

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Research Findings

4.1. 1 Positive Politeness Strategies in *Medea* Drama Script

Figure 1 below provides the descriptions related to the use of positive politeness strategies in *Medea* drama script. There are 78 data found by the researcher.

ests, wants, needs, goods, etc.), and avoiding disagreement which

Meanwhile, the last rank is covered by the strategies which

reference less than 6 times, those are the strategies of intensifying, inte

cker to the hearer in the speaker's contribution; presupposing, raising

mon ground; asserting or presupposing knowledge of and conc

er's wants; being optimistic that the hearer wants what the speake

explanations as well as examples for each strategy are presented as

1.1 Noticing to hearer's (her/his interests, wants, needs, goods, etc.)

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1.1 Noticing to hearer's (her/his interests, wants, needs, goods, and

It is clearly seen in figure 1 phenomenon of positive politeness strategy in *Medea* drama script of noticing, attending to H (her/his interests, wants, needs, etc.) among 78 places of occurrence, this strategy appears 9 times. Characters in *Medea* use this strategy by noticing to the hearers' interests, wants, needs, goods, etc. This strategy can be expressed in the form of compliments. The example below.

1 : Noticing to the hearer's good (p.20;2)

Nurse : **You do your best** to keep them by themselves, as long as she's in this dark mood; don't let them go to her.

MEDEA : Oh, oh! What misery, what wretchedness I What shall I do? If only I were dead

It can be seen in the dialogue above that the nurse uses strategy of noticing, attending to H goods. As the owner of the house, Medea wants her son to go out from their house. After Medea comes closer, the nurse said “You do your best.” This statement indicates that she uses this strategy in the form of compliment. She appreciates Medea who makes the children to go out from her house . Thus, the nurse save Medea’s positive face.

Another example of strategy of noticing, attending to H goods is as follows.

Data 2 : Noticing to the hearer's good (p. 23;5)

CHORUS : I heard her sobbing and wailing, Shouting shrill, pitiful accusations Against her husband who has betrayed her. She invokes Themis, daughter of Zeus, Who witnessed those promises which drew her Across from Asia to Hellas, setting sail at night, Threading the salt strait, Key and barrier to the Pontic Sea.

MEDEA : She is not shaken with weeping, but **cool and self-possessed**. like you are Chorus

This conversation happens between Chorus and Medea. They talk about the condition of Medea in this time. Medea is sad because her husband has betrayed. Then she makes a statement of strategy of noticing, attending to H (her/his interests, wants, needs, goods, etc.) by saying “*She is not shaken with weeping, but **cool and self-possessed**. Like you are Chorus*”. Thus, Medea has saved Chorus’s positive face.

4.1.1.2 Exaggerating (interest, approval, sympathy with H)

The most-often appearing phenomenon of positive politeness strategies in *Medea* drama script belongs to exaggerating (interest, approval, sympathy with H) strategy appears in 20 out of 78 times of occurrence. An example of exaggerating (interest, approval, sympathy with H) strategy is presented in the following datum.

MEDEA : Oh, passionately. He's not a man his friends can trust.
 AEGEUS : **Well, It is like what I said. he's a bad lot, let him go.**

This conversation is still about Aegeus and Medea in Medea house in the middle of Corinth. Medea tells about her husband who has been betrayed her to the Aegeus. At this time Aegeus uses positive politeness strategy of exaggerating sympathy with H to saved Medea's positive face by saying "*Well, It is like what I said. he's a bad lot, let him go*". It is clearly seen that Aegeus officially exaggerates his statement when he talks about Medea's husband.

4.1.1.3 Intensifying interest to the hearer in the speaker's contribution

The strategy of intensifying interest to the hearer in the speaker's contribution is the third strategy of positive politeness. It appears 3 times from the whole speeches. Based on the finding, the occurrences of such phenomenon can be seen from the datum below.

Data 7 (p. 19;2)

TUTOR : Poor fool-though she's my mistress and I shouldn't say it-
She had better save her tears. **You know**, she has not heard
the worst.

NURSE : The worst? What now? Don't keep it from me. What has
happened?

The tutor and the nurse are discussing about the worst in their life. The tutor tries to tell about his worst that happens to the nurse. The worst itself about the crazy planing of Medea. Medea tells to the tutor that she wants to kill her own children. Medea thinks to kill her own children is the best way for her revenge with Jason. He intensifies the hearer's interests into the topic being discussed by saying "*You know.*" After that, he explains about the things to the nurse. By involving the

face and makes him feel good and relaxed. She employs a strategy of positive politeness, namely using in-group identity markers in speech.

4.1.1.5 Avoiding disagreement

The strategy of avoiding disagreement has third rank that appears in 7 out of 78 times of occurrences. The examples and explanation for this phenomenon are presented as follows.

Data 11 (p. 19;4)

NURSE : The worst? What now? Don't keep it from me. What has happened?

TUTOR : Why, nothing's happened. I'm sorry I don't said anything.

The nurse calls the tutor to come to her house and talk more about the problem of Medea sons. The nurse asks to the tutor about the worst that happened to him. Therefore, according to the tutor it should not be explain to the nurse because the worst itself about bad passion of Medea that wants to kill her own children. Medea thinks to kill her own children is the best way for her revenge with Jason. However, in expressing his disagreement, he decides to apply the strategy of avoiding disagreement by using hedge words *“I’m sorry I don’t said anything ...”*

By employing this strategy, he had saved the nurse's positive face.

The datum below is also one of the examples of avoiding disagreement strategy.

Data 12 (p. 9;17)

MEDEA : This is a bad time?

Medea's son : **No. Well, we got some friends over but go ahead.**

The seventh strategy of positive politeness is presupposing, raising, asserting common ground strategy. Among the 78 occurrences, it happens 4 times. One research datum that portrays an occurrence of this strategy is as follows.

NURSE : Do you realize how crude that is?

Tutor : Listen. **We're all decent people. How do we get all carried away, losing our tempers?**

[illegible]

4.1.1.7 Asserting or presupposing knowledge of and concern for hearer's want

The phenomenon of being optimistic that the hearer wants what the speaker wants strategy is found 3 times from 78 times of occurrences. The data are presented below.

Data 14 (p. 20;3)

NURSE :We should not let them go to her. I've watched her watching them, her eye like a wild bull's. There's something that she means to do; and I know this

MEDEA : Oh, oh! What misery, what wretchedness I What shall I do? If only i were dead

Another positive politeness strategy is asserting or presupposing knowledge of and concerns for hearer's want. In this conversation, the speaker tries to fulfill what the hearer wants by emphasizing that the nurse knows the personal information about what will happens to the hearer, by saying "*We should not let them go to her. I've watched her watching them, her eye like a wild bull's. There's something that she means to do; and I know this.*"

4.1.1.8 Offering & promising

The strategy of offering & promising has the same occurrence with the strategies of avoiding disagreement. It appears 7 times from the whole speeches. The following examples give clear description about the phenomenon of offering & promising strategy.

Data 15 (p. 42;1)

CREON : I'm no tyrant by nature. My soft heart has often Betrayed me; and I know it's foolish of me now; Yet none the less, Medea, you shall have what you ask.

MEDEA : I have in mind so many paths of death for them. I don't know which to choose. **Should I set fire to the house. And**

burn the bridal chamber? Or creep up to their bed And
drive a sharp knife through their guts? There is one fear

This conversation happens when Creon and Medea talk about Medea's life. Creon tries to make Medea think twice for her decision of coming back to her house. This conversation clearly shows that Medea and Creon are cooperating. Medea stresses her cooperation by offering the hearer by saying "*Should I...*". Creon's positive face has been appreciated by Medea.

4.1.1.9 Including both S and H in the activity

Based on the findings, the occurrences of this strategy appear 9 times out of the total 78. The examples and explanations for this phenomenon are presented as follows.

Data 16 (p. 4;30)

(4:30) Jason : What we want is for the boys to patch it up, make sure nothing like this ever happens again.

Medea: Let's set up a meeting.

Jason expects that Medea would be able to solve their problems. The problem is about the threat's of Medea that wants to kill their children. Jason tries to avoid her crazy planning for kill her children and Jason come and talk with Medea. Therefore, Medea suggests to set up a meeting. She uses the strategy of including both S and H in the activity to save the hearers' negative face. She involves the hearers into the discussion by using pronoun "*us*". She wants to show that the goal is not only for her but also for the hearers.

The researcher exemplifies this strategy by using another datum as follows.

Data 17 (p. 19;4)

TUTOR : Why, nothing's happened. I'm sorry I said anything.
 NURSE : **Look we're both slaves together: don't keep me in the dark.**

In the provided finding, when the nurse talks with the tutor about the worst of Medea's and the worst itself about the crazy planing of Medea. Medea tells to the tutor that she wants to kill her own children. Medea thinks to kill her own children is the best way for her revenge with Jason. The nurse used pronoun "we". It makes the request more polite because it indicates the cooperation between the nurse and the tutor that the goals are not only for the speaker but also for both of them.

4.1.1.10 Giving or asking for reasons

Besides the strategy of exaggerating (interest, approval, sympathy with H) the strategy of giving or asking for reasons also in the first rank from the data compared to the others. This strategy appears 14 times. The datum of this strategy is presented below.

Data 19 (p. 45;2)

JASON : I am pleased, Medea, What's this? **Why these floods of tears? Why are you pale? Did you not like what I was saying? Why do you turn away?**
 MEDEA : It is nothing. I was thinking About these children.

Jason finally meet up with Medea in her house to see the children. Jason is shock when he looks at the condition of his son. Then, he asks Medea to cancel her plan to kill their children. He decides to say "*Why these floods of tears? Why are you pale? Did you not like what I was saying? Why do you turn away?*" instead of

saying directly “*You should cancel your plan for me*” to make her request more reasonable for Medea.

Data 20 (p. 39;4)

MEDEA : Now confirm your promise with an oath, And all is well between us.

AEGEUS : Why? Do you not trust me? What troubles you?

It is clearly seen that Aegeus uses this strategy of giving or asking some reason by saying “*Why? Do you not trust me? What troubles you?*” Aegeus makes his statement more reasonable for Medea, Aegeus does not say directly with “*You must trust me, what troubles you?*” but he adds the word *why* for asking the reason of interlocutor.

4.1.1.11 Giving gifts to H (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation)

Finally, the last strategy of positive politeness is giving gifts to H (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation) strategy. This strategy is in the second rank of the low-frequent data finding in *Medea* drama script. It means that there is only 1 data out of 78 occurrences. A datum that portrays an occurrence of this function is as follows.

Data 21 : Giving gifts cooperation to H (p. 40;1)

MEDEA :But if your promise is verbal, and not Sworn to the gods, perhaps you will make friends with them, and agree to do what they demand. I've no power on my side, while they have wealth and all the resources of a royal house.

AEGEUS : Your forethought is remarkable; but since you , I wish it I've no objection.

The conversation between Medea and Aegeus happens in the living room of Medea`s house. Medea tells that the promise of Aegeus can not be trust. Then,

found only 1 of violation quantity maxim. Next, the researcher finds 4 forms of violation maxim in *avoiding disagreement strategy* there are; 1 quantity maxim, and 3 quality maxim. *Being optimistic that the hearer wants what the speaker wants strategy* found 1 forms of violation quantity maxim. The researcher again find 1 forms violation quality maxim in *strategy of including both S and H in the activity*. The last strategy has found 3 forms violation maxim when expressing positive politeness by the writer in *giving or asking for reasons strategy* there are; 1 of quantity maxim, 1 of relation maxim, and 1 of manner maxim.

4.1.2.1 Violation of Quantity Maxim

The speaker should be as informative as required, they should give neither too less nor too much information to violate the maxim of quantity. The utterances are categorized as violation of maxim of quantity because the utterances do not fulfill the rule of maxim of quantity. As Yule (1996) assumed that those rules of maxims are, make your contribution as informative as is required and do not make your contribution less or more informative than is required.

In *Medea* drama script the phenomenon of violation of quantity maxim in this research gets the second highest rank with the percentage of 30%. This means that there are five utterances that include violating the maxim of quantity. The strategy of positive politeness that violated quantity maxim are noticing, attending to H, exaggerating, using in-group identity markers in speech,

. Those utterances disobey the rule of quantity maxim. The result of the data can be seen as follows.

Data 1 (p. 19;5)

- TUTOR : Poor fool-though she's my mistress and I shouldn't say it-
She had better save her tears. She has not heard the worst.
- NURSE : The worst? What now? Don't keep it from me. What has happened?
- TUTOR : **Why, nothing's happened. I'm sorry I said anything.**

The conversation happens between the tutor and the nurse. The tutor feels pity with Medea. The dialogues is occurs in the Medea's living room in the Corinth. After many years of divorce and she was banished from her husband, finally she comes back in her house with her son. Then the tutor meet the assistant of Medea, that is the nurse. The tutor talks about past Medea and he tells that she is better to save her tears.

The tutor says "*Poor fool-though she's my mistress and I shouldn't say it- She had better save her tears. She has not heard the worst*" And the nurse looks surprised and replied: "*The worst? What now? Don't keep it from me. What has happened?*".

The tutor decide to express positive politeness strategy of avoiding disagreement he wants save the nurse's positive face by viola ted two maxims, those are violating maxim of quantity and quality. The violation of maxim of quantity occurs when the tutor answers questions very short and unclear. Then the violation of maxim of quality happens when the tutor says "*Why, nothing's happened. I'm sorry I said anything*" in order to the nurse knowing what he talks about and it is an answer that is not being sincere.

Data 2 (p. 19;11)

- NURSE : But surely Jason won't stand by and let his sons Banished, even if he has a quarrel with their mother.

The tutor's utterance shows that he violates the maxims of quantity. The utterance is "*it's no time to tell Medea this. Keep quiet, say nothing about it*". The tutor is disobey the rule of quantity maxim. In this rule, the speaker says unclear and not to the point. When the nurse asks if she adds new trouble to Medea, the tutor should answers with the words "Yes" or "no". In this situation, the tutor replies by saying "*it's no time to tell Medea, keep quiet, say nothing about it.*" Although the answer presented by the tutor that he violate quantity of maxim to expressing strategy of intensifying to the hearer in positive politeness with the word "*But listen...*"

JASON : Why do you grieve so over the children?
MEDEA : I'm their mother. When you just now prayed for them to live long, I wondered Whether it would be so; and grief came over me. But I've said only part of what I had to say; Here is the other thing. Since Creon has resolved To send me out of

Corinth, I fully recognize That for me too this course is best.
 If I lived here I should become a trouble both to you and him.
 People believe I bear a grudge against you all. So I must go.
 But the boys I would like them to be. Brought up in your care.
 Beg Creon to let them stay.
 JASON : **I don't know. I can persuade him; and I'll try.**

The conversation produced among Medea and Jason. Jason is Medea's husband. At that time, Jason asks Medea why she grieves so much about their children. When Medea asks Jason for her life in the Corinth and her son with Creon King of Corinth as Jason father's "*I'm their mother. When you just now prayed for them to live long, I wondered Whether it would be so; and grief came over me. But I've said only part of what I had to say; Here is the other thing. Since Creon has resolved To send me out of Corinth, I fully recognize That for me too this course is best. If I lived here I should become a trouble both to you and him. People believe I bear a grudge against you all. So I must go. But the boys I would like them to be. Brought up in your care. Beg Creon to let them stay.*". Then Jason answered "*I don't know. If I can persuade him; but I'll try*"

By the dialogues, Jason's utterance "*I don't know. I can persuade him; and I'll try*" contains violation maxim of quantity because Jason adds more information. Jason disobeys one of the rules of maxim of quantity. It makes his contribution is informative than required. Jason should answer I can persuade him; and I'll but he added "*I don't know*" as an unimportant answer. In this story, Jason is expressing positive politeness strategy namely avoiding disagreement by violating the quantity maxim when he adds more information.

4.1.2.2 Violation of Quality Maxim

The researcher discovers some utterances that contain violation of quality maxim. These utterances are categorized as violation of quality maxim because it does not fulfill the rules of maxim of quality. According to Yule (1996), the violation of maxim of quality is not say what you believe to be false and not say that for which you lack adequate evidence.

The characters violates the maxim of quality is most often done four times (20%). The phenomenon of violation of quality maxim in this research gets the third highest rank. The strategy of positive politeness that violated quantity maxim are Avoiding disagreement and Including both S and H in the activity. Therefore, the researcher describes the violation of quality maxim is as follows.

Data 4 (p. 39;3)

AEGEUS : Worse still extraordinary I Why, who has banished you?
MEDEA : Creon has banished me from Corinth.
AEGEUS : And does Jason Accept this? How disgraceful
MEDEA : **Oh, no! He protests.** But he's resolved to bear it bravely. Aegeus, see, I touch your beard as a suppliant, embrace your knees, Imploring you to have pity on my wretchedness. Have pity I am an exile; let me not be friendless. Receive me in Athens; give me a welcome in your house. So may the gods grant you fertility, and bring Your life to a happy close. You have not realized What good luck chance has brought you. I know certain drugs Whose power will put an end to your sterility. I promise you shall beget children.

The conversation happens between Aegeus and Medea. Medea comes to Aegeus in Athen to tell about her banishment. Then Aegeus asks who has banished her and does Jason accept this or not “And does Jason Accept this? How disgraceful”. But Medea answers by saying “*Oh, no! He protests. But he's resolved to bear it bravel.*”. The utterance of Medea is breaks the rule of quality maxim.

Medea violates the maxim of quality by giving untrue information. She is wrong because she does not give true utterance. She lies that Jason protest, as a fact in middle story tell when Jason not protest to Corinth about her banishment and she tells to Aegeus for ask to save her live. So, Medea expresses positive politeness strategy of avoiding disagreement about Aegeus statement by saying “*Oh, no! He protests. But...*” to save his positive face by disobeys the rule of violation of quality maxim.

Data 5 (p. 39;9)

MEDEA : So be it. Now confirm your promise with an oath, And all is well between us.

AEGEUS : Why? Do you not trust me? What troubles you?

MEDEA : I trust you; but I have enemies

This conversation happens between Medea and Aegeus. The situation at this time is Medea asks Aegeus for help their life but, Medea answers with not be honest for believe Aegeus promises. Medea use word “*I trust you; but..*”

Data 6 (p. 46;6)

AEGEUS : Tell me what I shall swear to do or not to do.

MEDEA : Never yourself to expel me from your territory; And, if my enemies want to take me away, never willingly, while you live, to give me up to them.

AEGEUS : I swear by Earth, and by the burning light of the Sun, I And
all the gods, to keep the words you have just spoken.

MEDEA : I am satisfied.

AEGEUS : Then may the gods do to me as to all guilty men.

MEDEA : Go now, and joy be with you. Everything is well. I'll reach your city as quickly as I can, when I have carried out my purpose and achieved my wish. **And if you break your oath, what then?**

The dialogue above is between Aegeus and Medea. When Medea says, “*I am satisfied*” means she is sure that she is satisfied with Aegeus swear. It defines that she trust Aegeus and makes cooperation with him. But, as a fact Medea says, “*Go now, and joy be with you. Everything is well. I'll reach your city as quickly as I can, when I have carried out my purpose and achieved my wish. And if you break your oath, what then?*” This Medea’s utterance violates the maxim of quality because she lies that she is satisfied with Aegeus swear. It means that she violates the maxim of quality when expressing noticing, attending to H (her/his interests, wants, needs, goods, etc.).

4.1.2.3 Violation of Relation Maxim

The violation of maxim of relation occurs when a speaker gives information relevantly. According Grice (1975), assumed that the speaker tells an ambiguous statement. Moreover, the speaker may also avoid being brief and orderly in delivering message.

The utterance is categorized as violation of relevance maxim because it does not fulfill the rule of maxim of relevance. In reference to the findings, the occurrence of violation of relation maxim is in the lowest position with percentage of 15% and three occurrences. The strategy of positive politeness that violated relation maxim are noticing, attending to hearer, exaggerating, giving or asking for reasons. Here, the utterances show the violation of relevance maxim which is done by the characters.

Data 7 (p. 20;1)

NURSE : All the same, He is guilty: he has betrayed those near and dear to him.

TUTOR : What man's not guilty? It's taken you a long time to learn that everybody loves himself more than his neighbour. These boys are nothing to their father, he's in love.

NURSE : **Run into the house, boys. Everything will be all right.**
 [The children move away a little.]
You do your best to keep them by themselves, as long as she's in this dark mood; don't let them go to her. I've watched her watching them, her eye like a wild bull's. There's something that she means to do; and I know this: She'll not relax her rage till it has found its victim. God grant she strike her enemies and not her friends!

The dialogue above is the conversation between the nurse and the tutor. The conversation tells that the man or Jason is guilty because he has betrayed his wife. When the nurse is playing with the children, The tutor comes and makes conversation about Jason and Medea as parents of the children. The tutor comes close and says to the nurse *"What man's not guilty? It's taken you a long time to learn that everybody loves himself more than his neighbour. These boys are nothing to their father: he's in love"*. Tutor's utterance means that he wants to get close interview with the nurse. But the nurse realizes that it will be scary for the children to be there.

Furthermore, the nurse violates maxim of relevance. There is irrelevant communication between the nurse and the tutor. It can be seen in the nurse's response, *"Run into the house, boys. Everything will be all right. You do your best to keep them by themselves, as long as she's in this dark mood; don't let them go to her. I've watched her watching them, her eye like a wild bull's. There's something that she means to do; and I know this: She'll not relax her rage till it has found its*

victim. God grant she strike her enemies and not her friends!”, it makes the utterance not relevance with the tutor’s utterance. It means the nurse breaks the rule of maxim of relation when expressing positive politeness strategy of noticing, attending to H (her/his interests, wants, needs, goods, etc) when she uses the word “*You do your best to...*”. So, the positive face of interlocutor has been saved by the character by violating the maxim.

Data 8 (p. 27;18)

CREON : Go, you poor wretch, take all my troubles with you ! Go!
 MEDEA : I know what trouble is; I have no need of more.
 CREON : In a moment you'll be thrown out neck and crop.
 MEDEA : No, no, not that! But, Creon, I have one thing to ask.
 CREON : **Then why resist? Why will you not get out?**

The conversation is built between Creon and Medea. It happens in Corinth house of Creon, when Medea tells anything about her banishment. She explains that she knows what is trouble at the moment. After talking of her trouble she want to give a question for Creon. But Creon also gives a question to Medea that included as violation of relation maxim. It is regarded not relevant because Medea gives a response by saying *“No, no, not that! But, Creon, I have one thing to ask”* Creon does not reply relevantly of Medea’s words. So, he does not make sense of what Medea’s want. There is irrelevant communication. Then, it can be prove that when the characters use kinds of positive politeness strategy such as in this example namely giving or asking for reasons the characters also violate the maxim.

4.1.2.4 Violation of Manner Maxim

According to Mey(2009) the people's contribution must be clear, orderly, and avoid ambiguity. The utterances are categorized as violation of manner maxim

because the utterance does not fulfill the rule of maxim of manner. Here, the utterance of speakers can be said as the violation of manner maxim, is clear information which can be understood.

So, it can build a more effective conversation. As a speaker, we have to give clear information in order the hearer can reply as good as possible. Finally, violation of manner maxim is on the highest position since it appears in seven data out of 21 data. It indicates that the percentage is 33%. Positive politeness strategies that violates the maxim are happens in noticing, attending to H, exaggerating, intensifying interest to the hearer in the speaker's contribution, giving or asking for reasons strategy. An example of violation of manner maxims are below.

Data 9 (p. 43;2)

JASON : You sent for me: I have come. Although you hate me, I Am ready to listen. You have some new request; what is it?

MEDEA : **Jason, I ask you to forgive the things I said.** You must bear with my violent temper; you and I Share many memories of love. I have been taking Myself to task. •You are a fool,' I've told myself, 'You're mad, when people try to plan things for the best, To be resentful, and pick quarrels with the King And with your husband; what he's doing will help us all.

As shown in the conversation above that is built between Jason and Medea. It happens in Medea's house. Jason comes back to Corinth and talks with Medea. Jason asks Medea about her request but Medea violates the manner maxim because she does not briefly give information by saying "*Jason, I ask you to forgive the things I said. You must bear with my violent temper; you and I share many memories of love. I have been taking myself to task. •You are a fool,' I've told myself, 'You're mad, when people try to plan things for the best, To be resentful,*

4.2 Discussion

The first point is from the finding of the first research question that is about the types of positive politeness strategies applied by the character. As mentioned in the findings, there are 78 types of positive politeness found in Medea drama script. Indanadewi (2011). She pointed her study on *Positive Politeness Strategies used by Medea*. Her study aimed to find out the types of politeness strategies produced by Medea as a main character. The result shows that Medea as the main character produced the highest number of positive politeness in her utterances but she found only in once strategy of exaggerate interest / approval / sympathy with the hearer, there are 15 utterances of this type of positive politeness strategy.

This present study finds new types of positive politeness strategies that uses by character in this drama script. The types that found in drama script are more than one types. There are notice attend to hearer's wants, exaggerate interest / approval / sympathy, intensify interest, use in-group identity markers, avoid disagreement, presuppose / assert common ground, assert knowledge of hearer's want, offer & promise, give (or ask for) reasons, assume / assert reciprocity, include

The next point which need to be discussed is from the second research question. The second finding has a relation with the study of cooperative principle. As mentioned in the background of study, there is different result shown by previous studies in the case of cooperative principle. The result from the study by Jeihan Jade (2014) shows that cooperative principle that can express positive politeness strategy is maxim violation. Her study shows no violation of quality maxim. The result shows that in expressing positive politeness the character disobey the rules of maxim. The violation happens are violation of quantity maxim, violation of relation maxim, and violation of manner maxim.

[illegible]

This present study adds new results in the cooperative principle of violation maxim and in the field of positive politeness strategies. In the same side with the previous studies which have a result that violation maxim are appears when the characters expressing positive politeness strategies. It is as Cutting statement in Jeihan (2014) that cooperative principle sometimes conflict with the politeness principle. If the speakers want to express positive politeness, they may violate cooperative maxims. This study strengthens the result of previous study which all types of positive politeness and violation maxim are occurs in the character's life.