

**POLITENESS STRATEGIES USED BY THE MAIN CHARACTERS IN
“TRANSFORMER : AGE OF EXTINCTION” MOVIE**

THESIS

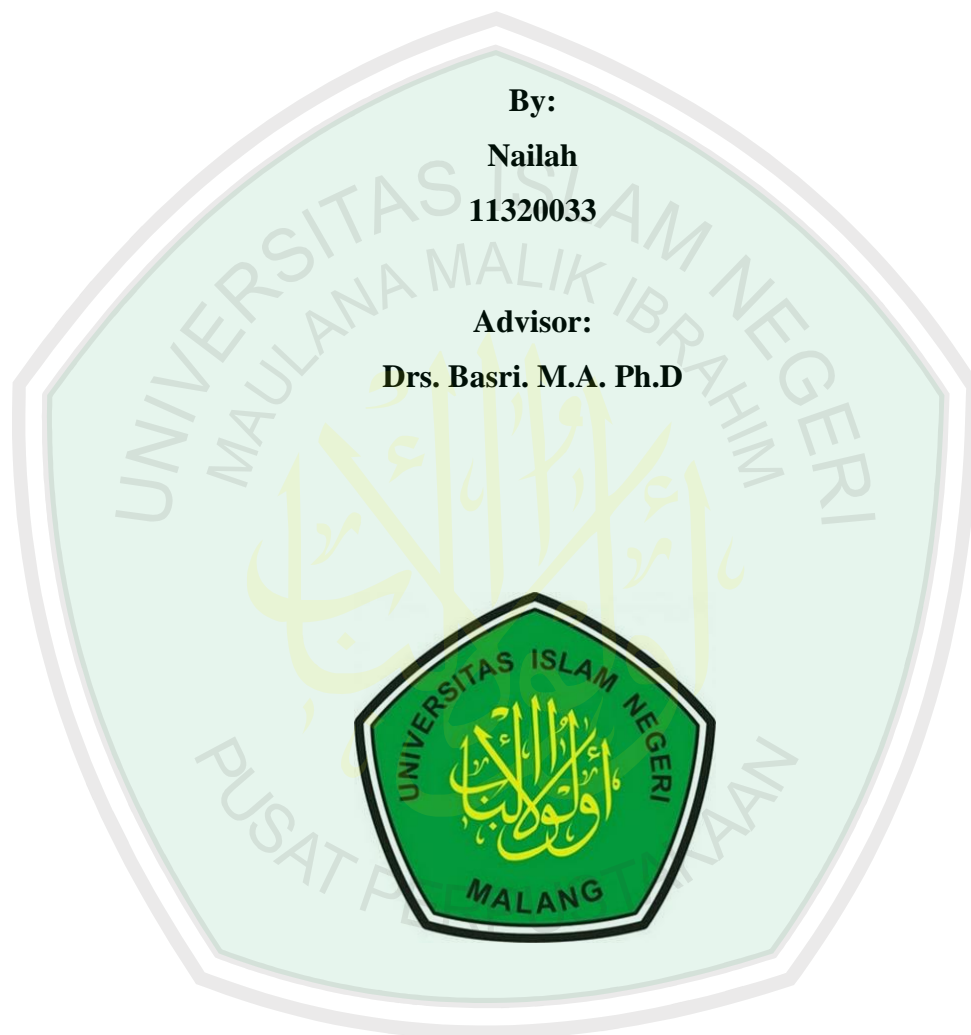
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**ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF
MALANG
2016**

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“TRANSFORMER : AGE OF EXTINCTION” MOVIE**

THESIS

Presented to

Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University, Malang

in partial fulfilment of the requirements

for the degree of Sarjana Sastra

Advisor

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2016

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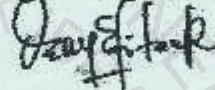
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STATEMENT OF THE AUTHENTICITY

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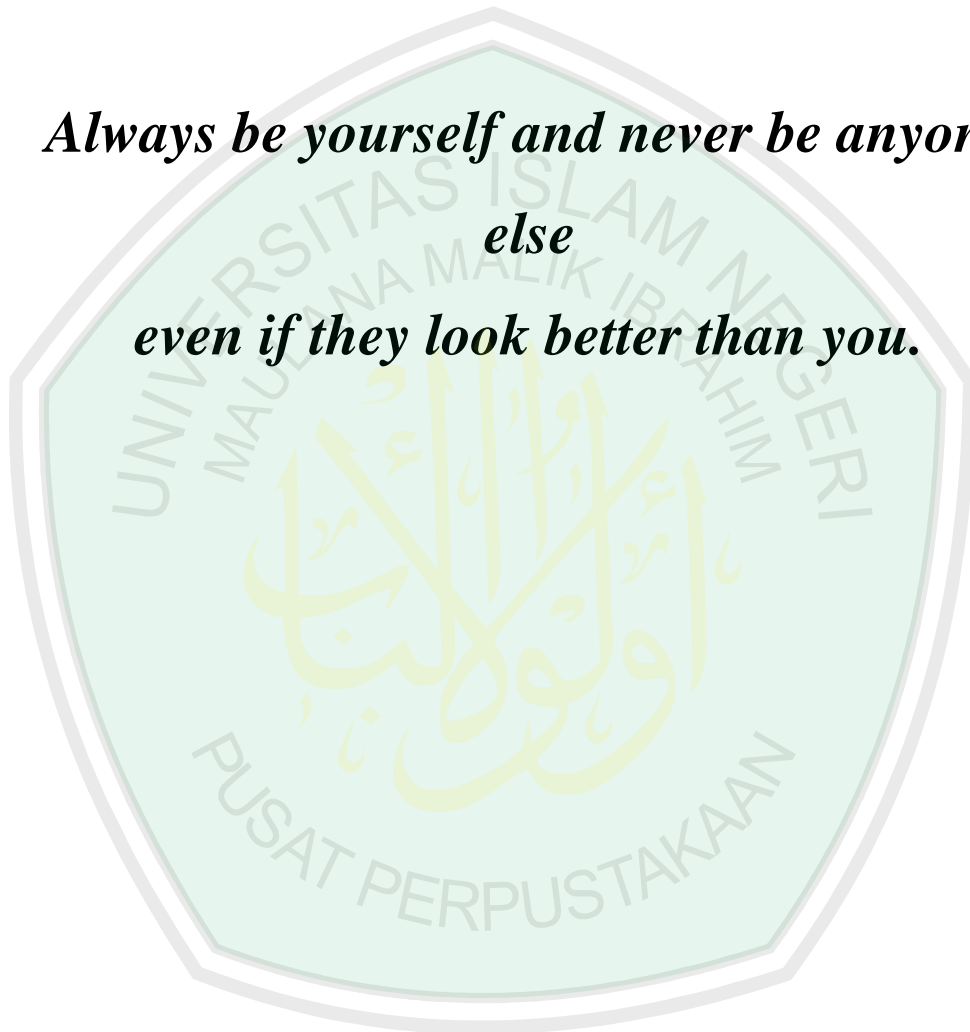
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Nailah

***Always be yourself and never be anyone
else
even if they look better than you.***



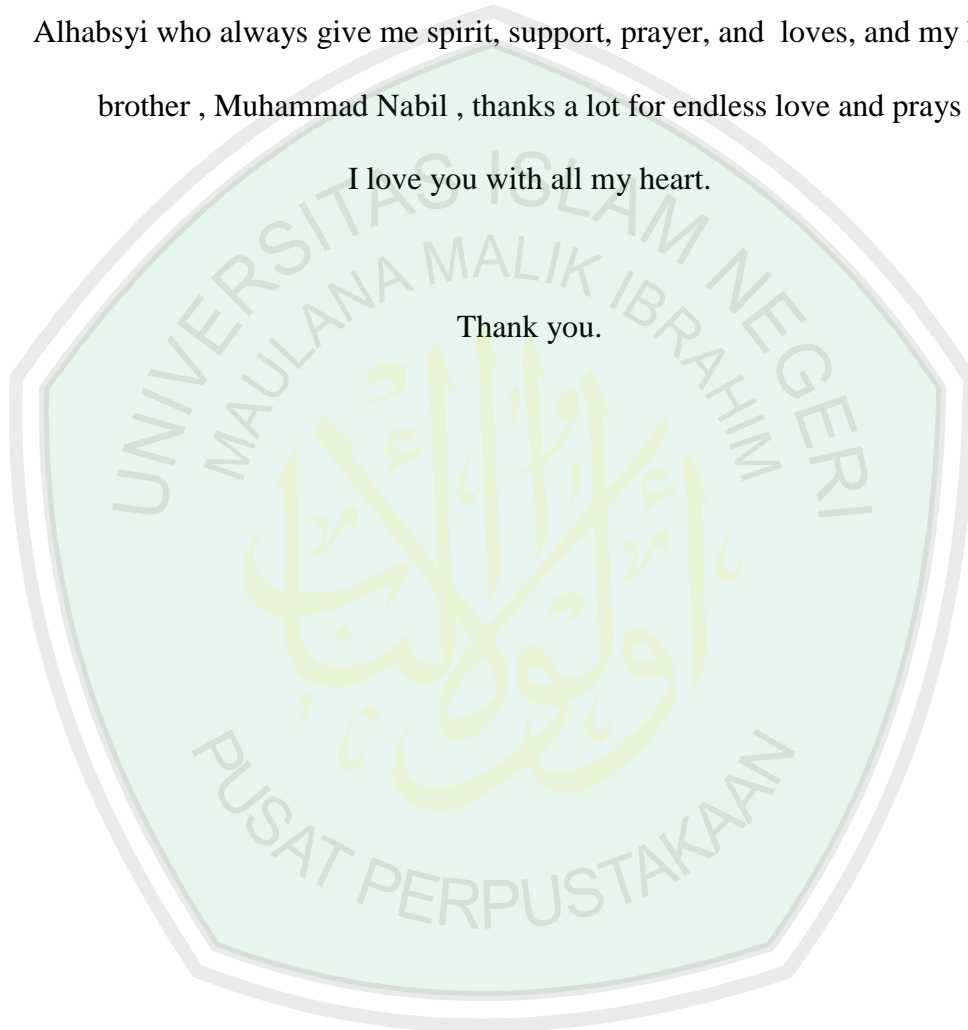
DEDICATION

This thesis is especially dedicated to:

My beloved father, Drs. Abdurahman Alhabsyi and my mother, Fatimah Isa Alhabsyi who always give me spirit, support, prayer, and loves, and my little brother , Muhammad Nabil , thanks a lot for endless love and prays

I love you with all my heart.

Thank you.



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

This thesis will never be completed without some contributions and supports from many people. Thus, my deepest gratitude is expressed to my advisor Drs. Basri, MA., Ph.D. for his valuable guidance and suggestions given to me.

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

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7. All of my friends who helped me in finishing this thesis. Thanks for everything. May Allah bless you all.

Hereby, this thesis would not be perfect work without the constructive suggestions from all readers. The writer expects this thesis would give a valuable contribution as an empirical bases in the study of politeness strategies and

especially for the next researchers who are interest in discussing the similar topics.

Alhamdulillahirobbil Alamiin...

Malang, Januari 2016

The writer



ABSTRACT

Nailah. 2016. Politeness Strategies Used by The Main Characters in “ *Transformers : Age of Extinction* ” movie . Thesis . English Letters and Language Department, Faculty of Humanities. Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang.

The Advisor : Drs. Basri, MA., Ph.D

Keywords : Politeness , Politeness Strategies, FTA, Positive face, Negative Face, Bald on Record, Off Record, Movie.

Language has a crucial role in a human life’s communication since it functions as a media tool to make interaction. One way to establish a meaningful conversation in society is by applying politeness. Behaving politely does not merely depend on how good a member in a society is, but also how to behave politely in daily conversation. This study is about politeness strategies used by the main characters in “Transformers : Age of Extinction Movie. The problems of the study are (1) what kinds of politeness used by the main characters in “ Transformers : Age of Extinction “ movie, and (2) which politeness strategies are mostly used by the main characters in “ Transformers : Age of Extinction” movie.

This study used a qualitative approach specifically using document analysis. The writer analyzed the utterances of the main characters taken from the script of Transformers : Age of Extinction movie and the writer also adopted politeness strategy’s theory proposed by Brown & Levinson (1987).

The study reveals that Cade Yeager and Tessa performs all kinds of politeness strategies in conversation, they are positive politeness strategy, negative politeness strategy, bald-on record strategy, and off-record strategy. There are 30 utterances of Cade Yeager and Tessa which contain politeness strategy from 20 times of conversation in movie. Bald on record strategy is the most frequently used by Cade Yeager and Tessa are (10). The second is positive politeness (9), the third is negative politeness (7), and in off record strategy (0).

Cade Yeager and Tessa mostly used Bald on-record strategy to minimize the hearer face, and the speaker using this sentence to make the hearer embarrass, because between the speaker and the hearer still have a close relationship. The writer also suggests next researcher use another literary work.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter focuses on the background of the study, problem of the study, objective of the study, scope and limitation of the study, significances of the study, and definition of the key terms.

1.1 Background of study

Language is the most important aspect in human beings' life. Through language, people can interact with each other. It means that the language is really needed to interact between people in daily life. When using language in daily conversation, the speaker or the hearer can use a strategy which is called politeness

Politeness is universal that it can be observed as a phenomenon in all cultures. Politeness is very important principle in language use. It may be defined as taking account of the feelings of others (Holmes, 1992:296). Politeness is the manner to convey anything when interact with each other, politeness also can be defined as a tool to know courtesy when they interact or when they are doing conversation.

Polite language is an important part of communication. It may be defined in a number of ways and also be dependent on a variety of factors, including age, social distance between the speaker and the hearer, how well they know each other and the context of situation. Politeness theory is the theory that accounts for the redressing of the affronts to face posed by face-threatening acts to addressees.

First formulated in 1978 by Brown and Levinson, politeness theory has since expanded academia's perception of politeness. According to Mills (2003:6), "Politeness is the expression of the speakers' intention to mitigate face threats carried by certain face threatening acts toward another. Another definition is "a battery of social skills whose goal is to ensure everyone feels affirmed in a social interaction". Being polite, therefore, consists of attempting to save face for another.

The politeness is not only for one group of society, but also it is for everyone in all conditions that uses language as the tools in daily conversation in order to make a good social interaction with other people in their life. According to Thomas (1995: 150), "politeness was a real-world goal (politeness interpreted as a real desire to be pleasant to others or as the underlying motivation for an individual's linguistic behavior)".

According to Yule (1996: 60), politeness is showing awareness of other person's face; it was related to social distance or closeness. Politeness refers to the emotional and social sense of self that everyone else to recognize. In this case, politeness is really needed to build a good relationship and to have a good social interaction with other people. In other word, politeness is the expression of the speaker's intention to mitigate face threats carried by certain face threatening acts toward another.

Brown and Levinson (1978) state that politeness strategies are developed in order to save hearer's "face". In this statement of Brown and Levinson "face"

refers to the respect that an individual has for himself or her, and the maintaining of “self esteem” in public or in private situation. Face is the public self image that every adult tries to protect. Face in politeness includes of face that is positive and negative face.

Positive face is direct challenge to the face of the listener. They contain an indifference to the listener’s self-image and include things such as threats, insults, and belittling the listener. Negative face is when the speaker impinges on the listener’s negative face. The speaker requires a verbal response or an action from the person she is addressing. Negative FTAs can include advices, warnings, or requests of the listener to perform a certain action. According to Goody (1996:67-68) state that negative face is familiar as the formal politeness that the notion ‘politeness’ immediately conjures up. But positive face and its derivative forms of positive politeness are less obvious. Next definition of positive face is adequate only if certain interpretations are born in mind.

Furthermore, Holmes (1992:296) explained that politeness is an activity which involves taking account of the feelings of others. The person who is being polite can make someone be comfortable. One who is polite can make someone comfortable. Proper utterance is usually used to make interaction with others becomes more comfortable. While inappropriate utterance or language may be considered indelicate by listener. Polite or not in public involving social intercourse, distance, solidarity, and status.

Politeness strategy are used by people to ensure a smooth communication and harmonious interpersonal relationship in non-hostile social communication. This statement is supported by the opinion of Watts, According to Watts (2003 :53) state that the politeness instructs the interactants to produce a harmonious interaction socially. If someone wants to make a good conversation, he or she should pay attention to the strategy of politeness.

There are some studies which have done by previous researchers. The first is Hasana (2009) discussing one of negative politeness strategies, especially hedges that are focused on the dialogs of the main characters in Armageddon movie. The second is an analysis of politeness strategies in requesting used in real human and non- human conversation in Avatar movie. (Hasana 2009) From this analyze, the researcher find politeness strategies in requesting are mostly used in real human and non human character. On the other side, negative politeness is not frequently both groups.

Lailiyah (2003) investigated how the farmers in Ngronggot Nganjuk used the politeness language in daily conversation either with the people in higher or lower level of the society. The findings of her study show the different utterances in communication between both groups.

Sari (2010) investigated politeness strategies used by the main character of “The Other Boleyn Girl“movie. The researchers finding shows bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness and off record and the hidden meaning of using politeness strategies by the main characters.

Kamaliana (2004) studied about politeness strategies used by main character of “Finding Nemo” movie. In this research find that strategies of politeness such as bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off record.

Anjarsari (2013) investigated politeness strategies of criticizing, on movie The Ugly Truth. The researcher analyzes the politeness of criticizing employed by the characters in the movie The Ugly Truth. The researcher shows 15 data that the hearers use bald on record strategy to respond the criticism.

The differences between the researcher and the previous ones are the object of the research and the theory of politeness which is used. In this research, the writer use the theory of politeness from Brown and Levinson (1978)

1.2 Research Question

Based on the background above, this research analyzes about politeness strategies used by the main characters Cade Yeager and Tessa in “Transformer: Age of Extinction” movie. This study is done to answer the following questions:

1. What kinds of politeness strategies are used by Cade Yeager and Tessa in “Transformers: Age of Extinction” movie?
2. Which politeness strategies are mostly used by Cade Yeager and Tessa in “Transformers: Age of Extinction” movie?

1.3 Objective Study

The objective study are as follows :

1. To investigate what kinds politeness strategies used in the conversation of the main characters, Cade Yeager and Tessa in “Transformers: Age of Extinction” movie.
2. To investigate politeness strategies which are mostly used by Cade Yeager and Tessa in the “Transformers: Age of Extinction” movie.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

The scope and limitation of this study is, to analyze politeness strategy in movie that used by Cade Yeager and Tessa as the main characters in Transformers: Age of Extinction movie by using politeness theory. In this study the researcher analyzes the utterances which contain politeness strategies used by Tessa and Cade Yeager, based on Brown and Levinson’s theory.

The limitation of this study is the use of politeness strategies used by Tessa and Cade Yeager which cannot be analyzed perfectly. In this movie, sometimes there is same situation that reflect same strategies. So, the repetition may occur in the findings of the study although the researcher has striven to avoid it.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The result of this research is expected to contribute to the field of education or in language and the field of science. This research will give you two contribution, there are theoretically and practically.

Theoretically, this study can give a contribution in the field of linguistics especially in matters of courtesy when talking to others. Practically, this study Is expected to provide basic science, according to a writer or researcher in analyzing strategy dignity or manners deeper. For a student research is expected can provide understanding to people a lot about the concept of modesty and this research can help readers and researchers in knowing the concept of strategies of politeness.

1.6 Definition of The Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretation between the researcher and the readers, the following key terms are defined:

1. Politeness: Politeness is the manners of someone convey anything when being interact between each other, politeness also can be defined as a tool to know courtesy when being interacted or when are doing conversation.
2. Politeness strategies: Politeness strategies are used by people to ensure a smooth communication and harmonious interpersonal relationship in non-hostile social communication.

3. Face- threatening act (FTA) is acts that infringe on the hearers' need to maintain his/her self-esteem, and be respected.
4. Positive face: Positive face is direct challenge to the face of the listener.
5. Negative face: Negative face is when the speaker impinges on the listener's negative face.
6. Bald on record: Bald on record strategy is provide no effort by speakers to minimize the impact of FTA's. The speakers usually shock the hearers, embarrass them, or make them fell a bit uncomfortable.
7. Off record: Off record has the main purpose of taking some pressures off of the hearer. In this case, the speaker performs an act in a vague manner that could be interpreted by the hearer as some other acts.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the theory that is related to the object of this study. It involves concept of face and politeness, politeness strategies, Transformers 4: Age of Extinction movie, and previous study.

2.1 Concept of Face and Politeness

The term, face, idiomatically refers to one's own sense of dignity or prestige in social contexts. According to Yutang (1943:200), "Face cannot be translated or defined", and also Yutang compare these definitions:

The term face may be defined as the positive social value a person effectively claims for himself by the line others assume he has taken during a particular contact. Face is an image of self, delineated in terms of approved social attributes (Hoffman, 1955:213). Face is the respectability and/or deference which a person can claim for him from others, by virtue of the relative position he occupies in his social network and the degree to which he is judged to have functioned adequately in that position as well as acceptably in his general conduct (Ho 1975:883).

Face is something that is emotionally invested, and that can be lost, maintained, or enhanced, and must be constantly attended to in interaction. In general, people cooperate (and assume each other's cooperation) in maintaining face in interaction, such cooperation being based on the mutual vulnerability of

face (Brown & Levinson 1978: 66). Face is a sense of worth that comes from knowing one's status and reflecting concern with the congruency between one's performance or appearance and one's real worth.(Huang, 1987:71).

From this definition of Hoffman and Ho, we can take the conclusion that face is necessary to make a conversation with others. We can use face as the image of self when do the conversation, and also face shows respectability in interacting with people around social network. These are some of the opinion on the concept of face according to experts definitions face this one has a difference. Besides, face concept of politeness theory is very important to complete the definition of the face.

2.2 Politeness Theory and Concept of Politeness.

Politeness is the expression of the speakers' intention to mitigate face threats carried by certain face threatening acts toward another (Mills, 2003 , p.6). Another definition is “a battery of social skills whose goal is to ensure everyone feels affirmed in a social interaction”. Being polite therefore consists of attempting to save face for another. In politeness theory consists of:

2.2.1 Positive and negative face

Face is the public self image that every adult tries to protect. In their 1987 book, Brown and Levinson defined positive face two ways: as “the want of every member that his wants be desirable to at least some others executor”, the positive consistent self-image or ‘personality’ (crucially including the desire that this self-image be appreciated and approved of) claimed by interactants”. Negative face

was defined as “the want of every competent adult member that his actions be unimpeded by others, or the basic claim territories, personal preserves, rights to non-distraction, example the freedom of action and freedom from imposition. According to Brown and Levinson positive face refers to one’s self-esteem, while negative face refers to one’s freedom to act.

2.2.2 Face- threatening acts

According to Brown and Levinson (1978), “positive and negative face exist universally in human culture. In social interaction, face-threatening acts are at times inevitable based on the terms of conversation” . According to Brown and Levinson (1978), “Face – threatening acts consists of two, there are negative – threatening acts and positive – threatening acts”.

- a) According to Brown & Levvinson (1987) “Negative face is threatened when an individual does not avoid or intend to avoid the obstruction of their interlocutor's freedom of action. Negative face can brought an impact on described their own people who make conversation. Many impacts of the speaker and listeners are : compliments, orders, requests, suggestions, advice, reminders, threats, or warnings, and while the impact of doing conversation for the speaker are: expressing thanks, accepting a thank you or apology, acceptance of offers, and the speaker commits himself to something he or she does not want to do.

- b) According to Brown & Levinson (1987) “Positive face is threatened when the speaker or hearer does not care about their interlocutor’s feelings, wants, or does not want what the other wants.

2.3 Politeness Strategies

Politeness strategy is basically the study of knowing the way people use the language while they are having interaction or communication. It preaches how to use the language and conduct the conversation run well and go smoothly.

In case of communication, however, everyone wants to be understood and not to be disturbed by others; moreover, he or she does not want to lose his face while communicating. Losing face means the notions of being embarrassed, humiliated or disappointed. That is why face is something that is emotionally invested, maintained, enhanced and constantly attended in an interaction. This research, focuses on politeness strategies recommended by Brown and Levinson.(1978)

According to Brown and Levinson, politeness strategies are developed in order to save the hearer’s face (Goody, 1996). Face refers to the respect that an individual has for him or herself, and maintaining the ‘self-esteem’ in public or in private situation. Another idea from Goffman (1993) state that “The concept of face as an image which is projected by a person in his social contacts with others. Face has the meaning as in the saying to lose face”. In this statement, Goffman

(1993) said that in interacting with many people the speaker using a face as an image that can be shown to Goffman opinion's, face that can be use to the speaker are positive face, negative face, bald on-record, and off record.

2.3.1 Positive politeness

Positive politeness represents the want of every participant of conversation that his/her wants be desirable to at least some others. Another definition of positive politeness according to Brown and Levinson (1987:70) is aimed to satisfy the positive face of the hearer by approving or including him as a friend or as a member of an in group. A speaker can apply positive politeness to give an impression to speaker wants what hearer wants. Bald on-record strategy, including: Positive politeness also contributes to establishing relationship or intimacy and solidarity. According brown and Levinson positive politeness including :

- Attend to H's interests, need, wants: *You look sad. Can i do anything?*
- Use solidarity in-group identity: *Heh, Mate, can you lend me a dollar?*
- Be optimistic : *I'll just come along, if you don't mind.*
- Include both speaker and hearer in acticity: *if we help each other, i guess, we will both sink or swim in this course.*
- Offer or promise: *if you wash the dishes, I'll vacuum the floor.*
- Exaggerate interest in H and his interest: *That's a nice haircut you got; where did you get it?*
- Avoid disagreement: *Yes, it's rather long; not short certainly.*

- Joke : *wow, that's a whopper!*

2.3.2 Negative politeness

Negative politeness is also known as respect politeness where participant in the social process has the need not to be disturbed and to be free. This strategy assumes that there might be some social distance or awkwardness between speakers wants to put a social brake on his interaction. (Brown & Levinson, 1987). Negative politeness is also known as a respect politeness when every participant in the social process has the need not to be disturbed and to be face. Brown and Levinson (Goody, 1996 :134) said that negative politeness is regressive action addressed to addressee's negative face. Negative Face according to Brown and Levinson are :

- Be indirect : *"would you know where Oxford Street is?"*
- Use hedges or questions: *"could you please pass the rice?"*
- Be pessimistic: *"you couldn't find your way to lending me a thousand dollars, could you? So i suppose some help is out of the question, then?"*
- Apologizeth: *"I'm sorry, it is a lot to ask, but can you lend me a thousand dollars?"*

2.3.3 Bald on-record

Bald on record strategy provides no effort by speakers to minimize the impact of FTA's. The speakers usually shock the hearers, embarrass them, or make them feel a bit uncomfortable. This type of strategy is commonly found with people who know each other very well and are very comfortable in their areas such as close friends and family. Bald on-record strategy includes:

- Cases of non minimization of the face threat. For example: "*Watch it!*"
- Cases of FTA-oriented usage. In Cases of FTA – oriented usage there are three strategies including:
 - Welcoming: *come in, don't hesitate, i'm not busy.*
 - Greeting and farewell: *I'm staying, you go!*
 - Offers: *Don't Bother, I'll clean it up/ leave it to me.*

2.3.4 Off record

Off record has the main purpose of taking some pressures off of the hearer. In this case, the speaker performs an act in a vague manner that could be interpreted by the hearer as some other acts. Off record utterance usually uses indirect language that constructs more general utterance or actually different from what one means. According to Brown and Levinson (1987) off record strategy enables speaker to have one interpretation of his act. Off record according to Brown and Levinson (1987) includes:

- Give Hints: *This room is hot*
- Give Association Clues: *I think its burrow is two blocks down. If you go past*
- Presuppose: *I washed the car again today*
- Understate: *He is good*

2.3 Transformers 4: Age of Extinction.

Transformers age of extinction is directed by Michael Bay and produced by Don Murphy, Tom DeSanto, Lorenzo di Bonaventura, and Ian Bryce. This film produced in 19 June 2014. The story from Ehren Kruger tells about a man named Cade Yeager who is a persistently inventor, and with his friend named Lucas which bought an old truck to be demolished and make some spare parts. Some spare parts is demolished for resale in order to be able to pay Tessa's college. After demolishing this old truck, then they know it was a transformers named Optimus Prime. Meanwhile the CIA elite units led by Harold Attinger have been assigned to hunt down Decepticon. But, Harold hunting both of them, there are Decepticon and Autobot who was assisted by the hunter named is Lockdown.

When optimus are in Texas, CIA and lockdown getting there and threatening to Cade, Tessa, and Lucas .Optimus out from the shadows and attack units and lockdown, a battle not be avoided. They escaped and was saved by Shane Dyson. In the chase Lucas was killed by a grenade that is thrown by Lockdown. Optimus directly meet autobots they are: Bumblebee, Hound, Drift,

and the Crosshairs. On the other hand, Cade infiltrate into the headquarters of KSI to hack into the drone to be aware that cemetery wind working with a company called KSI.

Meanwhile the head of KSI whose named Joshua Joyce, show Darcy that he has perfected transformium , a metal that can be reprogrammed and could make transformers .Transformers that reprogrammed is named Galvatron , made using data from the head of Megatron.

Cade managed to infiltrate and find them melt the head of Ratchet, Autobot, and Optimus Prime outraged and finally invaded facilities, make Brains out, and began to destroy it. Then, Harold force Joyce to activate Galvatron and Stinger. Galvatron and Stinger attack the Autobots before Lockdown shoot Optimus. After getting Optimus, Lockdown imprison Optimus, but when Lockdown catch Optimus, Tessa was ending up being trapped in a car that was right near the head of Optimus. The autobots , Cade , and Shane move in to boat to save Tessa.

In Beijing, alvatron turn himself and destroy all parts of transformers in that have been created by scientists at KSI. In other place, hound and a bumblebee out to fight and protecting the humans. Besides, optimus have tame the dinobot to destroy Galvatron soldiers. Then, Lockdown come back to the earth to destroye optimus prime and dinobot by using weapons magnetic, but, optimus prime destroye the guns magnetic and tried to fight back Lockdown. After the fight takes a while finally galvatron back and vowed to fight optimus prime at other times. Optimus prime and dinobot have been free of lockdown and fly into their place

with ‘seeds’ and send a message to ‘the creator’ that Optimus with his friends will be leave the planet earth and came for them.

2.5 Previous Study.

Some researchers have investigated many studies about politeness strategies for example:

Hasana (2009) discusses one of negative politeness strategies, especially hedges that are focused on the dialogs of the main characters in Armageddon movie. Second is an analysis of politeness strategies in requesting used in real human and non- human conversation in Avatar movie. From this analyze, the researcher find politeness strategies in requesting in real human and human in their character that is about 54, 88% from all of data. In the other side, negative politeness is politeness strategies that used by lot of character, about 32,93%.

Similarly with Novianti(2005). The title is “The politeness strategies used by Lizzie McGuire in Lizzie McGuire”. The data were the utterance of the main characters who applied politeness strategies when conversing with her addressees who are older than her and the same age as her. This research was designed by using qualitative method. In addition, the approach for analyzing the technique of politeness strategy was based on Brown Levinson’s theory of politeness.

Lailiyah (2003) investigated how the farmers in Ngronggot Nganjuk used the politeness language in daily conversation either with the people in higher level or lower of the society. The finding of her study is the different utterances in communication between the higher and lower level of the society.

Sari (2010) investigated politeness strategies used by the main character of “The Other Boleyn Girl” movie. She found bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness and off record, and this research find out the hidden meaning of using politeness strategies by the main characters.

Kamaliana (2004) studied politeness strategies used by main character of “Finding Nemo” movie. In this research she found that strategies of politeness such as bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off record.

The differences between their research and the previous researchers are the object of the research and the theory of politeness which is used. The previous researchers took the data which were collected from the human beings, while the present researcher takes data from the main characters of film, and then, there is a little difference between the previous researchers and the researcher from the data which were collected by the researcher is no one utterance that include in off record.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the method which was used in the study. It discusses about the research design, data and data sources, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Based on the purpose in this paper, this study used descriptive qualitative method. It is called descriptive qualitative because this study describes politeness of the main characters in Transformers: Age of Extinction movie based on theory Brown and Levinson.(1978)

3.2 Data Source

The data source is the transcript in one movie there is American movie with entitled English the transcript was taken through subtitle in www.subscene.com .

3.3 Research Instrument

The research instrument is the researcher herself. It does not need to make questionnaire because the subjects of this study are movies. The researcher analyzes the data by interpretation since the data are forms of politeness that using by main character in this movie. This style is well known as human instrument.

More, human instrument means the one who analyses by interpreting the data objectively.

3.4 Data Collection

The data for analysis is collected from one movie: English American, the movies are produced 19 June, 2014. This study uses the following steps to collect the data. First the researcher takes from her friends. Then, the researcher downloads the subtitle from the website www.subscene.com . Finally the researcher confirmed the subtitle to find politeness strategies that used by main character Cade Yeager in this movie.

3.5 Data Analysis

After the data have been collected from the data source, the researcher comes to data analysis. The approach that seems most purposeful in relation to the research questions of this study is politeness strategies. Firstly, the researcher observes the data to find politeness strategies in script of movie. She makes some notes to find some of politeness strategies used in this movie. Third, she categories the data into types of politeness strategies. Fourth, she analyzes the data by using some theories related to politeness strategies. The last, she makes conclusion from the politeness strategies.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter presents the results of data analysis that cover the description of the politeness strategies used by the main character Cade Yeager in “Transformers: Age of extinction” Movie based on Brown and Levinson’s theory of politeness. The display of the data was done formerly by giving the description of the setting in the beginning of the movie. The setting of the conversation can help the readers to understand what will be provided by the researcher.

1. Conversation 1

Tessa : Dad, please. You can’t keep spending money on junk. Just so you can turn it into different junk. (1.1)

Cade : We do not use the “J” word in here. This is super simplex theater projector, it’s very rare. What about smile pilot? Or the exer-mower that i invented? Simply ahead of their time.(1.2).

Context:

Tessa came into a room that looks like the warehouse which commonly used by Cade to make new invention. There Tessa did look at a lot of junk which will be repaired and recycled by Cade. Tessa intensely felt fumed over Cade because they always receive a junk .This dialogue happened on “Temple of Technology, then Tessa came and said, “Dad, please. You can’t keep spending money on junk. Just so you can turn it into different junk. (1.1)”. Cade replied by saying, “We do not use the “J” word in here. This is super simplex theater

projector, it's very rare. What about smile pilot? Or the exer-mower that I invented? Simply ahead for their time.(2.1)”

Analysis:

The strategy used by the speaker (Tessa) is negative politeness. She tries to be indirect, but at the same time she wants to say the intended meaning badly, so there can be misinterpretation of what the speaker means. The speaker gives the question like that because she sees a lot of junk received by the hearer. The speaker also made the atmosphere a little changed because of the question. The utterance used by the speaker (Cade) is positive politeness. When Cade gives understanding to his daughter. The hearer uses this sentence to minimize the hearer face. The speaker says such a thing to avoid possible misunderstanding and can make the hearer understand it slowly and makes the hearer become quiet.

2. Conversation 2

Cade : dude stop breaking stuff.(2.1)

Tessa : final notice, late notice, past due.

Context:

The dialog took at the same place in “Temple of Technology”. Cade Give warning to his friend to not breaking a stuff which is in that place, and then Tessa said “final notice, last notice, past due” While showing paper about bill payment to her father (Cade).

Analysis :

The utterance that using by Cade is kind of Bald on record strategy. The strategy that used by speaker will shock or embarrass the hearer. The speaker used this strategy when speaker has a close relationship with the hearer. Such a close friends or family. In conversation above, the speaker use the word “Dude” because their status is a partner work and close friend.

3. Conversation 3

Tessa : so, we're stealing power now? (3.1)

Cade : no, we're borrowing it from the neighbors.(3.2)

Context :

The conversation involved in two participants, Cade and her daughter (Tessa). It took place in front of Cade's house. Tessa as the speaker talk to her father (Cade) about the incident what had just happened. This incident made Tessa feel shock because her father (Cade) stealing power from his neighbors, but Cade said he was not stealing power, but usually borrow from their neighbors house.

Analysis :

The utterance that used by the speaker (Tessa) is kind of negative politeness. The speaker will be imposing on the hearer, and the speaker makes the hearer embarrassed by question given by the speakers. There is a higher potential for awkwardness or embarrassment. The conversations above Tessa give a question to her father (Cade) why his stealing power from his neighbors house. This question can minimize the hearer face.

The utterance that used by the speaker (Cade) is kind of bald on – record. The speaker uses this sentence to minimize the hearer face, and the speaker using this sentence to make the hearer shock or embarrass the addressee. The speakers say it because the speaker still has a close relationship with the hearer.

4. Conversation 4

Tessa : once i graduate and i'm gone, who's gonna take care of you?

Cade : oh, you take care of me? Who taught you how to solder a circuit?
Or write a program? Or throw a spiral? Me. That's what i do.

Context :

The dialogue took in the same place in front of Cade's house. In front of house Cade And Tessa still arguing about last .Tessa really angry with her father (Cade) acting like that .They talk with the that seemed very serious.Then Tessa said to her father (Cade) “ once i graduate and I'm gone who's going to take care of you? Then, Cade answer “oh, you take care of me? Who taught you how to soldier a circuit? Or write a program? Or throw a spiral? Me. That's what i do.

Analysis :

The utterance that used by the speaker (Tessa) is negative politeness. The speaker oriented towards at the hearer's face and emphasizes avoidance of imposition on the hearer. The speaker will be imposing on the hearer and there is have a higher potential for awkwardness or embarrassment. The speakers give a question that can minimize the hearer face. The question of the speakers give

shame on the hearer at the action has done .The hearer received with the surprised that high as can be seen from facial expressions raised by the hearer. While in utterance (4.2) that used by the speaker (Cade) is kind of negative politeness. The speaker minimize the hearer's face with ask about something that what have done by the speaker (Tessa) when the speaker was child. From this utterance the speaker wants to show that the speaker cares and aspect the hearer's negative face. The speaker is aware and respect the social distance between the speaker and the hearer, between father and his daughter.

5. Conversation 5

Tessa : Who taught you how to cook without ketchup, or balance your checkbook? Who always has to be grown up around here? (5.1)

Cade : All right, you got a point, okay? But that means we're a great team. And i know it's been sucky around here lately. But we're gonna be fine, sweetie. You just gotta keep believing, okay? I mean, that's what great inventors do. I promise you, one day, i'm gonna build something that matters. (5.2)

Context :

The setting of this movie is Cade's house. Cade and his daughter (Tessa) were still arguing about stealing power. Tessa spoke to his father (Cade) who would always be adult here, if her father always looked at her child. After that, her father (Cade) gave the explanation to make his daughter feel comfortable.

Analysis :

The utterance that used by the speaker (Tessa) is kind of positive politeness. The speakers give some question to the hearer. The speaker give questions to the hearer because she did not satisfied with what is done by her father. The speaker feel that always be adult than her father (the hearer). The speaker used this positive politeness to make the hearer feel good about himself, the speaker's interest or possessions, and are mostly used the speaker and the hearer knows each other fairly well.

The utterance that used by the speaker (Cade) is positive politeness. The speaker has given understanding to the hearer. In this situation the speaker with patiently has given understanding to the hearer that they can pass together the situation that very difficult. The speaker can make the hearer feel good about him. In the conversation above the speaker used group identity markers that using "sweetie" indicates the speaker consider the power or status difference between the speaker and the hearer.

6. Conversation 6

Tessa : You do know no one else has this rule right? (6.1)

Cade : Rule? Don't make it sound harsh, okay. It's wisdom. I don't think we need to be driving around in the middle of the night. It's already like quarter to eight. It's almost dark. (6.2)

Context :

When the afternoon, Tessa brought some of food to her father in temple of technology commonly called by her father. Tessa speak to her father to give permission to go out with her school friends, but they are still arguing about that. They are still arguing because Cade will not give permission to Tessa to go out with her friends, and Tessa comparing the rule in her family with other family, Cade as a father denied what has been said by Tessa, and his was permitting Tessa to go out with her friends tonight.

Analysis:

The utterance that used by the speaker (Tessa) is kind of positive politeness, the speaker interest with conversation conducted by both of them between the speaker and the hearer. The speakers seek to minimize the threat to the hearer's positive face. The speaker used to make the hearer understand with what is wanted by the speaker. The speaker said that the other families have no rule as her family. Here, the speakers want to be free to hang out with friends.

The utterance that used by the speaker (Cade) is kind of bald on record. The speakers try to minimize face – threatening acts implicitly. The speaker using bald on record to gives shock or embarrass the hearer. This strategy that using by the hearer is most often utilized in situations where the speaker and the hearer has a close relationship.

7. Conversation 7

Tessa : dad!

Cade : coming! (7.1)

Tessa : are you working with lasers? If so, i'm not coming in.

Cade : you guys have never seen a truck like this before. Get in here.
Look that door.(7.2)

Context :

When Tessa was in their house, suddenly her father's friend named Lucas came and talk to Tessa, while Cade being in "Temple of Technology" who was repairing an old car is ultimately transformed into a robot when given a electrical voltage. After Cade give electrical voltage to old cars is alive and can talk. Cade panic, suddenly, Tessa come to her father to give some of paper about payment records to be paid.

Analysis:

The utterance that used by the speaker in (7.1) is kind of bald on – record. The speaker used this because the speaker trying to minimize face – threatening acts implicitly. The speaker often using such a strategy will shock or embarrass the hearer. This strategy used by the speaker when the speaker has a close relationship in life. The utterance in (7.2) is kind of positive politeness.

The speaker using "guys" indicates that the speaker have some status between himself and the hearer. And the speaker can implicitly claim the common ground with the hearer that is carried by that definition of the group.

8. Conversation 8.

Tessa : dad!

Cade : you touch her, and i'll kill you. (8.1)

Context :

When his trying the old cars that purchased in a man, suddenly, there is a special forces the FBI from the government who is assigned to check whether at house was the remains of autobots. A robot who allegedly want to destroy the world. Cade, tessa and his friend Lucas shocked when they forced to check the house and a warehouse. After get quite upset with members of the FBI, Cade also come to the man named is James Savoy. James Savoy is a chairman of the FBI. James Savoy talk to Cade the purpose comes to Cade's house. He want to see if that was the remains of the Autobots here carried by Cade. Cade not really like the acts by FBI. They forced entry to find any evidence of Autobots, but the Autobots named Optimus Prime was hiding under warehouse. Some members of FBI who checks in the warehouse did not find the Autobots was hiding under floor of timber that was covered by cloth. After members of the FBI out and tell that no sign of Autobots in Cade's house. But Harold who worked on government ordered to James Savoy so as to threaten Cade by using his daughter Tessa. Tessa threatened will be killed, if Cade dishonest about Autobots in their home. The gun has been placed at the head of Tessa .Tessa call her father "dad!", Cade get angry and threatening who will kill her daughter Tessa. Cade said "you touch her, and i'll kill you"

Analysis:

The utterance that used by the speaker (Cade) is kind of bald on record. The speaker try to give warning to someone who tries killed his daughter. The speaker can minimize the hearer face trough the warning that gives to the hearer. The speaker started to show a feeling of angry to the man who wants to kill his daughter. This strategy that using by the speaker when the speaker has situations where the speaker has a close relationship with audience. But in this case the speaker talking with the hearer that trying to kill his daughter (Tessa).

9. Conversation 9

Tessa : Well, bright side, you guys met.

Cade : Where is he from? (9.1)

Tessa : I told you, he's a driver from Texas.

Context :

After the problem faced by Cade, Tessa, Lucas, and Tessa's boyfriend named Shane finished, then, they run into a place. Lucas died before they get the place which safe for them. Lucas was died from bomb attacks cast by decepticon, a robot evil. Finally, they walked with a old truck included in the members of an autobot named Optimus Prime. Optimus prime bring them on an the place where they can take refuge self and resting head and discussing the what will be done by them. So, they gathered in a safe place, Tessa start talking to his father (Cade) that she introduced a man who come with them was named Shane, he is a boyfriend Tessa. Tessa was very grateful, because her father and Shane meet together in this

place, so Tessa hope that will be close. But, what is expected by Tessa not conforming the fact. Her father (Cade) was very angry and shock watching his daughter who was 17 has a boyfriend.

Analysis :

The utterance that used by the speaker (Cade) is kind of positive politeness. The speakers ask to his daughter with expressions of that is not usually. The speakers minimize the hearer positive face with his question. The speakers seek to minimize the threat to the hearer's face. The speaker are used this question to make the hearer feel good about himself.

10. Conversation 10

Cade : You know Tessa, I trusted you. (10.1)

Tessa : To what? Never have fun, take a risk, be a normal teenager, like you?

Cade : I'm your father, okay? And i have been busting my ass to take care of you. (10.2)

Context :

Setting taken in a room or place empty that has been unused again. In this setting there are 3 people Tessa's father (Cade), Tessa, and Tessa's boyfriend (Shane). Cade who as a father believed very strongly to his daughter, but Tessa as a child feel deeply in bridle by her father. Tessa feel her father was set it and not required as teenager other. After their argue long, her father said "I'm your father, okay? And i have been busting my ass to take care of you".

Analysis:

In this utterance that using by the speakers (Cade) at (10.1) and (10.2) are kind of positive politeness. The speakers give some understanding to the hearer when the Hearer is disappointed due to regulations that too much must be obeyed by the hearer. The speaker using this strategy to calm the hearer that not angry just because of regulatory issues in a of families who had to in obey. The speaker using this strategy to emphasizes solidarity and rapport between the speaker and the hearer by claiming common ground, and fulfilling the hearer wants.

11. Conversation 11.

Cade : excuse me, there's no smooching in front of me, okay? (11.1)

Tessa : you're so square. Who even says "smooching"?

Cade : i tell you no respect.

Context :

Setting is on a where all Autobots, Cade, Tessa, and Shane gathered together. Cade explained the plan to be carried by them, when Cade was explaining about state of an office named KSI. Suddenly Cade admonished his daughter who was asleep on the couch with her boyfriend. Cade forbids his daughter to make a kissing in front of Cade and the other. But Tessa felt that her father was very old-fashioned.

Analysis:

In this utterance that using by the speaker (Cade) is kind of negative politeness. The speakers give a prohibition with smooth that the hearer not doing something who is not good to be seen. Cade forbids his daughter (Tessa) that not to do anything that is not good in front of public. The speaker feels that it is not worth doing by children who are still young and was 17 years old. The speaker given to the hearer with used language very delicate so as not to hurt the hearer.

12. Conversation 12

Cade: tessa! Break the glass! Break the galss to get out! (12.1)

Tessa: i'm trying!

Context :

The robot enter to office KSI and destructive all KSI equipment and the robots made by the researchers. Leader of KSI commanded his men to turn on the robot that have been made. Then, the robots start to pursue each other. Stinger as a rogue robot who was an adversary. Optimus and his friends. There a Stinger and his friend named Galvatron pursue and against Optimus and his friends. A stiff battle happened, Galvatron and Stinger continuing to attack Optimus and the other robot with nonstop. Galvatron trying to shot a robot car used by Tessa, Cade, and Shane. After the battle suddenly the car that using by them has been attacked by rocket. Cade and Shane falling out of the car, while Tessa are in the car and fell

out of the car, but position Tessa right behind Optimus. Optimus and Galvatron also attack each other, suddenly, come a robot that very cruel than other evil robot. Tessa finally refuge by entering a car right behind Optimus, and then Optimus and the car carried by the robot.

Analysis :

The utterance that used by the speaker (Cade) is kind of bald on record. This strategies that used by the speaker usually do not attempt to minimize the treat. The speaker told the daughter to break the glass that she can come out. The speaker help the hearer so she can get out, but what is done the speaker useless at all because glass of the car is not broken and the hearer always scream to get a help from her father. However, this type of strategy is commonly found with people who know each other very well and very comfortable in their environment such as close relationship like family or close friend.

13. Conversation 13

Tessa : oh, my God! I'm not doing this! I'm not doing that! (13.1)

Cade : yes, we are. It's not good. It's stable. Come on.(13.2)

Context :

Cade, Shane, and all of Autobot go to headquarters of Decepticon. Cade and the other has found Tessa. They run to find a way out. After successfully find a way out Tessa very afraid to see savings that happened out there. She would have to get out the building with using iron that already affixed to building. Tessa

was so scared because that so it is very high. After Cade managed to run until to the middle, Cade made his daughter to quickly without having seen down, but Tessa so scared and want to go back at the ship.

Analysis:

The utterance that used by the speaker (Tessa) is kind of bald on record. The speaker use this strategy to minimize the threat to the hearer's face, although there are ways that bald on- record politeness can be used in trying to minimize face – threatening acts implicitly. The speaker using this will make the speaker feel shock or embarrass the hearer and this strategy is most often utilized in situations where the speaker has a close relationship with the hearer, such as family or close friends.

The utterance that used by the speaker (Cade) is kind of positive politeness. The speaker seeks ways in which it is possible to agree with the hearer. The speaker try to give spirit that can make the hearer feel calm with this situation, and the hearer can walk without doubt. The speaker using this strategy to make the hearer fell good about himself, and are most usually used in situations where the hearer knows each other fairly well.

14. Conversation 14

Tessa : no way.

Cade : sweetie, you know why i'm here? I'm here to protect you.

Tessa : you've done great at that.

Context :

Tessa still did not want to walk on the bridge, because the bridge is very high. But Cade continues to force to keep going. Cade try to make soothe his daughter by giving explanation why Cade in there be with her because Cade here to keep his daughter and make sure she might not hurt in the least.

Analysis :

The utterance that used by the speaker (Cade) is kind of positive politeness strategies. The speaker used this sentence to make the hearer feel good about herself, when herself Face the challenges that was going on, and this situation are most usually where the speaker and the hearer knows each other very well, like family or close friends. The speaker can implicitly claim the common ground with the hearer that is carried by definition of group. The speaker showing a difference between the hearer and other with used word "Sweetie" to show a family relationship that very strong between two of them.

15. Conversation 15

Tessa : oh, my God! Oh, my God! Dad! Oh!

Cade : all right, sweetie. You need to keep moving here, okay? Come on. (15.1)

Context :

Tessa try to walk on the bridge without holding and without anyone can help her, Tessa still feel scared and want to go back to the ship. Cade still give encouragements to his daughter to move quickly before were attacked by some robot dogs that very savage.

Analysis:

The utterance that used by the speaker (Cade) is kind of bald on record. The speaker can minimize the threat to the hearer's face. The speaker can be used in trying to minimize face – threatening acts implicitly. The speaker try to make the hearer become more quiet when faced the problem, and also the hearer become more fast in moving.

16. Conversation 16

Tessa : i'm not moving! I'm going back to the ship!

Cade : oh, shit! You can't go back to the ship, honey!

Tessa : watch me! (16.1)

Cade : you are not 18 years old yet and you're gonna do what i say! Now, lets go! (162)

Context :

They are still sitting was sitting on the bridge. In other side, robots that dog keep interrupting to make Cade, Shane, and Tessa fall from the bridge. Tessa that being fear try to not move and stay where they are. But her dad (Cade) angry to Tessa. Because she should be brave to pass the road.

Analysis:

The utterance that used by the speaker (Tessa) is kind of bald on-record. The speaker used this to minimize the impact of face threatening. The speakers usually make shock the hearer, embarrass them, or make them fell a bit uncomfortable. The speaker wants to do the FTA with maximum efficiency more than the speaker wants to satisfy the hearer's face. The speaker using this strategy

because the speaker feel comfortable and the speaker know about each other very well. In other side, the utterance that used bye (Cade) also using bald on-record strategy. The speakers try to minimize the hearer face. The speaker more angry when she is not followed, because it will also save them all. The speaker using this strategy because they are has a close relationship.

17. Conversation 17

Cade : i'm coming for you! Tessa! Oh! (17.1)

Tessa : oh, my God! I'm coming! (17.2)

Cade : hold on! (17.3)

Context:

Cade continues to send his daughter to move quickly. While that rope from the bridge marred by dog robots severe. Some robots have been shot by Cade, for trying to attack them. Tessa very fear and nearly fall from the bridge.

Analysis:

The utterance in conversation (17.1), (17.2), (17.3) is kind of bald on-record. The speaker and the hearer always use bald on-record because they are in a situation that very dangerous. The speaker (Cade) said to his daughter that he would come and help her daughter quickly from the robots evil before the robots evil came along and hit them all. Meanwhile, Tessa (the hearer) try to walk slowly and not fall from bridge. Besides that, Bumblebee was killed the robots evil.

18. Conversation 18

Cade : look, optimus is out there all alone. What? You can't help him. I have to Tess. He came back for us.

Tessa : dad, don't leave me, please. (18.1)

Context :

Cade, Shane, and Tessa have been free from the robots evil. They were rescued by a Bumblebee. Then after was saved by Bumblebee, they got on the jet plane in ride by BumbleBee's friend. Bumblebee and his friend left Tessa, Cade, and Shane with one advice to ride this jet plane. Suddenly, a jet plane ride by them fall in a road. Finally, they are getting out from this jet plane and trying to protect themselves. After fight with all rogue robots, suddenly, Optimus which has been fighting against the robots, finally Optimus Prime attacked and ended up in a building. After that, Cade come and fights to kill the robots evil.

Analysis:

The utterance that used by the speaker (Tessa) is kind of negative politeness. The speaker using this strategy, because the speaker tries to indirect, but at the same time the speaker use word " please" because wants to say the intended meaning badly, so there can be misinterpretation of what the speaker means.

19. Conversation 19

Tessa : dad, no, you'll die! (19.1)

Cade : you're gotta stay with shane. You're gonna be okay. You promise me, you're gonna keep her safe, rest of her life, until the end of time! Promise me! (19.2)

Shane : i promise you.

Context :

Cade remain forced herself to save Optimus, but Tessa as his daughter does not permit him, for fear of something happening that undesirable in Cade. Cade aske to Shane to keep his daughter.

Analysis :

The utterance that used by the speaker (Tessa) is kind of bald on record. The speaker use the word, because the speaker do not want to his father go alone to save Optimus Prime. The speakers usually shock the hearers. Emmbarrass them, or make them fell a bit uncomfortable. The speaker said like that because the speaker who know each other very well and very comfortable in their environment.

20. Conversation 20

Cade : You're the best thing that I ever made, Tess. All right, don't ever forget it, it was always you. I love you.

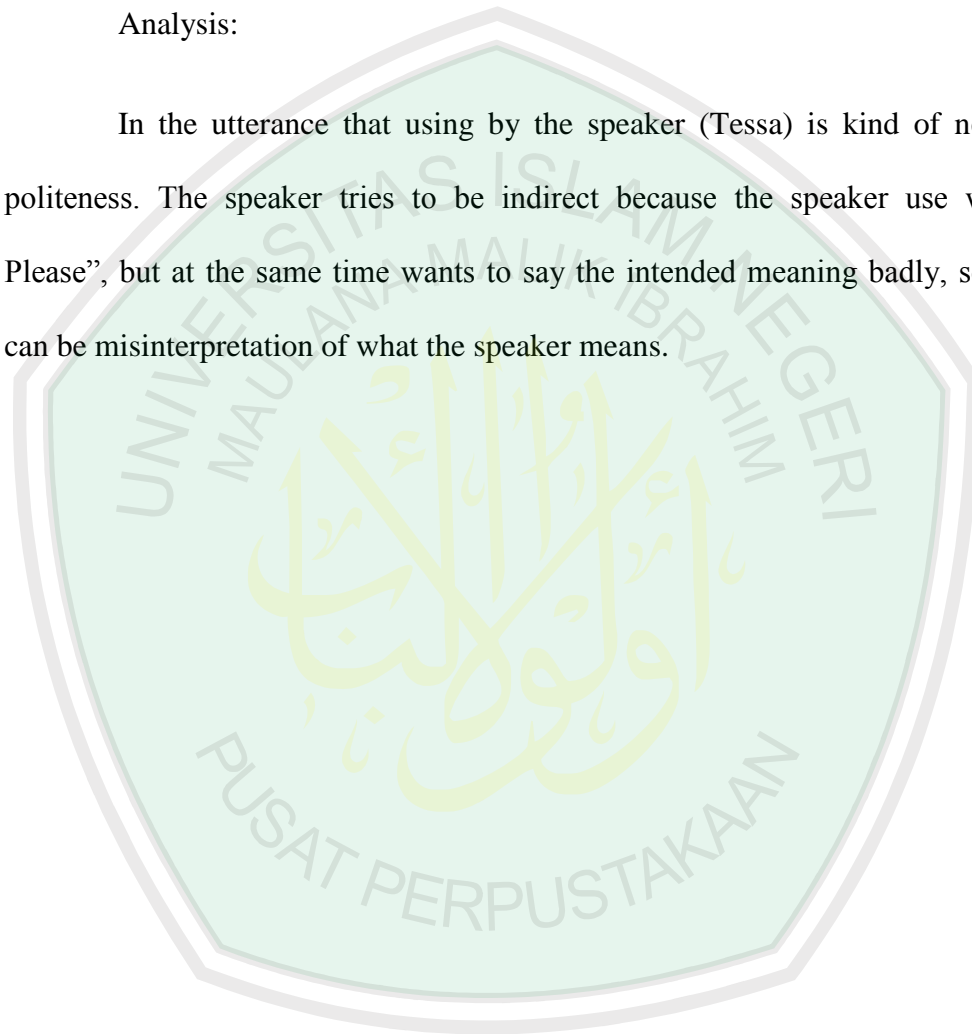
Tessa : please. (20.1)

Context:

Cade tried to soothe his daughter to not worried and sad, but Tessa keep pleading to her father to not go to the dangerous place, Tessa still asked her father with sad expression.

Analysis:

In the utterance that using by the speaker (Tessa) is kind of negative politeness. The speaker tries to be indirect because the speaker use word “Please”, but at the same time wants to say the intended meaning badly, so there can be misinterpretation of what the speaker means.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

There are two things covered in this chapter, conclusion and suggestion. The conclusion will be based on the research findings above and the suggestion will lead the further research on the same fields.

5.1. Conclusion

After analyzing and discussing the politeness strategies used by main character Cade Yeager in “ Transformers :Age of Extinction” Movie, the researcher can conclude that there are many politeness that applied in this movie, bald on record strategy, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off record. Based on the finding the strategy which is mostly used by Cade Yeager and Tessa is Bald on record. It means that Cade Yeager does an act baldly. Moreover, after the researcher analyzes the data, she found that there are many reasons of Cade Yeager using those kinds of politeness strategies which is mostly influenced by their feeling of emotion, environment, and the situation when they apply this strategy of bald on record and negative politeness.

In conclusion, all of these strategies are proposed to minimize the FTA done by Cade Yeager and Tessa.

5.2 Suggestion

Since this study focuses on the usage of politeness strategies used by main characters Cade Yeager and Tessa in “ Transformers :Age of Extinction” Movie, this study contributes on the improvement of understanding language studies especially on politeness strategies connected to literary works so it will become a direct contribution to the existing knowledge in the field of linguistic. This study can also lead the next researcher who conducts the same field of research as the reference or comparison that might be relevant to the researched subject. For further researchers will investigate more deeply in this field. Investigating this field may be done by specifying each category used, but in this research the category of off record is nothing.

The suggestion for the readers is the researcher also expects that this study is not only useful for further researcher and the linguistic students, but also it is useful for anybody who wants to know and understand the politeness strategy, especially in film, and the research hopes to the next researcher conduct research on politeness strategies in the other form of literary works such as poetry and drama in the purpose of enriching the pragmatic studies. It is also hoped that the study on politeness involving language other than English, so it can be broaden the knowledge in applying linguistic aspect in various languages.

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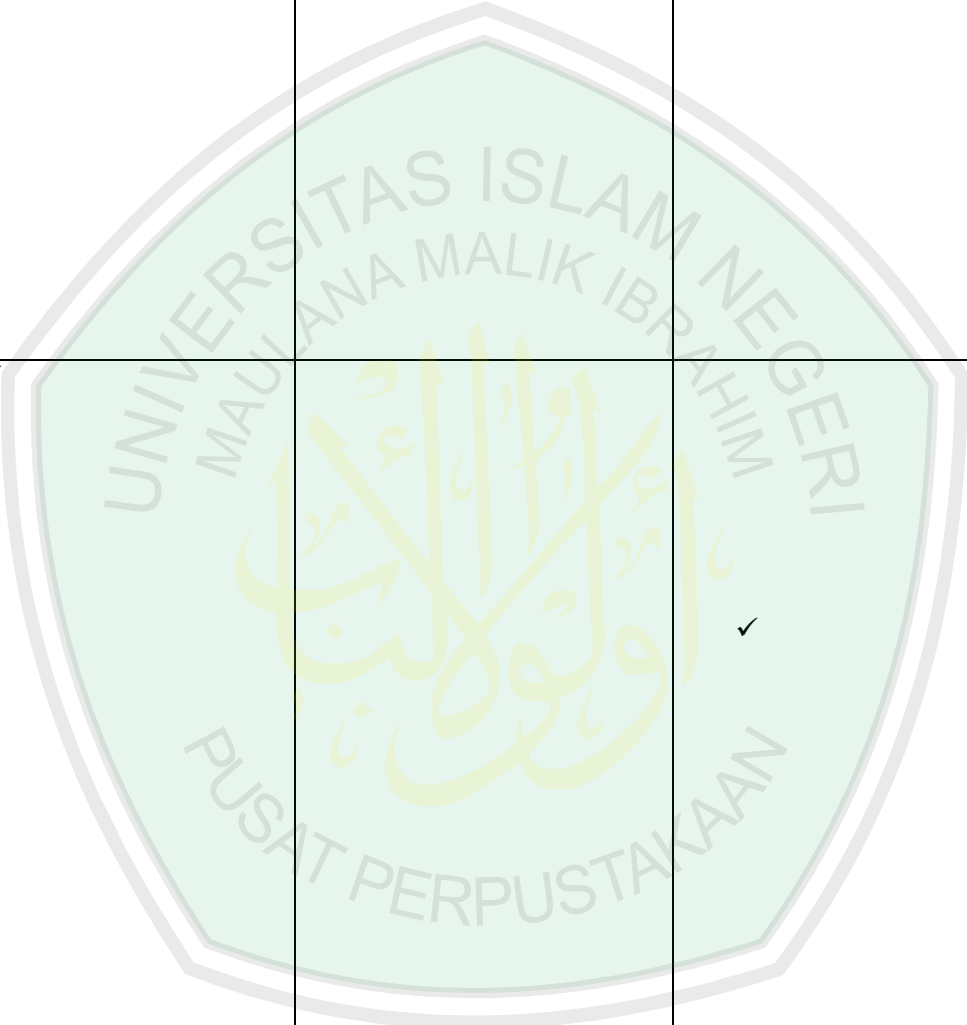
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Utterance	Positive politeness	Negative Politeness	Bald on record	Off record`
<p>1. Tessa: Dad, please. You can't keep spending money on junk. Just so you can turn it into different junk.</p> <p>Cade : we do not use the "J" word in here. This super simplex theater projector, it's very rare. What about smile pilot? Or the exer-mower that i invented? Simply ahead of their time.</p>	✓	✓		
<p>2. Cade : Dude stop breaking stuff.</p>		✓		

<p>Tessa: Final notice, past due.</p>				
<p>3. Tessa: So, we're stealing power now?</p> <p>Cade : No. We're borrowing it from the neighbors</p>		✓	✓	
<p>4. Tessa: Once i graduate and i'm gone,who's gonna take care of me?</p> <p>Cade: Oh, you take care of me? Who taught you how to solder a circuit? Or write a program? Or throw a spiral? Me. That's what i</p>		✓	✓	

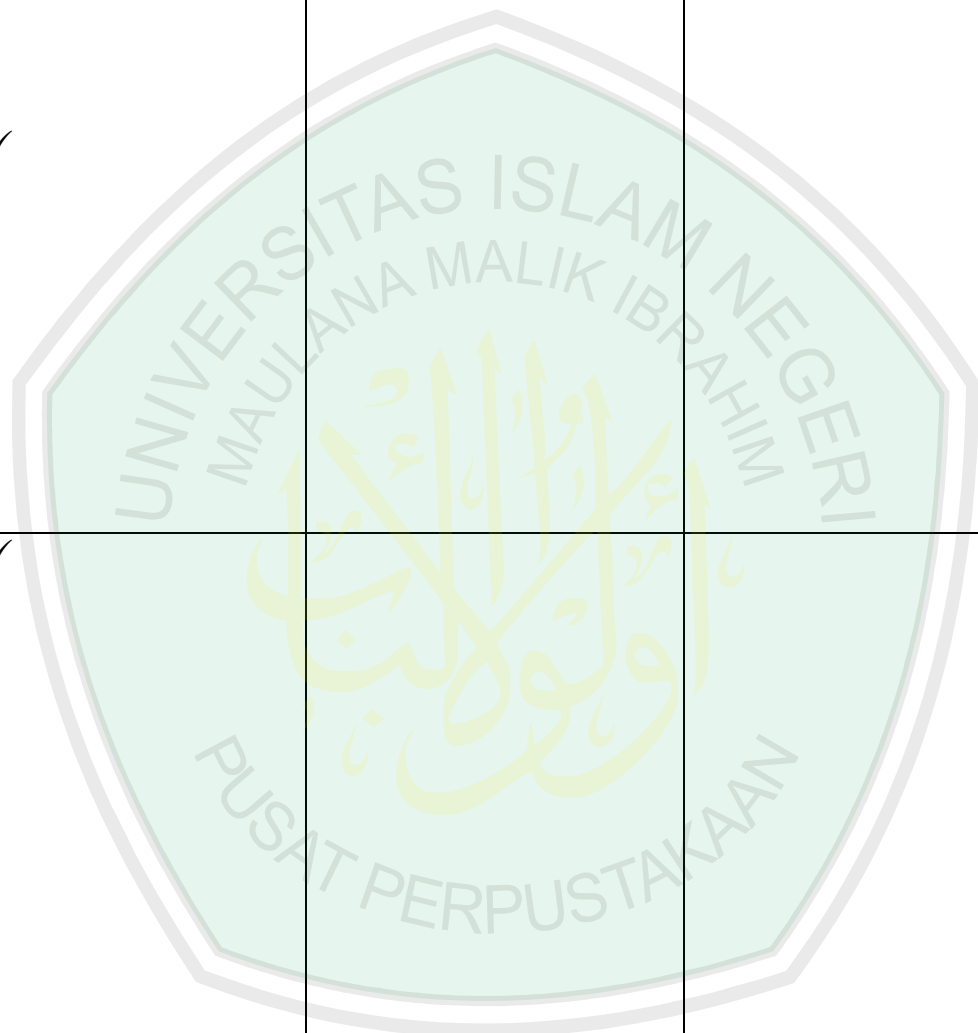
do.				
<p>5. Tessa ; who taught you how to cook without ketchup. Or balance your checkbook? Who always has to be grown up around here?</p> <p>Cade : All right, you get a point, okay? But that means we're a great team. And i know it's been sucky around here lately. But we're gonna be fine, sweetie. You just gotta keep</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>			



<p>believing, okay? I mean, that's what great inventors do. I promise you, one day, i'm gonna build something that matters.</p>				
<p>6. Tessa : you do know no one else has this rule right?</p> <p>Cade : Rule? Don't make it sound harsh, okay. It's wisdom. I don't think we need to be driving around in the middle of the night. It's already like quarter to eight. It's almost</p>	<p>✓</p>		<p>✓</p>	

dark.				
<p>7. Tessa : Dad!</p> <p>Cade : Coming!</p> <p>Tessa Are you working with lasers? If so, i'm not coming in.</p> <p>Cade: You guys have never seen a truck like this before. Get in here, Look at the door.</p>	✓		✓	
<p>8. Tessa : Dad!</p> <p>Cade: You touch her, and i'll kill you.</p>			✓	
9. Tessa: Well, bright				

<p>side, you guys met.</p> <p>Cade : Where is he from?</p> <p>Tessa : I told you, he's a driver from Texas.</p> <p>Cade : Texas?</p>	<p>✓</p>			
<p>10. Cade : You know Tessa, i trusted you.</p> <p>Tessa : To what? Never have fun, take a risk, be a normal teenager like you?</p> <p>Cade : I'm your</p>	<p>✓</p>			



<p>father, okay? And i have been busting my ass to take care of you.</p>	✓			
<p>11. Cade : Excuse me, there's no smooching in front of me, okay?</p> <p>Tessa : You're so square. Who even says "smooching"? i tell you no respect.</p>		✓		
<p>12. Cade: Tessa! Break the glass! Break the glass to get out!</p> <p>Tessa: I'm trying!</p>			✓	
<p>13. Tessa: Oh, my God! I'm not doing</p>			✓	

<p>this! I'm not doing that!</p> <p>Cade: Yes, we are. It's not good. It's stable. Come on.</p>			✓	
<p>14. Tessa: No way.</p> <p>Cade: Sweetie, you know why i'm here? I'm here to protect you.</p> <p>Tessa: You've done great at that.</p>	✓			
<p>15. Tessa: Oh, my God! Oh, my God! Dad! Oh !</p> <p>Cade: All right,</p>			✓	

<p>sweetie. You need to keep moving here, okay? Come on.</p>				
<p>16. Tessa: I'm not moving! I'm going back to the ship!</p> <p>Cade: Oh, shit! You can't go back to the ship, honey!</p> <p>Tessa: Watch me!</p> <p>Cade : You are not eighteen years old yet and you're gonna do what i say! Now, lets go!</p>			<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>	
<p>17. Cade: I'm coming</p>			<p>✓</p>	

<p>for you!</p> <p>Tessa: Oh! Oh, my God! I'm coming!</p> <p>Cade: Hold on!</p>			<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>	
<p>18. Cade: Look, Optimus is out there all alone. What? You can't help him. I have to Tess. He came back for us.</p> <p>Tessa: Dad, don't leave me, please.</p>			<p>✓</p>	
<p>19. Tessa: Dad, no, you'll die!</p> <p>Cade: You're gotta</p>			<p>✓</p>	

<p>stay with Shane. You're gonna be okay. You promise me, you're gonna keep her safe, rest of her life, until the end of time! Promise me!</p> <p>Shane: I promise you.</p>				
<p>20. Cade: You're the best thing that i ever made, Tess. All right, don't ever forget it, it was always you. I love you.</p> <p>Tessa: Please.</p>		✓		

