LANGUAGE POLITENESS OF NETIZEN COMMENTS ON DONALD TRUMPS' INSTAGRAM: GENDER PERSPECTIVE

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:

Nabelda Taufika Misai

17320018

Advisor:

Dr. Galuh Nur Rohmah, M. Pd., M. Ed.

NIP: 19740211 199803 2 002

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG
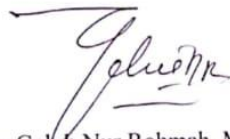
2021

APPROVAL SHEET

This is to clarify that Nabelda Taufika Misai's thesis entitled **"Language Politeness of Netizen Comments on Donald Trumps' Instagram: Gender Perspective"** has been approved for the 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, 7 June 2021

Approved by

Advisor

Dr. Galuh Nur Rohmah, M. Pd., M. Ed.

NIP. 19740211 199803 2 002

Head of Department

of English Literature

Rina Sari, M.Pd

NIP. 19750610 200604 2 002

Acknowledge

by the Dean,

Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A

NIP. 19660910 199103 2 002

ii

LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that the thesis of Nabelda Taufika Misai, entitled **"Language Politeness of Netizen Comments on Donald Trumps' Instagram: Gender Perspective"** has been approved by the advisor for the approval by the Board Examiners as one the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S) in English Literature Department.

Malang, 7 Juni 2021

The Board of Examiners

Signatures

Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A   (Main Examiner)

NIP. 196609101991032002

Dr.Hj. Meinarni Susilowati, M.Ed.   (Chair)

NIP. 196705031999032005

Dr. Galuh Nur Rohmah, M. Pd., M. Ed.   (Advisor)

NIP. 19740211 199803 2 002

Approved by
Dean Faculty of Humanities

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

iii

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

This is to clarify that Nabelda Taufika Misai's thesis entitled **"Language Politeness Of Netizen Commenters On Donald Trumps' Instagram: Gender Perspective"** is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written of published by another person, expect those ones that are cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is an objection or claim, I am the only who responsible for that.

Malang, 17 May 2021

The Author

Nabelda Taufika Misai
NIM 17320018

MOTTO

Kalau orang lain bisa, saya harus bisa

Kerja keras, kerja cepat, kerja tepat

Disiplin adalah kunci kesuksesan

If other people can, I must be able to

Work hard, work fast, work precisely

Discipline is the key to success

DEDICATION

This thesis is proudly dedicated for my mother (Sri Haryati, S.Pd, M.M), my brother Galistio Junior Ardinansyah, my grandparents (Watini and Kasbiran), my uncles and aunts and my all teachers who give me meaningful knowledge and experiences.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First, I would like to thank into Allah SWT, the Lord of the universe, who has been giving me His mercies and blessings as long as my life. Second, I would like to deliver *sholawat* and *salam* to Muhammad SAW who has been guided us from the darkness to the lightness which is called *islam rahmatan lil 'alamin*.

Then, I would like to express my greatest gratitude to the people who have helped me in aceomplishing this thesis, especially to Dr. Hj. GaluhNurRohmah, M.Pd, M.Ed, my thesis advisor who always help me, guide me, give me meaningful suggestion, and her busy time for writing this thesis. I would also like to extend my gratitude to:

1. Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A., the dean of Faculty of Humanities of Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

2. Rina Sari, M.Pd., the head of English Letters Department.

3. All respectful lecturers of English Letters Department for their insightful knowledge, teaching, guidance, discussion, and inspiration they share throughout my study at the university.

4. My parents who support my process, from the beginning until now. Both of you always give me unconditional love and prayer so that every step I take is always blessed. Everything you do has made my life journey invaluable and worthwhile. May Allah protect you and give you His endless blessing.

5.   All my friends in English Letters Department, especially students of linguistics major whose name cannot be mentioned one by one, for the experience we had shared together. Each of you have your own position my heart.

Finally, I, as ordinary human being, do realize the imperfection and weakness found in this thesis I write. Therefore, any criticism and suggestion are mostly welcome. Hopefully, this study provides an insight for students of English Letters Department and to open a brand new academic discussion to conduct similar research.

The Researcher

Nabelda Taufika Misai

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to analyze the different types of politeness strategies for positive politeness and negative politeness. The researcher observed the difference between positive politeness and negative politeness by men and women in Donald Trump's Instagram commentator. There were two objectives in this research; first, to identify differences in positive politeness by men and women in Comments of Donald Trump Instagram and second, to investigate differences in negative politeness of politeness strategies used by men and women in Comments of Donal Trump Instagram.

This research used qualitative descriptive because the data were collected in the form of words and sentences. This study used a sociopragmatic research approach because the research occurs in social phenomena and pragmatics phenomena. The data were taken from Netizen comments on Donald Trump's post on Instagram on October 1, 2020. The researcher used Brown and Levinson's theory for the analysis of commentators on Donald Trump's Instagram.

The findings from this study that obtained from all analyzed data. The researcher found positive politeness strategies covering fifteen strategies and negative politeness strategies covering ten strategies. Positive politeness was present in the twenty-five data explored in data analysis and negative politeness was in the twenty-five data that were explored in the data analysis. The use of positive politeness strategies in the data that have been found by both men and women.

In conclusion, the researcher found the dominant positive politeness shown by men in speaking is the strategy of paying attention, paying attention to listeners. The positive strategy only used by men is Assert or Presuppose S's Knowledge of and Concern for H's wants and Give Reasons. The dominant positive politeness strategies used by women are Notice, Attend to H and Exaggerate. The strategies in question are give Gifts to H, Use In-Group Identity Markers and be optimistic strategies. The dominant negative politeness shown by men in speaking is Minimize the imposition. And the negative politeness strategy used by women is State the FTA as a general rule. The strategies in question are Be pessimistic, Minimize the imposition and Give Deference.

ABSTRAK

Misai, N. T. 2021. *Language Politeness Of Netizen Comments On Donald Trumps' Instagram: Gender Perspective*. Skripsi. Linguistik, Jurusan Satra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Pembimbing: Dr. Galuh Nur Rohmah, M. Pd., M. Ed.

Kata Kunci: Strategi Kesopanan, Komentar Netizen, Donald Trump

---

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis berbagai jenis strategi kesantunan untuk kesopanan positif dan kesopanan negatif. Peneliti mengamati perbedaan antara kesopanan positif dan kesopanan negatif antara pria dan wanita dalam komentator Instagram Donald Trump. Ada dua tujuan dalam penelitian ini; pertama, untuk mengidentifikasi perbedaan kesantunan positif oleh pria dan wanita di komentator Instagram Donald Trump dan kedua, untuk menyelidiki perbedaan kesopanan negatif dari strategi kesopanan yang digunakan oleh pria dan wanita di komentator Instagram Donal Trump.

Penelitian ini menggunakan deskriptif kualitatif karena data dikumpulkan dalam bentuk kata dan kalimat. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan penelitian sosiopragmatik karena penelitian terjadi pada fenomena sosial dan fenomena pragmatik. Data tersebut diambil dari komentar netizen pada postingan Donald Trump di Instagram tanggal 1 Oktober 2020. Peneliti menggunakan teori Brown dan Levinson untuk analisis para komentator di Instagram Donald Trump.

Temuan dari penelitian ini yang diperoleh dari semua data yang dianalisis. Peneliti menemukan strategi kesantunan positif yang mencakup lima belas strategi dan strategi kesopanan negatif yang mencakup sepuluh strategi. Kesantunan positif hadir dalam dua puluh lima data yang dieksplorasi dalam analisis data dan kesopanan negatif ada dalam dua puluh lima data yang dieksplorasi dalam analisis data. Penggunaan strategi kesantunan positif dalam data yang ditemukan oleh pria dan wanita.

Kesimpulannya, peneliti menemukan kesantunan positif yang dominan ditunjukkan oleh laki-laki dalam berbicara adalah strategi memperhatikan, memperhatikan pendengar. Strategi positif yang hanya digunakan oleh laki-laki adalah Menegaskan atau Mengandaikan Pengetahuan dan Kepedulian S terhadap keinginan H dan Berikan Alasan. Strategi kesantunan positif yang dominan digunakan oleh wanita adalah Perhatikan, Kehadiran untuk H dan Berlebihan. Strategi yang dimaksud adalah memberikan Hadiah untuk H, Menggunakan Penanda Identitas Dalam Kelompok dan menjadi strategi yang optimis. Kesopanan negatif yang dominan ditunjukkan oleh laki-laki dalam berbicara adalah Minimalkan pemaksaan. Dan strategi kesantunan negatif yang digunakan perempuan adalah Menyatakan FTA sebagai aturan umum. Strategi yang dimaksud adalah Pesimis, Minimalkan Pembebanan dan Beri Rasa hormat.

البحث مستخلص

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تحليل أنواع مختلفة من استراتيجيات الأدب للأدب الإيجابي والتهذيب السلبي. نظر الباحثون إلى الفرق بين الأدب الإيجابي والتواضع السلبي بين الرجال والنساء في معلق دونالد ترامب على الإنستغرام. هناك هدفان في هذا البحث ؛ أولاً ، لتحديد الاختلافات في الأدب الإيجابي من قبل الرجال والنساء على المعلق على دونالد ترامب وثانيًا ، للتحقيق في الاختلافات في الأدب السلبي من استراتيجيات الأدب التي يستخدمها Instagram المعلق دونالد ترامب Instagram الرجال والنساء على.

يستخدم هذا البحث الوصف النوعي لأنه يتم جمع البيانات في شكل كلمات وجمل. تستخدم هذه الدراسة نهج بحث اجتماعي براغماتي لأن البحث يحدث في الظواهر الاجتماعية والظواهر البراغماتية. البيانات مأخوذة من تعليقات في 1 أكتوبر 2020. يستخدم الباحثون نظرية Instagram مستخدمي الإنترنت على منشور دونالد ترامب على براون وليفينسون لتحليل المعلقين على إنستغرام دونالد ترامب.

تم الحصول على نتائج هذه الدراسة من جميع البيانات التي تم تحليلها. وجد الباحثون استراتيجيات أدب إيجابية تغطي خمسة عشر إستراتيجية وإستراتيجيات مهذبة سلبية تغطي عشر إستراتيجيات. كان التأدب الإيجابي حاضرًا في البيانات الخمس والعشرين التي تم استكشافها في تحليل البيانات ، وكان الأدب السلبي موجودًا في البيانات الخمس والعشرين التي تم استكشافها في تحليل البيانات. استخدام استراتيجيات التأدب الإيجابية في البيانات التي وجدها الرجال والنساء.

وفي الختام توصلت الباحثة إلى أن التأدب الإيجابي السائد عند الرجال في التحدث هو استراتيجية الانتباه واهتمامها S والاهتمام بالمستمع. الإستراتيجية الإيجابية التي يستخدمها الرجال فقط هي تأكيد أو افتراض معرفة وإعطاء الأسباب. استراتيجيات التأدب الإيجابية التي تستخدمها النساء في الغالب هي الانتباه ، والانتباه H برغبات ، واستخدام علامة الهوية في المجموعة ، وتكون H والإفراط. تتمثل الإستراتيجية المعنية في تقديم هدية لـ H إلى استراتيجية متفائلة. التهذيب السلبي السائد الذي يظهره الرجال في التحدث هو تقليل الإكراه. واستراتيجية الأدب السلبية التي تستخدمها النساء هي إعلان اتفاقية التجارة الحرة كقاعدة عامة. الاستراتيجية المعنية هي التشاؤم وتقليل الأعباء والاحترام.

TABLE OF CONTENT

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the introduction consists of the background of the study, the objective of the study, the significance of the study, scope and limitation, the definition of key terms, and the research method conducted by the researcher.

1.1 Background of the Study

Nowadays, politeness is an important phenomenon that is indispensable in human interaction (Zhang, 2017). This is important because many people often ignore politeness in language, especially on social media. Therefore, politeness is considered important to make speakers and listeners relaxed and comfortable with each other and avoid conversation clashes to maintain good social relations (Fauzi, 2010). As we know, when the pandemic began to spread in the world, social media became the main media that is most widely used today, considering that currently, people are encouraged to do social distancing and should not meet in person. Therefore, researchers are interested in studying the positive politeness and negative politeness that occur in social media. However, researchers examined the positive and negative sides of politeness and divided the positives and negatives in gender differences because researchers found gender differences in positive and negative politeness in commenting on social media.

Many studies in the field of gender and linguistic politeness have found the same fact that men and women actually have different linguistic politeness.

They made observations by observing the way of speaking between men and women (Rochsantiningsih, 2017). The linguistic form of men can be recognized as men rather than women as women. This finding is also supported by Labov and Trudgill in Brown, who say that women are more polite because women usually hypercorrect in using grammar when speaking (Brown, 1980). Therefore, female speech is considered more formal using a high proportion of standardized forms than is male in comparable situations. This phenomenon was also investigated by Brown in the 1980s, who revealed that instinctively, it seemed reasonable to predict that women would generally speak more formally and politely because women were culturally downgraded to a secondary status than men and because higher levels of modesty is expected from subordinates to superiors (Brown, 1980).

Some studies were conducted to advance the information about gender on language politeness. Gender differences in positive strategies have been proven in various studies. One of them, by Sholikatin's research, found gender differences in positive politeness from the previous study. The most positive strategy is owned by women than men. Researchers researched by dividing comments between men and women, and then the researcher grouped these comments into strategies that exist in Brown and Levinson's theory (Sholikhatin, 2019). In the second study, the researcher found politeness strategies to comment on Twitter accounts. This research was conducted to determine the politeness strategies used. The first objective of this study is to determine the kinds of politeness strategies used by netizens on Indonesian Politicians 'Twitter accounts and the second objective is to

determine the dominant politeness strategies used in Indonesian politicians' Twitter account comments (Murti, 2020).

Third, this study shows that the most dominant strategy used by male students is positive politeness; the most prevalent strategy used by female students is baldness on notes. There are differences in politeness strategies; namely, women are used off the record in particular(Sofiana, 2019). In the fourth study, the researcher used a sample of male and female students in the class. This study uses the observation method by observing the behavior and speech of these students when they arrive late. From the first observation, it can be concluded that women are considered more polite in situations of tardiness than men (Rochsantiningsih, 2017). In the fifth study, Researchers examined the types of politeness strategies used by men and women and examine the similarities and differences in politeness strategies between the genders. As a result, the strategy most often used by students is the positive politeness strategy. Then, the second politeness strategy is the negative politeness strategy. Then, there is an off-record strategy. And the least used politeness strategy is balding on notes (Husna, 2019)

From previous research, it can be concluded that most of the focus is on the type of politeness strategy. Therefore, in this study, the researcher will discuss the different types of politeness strategies using Brown and Levinson's theory for positive politeness and negative politeness used between men and women because it is based on the research that the researchers found. Nobody discussed the different strategies in politeness strategies in terms of gender differences in the comments. Another difference lies in the objects that have not been studied

before. In addition, researchers have searched for many objects, but researchers only found that gender differences in politeness were mostly found on Donald Trump's Instagram.

The researcher wants to know the level of politeness in the language that exists between men and women today because, based on previous research, the language used by women is considered more polite than men. The large number of studies that say that women have more positive politeness than men make researchers interested in researching differences in politeness from a gender perspective. Then the researcher wanted to recognize the difference between positive politeness and negative politeness by men and women in Donald Trump's Instagram commentator. To support this goal, researchers used Brown and Levinson's theory for the analysis of commentators on Donald Trump's Instagram.

As we know, there are several possible links between language and society. One of them is that social structure can influence or determine the linguistic structure and behavior (Wardhaugh, 2006). Therefore, the researcher chose Donald Trump's Instagram as the research subject because the researcher could find out what actions were taken by people that reflected positive or negative politeness. The reason researchers choose Donald Trump's Instagram is the President of America, where America is a country that is the center of attention of citizens around the world. That is where citizens around the world can comment and communicate with Donald Trump. Then, researchers found a lot of positive and negative politeness in Donald Trump's Instagram comments column. The

researcher is interested in analyzing these netizen's comments and dividing them into politeness strategies.

Linguistic politeness has occupied a central place in social language learning; it has even been the subject of intense debate in sociolinguistics and pragmatics. In linguistic research, many experts have discussed politeness. They are trying to find facts about politeness itself, and more research needs to be done. I pointed out that politeness is not absolute or static but is very dynamic and varied. It is generally recognized that when people chat, talk, or converse, they must adhere to the norm culture because that will prove that they are an educated or competent speaker. Although clarity in communication is important, some experts agree that politeness in communication is more than important though. When people convey messages either verbally or in writing without the proper type of politeness markers, the messages fail even if they are conveyed incorrect grammar, writing, or pronunciation.

1.2 Research Question

1. How are positive politeness strategies used by men and women in Comments of Donald Trump's Instagram?
2. How are negative politeness strategies used by men and women in Comments of Donald Trump's Instagram?

1.3 Objective

1. To identify differences and simmilarities in positive politeness by men and women in Comments of Donald Trump Instagram.

2. To investigate differences and simmilarities in negative politeness of politeness strategies used by men and women in Comments of Donal Trump Instagram.

1.4 Significance

This study is to make a contribution to sociolinguistics in investigating Brown and Levinson's theory of politeness. The researcher uses Brown and Levinson's theory for positive politeness analysis and negative politeness analysis. The results of this research are dedicated to lecturers and students, especially in the field of linguistics. This study helps students to understand more deeply related politeness theories and strategies.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

This study focuses on analyzing the politeness strategies of men and women in the comments of one of Donald Trump's posts. This study analyzed the differences in the words written by men and women in the comments column of Donald Trump's posts.

The limitation of this study is Donald Trump's post on his Instagram account on October 1, 2020, with the caption "Debate 2020."

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

1.6.1 Gender on language: Language by gender I mean the expression, style, and language proficiency written by speakers, both male and female. The differences

are emphasized in the tone and intonation of the vocabulary elements, expressions, terms, and grammatical levels.

1.6.2 Politeness: Politeness is the action, behavior, and speech performed by humans in interacting with others.

1.6.3 Positive politeness: Positive politeness is used when a speaker wants to make a good impression on the person he is invited to interact with, such as showing approval, equality of opinion, and other positive attitudes.

1.6.4 Negative Politeness: Negative politeness is used when a speaker wants to show a bad impression on the person he is invited to interact with, such as showing rejection, differences of opinion, scolding, and other negative attitudes.

1.6.5 Sociolinguistics: The use of language in social relationships that people use in interacting with other communities.

1.8 Research Method

1.8.1 Research Design

This type of research is case study research, which is conducted intensively, in detail, and in-depth on an organization, institution, or a particular phenomenon. This research is qualitative descriptive because the data were collected in the form of words and sentences. This study using a sociopragmatic research approach because the research occurs in social phenomena and pragmatics phenomena. This research was conducted on Donald Trump's Instagram, where there is a video of Donald Trump during the debate and given

the caption "Debate 2020". The data in this research is in the form of utterances written by male and female netizens that reflect politeness in language.

1.8.2 Research Instrument

The research instrument is the researcher himself, a human instrument, who makes observations by looking at and analyzing the comments on Donald Trump's Instagram account. As the main instrument, the researcher obtains, collects, and analyzes the data and results of this study because no other instrument can be involved.

1.8.3 Data and Data Source

The data source to be used in this study is the comment column on Donald Trump's post on Instagram on October 1, 2020. The researcher chose Donald Trump's post because Donald Trump the post contained negative and positive comments that could be analyzed in this study. Another reason is that in the comments column, all the comments are in English. To get rich data, the researcher will choose Donald Trump's post, which has more comments than other posts. Here, the researcher found that the most comments were video posts. This video is about her debate with Joe Bidden. Therefore, the video genre is a campaign video. Then, the selected comments are those written in English. Researchers will use words, phrases, or sentences written by fifty male and fifty female commentators.

1.8.4 Data Collection

In obtaining data, researchers will take several steps. First, researchers will observe some of Donald Trump's posts on Instagram and choose posts that have a caption that invites more comments than other posts. Then, the researcher will select fifty English languages written by men and women. It consists of twenty-five comments written by men and twenty-five written by women. Then, researchers started categorizing the types of politeness strategies by male and female commentators.

1.8.5 Data Analysis

After getting the data, the researcher will analyze the data. First, the researcher will begin to analyze the data based on Brown and Levinson's theory. After that, the researchers looked for differences in politeness in the comments column. If there is data that is not in accordance with the theory, the researcher will interpret it and look for other sources or theories that can support the researcher's argument. Finally, researchers will draw conclusions.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses the review of related literature consist of some theories such as pragmatics, politeness, politeness strategies, and previous studies conducted by the researcher.

2.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that investigates the ways language is tied to the contexts in which it is used (Slotta, p. 1, 2019). Pragmatics is a study of contextual meaning. It is related to human interaction. In interaction with others, people have to respect each other to make good interaction. To respect others, people have to consider politeness. Therefore, politeness becomes one of the units to be studied in pragmatics. Here are many definitions of pragmatic from linguists' view.

According to Yule (1996:3) states that pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. It has consequently more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves. Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning. This type of study necessarily involves the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what is said. It requires a consideration of how speakers organize what they want to say.

Therefore, from the explanation above, Pragmatic study relates primarily to the point of view of meanings and the definition of role variations with

different communicative tasks provided by speakers by means of interpreting by readers or listeners. It involves interpreting people in general terms what they usually mean in a particular context and how they influence in a particular context in this study (Siddiqui, p. 77, 2018).

2.2 Theory of politeness

Politeness theory relies, in part, on the idea that there are different kinds of face: positive face and negative face. Positive face reflects an individual's need for his or her wishes and desires to be appreciated in a social context. This is the maintenance of a positive and consistent self-image. Negative face reflects an individual's need for freedom of action, freedom from imposition, and the right to make one's own decisions. Together, these types of face respect the face needs covered previously, which include an individual's face needs for autonomy and competence. This theory relies on the assumption that most speech acts inherently threaten either the speaker or the hearer's face, and that politeness is therefore a necessary component of unoffensive, i.e. non-face threatening, communication and involves the redressing of positive and negative face (Thompson, 2014).

Politeness as a linguistic phenomenon has directed the attention of researchers in exploring the different areas of theoretical and practical issues related to it (Pishghadam & Navari, 2012). Politeness is a big theme in the studies of pragmatics. It has been discussed for the last seventy years, and yet certain depth can still be added into the body of works. To be specific, politeness does not include all human acts contradicting rudeness. Linguistic politeness is restricted to verbal production of human interaction and indicating more than just good manners (Pratama, p. 1, 2019).

Politeness is characterized in pragmatics as a means of showing knowledge of other people's self-image (Yule, 1998). In order to achieve and sustain good human communication with others, Lakoff (1972) describes politeness as what we assume to be the appropriate behavior in such situations. Leech, on the other hand, assumes that (1980) politeness can be described as the "avoidance of strategic confrontation," which can be calculated in terms of the amount of effort put in to avoid conflict situations and the formation and preservation of commitments.

As part of the philosophy of interpersonal rhetoric, Leech (1983) considers politeness to be a type of language behavior aimed at establishing and maintaining unity in interactions. According to Brown and Levinson (1987), politeness is a type of language behavior that allows participants or an offensive speaker to maintain a relationship. Brown's model of politeness is universally acknowledged and generally accepted across cultures. In general, the basic concept is that there is an effort or desire to realize that political participation in a project has a beneficial effect. In general, the fundamental principle is that there is an effort or willingness to realize that people's participation in a language interaction is sometimes focused on the fulfilling of his needs.

Brown and Levinson's theory is used as guidance in evaluating data in this study, with some considerations. First, Brown and Levinson's definition of politeness can be generalized to both men and women and can be seen in a variety of contexts and situations. Second, it is also better to be theory guidance because it does not require the researcher to look for the opposite interpretation of

utterances, allowing them to analyze the utterance directly, which is more effective.

Therefore, from the explanation above, the efficient speech acts were called this strategy and were said to impolite because they threatened the face of interaction, either by disapproving of them or restricting their autonomy. For example, an explicit threat was said to be inherently face-threatening, taking no account of the face concerns of others as such as were highly efficient completely impolite. The researcher concluded that the use of this theory to analyze directly and explicitly words or comments based on the condition and situation in social media, especially in Instagram (B. Kellerman, 1996 in Dzikriyah, 2018).

2.2.1 Positive Politeness

Positive politeness was used to satisfy the positive face of the hearers, the desire of being liked and accepted by them as people who have a close relationship with the speaker. It was expressed solidarity and minimized status difference (Holmes, 1999 in (Dzikriyah, 2018)

Brown and Levinson (1987: 101) state that this strategy attempts to attend to the hearers' interests, needs, wants, and goods. Positive politeness addresses the positive face wants of the interactants or desire of connection. In Brown and Levinson's view, positive politeness is assumed to be less polite than negative politeness. The important function of positive politeness is to share some degree of familiarity with the hearer.

2.2.2 Negative Politeness

Negative politeness is redress action addressed to the addressee‟s negative face; his want had his freedom of action unhindered and his attention. This strategy was oriented mainly toward partially satisfying the hearer‟s negative face, his basic wanted to maintain claims of territory and self-termination (Dzikriyah, 2018).

Brown and Levinson (1987: 131) define negative politeness as "the heart of respect behavior," and it is "more specific and focused." The function of this strategy is to minimize imposition on the hearers. It aims at the realization of solidarity. Therefore, it automatically assumes that there might be some social distance or awkwardness in the situation.

2.3 Politeness Strategies

In sociolinguistics and conversation analysis (CA), politeness strategies are speech acts that express concern for others and minimize threats to self-esteem ("face") in particular social contexts. According to Brown and Levinson's Politeness Strategies in any society, there are several rules and principles that regulate how people speak and behave. Brown and Levinson offer a descriptive analysis of strategies used by the participants to maintain their respective faces in.

a. **Positive Politeness Strategies**

Positive politeness strategies are intended to avoid giving offense by highlighting friendliness. These strategies include juxtaposing criticism with compliments, establishing common ground, and using jokes, nicknames, honorifics, tag questions, special discourse markers (please), and in-group jargon and slang. For instance, a popular (if sometimes controversial) feedback strategy

is the feedback sandwich: a positive comment before and after a criticism. The reason this strategy is often criticized in management circles is that it is, in fact, more of a politeness strategy than a useful feedback strategy. Positive politeness has several sub-strategies as follows:

a. Notice, Attend to H (his Interests, Wants, Needs, Goods) (Strategy 1)

In general, this output suggests that S should notice aspects of H's condition (noticeable changes, remarkable possessions, anything which looks as though H would want S to notice and approve of it). Examples used as FTA redress include, in English:

Jim, you're really good at solving computer problems.

(FTA) I wonder if you could just help me with a little formatting problem I've got.

b. Exaggerate (Interest, Approval, Sympathy with H) (Strategy 2)

This is often done with exaggerated intonation, stress, and other aspects of prosodics, as well as with intensifying modifiers, as in the English:

Good old Jim. Just the man I wanted to see.

(FTA) I knew I'd find you here. Could you spare me a couple of minutes?

c. Intensify Interest to H. (Strategy 3)

Another way for S to communicate to H that he shares some of his wants is to intensify the interest of his own (S's) contributions to the conversation by 'making a good story. This may be done by using the vivid present, for example, this is a common feature of positive-politeness conversations, as it pulls H right into the middle of the events being discussed,

metaphorically, at any rate, thereby increasing their intrinsic interest in him. For example:

You'll never guess what Fred told me last night. This is right up your street.

(FTA) Begins a narrative

d. Use In-Group Identity Markers. (Strategy 4)

By using any of the innumerable ways to convey in-group membership, S can implicitly claim the common ground with H that is carried by that definition of the group. These include in-group usages of address forms, language or dialect, jargon or slang, and ellipsis.

Here is my old mate Fred. How are you doing today, mate?

(FTA) Could you give us a hand to get this car to start?

e. Seek Agreement. (Strategy 5)

Another characteristic way of claiming common ground with H is to seek ways in which it is possible to agree with him. The raising of "safe topics' allows S to stress his agreement with H and, therefore, to satisfy H's desire 'right' or to be corroborated in his opinions. The more S knows about H, so the close to home will be the safe topics he can pursue with H, for example:

I agree. Right. Manchester United played really baldly last night, didn't they?

(FTA) D'you reckons you could give me a cigarette?

f. Avoid Disagreement. (Strategy 6)

The desire to agree or appear to agree with H also leads to mechanisms for pretending to agree, instances of 'token' agreement. Sacks (1973) has collected numerous examples in English of the remarkable degree to which speakers may go in twisting their utterances so as to agree or to hide disagreement from responding to a preceding appear utterance with 'Yes, but. . .' in effect, rather than a blatant 'No.' To draw on Sacks' American data (1973), the 'Rule of Agreement' yields examples like the following (where B is a response to A, in each case):

Well, in a way, I suppose you are right. But look at it like this.

(FTA) Why don't you…?

g. Presuppose/ Raise/ Assert Common Ground. (Strategy 7)

The value of S's spending time and effort on being with H, as a mark of friendship or interest in him, gives rise to the strategy of redressing an FTA by talking for a while about unrelated topics. S can thereby stress his general interest in H and indicate that he hasn't come to see H to do the FTA (e.g., a request), even though his intent to do it may be made obvious by his having brought a gift. This strategy for softening requests, at least, requests for favors – is commonly used in Tenejapa and probably in all kinship-based societies. Furthermore, in discussing generally shared interests with H, S has ample opportunity to - common concerns and stress the common ground he shares with H common attitudes towards interesting events.

People like me and you, Bill, don't like being pushed around like that, do we?

(FTA) Why don't you go and complain?

h.   Joke. (Strategy 8)

Since jokes are based on mutual shared background knowledge and values, jokes may be used to stress that shared background or those shared values. Jokes may be used as an exploitation of politeness strategies as well in attempts to redefine the size of the FTA. Joking is a basic positive-politeness technique for putting H 'at ease' - for example, in response to a faux pas of H's, S may joke (see strategy 1, above). Or a joke may minimize an FTA of requesting, as in:

A: Great summer we're having. It is only rained five times a week on average.

B: Yeah, terrible, isn't it?

(FTA) A: Could I ask you for a favor?

i.   Assert or Presuppose S's Knowledge of and Concern for H's wants. (Strategy 9)

One way of indicating that S and H are cooperators, and thus potentially to put pressure on H to cooperate with S, is to assert or imply knowledge of H's wants and willingness to fit one's own wants in with them. The negative questions discussed above may sometimes function in this way, as may utterances like the following:

I know you like marshmallows, so I've brought you home a whole box of them.

(FTA) I wonder if I could ask you for a favor…

j. Offer, Promise. (Strategy 10)

In order to redress the potential threat of some FTAS, S may choose to stress his cooperation with H in another way. He may, that is, claim that (within a certain sphere of relevance) whatever H wants, S wants for him and will help to obtain. Offers and promises are the natural outcomes of choosing this strategy; even if they are false ('I'll drop by sometime next week'), they demonstrate S's good intentions in satisfying H's positive-face wants.

I'll take you out to dinner on Saturday.

(FTA) if you'll cook the dinner this evening.

k. Be Optimistic. (Strategy 11)

The other side of the coin, the point-of-view flip that is associated with the cooperative strategy, is for S to assume that H wants S's wants for S (or for S and H) and will help him to obtain them. That is, for S to be so presumptuous as to assume H will cooperate with him may carry a tacit commitment for S to cooperate with H as well, or at least a tacit claim that H will cooperate with S because it will be in their mutual shared interest. An utterance like (119) makes such a claim:

I know you're always glad to get a tip or two on gardening, Fred.

(FTA) so if I were you, I wouldn't cut your lawn back so short.

l. Include both Speaker and Hearer in the Activity. (Strategy 12)

Include both S and H in the activity. By using an inclusive 'we' form, when S really means 'you' or 'me,' he can call upon the cooperative assumptions and thereby redress FTAS. Noting that lets in English is an inclusive 'we' form, common examples are:

I'm feeling really hungry. **Let's stop for a bit.**

(FTA= Speaker want to stop and have something to eat and wants to get the hearer to agree to do this)

m. Give (or ask for) Reasons. (Strategy 13)

Give (or ask for) reasons Another aspect of including H in the activity is for S to give reasons as to why he wants what he wants. By including H thus in his practical reasoning and assuming reflexivity (H wants S's wants), H is thereby led to see the reasonableness of S's FTA (or so S hopes). In other words, giving reasons is a way of implying 'I can help you' or 'you can help me,' and, assuming cooperation, a way of showing what help is needed - as an example (136) above illustrates. This fact leads to pressure to go off the record, to test H and see if he is cooperative; if he is likely to be, the context may be enough to push the off-record reason into an on-record request or offer. Thus indirect suggestions which demand rather than give reasons are a conventionalized positive-politeness form, in English:

I think you have a bit too much drink, Jim.

(FTA) Why not stay at our place this evening?

n. Assume or Assert Reciprocity. (Strategy 14)

The existence of cooperation between S and H may also be claimed or urged by giving evidence of reciprocal rights or obligations obtaining between S, and H. Thus S may say, in effect, 'I'll do X for you if you do Y for me,' or 'l did X for you last week, so you do Y for me this week' (or vice versa). By pointing to the reciprocal right (or habit) of doing FTAS to each other, S may soften his FTA by negating the debit aspect and/or the face-threatening aspect of speech acts such as criticisms and complaints.

Dad, if you help me with my mathematics homework,

I'll mow the lawn after school tomorrow.

o. Give Gifts to H (Goods, Sympathy, Understanding, and Cooperation). (Strategy 15)

Give gifts to H (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation). Finally, S may satisfy H's positive-face want (that S wants H's wants, to some degree) by actually satisfying some of H's wants. Hence we have the classic positive-politeness action of gift-giving, not only tangible gifts (which demonstrate that S knows some of H's wants and wants them to be fulfilled), but human-relations wants such as those illustrated in many of the outputs considered above - the wants to be liked, admired, cared about, understood, listened to, and so on.

A: **Have a glass of malt whisky, Dick.**

B: Terrific! Thanks.

A: Not at all. (FTA) I wonder if I could confide in you for a minute or two.

b. Negative Politeness Strategies

Negative politeness strategies are intended to avoid giving offense by showing deference. These strategies include questioning, hedging, and presenting disagreements as opinions.

Brown and Levinson (1987, p. 131) divide this strategy into ten sub-strategies:

a. Being conventionally indirect. (Strategy 1)

In this strategy, a speaker is faced with opposing tensions: the desire to give H an 'out' by being indirect and the desire to go on record. In this case, it is solved by the compromise of conventional indirectness, the use of phrases and sentences that have contextually unambiguous meanings (by virtue of conventionalization)35, which are different from their literal meanings. In this way, the utterance goes on record, and the speaker indicates his desire to have gone off the record (to have conveyed the same thing indirectly). Conventional indirectness encodes the clash of wants and so partially achieves them both. Note that there are degrees of conventionalization, and so degrees of compromise in one direction (off-records) or the other (on-records).

Could you tell me the time, please?

b. Question or hedge. (Strategy 2)

In the literature, a 'hedge' is a particle, word, or phrase that modifies the degree of membership of a predicate or a noun phrase in a set; it says of that membership that it is partial, or true only in certain respects, or that it

is more true and complete than perhaps might be expected (note that this latter sense is an extension of the colloquial sense of 'hedge'). For example:

I wonder whether I could **just sort of** asking you a **little question**

c.   Be pessimistic. (Strategy 3)

This strategy gives redress to H's negative face by explicitly expressing doubt that the conditions for the appropriateness of S's speech act obtain. We have already discussed some of the ways in which this want may be realized: namely, making indirect requests with assertions of felicity conditions which have had a negated probability operator inserted (as in "You couldn't possibly/by any chance lend me your lawnmower'). The use of the subjunctive in English also seems to be related to the satisfaction of this want:

If you **had** a little time to **spare** for me this afternoon, I'd like to talk about my paper.

d.   Minimize the imposition. (Strategy 4)

The existence of cooperation between S and H may also be claimed or urged by giving evidence of reciprocal rights or obligations obtaining between S, and H. Thus S may say, in effect, 'I'll do X for you if you do Y for me', or 'l did X for you last week, so you do Y for me this week' (or vice versa). By pointing to the reciprocal right (or habit) of doing FTAS to each other, S may soften his FTA by negating the debit aspect and/or the face-threatening aspect of speech acts such as criticisms and complaints.

Could I talk to you **for just a minute?**

e. Give Deference. (Strategy 5)

There are two sides to the coin in the realization of deference: one in which S humbles and abases himself, and another where S raises H (pays him the positive face of a particular kind, namely that which satisfies H's want to be treated as superior). In both cases, what is conveyed is that His of higher social status than S. By conveying the perception of a high P differential directly, deference serves to defuse potential face-threatening acts by indicating that the addressee's rights to relative immunity from imposition are recognized – and moreover that S is certainly not in a position to coerce H's compliance in any way. Where, as occasionally happens, reciprocal deference occurs, what is conveyed is a mutual respect based on a high D value, but this seems to exploit the asymmetrical use of deference to convey an asymmetrical social ranking.

Excuse me, **officer.** I think I might have parked in the wrong place.

f. Apologize. (Strategy 6)

By apologizing for doing an FTA, the speaker can indicate his reluctance to impinge on H's negative face and thereby partially redress that impinges- ment. The deferential use of hesitation and business discussed above is one way of showing this reluctance, but there are many expressions in common use that have the same effect. There are (at least) four ways to communicate regret or reluctance to do an FTA.

Sorry to bother you, but…

g. Impersonalize Speaker and Hearer. (Strategy 7)

One way of indicating that S doesn't want to impinge on H is to phrase the FTA as if the agent were other than S, or at least possibly not S or., not S alone, and the addressee were other than H, or only inclusive of H. This results in a variety of ways of avoiding the pronouns T' and 'you.'

A: **That car's parked in a no-parking area.**

B: It's mine, officer.

A: **Well, it'll have to have a parking ticket**.

h. State the FTA as a general rule. (Strategy 8)

One way of dissociating S and H from the particular imposition in the FTA, and hence a way of communicating that S doesn't want to impinge.. but is merely forced to by circumstances, is to state the FTA as an instance of some general social rule, regulation, or obligation. So we get pronoun avoidance by means of the first items rather than the second in pairs of sentences like the following:

Parking on the double yellow lines is illegal, so (FTA) I'm going to have to give you a fine.

i. Nominalize. (Strategy 9)

Quite unexpectedly, we noticed that in English, degrees of negative politeness (or at least formality) run hand in hand with degrees of noun-ness (see Ross 1973); that is, formality is associated with the noun end of the continuum.

Participation in an illegal demonstration is punishable by law. (FTA)

Could I have your name and address, madam?

j. Go on record as incurring debt or as a not indebting hearer. (Strategy 10)

S can redress an FTA by explicitly claiming his indebtedness to H or by disclaiming any indebtedness of H, by means of expressions such as the following, for requests:

(FTA) If you could just sort out a problem, I've got with my formatting,

2.4 Previous study

In this paragraph, the researcher explained the previous study concerned with politeness. Many previous studies will support this research. First, the study was conducted by Sholikatin (2019)*, Gender differences in politeness in audiences positive comments in responding to Bill Gates caption*, researchers explain the results of the analysis in comments on Bill Gates' Instagram that found gender differences in positive politeness. Most positive strategies are owned by women than men. Researchers conducted research by dividing comments between men and women, and then the researchers grouped these comments into strategies that exist in Brown and Levinson's theory. However, I, as a researcher, currently find gender differences in negative politeness.

Second, the study was conducted by Murti (2020); in her thesis, *entitled An analysis of Politeness Strategies on Comments Indonesian Politicians Twitter Account,* the researcher discovers a politeness strategy of comments on a politician's Twitter account. The researcher analyzed these comments into positive politeness, negative politeness, balance on record, and balance off the record. This study only shares these comments by showing the number of people who used

each strategy. The gap of this research for me is that I will do further research, namely gender on politeness language.

Third, the study was conducted by Sofiana (2019); in her thesis entitled *Male and female politeness strategies in speaking class*, she examines the politeness strategies used by men and women in speaking class. In this study, one of the conclusions is that women have more positive politeness than men. The difference between the research that I made is that there is no similarity in the strategies used by men and women (Sofiana, 2019)

Fourth, the study was conducted by Rochsantiningsih et al. l in their journal *Male and Female Linguistic Politeness in Speaking Classroom* male and female linguistic politeness in speaking class in their school. In this case, the researcher used a sample of male and female students in the class. This research uses the observation method by observing the behavior and utterances of these students when they came to class late. They made observations by observing the way of speaking between men and women. Then classify the utterances expressed by them into positive and negative politeness.

Fifth, the study was conducted by (Husna 2019), in her thesis, entitled *An Analysis of Politeness Strategies Across Gender in English Language Education Department Students at UIN Ar-Raniry*, She examines the kind of politeness strategies used by men and women and also researches the similarities and differences of modesty strategies across genders. The data collection he uses is by interviewing students. In this case, English students are participants. Researchers

ask several questions related to how they provide arguments based on the scenario. As a result, the strategy most often used by students was positive politeness strategies. Then, the second politeness strategy is the negative politeness strategy. Then, there is an off-record strategy. And the least used politeness strategy is bald on record.

Last, the study was conducted by (Nurhasanah 2018); in her thesis entitled *Gender Language Differences in Traditional Markets*, there are differences in linguistic forms that occur in conversations between sellers and buyers in traditional markets. The buyers analyzed are male and female buyers, so he will analyze the differences in conversations that occur between male buyers and female buyers. Researchers analyzed conversations between sellers and buyers by recording the contents of the conversations then analyzed using Lakoff's theory. The weakness of this research is that the researcher only records a few conversations and the conversation is in Indonesian.

CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Findings

The data source to be used in this study is the comment column on Donald Trump's post on Instagram on October 1, 2020.

Data 1 :

3.1.1 Womens comments
a. *@baileycheer05 (30weeks ago)*

Trump 2020!! Best president ever!!

The video tells about the debate that Donald Trump and Joe Biden had in the presidential debate. The 1.48 minute video invites thousands of Trump supporters to comment and support Trump. Then datum 6 responds with good enthusiasm by saying "Trump 2020" then it can be concluded that he is interested in Donald Trump and says Best President ever. Datum 6 said this because he was interested in Donald Trump having him re-elected in the 2020 presidential election.

From this data, it was found that she showed support for Donald Trump. The expression shown by the woman is a form of the second positive politeness strategy, namely **Exaggerate (Interest, Approval, Sympathy with H).** The conclusion of the utterance "Trump 2020" is exaggerated approval with H because, in the comments, it is seen that she is the woman who approved President Donald Trump to become the second-term president. In addition, she also said that Trump is the best President ever. This comment also exaggerates interest to H because she is a woman who is attracted to President Donald Trump.

b. *@sharonraska (30weeks)*

President Trump is so so so much smarter than Sleepy Joe. President Trump is a natural leader, loves America, and made himself wealthy by hard, hard work. He is the best President for America. I pray in Jesus name he is re-elected.

In the video, Donald Trump shows that she deserves to be re-elected president because of his concern for America. Therefore, there is a lot of support for his kindness in serving in that country, one of which is represented by the comments from datum 2. She(commenter) said that Donald Trump is smarter than Joe Biden and also loves America. Besides that, Donald Trump is also someone

who is a hard worker. Therefore, he prayed to his Lord that Donald Trump would be elected president again.

From the data, it can be concluded that he wants Donald Trump to become president again, and he also mentions kindness to convince his Lord to grant his request. This expression shows positive politeness in the strategy of **Notice, Attend to H (his Interests, Wants, Needs, Goods)**. When she said Donald Trump was smarter than Joe Biden; it showed that she was mentioning their name as well as that of Donald Trump. (Notice his Goods to H).). Then she also said that she wanted Donald Trump to be President again and also that she prayed to his Lord, which showed that she was Attend his wants to H.

c. *@trumpgirl79 (30weeks ago)*

I was with you thru all this who always will be to

In the debate with Joe Biden, it is not surprising that there is someone who provides more support and is very interested in accompanying Donald Trump in his competition to regain president. In her comment, there is a statement saying that she will be with Donald Trump to get through all of this and will always be; the meaning of this woman's comment is that she is interested in accompanying Donald Trump in any circumstances.

In the data comments, it can be concluded that he shows a level of interest in Donald Trump more than others. This shows that the expression is included in positive politeness in **the Intensify Interest to H strategy**. Her comments seem

to have a greater affinity for Donald Trump than anyone else to the point that he is willing to accompany Donald Trump under any circumstances.

d. *@willywonka_a_lesbian (30weeks ago)*

> *I honestly can't tell if trump supporters are brain dead, joking, or if they didn't finish kindergarten. Don't see the bad that Trump does. They see the bad that Biden does, but when it comes to Trump, he's never done anything wrong.*

In response to the many comments that supported Donald Trump, she tried to be neutral. In this case, he said that people are busy remembering Trump and badmouthing Joe Biden, even though Donald Trump has also made mistakes but was covered by it. This made her a little annoyed with Donald Trump's supporters to say that Trump supporters' brains were dead and couldn't see Trump's ugliness. In contrast to Joe Biden, his image is covered by Donald Trump supporters vilifying him.

In the comments, it can be concluded that he was looking for an agreement so that his opinion was accepted. She wanted people who commented badly about Joe Biden to see Joe Biden's kindness as well. These comments represent positive politeness in the **Seek agreement strategy** because the comments he wrote aim to find an agreement so that many think like her.

e. *@jumpdebbie (30 weeks ago)*

> *The debate was a joke. I'm for Trump, but he needs to grow up and act respectable and show this world he means business. He's done some great things as president but ruins his rep with his mouth. On the other hand, he constantly has to defend himself... but he needs to do that with his actions, but his mouth.*

In the video, Donald Trump shows that he deserves to be re-elected as president. The video clip shows the results of his victory against Joe Biden. Even

though the video shows Donald Rump's victory in his debate, there is a comment datum 14 which states that while supporting Trump, he also criticizes Trump for being careful with his mouth. The point here is that Trump has to be better than ever because sometimes Trump tarnishes his reputation with the words he makes. So he also wrote comments just to bite his mouth so he wouldn't say anything that would tarnish his own reputation.

In these comments it can be concluded that speech is included in positive politeness in the **Avoid Disagreement strategy**. This Comment showing how he avoided strife were to say he was a Trump supporter, but she also criticized Donald Trump by saying the debate was a joke and he was telling President Donald Trump to bite his mouth so she doesn't carelessly say something that could destroy his reputation.

f. *@isabella.aislynn (30 weeks ago)*

Why you don't want to use mask?

In the video, it is clear that during the debate, Donald Trump did not wear a mask, even though at this time, everyone is required to wear a mask to avoid the coronavirus attack as we know that America is also one of the countries with the most coronavirus attacks. This got someone on the datum 15 asking Donald Trump why she didn't wear a mask. This is actually fair to ask, but it will unwittingly invite laughter from Trump's followers.

In her comments, it can be concluded that the datum includes positive politeness in the **Common Ground Presuppose / Raise / Assert strategy**. Assert

Common Ground's comments can be argued because the questions raised emphasize that we all must comply with health protocols by wearing masks when outside the home, especially when meeting other people. But it must also be known because when someone speaks using a mask, their speech is not clear, so they have to take off the mask in order to hear clearly. If Donald Trump and Joe Biden are wearing masks, it is even scarier if they hire someone to talk backstage, and they just shut up and say whatever they want because their mouths can't be seen.

g. *@cath_tchilin (30 weeks ago)*

when you have nothing to say so you just laugh.

In the video, Joe Biden often smiles when he has nothing to say in his debates. Meanwhile, Donald Trump seemed very fluent in responding to questions from the moderator. Joe Biden is more often seen laughing and seeing Donald Trump answer. This makes someone comment about Joe Biden in the datum 19. The researcher understands who is meant by "you" because it is very clear that the one laughing in the video is Joe Biden.

In the findings of these comments, it can be concluded that women use positive politeness **in strategy jokes**. The strategy joke is when she awakens other people watching the video that Joe Biden only laughs when he can't say anything.

h. *@mcsmom22 (30 weeks ago)*

Happy sabbath day our president Donald Trump and our first lady you are very truthful, honest, trustworthy being trusting in Jesus the only way get well

soon God knows what he is doing; you need rest, and that's what the Sabbath day is all about we love you take care to come home soon.

When the video of the debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden was uploaded on Donald Trump's Instagram account, it was likely that it would be a Sabbath day, so a woman said to Donald Trump the day she wrote in the comments column. After the author's google searches, the Sabbath is every seventh day. It is a holy day appointed by God to rest from our daily work and worship Him. Apart from saying the Sabbath, she also said that Donald Trump and his wife were honest and trustworthy.

In these comments, it can be concluded that women use positive politeness in a **be optimistic strategy.** She can be said to be optimistic because she gave optimistic comments; she said that Donald Trump and his wife are honest and can be trusted.

i. @logan_p_faff (30 weeks ago)

Yes sir. You are a proud American as you should be. I know I'm a nobody. But I wish you well in your recovery process. And the first lady has my prayers as well. Thank you for being my president

In the video, there were many things that became the center of attention for many people to comment on. However, there are also those who do not focus on the content of the debate but respond to Donald Trump's life. As in datum 24, she was a woman saying she was nothing, but she was a woman hoping Trump and his wife would be well on their way to recovery. He also offered prayers that he prayed for Trump's recovery, not forgetting that he also thanked him for being his president so far.

In datum 24, it can be concluded that these women used positive politeness in the strategy of **giving Gifts to H (Goods, Sympathy, Understanding, and Cooperation)**. In data 24, the woman uses Give Sympathy to H because it can be seen from the comments that she wishes Donald Trump and his wife a speedy recovery.

j. *@Jeannejan17th (30 weeks ago)*

#Trump2020

In a comment on Donald Trump's Instagram, which contains a video of his debate with Joe Biden. In the video, Donald Trump is very convincing to be re-elected as president. When looking at the debate video clips, many expressed their support for Donald Trump. One of them is by making the hashtag #Donald Trump2020. The hashtag aims to support Donald Trump to become President in 2020. This hashtag has led many people to use this hashtag as a form of support for Donald Trump. One of them is datum 28.

In this comment, it can be concluded that the datum uses a positive politeness strategy in **Use In-Group Identity Markers**. The identity markers can be seen when the datum uses a hashtag that reads Donald Trump 2020. This hashtag is an identity for people who support Donald Trump to become president in 2020.

k. *@Pocahonras_pp(3 weeks ago)*

The whole world watches the debate. Stop cropped the cheap videos like these. The debate was a joke/mess.

In the video, many people made comments about Donald Trump and Joe Biden because, at that time, they were the center of attention of all Americans who were candidates for American President. The video, which was posted by Donald Trump, is only about two minutes long, which means that the video is just a cut from the original video. This made datum 50 reveal that this should not have happened because all they knew was a video clip, so the people of the whole world didn't know the full amount.

In this comment, it can be concluded that datum 50 uses negative politeness in **State the FTA as a general rule**. The datum uses State the FTA as a general rule when he says that the video that is posted should not be a piece of video because the viewer is the whole world community. She stated that the rule was to stop cutting the debate video because if it was cut, it would look like a joke

Data 2

3.1.2 Mens Comments

a. *@modesamstrong (30 weeks ago)*

You would be a President again. God is with you.

In the video, it can be seen that Donald Trump is very good at the debate material and manages to answer the moderator's questions well. It can be concluded that Trump won the debate because Joe Biden was seen laughing more and seeing Donald Trump answering questions. In response to this, there is a datum 1 which says that you will become president again. Even though datum 1 using the word You, the reader can understand by looking at the contents of his comments, the "You" meant is Donald Trump.

In datum 1 it can be concluded that these comments include positive politeness in the **Notice, Attend to H strategy (his Interests, Wants, Needs, Goods).** Utterance in question is that you will become president again; this utterance is included in the Notice Wants to H.

b. *@kc_moon13 (30 weeks ago)*

Brilliant Mr. President. Now you have them getting new bipartisan moderators. Strength is Peace+ x.the_wanderer Try to win while acting like a baby interrupting Biden hmph Trump is pathetic.

The video shows the debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden to become president of America. But what is of concern is when Trump swiftly answers questions from the moderators, while Biden is more silent and just laughs, even though Biden answers always beaten with Trump's mouth. But the comments in datum 13 did not side with Donald Trump or Joe Biden even though Donald Trump won the debate, and he even mocked Trump.

In this case, it can be concluded that datum 13 is positive politeness in **avoid disagreement strategies**. This includes avoiding disagreement because he avoids disputes by not taking sides with Donald Trump and Joe Biden. Avoid disagreement can be shown in the utterance "the_wanderer Try to win while acting like a baby interrupting Biden hmph trump is pathetic."

c. *@andreees7_wanderlust*

Biden looks like a ghost walkin'!!!

In his debate video with Donald Trump uploaded on Donald Trump's Instagram account, Joe Biden is seen more silent and laughing in response to his

debate with Donald Trump, while Donald Trump is fluent in answering questions from moderators and responding to answers from Joe Biden. This made the datum comment that Joe Biden was like a walking ghost.

From these comments, it can be concluded that datum 18 uses positive politeness in the **joke strategy**. The strategy in question is contained in an utterance like a ghost walking. The utterance is included in Joke because it entertains your opponent when reading it.

d. *@alewis822tx (30 weeks ago)*

I can't vote for Biden because of the things the current Democrat party stands for, and I truly believe he is being controlled by a larger, more left group than his own platform. I voted for Trump last time, and I think he has kept his word things that are important to me in light of the constant borage of injustice of the House. It has been disgraceful, my view. It's your vote, but I wanted to give my perspective as I will again vote for him.

In response to Trump's post in the form of his debate video with Joe Biden, someone sometimes chooses not to comment on what is in the video but focuses on responding to other things. This can be seen in the comments written by datum 23; the man expressed his reasons for not choosing Joe Biden as the elected President for the next term. In addition, he also said the reason for choosing Donald Trump as President again.

In these comments, it can be concluded that in datum 23, there is positive politeness in the strategy of **Giving (or ask for) Reasons**. The give reasons strategy included in the comments was substantiated in his comments regarding the reasons he did not vote for Joe Biden and preferred Donald Trump as president.

e.   @chasekoontz10 (30 weeks ago)

Biden is too scared to TRUMP do anything, buckle up and get ready for another four years. Choo Choo all aboard the Trump train.
In the video posted by Donald Trump, Joe Biden only smiles more and answers fewer debate questions asked by the moderator, even when Biden answers that Donald Trump will respond directly. So, Trump looks more active, and Biden looks more passive. This makes datum 35 assume that Joe Biden is too scared of Donald Trump.

In these comments, it can be concluded that he uses negative politeness in his **be pessimistic strategy**. Datum 35 thinks Joe Biden is afraid of Donald Trump, so he is afraid to do anything in front of Donald Trump. The conclusion was obtained because Joe Biden was mostly silent and only smiled. Unlike the case with Donald Trump, who argued continuously.

f.   @sxtmike821 (30 weeks ago)

All these statements are true. Loved the debate—Trump Smuthered Biden in all the key points.
The video shows Donald Trump, who is more active than Joe Biden in the debate. This makes many people like Trump more than Joe Biden because Trump looks smarter by answering questions quickly and precisely. This led to datum 39 giving comments that revealed he liked the debate. He said that Trump beat Biden on all points.

In this comment, it can be concluded that datum 39 uses negative politeness strategies in **minimizing imposition**. Minimize the imposition shown by speech; all statements are true, the datum says it is to minimize the

imposition so that the opponent is not offended by the utterance written by the datum.

g. *@ando_gohar (30 weeks ago)*

The best president ever in the history of the United States

In his debate video with Joe Biden, Donald Trump shows his best at the debate. In fact, he was firm and fast in answering the questions raised by the moderator. Therefore, many people pay tribute to Donald Trump because he has shown that he deserves to be re-elected as President. This led to datum 48 to comment that Trump was the Best President.

In these comments, it can be concluded that datum 48 uses negative politeness, namely, **give defense strategy**. Give defense strategy is shown when she says President is Best. Although he did not mention who the nickname was for, it is certain that the nickname was for Donald Trump because Trump was the one who became president during the debate.

3.2 Discussion

In this discussion, the researcher gave answers related to the research question, which is an explanation of the findings. First, the researcher will discuss how positive politeness is used by women and men. The two researchers will discuss how negative politeness is used by women and men. Positive politeness means treating others in the best possible way by showing interest, building interaction and positivity, showing sympathy, paying attention to opponents. Meanwhile, negative politeness means treating someone well by giving respect so

that the opponent is not offended by the written utterance. In this case, the researcher uses positive politeness strategies and negative politeness strategies proposed by Brown and Levinson.

3.2.1 Positive politeness strategies used by women and men in Donald Trump Instagram

From the data above, there are similarities between two kinds of positive politeness strategies used by both women and men. These strategies include the Notice strategy, Attend to H (Interests, Wants, Needs, Goods), and jokes. In addition, there are different strategies that are only used by men and only used by women. Positive politeness strategies used by women include Exaggerate (Interest, Approval, Sympathy with H), Intensify Interest in H Strategy, Seek Approval Strategy, Avoid Disagreement, and Optimism. While the positive politeness strategies used by men include the ninth strategy is Giving (or asking) Reasons and Giving Gifts to H (Goods, Sympathy, Understanding, and Cooperation).

Based on the above results, it can be concluded that women use positive politeness more than men. This is supported by the statement (Lakoff, 2009) in her book that women have traditionally been noted to use more polite language than men, which in the early days of the study of genderlect was attributed to their lack of relative strength in interactions. This is also supported by research which says various communicative strategies made it possible to establish with greater detail than women, at least women in the English-speaking world, where most studies in this field have been conducted, indeed paid more attention to the expression of polite meanings in interaction (Dąbrowska, 2019)

3.2.2 Negative politeness strategy used by women and men in Donald Trump Instagram

There are no similarities in the negative politeness strategies used by men and women in this study. However, there are different strategies in negative politeness, namely, strategies that are only used by men or women. Negative politeness used by men include Being Pessimistic, Minimizing Coercion, and Giving Respect. While the negative politeness used by women is to declare FTA as a general rule. From these findings, it can be evaluated that men use more negative politeness than positive politeness. Likewise with women, women use more positive politeness than men.

Based on these findings, there are several opinions expressed by linguists in the Sarah Mills book review written by (FERREIRA, 2007) there are several opinions as follows from Brown (1980, 1993) and Holmes '(1995) study, which generally argues that' women are more polite 'than men, critical critics of the characterizations studied make, on the basis of certain groups of women, out of the linguistic behavior of all women. His critique leading to Holmes (1995) statistical analysis of women and men's use of certain linguistic forms (pragmatic particles such as 'I think,' 'you know, praise, apology, and so on), which concludes, establishes gender polarization. , those women use the forms as both positive and negative politeness strategies because of their orientation on the affective function of language, while especially in their referential function.

Based on the findings above, there are language differences between men and women. The researchers cited Lakoff's opinion from a journal article(Gu, 2013), which was taken from the book "Women's Language" and Women's

Language and Place published in 1973, aroused the interest of linguists interest in this research topic. Lakoff points out some features of female language in her book.

(1) Special vocabulary. Compared to language, females prefer to use more concrete colors for words, such as light purple, yellow, sky blue, cream, and lavender. What's more, they prefer concrete words which have a close connection to life.

Women:

@nina_0319_.: You did great! Sending prayers to you and the First Lady for a quick recovery

Men: -

(2) Swearing less. Women use swearing in a more gentle tone, but men often speak in a strong tone. For example, in Friends, Joe and Chandler often say "shit or shit," while female actresses often use more gentle curses, such as "go to hell." Social convention control can lead by various ways of speaking.

Men:

@ri_850: Biden is literally a joke daveinman Lies lies. Your whole life is all about lies. I'm glad you have been tested positive. I hope you suffer you prick.

Women: -

(3) The adjective is empty. Women always use some adjectives, such as charming, divine, and cute, to express their feelings.

Women:

@logan_p_faff: Yes sir. You are a proud American as you should be. I know im a nobody. But I wish you well in youre recovery process. And the first lady has my prayers as well. Thank you for being my president

Men: -

(4) Mark the question. Whereas men and women alike use question tags in certain situations, women use specific question tags; that is, when they express their opinion, a question tag is their favorite way of speaking even if they are sure about what they want to say. Their goal is to show that they want to be known by others.

(5) Intonation. Women prefer a rising tone even in declarative sentences, so uncertainty and indecision have been expressed in an increasing tone.

(6) Superpolite form. Women are more polite than men. They tend to prefer indirect ways of speaking. A central case is "I was wondering if it would be possible for you to hand me the book? "

Women:

@rosequist7: If I had a dollar for every time Biden didn't answer a question or even given a answer. Wow I'd be very wealthy !!

Men: -

(7) Grammatically correct. Women usually speak formally not only in grammar but also in pronunciation. They never use words like "no," "to go."

(8) Joking and humor. Women's language lacks humor; they talk less funny than men. Women are inherently not good at creating humor and understanding humor.

Men:

 @andreees7_wanderlust: Biden looks like a ghost walkin '!!!

Women:

@cath_tchilin: when you have nothing to say so you just laugh.

Based on the findings in the data above, the researcher also uses Lakoff's theory to support the existing findings. He claims that women's language features are several aspects of language used by women to differentiate between women and men's language characteristics. The theory can prove that between men do have differences in language and it can also be proven by researchers through the politeness of women and men. Lakoff theory expresses his opinion about women's language. Then the researchers found the data and compared it with the men and women language. This is related to Lakoff's (1975) statement that women have less confidence and uncertainty in conversation than men because women are powerless. Lakoff (1975, quoted in Holmes, 2011) asserts that women generally have less status in society. Therefore, it is said that women are more subordinate than men.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion of the research and the suggestion for future research after the researcher analyses and interprets the provided data from the previous chapter. The conclusion is covered from the statement of the research problems, while the suggestion is intended to give information to the next researchers who are interested in conducting similar research.

4.1.1 Conclusion

Based on the findings and discussion in the previous chapter, the researcher concludes a Brown and Levinson-based positive politeness strategy in the comments column on Donald Trump's Instagram account and some of the findings obtained from all analyzed data. This includes using positive politeness strategies covering fifteen strategies and negative politeness strategies covering ten strategies. Positive politeness was present in the twenty-five data explored in data analysis. Meanwhile, negative politeness was in the twenty-five data that were explored in the data analysis. The use of positive politeness strategies in the data that have been found by both men and women, which are predominantly used by netizens to respond to Donald Trump's debate video on Instagram are Notice, Attend to H (his Interests, Wants, Needs, Goods) on positive strategies and Minimize the imposition on the negative strategy.

Based on the findings, positive politeness on comments from men that the researchers found was half of the data or the equivalent of women's comments. The dominant positive politeness shown by men in speaking is the strategy of

paying attention, paying attention to listeners (interests, wants, needs, goods). The positive strategy only used by men is Assert or Presuppose S's Knowledge of and Concern for H's wants and Give (or ask for) Reasons. These are strategies that men used to show concern and point out reasons to their opponents. While the dominant positive politeness strategies used by women are Notice, Attend to H (his Interests, Wants, Needs, Goods), and Exaggerate (Interest, Approval, Sympathy with H) And from data analysis, women use several strategies that are not found in men's comments. The strategies in question are give Gifts to H (Goods, Sympathy, Understanding, and Cooperation), Use In-Group Identity Markers, and be optimistic strategies.

Based on these findings, the negative politeness of the comments the researchers found were fourteen male comments and one female comment. The dominant-negative politeness shown by men in speaking is Minimize the imposition. Meanwhile, the negative politeness strategy used by women is State the FTA as a general rule. And from the data analysis, men used several strategies not found in the women's comments. The strategies in question are to Be pessimistic, Minimize the imposition and Give Deference.

4.1.2 Suggestion
Based on the findings of this study, the most dominant positive politeness strategies are Notice, Attend to H (his Interests, Wants, Needs, Goods), and Minimize the imposition on the negative strategy. In the analysis of this study, the researcher did not find three positive politeness strategies and five negative politeness strategies. Therefore, the researcher suggests that the next researchers

look for other strategies that are more dominant or add several different aspects that can make the findings more varied.

In addition, in this study, researchers used the positive politeness theory from Brown and Levinson (1987). So, further researchers are expected to use other relevant theories to classify positive politeness strategies and negative politeness strategies in more detail. The researcher suggests further researchers conduct further research on positive and negative things about politeness in other contexts, such as in comics, television shows, YouTube movies, Facebook, and then to Settings to direct the conversation, etc. Furthermore, this research is expected to be a reference on the field of positive politeness and negative politeness for students and future researchers.

REFERENCES

B. Kellerman. (1996). Threats, Suggestions, Hints, and Promises: Gaining Compliance Efficiently and Politely. *Communication Quarterly: Social Science Database*

Brown, P. & S.Levinson. (1987) Politeness: Some Universals in Language Usage. *Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.*

Dzikriyah, H. (2018). POLITENESS STRATEGIES OF THE ENGLISH SUBTITLES OF REQUEST OF TRAIN TO BUSAN MOVIE. *EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY WALISONGO STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SEMARANG.*

Fauzi, M. I. (2010). A Politeness Strategy Analysis on the Main Characters Dialog of the Movie Pirates of the Caribbean: Dead Man's Chest. *Uin Syarif Hidayatullah*, 1-73.

Husna, H. (2019). An Analysis of Politeness Strategies Across Gender in English Language Education at UIN Ar-Raniry. *Uin Ar-Raniry*, 1-83.

Holmes, J. 1999. An Introduction to Sociolinguistics. London.

Lakoff, R. (1972). Language in Context. *Linguistic Society of America, 48(4), 927.*

Leech, G. (1983). Principles of Pragmatics. *London and New York: Longman*

Murti, R. W. (2020). An Analysis of Politeness Strategies on Comments Indonesians Politicians Twitter Account. *IAIN SALATIGA*, 1-105.

Pratama, H. (2019). *Linguistic Politeness in Online Communication* (Issue November). https://www.researchgate.net/publication/337153463

Dzikriyah, H. (2018). POLITENESS STRATEGIES OF THE ENGLISH SUBTITLES OF REQUEST OF TRAIN TO BUSAN MOVIE. *EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY WALISONGO STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SEMARANG*, 1–143.

Kellerman, B. C. S. K. (2018). POLITENESS STRATEGIES OF THE ENGLISH SUBTITLES OF REQUEST OF TRAIN TO BUSAN MOVIE. *EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY WALISONGO STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SEMARANG*, 1–143.

Pishghadam, R., & Navari, S. (2012). A study into politeness strategies and politeness markers in advertisements as persuasive tools. *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences*, *3*(2), 161–171. https://doi.org/10.5901/mjss.2012.v3n2.161

Pratama, H. (2019). *Linguistic Politeness in Online Communication* (Issue November).

Siddiqui, A. (2018). "The principle features of English Pragmatics in applied linguistics." *Advances in Language and Literary Studies*, *9*(2), 77. https://doi.org/10.7575/aiac.alls.v.9n.2p.77

Slotta, J. (2019). Pragmatics. *University of Texas at Austin Jslotta@utexas.Edu*, *53*(9), 1–15.

Thompson, T. (2014). Face and Politeness. *Encyclopedia of Health Communication*. https://doi.org/10.4135/9781483346427.n183

Nurhasanah. (2018). GENDER LANGUAGE DIFFERENCES IN TRADITIONAL MARKET. *FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION UNIVERSITY OF MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA MEDAN*, 1-71.

Rochsantiningsih. (2017). Male and Female Linguistic Politeness in Speaking Classroom. *International Journal of Pedagogy and Teacher Education (IJPTE)*, 147-154.

Sholikhatin, A. D. (2019). Gender Differences on politeness in audiences positive comments to responding Bill Gates Caption on Instagram. *Uin Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang*, 1-78.

Dzikriyah, H. (2018). POLITENESS STRATEGIES OF THE ENGLISH SUBTITLES OF REQUEST OF TRAIN TO BUSAN MOVIE. *EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY WALISONGO STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SEMARANG*, 1–143.

Kellerman, B. C. S. K. (2018). POLITENESS STRATEGIES OF THE ENGLISH SUBTITLES OF REQUEST OF TRAIN TO BUSAN MOVIE. *EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY WALISONGO STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SEMARANG*, 1–143.

Pishghadam, R., & Navari, S. (2012). A study into politeness strategies and

politeness markers in advertisements as persuasive tools. *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences*, *3*(2), 161–171. https://doi.org/10.5901/mjss.2012.v3n2.161

Pratama, H. (2019). *Linguistic Politeness in Online Communication* (Issue November).

Siddiqui, A. (2018). "The principle features of English Pragmatics in applied linguistics." *Advances in Language and Literary Studies*, *9*(2), 77. https://doi.org/10.7575/aiac.alls.v.9n.2p.77

Slotta, J. (2019). Pragmatics. *University of Texas at Austin Jslotta@utexas.Edu*, *53*(9), 1–15.

Thompson, T. (2014). Face and Politeness. *Encyclopedia of Health Communication*. https://doi.org/10.4135/9781483346427.n183

Sofiana. (2019). Male and Female Politeness Strategies in Speaking Class. *UIN Walisongo*, 1-198.

Yule, G. (1996). Pragmatics. *Oxford: Oxford University Press*.

Yule, G. (1998). Pragmatics (Revised Ed.). *Oxford: Oxford University Press.*

Dąbrowska, M. (2019). Politeness, gender, and English-medium Facebook communication. *Комуникация, медии, социални мрежи*, 117-146.

FERREIRA, V. A. (2007). Gender and politeness. *ESTUDIOS DE SOCIOLINGÜÍSTICA*, 158-164.

Lakoff, R. (2009). *Language and Woman's Place.* Cambridge: Cambridge
   University Press.

Zhang, D. (2017). An Overview of Politeness. *7th International Conference on Education, Management, Information and Computer Science (ICEMC 2017)*, 653-655.

Wardhaugh, R. (2006). *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics.* Australia: Blackwell Publishing.

Gu, L. (2013). Language and Gender: Differences and Similarities. *International Conference on Advances in Social Science, Humanities, and Management*, 249-251.

APPENDIXES

Da tu m	Comments	Men/W omen
1	@modesamstrong : You would be a President again. God is with you.	M
2	@campeon_de_los_campeones : God bless you bouth sed the good God LOVE and like for DoM DonalD Trump	M
3	@tomz_1 : Mr President these shows don't change our Vote. We love you and thank you for your service. Trump 2020.	M
4	@sharonraska: President Trump is so so so much smarter than Sleepy Joe. President Trump is a natural leader, loves America, and made himself wealthy by hard hard work. He is the best President for America. I pray in Jesus name he is re-elected	W
5	@elizabeth..grace : TRUMP 2020 also please reply Mr.president	W
6	@baileycheer05 : Trump 2020!! Best president ever!!	W
7	@lilastevenson2016 : I love my president stand with him in the beginning and to the end 110% if not more	W
8	@trumpgirl79 : I was with you thru all this who always will be to	W
9	@cassandramarie1995 : Chris Wallace is a joke and a loser.just like AntifaJoe! We love you Mr President #trump2020	W
10	@ka.rim5204 : God willing. I will win the election.	M
11	@willywonka_a_lesbian : I honestly can't tell if trump supporters are brain dead, joking, or if they didn't finish kindergarten. don't see the bad that Trump does. They see the bad that Biden does but when it comes to trump he's never done anything wrong	W
12	@mikeymo731 : Biden had nothing to say zero! Good thing he had ear piece or he really would of gotten embarrassed !	M
13	@kc_moon13 : Brilliant Mr. President.	M

	Now you have them getting new bipartisan moderators. Strength is Peace+ x.the_wanderer Try to win while acting like a baby interrupting Biden hmph trump is pathetic	
14	@jumpdebbie : The debate was a joke. I'm for Trump but he needs to grow up and act respectable and show this world he means business. He's done some great things as president but ruins his rep with his mouth. On the other hand he's constantly having to defend himself... but he needs to do that with his actions, bit his mouth.	W
15	@isabella.aislynn : Why you don'y want to use mask?	W
16	@ckcyphers : A GREAT LINE. PRESIDENT. TRUMP	W
17	@hadimehraban : What's going on in your head Trump?	M
18	@andreees7_wanderlust :Biden looks like a ghost walkin'!!!	M
19	@cath_tchilin : when you have nothing to say so you just laugh.	W
20	@sprigs525 : I would like to know what drug Sleepy Joe was on that kept him upright and coherent for an hour and a half	M
21	@mcsmom22 : Happy sabbath day our president Donald Trump and our first lady you are very truthful honest trustworthy being trusting in Jesus the only way get well soon God knows what he is doing you need rest and that's what the Sabbath day is all about we love you take care come home soon	W
22	@nq_fj : Thank you Mr President for your message this morning, I'm very happy to know that you are safe and well, I've been praying for you and the First Lady... glory be to God our Heavenly Father for his healing upon your life and your beautiful family.. many many blessings and prayers coming your way from Melbourne Australia and the islands kelseylilly My only advise Trump is to try and talk to these people like Reagan did. It's too far left and too far right.	W
23	@alewis822tx : I can't vote for Biden because of the things the current	M

	Democrat party stands for and I truly believe he is being controlled by a larger more left group than his own platform. I voted for Trump last time and I think he has kept his word things that are important to me in light of the constant borage of injustice of the House. It has been disgraceful my view. It's your vote but wanted to give my perspective as I will again vote for him.	
24	@logan_p_faff : Yes sir. You are a proud American as you should be. I know im a nobody. But I wish you well in youre recovery process. And the first lady has my prayers as well. Thank you for being my president	W
25	@rozalindhhh : STUPID BIDEN SUPPORTERS WILL SEE AMERICA CEASE TO EXIST! You HATE AMERICA; YOU ARE COMMIE LOVERS! You don't know what you're doing you will bring the downfall of this country no doubt about it you'll see do you want to stand in line for hours to get one loaf of bread and 1 gallon of gas??	W
26	@kb1282 : Trump 2020	W
27	@dana_danny : Trump i suppport you..	W
28	@Jeannejan17th :#Trump2020	W
29	@Angelinavitory: #Trump2020	W
30	@ritafanella : Love my president	W
31	@shannonlynch5818 : Trump you are doing a great job. Thank you! God bless you!	W
32	@Nikolas_holiday03 : Vote Trump 2020	M
33	@nina_0319_ .: You did great! Sending prayers to you and the First Lady for a quick recovery	W
34	@rosequist7 : If I had a dollar for every time Biden didn't answer a question or even given a answer. Wow l'd be very wealthy!!	
35	@chasekoontz10 : Biden is too scared to TRUMP do anything buckle up and get ready for another four years. Choo Choo all aboard the trump train.	M
36	@austin_bateman2005 : Number 2 Biden looked like he was about to cry	M
37	@ri_850 : Biden is literally a joke	M

	daveinman Lies lies lies. Your whole life is all about lies. I'm glade you have been tested positive. I hope you suffer you prick.	
38	*@jay_agent* : Biden lost this debate	M
39	*@sxtmike821* : All these statements are true. Loved the debate. Trump Smuthered Biden in all the key points.	M
40	*@briankelly3484* : Biden Company are billionaires, while President Trump is loosing millions a month as President!	M
41	*@janderson4373* : Trump if you win a second term you got to stop these people having kids here and there automatically become American citizens. Trump if you win a second term you got to stop these people having kids here and there automatically become American citizens.	M
42	*@Change Wallace* : He is too biased to moderate.	M
43	*@nikolas_holiday03* : Vote trump 2020!	M
44	*@Wbhwilliams* : President Trump won but he helped Joe by interrupting him. Best thing is to let Sleepy Joe talk, he will stumble and fall.	M
45	*@haley.pugbear* : Trump totally won the debate. Even though it was 2 against 1 & the questions were easier on Biden.	M
46	*@luke_paternostro* : The sudden face change on Biden O	M
47	*@mohsen_gharooni :* Hi you can be the winer	M
48	*@ando_gohar :* The best president ever in the history of United States	M
49	*@Kelseylilly :* My only advise Trump is to try and talk to these people like Reagan did. It's too far left and too far right.	W
50	*@Dianeraposo* : Puppet Biden is such a liar. disgusting and disgraceful and very unpatriotic.	W

Table of Positive Politeness Strategies

N O	Comments	M e n/ W o m e n	Strategies														
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1 0	1 1	1 2	1 3	1 4	1 5
1	*@modesamstrong :* You would be a President again. God is with you.	M	√														
2	*@campeon_de_los_camp eones :* God bless you bouth sed the good God LOVE and like for DoM DonalD Trump	M	√														
3	*@tomz_1* : Mr President these shows don't change our Vote. We love you and thank you for your service. Trump 2020.	M	√														
4	*@sharonraska*: President Trump is so so so much smarter than Sleepy Joe. President Trump is a natural leader, loves America, and made himself wealthy by hard hard work. He is the best President for America. I pray in Jesus name he is re-elected	W	√														
5	*@elizabeth..grace* : TRUMP 2020 also please reply Mr.president	W	√														
6	*@baileycheer05* : Trump 2020!! Best president ever!!	W		√													
7	*@lilastevenson2016* : I love my president stand with him in the beginning and to the end 110% if not more	W		√													

#	Text	G															
8	*@trumpgirl79* : I was with you thru all this who always will be to	W			√												
9	*@cassandramarie1995* : Chris Wallace is a joke and a loser.just like AntifaJoe! We love you Mr President #trump2020	W			√												
10	*@ka.rim5204* : God willing. I will win the election.	M						√									
11	*@willywonka_a_lesbian* : I honestly can't tell if trump supporters are brain dead, joking, or if they didn't finish kindergarten. don't see the bad that Trump does. They see the bad that Biden does but when it comes to trump he's never done anything wrong	W				√											
12	*@mikeymo731* : Biden had nothing to say zero! Good thing he had ear piece or he really would of gotten embarrassed !	M						√									
13	*@kc_moon13* : Brilliant Mr. President. Now you have them getting new bipartisan moderators. Strength is Peace+ x.the_wanderer Try to win while acting like a baby interrupting Biden hmph trump is pathetic	M					√										
14	*@jumpdebbie* : The debate was a joke. I'm for Trump but he needs to grow up and act respectable and show this world he means business. He's done some great things as president but	W					√										

No	Text																
	ruins his rep with his mouth. On the other hand he's constantly having to defend himself... but he needs to do that with his actions, bit his mouth.																
15	*@isabella.aislynn* : Why you don'y want to use mask?	W					√										
16	*@ckcyphers* : A GREAT LINE. PRESIDENT. TRUMP	W					√										
17	*@hadimehraban* : What's going on in your head Trump?	M						√									
18	*@andreees7_wanderlust* :Biden looks like a ghost walkin'!!!	M						√									
19	*@cath_tchilin* : when you have nothing to say so you just laugh.	W						√									
20	*@sprigs525* : I would like to know what drug Sleepy Joe was on that kept him upright and coherent for an hour and a half	M							√								
21	*@mcsmom22* : Happy sabbath day our president Donald Trump and our first lady you are very truthful honest trustworthy being trusting in Jesus the only way get well soon God knows what he is doing you need rest and that's what the Sabbath day is all about we love you take care come home soon	W											√					
22	*@nq_fj :* Thank you Mr President for your message this morning, I'm very happy to know that you are safe and	W											√					

	well, I've been praying for you and the First Lady... glory be to God our Heavenly Father for his healing upon your life and your beautiful family.. many many blessings and prayers coming your way from Melbourne Australia and the islands kelseylilly My only advise Trump is to try and talk to these people like Reagan did. It's too far left and too far right.																
23	*@alewis822tx* : I can't vote for Biden because of the things the current Democrat party stands for and I truly believe he is being controlled by a larger more left group than his own platform. I voted for Trump last time and I think he has kept his word things that are important to me in light of the constant borage of injustice of the House. It has been disgraceful my view. It's your vote but wanted to give my perspective as I will again vote for him.	M														√	
24	*@logan_p_faff* : Yes sir. You are a proud American as you should be. I know im a nobody. But I wish you well in youre recovery process. And the first lady has my prayers as well. Thank you for being my president	W															√
25	*@rozalindhhh* : STUPID	W															√

No	Tweet	Gender	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	BIDEN SUPPORTERS WILL SEE AMERICA CEASE TO EXIST! You HATE AMERICA; YOU ARE COMMIE LOVERS! You don't know what you're doing you will bring the downfall of this country no doubt about it you'll see do you want to stand in line for hours to get one loaf of bread and 1 gallon of gas??															
26	@kb1282 : Trump 2020	W	√													
27	@dana_danny : Trump i suppport you..	W		√												
28	@Jeannejan17th :#Trump2020	W			√											
29	@Angelinavitory: #Trump2020	W			√											
30	@ritafanella : Love my president	W		√												
31	@shannonlynch5818 : Trump you are doing a great job. Thank you! God bless you!	W			√											
32	@Nikolas_holiday : Vote Trump 2020	M	√													
33	@nina_0319_ .: You did great! Sending prayers to you and the First Lady for a quick recovery	W		√												
34	@rosequist7 If I had a dollar for every time Biden didn't answer a question or even given a answer. Wow l'd be very wealthy!!	W						√								

Note :

1. Notice, Attend to H (his Interests, Wants, Needs, Goods) (Strategy 1)
2. Exaggerate (Interest, Approval, Sympathy with H) (Strategy 2)
3. Intensify Interest to H. (Strategy 3)
4. Use In-Group Identity Markers. (Strategy 4)

5. Seek Agreement. (Strategy 5)
6. Avoid Disagreement. (Strategy 6)
7. Presuppose/ Raise/ Assert Common Ground. (Strategy 7)
8. Joke. (Strategy 8)
9. Assert or Presuppose S's Knowledge of and Concern for H's wants. (Strategy 9)
10. Offer, Promise. (Strategy 10)
11. Be Optimistic. (Strategy 11)
12. Include both Speaker and Hearer in the Activity. (Strategy 12)
13. Give (or ask for) Reasons. (Strategy 13)
14. Assume or Assert Reciprocity. (Strategy 14)
15. Give Gifts to H (Goods, Sympathy, Understanding, and Cooperation). (Strategy 15)

No	Comments	Men / women	Strategies									
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	*@chasekoontz10* : Biden is too scared to TRUMP do anything buckle up and get ready for another four years. Choo Choo all aboard the trump train.	M			√							
2	*@austin_bateman200 5* : Number 2 Biden looked like he was about to cry	M			√							
3	*@ri_850* : Biden is literally a joke daveinman Lies lies lies. Your whole life is all about lies. I'm glade you have been tested positive. I hope you suffer you prick.	M			√							
4	*@jay_agent* : Biden lost this debate	M			√							
5	*@sxtmike821* : All these statements are true. Loved the debate. Trump Smuthered Biden in all the key points.	M				√						
6	*@briankelly3484* : Biden Company are billionaires, while President Trump is loosing millions a month as President!	M				√						

#	Comment	Gender										
7	*@janderson4373* : Trump if you win a second term you got to stop these people having kids here and there automatically become American citizens. Trump if you win a second term you got to stop these people having kids here and there automatically become American citizens.	M				√						
8	*@Change Wallace* : He is too biased to moderate.	M				√						
9	*@nikolas_holiday03* : Vote trump 2020!	M					√					
10	*@Wbhwilliams* : President Trump won but he helped Joe by interrupting him. Best thing is to let Sleepy Joe talk, he will stumble and fall.	M					√					
11	*@haley.pugbear* : Trump totally won the debate. Even though it was 2 against 1 & the questions were easier on Biden.	M					√					
12	*@luke_paternostro* : The sudden face change on Biden O	M				√						
13	*@mohsen_gharooni* : *Hi you can be the winer*	M					√					
14	*@ando_gohar* : *The best president ever in the history of United States*	M					√					
15	*@Kelseylilly* : My only advise Trump is to try and talk to these people like Reagan	W				√						

	did. It's too far left and too far right.										
16	*@Pocahonras_pp :* The whole world wathces the debate. Stop cropped the cheap videos like these. The debate was a joke/mess.	W						√		

Note :
1. Being conventionally indirect. (Strategy 1)
2. Question or hedge. (Strategy 2)
3. Be pessimistic. (Strategy 3)
4. Minimize the imposition. (Strategy 4)
5. Give Deference. (Strategy 5)
6. Apologize. (Strategy 6)
7. Impersonalize Speaker and Hearer. (Strategy 7)
8. State the FTA as a general rule. (Strategy 8)
9. Nominalize. (Strategy 9)
10. Go on record as incurring a debt, or as not indebting hearer. (Strategy 10)

CURRICULUM VITAE

Nabelda Taufika Misai was born in Malang on November 28, 1998. She graduated from SMAN 1 Sutojayan in 2017. She started her higher education in 2017 at the Departmen of English Literature UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and fnished in 2017. During her study at the University, she joined HMJ *Sastra Inggris organisation* and *Ikatan Mahasiswa Blitar*.