

**IDENTITY REFLECTED IN POLITENESS STRATEGIES  
USED BY *CRAZY RICH ASIAN*'S MAIN CHARACTER**

**THESIS**

By:

**Siti Aisah**

NIM 15320047



**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE**

**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES**

**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK  
IBRAHIM MALANG**

**2019**

**IDENTITY REFLECTED IN POLITENESS STRATEGIES  
USED BY *CRAZY RICH ASIAN'S* MAIN CHARACTER**

**THESIS**

Presented to

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang  
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S.)

By:

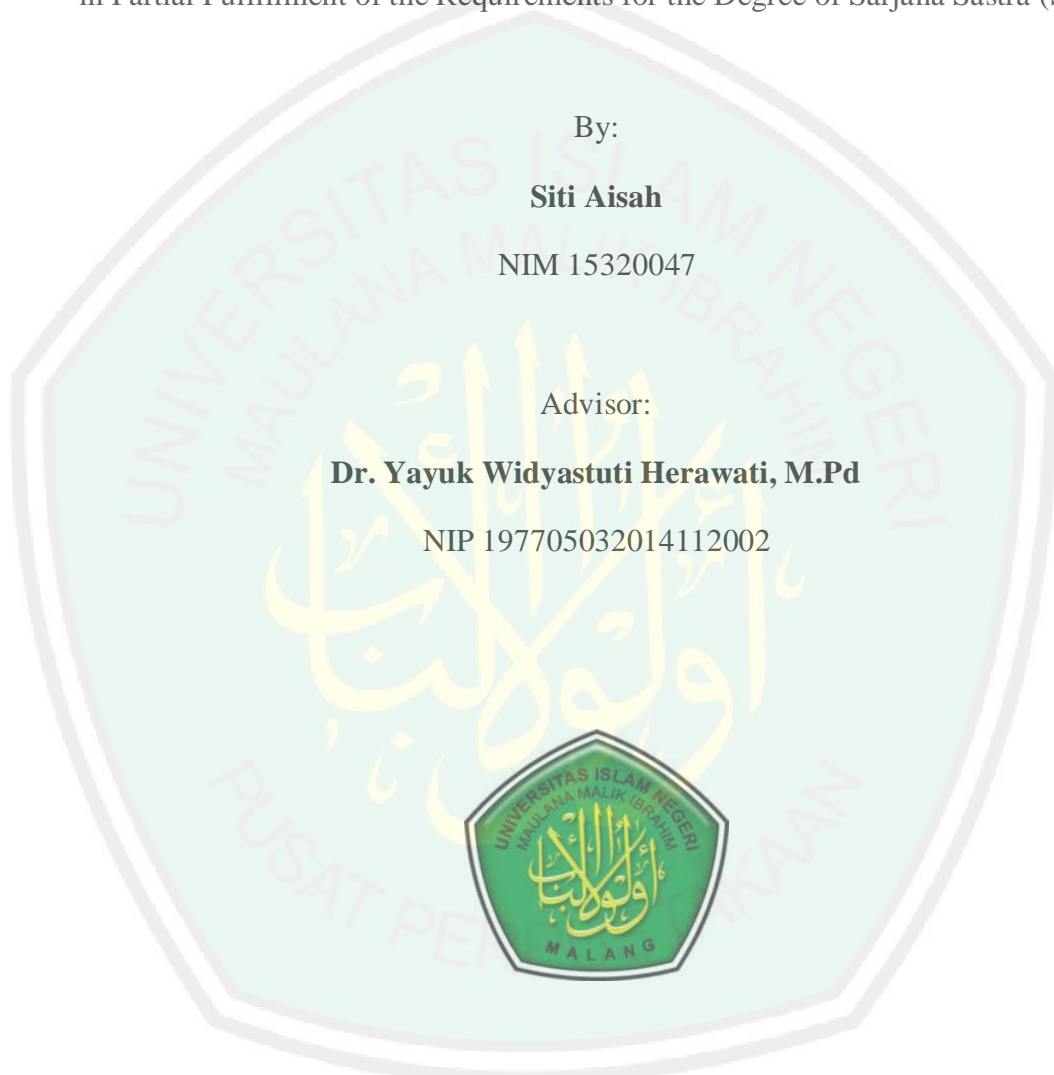
**Siti Aisah**

NIM 15320047

Advisor:

**Dr. Yayuk Widyastuti Herawati, M.Pd**

NIP 197705032014112002



**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE**

**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES**

**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK  
IBRAHIM MALANG**

**2019**

## CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled “**Identity Reflected in Politeness Strategies Used by Crazy Rich Asian’s Main Character**” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those ones that are cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is an objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 29 May 2019

The researcher,



Siti Aisah

NIM. 15320047

## APPROVAL SHEET

This to certify that Siti Aisah's thesis entitled Identity Reflected in Politeness Strategies Used by Crazy Rich Asian's Main Character has been approved for thesis examination at the Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of the requirements for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S.).

Malang, 29 May 2019

Approved  
by Advisor

Acknowledged by  
The Head of English Literature  
Department



Dr. Yayuk Widyastuti Herawati, MPd  
NIP. 197705032014112002



Rina Sari, M.Pd.  
NIP. 197506102006042002

The Dean of Humanities Faculty  
Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

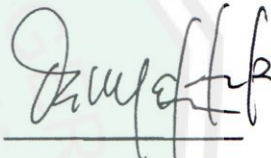
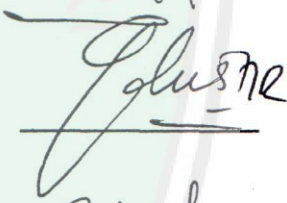
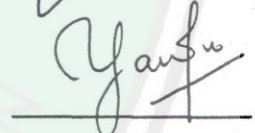


Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A.  
NIP 196609101991032002

## LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that Siti Aisah's thesis entitled **Identity Reflected in Politeness Strategies Used by Crazy Rich Asian Main Character** has been approved by the Board of Examiners as the requirement for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S.) in English Literature Department.

Malang, May 29 2019

The Board of Examiners	Signatures
<b>1. Deny Efitia Nur Rakhmawati M.Pd</b> (Main Examiner) NIP 198505302009122006	
<b>2. Dr. Hj. Galuh Nur Rohmah, M.Pd., M.Ed</b> (Chairwoman) NIP 197402111998032002	
<b>3. Dr. Yayuk Widyastuti Herawati, M.Pd</b> (Advisor) NIP 197705032014112002	

Approved by

The Dean of Humanities Faculty

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang


**Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A.**

NIP 196609101991032002

**MOTTO**

*Do whatever you like  
be consistent  
and success will come naturally*



## DEDICATION

This thesis is especially dedicated to:

My beloved father, Baha' Udin and my mother, Siti Fatimah who always give me spirit, support, prayer, and loves, and my little sister , Fadina Ramadhani , thanks a lot for endless love and prays I love you with all my heart.

Thank you.



## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

*Bismillahirrahmanirrahim...*

All praises and gratitude is to Allah SWT, the Lord of the universe. His mercies, blessings and helps always stand behind me so that I can finish writing this thesis. God's mercies and blessings may always be poured down upon our beloved prophet Muhammad, the greatest figure in the world, who guides us to the right way (Islam).

This thesis will never be completed without some contributions and supports from many people. Thus, my deepest gratitude is expressed to my advisor Dr. Yayuk Widyastuti Herawati, M.Pd for his valuable guidance and suggestions given to me.

Furthermore, I would like express my profound gratitude to many people who contribute and motivate me to complete this thesis.

1. The Dean of Faculty of Humanities, Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A, providing tool and infrastructure which support the smoothness of learning and studying in this faculty.
2. The Head of English Letters and Language Department, Rina Sari, M.Pd and all the lecturers of English Letters and Language Department, many thanks for

- being so kind, patient and generous in leading me to the world, which never I knew before with, the loves, valuable knowledge and experiences.
3. Dr. Yayuk Widyastuti Herawati, M.Pd as my advisor for his valuable guidance and suggestions and given inspires me to get a better critical thoughts and ideas in completing this thesis.
  4. My beloved father, mother, and my big family for giving me endless love, care, affection, eternal pray, and guidance.
  5. For my best friends; Laili Machfiroh, Anniza Azizun Rohmah, Nadira Dinda, Puput Maimunah, Kintan Ade, Firda Aulia, Desy Cholifah, Ismawati, Amna Juliana, Nur Zuraida Devi. Thanks for taught me a value of respecting others and to provide support in so many other ways, you are the best ever, dude..!
  6. All of my friends in English Department 2015. Thank you so much for the great experiences.
  7. All of my friends who helped me in finishing this thesis. Thanks for everything. May Allah bless you all.

Hereby, this thesis would not be perfect work without the constructive suggestions from all readers. The writer expects this thesis would give a valuable contribution as an empirical bases in the study of politeness strategies and especially for the next researchers who are interest in discussing the similar topics.

Alhamdulillahirobbil Alamiin...

Malang, Mei 2019

The writer



## ABSTRAKSI

**Aisah, Siti.** 2019. *Identity Captured from Politeness Strategies Used by Crazy Rich Asian's Main Character*. Thesis. Malang: English Literature Department, Faculty of Humanities, State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor: Dr. Yayuk Widyastuti Herawati, M.Pd

Keywords: Politeness Strategies, Identity, Movie, Crazy Rich Asians.

---

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui identitas yang tercermin dari strategi kesopanan yang digunakan oleh pemeran utama Crazy Rich Asians. Untuk mengetahui identitas yang tercermin dalam strategi kesopanan pada penelitian ini, peneliti menerapkan konsep teori strategi kesopanan oleh Brown dan Levinson (1987). Untuk menganalisis identitas pada pemeran utama, penelitian ini menggunakan teori identitas oleh Sheldon Stryker (1980).

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif, yang mana hasil yang diharapkan dari penelitian ini adalah analisis singkat deskripsi kesopanan dan refleksi identitas pada pemeran utama di film Crazy Rich Asians.

Pada hasil temuan dan analisis, hal tersebut dapat dihasilkan bahwa pemeran utama dalam film Crazy Rich Asians lebih cenderung menggunakan strategi kesopanan positif dalam berinteraksi. Disisi lain, identitas diri yang tercermin melalui ungkapan kesopanan yang digunakan secara dominan menggunakan komitmen afektif. Komitmen afektif dari pemeran utama lebih menonjol karena menggunakan investasi emosional. Namun, refleksi identitas lebih emosional karena berkaitan dengan rasa hormat, kehormatan, status, reputasi dan kompetensi.

## ABSTRACT

**Aisah, Siti.** 2019. *Identity Reflected in Politeness Strategies Used by Crazy Rich Asian's Main Character*. Thesis. Malang: English Literature Department, Faculty of Humanities, State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor: Dr. Yayuk Widyastuti Herawati, M.Pd

Keywords: Politeness Strategies, Identity, Movie, Crazy Rich Asians.

---

This study aims to determine identity captured from politeness strategies used by *Crazy Rich Asians* main character. To find out identity captured from politeness strategies offering section in this thesis, the researcher applies the theory of politeness strategies Brown and Levinson (1987). To analyze the identity used by the main character, this research applies the concept theory of identity by Sheldon Stryker (1980).

This study uses a qualitative descriptive method, where the expected results of this research are a brief analysis of the description of politeness and identity reflection by the main character in *Crazy Rich Asians* movie.

From the results of analysis and findings, it can be produced that the main character in *Crazy Rich Asians* movie tends to apply positive politeness in her interaction. Politeness strategies that are used by the main actors highlight the attention or want to be noticed by the listener. It can occur because of a close relationship between the main character and the listener. In the other hand, identity reflected through politeness expressions used dominantly uses affective commitment. However, the identity reflection is more emotional since it is related to respect, honor, status, reputation and competence.

## ثحبدا ص لختسم

عيشة، سيتي. 2019. الهوية المعتقلة من استراتيجية اللياقة المستخدمة من فاعل "Crazy Rich Asian". البحث الجامعي. قسم اللغة الإنجليزية وأدبها. كلية العلوم الإنسانية. جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج.

المشرفة: الدكتورة يايوك ويدياستوتي هراواتي الماجستير

الكلمات الأساسية: استراتيجية اللياقة، الهوية، الفيلم، Crazy Rich Asian.

الهدف هذا البحث لمعرفة الهوية التي تنعكس في استراتيجية اللياقة المستخدمة بفاعل الفيلم Crazy Rich Asian. استخدمت الباحثة مفهوم نظرية استراتيجية اللياقة من براون وليفنسون (1987) لمعرفة الهوية المنعكسة في استراتيجية اللياقة بهذا البحث. استخدمت الباحثة مفهوم الهوية من شيلدون سترايكر (1980) لتحليل هوية الفاعل.

مدخل هذا البحث هو الكمي ومنهجه هو الوصفي. النتائج المرتقبة في هذا البحث هي التحليل المختصر من وصف اللياقة ومنعكس هوية فاعل فيلم Crazy Rich Asian.

نتائج هذا البحث هي أن فاعل فيلم Crazy Rich Asian يميل إلى استخدام استراتيجية اللياقة الإيجابية في التفاعل. من ناحية أخرى، فإن الهوية الذاتية المنعكسة من خلال تعبيرات اللياقة التي يستخدمها بالارتباط العاطفي غالباً. الارتباط العاطفي من الفاعل هو أكثر بروزاً لأنه يستخدم الاستثمار العاطفي. ومع ذلك، فإن منعكس الهوية أكثر العاطفية لأنه يتعامل بالإحترام والشرف والمكانة والسمعة والكفاءة.

## TABLE OF CONTENT

<b>STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP .....</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>APPROVAL SHEET .....</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>LEGITIMATION SHEET.....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>MOTTO .....</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>DEDICATION .....</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....</b>	<b>vi</b>
<b>ABSTRACT IND .....</b>	<b>ix</b>
<b>ABSTRACT ENG .....</b>	<b>x</b>
<b>ABSTRACT ARB .....</b>	<b>xi</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENT.....</b>	<b>xii</b>
 <b>CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION</b>	
1.1 Background of the Study .....	1
1.2 Research Question .....	5
1.3 Objectives of the Study .....	6
1.4 Significant of the Study .....	6
1.5... Limitation of the Study .....	6
1.6... Definition of Keyterms .....	7
1.7 Previous Study .....	7
1.8 Research Method .....	9
1.8.1 Research Design .....	9
1.8.2 Data Source .....	9
1.8.3 Research Instrument .....	10
1.8.4 Data Collection .....	11
1.8.5 Data Analysis .....	12
 <b>CHAPTER II: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE</b>	
2.1 Pragmatic .....	13
2.2 Politeness Strategies.....	14
2.2.1 Positive Politeness .....	17
2.2.2 Negative Politeness .....	18
2.2.3 Bald on Record .....	19
2.2.4 Off Record.....	20
2.3 Identity Theory .....	21
2.4 Previous Study.....	24
 <b>CHAPTER III: FINDING AND DISCUSSION</b>	
3.1 Finding.....	28
3.1.a Positive Politeness .....	29
3.1.b Negative Politeness .....	40

3.1.c Bald on Record.....	48
3.1.d Off Record.....	51
3.2 Identity Reflected in Politeness Strategies Used by Rachel Chu.....	48
3.2.a Affective Commitment .....	33
3.2.b Interactional Commitment .....	65
3.2 Discussion.....	68

**CHAPTER IV: CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

4.1 Conclusion .....	73
4.2 Suggestion .....	74

**REFERENCES**

**CURRICULUM VITAE**

**APPENDIX**



# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents about background of the study, research question, research objective, limitation of the study, significances of the study and definition of the key terms which explain about this research.

### 1.1 Background of the Study

As human being we are social beings who need each other's involvement in everyday life. In everyday life, language is a major component in social interaction. In sociolinguistic, social interaction is science that plays a role in language and social relations. In social relations, interaction becomes the main thing as a liaison between individuals with each other. Social interaction occurs when a person behaves in ways that are appropriate to the characteristics they have and different roles in each context with which they interact. According to Stryker (1980) states that everyone can make a different identity based on the context. This is also based on the language expressed by the person himself. The identity theorist states that the self consists of many identities, each of which is based on the specific role placement Desroches et al (2002).

Language and identity are two things that really influence each other. Through the language used by someone we can know the identity of that person. According to (Mendoza-Denton 2002: 475) Identity is active negotiation of the relationships of individuals with boarder social constructs, to that extent as this negotiation is characterized by language and other semiotic methods. According to Kenneth Burke in Alo Liliweri (2001: 72) explained, that to determine identity

culture is very dependent on 'language' how language representation explains a reality for all identities specified later compared. Basically, identity is constructed relationally and is also a product of various dimensions, including the influence of age, class, gender and the way of communication also factors that can only be seen when ethnographic works express the meaning of linguistic strategies for members of certain social practices. In interactions that contribute to the formation of identity.

Based on the self-identity they use, automatically the expression that they says contains different politeness strategies. This is used to whom they speak and how they portray their identity. Politeness is also a form of submission of rules when interacting with other people. It can be called a courtesy tool when starting a conversation with another person according to (Naila, 2016). That way, if the politeness goes well it will create good connection with others. Politeness phenomenon is one manifestation of a broader concept or etiquette, or appropriate behavior (Lakoff, 1972, 1973). Thus, politeness is one of the communication strategies that can be used to build a good communication between people.

Polite language is one of the important things in communication that might be influenced by several factors such as age, social relations between the speaker and listeners how they know each other. Wardhaugh (2006) argues that the choice of words and politeness strategies applied in communication shows the social relations felt by the speaker between the speaker and the listener. It means that polite expression depends on the quality of one's relationship with other communities. the more polite a person, the better their interaction will be.

Politeness theory is a theory that explains the recovery of insults that must be caused by actions that threaten the faces of the recipients. According to Brown and Levinson (1993:1) politeness strategies is to save the "face" of the listener. The face glides on respect that some personally maintains his "self-esteem" in public or in personal situation. Face Threatening Acts (FTA's Acts Acts) are actions that affect the need to maintain self-esteem, and be respected. politeness strategy to use FTA. there are four types of politeness strategies, explained by Brown Levinson who summarize the "politeness" behavior of humans. This strategy is bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and indirect off-record strategies. There are several types of communication such as face-to-face communication, group communication, public communication and also communication in movie.

The discussion of politeness does not only about face to face or group communication, politeness strategy does not only occur in real life. We can also find politeness strategies in the form of novels and movies. Different from the novel, the movie has a clearer context in displaying conversations from several scenes. Therefore, the audience can easily understand the situations that occur in conversations between characters. In the context of the situation it is very important to determine the use of politeness strategies. Thus, it is possible to understand how speakers speak to listeners in using politeness strategies based on movie analysis.

The researcher chose one of the romance genre films entitled Crazy Rich Asians directed by Jon M. Chu in 2018. The film Crazy Rich Asian is based on a novel written by Kevin Kwan which is a bit inspired by his own life story. The

film was produced by Nina Jacobson, Brad Simpson and Johpenotti. First aired at TCL Chinese Theater on August 7, 2018 and was released in the United States on August 15, 2018.

There are two reasons researchers chose *Crazy Rich Asian* movie as the object of research. First, this film is very famous in 2018 which has been aired in several countries such as Canada, New York, Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea, etc. Secondly, this film originating from the United States is all Asian characters and carries the theme of Chinese culture in it. And the last, the main character has different cultural backgrounds and she comes from a different class that unites and interacts with people around her who come from the upper class.

Study on politeness strategies has been conducted by many researchers. Thus far, some of which researcher was investigated politeness strategies in movie. Fitriyah (2015) examined to analyze the command utterance conversation of two character in *Real Steel* movie. This analysis about how child used politeness strategies with the father. This study is qualitative research and the data play script with technique is documentation. This study used theory of Brown Levinson. The researcher want to show of this study that not only adult who can gives a command, a child also can gives a command to the others.

Nailah (2016) investigated about politeness strategies used by the main character in *Transformers: Age of Extinction* movie. The researcher adopted Brown and Levinson theory 1987 and the data was taken from script of the movie. The researcher focus on analyze the utterance by main character utterance contains politeness strategies and also identifying positive politeness, negative politeness, bald on record and off the record.

Agatha (2015) investigated about politeness strategies used by character in *Sydney White* movie. The researcher choose Brown and Levinson theory and used the Sydney White movie script and character utterance as the data. The researcher focus on adjacency pairs used by the character from the movie and analyze the positive politeness, negative politeness, bald on record, and off record.

Ana (2017) investigated about politeness and identity on thesis acknowledgement of under graduate students. The researcher choose Stryker, Serpe and Gee's theory. The researcher focus on description of politeness and identity reflection on the theses acknowledgement written by undergraduate students of Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang.

The present of this study focuses in politeness strategies used by Rachel Chu as the main character in *Crazy Rich Asians* movie. This research is very important to do because it is different from previous research. Previous research only used Brown and Levinson theory. However, the present study used Brown and Levinson (1987) and Sheldon Stryker (1980) theory of politeness strategies that are used based on identity possessed by main character. The researcher want to know the politeness strategies that are reflected by the identity playing character in *Crazy Rich Asians* movie.

## **1.2 Research Question**

1. What are the politeness strategies mostly used by Rachel Chu in *Crazy Rich Asian* movie?
2. What identity reflected in the main character on politeness strategies used by Rachel Chu in *Crazy Rich Asian* movie?

### 1.3 Research Objective

Based on the research problem above, the objectives of the research are:

1. To identify the politeness strategies mostly used by Rachel Chu in Crazy Rich Asian movie.
2. To identify the identity reflected in the main character on politeness strategies used by Rachel Chu in Crazy Rich Asian movie.

### 1.4 Significance of the study

The significance of the study of this study are:

1. Theoretical significance

This research is expected to provide an understanding of politeness and identity, especially its use in movie. In addition, this study is expected to provide a comprehensive analysis of face threatening actions in Brown and Levinson and Sheldon Stryker.

2. Practical significance

This analysis can be used as a reference for other researchers who want to analyze movie from the perspective of politeness strategies. This analysis can also be used as a reference for other people to make good communication strategies, especially in movie.

### 1.5 Limitation of the study

The limitation of the study to analyze politeness strategies used by Rachel Chu as the main character in Crazy Rich Asian movie by using politeness strategies. This study analyzes using Brown and Levinson (1987) and Sheldon Stryker (1980) theory of politeness and identity, involvement and independence in analyzing to answer research questions. In this way, repetition can occur in

examination findings despite the fact that specialists have tried to maintain a strategic distance from it. In addition, this research only focuses on politeness strategies and identity in movie .

### **1.6 Definition of Keyterms**

This thesis has three definition of keyterms based on the tittle, those are:

1. Politeness: Politeness is a way for someone to convey something that is interacting with other people, or it called a tool for knowing manners when communicating.
2. Politeness Strategies: Politeness strategies are used by people to ensure good communication and harmonious interpersonal relationships in less friendly social communication.
3. Identity: Identity refers to the identification of individuals with social groups or conditions or facts that describe something similar between two individuals or two groups or objects.
4. Movie: Is a type of visual communication that uses moving images and sounds to tell stories or teach people something to entertain the audience, a way to have fun.

### **1.7 Previous Study**

The several previous study about politeness strategies have been investigated by some researcher: First, Fitriyah (2015) examined to analyze the command utterance conversation of two character in *Real Steel* movie. This analysis about how child used politeness strategies with the father. This study is qualitative research and the data is *Real Steel* movie and play script with technique is documentation. This study used theory of Brown Levinson. The researcher want

to show of this study that not only adult who can gives a command, a child is also can gives a command to the others.

Second, Nailah (2016) investigated about politeness strategies used by the main character in *Transformers: Age of Extinction* movie. The researcher adopted Brown and Levinson theory 1987 and the data was taken from script of the movie. The researcher focus on analyze the utterance by main character utterance contains politeness strategies and also identifying positive politeness, negative politeness, bald on record and off the record.

Third, Agatha (2015) investigated about politeness strategies used by character in *Sydney White* movie. The researcher choose Brown and Levinson theory and used the Sydney White movie script and character utterance as the data. The researcher focus on adjacency pairs sed by the character from the movie and analyze the positive politeness, negative politeness, bald on record, and off record.

Fourth, Ahmad Sohibul (2018) investigated about politeness strategies used by Louis Bloom in *Nightcrawler* movie. The researcher adopted Brown and Levinson theory and focus analyze the negative politeness from Louis Bloom utterance. The data from this research is qualitative data and the *Nightcrawler* movie.

Fifth, Mustofa (2018) investigated about politeness strategies used by Hazel Grace Lancaster in *Fault in Our Star* movie. The researcher used Brown and Levinson and focus on positive politeness from Louis Bloom utterance. The data from this research is qualitative data and used transcript and matching it with the scene of movie.

Sixth, Ana (2017) investigated about politeness and identity on thesis acknowledgement of under graduate students. The researcher choose Stryker, Serpe and Gee's theory. The researcher focus on description of politeness and identity reflection on the theses acknowledgement written by undergraduate students of Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang.

## **1.8 Research Method**

This reserch method discuss about research design, research participant, data source, data collection and data analysis.

### **1.8.1 Research Design**

The design of this research is descriptive qualitative. Research method is designed based on the problems analyzed and the main objectives of the study. According to Miles and Huberman (1984) data that appears in the form of words and not numbers. The data may have been collected in different ways (observation, interview, documentary essence, tape) and which are typically "prepared" around before they are prepared for use (through recording, typing, editing, or transcription), qualitative analysis still use words, which are generally organized into extended content.

### **1.8.2 Data Source**

Thus data of this research be taken from Crazy Rich Asians movie and play script. The data focus on Rachel Chu utterance as the main character in Crazy Rich Asians movie. The problem analyzed in this study is the politeness phenomenon in the movie. Based on the problems analyzed, the purpose of this study is to describe and analyze how politeness strategies are used in movie. Thus, this research is intended to describe, analyze, and interpret how politeness

phenomena occur in movie which includes word, phrase, sentence, discourse related to politeness. At that time the researchers reviewed most of the information, understood it, and arranged it into classifications or subjects that cut most of the data sources. Thus not every person is chosen as a source of information in qualitative research, but must choose good and well-targeted informants (Ahmadi, 2016: 92).

### 1.8.3 Research Instrument

This research instrument of this study is human and researcher become the main instrumen since she has to explore the research to find deep understanding of politeness and identity. The main data in this movie taken from *layar kaca 21*. In addition, the researcher also uses the secondary data in the form of data sheet which uses to make easier to clasifies types of politeness strategies and identity in order analyze the data from the utterance of Rachel Chu.

Table 1. Types of Politeness Strategies Brown and Levinson's

Setting	Datum	Rachel Chu Utteruance	Politeness Strategies			
			PP	NP	BOR	OR

- PP : Positive Politeness  
 NP : Negative Politeness  
 BOR : Bald-on Record  
 OR : Off Record

In table 1. It functions to classify the type of politeness strategy used by Rachel Chu as the subject of the research.

Table 2. Types of Self-Identity Sheldon Stryker

Setting	Datum	Rachel Chu Utteruance	Identity	
			Affective Commitment	Interactional Commitment

In table 2. serves to classify the type of self-identity used by Rachel Chu as the subject of the study.

#### 1.8.4 Data Collection

The method of data collection in this study is documentation. "There are several techniques in collecting data, namely: sampling, observation, interviews, documentation, questionnaires, triangulation, and reading." (Ratna, 2010: 209-245). This data of this research are collecting with several steps. First, watching movie closely. Second, finding the data from the movie in the form play script and its context. Third, identyfing sentences containing politeness strategies especially Rachel Chu's utterance when she get interaction with the society around her in every scene and eliminating that do not belong to command utterances.

### 1.8.5 Data Analysis

To help analyze the data, first the researcher used Brown and Levinson's theory in chapter two will be used to analyze data. Brown and Levinson's theory answers the research question. There are four types of politeness strategies, namely; bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and courtesy off record. Second, researcher used Omoniyi theory to indentify social identity within sociolinguistic prespective. Data is identified and classified using the following steps:

First, the researcher collects and classification politeness strategies according to Brown and Levinson's Theory (1987), namely: Positive Politeness, Negative Politeness, Bald on-record, Off Record and Stryker theory (1980), namely affective commitment and interactional commitment of Rachel Chu utterance as the main character in Crazy Rich Asians movie. After that, researchers transcript the data from thus movie. Next, researcher distinguish types and differences between affective commitment and interactional commitment by Rachel Chu in choosing politeness strategies based on Brown and Levinson's theory and Stryker theory. In addition, to chacker the creadibility of this research, the author also conducts a tranguation process from expert. However, tranguation use to analyze observation valid data. Finally, researchers provide draw the conclusions from studies that are supported by theory and previous studies.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the scope and limitation and the explanation for each term, such as the scope of the study and classification of the subject in this study. The underlying theory of this study consist of politeness strategies by Brown and Levinson (1987) and identity by Sheldon Stryker (1980) in Crazy Rich Asian movie.

#### 2.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of how a language is used to communicate in the context of context with the sentence and its use situation. Pragmatics focus more on analyzing what about people mean by their words than by saying words or phrases that are interpreted by themselves. So, pragmatics is a science that studies a purpose from an utterance not the meaning of a sentence.

Levinson (1983, p. 24) states that "pragmatics is the study of the ability of language users to pair sentences with the context in which they will be appropriate." This implies that pragmatics cannot be separated from the context and principles of language use. In different terms, Cruse (2006, p. 136) says that pragmatics is related to dishonest conditional aspects. Pragmatics relates to aspects where context must be taken into account. Context is understood here in a broad sense that includes the previous speech (context of discourse), participants in the speech program, their interrelationship, knowledge, purpose, social and physical arrangements of the speech program. Also, pragmatics relates to aspects

of meaning that are not 'visible' but which are 'successful' at certain occasions of use. Pragmatics is related to the use of meaningful descriptions.

According to Thomas (1995), the definition of pragmatics is divided into 3 parts, namely: The first, using social viewpoints, that is connecting pragmatics with the meaning of speakers (speaker meanings). The second, using cognitive perspectives, that is connecting pragmatics with speech interpretations. The third, assuming that is a dynamic process that involves negotiation between the speaker and listener and the context of a conversation (physical, social, and linguistic) and the possibility of the meaning of conversation, defines pragmatics as a field that examines meaning in interaction (meaning in interaction).

Moreover, this study entitled *Identity Captured from Politeness Strategies used by Crazy Rich Asian's Main Character* related to a dynamic process that involves negotiation between the listener and the speaker and the context of the conversation related to physical, social and linguistic. So, the discussion in this study is concerned with pragmatics about the meaning of interactions used by the characters, especially the main character in this movie.

## **2.2 Politeness Strategies**

People need to communicate with other people so they can work together and hang out with them, and to connect and communicate with others. They use language as a communication tool. Sapir in Alwasilah (1985: 94) states that humans do not live in an objective world of social activities as they usually understand, but they use certain languages that have become a medium of expression for their society. Virtually, verbal communication is used by humans

as a medium to exchange words with other people. They apply it to maintain good relations with their friends, family, and communities around them. Human existence cannot be separated from society. This means they cannot live alone. In this case, linkages are needed.

Language is not just a medium for information transformation. More than that, it has a big role in building and maintaining relationships with others. People must see who we are talking to, because there may be some expressions that are considered rude. Using language must be by accordance with the social context of the speaker. An important characteristic of the social context in the context of the person being spoken to, and it also involves the relationship of certain roles and relative status of participants in the discourse. Speeches between strangers or individuals with unequal ranks (due to status in an organization, age, social class, education, or several other factors) for example tend to be less relaxed and more formal than their peers. Besides, the speech will reconcile anytime occurs between individuals with the same or the same level.

In daily conversation, people can identify the actual conditions in which the interaction between the same or different levels of social stratification occurs. Knowing to create better social distance can help people create good interactions. For the example presented by Yule (1996), a student conversation to the teacher, as shown (a), and the second type as shown by students to the same individual (b).

- a. Excuse me, Mr. Buckingham, but can I talk to you for a minute?
- b. Hey, Bucky, got a minute?

it is true that in this type of approach there will be different types of politeness assuming distance gap and distance between social kinship (and linguistically). Politeness according to Yule (1996) is more likely to do politeness as an assertive concept, such as polite social behavior, or etiquette found in a culture that also prioritizes a facial awareness and social context in interacting, as has been exemplified above.

In the other definition Lakoff (1973) explains that defining politeness as a system of interpersonal relationships is designed to facilitate interaction by minimizing the potential for conflict and confrontation inherent in all human exchanges. The principle of cooperation functions as the starting point for the Rules of Politeness, because the principle of cooperation includes how it is more understood than what is said in the placement by obeying or violating certain principles. And observe that clarity and humility are two conflicting things because the first involves absenteeism. According to Lakoff. Decency rules consist of three sub-regulations, namely:

1. Don't force (which is related to formality).
2. Give options (related to doubts).
3. Make the intended person feel good (related to status).

Furthermore, the politeness strategy proposed by Brown and Levinson (1987: 61), only concerns the face. Face is a public self image that each member wants to claim for himself. However, in terms of communication, everyone wants to be understood and not bothered by others; moreover, he did not want to lose his face when communicating. Losing face means the idea of being embarrassed,

humiliated or disappointed. That is why faces are something that is emotionally implanted, nurtured, enhanced and constantly present in interactions.

This study focuses on politeness strategies recommended by Brown and Levinson. (1978). It means that politeness strategies is basically a study to find out how people use language when they interact or communicate. It teaches how to use language and conduct conversation well and runs smoothly.

Therefore, politeness strategies are developed for the main purpose of dealing with FTAs to save the faces of listeners and are usually used to avoid others who embarrass or make them feel uncomfortable. And FTA is an act that destroys the listener's need to maintain his self-esteem and to be respected.

In order to minimize the threats to be faced, in the following subtopics, the researcher explains some politeness strategies based on descriptions of Brown and Levinson's theory which concludes the "politeness" behavior of humans. Brown and Levinson (1987: 68) divide human politeness into five strategies; they are Bald On-Record, Negative Politeness, Positive Politeness, Off-Record, and Not Do FTA.

### **2.2.1 Positive Politeness**

Positive politeness represents the wishes of each participant of the conversation that most people do not want most. Another definition of positive politeness according to Brown and Levinson (1987: 70) aims to satisfy the positive faces of listeners by agreeing or including them as friends or as members in a group. A speaker can apply positive politeness to give an impression to the speaker about what the listener wants. In this strategy, the

speaker acknowledges that the listener has a desire to be respected. Positive Politeness is more polite than the Bald on Record strategy because it can be used to show solidarity with others. According to Brown and Levinson positive politeness includes:

- a. Present for H, needs, desires: *You look sad. Can i do something?*
- b. Use solidarity in group identity: *Heh, Mate, can you lend me a dollar?*
- c. Be optimistic: *I will obey, if you don't mind.*
- d. Include speakers and listeners in the activity: *if we help each other, I think, we will sink or swim in this course.*
- e. Offer or promise: *if you do the dishes, I will clean the floor.*
- f. Excessive interest in H and attraction: *That's a good haircut that you get; where did you get it?*
- g. Avoid disputes: *Yes, this is rather long; not short for sure.*
- h. Joke: *wow, that's a big lie!*

### 2.2.2 Negative Politeness

Negative politeness is also known as respectful decency in which participants in the social process have a need not to be disturbed and free. This strategy assumes that there may be social distance or awkwardness among speakers who want to put a brake on their interactions. (Brown & Levinson, 1987). Negative politeness is also known as politeness when every participant in the social process has a need not to be disturbed and faced. Brown and

Levinson (Goody, 1996: 134) say that negative politeness is a regressive action that aims to overcome negative faces. It concerns with people's negative face. In this strategy, the speaker recognizes the hearer's face. Negative Politeness will tend to show deference and even include an apology for the imposition or interruption (Yule, 1996:62). Brown and Levinson (1987:131) divide this strategy into ten sub- strategies :

- a. Indirect: *"do you know where Oxford Street is?"*
- b. Use a fence or question: *"Can you give rice?"*
- c. Be pessimistic: *"You can't find your way to lend me a thousand dollars, right? So I don't think help is a question, then?"*
- d. Apologizeth: *"Sorry, many ask, but can you lend me a thousand dollars?"*

### **2.2.3 Bald on-record**

The bald strategy on record did not provide an effort by the speaker to minimize the impact of the FTA. Speakers usually surprise listeners, embarrass them, or make them feel a little uncomfortable. The main reason for baldness is whenever S wants to do FTA with maximum efficiency more than he wants to satisfy H face. However, this type of strategy is generally found in people who know each other well and are very comfortable in their case. like the environment family and close. Bald on-record strategy including:

- a. Cases of threats of facial minimization. For example: "*Be careful!*"
- b. Cases of FTA-oriented use. In terms of use oriented FTA has three strategies including:
  - Welcome: *come, don't hesitate, I'm not busy.*
  - Greetings and farewells: *I live, leave!*
  - Bidding: *Don't bother, I will clean it / hand it to me.*

#### 2.2.4 Off-record

Off record has the main purpose of removing listener pressure. In this case, the speaker performs an action in an unclear manner that can be interpreted by the listener like some other actions. Unrecorded words usually use indirect language that builds speech that is more general or actually different from what people mean. According to Brown and Levinson (1987: 211-212), the Off Record strategy is used when the speaker wants to do an FTA but wants to avoid responsibility for doing so. The speaker lets the listener give more than one interpretation of what the speaker is saying. Off record according to Brown and Levinson 1987 including:

- a. Be Indirect: I forget closing the door.
- b. Give Hint: I am a bit hungry now
- c. Be Vague: Perhaps you should have been more awareness
- d. Be Sarcastic or Joking: Woo, she is a real Einstein

### 2.3 Identity Theory

In communication, theories that focus on communicators will always bring self-identity in both social and cultural. In Asia, identity is often found in group efforts and reciprocity between people. According to Michael Hect in Stephen and Karen (2009), the theory of communication about identity is incorporated in three cultural contexts: individual, communal and public. According to the theory, identity is the main link between individuals and society. Hect also means identity as a self dimension which is described as having four stages:

1. personal layer: a sense of being in a social situation.
2. enactment layer: other people's knowledge of yourself based on what you do and have.
3. Relational: who you are in relation to other individuals.
4. communal: which is bound to groups or cultures.

In identity, self where he can make himself as an object and can categorize, classify, or name itself in a certain way in relation to other categories or social classifications. Identity is a self-regulating cognitive scheme (Stryker and Burke 2000) and is an internal representation of the role that people play in society. Identity, as an aspect of self, forms social interaction. Social interactions occur when a person behaves in a way that is relevant to identity in a situation where his identity is relevant. This process is called self categorization. Self categorization, in identity theory, is equally relevant to the formation of one's identity, where categorization depends on a world that is named and classified (Stryker, 1980).

Among the class terms learned in culture are symbols used to designate the morphological position of relatively stable social structures called roles.

Identity is hierarchically governed by its importance (prominent) within itself and can be applied in all situations (salience). Identity placement relative to competing identities will predict behavior (Burke and Reitzes 1981). Identity, as an aspect of oneself, is shaped by society. Society is understood by symbolic interactionists as an interaction process that occurs as a series of role relationships that place a person in a contextual situation with roles related to others. The strength of this relationship predicts excellence (McCall and Simmons [1966] 1978]) and the importance of identity (Stryker 1968).

Identity theory is concerned primarily with structured components of society. People who act in the context of social structures call on each other and themselves in the sense of recognizing each other as occupants (roles). This naming evokes meaning in the form of hope in relation to the behavior of others and oneself (McCall and Simmons, 1978; Stryker, 1980).

Self-view arises from reflexive activities of self categorization in terms of membership in certain groups or certain roles which consist of one's identity. So, while the question of how one classifies oneself is different depends on the theory used (group or role), both theories recognize that individuals perceive themselves in terms of shared social categories (McCall and Simmons 1978; Stryker 1980; Turner 1987). This theory also argues that individuals have different identities as much as self categorization and that as a set they form self-concepts. For social identity theory, many identities are different social categories that are self-owned.

For identity theory, they are different roles that are occupied by someone in the social structure.

In general, one's identity consists of self-views arising from reflective activities of categorization or self-identification in terms of membership in certain groups or roles. The concept of identity is self-concept and role-concept. Determined by Mead (1934), the human mind that was born alone was born from reflexive action, especially from someone's interaction with others. Mead mainly emphasizes the ability to imagine yourself from the perspective of others. The self consists of two components: "I" and "I" (Mead 1934). "I" (subject) is a dynamic, novel, spontaneous aspect of the self that forms individuals as strengths and actors. "I" (or object) is learned from that person and the "I" attitude assumes the person himself, especially when taking on someone else's role.

Stryker's identity theory has become the dominant perspective on self and identity in structural symbolic interactionism over the past four decades. The Theory of Identity sees a multifaceted self composed of many identities that are arranged hierarchically in an identity salience structure. The more important an identity is, the more likely it is to be involved in an interaction situation that allows an institution or choice. The significance of itself is based on two dimensions of one's commitment to identity: interactional and affective.

- a. Interactional commitment is an extension of one's interaction on social networks through a certain identity (for example, the number of people interacting with it based on identity).

- b. Affective commitment is someone's emotional investment in a relationship based on identity (for example, how close someone else is emotionally in a role relationship with an individual).

Note that the use of the term "commitment" by Stryker is more multidimensional and less psychological than using the same concept label in the Theory of Identity Role McCall & Simmons. Stryker's theory states that everyone can make different identities based on settings. This is also based on the language used by the person himself. Identity theorists further argue that the self consists of many identities, each of which is based on occupying a certain role (Desrochers et al., 2002). A person has an identity, "the appointment of an internalized position" for each of the different positions or the role relationship held by someone in the community. However, the identity that he reflects or gets depends on the context of the interaction.

This study uses identity theory of Sheldon Stryker (1980) because it is related and relevant to the analyze the identity by the main character in social interaction with people around her from the utterances. In the interactions they use, it will be structured spontaneously an expression of politeness strategies based on the self identity they play or to whom he speaks. However, the researcher continues to combine and uses McCall and Simmons (1978) so that they are interconnected as supporters in the thesis analysis.

## **2.4 Previous Study**

The several previous study about politeness strategies have been investigated by some researcher: First, Fitriyah (2015) examined to analyze the command

utterance conversation of two character in *Real Steel* movie. This analysis about how child used politeness strategies with the father. This study is qualitative research and the data is *Real Steel* movie and play script with technique is documentation. This study used theory of Brown Levinson. The researcher want to show of this study that not only adult who can gives a command, a child is also can gives a command to the others. The result of this study, Charlie and Max most uses bald on record in cases of non minimization and Charlie most uses command utterance tha Max.

Second, Nailah (2016) investigated about politeness strategies used by the main character in *Transformers: Age of Extinction* movie. The researcher adopted Brown and Levinson theory 1987 and the data was taken from script of the movie. The researcher focus on analyze the utterance by main character utterance contains politeness strategies and also identifying positive polteness, negative politeness, bald on record and off the record. The result of this study, Cade and Tessa mostly used bald on record strategy to minimize the hearer face, and to make embrass because they have a close relationship.

Third, Agatha (2015) investigated about politeness strategies used by character in *Sydney White* movie. The researcher choose Brown and Levinson theory and used the Sydney White movie script and character utterance as the data. The researcher focus on adjacency pairs sed by the character from the movie and analyze the positive politeness, negative politeness, bald on record, and off record. The result of this study, the adjacency pairs used by the character were question-answer/non-answer, request-acceptable/refusal, offer or invitation and employed by using the types of politeness strategies.

Fourth, Ahmad Sohibul (2018) investigated about politeness strategies used by Louis Bloom in *Nightcrawler* movie. The researcher adopted Brown and Levinson theory and focus analyze the negative politeness from Louis Bloom utterance. The data from this research is qualitative data and the *Nightcrawler* movie. The result of this study, Louis Bloom uses conventionally indirect, pessimistic strategy, give deference strategy and impersonalize.

Fifth, Mustofa (2018) investigated about politeness strategies used by Hazel Grace Lancaster in *Fault in Our Stars* movie. The researcher used Brown and Levinson and focus on positive politeness from Louis Bloom utterance. The data from this research is qualitative data and used transcript and matching it with the scene of movie. The result of this study, the main character applied 11 out of 15 strategies and it could be changed although the subject is facing the same interlocutors.

Sixth, Ana (2017) investigated about politeness and identity on thesis acknowledgement of under graduate students. The researcher choose Stryker, Serpe and Gee's theory. The researcher focus on description of politeness and identity reflection on the theses acknowledgement written by undergraduate students of Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang. The result of this study, the writers of acknowledgement tend to apply the model of management of interactional goals and face dominantly. While the use of management of sociality rights and obligation is less than two models because of role position between writer and parties mentioned in acknowledgement.

The differences of my present study from the study above are self identity in main character in Crazy Rich Asian films. Moreover, the identity of a main character in the movie will be reflected in the language she uses. However, the present study also describes politeness strategies for phenomena that are significantly studied from this study. The researcher used Brown and Levinson and Sheldon Stryker theory to analyze the main character identity which is different from previous research.



## CHAPTER III

### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter explains the findings of the data and discussion based on the explanation from the previous chapter. Importantly, the findings are discussed to answer the research question. Therefore, this finding is based on the results of data analysis from this thesis that shows identity reflected in the politeness strategy used by the main characters in the film *Crazy Rich Asia*. Furthermore, the discussion basically explores the analysis of research findings.

#### 3.1 Finding

This chapter presents analysis of the data discussed based on Brown and Levinson's 1987 theory of politeness and identity theory of Sheldon Stryker 1980. The data is taken from conversations in movie. The amount of data analyzed is 99. These data are chosen as the integrity of the conversation whose choice is intended to get a clear description of the context of the conversation. It was chosen because it represented the main character of this film.

This part is explained about politeness strategies proposed by Brown and Levinson (1987) theory which are used by Rachel Chu in conversation based on every scene. Brown and Levinson (1987) offer descriptive analysis strategies that are used by participants to maintain the face of their perspective on social. This strategies involves about positive pliteness, negative politenes, bald on record and also off record.

### 3.1a. Positive Politeness

#### Data 1

*Rachel* : "I saved you a piece." (1.1)

*Nick* : "You did, did you? A very small piece at that. Thank you very much."

*Rachel* : "How's your mom? Everything okay?" (1.2)

*Nick* : "Couldn't be better."

#### Context:

This conversation occur in a place like a cafe restaurant with her lover Nick Young. Then Nick talked to Rachel, invited him to go to Singapore to attend his best friend Nick's wedding. Nick also aims to introduce his lover (Rachel) to his extended family who lives in Singapore. After a few minutes Nick got a call from his mother and left Rachel briefly from his desk and returned after he had received the telephone.

#### Analysis:

The utterance used by Rachel Chu in datum (1.2) is a kind of positive politeness. The speakers give her attention by telling Rachel Chu to leave a piece of cake for Nick without offering it first, indicating that the speakers and listeners knew each other well enough. The speaker uses this positive politeness to get closer to the listener through her attention and to make the feel comfortable . In datum (1.3) Rachel also used possitive politeness to give attention for Nick as listener trying to care about Nick's parents. The speaker uses this strategy which is to get closer to the listener through her attention.

**Data 2**

*Rachel : "Hey, Mom, this one's kinda cute. What do you think?"(2.1)*

*Mom : "No, no, no, no! You can't wear that to meet Nick's Ah Ma. Blue and white is for Chinese funerals. Now this, this symbolizes good fortune and fertility."*

*Rachel : "Great! I was really going for that lucky baby-maker vibe."(2.2)*

-----  
*Mom : "Oh, you are going to have a wonderful time. You've always wanted to go to Asia. And who knows, if all goes well in Singapore, you might just come back with a souvenir."*

*Rachel : "Mom, stop! (2.3) Nick and I haven't even talked about that. I mean, his parents can't not like me, right?"*

*Mom : (staring at the sharp)*

**Context:**

Rachel Chu, who was in the fitting room with her mother, was sorting through the clothes she would use to go to the wedding courtship of her boyfriend's friend in Singapore later. There, Rachel Chu and her mother has a bit argued about the clothes she chose. But she still wears a choice of clothes from her mother.

**Analysis:**

The words used by Rachel Chu in datum (2.1) are positive politeness. Rachel needs or asks for opinions about the clothes she chooses to her mother. This can be seen Rachel called her mother "hey" which means having a close

relationship with each other. The speaker uses positive politeness because he needs advice or help from the listener to choose the clothes he wants to wear on that day. While, the words used by Rachel Chu in datum (2.2) are a kind of positive politeness. The speakers expressed their disapproval with the words of the joke he made, which showed that the speakers and listeners knew each other. The speaker uses this positive politeness because between the listener and the speaker have the same purpose that each other between them will not be offended by the jokes made. And the words used by Rachel Chu in datum (2.3) are a kind of positive politeness. The speakers instruct the listener to be silent with a smiley facial expression after the listener gives an argument, which shows that the speakers and listeners know enough about each other that the conversation does not appear to be in a serious debate situation. The speaker uses this positive politeness because the speaker and listener have a close relationship.

### Data 3

*Peek Lin* : *“What up, bitch?! Yeah!”*

*Rachel* : *“Oh, my God, you look amazing. I know. Some things never change, right? And this is... quite a place.”(3.1)*

-----  
*Auntie Neenah* : *“Rachel! Welcome, welcome!”*

*Rachel* : *“Wow! Oh, my gosh! Your house is amazing, Mrs. Goh.(3.2)*

*Auntie Neenah* : *“ You're such a sweet talker. Call me Auntie. Auntie Neenah.*

*Rachel* : "Sorry. Auntie Neenah."

*Auntie Neenah* : "You like it or not?"

*Rachel* : "Oh, yes! The gold is very... brilliant." (3.3)

*Auntie Neenah* : "Uh, uh, Rachel Chu, we are so... uh, grateful for all the help you have given my, uh... Peik Lin back in her uni days. W-Without you, uh, she would be a hot mess."

*Rachel* : "Oh, my God, no. Actually, if it wasn't for her, I'd be a big mess. She was a huge help to me in college." (3.4)

**Context:**

While in Singapore, Rachel Chu did not escape visiting her best friend's house when she was in school. He entered Peek Lin's house and was warmly welcomed by the Peek Lin family. All members of the Peek Lin family welcomed her warmly from Peek Lin's mother, her father, her brother and her nephew. when he entered the house Auntie Neenah showed the design of her living room to Rachel. After that, they headed to the dining table while talking about nostalgia.

**Analysis:**

The words used by Rachel Chu in datum (5.1) are a kind of positive politeness. Rachel praised Peek Lin when she had just met again who wanted to make Peek Lin happy and her goal was to be closer to the audience. The speaker uses this positive politeness because the speaker and listener have a close relationship. And in the datum (5.2) Rachel Chu also uses positive politeness. this was shown when she flattered Auntie Neenah's big and nice house. Rachel uses

this strategy to get closer to Auntie from the flattery sentence she gave. They also have close relationships with each other. In datum (5.3) is also used positive politeness strategies. You can see how Rachel agrees and likes the color of the interior of Auntie's house. Not unlike the previous one, he used this strategy to get closer to Auntie and also to please Auntie. In datum (5.4) Rachel uses a positive politeness strategy. That can be seen from his words "if it wasn't for her, I'd be a big mess" which meant between Rachel and Peek Lin or as a topic of conversation there was an activity to help one another. Between Rachel and Auntie Neenah who is the mother of Peek Lin having a close relationship with each other. Rachel's goal of using this strategy is to humble herself and flatter listeners.

#### **Data 4**

*Rachel : "You know when you said you grew up in your grandma's house? I wasn't expecting this."(4.1)*

*Nick : "Thank you."*

-----  
*Rachel : "Nick always talks about you. He says no one in the world makes better dumplings."(4.2)*

*Ah Ma : "It's nothing. I can show you how to make them, too."*

*Rachel : "I would be honored."*

#### **Context:**

Rachel greeted Mrs. Young he met for the first time in the Nick house. Nick invited Rachel to meet Ah Ma. She greeted Ah Ma kindly and offered flattery from Nick's story about Ah Ma to him.

**Analysis:**

In datum (4.1) Rachel uses positive politeness. Rachel praises listeners by praising listeners. Because she didn't expect his lover to come from a respectable or wealthy family. In this case, Rachel wants to bring herself closer to the listener through the flattery she gives and this made Rachel welcome too. In datum (4.2) Rachel uses positive politeness. She tries to get closer to the listener with the praise he says. because he had just met the listener was one of the respected people in the Nick family.

**Data 5**

*Rachel : "You okay?"(5.1)*

*Astrid : "Yeah. Actually... No."*

*Rachel : "You could talk to me."(5.2)*

*Astrid : "Michael is having an affair."*

*Rachel : "I'm really sorry, Astrid."*

**Context:**

Rachel gets a terror attack from one of Nick's kerat who doesn't like him. he got a fish carcass and his blood in his lodging bed. Rachel buried her with Astrid at night. After Rachel grumbled because she was upset suddenly Astrid looked glum and Rachel asked her about her situation and tried to persuade Astrid to tell her what the problem she was facing.

**Analysis:**

In datum (5.1) and (5.2) the same uses positive politeness in the same context. Rachel cares and empathizes with Astrid because she feels she sees Astrid in a gloomy state and she tries to cover it up from Rachel. and Rachel

persuaded Astrid to tell her. Rachel uses this strategy to give her attention to friends who have a close enough relationship with her so that Astrid as the other person feels comfortable with Rachel for her attention.

#### **Data 6**

*Nick : "You have every reason to be upset."*

*Rachel : "I'm not done yet."(6.1)*

*Nick : "Come here."*

*Rachel : "You know what? We need to do something tonight. We need to do something that's just you and me. Okay?"*

*Nick : "A hundred percent agree. Yes. But... we do have to go make some dumplings first. Okay?"*

*Rachel : "Can we eat them?"(6.2)*

*Nick : "You can eat as many as you like."*

#### **Context:**

After Rachel was terrorized by one of Nick's friends, she was very upset and told Nick what she had experienced with a little debate. And Nick faced him by staying calm and relaxed. Nick who always uses his seduction style when Rachel gets angry. And of course the situation will improve again with Nick trying to patiently listen to Rachel's complaints.

#### **Analysis:**

In the datum (6.1) Rachel uses the politeness positive politeness. She tried to pour out his complaints to Nick. As it is known they have a very close relationship. Rachel interrupts the conversation wanting to be noticed by Nick as opposed to

Rachel. In the datum (6.2) is a positive politeness strategy. Rachel directly expressed her request without further ado or hesitation. Because they have a very close relationship, so the phrase Rachel expressed was a form of solidarity between them without minimizing FTA at all.

#### **Data 7**

*Rachel* : "Did your Ah Ma teach you that?" (7.1)

*Nick* : "She did."

-----

*Rachel* : "That's a beautiful ring, Auntie Eleanor. I've never seen anything like it." (7.2)

*Eleanor* : "Nick's father had it made when he proposed to me. It's very romantic."

*Rachel* : "How did you guys meet?" (7.3)

*Eleanor* : "She met him at Cambridge. Both studying law together."

*Rachel* : "Oh, I didn't know you were a lawyer."

#### **Context:**

Rachel was invited by Nick to join his core family to make dim sum. There, Rachel tried to say hello to open the conversation by asking questions with Nick's family. She also tried to start a conversation with Eleanor who was Nick's mother. Rachel had just met Eleanor while attending a party last night. She tried to remain friendly to greet even though Eleanor seemed to be less fond of Rachel's presence.

**Analysis:**

In datum (7.1) Rachel uses a positive politeness strategy. Rachel tried to give attention or care directly by asking Nick. She used this strategy so that Nick cared about Rachel with attention to the questions Rachel gave. In the datum (7.2) Rachel also uses a positive politeness strategy because she tries to bring herself closer to Nick's family. It can be seen by the phrase Rachel used, she was rather overly interested in Eleanor's ring. This can also be interpreted as a topic for him to approach Eleanor when he accidentally saw the installment that Eleanor was using. In datum (7.3) Rachel also uses the strategy of positive politeness. Still with the same goal as before, she wanted to be closer and cared for by Eleanor who was Nick's mother. From the word "how" she uses indicates that he keeps opening questions so Eleanor tells stories or shares his story.

**Data 8**

*Rachel : "Where she's like, coming at me and like, thinking I'm gonna swerve like a chicken." (8.1)*

*Peek Lin : "But you can't swerve!"*

*Rachel : "I'm not gonna swerve, not for her." (8.2)*

*Peek Lin : "No, chickens are bitches, dude."*

*Rachel : "And I'm not a chicken."*

**Context:**

After getting a bad response from Eleanor that kept it in her mind, Rachel was delivered by Nick to meet her friend Peek Lin. They met at a cafe in the suburbs. Rachel told her about Eleanor's treatment to Peek Lin with a little annoyance.

**Analysis:**

In the datum (8.1) Rachel uses positive politeness. Rachel wanted sympathy and wanted to be heard by her friend. She told a lot about his frustration with Eleanor, which made Peek Lin also cheated Eleanor. In his expression Rachel revealed the challenge and was increasingly supported by Peek Lin. Rachel uses this strategy to attract the sympathy of her friends so she also gets support. In the datum (8.2) Rachel uses the strategy of positive politeness. In this context the same as before. Rachel is still angry or upset at Eleanor whom she told Pek Lin. Se expresses her anger at someone but is not the opposite to the listener. Here, she also wants to get concern from his friend for what she was experienced.

**Data 9**

*Rachel : "Princess Intan. Rachel Chu. I read your great article about micro loans in the Asian Economics Journal."*

*Princess : "I received so much criticism about that article."*

*Rachel : "Well, you know what? I think your critics missed the point. 'Cause your micro loans help women. And women lift up economies."(9.1)*

-----  
*Rachel : "You know, you should wear a tux more often."(9.2)*

*Nick : "Like all the time?"*

*Rachel : "Yeah."*

-----  
*Eleanor : "Your mother's husband is very much alive. During her marriage, she cheated on him and became pregnant with*

*another man's child. And before he found out, she ran away to America. It's all in here."*

*Nick : "You had no right!"*

*Eleanor : "We had every right."*

*Nick : "You did not!"*

*Rachel : "You're lying."(9.3)*

**Context:**

Collin's wedding began, Rachel met with one of the economic journal writers she admired. Rachel tried to directly greet him and expressed his admiration for her work. After the wedding was over, Rachel and Nick danced together and enjoy the music. And suddenly they was called Eleanor and Ah Ma to face them. While, Eleanor cornered Rachel with her mother's scandal which she knew nothing about. And Nick was forbidden from having a relationship with Rachel because of the problem and Nick opposed it. Rachel dodges and leaves and is chased by Nick.

**Analysis:**

In datum (9.1) is an expression of positive politeness. Rachel uses this strategy because she wants to get closer to someone she admires for her work. She tried to greet with a friendly impression so she would respond and pay attention to it. It can be seen from how Rachel appreciated the work of Princess Intan. In datum (9.2) is also an expression of positive politeness. Rachel uses this strategy because she wants to make Nick feel happy about the praise she gave. Rachel's goal is to use this strategy to make listeners feel comfortable and pay attention to the speaker. In the datum (9.3) Rachel uses a positive politeness strategy. She felt

very depressed and did not agree with the statement Eleanor said. And she did not agree with Eleanor. She uses this strategy with the aim that listeners understand and listen to what the speaker said.

#### **Data 10**

*Rachel : "Did you ever.. I don't know, think about trying to talk to him? I mean, do you think about him?"(10.1)*

*Mom : "Everyday. When we first came to America, all i can think about was reaching out for him, but.... I was so afraid my husband would find us. And now, I ... I just don't want to cause my trouble."*

#### **Conteext:**

Suddenly her mother came from New York to Singapore. Rachel looked very happy when her mother came and advised her what to do while her mother told her about the problem she had experienced.

#### **Analysis:**

In datum (10.1) Rachel uses a strategy of positive politeness. She wants to know about his father. She kept asking questions to his mother. And he tried to show his concern asking about his mother's feelings. She used this starategi to care for his mother and he also wanted to get closer to his mother because there was something he wanted to know about his father's figure.

### **3.1b. Negative Politeness**

#### **Data 11**

*Rachel : "Could we have one more of these, please? Thank you."(11.1)*

*Waiter : (doing his job)*

**Context:**

This conversation occur in a place like a cafe restaurant with her lover Nick Young. Incidentally the place where Rachel Chu sat with Nick Young was not far from the waiter and she asked the waiter for more orders. And the waiter just nodded his head which meant agreeing to Rachel's request.

**Analysis:**

The utterance used by Rachel Chu in datum (11.1) is a kind of negative politeness. The speaker minimizes the listener's face because he wants to ask the listener something. From this greeting it shows that the speaker uses the word "could" and "please" at the end because the speaker wants to give an audience a burden.

**Data 12**

*Rachel* : “What kind of business?”

*Nick* : “Real estate, investment, other things. Nothing interesting.  
Dim sum.”

*Rachel* : “So, your family is like... rich?” (12.1)

*Nick* : “Um, we're comfortable.”

*Rachel* : “That is exactly what a super rich person would say.” (12.2)

**Context:**

Rachel Chu and Nick are at the airport where they will fly from New York to Singapore. Nick had bought a ticket as a vvip passenger without Rachel's know. Inside the plane Rachel still didn't expect it and Nick told about his extended family and she ask about Nick family's bussines.

**Analysis:**

The words used by Rachel Chu in datum (12.1) are a kind of negative politeness. The speaker minimizes the listener's face because he asks about things that might be a little privacy to the listener. From the expression it can be seen that the speaker said "rich" doubtfully. The speaker uses negative politeness to keep distance from the speaker from questions that are a little privacy. While, the words used by Rachel Chu in datum (12.2) are a kind of negative politeness. The speaker minimizes the listener's face because she praises the listener when the listener humbles himself to the speaker. From the phrase, it can be seen that the speaker with the listener has a close distance but the way to praise the speaker is polite or like admiring. the speaker uses negative politeness to flatter the speaker and so the listener feels happy with the praise the speaker speaks.

**Data 13**

*Rachel : "Do you know where the Young family house is? Nicholas Young? I'm-I'm Rachel Chu. I'm here to..." (13.1)*

*Security : (please enter)*

*Rachel : "I freaked out, Nick. Oh, my God. I'm so sorry!" (13.2)*

*Nick : "It's fine, don't worry about it."*

**Context:**

Rachel was escorted by Peek Lin to a party at Nick's house with her car. After they passed the road that looked like a forest, they were stopped by the guard there when in front of the gate. Rachel was confused because the road she passed was like a forest and asked the guard. Nick invited Rachel to meet some of

his relatives. She was very embarrassed when he greeted one of the grandmothers who was thought to be Ah Ma or his grandmother Nick. She expressed his frustration with Nick and accidentally spilled his red wine on Nick's shirt.

**Analysis:**

The words used by Rachel Chu in datum (13.1) are a kind of negative politeness. Rachel tries to express it indirectly, she intends to ask something to listeners. From this expression, it can be seen that the speaker uses formal sentences to ask the listener because the speaker wants to burden the listener with the question. In datum (13.2) Rachel uses negative politeness. With an apology, Rachel tried to limit the words because she felt guilty or awkward for the mistakes she made. it can be seen when she also said "Oh my God" an expression that was shocked by his accidental behavior.

**Data 14**

*Astrid* : "Michael is having an affair."

*Rachel* : "I'm really sorry, Astrid." (14.1)

**Context:**

Rachel grumbled because she was upset suddenly Astrid looked glum and Rachel asked her about her situation and tried to persuade Astrid to tell her what the problem she was facing.

**Analysis:**

In datum (14.1) Rachel uses negative politeness. She tried to keep his distance from Astrid or did not want to know more about personal problems that Astrid experienced. So here, Rachel doesn't ask further. can be seen when he issued the word "sorry" which was sad for what his friend experienced so he used

this strategy to limit it so that Astrid did not feel more sad or could be called keeping Astrid's feelings.

### **Data 15**

*Rachel : "Oh, hi. I think I'm a little lost. This house is pretty big."(15.1)*

*Eleanor : "I'm glad I found you. I'm afraid that I've been unfair."*

*Rachel : "Oh, no. You know what? I'm sorry I made an assumption. I didn't mean to offend you."(15.2)*

*Eleanor : "Not at all. You asked about my ring. The truth is, Nick's father had it made when he wanted to propose to me because Ah Ma wouldn't give him the family ring. I wasn't her first choice. Honestly, I wasn't her second."*

*Eleanor : "Gosh, I'm so sorry. I had no idea."(15.3)*

### **Context:**

When Nick's family made dim sum, and Ah Ma criticized Eleanor's made, Rachel suddenly avoided going and suddenly was confused there was something she was looking for. And suddenly Eleanor followed behind Rachel, which surprised Rachel at Eleanor's presence and made her look for an excuse to change the topic. there, Eleanor was like giving advice or threats that made Rachel pessimistic to get Nick's family's heart.

### **Analysis:**

In datum (15.1) Rachel uses a negative politeness strategy. In this case, Rachel tried to divert the topic before she was suspected by Eleanor. She limits his expression when the situation is awkward. with that awkward state he has a

need not to be distorted and free. In datum (15.2) Rachel uses a negative politeness strategy. In this case, Rachel tries to correct the misunderstanding Eleanor received for injustice to Rachel. and this can be seen when he says "sorry" which does not want to worsen the situation. And it can be concluded he respects Eleanor as a parent of Nick. In datum (15.3) Rachel also uses a negative politeness strategy. In this case the context is more or less the same as datum (15.2). Rachel tried to correct her mistake when she asked about Eleanor's ring which saved a lot of sadness Eleanor history in the past. And this can be seen when he says "sorry" which does not want to worsen the situation. And it can be concluded he respects Eleanor as a parent of Nick.

**Data 16**

*Rachel : "Did you ever.. I don't know, think about trying to talk to him? I mean, do you think about him?"*

*Mom : "Everyday. When we first came to America, all i can think about was reaching out for him, but.... I was so afraid my husband would find us. And now, I ... I just don't want to cause my trouble."*

*Rachel : "Then I'm really sorry." (16.1)*

**Context:**

Suddenly her mother came from New York to Singapore. Rachel looked very happy when her mother came and advised her what to do while her mother told her about the problem she had experienced.

**Analysis:**

In datum (16.1) is an expression of the strategy of negative politeness. Rachel tried to apologize when the question she had said earlier discussed the mother's bitter story in the past. With apology, She tried to limit the conversation so the situation would not get worse. So she, uses this strategy to safeguard his mother's feelings.

**Data 17**

*Rachel : "Well, he proposed to me yesterday. He said he'd walk away from his family and from you for good.... Don't worry I turned him down."(17.1)*

*Eleanor : "Only a fool folds a winning hand."*

*Rachel : "There's no winning. You made sure of that. Because if Nick chose me, he would lose his family. And if he chose his family, he might spend the rest of his life resenting you."(17.2)*

*Eleanor : "So you chose for him."*

*Rachel : "I'm not leaving cause I'm scared. Or because I think I'm not enough. Because maybe for the first time in my life... I know I am. I just love Nick so much. I don't want him to lose his mom again. So, I just wanted you to know that one day, when he marries another lucky girl who is enough for you... and you're playing with your grandkids while the tan huas are blooming and the birds are chirping... that it was because of*

*me... a poor, raised-by-a-single-mother, low-class, immigrant nobody.”(17.3)*

**Context:**

Rachel meets Eleanor at the mahjong playground before she returns to New York. there, they discussed the issue of his relationship with Nick. there was an inner debate between them.

**Analysis:**

In the datum (17.1) is a negative politeness strategy. Rachel tries to neutralize the atmosphere again with her "don't worry" after making her interlocutor startled at the previous statement she made. in this case, he wants to please the listener's heart from the word. In the datum (17.2) She uses the negative politeness strategy. Rachel convinces her decision to reject Nick for fear that Nick hates her mother. in this case, Rachel made Eleanor feel comfortable with what she said. and he doesn't want to confuse the interactions that have been made. In the datum (17.3) she uses the negative politeness strategy. Rachel has been pessimistic about what Eleanor revealed. In this case, he wants to make the listener feel comfortable what she says without regard to what he is feeling. She revealed the statement because she felt younger than the listener he had to respect.

**Data 18**

*Other passanger :”Hello?”*

*Rachel :”Sorry, just one second. (15.1)*

**Context:**

When Rachel was on a plane and was going back to New York he was in a mess with other passengers and the person behind him told him to run faster.

**Analysis:**

In the datum (15.1) he uses the negative politeness strategy. She pushed other passengers to walk faster. And Rachel apologizes because she's surprised to see Nick suddenly arrive. In this case Rachel uses the word "sorry" because she minimizes FTA to listeners. because there is a distance between each other Rachel uses this strategy in an awkward state.

**3.1c. Bald on Record****Data 19**

*Nick : "Who my family were."*

*Rachel : "You didn't care. Yeah, I don't care about that stupid stuff."(19.1)*

**Context:**

After Rachel was terrorized by one of Nick's friends, she was very upset and told Nick what she had experienced with a little debate. And Nick faced him by staying calm and relaxed. Nick who always uses his seduction style when Rachel gets angry. And of course the situation will improve again with Nick trying to patiently listen to Rachel's complaints.

**Analysis:**

In the datum (19.1) Rachel uses the bald on record strategy. She overflowed all his hatred to one of his relatives Nick so he revealed it directly without thinking of the feelings of the other person. She used this strategy to satisfy himself with his words without thinking about the feelings of the other person.

**Data 20**

*Peek Lin : "You're not a chicken. You gon' roll up to that wedding you gon' be like, bok-bok, bitch."*

*Rachel : "Bok-bok, bitch."(20.1)*

**Context:**

After getting a bad response from Eleanor that kept it in her mind, Rachel was delivered by Nick to meet her friend Peek Lin. They met at a cafe in the suburbs. Rachel told her about Eleanor's treatment to Peek Lin with a little annoyance. She was pessimistic she didn't want to attend a big party tomorrow night. But Peek Lin continues to harm her if she doesn't want to come, making Rachel very optimistic and will defeat Eleanor.

**Analysis:**

In the datum (20.1) Rachel uses a bald on record strategy. she tried to overflow her frustration by cursing directly. But she did not instructed the curse to the listener. She uses this strategy to make listeners feel surprised at her utterance.

**Data 21**

*Rachel : "Amanda."*

*Amanda : "Hmm.(turn head)"*

*Rachel : "You're in my way.(brush against)"(21.1)*

**Context:**

In Collin's paety, Rachel met Amanda and called her but she suddenly passed by nudging her shoulder. Amanda was shocked and felt very humiliated in public.

**Analysis:**

In the datum (21.1) Rachel uses the bald on record strategy. Rachel accidentally bumped into Amanda's shoulder and told her to shove him in front of him. Rachel uses this strategy to intentionally make listeners startled and embarrassed by Rachel's words. Because Rachel still has a grudge or is upset with Amanda.

**Data 22**

*Peek Lin : "Rachel, someone's here to see ya."*

*Rachel : "I don't want to see him." (22.1)*

**Context:**

After Rachel was humiliated by Eleanor with her mother's scandal, she felt very shocked and down. Peek Lin as his best friend persuaded him to eat and bathe still did not want to. She just daydreamed in his bed and didn't want to meet anyone.

**Analysis:**

In datum (22.1) uses a bald on record strategy. Rachel directly revealed what she wanted to say. She did not think of the effects of his words on the listeners. and Rachel aims to make the listener feel a little uncomfortable with her.

**Data 23**

*Rachel : "Well, he proposed to me yesterday. He said he'd walk away from his family and from you for good(23.1)... Don't worry I turned him down."*

*Eleanor : "Only a fool folds a winning hand."*

**Context:**

Rachel meets Eleanor at the mahjong playground before she returns to New York. there, they discussed the issue of his relationship with Nick. there was an inner debate between them.

**Analysis:**

The datum (23.1) is a bald on record strategy. Rachel directly revealed a statement that surprised Eleanor and made the listener feel uncomfortable with his statement. he wants to express his statement by maximizing FTA to listeners.

**Data 24**

*Rachel* :” Nick, what are you doing here?”

*Nick* :”I'm flying back to New York with you.”

*Rachel* :”Don't make this harder than it already is.”(24.1)

**Context:**

When Rachel was on a plane and was going back to New York, suddenly Nick followed him and proposed to him in front of many other passanger. She was very surprised and naturally accepted his lover's proposal.

**Analysis:**

In the datum (24.1) he uses the bald on record strategy. Here, he directly expressed his confusion over Nick's arrival. She uses this strategy with the aim of maximizing FTA to listeners regardless of the listener's feelings.

**3.1d. Off Record****Data 25**

*Amanda* :”Just the one dress for you?”

*Rachel* :”I don't want to lose an arm.”(25.1)

**Context:**

Rachel met Amanda on Samsara island precisely when there was a party. There, the owner of the event was that his friend Nick held a quiz for the participants to take the clothes they wanted in a few minutes.

**Analysis:**

In datum (25.1) is an expression off record. In this case, Rachel indirectly revealed that she did not want to harm herself with only trivial matters such as jostling for free items. With that in mind Rachel actually wanted to reveal something rather offensive.

**Data 26**

*Nick : "Come here."*

*Rachel : "You know what? We need to do something tonight.(26.1) We need to do something that's just you and me. Okay?"*

*Nick : "A hundred percent agree. Yes. But... we do have to go make some dumplings first. Okay?"*

*Rachel : "Can we eat them?"*

*Nick : "You can eat as many as you like."*

**Context:**

After Rachel was terrorized by one of Nick's friends, she was very upset and told Nick what she had experienced with a little debate. And Nick faced him by staying calm and relaxed. Nick who always uses his seduction style when Rachel gets angry. And of course the situation will improve again with Nick trying to patiently listen to Rachel's complaints.

**Analysis:**

In datum (26.1) is an expression of the off record strategy. Rachel indirectly wanted Nick to spend time with Rachel as a payment for her annoyance with Nick's relatives. Rachel uses this strategy to signal Nick to give him a gift or a surprise.

**Data 27**

*Aramita* : “Are you hungry?”

*Rachel* : “I’m always hungry.”(27.1)

*Aramita* : “So let’s eat.”

**Context:**

After their plane arrived at Singapore airport, they were welcomed by Aramita and her partner. They spend their time on culinary tours there that provide quite complete Asian food. Rachel looked very mingled with Nick's best friend even though she knew him only a few hours ago.

**Analysis:**

The words used by Rachel Chu in datum (27.1) off record. The speakers said their complaints indirectly invited listeners to eat. The speaker uses off the record because the person concerned can be trusted and does not impose the will against the opponent. Rachel Chu uses an off record strategy to signal Aramita to invite her to eat.

**3.2 Identity Reflected in Politeness Strategy Used by Rachel Chu****3.2 a. Affective Commitment****Data 1**

*Rachel* : “How’s your mom? Everything okay?”(1.1)

*Nick : "Couldn't be better."*

In this context, Rachel Chu tried to give her attention to her lover after Nick received a telephone call from his mother. From the main character, positive politeness reflected because the main character has a close relationship with the interlocutor with intense communication. The language she uses tends to be relaxed and seems to give an expression of attention to her lover. In her positive politeness of her utterance reflected affective commitment. So, she shows an identity as person who is very close to his interlocutor. Self-view that emerges is a reflective activity in the division of roles or forms of identification in the part of the role. In this situation, she shows an identity as a lover or close friend who gives attention to his lover's mother. The reflection of self-identity can be seen from the way she shows such emotional investment in the relationship. The expression above shows how emotionally close she is to her boyfriend. Therefore, it is categorized as affective commitment.

#### **Data 2**

*Rachel : "Hey, Mom, this one's kinda cute. What do you think?" (2.1)*

*Mom : "No, no, no, no! You can't wear that to meet Nick's Ah Ma. Blue and white is for Chinese funerals. Now this, this symbolizes good fortune and fertility."*

In this context, Rachel Chu tried to ask her mother for opinions on the clothes she chose. From the main character, positive politeness reflected because the main character has a close relationship with the interlocutor with intense communication. The language she uses tends to be relaxed and seems to give an expression of attention to her mother. In her positive politeness of her utterance

reflected affective commitment. So, she shows an identity as a child or person who is very close to his interlocutor. Self-view that appears is a reflective activity on the division of roles or forms of identification in the part of the role. In this situation, she shows as a child who is close to his mother without feeling awkward. The reflection of the self-identity can be seen from the way she shows such emotional investment in the relationship. The expression above shows how emotionally close she is to her mother. Therefore, it is categorized as affective commitment.

### Data 3

*Peek Lin* : “*What up, bitch?! Yeah!*”

*Rachel* : “*Oh, my God, you look amazing. I know. Some things never change, right? And this is... quite a place.*”(3.1)

-----  
*Auntie Neenah* :”*Rachel! Welcome, welcome!*”

*Rachel* :”*Wow! Oh, my gosh! Your house is amazing, Mrs. Goh.*”(3.2)

In this context, Rachel Chu praised Mrs. Goh’s house or her best friend’s mother. From the main character, positive politeness reflected because the main character has a close relationship with the interlocutor with intense communication. So the language she uses tends to be relaxed and seems to give an expression of praises to auntie Neenah. In her positive politeness of her utterance reflected affective commitment. The way Rachel Chu expresses shows that she reflects a different situated identity. The reflection of the self-identity can be seen

from the way she shows such emotional investment in the relationship. The expression above shows how emotionally close she is to her mom's best friend. Therefore, it is categorized as affective commitment. In maintaining the close relationship with the host, Rachel Chu reflects the self identity and plays a role a guest who praises the house of her best friend's mother.

#### Data 4

*Rachel* : "You okay?" (4.1)

*Astrid* : "Yeah. Actually... No."

*Rachel* : "You could talk to me." (4.2)

*Astrid* : "Michael is having an affair."

*Rachel* : "I'm really sorry, Astrid." (4.3)

In this context on datum 4.1 and 4.2, Rachel Chu tried to give her attention to Nick's sister. From the main character, positive politeness reflected because the main character has a close relationship with the interlocutor and more intensively communicating emotionally. The language she uses tends to be relaxed and seems to give an expression of care to Astrid. In her positive politeness of her utterance reflected affective commitment. So, she shows an identity as a close friend with his interlocutor. The self-view that emerges is a reflective activity in the division of roles or forms of identification in the role part. The situation, she shows an identity as a close friend who gives attention to his friend who looks gloomy. Reflections on self-identity can be seen in the way he shows emotional investment in relationships. The phrase above shows how close he is emotionally with his brother Nick. Therefore, this is categorized as affective commitment. On datum 4.3 the context, Rachel Chu tried to give sympathy to Nick's sister. From the main

character, positive politeness reflected because the main character has a close relationship with the interlocutor and more intensively communicating emotionally. The language she uses tends to be relaxed and seems to give an expression of care to Astrid. In her positive politeness of her utterance reflected affective commitment. So, she shows an identity as a close friend with his interlocutor. The self-view that emerges is reflective activity in the division of roles or forms of identification in the part of the role. The situation she shows an identity as a close friend who sympathizes with her friend who looks depressed and has a problem. Reflection on self-identity can be seen from the way she shows emotional investment in relationships. The phrase above shows how close she is emotionally with his brother Nick. Therefore, this is categorized as affective commitment.

**Data 5**

*Nick* : "Who my family were."

*Rachel* : "You didn't care. Yeah, I don't care about that stupid stuff.(5.1)

In this context, Rachel Chu argues with her boyfriend because of the terror he experienced. From the main character, positive politeness reflected because the main character has a close relationship with the interlocutor and more intensively communicating emotionally. The language she uses tends to be shocked and seems to give an expression of angry to Nick. In her positive politeness of her utterance reflected affective commitment. So, She shows an identity as a lover or person who is very close to his interlocutor. Self-view that emerges is a reflective activity in the division of roles in the form of part of the role. In this situation, she

shows an identity as a lover or close friend who expresses her complaints with a high tone of voice without hesitation. The reflection of self-identity can be seen from the way she shows such emotional investment in the relationship. The expression above shows how emotionally close she is to her boyfriend. Therefore, it is categorized as affective commitment.

#### Data 6

*Rachel* : "Princess Intan. Rachel Chu. I read your great article about micro loans in the Asian Economics Journal."

*Princess* : "I received so much criticism about that article."

*Rachel* : "Well, you know what? I think your critics missed the point. 'Cause your micro loans help women. And women lift up economies."(6.1)

-----  
*Rachel* : "You know, you should wear a tux more often."(6.2)

*Nick* : "Like all the time?"

*Rachel* : "Yeah."

In this context, Rachel Chu praised Princess Intan who was a guest at a party and she tried to say hello. From the main character, positive politeness reflected because the main character has a close relationship with the interlocutor with intense communication. The language she uses tends to be relaxed also stay respect to Princess Intan and seems to give an expression of praises to Princess Intan and Nick. In her positive politeness of her utterance reflected affective commitment. The way Rachel Chu expresses shows that she reflects a different situated identity and she used polite language for begin the conversation. The

reflection of the self-identity can be seen from the way she shows such emotional investment in the relationship. The expression above shows how emotionally close she is to someone she just knew. Therefore, it is categorized as affective commitment. In maintaining the close relationship with the new person, Rachel Chu reflects the self identity and plays a role a person just praises the other guests with that person's achievements. In the datum 6.2 the context, Rachel Chu praised her boyfriend on the clothes her lover used. From the main character, positive politeness reflected because the main character has a close relationship with the interlocutor with intense communication. The language she uses tends to be relaxed also stay respect to Princess Intan and seems to give an expression of praises to Princess Intan and Nick. In her positive politeness of her utterance reflected affective commitment. The way Rachel Chu expresses shows that she reflects a different situated identity. The reflection of the self-identity can be seen from the way she shows such emotional investment in the relationship. The expression above shows how emotionally close she is to her boyfriend or the person closest to her. Therefore, it is categorized as affective commitment. In maintaining the close relationship with her lover, Rachel Chu reflects the self identity and plays a role a girlfriend who is very attentive when she feels her lover is attractive with the clothes he uses.

#### **Data 7**

*Rachel* : "That's a beautiful ring, Auntie Eleanor. I've never seen anything like it." (7.1)

*Eleanor* : "Nick's father had it made when he proposed to me. It's very romantic."

*Rachel : "How did you guys meet?" (7.2)*

*Eleanor : "She met him at Cambridge. Both studying law together.*

*Rachel : "Oh, I didn't know you were a lawyer."*

In datum 7.1 and 7.2 the context, Rachel Chu admired the ring used by Nick's mother. From the main character, negative politeness reflected because the main character has a intense communication with the interlocutor with polite and awkward communication. The language she uses tends to be relaxed but polite and seems to give an expression of praises to Eleanor. In her negative politeness of her utterance reflected affective commitment. The way Rachel Chu expresses shows that she reflects a different situated identity and she gives a good impression when her first met. The reflection of the self-identity can be seen from the way she shows such emotional investment in the relationship. The expression above shows how emotionally close she is to mother's boyfriend. Therefore, it is categorized as affective commitment. In maintaining the close relationship with the person he has just met, Rachel Chu reflects the identity of herself and plays a role a guest whose boyfriend introduces to his parents.

#### **Data 8**

*Rachel : "Oh, hi. I think I'm a little lost. This house is pretty big." (8.1)*

*Eleanor : "I'm glad I found you. I'm afraid that I've been unfair."*

*Rachel : "Oh, no. You know what? I'm sorry I made an assumption. I didn't mean to offend you." (8.2)*

*Eleanor : "Not at all. You asked about my ring. The truth is, Nick's father had it made when he wanted to propose to me because*

*Ah Ma wouldn't give him the family ring. I wasn't her first choice. Honestly, I wasn't her second.*

*Eleanor : "Gosh, I'm so sorry. I had no idea." (8.3)*

In 8.1, 8.2 and 8.3 has the same context, Rachel Chu tries to explain a bit of her mother's misunderstanding about him who doesn't seem to like him too much. From the main character, negative politeness reflected because the main character has a emotionally communication with the interlocutor with polite and awkward communication. The language she uses tends so polite and seems to give an expression of apologies to Eleanor. In her negative politeness of her utterance reflected affective commitment. The way Rachel Chu expresses shows that she reflects a different situated identity and she talks with a little awkward and formal. The reflection of the self-identity can be seen from the way she shows such emotional investment in the relationship. The expression above shows how emotionally close she is to mother of her boyfriend. Therefore, it is categorized as affective commitment. In maintaining the close relationship with the person he has just met, Rachel Chu reflects the identity of herself and plays a role a guest whose boyfriend introduces her parents.

#### **Data 9**

*Rachel : "Did you ever.. I don't know, think about trying to talk to him? I mean, do you think about him?" (9.1)*

*Mom : "Everyday. When we first came to America, all i can think about was reaching out for him, but.... I was so afraid my husband would find us. And now, I ... I just don't want to cause my trouble."*

In this context, Rachel Chu tried to ask her mother for her father after an unpleasant talk she got from Nick's mother. From the main character, positive politeness reflected because the main character has a close relationship with the interlocutor with intense communication. The language she uses tends to be relaxed and seems to give an expression of attention to her mother. In her positive politeness of her utterance reflected affective commitment. So, the identity that he plays, he acts as a child or person who is very close to his interlocutor. The self-view that appears to be a reflective activity on the division of roles in the form of part of the role. The situated identity she plays as a child who is close to his mother without feeling awkward and he seems to have an intense relationship with his mother. The reflection of the self-identity can be seen from the way she shows such emotional investment in the relationship. The expression above shows how emotionally close she is to her mother. Therefore, it is categorized as affective commitment.

**Data 10**

*Eleanor* : "So you chose for him."

*Rachel* : "I'm not leaving cause I'm scared. Or because I think I'm not enough. Because maybe for the first time in my life... I know I am. I just love Nick so much. I don't want him to lose his mom again. So, I just wanted you to know that one day, when he marries another lucky girl who is enough for you... and you're playing with your grandkids while the tan huas are blooming and the birds are chirping... that it was because of

*me... a poor, raised-by-a-single-mother, low-class, immigrant nobody.”(10.1)*

In this context, Rachel Chu tries to humble her heart to Nick's mother's about her views on his mother's disapproval of Nick towards her. From the main character, negative politeness is reflected because the main character has an emotionally communication with the interlocutor with polite and awkward communication. The language she uses tends to be so polite and seems to give an expression of protection to Eleanor. In her negative politeness of her utterance reflected affective commitment. The way Rachel Chu expresses shows that she reflects a different situated identity and she talks with a polite, relaxed and formal. The reflection of the self-identity can be seen from the way she shows such emotional investment in the relationship. The expression above shows how emotionally close she is to mother of her boyfriend. Therefore, it is categorized as affective commitment. In maintaining the close relationship with the person whom he relies on, Rachel Chu reflects the identity of herself and plays a role as a person who maintains her pride in front of those who underestimate her.

#### **Data 11**

*Aramita : “Are you hungry?”*

*Rachel : “I'm always hungry.”(11.1)*

*Aramita : “So let's eat.”*

In this context, Aramita tried to give her attention to Rachel Chu when they just meet in Singapore. From the main character, off record is reflected because the main character has a close relationship with the interlocutor with intense communication. So the language she uses tends to be relaxed and seems to give an

expression of attention to the best friend. In her negative politeness of her utterance reflected affective commitment. In her off record of her utterance reflected affective commitment. So, she shows an identity as a best friend or person who is very close to his interlocutor. Self-view that emerges is a reflective activity in the division of roles or forms of identification in the part of the role. In this situation, she shows an identity as a close friend who gives attention to his Nick's best friend. The reflection of self-identity can be seen from the way she shows such emotional investment in the relationship. The expression above shows how emotionally close she is to Nick's best friend. Therefore, it is categorized as affective commitment.

**Data 12**

*Rachel* : "So, your family is like... rich?" (11.1)

*Nick* : "Um, we're comfortable."

In this context, Rachel Chu is shocked when Nick suddenly orders vip plane tickets for them. From the main character, positive politeness reflected because the main character has a close relationship with the interlocutor with intense communication. The language she uses tends to be relaxed and seems to give an expression of curious to Nick. In her off record of her utterance reflected affective commitment. So, she shows an as a lover or person who is very close to his interlocutor. Self-view that emerges is a reflective activity in the division of roles in the form of part of the role. In this situation, she shows an identity as a lover or close friend who expresses surprise and admiration for her boyfriend. The reflection of self-identity can be seen from the way she shows such emotional

investment in the relationship. The expression above shows how emotionally close she is to her boyfriend. Therefore, it is categorized as affective commitment.

### 3.2.b Interactional Commitment

#### Data 13

*Rachel* : "Do you know where the Young family house is? Nicholas Young? I'm-I'm Rachel Chu. I'm here to..." (13.1)

*Security* : (please enter)

The expression of Rachel Chu reflects self-identity which can be seen from the dimension of one's commitment to the identity. The main character, reflected negative politeness because the main character does not have a close relationship with the interlocutors with a group of people. The language she uses tends to be polite and seems to give an awkward expression to the person she is talking to. In her negative politeness of her utterance reflected interactional commitment. In this part, the identity of Rachel Chu is identified as the extensiveness of the interactions she has in a social network with friends and bodyguards. In other words, this type of expression is interactional commitment. The Rachel Chu applies different situated identities, she plays many roles in maintaining the relationship with the people who are in front of the gate of Nick's house. The overall picture is that Rachel enacts the role of guests and is also a close friend of Peek Lin.

#### Data 14

*Rachel* : "Did your Ah Ma teach you that?" (14.1)

*Nick* : "She did."

The expression of Rachel Chu reflects self-identity which can be seen from the dimension of one's commitment to the identity. The main character, reflected negative politeness because the main character does not have a close relationship with the interlocutors with a group of people. The language she uses tends to be polite and seems to give an awkward expression to the person she is talking to. In her negative politeness of her utterance reflected interactional commitment. In this part, the identity of Rachel Chu is identified as the extensiveness of the interactions she has in a social network with her strength and also her family Nick. In other words, this type of expression is interactional commitment. Rachel Chu has applied different situated identities, she plays many roles in maintaining the relationship with Nick's family. The overall picture is that Rachel Chu enacts the role of boyfriend and prospective daughter-in-law and prospective sister-in-law.

**Data 15**

*Rachel* : "Amanda."

*Amanda* : "Hmm. (turn head)"

*Rachel* : "You're in my way. (brush against)" (15.1)

The expression of Rachel Chu reflects self-identity which can be seen from the dimension of one's commitment to the identity. The main character, reflected bald on record because the main character does not have a close relationship with the interlocutors with a group of people. The language she uses tends to be polite and seems to give an awkward expression to the person she is talking to. In her bald on record of her utterance reflected interactional commitment. In this part, the identity of Rachel Chu is identified as the

extensiveness of the interactions she has in a social network with her enemies and also journalists and guests at Collin's wedding. In other words, this type of expression is interactional commitment. The Rachel Chu has applied different situated identities, she plays many roles in maintaining the relationship with her enemies and also journalists and guests. The overall picture is that Rachel Chu enacted the role of rival and guest at the party.

#### **Data 16**

*Other passanger* : "Hello?"

*Rachel* : "Sorry, just one second. (16.1)

-----

*Rachel* : " Nick, what are you doing here?"

*Nick* : "I'm flying back to New York with you."

*Rachel* : "Don't make this harder than it already is." (16.2)

In this data 16.1 and 16.2 has the same context. The expression of Rachel Chu reflects self-identity which can be seen from the dimension of one's commitment to the identity. In this part, the identity of Rachel Chu is identified as the extensiveness of the interactions he has in a social network with the passengers on the plane. In other words, this type of expression is interactional commitment. Since Rachel Chu applies different situated identities, she plays many roles in maintaining the relationship with her mother, her boyfriend and other passengers. The overall picture is that Rachel Chu enacts the role of child, boyfriend and passenger. In interactional commitments that exist in the main character, reflected negative politeness because the main character does not have a close relationship with the interlocutors with a group of people. So the language

she uses tends to be polite and seems to give an awkward expression to the person she is talking to. But, in data (16.2) main character has close relationship because of the communication occur in public area so included interactional commitment.

### **3.2 Discussion**

In the discussion explain the data that has been found and analyzed by the researcher in the previous chapter. In addition, the discussion also answers the research questions in chapter one. First, the discussion mentions the type of politeness strategy used by Rachel Chu as the main character in the subject of this study. Second, analyzing identity is reflected in the politeness strategy used by main character. After carrying out the analysis, researchers found several types of politeness strategies and different politeness strategies used by main characters in the Crazy Rich Asians movie.

Of the forty-seven expressions used to play characters chosen as data in Crazy Rich Asians movie, there are twenty-five types of positive politeness, thirteen negative politeness, six bald on records, and three off records. There are several types of politeness choices used by main character, namely; positive politeness, negative politeness, bald on record and off record. On the other hand, there are twenty-four models of self-identity that play character use, among them, nineteen types of affective commitment and five types of interactional commitment. There are two types of self-identity, namely; affective commitment and interactional commitment.

From the analysis data, researchers can find out the politeness strategy of the main character expression and identity reflected based on the expression of the politeness of the strategy used. From the findings, it can be seen Rachel Chu as a

main character more likely to use positive politeness when she interacts with the people around her with the intention of making the other happy. However, main character also uses negative politeness when she is dealing with an older person or someone she just knows. In the use of bald on the main character record it is more practical when she is in an emotional state. While more off record he uses to encode his interlocutor.

The main character has a different type of self-identity which is reflected in the expression of the politeness strategies she uses. In terms of politeness, the identity that exists in main character can be seen from how she communicates with her interlocutors based on two types of commitment dimensions. In positive politeness that reflects affective commitment, Rachel Chu more intensively communicating emotionally between individuals. So the identity reflected in the positive politeness she uses when playing character has a close relationship between individuals so that the positive politeness of the strategy is chosen by choosing the right words and delivery to please the individuals who communicate with her. So, the identity reflected in Rachel Chu is a self-concept in which she only focuses on one identity when she communicates with other individuals. While, positive politeness reflected in interactional commitment is used when Rachel Chu has a close relationship with a group of people for the purpose of wanting to be closer and pleasing to the group. She chooses a positive politeness strategy by choosing and delivering the right words. Thus, the reflected identity is a role concept where she plays various identities such as lover, friend or guest.

In a negative politeness that reflects affective commitment, Rachel Chu is more intensively communicating emotionally between individuals. So identity is

reflected in the negative politeness that he uses when the main character does not have a close relationship between individuals so that the negative politeness of the strategy is chosen by choosing the right words and delivery to respect the interlocutor because of the awkwardness between individuals. So, the identity reflected in Rachel Chu is a self-concept where she only focuses on one identity when she communicates with other individuals. Meanwhile, the negative politeness reflected in interactional commitment was used when Rachel Chu did not have a close relationship with a group of people with the aim of want to please a group. He chooses negative politeness strategies by choosing and delivering the right words. Thus, the reflected identity is a role concept in which she plays various identities such as lovers, friends or guests that he must equate when communicating in the middle of the group.

In a bald on record strategy that reflects affective commitment, Rachel Chu is more intensively communicating emotionally between individuals. So the identity reflected in the bald on record that she uses when playing characters has a close relationship between individuals so that the bald on record strategy is chosen without considering the selection of words to make individuals who communicate with him shocked. So, the identity reflected in Rachel Chu is a self-concept where she only focuses on one identity when she communicates with other individuals. Meanwhile, the bald on record reflected in the interaction commitment was used when Rachel Chu did not have a close relationship with a person in the group the aim of want to embarrass one of the groups. She chose the bald on record strategy without choosing the right word. Thus, the reflected identity is a role concept in which she plays various identities such as guests and enemies.

In the off record strategy that reflects affective commitment, Rachel Chu is more intensively communicating emotionally between individuals. So the identity reflected in the bald on record that she uses when main characters has a close relationship between individuals so that the off record strategy is chosen to avoid misunderstanding with proper word selection and delivery to make individuals who communicate with her more sensitive. So, the identity reflected in Rachel Chu is a self-concept in which she only focuses on one identity when she communicates with other individuals with indirect expressions. Meanwhile, the off record reflected in the interaction commitment is used when Rachel Chu does not have a close relationship with a group of people with the aim of avoiding misunderstandings of expressions that she expresses indirectly to a group. She chose the off record strategy by choosing the right word and the appropriate delivery. Thus, the reflected identity is a role concept in which she plays various identities such as guests, lovers or friends.

So, Rachel Chu mostly used positive politeness with affective commitment in self-concept because the main character more intense communicating with individuals who have close relationships and interactional commitment in role-concepts reflected in negative politeness when she interacts because she also connected with a new group of people she knew that she used a strategy of negative politeness in an awkward context with the group. So, the identity reflected in Rachel Chu is Asian-looking, but more inclined towards American culture, which is seen in the principle of being very hard-working. In her identity Rachel Chu is also a very polite and respectful person who is older than her, judging by her words when communicating with her interlocutors who are older.

She is also a person who cares deeply about those who are close to him and is very strict about his own principles.

The similarities of this study with previous research uses politeness strategies theory by Brown and Levinson 1987 for playing character in movie. Moreover, the difference from this study with the previous subject of this study chose the main character in the movie as a subject while the previous study chose thesis acknowledgment. The main character in the movie is more chosen because it is more prominent in the film and has its own unique character. In addition, another reason why taking this research is because we as humans who take the example in a movie can know the importance of politeness strategies that can be applied in social life or social interaction. In self-identity, we can also understand how we play a role in the community around us so that there are no social problems.

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter summarize the findings and discussion research on the politeness strategies and identity used by the main character in *Crazy Rich Asians* movie.

#### 4.1 Conclusion

*Crazy Rich Asians* is a romance genre film that tells of a woman who has a love affair with a different class of boyfriend with her, which of course every speech when the main character interacts will reflect a prominent ethics and commitment identity in that environment. In this movie, the main character applies the concept of politeness when interacting with her interlocutor for a harmonious relationship between both, expressing an identity that is highlighted based on the politeness of the strategy used. Based on the analysis above, it can be concluded that in applying Brown and Levinson's (1987) politeness strategy and the identity of Sheldon Stryker (1980). The main character tends to apply positive politeness. This shows the purpose of the interaction carried out by the main character with a friendly feeling and respect, and the identity reflected in the politeness strategy used is affective commitment because of a close relationship between individuals. Overall, it can be concluded that the main actor in the film *Crazy Rich Asians* applies dominant positive politeness and affective commitment to those who have close relations and intensiveness communication with other individuals with her in the movie. From the previous study just more focused in politeness strategies, the present of the study more focused on the politeness strategies and identity of the main character to help the student understand about

politeness strategies and role identities that can be practiced in social interactions so that their interactions run smoothly.

#### **4.2 Suggestion**

This study investigates the politeness and identity of the main character in the film *Crazy Rich Asians*. Based on the findings above, the researcher gave several suggestions for further research or further study.

From the perspective of the data object, the next researcher can use politeness expressions by other characters. For reasons that other actors in this film or other films may have different characteristics. Therefore, from the words they can see based on pragmatic views and reflected identity will have different characteristics. Thus, data selected from other characters or other films will potentially be investigated for further study.

In addition, researchers can then consider taking a subject from another film to get new findings. finally, the researchers hope that they will hone students to understand about politeness strategies and role identities that can be practiced in social interactions so that their interactions run smoothly.

## REFERENCES

- David. (2000). Language and Power: an Empirical Analysis of Linguistic Strategies Used in Superior Subordinate Communication. *Journal of Organizational Behaviour*. Pennsylvania State University at Harrisburg, Middletown, U. S.A.
- Dasrun. (2014). Social and Cultural Identity Pendekatan *Face Negotiation Theory* dan *Public Relations Multikulturalism* Negara Jerman-China dan Indonesia. *Jurnal Aspikom*. Universitas Bina Sarana Informatika Bandung.
- Hays, Jay W. (2017). Interactional Commitment: ‘Like Me’ And ‘Not Like Me,’ An Extension And Test Of Identity Theory. Dissertation. Kent State University.
- Kazez, Jean. (2018). BlacKkKlasman and Crazy Rich Asians. *The Philoshoper’s Magazine*.
- Locher, M.A. (2008). Relational work, politeness and identity construction. In Gerd Antos, Eija Ventola & Tilo Weber (Eds. *Hanbooks of Applied Linguistics*. Vol.2. Berlin / New York: Mounon de Guyter. DOI:10.1515/978311021139.4509.
- Milles, M.B., & Huberman, M.A. 1984. *Qualitative Data Analysis*. London: Sage Publication.
- Mustofa. (2018). Positive Politeness Strategy used by Hazel Lancaster in *Fault in Our Star Movie*. Thesis. State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya.
- Thomas, Jonong-Nam. (1990). Politeness as Universal: Cross Cultural Perceptions of Request Strategies and Inference Based on Their Used. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*. Vol. 59. Ball State University.
- Van, Isabelle and Mills, Sara. (2015). A Discursive Approach to the Analysis of Politeness Strategies. *Journal of Politeness Research*. Sheffield Halam University.
- <https://www.gramedia.com/>: [Lebih Dekat dengan Kevin Kwan, Si Crazy Rich Asian]. Accessed on February 12,2019 at 22.54.
- <https://springfieldspringfield.co.uk/>: [Crazy Rich Asians (2018) movie script. Accessed on February 14,2019 at 8.08.

## CURRICULUM VITAE



**Siti Aisah** was born in Probolinggo on August 13, 1997. She graduated from SMA Al-Yasini Pasuruan. During her study at Senior High School, she also studied in Al-Yasini boarding school for three years . She started her higher education in 2015 at the Department of English Literature UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and finish in 2019.



## APPENDIX

Positive Politeness : PP

Negative Politeness : NP

Bald on Record : BOR

Off Record : OR

### Summary for Politeness Strategies

Setting	Datum	Rachel Chu Utterance	Politeness Strategies			
			PP	NP	BOR	OR
In cafe restaurant (1)	1.1	I saved you a piece	✓			
	1.2	How's your mom? Everything okay?	✓			
In the fitting room (2)	2.1	Hey, Mom, this one's kinda cute. What do you think?	✓			
	2.2	Great! I was really going for that lucky baby-maker vibe.	✓			
	2.3	Mom, stop!	✓			
In the Peek Li house (3)	3.1	Oh, my God, you look amazing. I know. Some things never change, right?	✓			
	3.2	Wow! Oh, my gosh! Your house is amazing, Mrs.	✓			

		Goh.				
	3.3	Oh, yes! The gold is very... brilliant.	✓			
	3.4	Oh, my God, no. Actually, if it wasn't for her, I'd be a big mess. She was a huge help to me in college.	✓			
Ah Ma's house (4)	4.1	You know when you said you grew up in your grandma's house? I wasn't expecting this.	✓			
	4.2	He says no one in the world makes better dumplings.	✓			
In Samsara island (5)	5.1	You okay?	✓			
	5.2	You could talk to me.	✓			
In the living room (6)	6.1	I'm not done yet.	✓			
	6.2	Can we eat them?	✓			
In the dinning room (7)	7.1	Did your Ah Ma teach you that?	✓			
	7.2	That's a beautiful ring, Aunti Elenaor. I've never seen anything like it.	✓			
	7.3	How did you guys meet?	✓			
In the cafe (8)	8.1	Yeah, she's like trying to play a game of chicken with me. Where she's like, thinking I'm gonna swerve like a chicken.	✓			
	8.2	I'm not gonna swerve, not for her.	✓			
	9.1	I think your critics missed the point. Cause your	✓			

In the Collin's party (9)		micro loans help women. And women lift up economies.				
	9.2	You know, you should wear a tux more often.	✓			
	9.3	You're lying.	✓			
Peek Lin's house (10)	10.1	I mean, do you think about him?	✓			
In cafe restaurant (11)	11.1	Could we have one more of these, please? Thank you.	✓			
In the plane (12)	12.1	So, your family is like... rich?		✓		
	12.2	That is exactly what a super rich person would say.		✓		
Ah Ma's house (13)	13.1	Do you know where the Young family house is? Nicholas Young? I'm-I'm Rachel Chu.		✓		
	13.2	Oh, my God. I'm so sorry!		✓		
In Samsara island (14)	14.1	I'm really sorry Astrid.		✓		
In the up stairs (15)	15.1	Oh, hi. I think I'm little lost. This house is pretty big.		✓		
	15.2	Oh, no. Yo know what? I'm sorry I made an assumption. I didn't mean to offend you.		✓		
	15.3	Gosh, I'm sorry. I had no idea.		✓		
Peek Lin's house (16)	16.1	Then I'm really sorry.		✓		
Mahjong playground (17)	17.1	Don't worry i turned him down.		✓		
	17.2	You made sure of that because if Nick chose me,		✓		

		he would lose his family, he might spend the rest of his life resenting you.				
	17.3	So, i just wanted you to know that one day, when he marries another lucky girl who is enough for you.. and you're playing with your grandkids while the tan huas are blooming and the birds are chirping that it was becae of me.. a poor, raised by a single mother, low-class, imigrant, nobody.		✓		
In the plane (18)	18.1	Sorry, just one second.		✓		
In the living room (19)	19.1	Yeah, i don't care about that stupid stuff.			✓	
In the cafe (20)	20.1	Bok-bok bitch.			✓	
In the Collin's party (21)	21.1	You're in my way.			✓	
Peek Lin's house (22)	22.1	I don't want to see him.			✓	
Mahjong playground (23)	23.1	Well, he proposed to me yesterday. He said he'd walk away from his family and from you for good.			✓	
In the plane (24)	24.1	Don't make this harder than it already is.			✓	
In Samsara island (25)	25.1	I don't want to lose my arm.				✓
In the living room (26)	26.1	You know what? We need to do something tonight.				✓
In the Singapore airport (27)	27.1	I'm always hungry.				✓

### Summary for Identity

Setting	Datum	Racel Chu's Utterance	Identity	
			Affective Commitment	Interactional Commitment
In cafe restaurant (1)	1.1	How's your mom? Everything okay?	✓	
In the fitting room (2)	2.1	Hey, Mom, this one's kinda cute. What do you think?	✓	
In the Peek Lin's house (3)	3.1	Oh, my God, you look amazing. I know. Some things never change, right?	✓	
	3.2	Wow! Oh, my gosh! Your house is amazing, Mrs. Goh.	✓	
In Samsara island (4)	4.1	You okay?	✓	
	4.2	You could talk to me.	✓	
	4.3	I'm really sorry Astrid.	✓	
In the living room (5)	5.2	Yeah, i don't care about that stupid stuff.	✓	
In Collin's party (6)	6.1	I think your critics missed the point. Cause your micro loans help women. And women lift up economies.	✓	
	6.2	You know, you should wear a tux more often.	✓	
In th dinning room (7)	7.1	That's a beautiful ring, Aunti Elenaor. I've never seen anything like it.	✓	
	7.2	How did you guys meet?	✓	

In the upstairs (8)	8.1	Oh, hi. I think I'm little lost. This house is pretty big.	✓	
	8.2	Oh, no. Yo know what? I'm sorry I made an assumtion. I didn't mean to offend you.	✓	
	8.3	Gosh, I'm sorry. I had no idea.	✓	
Peek Lin's house (9)	9.1	I mean, do you think about him?	✓	
Mahjong playground (10)	10.1	So, i just wanted you to know that one day, when he marries another lucky girl who is enough for you.. and you're playing with your grandkids while the tan huas are blooming and the birds are chirping that it was becae of me.. a poor, raised by a single mother, low-class, imigrant, nobody.	✓	
In the plane (11)	11.1	I'm always hungry	✓	
In the cafe restaurant (12)	12.1	So, your family is like... rich?	✓	
In the Collin's party (13)	13.1	Do you know where the Young family house is? Nicholas Young? I'm-I'm Rachel Chu.		
In the dinning room (14)	14.1	Did your Ah Ma teach you that?		
In the Collin's party	15.1	You're in my way.		
In the plane (16)	16.1	Sorry, just one second.		
	16.2	Don't make this harder than it already is.		

## Surat Keterangan Validasi

Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini:

Nama : H. Djoko Susanto, M.Ed, Ph.D

NIP : 19670529 200003 1 0001

Telah membaca instrumen yang dibuat oleh mahasiswa yang mengadakan penelitian guna memperoleh data dalam rangka penyusunan tesis yang berjudul:

- Identity captured from politeness strategies used by *crazy rich Asian's* main character

Nama : Siti Aisah

NIM : 15320047

Jurusan : Sastra Inggris

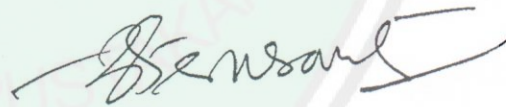
Fakultas : Humaniora

Setelah diperiksa tiap butir instrumen, maka dinyatakan memenuhi syarat untuk digunakan.

Demikian pernyataan ini untuk digunakan seperlunya.

Malang, 9 Mei 2019

Validator,



H. Djoko Susanto, M.Ed, Ph.D

19670529 200003 1 0001