavier: You wanna coffee? It's one of the many products of this wonderful assignment.</p> <p>Wednesday: make see here for Tyler</p>	21:38	Negative Politeness
Datum 15	Wednesday	Episode 3	<p>Xavier: Now I want you to be honest with me.</p> <p>Why do you come out to the meeting house first place?</p> <p>Wednesday: I was tried learning more about Crackstone. Figure it out how is connected all of this.</p>	30:50	Negative Politeness

			<p>Xavier: Yeah, and you trying to use youre second abilities, right?</p> <p>Wednesday: what makes you can have any?</p> <p>Xavier: Lucky guess.</p>		
Datum 16	Wednesday	Episode 4	<p>Xavier: What are you doing?</p> <p>Wednesday: How do you know what the monster look like?</p>	19:25	Negative Politeness
Datum 17	Wednesday	Episode 6	<p>Xavier: In the tomb you can see visions again, right?</p> <p>Wednesday: Have we made up?</p> <p>Xavier: I came to your surprise party, I thought it meant something.</p>	8:30	Negative Politeness
Datum 18	Wednesday	Episode 6	<p>Tyler: I know you prefer bitter coffee, but I learned to make this in a week.</p> <p>Wednesday: "Birthday", yes. "congratulation", no. Thing to tell everyone?</p> <p>Tyler: Who do you think delivered the cake?</p>	13:47	Negative Politeness
Datum 19	Wednesday	Episode 7	<p>Wednesday: You're Back.</p> <p>Enid: Hi. You've only been gone a few days, the</p>	38:45	Negative Politeness

			<p>room is a mess and Thing is close to death, Someone needs to look after you guys.</p> <p>Wednesday: Not sharing a room with Yoko?</p> <p>Enid: Yoko's nice. But I feel like we need some boundaries.</p>		
Datum 20	Wednesday	Episode 1	<p>Enid: You know this is small school. There is so much online about you, and you have should really get in Insta, snap and tiktok.</p> <p>Wednesday: I find social media to be so sucking void emitting of affirmation.</p>	13:50	Off Record
Datum 21	Wednesday	Episode 1	<p>Rowan: never thought it would be in possible outcast in school full of outcasts. But it's look like you give me in run of my money. Sorry about that nick.</p> <p>Wednesday: how good deed goes on punish.</p>	24:34	Off Record
Datum 22	Wednesday	Episode 1	<p>Xavier: Nurse said you don't have concussion, but probably you have pretty nasty bomb lump.</p>	25:34	Off Record

			Wednesday: last thing i remembered, i was walking outside, feeling make sure a rage pity inside and self-disgust.		
Datum 23	Wednesday	Episode 1	Wednesday: here's the deal. Im gonna fix your coffee machine, then you gonna make me coffee and call me a taxi. Tyler: No taxi in Jericho. By uber? Wednesday: i don't have a phone. I refuse being slave to technology.	34:59	Off Record
Datum 24	Wednesday	Episode 2	Kimbott: Tell me how you dusting in the school? Wednesday: Sartre said hell is the other people. He's my first love.	4:30	Off Record
Datum 25	Wednesday	Episode 2	Enid: Omg Wednesday, we did it! This is the greatest moment on my entire life. Admit it, you can get to the whole school spirit things. Wednesday: You didn't tell me it was a dark revenge of spirit.	38:52	Off Record

Datum 26	Wednesday	Episode 4	Thornill: Wednesday, are you okay? Wednesday: Eugene is in the forest. He's in danger.	41:03	Off Record
Datum 27	Wednesday	Episode 8	Bianca: We didn't mean to kick you out, we're sorry. Wednesday: Nightshade must be prepared to face the threat.	15:57	Off Record