

**POSITIVE POLITENESS STRATEGIES IN DIFFERENT
GENDER ON MAIN CHARACTERS OF “NOT
CINDERELLA’S TYPE” MOVIE**

THESIS

By:

Arum Nurrosida

NIM 18320043



**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG
2024**

**POSITIVE POLITENESS STRATEGIES IN DIFFERENT
GENDER ON MAIN CHARACTERS OF “NOT
CINDERELLA’S TYPE” MOVIE**

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:

Arum Nurrosida

NIM 18320043

Advisor:

Abdul Aziz, M.Ed., Ph.D

NIP 196906282006041004



**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG
2024**

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled **Positive Politeness Strategies in Different Gender on Main Characters of “Not Cinderella's Type” Movie** is my original work, except for the citations listed as references and entered in the references, the researcher does not include any previously written or published works by other individuals. Thus, the researcher will be held accountable for any dispute or allegation.

Malang, December 03, 2023

The researcher.



Arum Nurrosida
NIM 18320043

APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Arum Nurrosida's thesis entitled **Positive Politeness Strategies in Different Gender on Main Characters of "Not Cinderella's Type" Movie** has been approved for thesis examination at the Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of the requirements for the degree of Sarana Sastra (S.S).

Malang, December 03, 2023

Approved by

Advisor,

Abdul Aziz, M.Ed., Ph.D
NIP 196906282006041004

Head of English Literature
Department,



Ribut Wahyudi, M.Ed., Ph.D.
NIP 198112052011011007

Acknowledged by

Dean of Faculty of Humanities,



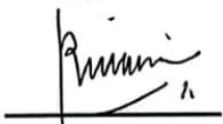


M. Faisol, M.Ag.

NIP 197411012003121003

LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that the thesis of Arum Nurrosida entitled **Positive Politeness Strategies in Different Gender on Main Characters of “Not Cinderella’s Type” Movie** 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, April 25, 2024

Board of Examiners		Signatures
1. Rina Sari, M.Pd. NIP 197506102006042002	(Chair)	
2. Abdul Aziz, M.Ed., Ph.D. NIP 196906282006041004	(First Examiner)	
3. Nur Latifah, M.A. NIP 197706252023212013	(Second Examiner)	

Approved by
Dean of Faculty of Humanity,

Dr. M. Faisol, M.Ag.
NIP 197411012003121003



MOTTO

If you cannot do a great thing, do small things in a great way

Napoleon Hill

DEDICATION

I proudly dedicate the thesis to my parents, Adi Harsono and Umi Maslah.

Regretfully, my family, my lecturers, who provided valuable insights and experiences, and my close friends have helped and encouraged me throughout the journey, the researcher greatly appreciates all of your prayers and support, thankful.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Firstly, Praise be to Allah SWT, the universe's most kind and gracious ruler, Alhamdulillah. Thank God for providing me with the excellent health and well-being I needed to finish my thesis, which was required for the degree of Sastra (S.S.), titled *Positive Politeness Strategies in Different Gender on Main Characters of "Not Cinderella's Type" Movie*. Peace and salutations also to the greatest Prophet, Muhammad SAW, whose way of living has constantly guided me.

Then, the researcher could complete this thesis because of the talent and the inspirational individuals who constantly offered me counsel, direction, and criticism. Thus, the researcher may make this thesis better. Here, the researcher would like to sincerely thank and appreciate the following people for their guidance, assistance, and insight. Dr. M. Faisol, M. Ag. as Dean of Faculty of Humanities State Islamic University Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Ribut Wahyudi, M.Ed., Ph.D. as Head of the English Literature Department at the Faculty of Humanities Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University Malang, Dr. Agwin Degaf, M.A. is a concerned Academic supervisor who sought guidance, support, and inspiration throughout my period at this University, Abdul Aziz, M.Ed., Ph.D. as my thesis supervisor, who has been willing to help and mentor me. Thus, I can complete my thesis and obtain employment qualifications. I appreciate his insightful counsel and passing expertise. Besides, I appreciate all the English Literature Department and the Faculty of Humanities lecturers who provided me with invaluable knowledge that I will never forget. Then, an affectionate and remarkable dedication to my family, with a special mention to my parents, who have provided unending love, support, and prayers. Everyone encourages me to pursue my degree. The heroes of my life are each of you. Moreover, thank you to all of my friends—especially Zeeya and Fais—who, despite their hectic schedules, took the time to carefully explain the subject and impart knowledge without undermining my confidence. They were college students at this University who never stopped assuring me that I could succeed in

everything. Then, Nofan and Bella, who are willing to listen, offer counsel, make recommendations, and show interest in various social concerns, can support me in thinking positively and setting an excellent example for others as I go about my daily activities in all spheres of my life. Then, I had Suci, who was ready to support me and give me time to help me with the challenges I ran into when learning online. May Allah ease every step of the path for all my friends who have supported me during my degree excitement in Malang, no matter where you are. Lastly, though I can personally thank everyone who helped finish this thesis, please accept my sincere gratitude.

The researcher admits that this argument still has numerous flaws and that it has to be strengthened. Consequently, feedback and recommendations are greatly welcomed for development. It is hoped that this thesis will be of great use to readers and researchers both.

Malang, April 23, 2024
The researcher,



Arum Nurrosida
NIM 18320043

ABSTRACT

Nurrosida, Arum (2024). *Positive Politeness Strategies in Different Gender on Main Characters of "Not Cinderella's Type" Movie*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Abdul Aziz, M.Ed., Ph.D.

Keywords: Positive politeness strategies, Politeness function, Movie.

The research uses qualitative research design to investigate positive politeness strategies and how the function of well-being differs between genders in the film, which is the subject of the research, to provide a clear and detailed picture. The source of the research data comes from the film "Not Cinderella's Type," available on the SunWorld Pictures YouTube channel, with a duration of one hour, thirty-seven minutes, and twelve seconds. This study uses Brown and Levinson's (1987) theory of positive politeness and Leech's theory of Politeness Functions. The results of the analysis show that the strategy mostly often used by men in the film is the first strategy, namely Notice, attend to H (his interests, wants, needs, goods) and the seventh strategy, namely Presuppose / raise/assert / common ground with a total of each -seven data each. Meanwhile, the strategy most often used by women is the third strategy, namely Intensifying interest in H and the sixth strategy, namely Avoiding disagreement with two data points for each. Meanwhile, the politeness function that men often use is the second politeness function, namely the generosity maxim, with a total of seven data. Meanwhile, the function that women often use is the fourth politeness function, namely the Modesty Maxim and the fifth politeness function, namely the agreement maxim, with the sum of two data for each.

المستخلص

نوروسيدا، أروم (2024). إستراتيجيات التربية الإيجابية عند اختلاف الجنس على الشخصيات الرئيسية في فيلم "ليست من نوع سندريلا". أطروحة جامعية. قسم اللغة الإنجليزية، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة الإسلام نيجري مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج. المستشار: عبد العزيز، ماجستير بنديكان

الكلمات المفتاحية: استراتيجيات المداراة الإيجابية، وظيفة المداراة، الفيلم

يستخدم هذا البحث تصميم البحث النوعي لدراسة استراتيجيات المجاملة الإيجابية وكيف تختلف وظيفة المجاملة بين الجنسين في الأفلام موضوع البحث، لتقديم صورة واضحة ومفصلة. مصدر بيانات البحث هو فيلم "Not Cinderella's Type" المتوفر على قناة SunWorld Pictures على اليوتيوب ومدته ساعة وسبع وثلاثون دقيقة واثنى عشرة ثانية. يستخدم هذا البحث نظرية المداراة الإيجابية من براون وليفينسون (1987) ونظرية وظائف المداراة لبيتش. تظهر نتائج التحليل أن الإستراتيجية الأكثر استخدامًا من قبل الرجال في الأفلام هي الإستراتيجية الأولى وهي الانتباه، والانتباه إلى H (الاهتمامات، الرغبات، الاحتياجات، الأشياء) والإستراتيجية السابعة وهي الافتراض / الرفع / التأكيد / أوجه التشابه مع ما مجموعه سبع بيانات لكل منهما. وفي الوقت نفسه، فإن الإستراتيجية الأكثر استخدامًا من قبل النساء هي الإستراتيجية الثالثة، وهي تكثيف الاهتمام بـ H والإستراتيجية السادسة، وهي تجنب النزاعات مع كل من نقطتي البيانات. أما وظيفة المداراة التي كثيرا ما يستخدمها الرجال فهي وظيفة المداراة الثانية، وهي قاعدة الكرم، ولها سبع بيانات. أما الوظيفة التي كثيرا ما تستخدمها المرأة فهي الوظيفة الرابعة للأدب وهي مبدأ الأدب والوظيفة الخامسة للأدب وهي مبدأ الاتفاق وكل منهما يتكون من بيانين.

ABSTRAK

Nurrosida, Arum (2024). *Strategi Kesopanan Positif yang digunakan oleh Gender yang Berbeda Karakter Utama Film “Bukan seperti Cinderella”*. Skripsi. Program Studi Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Dosen Pembimbing: Abdul Aziz, M.Ed., Ph.D.

Kata Kunci: Strategi kesantunan positif, Fungsi kesantunan, Film.

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain penelitian kualitatif untuk meneliti strategi kesantunan positif dan bagaimana fungsi kesopanan berbeda antar gender dalam film yang menjadi subjek penelitian, untuk memberikan gambaran yang jelas dan detail. Sumber data penelitian berasal dari film “Not Cinderella’s Type” yang tersedia di channel YouTube SunWorld Pictures dengan durasi satu jam tiga puluh tujuh menit dua belas detik. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori kesantunan positif dari Brown dan Levinson (1987) dan Teori Fungsi Kesopanan dari Leech. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa strategi yang paling sering digunakan laki-laki dalam film adalah strategi pertama yaitu memperhatikan, memperhatikan H (kepentingan, keinginan, kebutuhan, barangnya) dan strategi ketujuh yaitu Presuppose / raise/assert / kesamaan dengan total masing-masing tujuh data. Sedangkan strategi yang paling sering digunakan oleh perempuan adalah strategi ketiga yaitu Mengintensifkan minat terhadap H dan strategi keenam yaitu menghindari penandatanganan dengan masing-masing dua titik data. Sedangkan fungsi kesantunan yang sering digunakan laki-laki adalah fungsi kesantunan yang kedua yaitu maksim kemurahan hati yang berjumlah tujuh data. Sedangkan fungsi yang sering digunakan oleh perempuan adalah fungsi kesantunan yang keempat yaitu Maksim Kesopanan dan fungsi kesantunan yang kelima yaitu maksim persetujuan yang masing-masing berisi dua data.

TABLE OF CONTENT

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP	i
APPROVAL SHEET	ii
LEGITIMATION SHEET	iii
MOTTO	iv
DEDICATION.....	v
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	vi
ABSTRACT	viii
المستخلص	ix
ABSTRAK	x
TABLE OF CONTENT.....	xi
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
A. Background of the Study	1
B. Problem of the Study	10
C. Significance of the Study	10
D. Scope and Limitation	10
E. Definition of the Key Terms	11
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	13
A. Pragmatics.....	13
B. Brown and Levinson’s Politeness Theory	14
C. Positive Politeness	19
D. Leech’s Theory of Politeness Functions	28
E. Politeness in Movie.....	33
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD	36
A. Research Design.....	36
B. Research Instrument.....	37
C. Data Source	37
D. Data Collection	37
E. Data Analysis	38
CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS	39

A. Findings.....	39
1. Positive Politeness Strategies	39
B. Discussion	70
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	81
A. Conclusion	81
B. Suggestion.....	82
REFERENCES.....	84
CURRICULUM VITAE.....	87
APPENDIX.....	88

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In chapter one, the researcher discusses the introduction, which includes the background of the research, research problem, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of key terms.

A. Background of the Study

Everyone will constantly interact with other people by using language. Therefore, language becomes a communication tool essential to human life (Yule, 1996). Besides, people or readers must pay attention to other significant things in language, namely positive politeness in everyday communication. By using positive politeness when speaking, someone will learn to respect each other, and they will be happy with each other's existence as social beings wherever they are. Besides, positive politeness aims to spare by applying closeness and solidarity as a rule in companionship, making others feel comfortable, and emphasizing that both the speaker and interlocutor have the same objective.

There are some challenges in terms of positive politeness within a conversation. One of the major problems is the confusion in communication that occurred by participants with different genders. Issues such as different preferred topics of conversation or even differences in decision-making preference. Nonetheless, despite most of the conversations being simple interactions, not everyone can apply it in such an easy way in their daily lives, especially those who encounter different gender interlocutors. On the other hand, this issue could

be covered by using positive politeness strategies. By doing so, as Yule (2006, p. 119) also characterized positive impoliteness as showing awareness of and thought for other people confront, it could be said that the strategies are one of the best ways to overcome gender barriers in communication. It can be concluded that positive politeness in different genders is an important thing that must be realized because it can be applied in communicating to give a good impression to the other person so that understanding can be built among the participants (Keikhaie & Mozaffari, 2013). In terms of communication, gender barriers are one of the issues mainly because men and women have distinctive perspectives and preferences, which could lead them to misunderstanding and misinterpreting while interacting with each other. Therefore, speech that includes positive politeness from different genders is necessary. Thus, both genders, male and female, may practice positive politeness communication. That way, there will be no gender barriers in communicating using positive politeness strategies—either a man or a woman as the interlocutor. Everyone needs to realize that using speech that includes positive politeness strategies regardless of gender needs to be practiced in everyday communication. Then, mutual respect, harmony, and other good qualities will grow by themselves after the creation of good communication. Therefore, there is no alternative for a particular gender to be more deserving of receiving speech that is part of the positive politeness strategies.

Equally important, based on the idea of a cheerful face and an opposing face, is the importance of positive politeness, which is higher than the others. More specifically, since positive politeness focuses on a positive face, it is

listener-oriented as it refers to the desire to be accepted and even liked by others, to be treated as part of a group, and to know that one's desires are shared by others (Saputra, 2019). The researcher argues that the importance of positive politeness is more likely to improve universal and professional communication because of its orientation. With that being said, the preference to use positive politeness in daily interactions is highly possible to align communication goals with others.

In the same context, politeness is "one of the obstacles in human relations, the reason for which is to consider the feelings of others, establish a level of mutual comfort, and cultivate attitudes" (Hill et al., 1986). Accordingly, the characteristic of politeness is "false one limitation in human interaction, the reason for which is to consider the feelings of others, build a level of mutual comfort and increase compatibility. Therefore, positive politeness in speaking is highly recommended to reduce the offense of the interlocutor because when most people apply positive politeness, they will easily accept it in any environment.

Positive politeness has a notable role in carrying out conversations. Accordingly, the other person does not feel offended. In addition, positive politeness is a prominent research topic to study because this topic will help the readers better understand how important politeness is in communicating with others. In this study, the researcher investigates the positive politeness of different genders of the main characters in the "Not Cinderella's Type" Movie. The researcher conducted this study because positive politeness is essential to understanding when people are carrying out daily communication. Thus, the

readers can understand the meaning of the types of positive politeness in women and men conveyed by the speaker.

There are many studies related to politeness from various sources, and the researcher divides them into three types of research. The first is a previous study where the researchers examined all politeness in movies. First, research conducted by (Setyawati et al., 2020) examines the analysis of politeness in Harry Potter Chapter 1. The author tries to analyze the negative and positive faces in the dialogue in this film. Politeness strategies are found in facial threats and how speakers produce words and gestures to communicate between actors in character. The findings in this study include that many positive and negative politeness were made contradictory. Nay, the characters always use positive faces in their conversation to polite the relation. Second, the research was written (Oktavia, 2020) entitled Politeness Strategies in Directive Speech Acts in a Short Movie "Mind Your Language." This study describes the politeness tactics used in directed speech acts. The theory of Brown and Levinson (1987) and Descriptive qualitative methods are used in this research.

Moreover, the results obtained show that the most common politeness strategy in the directive speech act in this movie is a positive politeness strategy, which indicates the speaker is seeking a close relationship and giving appraisal to the listener. Next, research (Kusumah & Haryudin, 2019) entitled "An Analysis Of Animation Movie "Ratatouille" That Reflects The Politeness Of Off Record Strategies" This research was conducted to find out that with an off-record strategy, people can establish relationships with other people. In conducting

research, researchers used qualitative methods, and the language of communication used included informal analysis (collecting data, analyzing data, and presenting the results). The researcher concluded that eleven statements indicate off-record strategies based on the situations faced by the characters in the animated film "Ratatouille." Thus, from the results obtained, the author explains the message from these statements based on the situation in the movie.

In addition, to make a relationship, share ideas, share feelings, and communicate is not only expressed by direct language, but we also can use indirect language. From the above points, this research would be supported by these previous studies. However, this research will explore a new topic in gender communications.

Furthermore, there are previous studies that examine the politeness aspect. First, research by Abdurahman et al. (2019) is conducted to explain the realization of speech act strategies with negative politeness in Indonesian, which are carried out by teachers and students in the learning process in class. This study found that multiple expressions can minimize coercion or reduce the burden on the speaking partner by using the theory of speech acts and descriptive methods; in addition, question-and-answer speech acts can protect the speaker's self-image and the speaking partner's self-image so that the speaking partner is considered polite. Second, research by Octavia et al. (2021) is conducted to find out the types of refinement of the meaning of words that are considered taboo or rude and the politeness strategies that exist in Gritte Agatha's podcast on bullying issues. This research used qualitative descriptive methods; the results indicated four types of

euphemisms related to the issue of bullying: understatement, substitution, metonymy, and abbreviations. Then, the analysis found three types of politeness strategies, namely positive politeness strategies, negative politeness strategies, and bald tape strategies. From the three data obtained, it can be concluded that the type of euphemism that often appears is a substitute type, and the most widely used politeness strategy is the negative politeness strategy uttered by victims of bullying. Third, research by Fadhilah et al. (2022) was conducted to explain illocutionary speech acts in banners on social interaction and language politeness as teaching materials for junior high school in Solo. This research used the extra lingual equivalent method and qualitative descriptive approach. The results obtained from this study show banners have a politeness function in the form of sympathy, appreciation, compatibility, or agreement maxims. Then, the research conducted by Rahman (2021) focuses on the politeness strategies used by Anies Baswedan in interviews about the humanities in Southeast Asia. By using the politeness theory of Brown and Levinson and qualitative descriptive methods, the results found that there were three types of politeness strategies, namely bald on record, positive politeness, and negative politeness in the Interview on Humanities in Southeast Asia with the least number of presentations being negative politeness, namely 6.6%.

Meanwhile, positive politeness and bald-on record have the same presentation, 46.7%. The eighth is research conducted by Alvarez et al. (2022) to examine how instigators of harassment use emotionally abusive messages in manipulating politeness to attack their partner's face. The results obtained by this

study are that there is a Bald on Record, as experienced by Lauren, Allison, and Brad. Then, on record with inappropriate redress, such as the instigator using the gaslighting technique and using backhanded praise. These previous studies would support this research in terms of politeness strategies. However, as mentioned before, the scope of gender communications remains the primary differentiator.

Equally important, several previous studies use the theory of maxim politeness in their research. Among them is research by Rizki et al. (2020), which was conducted to describe politeness's form and function in speaking on the Black and White program that aired in March 2019. Thus, it can be used as a benchmark for how polite every word is said. This research was conducted using a qualitative descriptive method. This study's results show that a form of politeness in language fulfills Leech's maxims. Like a quote from Deddy Corbuzier: "So, um... If I may ask, sir, I'm sorry, how much do you earn?". Moreover, these words have fulfilled the function of directive speech, which does not fulfill Leech's maxim. For example, Fanny: "Wow Mas Ded, he just started beatboxing this month. He said he already got endorsed on Instagram, right???" Deddy Corbuzier: "I don't care!" in the conversation, the speaker does not fulfill the speech function of expressive language. Then, research by Sadiyani et al. (2019) is conducted to analyze the application and violation of politeness maxims uttered by students of the Bali Mechanical Engineering State Polytechnic using a descriptive qualitative method. The results obtained by this study are that the application of the language used by students in communicating with their friends is classified as polite because politeness maxims are much higher than violations of maxims. Thus, there are

twenty-seven data in this study. Among them, six students violated the politeness maxim, four data were considered very polite, and seventeen data were considered polite in the politeness maxim. Moreover, the context of speech is also very helpful for students to speak politely. Most of the contexts show that students contact their friends because there are needs that they must discuss related to their social or educational communication materials. Thus, violations in this study were only found in the tact, approbation, modesty, and agreement maxims. The rest, they have fulfilled the maxim of decency. Unlike these previous studies, this research would investigate another form of politeness: positive politeness, particularly in gender differences.

That said, there are some differences between this study and previous research. Previous studies focused on Politeness research conducted (Oktavia, 2020), negative Politeness as conducted by Abdurahman et al. (2019), Politeness using maxim theory such as research conducted by Rizki et al. (2020), and off-record such as research conducted by Kusumah & Haryudin, (2019). On the other hand, this research is different from the previous research because the focus of this research is positive Politeness. Apart from that, from several previous studies using film as the object of research, this is the first time anyone has used this film as a research object. That way, this study's context and analysis results will also differ from previous studies. Then, the readers will be able to understand the various forms of positive Politeness shown by characters of various genders in the film "Not Cinderella's Type" and find out how they influence their interlocutors. Therefore, this research needs to be done. Moreover, according to Brown and

Levinson (1996), a pragmatic point of view study is necessary to discover the relationship between speech, its context, and grammatical norms for understanding speech. Each language user can use face-threatening polite speech by considering the circumstances. Besides, as the research topic is answered, it is expected to be valuable for future pragmatic studies.

To sum up, this research aims to investigate the positive politeness strategies in different gender on the main characters of “Not Cinderella’s Type” movie. Mainly, this research would focus on the type of positive politeness strategies used by the main characters and how they function in their respective genders. In order to do so, the researcher applies the theory of positive politeness by Brown and Levinson (1996). It needs to be mentioned that the researcher believes that the research topic must be studied because it would solve one of the communication issues under the scope of gender differences. Likewise, the previous scope of the issue becomes the main novelty of this research.

Additionally, according to Brown and Levinson's (1987) viewpoint, pragmatic studies are required to discover the relationship between speech, its context, and grammatical norms to understand speech. Each language user can employ polite speech that threatens the face by paying attention to the circumstances. Then, this research will help readers understand the types of positive politeness and the function of politeness that is used in different genders in the film "Not Cinderella's Type."

B. Problem of the Study

Following the background of the study, the researcher formulates the research questions as follows:

1. What are types of positive politeness strategies used by the main characters in the "Not Cinderella's Type" movie?
2. How do politeness functions differ between genders in the "Not Cinderella's Type" movie?

C. Significance of the Study

This study investigated practical contributions concerning the study of politeness. These contributions were relevant to the understanding and application of politeness strategies. The impact of the study extended to various individuals, particularly the researcher, allowing them to enhance their communication skills by utilizing polite language expressions, encompassing positive politeness in both male and female interactions. Consequently, individuals had the potential to become adept in language use by navigating crucial situations requiring politeness in diverse contexts.

D. Scope and Limitation

This research centered on utilizing Brown and Levinson's hypothesis (1987) and Leech's Theory of Politeness Functions. It relates to the theoretical framework developed by Johnson et al. (1988), which addresses politeness tactics in a variety of circumstances that are relevant to both academic and non-academic settings. The study's focus was an exclusive analysis of sentences featuring

positive politeness, considering interactions between different genders in the film "Not Cinderella's Type." The research was explicitly limited to the dialogues and exchanges between the characters Indy and Bryant Bailey in the 2018 film "Not Cinderella's Type," accessible through the Sun World Pictures YouTube account.

Despite exploring various forms of politeness, this study maintained a focused approach and only ventured beyond the specific application of positive politeness within the dynamics of different genders. Consequently, any broader discussions or analyses involving other politeness strategies or contexts were outside the scope of this particular research. The examination concentrated solely on the manifestation of positive politeness employed by distinct genders in the film to understand politeness strategies in that specific scenario.

E. Definition of the Key Terms

The following terms must be defined as they have been the key terms of this research for readers to receive general background information before attempting to read further. Furthermore, there are two essential terms that the readers need to know: the definition of positive politeness and the story of the "*Not Cinderella's Type*" movie, as follows.

1. Positive Politeness

Positive politeness is positive direct and indirect behavior that saves face to build solidarity and good relations with others. It involves statements or actions intended to earn the listener's respect, pleasure, or a desire to share ideas and increase goodwill.

2. Not Cinderella's Type

The movie "*Not Cinderella's Type*" is a film that talks about emotional violence within families. Brian Brough directs it; the author is Jenni James Brittany Winscombe. There are several characters in this film, but researchers will examine the two main actors, Warner (Indy Zimmerman) and Tim Flynn (Brian Bailey). In this film, Indy is a girl who lives with her uncle, aunt, and two cousins, who are treated less well in the family. Meanwhile, Brian was a friend who later became Indy's best friend at the university where Indy studied. The film was released on February 20, 2018 (US). Moreover, this film is light with several stories such as acceptance and rejection from youth to adulthood, emotional violence, especially in the family sphere, open communication, caring for others, trust, friendship, and romance. Some of the events in the film are realistic depictions of life experienced by humans in everyday life.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this second chapter, the researcher discusses the theoretical framework and related literature reviews, including several theories such as pragmatics, politeness theory, positive politeness, and positive politeness strategies.

A. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is one of the foremost dynamic and quickly developing areas in linguistics and language logic in recent years. Pragmatics is additionally a consideration of the language Yan Huang utilizes (2017). It relates to human interaction activities when they communicate with other individuals. In addition, carrying out communication should be accompanied by common respect. In this way, individuals need to utilize good language to reach the level of politeness of the language they use with the other person. Hence, politeness in a speech is one of the parts examined in pragmatics studies.

Some opinions regarding the definition of "Pragmatics" by linguists. Yule (1996:3) states that pragmatics considers relevant meaning to the speaker's aim. It is concerned with studying the meanings communicated by audience members or readers who focus more on someone's utterances than on the importance of words or expressions within the utterances themselves. In expansion, it will include an interpretation of what individuals mean in a given context and how that context affects what they say. Subsequently, it is fundamental to consider how speakers organize what, with whom, where, when, and under what circumstances they pronounce the utterance (Schneider, 2012).

From the explanation above, it can be understood that pragmatics is a vital part of studying linguistics related to communication with other individuals. Because someone will tend to select to change the topic or disappear from the discussion forum to avoid losing confront (embarrassment) when discussing specific themes that make them feel awkward (Najah, Ummah, & Degaf, 2017). Therefore, everyone should pay close attention to the speaker's speech, circumstances, and relationship with their speaking partner. In this way, the utterance does not harm the emotions of others. Pragmatics incorporates people's common interpretation of meaning in a setting related to the point of view of meaning and understanding of the distinctive kinds of communicative parts that the speaker allocates through the understanding of the reader or audience. (Yuniarti et al., 2020).

B. Brown and Levinson's Politeness Theory

Brown Levinson's theory of politeness first appeared in 1978. Their politeness theory is compelling since it has seen numerous responses, applications, reactions, adjustments, and corrections. This theory considers politeness in terms of conflict avoidance. The central subject is rationality and face, which are claimed to be general characteristics shared by all speakers and audience members. These perspectives are in the Model Person. Individuals who end up Model Persons can achieve communicative objectives to attain their goals. Brown and Levinson (1987). That way, the model person has to assess the dangers of threatening other people's faces and select the correct strategy to play down face-threatening during a conversation.

Brown and Levinson (1987) assume that each person has two types of faces or desires: negative and positive. A positive face is reflected in the craving to be accepted, approved, regarded, and acknowledged by others. In contrast, the negative face is reflected within the desire not to be prevented, having the flexibility to act concurring with his choice. Politeness in interactions can be utilized to appear mindful of the other person's face. In this sense, politeness can be accomplished in circumstances of social separation. Social separation represents regard, while social closeness is portrayed in friendliness, fellowship, or solidarity. Hence, this theory accepts that most speech acts undermine the speaker or audience intrinsically. Subsequently, politeness in speaking is an imperative thing that everyone must do to avoid insulting the other individual. (Brown, 2017).

The concept of politeness can be examined linguistically (verbal) or non-linguistically (nonverbal). Understanding how polite individuals talk can be massive and assist the communication gap between ladies and men, a big step from the beginning of communication. In this way, politeness becomes a typical social behavior in all societies, a significant element of everyday interaction (Ruziyeva, 2020). Politeness is a topic that has been discussed previously in Pragmatics since it has been examined for decades. In any case, its upgrades could be included in a recent study. Additionally, politeness is planned to make it more straightforward to detect politeness in language by measuring the relevant characteristics of respectful speech. At that point, compare it with other information around the speaker. Subsequently, politeness is a widespread

measurement of human communication. More particularly, politeness does not incorporate all human activities, the opposite of inconsiderateness.

Almost everyone employs opening and closing sentences in having conversations with other individuals. An individual makes an opening remark that they are prepared to converse with another individual or appear purposeful. (Degaf, 2016). In addition, it is done by individuals to preserve social harmony. Leech (1983: 81) states that the politeness principle is when one should 'maximize respectful expressions of belief, minimize discourteous expressions of conviction. That way, people will attempt to talk utilizing language that does not cause others to feel outraged. In expansion, politeness in pragmatics is recognized as a place to appear knowledge into other people's self-reflection. It can be done as a frame of common regard for one another. At that point, Lakoff (1973) characterizes politeness as "a system of interpersonal relations designed to encourage interaction by minimizing the potential for conflict and showdown inherent in all human exchanges.". That way, listeners will have a less negative effect in terms of communication.

Yule (1996:60) states that politeness when interacting with other individuals is characterized as a means to show awareness of other people's faces. In expansion, Brown and Levinson (1987) expressed that politeness strategies were created to spare the "face" of the interlocutor and keep up a relationship. In this case, the speaker tries to avoid embarrassing or making the other individual feel awkward. In addition, it alludes to the regard one has for oneself and maintaining "self-respect" in both open and private circumstances. Brown's

Theory of Politeness has been recognized and accepted by language researchers. In common, the fundamental principle of politeness is the presence of exertion or readiness to realize that community participation in a language interaction is only sometimes centered on meeting their needs.

In this study, the researcher conducted information processing utilizing Brown and Levinson's theory for several reasons that the researcher considered. The primary reason is that Brown and Levinson's theory can be used for both men and ladies. Second, Brown and Levinson's theory can be used in numerous circumstances and contexts. Third, Brown and Levinson's theory is a theoretical direction in this research since this hypothesis does not require the researcher to look for restricting conclusions from speech. Furthermore, this theory allows the researcher to analyze speech directly to make it more effective.

Therefore, from the explanation above, practicing politeness when talking to other individuals is essential for everyone. It is because impolite actions that can debilitate the face of the opponent's interaction will make our social relations with the other individual not great. The researcher concludes that this theory is the unified theory to analyze specifically and expressly the words said by the selected characters in one of the movies used as the research's data source. The movie is the most dynamic mass communication medium with entertainment and educative aspects. By utilizing the film as an object of study, the readers will understand it faster and easier since they do not need the image to understand it. In addition, movies are utilized as objects in this consideration since they combine sound

dialect and image language that the audience can receive through their mental and social experiences (Pratista, 2008: 3).

The theory of Brown and Levinson (1987) was used in this study. This theory explains how to apply politeness in certain situations, which can be used in academic and casual cases. (Johnson, Yang, Brown, & Levinson, 1988). Furthermore, according to (Brown & Levinson, 1987), politeness in the language is a strategy to maintain and save face. As a result, positive politeness to women and men in "Not Cinderella's Type" fits perfectly with this idea. Readers can learn the value of saying sentences with positive politeness to others when speaking with this approach (Sartika, 2020).

Essential critiques of Brown and Levinson's (1987) theory of politeness based on social norms have been somewhat underappreciated due to the absence of a substantial stream of contemporary linguists and pragmatists. (see Fraser, 1990: p. 221). Furthermore, politeness theory has several shortcomings and problems that could be improved in investigating interactive communication. For example, Brown and Levinson's theory does not entirely define the approach. Then, Brown and Levinson's (1987) theory is clear and focused, emphasizing the notion of advance. Therefore, the researcher will choose this theory for his research. Many experts use the term "face-saving gaze" to describe how politeness is used to save the face of the speaker and the interlocutor, which can be both positive and negative. (Al-Hindawi & Alkhazaali, 2016)

Theory Brown and Levinson (1987) applies to this research and can assist researchers in solving research problems. It can be observed in Brown and

Levinson's presentation, which is in line with how the results of this study were obtained. By using the approach of Brown and Levinson (1987), researchers could fulfill the goals they had set for this study. Furthermore, it is related to the purpose of the research design. This theory can help researchers in achieving the goals that researchers have set. As a result, researchers in this study applied the theory of Brown and Levinson (1987).

C. Positive Politeness

Brown and Levinson (1987) define Positive Politeness as "A speaker-oriented strategy toward the listener's positive face that the speaker claims for himself. They are usually realized by solidarity and minimizing status differences. A speaker can utilize the Positive Politeness strategy to draw in friendship through respectful expressions. Positive politeness is the closeness between the speaker and the interlocutor, and it can be considered a technique of solidarity. Regularly, solidarity strategies utilize terms like "us" and "let's." Other than, in interactions, positive politeness employments inviting offers, compliments, and informal language in which an individual treats the other person as a friend (Ko, 2018).

Positive politeness compensates for the recipient's positive confront, and his wishes should be considered alluring. Emolument comprises mostly fulfilling a desire by communicating that one's desires are in a few ways similar to those of the recipient. (Johnson et al., 1988). Moreover, positive politeness is chosen over other respectfulness procedures since it is challenging to analyze. Through this investigation, it is trusted that many individuals will know if politeness consists of a few types with different strategies (Wati & Puspani, 2020). Hence, this

consideration deals with the words and sentences chosen by the speaker and interlocutor to fulfill their ought to be appreciated and affirmed in the movie "Not Cinderella's Type Movie."

Furthermore, several strategies are developed in term of appliance called positive politeness strategies. They are utilized to avoid awful impressions that can offend others. That way, the positive politeness procedure is carried out by most individuals by giving an inviting attitude to the other individual and attempting to speak with words of choice that are courteous according to the culture of the speaker and the interlocutor.(Johnson et al., 1988). Positive politeness strategies are coordinated activities that regard the listener or interlocutor. They can feel that the speaker and listener have the same interface. There are many strategies for practicing positive politeness. According to Brown and Levinson, there are fifteen strategies for appearing positive politeness by fulfilling listeners' wants. Positive politeness techniques are classified as follows:

1. Notice, attend to H (his interests, wants, needs, goods)

In general, this output appears that S should pay attention to viewpoints of H's condition (noticeable changes, uncommon possession, everything that looks like H needs S to notice and agree to it). For example:

Anna : Claire, you speak really good English. Can you help me with my English homework?

Claire : Thank you haha. Sure, I will.

The speaker knows that Claire is an expert in English. Thus, she asks her for help. However, she tries to please Claire's positive face by complimenting her English skills before asking Claire to help her. Therefore, Claire would feel better

and try to help her. As Anna notices Claire's ability and compliments her afterwards, she applies the first positive politeness strategy by noticing the hearer's goods.

2. Exaggerate (interest, approval, sympathy, with H)

It is typically done with exaggerated sound, stress, and other perspectives of prosodics, as well as with force modifiers. For Example:

Anna : Wow, your dress is beautifully glowing than me, girl.
Claire : Oh, thank you, I got it from my birthday last year.

The sentence shows that the speaker is impressed with Claire's dress. The speaker indicates her exaggeration by saying that Claire's outfit is better than hers. Claire is satisfied because the speaker shows interest by exaggerating her utterance outfit. At this point, Anna applied the second positive politeness strategy by exaggerating her approval of Claire's dress.

3. Intensify interest to H

Another way for S to communicate to H that he offers some of his wants is to intensify the intrigue of his claim (S's) contributions to the discussion by 'making a great story. It may be done by utilizing the vivid present, for illustration, typically a common highlight of positive-politeness discussions, because it pulls H right into the center of the occasions being examined, metaphorically, at any rate, in this manner expanding their intrinsic intrigue in him. For Example:

Anna: Do you know what Brian said to me? I'm very happy!!
Claire: What!!! tell me now Anna.

Before telling the story, the speaker tries to get the listener's attention by saying, "Do you know what Brian said to me?" This sentence arouses the listener's interest in hearing what the speaker says. It shows that the speaker kept a positive

face on the listener because the speaker involved the listener in the discussion. The listener's interest, therefore, is intensified.

4. Use in group identity markers

By utilizing any of the endless ways to communicate in-group enrollment, S can verifiably claim the common ground with H that is carried by that definition of the bunch. These incorporate in-group utilizations of address shapes, language or dialect, jargon or slang, and ellipsis. For example:

Anna: We must be the most good-looking girls in the prom!
Claire: Of course, Anna.

The speakers apply the positive politeness strategy by using an in-group identity marker. The identity feature used is "we". The speaker uses this word to minimize the threat. Thus, the positive face of the listener is addressed as they were treated as members of the same group.

5. Seek agreement

Another characteristic way of claiming common ground with H is to look for ways in which it is possible to concur with him. Raising "secure topics" permits S to stress his agreement with H. Therefore, to fulfill H's want 'right' or to be certified in his suppositions. The more S knows about H, the closer to domestic will be the secure points he can pursue with H. For example:

Anna: Claire, how about we go to Bali with our family this holiday?
Claire: Ok, as long as they are coming too.

The example above shows that Anna uses "seek agreement" to demonstrate positive politeness. Claire's reaction in the above interaction might have been different if Anna had chosen a different type of word and paid less

attention to her positive face. Claire's reaction implies an unwritten agreement with Anna.

6. Avoid disagreement

The desire to concur or show up to agree with H, too, leads to an instrument for imagining to concur, an illustration of a 'token' bargain. Sacks (1973) has collected various cases in English of the exceptional degree to which speakers can turn their expressions to concur or hide objection from reacting to words that show up prior with a 'Yes, but. . .' Essentially, instead of a barefaced 'No.' For example:

Anna: I believe Brian agree with me. We have to wear a matching outfit for a couple tomorrow.

Claire: We can ask it to him again, maybe he hasn't sure about this since this is was girly things.

The above interaction shows that Claire uses politeness strategies to avoid disagreements with Anna. However, their differences in ideas force Anna to avoid these differences and keep her positive face.

7. Presuppose / raise / assert / common ground

As a sign of fellowship or interest in him, the value of investing S's time and exertion with H proposes a procedure for managing with the FTA by talking briefly about almost unrelated themes. Hence, S can emphasize his common intrigue with H and appear that he did not come to see H to do an FTA. (Assume an ask) Although the deliberate to do so can be made clear by bringing a gift. The procedure for softening this ask is, at a minimum, an ask for help – for the most part, conceivable in all kinship-based social orders. Besides, in talking about the common interface with H, S has numerous openings to share common concerns

and emphasize the commonalities he offers with H's common demeanor towards occasions of intrigue. For example:

Anna: People like me and Claire do not like date immature man. Isn't it Claire?
Claire: Yes, we are.

From the example above, it can be seen that Anna apply the positive politeness strategy by showing what she has in common with the other person.

8. Joke

Since jokes are based on a common background of knowledge and values, they can be utilized that common background or shared values. Jokes can also be used as an abuse of respectability strategy in an attempt to redefine the measure of an FTA. Joking could be a fundamental positive politeness strategy for making H 'comfortable.' For illustration, in reaction to H's recklessness, S might joke because a joke can minimize FTA demands. For example:

Anna: Am I taller now?
Claire: Sure girl, more than Eiffel!
Anna: Hahaha please c'mon!

In that conversation, the speaker tries to amuse the hearer by overreacting to the hearer's questions. Claire says that Anna is taller than the Eiffel Tower as a joke. It shows that Claire employs positive politeness by using a Joke, which is received affirmatively by Anna.

9. Assert or presuppose S's knowledge of and concern for H's wants

This strategy is one way of appearing that S and H are cooperators, which puts pressure on H to participate with S by stating or inferring knowledge of H's wants and readiness to conform his own with them. For example:

Anna: I know you like reading a fiction, so I bought this special limited-edition book for you!

Claire: OMG, I can't believe this! Thank you so much Anna!

This sentence shows the cooperation stressed by the speaker. Anna, as the speaker, indicates the personal information about the hearer. The speaker knows that the hearer likes to read a book, so she buys one of the notable books for the hearer. Thus, the hearer's positive face was satisfied because the speaker appreciated her.

10. Offer, promise

To address the potential threat of multiple FTAS, S may select its participation with H in other ways. i.e., by claiming that (inside a few scopes of pertinence) anything H needs, S needs for him and will help to get it. Offers and guarantees are a characteristic result of choosing this strategy; if it is wrong ('I'll be ceasing by another week'), they appear eagerly S in fulfilling the wishes of H's positive face. For example:

Anna: If you do not have any time to study in library, I will just lend you my notes tomorrow.

Claire: Okay Anna, thank you

This example shows that the speaker and the hearer are cooperating. The speaker stresses her cooperation by promising the hearer that she will lend her study notes tomorrow. Thus, the hearer's positive face was fulfilled because the speaker appreciated her.

11. Be optimistic

The other side of the coin, the point-of-view flip related to the agreeable strategy, is for S to accept that H needs S's needs for S (or for S and H) and will offer assistance to him to obtain them. For S to be so presumptuous as to expect H

to participate with him may carry an implied commitment for S to cooperate with H, or at least an inferred claim that H will coordinate with S because it will be in their common shared interest. For example:

Anna: I am not sure I can do well on my test.

Claire: You don't need to worry, you had studied this for a month, you will get passed.

The conversation above shows that the speaker has appreciated the hearer and satisfied the hearer's positive face by responding optimistically toward the hearer's condition.

12. Include both S and H in the activity

Incorporate both S and H within the action. When S truly implies 'you' or 'me,' he can call upon the agreeable assumptions and subsequently change FTAS by utilizing a comprehensive 'we' form. Noting that lets in English are a comprehensive 'we' frame. For example:

Anna: Claire, Let's go to watch Frozen Movie in the cinema together!

Claire: Good idea Anna, let's go!

In the example above, the speaker wants the hearer to go to the cinema together. Using the pronoun "us" in the sentence indicates that the speaker involves the listener in her activities. It shows cooperation between the speaker and the listener and makes the request more polite, as it shows that it accomplishes both goals, not just the speaker's.

13. Give (or ask for) reasons

This strategy is when S explains why he needs what he needs. By counting H in his practical thinking and expecting reflexivity (H needs S's craving), H is hence led to see the sensibility of S's FTA (or so S trusts). In other words, giving

reasons could be a way of inferring 'I can offer the assistance you' or 'you can offer assistance me,' and, accepting participation, a way of appearing what offer assistance is required. This reality causes pressure not to record, to test H and see if he is agreeable; if so, the context may be adequate to drive the unrecorded reason into a recorded request or supply. Thus, backhanded advice that demands instead of giving reasons may be a routine form of positive politeness. For example:

Anna: You have fever Claire, why don't we see a doctor?

Claire: I'm okay Lisa, this just a normal cold, let's just eat together.

Based on the conversation above, since the speaker thinks that Claire is sick, she wants Claire to see a doctor; the speaker has satisfied the listener's positive face as she asks the listener.

14. Assume or assert reciprocity

The presence of participation between S and H may moreover be claimed or encouraged by giving proof of complementary rights or commitments between S and H. Hence, S may say, in impact, 'I'll do X for you if you are doing Y for me,' or 'I did X for you last week, so you are doing Y for me this week' (or bad habit versa). By indicating the complementary right (or propensity) of doing FTAS to each other, S may relax his FTA by invalidating the charge perspective and the face-threatening angle of discourse acts such as reactions and complaints. Father, if you offer assistance to me with my science homework. For example:

Anna: Claire, if you can help me to move out from my old apartment, I will buy you Gacoan noodles all menu!

Claire: Hahah okay, bet! Do not forget it!

It is seen that the speaker and the hearer are cooperated by assuming reciprocity. The speaker and the hearer get their right. The speaker gets help from her friend to help her move out, and Claire gets treated with *Gacoan* noodles from the speaker.

15. Give gifts to H (Goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation)

In this strategy, S may fulfill H's positive-face need (that S needs H's needs, to a few degrees) by really fulfilling a few of H's needs. Thus, we have the classic positive-politeness activity of gift-giving, not as it were tangible gifts (which illustrate that S knows a few of H's needs and needs them to be satisfied), but human-relations needs such as those outlined in numerous of the outputs considered over - the needs to be preferred, respected, cared around, caught on, listened to, and so on. For example:

Anna: Claire, this is a polyester sweater that I knitted myself! I made it for you!

Claire: Really!?, it's so sweet! thank you so much Anna!

The example above shows that the speaker decides to save the hearer's positive face by giving a gift to the speaker. In other words, therefore, Anna can minimize the imposition when she confides in Claire.

D. Leech's Theory of Politeness Functions

According to Geoffrey Leech, the conversational maxim has a politeness principle. The principles of cooperation and politeness are closely related because they study the use of language in communication with a set of principles or maxims that govern it. Leech's approach in the study of pragmatics is generally rhetorical, that is, using language effectively in its most general sense, applying it

primarily to everyday conversation and only secondarily to public language and more carefully prepared. Leech recognizes two rhetorical systems: textual and interpersonal. Textual rhetoric includes four sets of principles: the principle of processibility, the principle of clarity, the principle of economy, and the principle of expressiveness. Whereas interpersonal rhetoric includes, among other things, three sets of principles: the principle of cooperation, the principle of politeness and the principle of irony (Leech, 1983). Therefore, he thinks this is just a matter of principle interpersonal speech.

Leech's theory of politeness places politeness within an interpersonal rhetorical framework. According to Leech, the Principle of Politeness (PP) is to establish and maintain a feeling of politeness within a social group. (Fauziati, 2013). PP regulates social balance and friendship, which allows us to assume that our speech is cooperative. Leech's central PP model is the cost-benefit scale of politeness that involves both the speaker and the listener. Politeness involves minimizing costs and maximizing benefits to the speaker/hearer. Leech mentions seven maxims, all related to the concept of costs and benefits: tact, generosity, approbation, modesty, agreement, sympathy, and consideration. The following list is the details of the principles/functions.

1. The Tact Maxim

The first principle refers to minimizing costs and maximizing benefits for others. In this maxim, the speaker minimizes the costs (and thus maximizes the benefits) for the listener. For example:

*Anna: I don't want to go to prom alone, will you go with me?
Brian: What? I'm not going to go on a date with you?!*

In this statement, Anna uses tact maxim, which refers to minimizing costs and maximizing benefits to others. Anna does not want to force Brian and tries to be more polite. Thus, she gives Brian the flexibility to answer questions by asking them using the word “will”.

2. The Generosity Maxim

This principle refers to minimizing benefits to oneself and maximizing costs to oneself. This maxim is directed toward the self, while the tactful maxim is directed toward others (it focuses on the speaker and says that one should put others first instead of oneself). For example:

Anna: Claire, would you like me to talk to your aunt with you?

In the example above, Anna offers to talk to the hearer’s aunt and the hearer, in which Anna takes the actions by herself. Therefore, Anna’s question performs the generosity maxim because she maximizes the cost and minimizes the benefit to self.

3. The Approbation/Praise Maxim (it is oriented toward the H)

Approbation maxim refers to minimizing the discredit of others and maximizing the praise of others. It is used to avoid saying unpleasant things about others, especially the listener. For example:

Anna: Hanging out in the park would be good idea but it full of kids nowadays.

Claire: What? We can just go there; you are not that old please!

Claire's statement responding to Anna's can be categorized as using the approbation maxim. It refers to how Claire minimizes the dispraise of others and maximizes the praise of others. In this utterance, Claire tries to avoid saying

unpleasant things about Anna. Therefore, she disproves Anna's statement that she is not too old to be around teenagers nowadays.

4. The Modesty Maxim

The modesty maxim refers to minimizing self-praise and maximizing self-contempt. The approbation and modesty maxim are concerned with how well or poorly the speaker judges others or himself. However, this maxim often appears when apologizing for something. For example:

Anna: Claire! you look wonderful and pretty putting on that dress! Nailed it!
Claire: Don't be so hyperbolic, it's just my mom's.

The utterance above by Claire can be categorized as a modesty maxim because she minimizes praise of herself and maximizes dispraise of herself. Claire maximizes dispraise of herself by disproving Anna's statement and saying that her dress is just her mom's old belongings even though Anna praises her.

5. The Agreement Maxim

Agreement maxim refers to minimizing the expression of disagreement between self and others and maximizing the expression of agreement between self and others. Disagreement with this maxim is often expressed as regret or partial agreement. For example:

Anna: Wow, the test schedule is so sudden and so near soon.
Claire: Yeah, it's too soon, but it's better compared to the last announcement.

Based on the conversation above, Claire performs the agreement maxim in which she agrees with Anna's statement. Her utterance shows that she maximizes the expression of agreement with Anna. However, in the following

utterance, she adds her utterance, which minimizes the expression of disagreement with Anna's utterance.

6. The Sympathy Maxim

Sympathy maxim refers to minimizing antipathy between self and others and maximizing sympathy between self and others. In this case, for example, the success achieved by others must be appreciated and appreciated. On the other hand, disasters that happen to others require sympathy or condolences. For example:

Anna: Hold on, our last plan is cancelled. Will you go to cinema with me this time?

Claire: *I'd love to, Sorry about the last one, just tell me when and where.*

In the conversation above, it can be seen that Claire expressed her sympathy for what she has done before to Anna by using the word "sorry". Further, "sorry" is often used to express condolence for a misfortunate event, and it is also used in Claire's utterance. Claire minimizes antipathy between self and others and maximizes sympathy between self and others, so her utterance can be categorized as sympathy maxim.

7. Consideration Maxim

The consideration maximize refers to minimizing listener discomfort/dissatisfaction and maximizing listener comfort/ pleasure (Maharani, 2017). For example:

Jade: Mom, which one is better, my drawings or Kevin's?

Mila: *Both of you drew beautifully dear, your painting is colorful!*

In the conversation above, Mila applies politeness as a consideration maxim, saying that both of her sons' drawings are equally good. At this point,

Mila minimized the hearer's discomfort and maximized their comfort by complimenting both.

E. Politeness in Movie

Politeness that is done verbally can be found in everyday life. Additionally, verbal politeness can also be found in movies because several movies are made from true stories, real human ideas, or imaginary ideas that are made to entertain, provide knowledge, and teach lessons to the audience. Therefore, film is the chosen object of research in this study. Moreover, a movie is a series of moving and still images produced by recording images using a camera. In addition, it can be done using animation techniques. Furthermore, the term "movie" derives from the fact that photographic film has traditionally been the dominant format for capturing and displaying moving images. With a movie being the object of research on politeness, It can make the reader have illusions because of the movement that is taking place and combined with the conversation in it, which will make it easier for the reader to understand the types of sentences that are included in positive politeness based on the film which is the object of this research. Besides, a film is also a combination of images, video, and sound that conveys the film's purpose. Thus, the movie can be a source of media information, education, and communication media that can be used to influence and convince others; it can also be a medium of entertainment. Thus, the film includes aspects of entertainment and meaning. Therefore, some movies are made with real ideas with many variations, which include humor, history, social, learning, and many others with a specific purpose. (Rabiger & Hurbis-cherrier, n.d.). The movie, the

object of this research, presents an interesting language to study because several dialogues reflect politeness. The form of politeness can be taken from the story told by the main character in the movie. The words spoken by Indy and Briant in the film create polite speech. Moreover, the researcher conducted this research because politeness in communicating everyday life is an important part of the language. After all, it becomes a benchmark for speakers to their speech partners, especially from a pragmatic perspective. Thus, if the speaker uses language that can make the interlocutor agreeable, the speaker will be seen as polite. Vice versa, if the speaker uses language that can make the interlocutor uncomfortable, then the speaker will be seen as a person who is impolite. In this study, the researcher wanted to analyze the positive politeness strategy and politeness function got from the words of the main role in the film "*Not Cinderella's Type*." The selection of the film "*Not Cinderella's Type*" is the object of this research based on several reasons:

1. Politeness when communicating is obtained apart from writing and oral form, and movie politeness is depicted in oral form. In addition, this film is also found to contain politeness when carrying out conversations in carrying out daily activities.
2. The film is a realistic depiction of life in general that occurs in humans, such as acceptance and rejection, emotional violence, and relationships between families and friends.
3. This film is interesting to be the object of this research because it is a light film that is easy to understand, and the story in it, which tells about

problems often encountered in everyday life, is also very inspiring for readers.

Thus, readers can easily get an overview to gain an understanding, which they can then apply in good conversation by applying sentences using positive politeness.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this third chapter, the researcher discusses the research method, which includes the research design, research instrument, data source, data collection, and data analysis that the researcher carried out.

A. Research Design

This study adopted a qualitative research design to investigate positive politeness strategies and their impact on the interlocutor upon receiving sentences containing positive politeness (Personal & Archive, 2018). Qualitative research is a form of social inquiry that emphasizes how individuals interpret and make sense of their experiences, aiming to comprehend people's social reality. In this context, *qualitative research* is defined as exploring the nature of phenomena, encompassing their quality, various manifestations, the context in which they occur, or the perspectives from which they can be perceived. However, this approach does not focus on determining their range, frequency, or place within an objectively established chain of cause and effect (Busetto, Wick, & Gumbinger, 2020). Following the previous statements, the researcher chose to apply qualitative research design because its method is compatible with this research topic and objectives, mainly in understanding the topic of positive politeness among genders, which is also one of the modern social phenomena. The researcher employed qualitative research to provide a clear and detailed description of the analysis results.

B. Research Instrument

The instrument of this study is the researcher. The researcher categorized and analyzed several sentences as positive politeness in each sentence spoken by the main character in "Not Cinderella's Type" movie which became the object of this research.

C. Data Source

This study leveraged both primary and secondary data sources. The primary data source relied on the "Not Cinderella's Type" movie on the SunWorld Pictures YouTube Channel. The movie lasts one hour, thirty-seven minutes, and twelve seconds, serving as the principal source for this investigation. Secondary data sources were drawn from previous studies and utilized as reference materials to substantiate and validate the anticipated study outcomes.

D. Data Collection

The data collection process involves several stages. Initially, the researcher selected films to analyze. Furthermore, the screening of the selected film was carried out in a focused and careful manner. The third step involved transcribing the dialogue performed by Briant and Indy in the film Not Cinderella's Type, converting any spoken dialogue into a textual script. The fourth step was selecting each of Briant's and Indy's utterances, which included positive politeness using theory of Brown and Levinson's (1978) and politeness function using theory of Leech's (1983).

E. Data Analysis

In this study, qualitative research method was utilized to conduct the analysis. Qualitative research involves providing detailed and descriptive explanations to understand the subject matter comprehensively. Following data collection, firstly, the researcher categorized the sentences by selecting each of Briant's and Indy's utterances, which included the types of positive politeness strategies of Brown and Levinson's (1978). Secondly, the researcher was analyzing the categorized sentences by using Brown and Levinson's (1978) theoretical framework of politeness strategies in conjunction with Geoffrey Leech's (1983) politeness functions. Finally, the researcher made conclusions from the analyzed data in accordance with the research problem.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

The fourth chapter of this research contains the findings and the academic discussion concerning the background of this research. In specific, the discussion would be divided into two sub-chapters based on the research questions and the aims of this research, which are first, findings of positive politeness types used by the main characters and second, the second sub-chapter is a discussion of the function of politeness used by different genders in films.

A. Findings

In this sub-chapters, the following data discuss about list of positive politeness strategies that are used by the main characters in the movie.

1. Positive Politeness Strategies

After the analysis, the researcher found out that thirteen out of fifteen types of positive politeness strategies are used in the movie. Among forty data gathered, the fourth and the fourteenth strategies (Use in group identity markers and Assume or assert reciprocity) are not found to match the data in the movie. Equally important, each of the following representative data would also discuss its functions. Furthermore, the data are found in several conversations, interactions, and dialogues.

- a) First Positive Politeness Strategy: Notice, attend to H (his interests, wants, needs, goods)

To begin with, the researcher found eight data that correlate with the indications of the first positive politeness strategy that is *Notice, attend to H (his*

interests, wants, needs, goods). However, the following are the representative data and their politeness functions.

Datum 1

Briant : *Can we just go on a walk or something ?*

Indy : *I dont think I can't, I have chores.*

Briant : *Clarisse said that her party'snot ganna end for another hour. So, what if I had you back by then.*

Indy : *Fine, but we have to hurry*

(Setting at minute, 15.33 – 15.54)

From the first datum above, the conversation took place when Brian was at Indy's brother's house and was invited into Indy's room by his aunt to visit Indy, who was sick. After having several conversations with Indy, Brian invited Indy to leave the house for a while. However, Indy's response was in the form of a refusal for some reason, which she could not abandon. However, Brian tries to understand Indy's desire behind Indy's refusal by giving an idea that the party will not neglect Indy's busy schedule because it is intended to continue for another hour. Brian's assumption is valid. Thus, Indy has the desire to accept Brian's invitation; only she is afraid that her task of preparing for the party will just be ignored, and she will get punished by her aunt if that happens. In the context conditions above, the results generally show that the speaker (S) pays attention to aspects of her (H) condition. In this case, the conversation is included in one of the first positive politeness strategies, namely, Noticing and attending to the hearer's wants. Brian, as the S, who understands Indy's answer, tries to pay attention to the listener's context, as the H's condition, to fulfill the speaker's wishes. The explanation used by Brian to answer Indy shows that Brian is trying to understand Indy's wishes, which can satisfy the listener because the speaker

agrees with what the listener wants. With that being said, Brian indeed used positive politeness strategies, particularly by noticing and attending to understand Indy's condition.

In terms of politeness function, it can be seen in datum 1 that Brian's politeness functionates as tact politeness maxim. The words, ". . . *So, what if I had you back by then?*" indicated that Brian tried to be more polite with no intention to force Indy and offered her the alternative flexibility toward her current situation. Therefore, the sentence's purpose correlates with the principle of tact maxim function, mainly to function at minimizing the cost to the listener as Indy did not have much leisure time and correspondingly maximized the benefit of the listener as Indy got a flexible solution from Brian toward her conditions.

Datum 2

Indy : *I love being around flowers. They remind me of my mom. I remember she always used to have two lilies at our house, that is her favorite.*

Brian : *Miss your mom a lot?*

Indy : *Of course.*

(Setting at minute, 15.56 – 16.11)

The conversation in Datum 2 occurred when Brian and Indy were in the garden of Indy's brother's house to see the atmosphere. At that time, Indy said that she really liked being among the many flowers because it reminded Indy of her mother. Indy also remembered that her mother always had two lilies in her garden. Furthermore, Brian responds to her by asking whether she misses her mother. It indicates that Brian understands the desire that is the purpose of Indy's words. In this context, it shows that Brian, as

"S," pays attention to aspects of Indy's (H) condition, so the conversation is included in the first positive politeness strategy, namely noticing and attending to the hearer's needs. Brian, who understands Indy's words, pays attention to the context of the listener to meet the speaker's needs, such as the question that Brian uttered to Indy, and this can satisfy Indy as a listener because the other person understands the needs, he wants from the words he conveys, and it satisfies the listener because the speaker agrees on what listeners need. Indeed, from Datum 2, Brian practiced one of the positive politeness strategies, which is by noticing and attending to understand Indy's state of mind.

In terms of politeness functions, it can be seen in datum 2 that Brian's politeness functionates as sympathy politeness maxim. The words, "*Miss your mom a lot?*" marked that Brian, as the speaker, is giving Indy, the listener, a condolence as Indy mentions her late mom when they talk about the flowers. The sentence's purpose correlates with the principle of sympathy maxim function, particularly to functionate at minimizing antipathy between self and other and maximize sympathy between self and other. However, the calamity had been done a long time before.

b) Second Positive Politeness Strategy: Exaggerate (interest, approval, sympathy, with H)

Next, for the second strategy of positive politeness that is Exaggerate (interest, approval, sympathy, with H), the researcher found four data that correlate with the indications. However, the researcher put two primary data

as the representative for the academic discussions followed by its politeness functions below.

Datum 9

Indy : *What are you doing here?*
 Brian : *Being a gentleman and helping you up*
 (Setting at minute, 8.10 – 8.14)

From the above conversation, it shows that Brian uses the second positive politeness strategy, which is to exaggerate his interest in the listener. In the context of the conversation, Brian was exaggerating what he said about himself when he was helping Indy when she fell while running on the field. The word "gentlemen" spoken by Brian shows that he keeps a positive face. Brian uses this second strategy with the support of several factors. First, Brian made sure that Indy would fulfill his wish to help Indy stand back up as before. Even though, contextually, Brian's previous apology has not been forgiven by Indy. The second factor is the situation in the conversation. The situation supports Brian to show Indy that Brian wants to have a better friendship with Indy so that Brian's desire to have a close friendship with Indy can get Indy's approval. That way, from the explanation above, it can be concluded that Brian, as the speaker, has implemented a positive politeness strategy, namely the strategy of exaggerating his desires with the listener in the conversation; Brian wants to show a positive face to be approved, and positive listeners have been fulfilled and satisfied. In other words, by being considerate and gentlemanly as the form of exaggerating sympathy, Brian indeed used the second strategy of positive politeness toward Indy.

In terms of politeness function, it can be seen in datum 9 that Brian's politeness functionates as generosity politeness maxim. The words, "*Being a gentleman and helping you up,*" indicated that Brian tried to put Indy as his priority rather than himself. It implies that Brian focuses on putting Indy first instead of the self. The sentence's purpose correlates with the principle of generosity maxim function, mainly to function at minimizing benefits to self and maximizing cost to self as Brian giving Indy his hands.

Datum 10

- Brian : *Hei Indy, when your cousins invited me tonight, didn't include you too?*
 Indy : *We don't really hang in the same social circles or anything.*
 Brian : *Yeah, but you made everything for their party tonight.*
 Indy : *Yeah, I mean look it is really not a big deal.*
 Brian : *Wow, you are literally Cinderella.*

(Setting at minute, 26.46 – 27.10)

From Datum 10, the conversation quotes generally show that Brian uses the second positive politeness strategy, which is exaggerating. In the conversation, Brian seems exaggerated about the name he uses to fulfill his sympathy for Indy. Brian's words stating that "you are Cinderella" to Indy when he learned of the good deeds that Indy had done for his siblings showed that Brian kept a positive face for approval. That way, listeners will feel if their desires are fulfilled and feel satisfied. Not to mention, the conversation also shows that they have good friendships and are pretty close. Furthermore, since Brian's response towards Indy's opinion indicates the approval exaggeration, particularly to Indy's behavior and attitude, it could be concluded that Brian, who became the speaker, has

fulfilled the positive politeness strategy in carrying out the conversation, namely the second strategy, namely Exaggerate (interest, approval, sympathy, with H).

In terms of politeness function, it could be seen in datum 9 that Brian's politeness functionates as approbation politeness maxim. The conversation above shows that Brian, as the speaker, is giving Indy, the listener, several praises for her works and situations that peaked up when Brian called her a Cinderella. The sentence's purpose correlates with the principle of approbation maxim function, particularly to functionate at minimizing the dispraise of others and maximizing praise of others as Brian praises Indy when he knows that she was, in fact, the one who did all the chores.

c) Third Positive Politeness Strategy: Intensify interest to H

For the third positive politeness strategy (Intensify interest to H) that is used by the main character in the movie, the researcher found five pieces of data that match the strategy's indications. The following data are the representatives for the academic discussions.

Datum 15

Brian : *No, it's because I want to tell you something*

Brian : *There is no easy way to say it. So, I just gonna jump in about five or six years ago my dad came home from work pretty late there was an accident and he was behind the car that got hit the lady driving the car was hit by a truck and then she swerved into oncoming traffic and was hit again by a SMI*

Indy : *Stop.*

Brian : *He was the one who called 991 and He didn't say how bad it was only that she was dying and that she was not gonna make it to the hospital. So, He sat there and he held her hand he just let her talk "Please tell Cindy and I love her, and she is my princess and no matter what I'll be with her, always".*

Indy : *I remember, I remember a guy coming up to me before the funeral and saying those exact words I had no idea was your Dad*

(Setting at minute, 16.16 – 17.39)

The "S" in communicating with the "H" in the conversation quoted above tries to share in increasing his desire to contribute to the conversation by telling several good things. Thus, the listener will be interested in responding to the speaker. Brian, as "S" in the conversation, talks about the information he knows from his father. And it is still related to Indy's mother. He said that about five or six years ago, when his father came from work later than usual on his way home. He saw the car in front of him had an accident. There was a woman in the car. Then, the woman was dying and would not make it to the hospital. Thus, Brian's father sat next to him and held his hand while allowing the woman to speak. And the girl said, "Please tell Cindy that I love her, and she is my daughter. No matter what, I will always be with him". At this point, it could be seen that what Brian said refers to words that contain the third positive politeness strategy, namely, Intensify interest to H since he, as a speaker, tries to increase the listener's interest by providing a great story to which his interest is intensified. The strategy used by Brian includes the way he has to provide recognition of a fact, which becomes a foundation for communicating with the other person. Brian had a conversation by giving a short story in the form of facts and something to do with Indy. So, Indy is interested in giving a good response to Brian. In addition, Brian has some of his desires and, at the same time, tries to intensify Indy's appeal in the conversation. Therefore, Brian, as the speaker, is indeed using the third strategy of positive politeness by intensifying his interest through a great story.

Datum 16

Brian : *They just pretty much leave you alone up here?*
 Indy : *I actually prefer to be alone, hint hint.*

Brian : *It is different. Then, the rest of the house, aren't there any other room?*

Indy : *Well, the master bedrooms on the first floor along with some studies and a guest room and then there are four bedrooms on the second floor.*

Brian : *So, let me get this straight. There are six actual bedrooms.*

Indy : *Well, the girls turn one of them into a playroom.*

(Setting at minute, 19.09 – 19.39)

In datum 16, the conversation quoted above is another way the speaker increases his desire to contribute to the conversation by giving a good explanation to the listener. In the above conversation, Indy often used the word '*well*' in her opening remarks. Further, Indy, as the speaker, tried to explain the answer to Brian's question briefly. Indy explained the number of rooms in her cousin's house where Indy lived after her mother died. Because the room that became Indy's bed, in Brian's eyes, was not worthy to be occupied. Therefore, after listening to Indy's brief, factual explanation, Brian was also interested in giving a little response to convince himself further that what he heard was not wrong. That way, Indy, as a speaker, succeeded in increasing the listener's interest in communicating with him. At this point, Indy's responses could be seen as her way of utilizing a story or illustration so that the hearer's interest is intensified. From the explanation above, it could be seen that Indy uses the third politeness strategy, namely, intensifying interest in H by making it as the foundation of her conversation with Brian, particularly in providing a background story of the mentioned event.

However, in term of politeness function, the researcher found that all five data that are classified in the fourth politeness strategy do not match or correlates with any of the listed politeness function. It might happen due to the presence of a

third party as the topic of the conversation. At the same time, the politeness functions focus on and is oriented merely to the first and the second participant.

d) Fifth Positive Politeness Strategy: Seek agreement

Unfortunately, for the fifth positive politeness strategy (Seek agreement) that is used by the main character, the researcher found one data that matches with the indications as follows.

Datum 1

Brian : *Can we just go on a walk or something.*
 Indy : *I don't think I can't, I have Chores.*
 Brian : *Clarisse said that her party's not gonna end for another hour. So, what if I had you back by then.*
 Indy : *Fine, but we have to hurry*
 (Setting at minute, 15.33 – 15.54)

The conversation above is included in the fifth positive politeness strategy, namely, seeking agreement. Brian implemented this strategy. The conversation took place when Brian asked Indy to go out with him. Indy answered that she could not go with him because she still had chores she needed to complete. However, Brian gave Indy an alternative solution so that she could go with him after she did the chores. At this point, Brian stated his agreement on a safe topic, and he also gave a logical reason that could make Indy say yes to his invitation. Thus, Indy would want to rethink the definite answer she gave Brian regarding his invitation. That way, Brian minimized the distance between the two of them. In the end, Indy agreed to say yes to Brian's invitation. That way, they can get closer because their relationship is more intimate. Different from the first strategy that highlighted Brian's concern toward Indy's schedule, the data in datum 1

correlates with the fifth strategy for the reason that Brian, as the speaker, provides the idea under the purpose of achieving Indy's as the (H) agreement. The argument is supported by the fact that, later, Indy agreed with Brian's proposal. With that being said, the strategy Brian used is another way of equalizing the "H" (Hearer) statement, providing a possible way to agree with the speaker precisely as the fifth strategy of politeness. Although it is in a different type of strategy, still, as has been mentioned before, the data in datum 1 functionates as tact maxim.

e) Sixth Positive Politeness Strategy: Avoid disagreement

In the sixth positive politeness strategy (Avoid disagreement) that is used by the main character, the researcher found five data that match the indications. However, the following data are the representatives along with their politeness functions.

Datum 20

Brian : *Well, besides feeling bad about you know hitting your cat.*
 Indy : *Murdering. You murdered my cat.*
 Brian : *Besides, feeling about murdering your cat. I don't know why I am here. I just feel like this is where I need to be, So I am here. And maybe you need me here.*
 Indy : *Great. Now, I am just terrified.*

(Setting at minute, 14.37 – 15.01)

The dialogue quoted above is a conversation that applies one of the six positive politeness strategies, namely avoiding disagreement. The conversation above talks about the incident when Brian wanted to express his goal of being at Indy's brother's house and meeting Indy. He explained that he felt terrible for Indy because he had spanked her cat. At that time, Indy did not like the words Brian used in the sentence he was saying. Later, instantly, Indy interrupted Brian's

words. Indy stated that Brian did not spank her cat but rather killed the cat. Considering Indy is still cold to Brian because of the previous issues that existed between them. Thus, Brian did not want to add to the problems between them and tried to avoid disagreement at the moment by agreeing with Indy's word preference to express what happened to her pet. At the time, Brian was willing to accept and say the words according to what Indy said. He tries to keep Indy's positive face by following what Indy says. Brian does not prolong new problems that can trigger debate between them. In this conversation, Brian does not want to make Indy lose his positive face, and he understands that he, as the speaker, should apologize to the listener. Therefore, the speaker in this conversation applies the sixth positive politeness strategy, namely avoiding disputes and maintaining the speaker's positive face.

In terms of politeness function, it could be seen in datum 20 that Brian's politeness functionates as agreement politeness maxim. From the conversation above, it showed that Brian, as the speaker, is speaking about a specific condition. On the other hand, Indy, the listener, interrupted Brian and corrected the understanding that for Indy, Brian had murdered her cat. Hearing that, Brian immediately changes his words and uses Indy's preference for murder. Brian's sentence's purpose correlates with the principle of agreement maxim function, mainly to function at minimizing the expression of disagreement between self and other and maximizing the expression of agreement between self and other. The expression could be seen as Brian chose to agree with Indy when she corrected his word preference partially.

Datum 8

Brian : *Do you need a place to stay?*

Indy : *No, I'll be fine.*

(Setting at minute, 1.05.14 – 1.05.21)

The conversation conducted by Brian and Indy is included in the sixth positive politeness strategy. Indy spoke the conversation containing the strategy. Indy said those words when Brian came to Indy's room through the side door of the house after Indy's uncle and aunt were angry because Indy was caught doing something they considered not good in public and was seen by one of their neighbors. Furthermore, their neighbors reported Indy to her uncle and aunt. At that time, Brian was surprised because Indy looked very sad. He saw many things that Indy was cleaning up and thought she was going to move out of the house. He asked more about what happened to Indy. Then, Indy told him all the events that had happened to her. After hearing Indy's story, Brian asked if Indy needed a place to stay. Then, Indy replied that she did not need one and that she would be fine. Afterward, Brian did not speak a word. He is just being silent and does not respond even though he understands that Indy actually needs a place to stay. At this point, Brian could force Indy to let him help herself. However, since Brian applied the sixth politeness strategy by avoiding disagreement that may cause, he chose to remain silent instead. Therefore, in this case, Brian implemented a strategy of white lies to avoid disagreements and maintain a positive image in Indy.

In terms of politeness function, it could be seen in datum 8 that Brian's politeness functionates as agreement politeness maxim. From the conversation above, it showed that Brian, as the speaker in the first place, chose to stop the

conversation by not giving any response afterward. Even though Brian understands that Indy needs a place to stay, he remains silent as he chooses not to seek any possible disagreement out of Indy's response toward his offer. At this point, Brian's silent sentence correlates with the principle of agreement maxim function, particularly to function at minimizing the expression of disagreement between self and others. The expression could be seen as Brian chose to remain silent with Indy when she rejected his offer.

f) Seventh Positive Politeness Strategy: (Presuppose / raise / assert / common ground)

In the seventh positive politeness strategy (presuppose / raise / assert / common ground) that is used by the main character, the researcher found seven data that match the indications. However, the following data are the representatives along with their politeness functions.

Datum 23

Indy : *What are you doing here?*
 Brian : *Oh, I need to say No. So, I just came without asking.*
 Indy : *Caught that part. What do you want?*
 Brian : *I'd like us to be friends.*
 Indy : *No.*
 Brian : *look. Do you have something against guy friends?*
 Indy : *Of course not. Max ones my best friend. Look I know you are only trying to be my friend out of pity and I don't want that. I want genuine friends.*
 Brian : *Well, I am genuinely worried about you can't that be a start.*
 Indy : *You are no more worried about me than I am my car. What is in the bag? Smell is good.*
 Brian : *This just a little peace offering.*
 Indy : *Who?*
 Brian : *Captain Jack's famous burger.*
 Indy : *Are you kidding?*
 Brian : *And there is fries as well.*
 Indy : *Hmmmmmm.*
 Brian : *I knew I would get on your good side eventually.*
 (Setting at minute, 13.29 – 14.32)

The excerpt of the conversation conducted by Indy and Brian is one of the conversations included in the seventh positive politeness strategy, namely, "presuppose, raise, assert, or find common ground." Several factors support it; the first is Brian as a speaker who provides procedures for managing FTAs by briefly discussing themes that are unlikely related to the main topic of their conversation, as Brian's real goal in the conversation was to come to see Indy. Besides, he wants to make peace with Indy because of the mistake he made a few days ago when he hit Indy's cat to death. Nay, during the conversation, Brian began by discussing other things in the hope that the atmosphere between them would not be tense. The second factor is that Brian makes small talk outside the main topic of their conversation to reduce the social distance between the two of them as speakers and listeners. Before the quote from the conversation above takes place, Brian and Indy's relationship is very distant because Indy is very angry, and she does not even want to see or talk to Brian after her cat dies because of him. However, after Brian dared to meet Indy at her aunt's house and had a conversation using the seventh positive politeness strategy, the distance between them was not as great as before, and Indy began to be able to talk and meet Brian even though she could not fully forgive. However, at least their relationship is much better than before. Then, the third factor, regarding the gifts that Brian brings, also becomes something that supports this seventh positive politeness strategy. Brian deliberately brought a souvenir in the form of a burger for Indy. With this gift, it was seen that Indy could be much better

than before in response to Brian. Moreover, Brian, in the excerpt of the conversation, also wanted to take the time to come to Indy's sibling's house to meet Indy as a sign that he wanted his friendship with Indy to get better. With the reasons for these factors, mainly as Brian attempts to be in the common ground, share common concerns, small talks, etc., the conversation excerpt above can be included in the seventh positive politeness strategy, namely "presuppose, raise, assert, or find common ground.

In terms of politeness function, it could be seen in datum 23 that Brian's politeness functions as consideration politeness maxim. At the time the conversation occurred, Brian and Indy were not in a good state of situation. Nonetheless, Brian tried to make it good by talking to Indy and telling her that he had brought her food. With Brian doing so, it is indicated that Brian uses politeness strategy to function as consideration politeness maxim. Brian's sentence's purpose correlates with the principle of consideration maxim function, particularly to functionate at minimizing the hearer's discomfort/displeasure and maximizing the hearer's comfort/pleasure by talking about it and bringing Indy foods.

Datum 24

Brian : *Do you know how hard it is to find you in your own house, You have got to be freezing. How long have you been hiding out here?*
 Indy : *Thanks, but I wasn't hiding. How is the party?*
 Brian : *Fun, but it was missing the something.*
 Indy : *What?*
 Brian : *You.*

(Setting at minute, 25.57 – 26.20)

The excerpt of the conversation conducted by Brian and Indy is a conversation that belongs to the seventh positive politeness strategy,

namely, "presuppose, raise, assert, or find common ground. The conversation above occurred when Brian was present at an event organized by Indy's cousins. During the event, Brian only focused on finding Indy's whereabouts, even though Indy's cousins tried to approach him. Nevertheless, Brian would only focus on Indy, and this did not deter Brian from looking for opportunities to escape from the hustle and bustle of the event and go looking for Indy in every room in the house. In the end, when Brian was trying to find Indy in the backyard, he found Indy. Brian approached Indy and said that it was challenging to find Indy in the house, even though Indy also lives there. He also made sure that Indy was warm. He asked Indy how long she had been out of the room. Then, in the conversation, Brian is also one of the people who wants to make time for Indy so that the two of them can get closer. It can be seen from the incident where he came because of an invitation given by Indy's siblings. However, he took the time to look for Indy just to be able to talk with him. The time that Brian spent looking for a talk started with pleasantries so that Brian could prevent social distance between them. With that, Brian tried to make the relationship between the two of them better and closer than before. In the conversation, Brian had a light conversation with Indy before continuing the conversation with the theme he wanted to discuss with Indy. It could be an applied politeness strategy, specifically as Brian tried to share common concerns with small talk and being available on time. With these points in

mind, the data in datum 24 is included in the seventh positive politeness strategy, namely "presuppose, raise, assert, or find common ground.

In terms of politeness function, it could be seen in datum 24 that Brian's politeness functionates as tact politeness maxim. As Brian said, the party is less fun because it is missing Indy's presence, indicating that Brian's words functionates as tact politeness maxim. Brian wants Indy to be at the party, and he thinks Indy would make the party more fun. At this point, Brian showed a treat to Indy that her presence was desirable. With that being said, getting to know that others want her could produce and maximize Indy's benefit. Therefore, Brian's sentence's purpose correlates with the principle of tact maxim function, particularly to functionate at maximizing the benefit of the listener as Indy got to hear a joyful opinion about herself.

g) Eighth Positive Politeness Strategy: Joke

For the eighth positive politeness strategy (joke) that is used by the main character, the researcher merely found one data that matches with the indications along with the politeness function as follows.

Datum 29

Brian : *I am gonna be competing with the cat for your attention, aren't I?*

Indy : *She is not the only who make me happy.*

(Setting minute at, 1.34.00 – 1.34.06)

Brian's speech in the excerpt of the conversation above applies the eighth positive politeness strategy, namely, using jokes. Brian says that he will compete with the cat he just gave to Indy when he wants to get attention from Indy. In the conversation, it is seen that Brian and Indy have different

backgrounds. The remarks that Brian made in the form of jokes were only intended to get attention and try to get closer to Indianapolis. Therefore, Brian spoke by asking questions like that. However, Indy took it seriously, and she answered that not only cats can make her happy. The point of Indy's sentence is that Brian also played a role in making Indy happy. That way, Brian will also get the same attention. Indy said this sentence to make H calmer. Thus, their friendship will be maintained. At this point, Brian's question as a joke is seen as an example of the eighth positive politeness strategy in the form of a joke.

Additionally, in terms of politeness function, it could be seen in datum 29 that Brian's politeness functionates as consideration politeness maxim. Although it may not be similar to the previous consideration maxim, the fundamental concept is the same. As Brian jokes about competing with Indy's over Indy's attention, a comfortable tension is built up between them. Therefore, correspondingly, Brian's sentence's purpose correlates with the principle of consideration maxim function, particularly to functionate at maximizing the hearer's comfort/pleasure via a joke he delivered to Indy.

h) Ninth Positive Politeness Strategy: Assert or presuppose S's knowledge of and concern for H's wants

In the ninth positive politeness strategy (assert or presuppose S's knowledge of and concern for H's wants) that is used by the main character, the researcher found four data that match the indications. However, the following data are the representatives along with their politeness functions.

Datum 24

Brian : *Do you know how hard it is to find you in your own house, you have got to be freezing. How long have you been hiding out here?*
 Indy : *Thanks, but I wasn't hiding. How is the party?*
 (Setting at minute, 25. 56 – 26.12)

Similar to the seventh strategy, the conversation above presented an illustration of the ninth positive politeness strategy as well. Nonetheless, the following discussion would provide its distinction. The conversation conducted by Brian and Indy contains the ninth positive politeness strategy, namely asserting or presupposing S's knowledge of and concern for H's wants. It can be seen from the sentence uttered by Brian. The sentence Brian said occurred when Brian and Indy were in the backyard of Indy's cousin's house. Brian saw Indy looking up at the sky alone. Knowing this, Brian said, "... *you have got to be freezing.*" Brian's words were carried out by him giving Indy his long shirt. Brian's words and actions show that Brian has a sense of solidarity with his interlocutor, and he knows personal information about the listener without the listener telling it to the speaker. Moreover, the speaker tries to fulfill what the listener wants to show that the speaker is working with the listener. That way, the speaker can secure the positive reaction of the listener. At this point, Brian, as the speaker, is precisely applying the ninth positive politeness strategy by putting his concern toward Indy's condition as she is outside and the weather is cold. With that being said, the conversation in the datum above is included as one of the examples of the ninth positive politeness strategy. Equally important, although datum 24 is also categorized as one of the samples of the ninth politeness strategy, the politeness remains the same as both strategies in this particular data focus on Indy's concern.

Datum 30

Brian : *What do you do with your allowance? Indy, come on tell me.*
 Indy : *Why should I?*
 Brian : *Because I'm beginning to think that you don't get an allowance. Two Jana and Kaitlyn do any housework?*
 Indy : *No, they are usually busy during the day they get home just in time for dinner and then they crash.*
 Brian : *So, little Cinderella does all the housework. And if she doesn't get it all done then it Reese gets angry and doesn't refill her lunch card.*
 Indy : *I don't exactly love cleaning and cooking and being grounded all the time but they are the only my family that I have.*

(Setting at minute, 45.29 – 46.05)

The conversation Brian and Indy had above occurred on the phone. In that conversation, there is a ninth positive politeness strategy, namely, asserting or presupposing S's knowledge of and concern for H's wants. In the conversation above, Brian asked Indy about pocket money because he thought that Indy did not get the allowance. From the previous conversation, Brian could understand how Indy was feeling. Thus, he made sure to ask Indy about it. Apart from that, Brian also asked about other things that he knew. Regarding the difference in the treatment of her uncle and aunt towards Indy and her different cousins, Brian asked Indy if her siblings also did the same as Indy did. Then, when Indy answered as Brian expected, Brian continued with the information he knew. As she said, "*So little Cinderella does all the housework, and if she does not do that, she will not get her lunch.*" From the explanation above, it can be seen that some of the questions Brian asked indicated that he wanted to be sure that some of the alleged information that Brian himself had concluded from several situations that Indy had experienced before was the truth. That way, the speaker in this conversation has tried to fulfill the wishes of the listener, namely, knowing some personal information about the listener. The speaker knows that the listener is

mistreated in the house. Thus, the speaker tries always to maintain good communication with the listener, and the listener has a comfortable place to share and tell stories. Brian positioned himself always to be there whenever Indy needed his help. That way, the positive face of the listener has been satisfied because he has been appreciated, accepted, and received good treatment from the speaker. With all these points, particularly as Brian tried to assert Indy's knowledge and put his concern on the table, the conversation in datum 30 is therefore included as one of the examples of the ninth positive politeness strategy.

In terms of politeness function, it could be seen in datum 30 that Brian's politeness functionates as sympathy politeness maxim. As Brian keeps confirming Indy's situation, the situation functions as a sympathy politeness maxim. In other words, Brian tried to show Indy his sympathy by asking about her condition. Therefore, Brian's sentence's purpose correlates with the principle of sympathy maxim function, particularly to functionate at maximizing sympathy between self and others as Brian attempted to show Indy that he wants to know more about her and thus she can rely on him.

i) Tenth Positive Politeness Strategy: Offer, promise

In the tenth positive politeness strategy (Offer, promise), the researcher found one data that is used by the main character. The following is the data that matches with the indications with the politeness functions analysis being provided as well.

Datum 34

Indy : *What do you say?*

Brian : *Well, he was obviously concerned when I told him but I didn't know is now that I have told him by law, he is gotta tell Child Protective Services.*

Indy : *What, are you sure?*

Brian : *Indy, he could lose his license if you didn't*

Indy : *This is insane*

Brian : *I know, but look I am sorry and I promise we will keep it private*

(Setting at minute, 1.06.39 – 1.07.09)

The conversation above took place when Brian called his father for instructions on what to do after learning that his uncle and aunt at home were abusing Indy. Then, Indy asked for clarification about this matter. Brian's father ultimately convinced him that Indy's issues required reporting to Child Protection Services after hearing what Brian had to say. Hearing this, Indy felt that the problem was not something that needed to be taken seriously, and the ideas that Brian gave to his father included crazy or excessive actions to take. However, even if Indy said something like that, Brian remained firm in his stance and continued to explain this calmly to Indy. Thus, Indy would want to follow the best advice he proposed to his father by way of Brian promising Indy that he would keep this a secret from anyone, and Indy does not need to be afraid to report this to Child Protective Services. Brian thought that by keeping his promises, he would make sure that Indy would be okay. In this manner, Brian's remarks to Indy are incorporated into the ninth positive politeness strategy, which is "offer, promise." Brian's words are a form of his efforts to fulfill Indy's positive face. Brian did it because he wanted to show that he was trying to overcome threats, and this was done as a form of his participation in solving the problems being faced by Indy. In other words, Brian showed that he was willing to contribute to helping Indy get the good and fair treatment that she should get from her uncle and aunt. He even promised Indy that her concern would be kept in private. At

this point, Brian is proven to apply the tenth politeness strategy by offering a hand and giving a promise.

In addition, despite being the only one data that matches the tenth politeness strategy, this data, however, does not correlate with any of the politeness functions. The reason is that the data in datum 34 does not maximize and minimize any listener or speaker aspect. Even though the language used is polite, this might happen due to the fact that there is a disagreement within their conversation. Thus, the conversation does not possess any aspect that matches with any of the politeness functions.

j) Eleventh Positive Politeness Strategy: Be optimistic

In the eleventh positive politeness strategy (Be optimistic), the researcher found four data that are used by the main character. The following is the data that matches the indications along with its politeness functions.

Datum 6

Indy : *There is no way I can right now, the girls already saw us at the park.*
 Brian : *You will be fine, I am here.*
 Indy : *No, Brian just go home I'll be fine okay. What are you doing?*
 Brian : *What I should be doing. Do you need me to stay?*
 Indy : *No, and thank you for walking me home.*

(Setting at minute, 50.50 – 51.49)

In the conversation, some words contain the eleventh politeness strategy, namely, "be optimistic". The conversation began with Indy telling Brian that it would not be the best way for her now. Indy said this on the playground when Indy's cousins saw Indy alone with Brian. Seeing Indy, who looked afraid of the situation at home after her cousins saw her with Brian, Brian said optimistically, "You will be fine; I am here." By saying

this, Brian wanted Indy to feel calmer and less scared when she got home. In this way, Brian showed that he has a sense of solidarity, cooperation, and closeness to Indy. Apart from that, what Brian said also showed that he, as the speaker, was trying to save Indy's positive face as a listener. With this in mind, Brian indeed responds to Indy optimistically; therefore, he applied the eleventh positive politeness strategy "be optimistic".

In terms of politeness function, it could be seen in datum 6 that Brian's politeness functionates as tact politeness maxim. As Brian claimed that what he did is something he should be doing for Indy indicated that Brian's words functionates as tact politeness maxim. Brian wants to accompany Indy, yet in order to be polite, he asks her concern first so that there would be no coercion. At this point, Brian gives the interlocutor the flexibility to answer the question. Brian's sentence's purpose correlates with the principle of tact maxim function, particularly to functionate at maximizing to minimizing cost to others and maximizing the benefit to the hearer.

Datum 35

Indy : *Hello*
 Brian : *Hey, what happened?*
 Indy : *Nothing I haven't heard*
 Brian : *Let me know if it gets bad*
 Indy : *I am sure everything will be okay.*
 Brian : *I am serious.*
 Indy : *Okay*

(Setting at minute, 52.39 – 52.48)

The above conversation took place when Brian called Indy after Indy had gone out with him. Brian, who is worried about Indy's condition, wants to know the actual situation. When Brian asks Indy, "What happened?" Indy reassured

Brian by answering, "I am sure everything will be fine." Indy's answer given to Brian was included in the eleventh positive politeness strategy, namely, Be optimistic. Indy's answer shows that she felt optimistic about her words. Indy thought that she was sure that everything would be fine in the future, and what Indy said would make Brian feel better and not worry about Indy's condition. In addition, this was done by Indy as a form of her efforts to save Brian's positive face as a listener. With that being said, as Indy said above, her words are included as an example of the eleventh positive politeness strategy, as her response is optimistic about her current situation.

In terms of politeness function, it can be seen in datum 35 that Brian's politeness functionates as generosity politeness maxim. The words, "*Let me know if it gets bad,*" indicated that Brian tried to put Indy as his priority. Brian's statement showed that he is willing to put his time and energy just in case Indy's situation goes bad at this point. Brian maximizes cost to himself. The sentence's purpose correlates with the principle of generosity maxim function, particularly to function at minimizing benefits to self and maximizing cost to self as Brian tries to tell Indy to let him know when things get bad.

k) Twelfth Positive Politeness Strategy: Include both S and H in the activity

In the twelfth positive politeness strategy (Include both S and H in the activity), the researcher found merely two data that are used by the main character. The following is the data that matches the indications along with its politeness functions.

Datum 37

Indy : *Did you still end up doing it?*

Brian : *By myself, you know that day of the triathlon I just curled up in my bed and didn't move all day. Everyone seemed to forget about the race but I didn't, as a day I cried the most.*

Indy : *I'm so sorry.*

Brian : *Well, I think that we should do this more often.*

Indy : *What? shared grief story?*

Brian : *Get to know each other. It is how relationships start.*

(Setting at minute, 28.32 – 29.15)

The conversation above occurred when Brian asked Indy to leave her house during Indy's cousin's party. Brian invites Indy to go to one of his favorite places. At that point, Brian and Indy began to communicate well. Brian told many sad stories in the past about his mother. When Indy heard about it, Indy felt that she had made Brian sad. When Indy apologized to Brian, Brian replied, "I think we should do that more often." The sentence uttered by Brian is a sentence that uses the twelfth positive politeness strategy, namely, including both S and H in the activity. In the conversation, it can be seen that Brian wants to involve listeners in sharing stories. It is evidenced by Brian's use of the pronoun "we." That way, Brian shows that he has a goal that is not only for himself but also for the interlocutor as well. Brian wanted Indy to be able to tell him openly. Thus, they can both get to know each other more deeply. At this point, as Brian wanted to involve Indy in his activity, it showed that Brian applied the twelfth positive politeness strategy.

Additionally, in terms of politeness function, it could be seen in datum 37 that Brian's politeness functionates as consideration politeness maxim. Once again, although it may not be similar to the previous consideration maxim, the fundamental concept is the same. As Brian is sharing a grief story, he intends to get to know Indy more. The words, "*Get to know each other. It is how relationships start.*" marked the politeness function as Brian intended to maximize

the hearer's comfort by getting to know each other. Therefore, correspondingly, Brian's sentence's purpose correlates with the principle of consideration maxim function, particularly to function at maximizing the hearer's comfort/pleasure by swapping stories with each other.

Datum 38

Indy : *My aunt doesn't like me staying out, people at school are gonna notice and they are gonna talk.*

Brian : *Alright, well let's do it (the dinner) this way than we will just keep our relationship.*

Indy : *Friendship*

(Setting at minute, 31.09 – 31.20)

The conversation that Brian and Indy had was in Indy's backyard after they went out together for dinner. Indy says that her aunt does not like it when she has good relationships with other people. Then Brian said, "Okay, then let us do it this way (secretly). In this case, Brian was trying to show that he wanted to include Indy in the activities he wanted, namely to maintain their relationship clandestinely without anyone knowing, including Aunt and the rest of her family. It can be seen from Brian's use of the pronoun "we" in his speech. In this way, Brian respects the speech partners as members of the same group and maintains Indy's positive face. In the end, as Indy is involved in such activity, dinner, invited by Brian, it could be stated then that Brian indeed used the twelfth positive politeness strategy.

In terms of politeness function, it could be seen in datum 38 that Brian's politeness functionates as agreement politeness maxim. From the conversation above, it showed that Brian, as the speaker, does not argue with Indy even though she is not on the same page with him. While Indy prefers their status as friendship

after Brian states it as a relationship, Brian decides not to argue and chooses to remain silent instead. At this point, Brian's silence correlates with the principle of agreement maxim function, particularly to function at minimizing the expression of disagreement between self and other and maximizing the expression of agreement between self and other. The expression could be seen as Brian chose to agree with Indy when she corrected his word preference.

1) Thirteenth Positive Politeness Strategy: Give (or ask for) reasons

In the thirteenth positive politeness strategy (Give (or ask for) reasons), the researcher found only one data that is used by the main character. The following is the data that matches the indications along with its politeness functions.

Datum 2

Indy : *I love being around flowers. They remind me of my mom. I remember she always used to have two lilies at our house, that is her favorite.*

Brian : *Miss your mom a lot?*

Indy : *Of course.*

(Setting at minute, 15.56 – 16.11)

In the conversation excerpt above, there is the thirteenth positive politeness strategy, namely giving (or asking for) reasons. Unlike in the first strategy, the data in datum 2 also applied the thirteenth positive politeness strategy, marked by Brian's attempt to ask questions in the pursuit of knowing a reason. Brian applied it in the sentence, "*Miss your mom a lot?*" Before Brian said the sentence. Indy first shared that she likes to be around lots of flowers because it relates to her mother's habits. From the words spoken by Indy, Brian could understand that Indy was missing her mother, who had died when she was little. Brian understood something Indy felt. Thus, Brian showed his solidarity by emphasizing the

questions he asked. Even though Brian already knew the answer, Brian still asked Indy that question as part of his effort to maintain an approving audience. From the questions Brian asked, he showed that he had information about how Indy was feeling. That way, in the conversation, the speaker tries to fulfill his wishes by showing that he is willing to cooperate with the listener. When the listener's wishes are conveyed, the speaker succeeds in securing the positive face of the listener, and the listener will feel that the speaker values her. With these points, Brian indeed applied the thirteenth positive politeness strategy by asking the mentioned question above. Moreover, as it has been analyzed above, the politeness strategy in datum 2 functionates as a sympathy maxim.

m) Fifteenth Positive Politeness Strategy: Give gifts to H (Goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation)

In the fifteenth positive politeness strategy: Give gifts to H (Goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation), the researcher found five data that are used by the main character. The following is the data that matches the indications along with its politeness functions.

Datum 39

Brian : *Yeah, what did you do today?*
 Indy : *I cleaned and I cooked.*
 Brian : *Did you make all the food in there tonight?*
 Indy : *Yeah*
 Brian : *It was good.*
 Indy : *Thank you.*

(Setting at minute, 26.33 – 26.41)

The conversation takes place in the back of Aunt Indy's house, where Indy must hide after she prepares a meal for her cousin's party. Brian found Indy; after that, he searched for Indy all over the room. Once Brian has found Indy, He

begins to start a conversation. Then, Brian asks about Indy's activities that day, and Indy answers by explaining the activities that make her tired enough. Brian responded by using the strategy of giving a gift to H as an understanding by saying, "*That is great,*" to save Indy's positive face. Thus, Brian showed that He gave Indy a good appreciation, which makes Indy not always feel as bad as usual. In other words, Brian's appreciation is included as the fifteenth positive politeness since it could also be received as a gift for Indy. Hence, the data in datum 54 applied the fifteenth positive politeness strategy.

In terms of politeness function, it could be seen in datum 39 that Brian's politeness functionates as approbation politeness maxim. From the conversation above, it showed that Brian, as the speaker, praises Indy, the listener, for serving delicious food. The sentence's purpose correlates with the principle of approbation maxim function, particularly to functionate at maximizing praise of others as Brian praises Indy as she is the one who cooked and served Brian all the delicious food that night.

Datum 6

- Brian : *Come on we should probably get you home.*
 Indy : *There is no way I can right now, the girls already saw us at the park.*
 Brian : *You will be fine, I am here.*
 Indy : *No, Brian just go home I'll be fine okay. What are you doing?*
 Brian : *What I should be doing. Do you need me to stay?*
 Indy : *No, and thank you for walking me home.*

(Setting at minute, 50.50 – 51.49)

The conversation between Brian and Indy took place in a park. Brian's words began when he asked Indy to go back to her aunt's house because Indy's two cousins, who liked Brian, had seen Indy sitting alongside him. Knowing that Indy's situation is not good, Brian shows sympathy for Indy

by saying, "What should I do? Do you need me to stay here?" Furthermore, Indy replied, "No, and thank you for taking me home." Thus, Brian saved Indy's positive face by using a politeness strategy to give gifts to H, particularly in the form of sympathy toward Indy's situation. Additionally, the data in datum 6 functionates as tact maxim precisely as has been discussed before.

B. Discussion

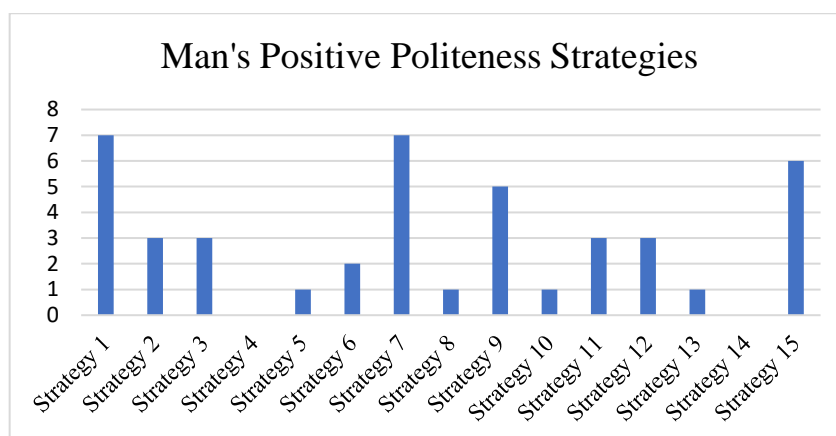
In terms of positive politeness strategies, this research focused on Brown and Levinson's (1987) framework, specifically exploring positive politeness strategies. Within the analysis, the researcher identified thirteen out of the fifteen types of positive politeness strategies employed in the movie. The data revealed strategy number one that (Notice, attend to H (his interests, wants, needs, goods) strategy was most prevalent, appearing eight times, followed closely by strategy number seven (Presuppose / raise / assert / common ground), observed seven times. Other strategies varied in occurrence: The second and eleventh strategies (Exaggerate (interest, approval, sympathy, with H) and Be optimistic) appeared four times each, The third strategy (intensify interest to H), the sixth strategy (Avoid disagreement), and the ninth strategy (Assert or presuppose S's knowledge of and concern for H's wants) occurred five times each, the twelfth strategy (Include both S and H in the activity) was noted twice, and the Fifteenth strategy (Give gifts to H (Goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation) emerged six times. Conversely, the fifth (Seek agreement), the eighth (Joke), the tenth (Offer, promise) and the

thirteenth strategies (Give (or ask for) reasons) were the least employed, each observed only once.

Moreover, several data points were categorized into more than one strategy due to their potential to convey multiple meanings. This flexible interpretation led to instances where certain utterances encompassed multiple positive politeness strategies. For instance, data categorized as both the first strategy (Notice, attend to H (his interests, wants, needs, goods)) and fifth strategies (Seek agreement) exemplified the speaker's attempt to acknowledge the hearer's condition while simultaneously seeking agreement from the listener. Similarly, other data points, such as the sixth, second, twenty-fourth, and other datum, were applicable to multiple positive politeness strategies, as analyzed in prior assessments. This extensive and varied usage of strategies was supported by Setyawati's and Rahayu's (2020) and Kusumah's and Haryudin's (2019) studies, which also explored politeness in films, affirming the viability of examining politeness strategy in movies.

However, the fourth (Use in group identity markers) and fourteenth positive (Assume or assert reciprocity) politeness strategies lacked any data matches. This absence can be linked to the nature of most conversations in the movie, primarily occurring between only the two main characters. A study by Rahman et al. (2022) indicated that politeness strategies revolving around group identity function well in speech contexts. In contrast, within a dialogue involving only two individuals, these particular strategies may be less applicable, which accounts for their absence in this research.

In contrast to politeness strategies, politeness functions were widely evident in the analyzed data, with significant utilization except for the approbation and modesty functions. However, specific data points, such as datum numbers eleven, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, and thirty-four, did not align with any specific politeness function. This discrepancy can be attributed to specific situations; for instance, data points fourteen through nineteen involved a third party in the conversation, where the politeness function focused on and directed towards only the first and second participants. Similarly, datum numbers eleven and thirty-four were engaged in discussions that resembled small debates or arguments, lacking a clear manifestation of any distinct politeness function. Further, the following topics that will be discussed are men's positive politeness strategies, women's positive politeness strategies, men's politeness functions, and women's politeness functions. Furthermore, each topic is supported with a respective chart that shows the data findings as a whole.



The analysis of the chart illustrates distinctive trends in the usage of positive politeness strategies by the male character in the movie. Notably, strategy number one, "Notice or attend to Hearer's interests, wants, needs, goods," and

number seven, "Raising a common ground," emerge as the most frequently used strategies by the male protagonist, Brian. Contextually, this could happen because the male protagonist in the movie is characterized as in the means of dating Indy, the female character. Precisely supported by the data findings, the male protagonist pays attention to the hearer's interest as the first positive politeness strategy and tries to be on the common ground as the seventh positive politeness strategy. Thus, he could be closer to Indy.

The findings suggest that Brian actively demonstrates the first positive politeness strategy Notice, attend to H (his interests, wants, needs, goods) by paying attention to Indy's interests and needs showing a keen interest in building a connection with her. Simultaneously, the seventh strategy Presuppose / raise / assert / common ground is used to establish common ground, aiming to foster mutual understanding and rapport with Indy.

In contrast, the fourth (Use in group identity markers) and fourteenth strategies (Assume or assert reciprocity) lack any evident data in their application by the male character. Moreover, the fifth (Seek agreement), the eighth (Joke), the tenth (Offer, promise), and the thirteenth strategies (Give (or ask for) reasons) emerge as the least utilized strategies by Brian. The fifth strategy, seeking agreement, contrasts with the seventh strategy (Presuppose / raise / assert / common ground), which aims to find common ground. Seeking agreement necessitates an alignment of opinions, which might conflict with the idea of establishing a shared understanding. Additionally, the eighth strategy (Joke), involving humor, does not align with Indy's serious disposition, indicating why

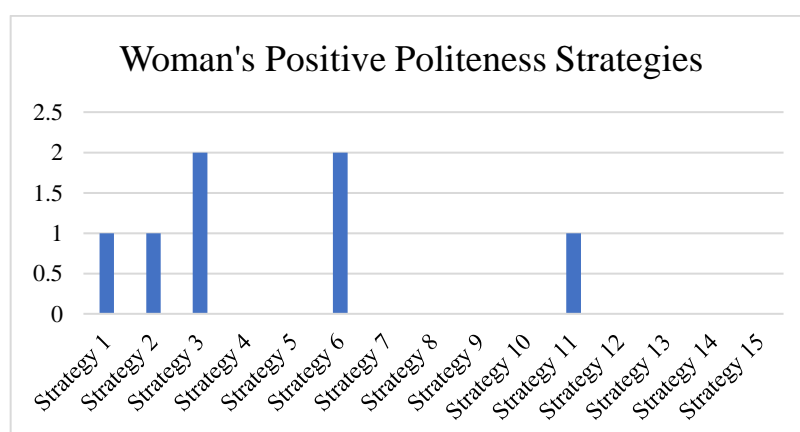
Brian might not employ it in his interactions with her. Similarly, the tenth strategy, offering or promising, may not significantly contribute to Indy's independence. Lastly, the thirteenth strategy, giving or asking for reasons, is different from Indy's private nature.

Brown and Levinson's (1987) concept of positive politeness strategies as coordinated actions align with Brian's approach as the speaker, driven by his interest in Indy as the hearer. By consistently using the first and seventh positive politeness strategies, Brian shows a clear preference for these strategies, aligning with his goal of establishing a close connection with Indy. This intention aligns with previous research highlighting that the seventh strategy, "raising common ground," often involves sharing personal experiences or concerns.

The finding above correlates with Octavia's, Lukmana's, and Bachari's (2021) research which also argued that positive politeness could be in the form of asking personal experiences or sharing each other concerns. Moreover, as Brian is using positive politeness as a utility for fulfilling his intention to be close with Indy, this implied that positive politeness strategies are generally used to maintain a relationship with others. Several previous studies supported this argument as well such as Oktavia's, et al. (2019) research which stated that politeness strategy is also closely related to the relationship between the main characters and the students and Fadhillah's, et al. (2021) research that, through their analysis, stated that the basic purpose for the politeness strategy used could be for maintain a value within the speaker and the hearer. Not to mention, there is a moment when Brian had to diffuse the interaction between them and their partner through

appeasement and apologies. This correlates with the finding of Alvarez's Miller-Ott's (2022) research that stated, often trying to pacify their partners, participants relied on appeasement to give into only a portion of what their partners wanted.

Moreover, Brian's use of positive politeness strategies to maintain a relationship aligns with prior studies that emphasize the role of politeness strategies in fostering and nurturing connections between individuals. Additionally, instances where Brian seeks to diffuse interactions by employing appeasement and offering apologies correspond to the findings of Alvarez and Miller-Ott's (2022) research, indicating an attempt to appease partners by conceding partially to their desires. The next topic is discussing the positive politeness strategies that are used by the woman character of the movie, Indy. After the analysis, there are only a few data that show a woman as the speaker (S) within a conversation. However, even with the small amount of data, the discussion is complete with evidence. The following is the chart of the data and its discussion.



Upon examining the chart, it is apparent that there are discernible patterns in the use of specific positive politeness strategies by the female character, Indy.

Among these, the third positive politeness strategy, intensifying interest in the hearer, and the sixth strategy, avoiding disagreement, appear to be the most frequently employed by Indy.

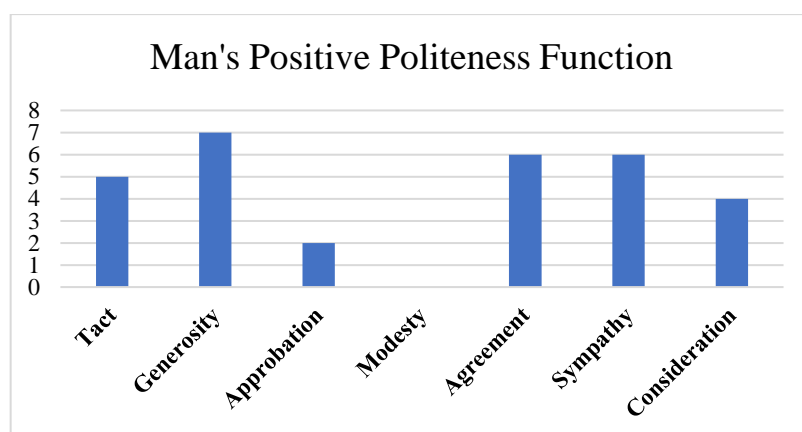
However, based on the data, the third strategy (Intensify interest to H) is probably used because, in the conversation context, an exciting topic meets with the female character, Indy, such as in datum 16 when both participants talk about Indy's thing, her house. That way, Indy applied the positive politeness strategy.

Moreover, the preference for the sixth strategy, avoiding disagreement, might stem from Indy's portrayal as a modest and private person throughout the movie. Indy's character is depicted as a simple individual who focuses only on what she deems necessary. Consequently, her inclination to avoid disagreements, often by agreeing or saying "yes," resonates with her modest and reserved nature.

Conversely, the first, second, and eleventh positive politeness strategies (Notice, attend to H (his interests, wants, needs, goods), Exaggerate (interest, approval, sympathy, with H), and Be optimistic) are observed to be the least used by the female character. It aligns with Indy's portrayal as a private character who does not readily express emotions, especially optimism, and tends to avoid openness.

These patterns in Indy's behavior align well with Brown and Levinson's positive politeness strategies, reflecting her personality and character traits as a woman in the movie. Furthermore, these tendencies in her private life correspond to findings in previous studies. For instance, compared to the previous research, Abdurahman and Manaf (2018) noted that using specific polite expressions can

reduce coercion or the burden on conversation partners. Indy's consistent application of such strategies aligns with her disposition as a private individual in most conversations. According to the data analysis, the man character, Brian, tends to use politeness to function as a generosity maxim. However, the difference in number between them is close. Furthermore, a politeness that functions as a generosity maxim leads the way supported by seven data. Followed by agreement and sympathy functions with six data each, tact functions with five data, and consideration functions with four data. The following chart will demonstrate the data as a whole.

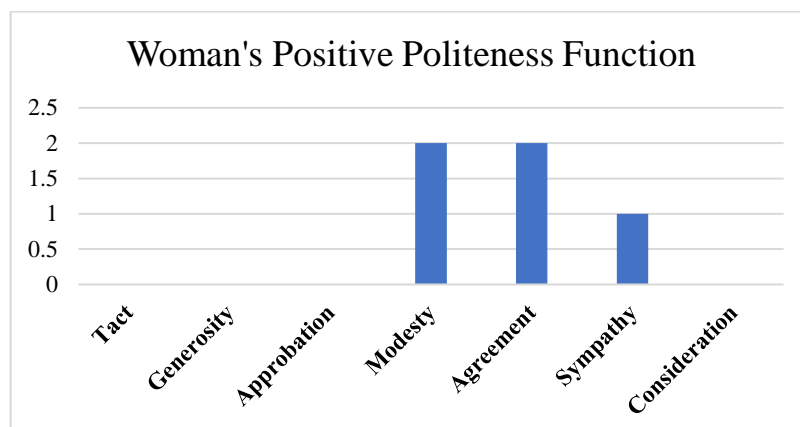


Based on the data, a man would employ politeness according to its function of generosity; the man may also, at some point, prefer to employ politeness according to other functions, such as sympathy and agreement, to be exact. With that being said, the researcher argues that based on data analysis, a man would prefer to use politeness to function as generosity first and then followed by either agreement or sympathy function. Nonetheless, due to the context of the movie's plot, these choices of politeness function are valid in that they correspond with Brian's intention in the storyline, which is to be close to

Indy. As Indy's condition is described as poor, the male character Brian, therefore, applies the politeness function of generosity most of the time to improve Indy's condition by doing her several favors.

Conversely, the data indicates that the man character, Brian, never employs politeness functions associated with modesty. This absence of utilizing the modesty function can be attributed to the overwhelming focus on praise and positive remarks directed toward Indy. Consequently, the opportunity for expressing modesty within conversations is more aligned with Indy's character rather than Brian's. By the same token, as mentioned before, Leech's (1983) Theory of Politeness Function of generosity matches its description compared to Brian's act. Likewise, a couple of previous studies stated the same, Sintyani's and Mardiningsih's (2019) research and Sadiyani et al. (2019) research, which stated that the purpose of generosity politeness function is to make the most minor possible profit for one-self and make the most significant possible loss to one-self.

The data analysis revealed that among the seven functions, the female character only engaged with three specific politeness functions: sympathy, modesty, and agreement. However, due to the dominance of the male character in most conversations, the female character, Indy, had fewer instances for analysis. Consequently, only a limited five data points were available to assess the functions used by the female character—precisely, one instance for sympathy and two each for modesty and agreement functions, as represented in the following chart.



Despite their infrequent usage, the data suggests that women tend to employ politeness functions primarily in modesty or agreement, followed by the sympathy function. As with the previous discussions, the reason for this politeness function preference might relate to the character's personality itself. Indy, the female character, is characterized as a simple and private person. It could explain why Indy prefers to respond in a simple way, such as using politeness to function as modesty, and sometimes she prefers to respond in agreement since not only does she have a better thing to worry about, but she is not a character who can open up easily about herself. Another critical point is that Indy's storyline is described as receiving much praise from her interlocutors, which explains her preference to use politeness in modesty functions as she responds.

Conversely, no data indicated using other politeness functions, such as tact, generosity, approbation, or consideration. This scarcity of data might be the primary reason for the limited analysis of the female character's interactions.

Indy's tendency to use politeness strategies that function as modesty correlates with Leech's (1983) theory, emphasizing minimizing self-praise. This theory suggests praising oneself as little as possible and critiquing oneself as

much as possible during communication activities. Indy predominantly adhered to the first part of the function, minimizing self-praise in her conversations. Markedly, a couple of previous studies, Sintyani's and Mardiningsih's (2019) research and Sadiyani et al. (2019) research share the same idea, which also states that the politeness function of modesty regulates praise and criticism of oneself. The meaning of this function is to praise oneself as little as possible and criticize yourself as much as possible when carrying out communication activities. However, Indy's tend to do the first part most often.

With that being said, the limited data analyzed regarding Indy's use of different politeness functions underscores her preference for modesty and agreement strategies. These findings highlight her portrayal as a private individual with a reserved nature, shaping her communicative choices within the movie.

In summary, based on the findings and discussions above, the researcher found an arguably exciting finding as the use of positive politeness strategies along with its functions might contextually be referenced not only to the person or the character's intention toward the listener but also is oriented to the integration of the interlocutor. The latter points also imply that the different preferences of using positive politeness strategies on both genders could be understood by observing or looking at the respective gender behaviors and traits, whether generally or in particular, precisely as discussed above in this research.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The final chapter of this study includes analytical conclusions and recommendations for future researchers. Furthermore, the conclusion section is intended to summarize the discussion, while the suggestion section is intended to provide reliable information regarding the research findings and discussion.

A. Conclusion

Based on the analysis, it is evident that the male character tends to predominantly use politeness strategies number one (Notice and attend to Hearer's interests, wants, needs, and goods) and number seven (Raising a common ground). Conversely, strategies five (Seek agreement), eight (Joke), ten (Offer, promise), and thirteen (Give (or ask for) reasons) are the least utilized by the male character in the movie. In contrast, the female character favors the third positive politeness strategy, intensifying interest in the Hearer, and the sixth positive politeness strategy, avoiding disagreement while demonstrating less preference for the first, second, and eleventh positive politeness strategies. Notably, despite differing in their choice of politeness strategies, both characters have distinct motivations and contexts. The male character is portrayed as drawing closer to Indy, whereas the female character embodies a portrayal as a simple, modest, and private individual.

Overall, it can be concluded that the male character prefers the first strategy (Notice, attend to H (his interests, wants, needs, goods)) and seventh strategy (Presuppose / raise / assert / common ground). In contrast, the female character

leans toward the third strategy (Intensify interest to H) and sixth strategy (Avoid disagreement) among various positive politeness strategies. Moreover, concerning Politeness functions; the male character tends to use politeness primarily as generosity and least as modesty. In contrast, the female character predominantly uses politeness functions such as modesty and agreement. This distinction in preferences is significant, as it underscores the key difference between the genders; the use of politeness that functions as generosity and modesty emerges as a crucial factor in delineating the preferences of male and female characters, as both tend to use one of these options predominantly.

B. Suggestion

The study presents several recommendations for future research based on the findings. Firstly, considering the dominance of conversations led by the male character in this research, it is advised for future researchers to emphasize an equal balance in data collection from both genders to ensure a fair representation of conversation dynamics.

Secondly, as the data primarily originates from scripted movie dialogues, the authenticity and naturalness of the conversations may be limited. To address this, future researchers are encouraged to conduct field research to gather real, unscripted conversations, thereby enhancing the authenticity and reliability of the data.

Thirdly, this study focused on a single movie, limiting the diversity and comparability of the dataset. Future research could benefit from including data

from various films within similar genres and across multiple years to achieve a more comprehensive and comparative analysis.

Moreover, considering the research's exclusive focus on the 2018 movie "Not Cinderella's Type," future investigations could include data from different years to provide a more detailed comparison and understanding of the language differences between men and women.

Lastly, as this research primarily utilized a qualitative approach, its outcomes might need more generalizability. Therefore, future studies are recommended to employ quantitative methodologies to facilitate a more generalized understanding of gender-based language variations.

REFERENCES

- Abdurahman, & Manaf, N. A. (2018). Realization Of Negative Politeness Strategy On Speech Act Of Questions And Answers In The Learning Processes. *Seventh International Conference on Languages and Arts (ICLA 2018); Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 301* (pp. 625-631). Atlantis Press.
- Al-Hindawi, F. H., & Alkhazaali, M. A. (2016). A Critique of Politeness Theories. *Theory and Practice in Language Studies, Vol. 6, No. 8*, 1537-1545.
- Alvarez, C. F., & Miller-Ott, A. E. (2022). The polite abuser: Using politeness theory to examine emotional abuse. *Personal Relationships*, <https://doi.org/10.1111/per.12442>, 1-20.
- Brown, P. (2017). *Politeness and Impoliteness*. In Y. Huang (Ed.), *Oxford Handbook of Pragmatics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Brown, P. L., & Levinson, S. C. (1987). *Politeness: Some universals in language usage (Vol. 4)*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Busetto, L., Wick, W., & Gumbinger, C. (2020). How to use and assess qualitative research methods. *Neurological Research and Practice, 2 (1)*. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s42466-020-00059-z>.
- Degaf, A. (2016). The Closing Conversation Strategies In Indonesian Television Program. *ELTICS Journal, Vol. 3, 2016. ISSN : 2407-0742*, 26-32.
- Eshreteh, M. K., & Badran, H. (2020). The Application of Leech's Politeness Maxims in Shakespeare's The Merchant of Venice. *Indonesian Journal of English Language Studies (IJELS) Vol. 6, No. 2, September 2020*, 59-75.
- Fadhillah, B. W., Markhamah, Sabardila, A., & Wahyudi, A. B. (2021). Illocutionary Speech Acts in Banners on Social Interaction and Language Politeness as Teaching Materials for Junior High School Level. *Proceedings of the International Conference of Learning on Advance Education (ICOLAE 2021); Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 662* (pp. 578-588). Atlantis Press.
- Fauziati, E. (2013). Linguistic politeness theory. *Proceedings of Kesantunan Berbahasa Dalam Berbagai Perspektif, 1*, 88-108. <https://publikasiilmiah.ums.ac.id/handle/11617/3462?show=full>
- Fraser, B. (1990). Perspectives on politeness. *Journal of Pragmatics Volume 14, Issue 2, April 1990*, 219-236.
- Huang, Y. (2017). *The Oxford Handbook of Pragmatics*. Oxford. Oxford University Press.

- Johnson, D. M., Yang, A. W., Brown, P., & Levinson, S. C. (1988). Politeness: Some Universals in Language Usage (Studies in Interactional Sociolinguistics 4). *TESOL Quarterly*. <https://doi.org/10.2307/3587263>.
- Ko, L.-Y. (2018). How Polite You Are: A Study of Learners' Politeness Strategies Used in Avatars in the Second Life Virtual World. *Journal of Education & Social Policy, Vol. 5, No. 4*, 167-173.
- Kusumah, R. Y., & Haryudin, A. (2019). An Analysis Of Animation Movie "Ratotouille" That Reflecting The Politeness Of Off Record Strategies. *PROJECT (Professional Journal of English Education) Volume 2, No. 3, May 2019*, 341-344.
- Lakoff, R. (1973). The Logic of Politeness, or Minding Your P's and Q's. *Chicago Linguistics Society, 9*, 292-305.
- Leech, G. (1983). *Principles of Pragmatics*. London: Longman Group Limited.
- Maharani, S. A. (2017). Politeness Maxim Of Main Character In Secret Forgiveness. *Jurnal Bahasa Lingua Scientia, Vol. 9, No.1, Juni 2017*, 1-14.
- Marni, S., Adrias, & Tiawati, R. L. (2021). *Buku Ajar Pragmatik: Kajian Teoritis dan Praktik*. Purbalingga: Eureka Media Aksara.
- Najah, E. N., Ummah, R., & Degaf, A. (2017, October). Kesopanan berbahasa: strategi menjaga muka dalam percakapan grup Whatsapp.
- Octavia, N., Lukmana, I., & Bachari, A. D. (2021). Euphemisms in Conversations about Bullying Issues: A Study of Politeness. *Proceedings of the Fifth International Conference on Language, Literature, Culture, and Education (ICOLLITE 2021); Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 595* (pp. 537-541). Atlantis Press.
- Oktavia, M., Warsono, W., L.B, D. A., & Faridi, A. (2020). Politeness Strategies in Directive Speech Acts in a Short Movie "Mind Your Language". *International Conference on Science and Education and Technology (ISET 2019); Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 443* (pp. 22-26). Atlantis Press .
- Personal, M., & Archive, R. (2018). Munich Personal RePEc Archive Qualitative Research Methodology in Social Sciences and Related Subjects. *Journal of Economic Development, Environment and People, 7 (85654)*, 23-48.
- Pratista, H. (2008). *Memahami Film*. Yogyakarta. Homerian Pustaka.
- Rahman, F., Rangkuti, R., & Mono, U. (2022). Politeness Strategies Used by Anies Baswedan in the Interview on Humanities in Southeast Asia. *LingPoet: Journal of Linguistics and Literary Research Vol. 3, No. 1*, 26-31.

- Ruziyeva. (2020). Face Concept In The Category Of Politeness. *European Journal of Humanities and Educational Advancements (EJHEA) Vol. 1 No. 4*, 15-20.
- Sadiyani, W., Sadia, K., Dewi, C., Widanta, R., Ardika, D., & Yuliantini, N. (2019). Politeness Maxims by The Students of Mechanical Engineering State Polytechnic of Bali. *2nd International Conference on Applied Science and Technology 2019 - Social Sciences Track (iCASTSS 2019); Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 354* (pp. 375-377). Atlantis Press.
- Salman, H. S., & Betti, M. J. (2020). Politeness and Face Threatening Acts in Iraqi EFL learners' Conversations. *GLOSSA*, 3, 8, 221-233.
- Saputra, M. A. (2019). An Analysis Of Positive And Negative Face In "The Croods Movie". *Jurnal Vision, Vol 15. No.2*, 23-40.
- Sartika, D., & Ambalegin, A. (2020). The Positive Politeness Analysis Used in Virgin-Meet the Author. *Humanitatis: Journal of Language and Literature*, 7(1), 53-64.
- Schneider, K. P. (2012). Pragmatic variation and cultural models. *Review of Cognitive Linguistics. Published under the auspices of the Spanish Cognitive Linguistics Association; , Volume 10, Issue 2, Jan 2012*, 346 - 372.
- Setyawati, A., & Rahayu, S. (2020). The Analysis Of Politeness In Harry Potter Chapter 1 Movie. *PROJECT (Professional Journal of English Education) Volume 3, No. 5, September 2020*, 633-640.
- Sintyani, K. R., & Mardiningsih. (2019). Leech Politeness Maxim in Hitam Putih TV Program. *3rd Social Sciences, Humanities, and Education Conference (SoSHEC 2019); Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 380* (pp. 323-326). Atlantis Press.
- Wati, N. L., & Puspani, I. A. (2020). Positive Politeness Strategies Used by the Character in the Movie "The Patriot". *HUMANIS: Journal of Arts and Humanities, Vol. 24, no. 1*, 1-10.
- Yule, G. (1996). *Pragmatics: Oxford Introductions to Language Study*. Oxford. Oxford University Press.
- Yuliantoro, A. (2020). *Analisis Pragmatik*. Klaten: UNWIDHA Press.
- Yuniarti, E., Natsir, M., & Setyowati, R. (2020). Positive politeness strategies on Catwoman movie. *Ilmu Budaya: Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra, dan Budaya, Vol. 4, No. 2*, 264-276.

CURRICULUM VITAE



Arum Nurrosida was born in Banyuwangi on September 30, 1999. She studied at Junior High School SMPU PP Habibulloh Banyuwangi in 2012-2015. Then, she continued her education in senior high school at the MBI Amanatul Ummah Mojokerto Islamic Boarding School in 2015–2018. At the same time, she joined WIsSNU (Inspiration Forum for Santri Nurul Ummah) for the 2017 term in cadre formation. In 2018, she was accepted at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Faculty of Humanities, Department of English Literature. While studying at this university, she participated in folk dance activities in the faculty organization (SRIKANDI) in 2019-2020. Then, she became an organizer for the LSO SRIKANDI Student Executive Council of the Faculty of Humanities (Wirupa) in 2021. She completed her education at the university in 2024.

APPENDIX

Data Classification of Research Findings

No. Datum	Description	Positive Politeness Strategy	Positive Politeness Function	Used by Which Genders
1	<p>Brian: <i>Can we just go on a walk or something.</i></p> <p>Indy: <i>I don't think I can't I have Chores.</i></p> <p>Brian: <i>Clarisse said that her party's not gonna end for another hour. So, what if I had you back by then.</i></p> <p>Indy: <i>Fine, but we have to hurry</i></p>	S1 S5	Tact	Man
2	<p>Indy: <i>I love being around flowers. They remind me of my mom. I remember she always used to have two lilies at our house, that is her favorite.</i></p> <p>Brian: <i>Miss your Mom a lot?</i></p> <p>Indy: <i>Of course.</i></p>	S1 S13	Sympathy	Man
3	<p>Brian: <i>Wow, you are literally Cinderella.</i></p> <p>Indy: <i>No. Cinderella is just me my mom.</i></p> <p>Brian: <i>Fits you perfectly.</i></p> <p>Indy: <i>I prefer Indy much better</i></p> <p>Brian: <i>Alright, come on. Let's get you out of your prison.</i></p>	S1	Agreement	Man
4	<p>Brian : <i>I missed you</i></p> <p>Indy : <i>I left early</i></p> <p>Brian : <i>Everything okay?</i></p> <p>Indy : <i>I'll tell you later</i></p>	S1	Sympathy	Man
5	<p>Brian : <i>I see your cousins going all the time.</i></p> <p>Indy : <i>Well, that is part of their allowance, if they keep their grades up, they get every week to go out.</i></p>	S1	Sympathy	Man

	<p>Brian : <i>What do you do with your allowance? Indy, come on tell me.</i></p> <p>Indy : <i>Why should I?</i></p> <p>Brian : <i>Because I'm beginning to think that you don't get an allowance. Did two both Jana and Kaitlyn do any housework?</i></p> <p>Indy : <i>No, they are usually busy during the day they get home just in time for dinner and then they crash.</i></p>			
6	<p>Brian : <i>Come on we should probably get you home</i></p> <p>Indy : <i>There is no way I can right now, the girls already saw us at the park.</i></p> <p>Brian : <i>You will be fine, I am here.</i></p> <p>Indy : <i>No, Brian just go home I'll be fine okay.</i></p>	S1 S11 S15	Tact	Man
7	<p>Brian : <i>I was worried. So, I came over. I just pulled up.</i></p> <p>Indy : <i>Meet me by the side door</i></p>	S1	Sympathy	Woman
8	<p>Brian : <i>So now what?</i></p> <p>Indy : <i>I don't know</i></p> <p>Brian : <i>Do you need a place to stay?</i></p>	S1 S6 S11	Agreement	Man
9	<p>Indy : <i>What are you doing here?</i></p> <p>Brian : <i>Being a gentleman and helping you up.</i></p>	S2	Generosity	Man
10	<p>Brian : <i>Hei Indy when your cousins invited me tonight, didn't include you too?</i></p> <p>Indy : <i>We don't really hang in the same social circles or anything.</i></p> <p>Brian : <i>Yeah, but you made</i></p>	S2	Approbation	Man

	<p><i>everything for their party tonight.</i></p> <p>Indy : <i>Yeah, I mean look it is really not a big deal.</i></p> <p>Brian : <i>Wow, you are literally Cinderella.</i></p>			
11	<p>Brian : <i>As fond thanks for coming. Would you want to go on another date next weekend?</i></p> <p>Indy : <i>This was not a date.</i></p> <p>Brian : <i>Then, what was it?</i></p> <p>Indy : <i>Brian, You and I are from two completely different worlds.</i></p> <p>Brian : <i>So?</i></p>	S2 S6	-	Woman
12	<p>Indy : <i>Ohh, she is beautiful. Thankyou. This is that appears moment of my life</i></p> <p>Brian : <i>I am gonna be competing with the cat for your attention, aren't I?</i></p> <p>Indy : <i>She is not the only who make me happy.</i></p>	S2	Consideration	Man
13	<p>Brian : <i>Wait a minute, are you even, Indy what is going on?</i></p> <p>Indy : <i>I messed up really, really bad.</i></p> <p>Brian : <i>Okay. What happened?</i></p> <p>Indy : <i>I guess one of the neighbors called Clarice and told her I was making out with Maxton at this soccer game.</i></p>	S15	Sympathy	Man
14	<p>Indy : <i>What do you say?</i></p> <p>Brian : <i>Well, he was obviously concerned when I told him but I didn't know is now that I have told him by law he is gotta tell Child Protective Services.</i></p> <p>Indy : <i>What, are you sure?</i></p> <p>Brian : <i>Indy he could lose his license if you didn't</i></p>	S15	-	Man

	<p>Indy : <i>This is insane</i></p> <p>Brian : <i>I know, but look I am sorry and I promise we will keep it private.</i></p> <p>Indy : <i>Brian I can't do this, Jayden and Kaitlyn.</i></p> <p>Brian : <i>No, this is not about them, this is about you. My Dad says that you can come stay with us. He is certified to take in foster kids and he really doesn't think you are safe. Here I think that you just need to come stays with us tonight.</i></p>			
15	<p>Brian : <i>No, it's because I want to tell you something</i></p> <p>Brian : <i>There is no easy way to say it. So, I just gonna jump in about five or six years ago my dad came home from work pretty late there was an accident and he was behind the car that got hit the lady driving the car was hit by a truck and then she swerved into oncoming traffic and was hit again by a SMI</i></p> <p>Indy : <i>Stop.</i></p> <p>Brian : <i>He was the one who called 991 and He didn't say how bad it was only that she was dying and that she was not gonna make it to the hospital. So, he sat there and he held her hand he just let her talk "Please tell Cindy and I love her, and she is my princess and no matter what I'll be with her, always".</i></p> <p>Indy : <i>I remember, I remember a guy coming up to me before the funeral and saying those exact words I had no idea was your dad.</i></p>	S3	-	Man

16	<p>Brian : <i>They just pretty much leave you alone up here?</i></p> <p>Indy : <i>I actually prefer to be alone, hint hint.</i></p> <p>Brian : <i>It is different. Then, the rest of the house, aren't there any other room?</i></p> <p>Indy : <i>Well, the master bedrooms on the first floor along with some studies and a guest room and then there are four bedrooms on the second floor.</i></p> <p>Brian : <i>So, let me get this straight. There are six actual bedrooms.</i></p> <p>Indy : <i>Well, the girls turn one of them into a playroom.</i></p>	S3	-	Woman
17	<p>Brian : <i>Glad you like it. My mom used to bring me here all the time</i></p> <p>Indy : <i>Why should she stop?</i></p> <p>Brian : <i>She died about 10 years ago.</i></p> <p>Indy : <i>How did She die?</i></p> <p>Brian : <i>It was sudden like your mom one minute she was riding her bike to work and the next she was hit by somebody who was texting and driving.</i></p> <p>Indy : <i>How did you get through it?</i></p> <p>Brian : <i>Well, I miss her like crazy. She was riding her bike because she and I were doing this child parent triathlon that summer. We would go out and the evenings ride our bikes wake up early go to the swimming pool and practice.</i></p> <p>Indy : <i>Did you still end up doing it?</i></p> <p>Brian : <i>By myself, you know that day of the triathlon I just curled up in my bed and didn't</i></p>	S3 S7	-	Man

	<p><i>move all day. Everyone seemed to forget about the race but I didn't, as a day I cried the most.</i></p>			
18	<p>Indy : <i>So, this is your detour?</i></p> <p>Brian : <i>Yeah, I love playgrounds. I don't know. There is just something about him that reminds me you are never too old to have fun.</i></p> <p>Indy : <i>Okay, so what is your favorite thing here?</i></p> <p>Brian : <i>Oh, by far the merry – go – around. I don't know there is just something so fun to me about spinning around it as fast as you can while trying not to get sick. Yeah, am looking there was this one time when I was little right. I was running as fast as my little legs would let me and I was pushing it so hard that I just completely flew off and broke my arm.</i></p> <p>Indy : <i>No</i></p> <p>Brian : <i>Yeah, but I am survived and it didn't stop me for coming back again, I mean that is until they got rid of the merry – go – round a few years later but.</i></p>	S3	-	Man
19	<p>Brian : <i>Wait a minute, are you even, Indy what is going on?</i></p> <p>Indy : <i>I messed up really, really bad.</i></p> <p>Brian : <i>Okay. What happened?</i></p> <p>Indy : <i>I guess one of the neighbors called Clarice and told her I was making out with Maxton at this soccer game.</i></p> <p>Brian : <i>Aaaa, were you? Sorry, that is not important.</i></p>	S3	-	Woman

	<p>Indy : <i>We kissed. We did make out though it was in front of a group of people.</i></p> <p>Brian : <i>And your aunt Xu Zhu out.</i></p> <p>Indy : <i>Her and David, and then David makes a comment about how he though my mom raised me poorly and I just lost it all of the stuff I had picked up just came out and then David said that if I disrespected them one more time I would be kicked out and then he said my punishment was gonna be really bad.</i></p> <p>Brian : <i>So, you came upstairs and started packing.</i></p> <p>Indy : <i>Yeah,</i></p> <p>Brian : <i>Did you tell him how unfair it was that you were the maid and cook and the prisoner all while they get to go out and live.</i></p> <p>Indy : <i>Sort of, look it was awful, my filter was completely gone.</i></p>			
20	<p>Brian : <i>Well, besides feeling bad about you know hitting your cat.</i></p> <p>Indy : <i>Murdering. You murdered my cat.</i></p> <p>Brian : <i>Besides, feeling about murdering your cat. I don't know why I am here. I just feel like this is where I need to be, So I am here. And maybe you need me here.</i></p> <p>Indy : <i>Great. Now, I am just terrified.</i></p>	S6	Agreement	Man
21	<p>Brian : <i>They just pretty much leave you alone up here?</i></p> <p>Indy : <i>I actually prefer to be alone, hint hint.</i></p>	S6	Agreement	Woman

22	<p>Brian : <i>So, why not put you in the toy room and move the toys elsewhere?</i></p> <p>Indy : <i>I really don't mind.</i></p>	S6	Agreement	Woman
23	<p>Indy : <i>What are you doing here?</i></p> <p>Brian : <i>Oh, I need to say No. So, I just came without asking.</i></p> <p>Indy : <i>Caught that part. What do you want?</i></p> <p>Brian : <i>I'd like us to be friends.</i></p> <p>Indy : <i>No.</i></p> <p>Brian : <i>look. Do you have something against guy friends?</i></p> <p>Indy : <i>Of course not. Max ones my best friend. Look I know you are only trying to be my friend out of pity and I don't want that. I want genuine friends.</i></p> <p>Brian : <i>Well, I am genuinely worried about you can't that be a start.</i></p> <p>Indy : <i>You are no more worried about me than I am my car. What is in the bag? Smell is good.</i></p> <p>Brian : <i>This just a little peace offering.</i></p> <p>Indy : <i>Who?</i></p> <p>Brian : <i>Captain Jack's famous burger.</i></p> <p>Indy : <i>Are you kidding?</i></p> <p>Brian : <i>And there is fries as well.</i></p> <p>Indy : <i>Hmmmmmm.</i></p> <p>Brian : <i>I knew I would get on your good side eventually.</i></p>	S7	Consideration	Man
24	<p>Brian : <i>Do you know how hard it is to find you in your own house, you have got to be freezing. How long have you</i></p>	S7 S9	Tact	Man

	<p><i>been hiding out here?</i> Indy : <i>Thanks, but I wasn't hiding. How is the party?</i> Brian : <i>Fun, but it was missing the something.</i> Indy : <i>What?</i> Brian : <i>You.</i></p>			
25	<p>Brian : <i>Hey You</i> Indy : <i>Hey</i> Brian : <i>Hey, instead of going home do you wanna, take a quick detour</i> Indy : <i>What did you have in mind</i> Indy : <i>So, this is your detour?</i> Brian : <i>Yeah, I love playgrounds. I don't know. There is just something about him that reminds me you are never too old to have fun.</i> Indy : <i>Okay, so what is your favorite thing here?</i> Brian : <i>Oh, by far the merry – go – around. I don't know there is just something so fun to me about spinning around it as fast as you can while trying not to get sick. Yeah, I am looking there was this one time when I was little right. I was running as fast as my little legs would let me and I was pushing it so hard that I just completely flew off and broke my arm.</i></p>	S7	Generosity	Man
26	<p>Indy : <i>Ohh you</i> Brian : <i>Nice, welcome see you back from the soccer game</i> Indy : <i>Yeah, just barely</i> Brian : <i>How was it did Clarice get mad?</i> Indy : <i>I actually don't think she remembered I went to go study; it is not going through</i></p>	S7	Generosity	Man

	<i>the side door. So, nobody would see me. Sorry I have to go. Grace is calling.</i>			
27	<p>Indy : <i>Morning.</i></p> <p>Brian : <i>Oh Hey. Indy this are my sisters this is McKenzie and Ronnie. I am sure you know McKenzie from school.</i></p> <p>Brian : <i>Indy do you want syrup?</i></p> <p>Indy : <i>Was it for me?</i></p> <p>Brian : <i>Yeah.</i></p> <p>Indy : <i>Ummm Yeah.</i></p>	S7	Tact	Man
28	<p>Brian : <i>The water looks nice. Feeling any better?</i></p> <p>Indy : <i>I always thought they treated me the way they did because I cost them too much money. Now I know that is not the case.</i></p> <p>Brian : <i>It is their loss; you have nothing but but goodness in your heart. Besides, you didn't deserve the way they treated you.</i></p> <p>Indy : <i>I don't know if I could ever face them again and I have to see Jada and Kaitlyn every day at school.</i></p> <p>Brian : <i>True, But the school year is almost over. It is a big school with the squier almost being over there is this thing. I is start with a P.</i></p>	S7	Agreement	Man
29	<p>Brian : <i>I am gonna be competing with the cat for your attention, aren't I?</i></p> <p>Indy : <i>She is not the only who make me happy.</i></p>	S8	Consideration	Man
30	Brian : <i>What do you do with your allowance? Indy, come on tell me.</i>	S9	Sympathy	Man
		S15	Modesty	Woman

	<p>Indy : <i>Why should I?</i></p> <p>Brian : <i>Because I'm beginning to think that you don't get an allowance. Two Jana and Kaitlyn do any housework?</i></p> <p>Indy : <i>No, they are usually busy during the day they get home just in time for dinner and then they crash.</i></p> <p>Brian : <i>So, little Cinderella does all the housework. And if she doesn't get it all done then it Reese gets angry and doesn't refill her lunch card.</i></p> <p>Indy : <i>I don't exactly love cleaning and cooking and being grounded all the time but they are the only my family that I have.</i></p>			
31	<p>Brian : <i>Come on we should probably get you home.</i></p> <p>Indy : <i>There is no way I can right now, the girls already saw us at the park.</i></p> <p>Brian : <i>You will be fine, I am here.</i></p> <p>Indy : <i>No, Brian just go home I'll be fine okay. What are you doing?</i></p> <p>Brian : <i>What I should be doing. Do you need me to stay?</i></p> <p>Indy : <i>No, and thank you for walking me home.</i></p>	S9	Tact	Man
32	<p>Brian : <i>You have always been this way. You know if it was not for Mrs. Wiggins, I don't think we would be here today. So, I got you something, wait.</i></p> <p>Indy : <i>Ohh, she is beautiful. Thankyou. This is that appears moment of my life.</i></p>	S9	Generosity	Man
33	<p>Brian : <i>Their threats aren't</i></p>	S9	Generosity	Man

	<p>going to get any better. Look my dad's a Family therapist and he sees this stuff all the time and the problem with abusive people is that they just always think they were right.</p> <p>Indy : You think they are abusive?</p> <p>Brian : Yeah, their daughters are perfect and you are not allowed to be excuses to keep you grounded not inviting you to things not even giving you a proper bedroom. The list goes on and on.</p> <p>Indy : It is bad but it is not abuse.</p> <p>Brian : Yes, it is. It is definitely emotional abuse which can be so harmful and dangerous. Look, I think you need come with me.</p> <p>Indy : Can I have time to think about this?</p> <p>Brian : Actually, do you mind if I call my dad and just ask for his advice, I'll just be a second but, in the meantime, you should really really keep packing okay</p>			
34	<p>Indy : What do you say?</p> <p>Brian : Well, he was obviously concerned when I told him but I didn't know is now that I have told him by law, he is gotta tell Child Protective Services.</p> <p>Indy : What, are you sure?</p> <p>Brian : Indy / indeed he could lose his license if you didn't</p> <p>Indy : This is insane</p> <p>Brian : I know, but look I am sorry and I promise we will keep it private</p>	S10	-	Man
35	Indy : Hello	S11	Generosity	Woman

	<p>Brian : <i>Hey, what happened?</i> Indy : <i>Nothing I haven't heard</i> Brian : <i>Let me know if it gets bad</i> Indy : <i>I am sure everything will be okay.</i> Brian : <i>I am serious.</i> Indy : <i>Okay</i></p>			
36	<p>Indy : <i>I am sorry for overreacting.</i> Brian : <i>You didn't.</i> Indy : <i>So, everything is really, okay?</i> Brian : <i>No, but it will be.</i> Indy : <i>Thank you.</i></p>	S11	Generosity	Man
37	<p>Indy : <i>Did you still end up doing it?</i> Brian : <i>By myself, you know that day of the triathlon I just curled up in my bed and didn't move all day. Everyone seemed to forget about the race but I didn't, as a day I cried the most.</i> Indy : <i>I'm so sorry.</i> Brian : <i>Well, I think that we should do this more often.</i> Indy : <i>What? shared grief story?</i> Brian : <i>Get to know each other. It is how relationships start.</i></p>	S12	Consideration	Man
38	<p>Indy : <i>My aunt doesn't like me staying out people at school are gonna notice and they are gonna talk.</i> Brian : <i>Alright, well let's do it (this dinner) this way than we will just keep our relationship.</i> Indy : <i>Friendship.</i></p>	S12	Agreement	Man
39	<p>Brian : <i>Yeah, what did you do</i></p>	S15	Approbation	Man

	<i>today?</i> Indy : <i>I cleaned and I cooked.</i> Brian : <i>Did you make all the food in there tonight?</i> Indy : <i>Yeah</i> Brian : <i>It was good.</i> Indy : <i>Thank you.</i>			
40	Brian : <i>I was worried. So, I came over. I just pulled up.</i> Indy : <i>Meet me by the side door.</i>	S15	Sympathy	Man

Details:

S1: Notice, attend to H (his interests, wants, needs, goods)

S2: Exaggerate (interest, approval, sympathy, with H)

S3: Intensify interest to H

S4: Use in group identity markers

S5: Seek agreement

S6: Avoid disagreement

S7: Presuppose / raise / assert / common ground

S8: Joke

S9: Assert or presuppose S's knowledge of and concern for H's wants

S10: Offer, promise

S11: Be optimistic

S12: Include both S and H in the activity

S13: Give (or ask for) reasons

S14: Assume or assert reciprocity

S15: Give gifts to H (Goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation)