

**POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE POLITENESS TO MAINTAIN FAMILY  
COMMUNICATION IN *YES DAY* MOVIE**

**THESIS**



**UIN SUNAN AMPEL  
S U R A B A Y A**

**BY:  
SALSABILA FITRIA AL AMIN  
REG. NUMBER A73219076**

**ENGLISH LITERATURE DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF ADAB AND HUMANITIES  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN AMPEL  
SURABAYA**

**2023**

## DECLARATION

I am the undersigned below:

Name : Salsabila Fitria Al Amin  
NIM : A73219076  
Department : English Literature  
Faculty : Adab and Humanities  
University : UIN Sunan Ampel

declare that the thesis entitled:


**Positive and Negative Politeness to Maintain Family Communication in *Yes Day Movie***

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Who makes the statement



salsabila Fitria Al Amin  
Reg. Number. A73219076

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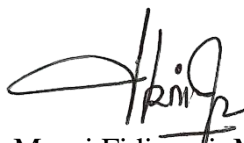
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Salsabila Fitria Al Amin  
Reg. Number A73219076

approved to be examined by the board of examiners of English Literature  
Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

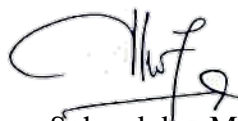
Surabaya, 5<sup>th</sup> June 2023

Advisor 1



Murni Fidiyanti, M.A.  
NIP. 198305302011012011

Advisor 2



Suhandoko, M.Pd.  
NIP. 198905282018011002

Acknowledged by  
The Head of the English Literature Department



Endratno Pili Swasono, M.Pd.  
NIP. 197106072003121001

## EXAMINER SHEET

This is to certify that the *Sarjana* thesis of Salsabila Fitria Al Amin (Reg. Number A73219076) entitled **Positive and Negative Politeness to Maintain Family Communication in *Yes Day* Movie** has been approved and accepted by the board of examiners for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S.S.)*, English Literature Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Surabaya, June 9<sup>th</sup> 2023

Board of Examiners:

Examiner 1



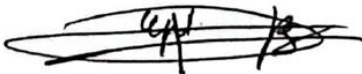
Murni Fidiyanti, M.A  
NIP. 198305302011012011

Examiner 2



Suhandoko, M.Pd  
NIP. 198905282018011002

Examiner 3



Endratno Pilih Swasono, M.Pd  
NIP. 197106072003121001

Examiner 4



Raudlotuf Jannah, M. App. Ling  
NIP. 197810062005012004

Acknowledged by:

The Dean of Faculty of Adab and Humanities  
Sunan Ampel Surabaya



Hammad Kurjum, M.Ag  
196909251994031002



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KEMENTERIAN AGAMA  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA  
PERPUSTAKAAN

Jl. Jend. A. Yani 117 Surabaya 60237 Telp. 031-8431972 Fax.031-8413300  
E-Mail: perpus@uinsby.ac.id

LEMBAR PERNYATAAN PERSETUJUAN PUBLIKASI  
KARYA ILMIAH UNTUK KEPENTINGAN AKADEMIS

Sebagai sivitas akademika UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya:

Nama : Salsabila Fitria Al Amin  
NIM : A73219076  
Fakultas/Jurusan : Adab dan Humaniora/Sastra Inggris  
E-mail address : sasaftrr@gmail.com

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( Salsabila Fitria Al Amin )

## ABSTRACT

Al Amin, S. (2023). *Positive and Negative Politeness to Maintain Family Communication in Yes Day Movie*. English Literature Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisors: (I) Murni Fidiyanti, M.A, (II) Suhandoko, M.Pd.

Family communication aims to maintain interaction between one member and another to create effective communication. The use of politeness strategies can help establish successful communication. Politeness theory investigates how people use language to maintain social relationships and avoid face-threatening acts. This study examines the positive and negative politeness strategies in family communication in the *Yes Day movie*. "*Yes Day*" is a 2021 comedy movie about a family who agrees to a day where parents must say "yes" to every request their children make. Therefore, the researcher answers three research questions: 1) What are positive politeness strategies used by the Torres Family? 2) What are the negative politeness strategies used by the Torres Family? 3) How does positive and negative politeness maintain family communication in the *Yes Day* movie?

The researcher used a descriptive qualitative approach to analyze the dialogues that occur in the Torres family interactions within the *Yes Day* script. Data were collected by transcribing conversation in films. The transcription results were then analyzed by identifying the positive and negative politeness strategies used by the characters in the film based on Brown and Levinson's theory. Finally, the researcher explained how applying positive and negative politeness strategies can help improve communication within the family.

The study show that positive politeness strategies are used more often by members of the Torres family. By applying the positive politeness strategy, family members can maintain a positive face on their interlocutors so that good communication is formed. The researcher found that The Torres family also uses negative politeness in certain situations to respect the wishes of listeners and avoid potential conflicts or misunderstandings between family members. In conclusion, positive and negative politeness can contribute to developing great communication and harmonious family relationships by promoting positive relationships, mitigating conflict, and modeling positive communication behaviors.

**Keywords:** positive politeness, negative politeness, family communication, *Yes Day* movie

## ABSTRAK

Al Amin, S. (2023). *Strategi Kesopanan Positif dan Negatif untuk Menjaga Komunikasi Keluarga dalam Film Yes Day*. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: (I) Murni Fidiyanti, M.A, (II) Suhandoko, M.Pd.

Komunikasi keluarga bertujuan untuk menjaga interaksi antara satu anggota dengan anggota lainnya untuk menciptakan komunikasi yang efektif. Penggunaan strategi kesopanan dapat membantu menciptakan komunikasi yang sukses. Teori kesopanan menyelidiki bagaimana orang menggunakan bahasa untuk menjaga hubungan sosial dan mengelola tindakan yang mengancam muka. Penelitian ini mengkaji strategi kesopanan positif dan negatif dalam komunikasi keluarga dalam film *Yes Day*. "*Yes Day*" adalah film komedi tahun 2021 tentang sebuah keluarga yang menyetujui hari di mana orang tua harus mengatakan "ya" untuk setiap permintaan yang diajukan oleh anak-anak mereka. Oleh karena itu, peneliti akan menjawab tiga pertanyaan penelitian: 1) Apa saja strategi kesopanan positif yang digunakan oleh Keluarga Torres? 2) Apa saja strategi kesopanan negatif yang digunakan oleh Keluarga Torres? 3) Bagaimana kesopanan positif dan negatif dapat menjaga komunikasi keluarga dalam film *Yes Day*?

Peneliti menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif untuk menganalisis dialog yang terjadi di dalam keluarga Torres dalam naskah film *Yes Day*. Data dikumpulkan dengan cara mentranskrip percakapan dalam film. Hasil transkripsi kemudian dianalisis dengan mengidentifikasi strategi kesopanan positif dan negatif yang digunakan oleh karakter dalam film berdasarkan teori Brown dan Levinson. Terakhir, menjelaskan bagaimana penerapan strategi kesopanan positif dan negatif dapat membantu menjaga komunikasi dalam keluarga.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa strategi kesopanan positif lebih sering digunakan oleh anggota keluarga Torres. Dengan menerapkan strategi kesopanan positif, anggota keluarga dapat menjaga muka positif pada lawan bicara mereka sehingga terbentuk komunikasi yang baik. Peneliti menemukan bahwa keluarga Torres juga menggunakan kesopanan negatif pada situasi tertentu untuk menghormati keinginan pendengar dan menghindari potensi konflik atau kesalahpahaman antar anggota keluarga. Kesimpulannya, kesopanan positif dan negatif dapat berkontribusi dalam menjaga komunikasi yang baik dan hubungan keluarga yang harmonis dengan mengembangkan hubungan yang positif, mengurangi konflik, dan menerapkan perilaku komunikasi yang positif.

**Kata Kunci:** kesopanan positif, kesopanan negatif, komunikasi keluarga, film *Yes Day*



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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This section introduces recent studies, including background, problem formulation, research significance, scope, and delimitation, and the definition of key terms.

### **1.1 Background of the Study**

Communication is an activity of conveying information or messages from speakers to listeners to exchange information and build relationships between people. Communication plays the most important role in human life, especially in the family environment. Le (2021) explained that family is the first environment in which people perform communication. Communication that occurs in the family is communication between parents and children with the aim of forming affection, cooperation and trust in the family. The main purpose of this communication is to initiate and maintain interaction between one member and another to create effective communication. as Braithwaite, Suter and Floyd (2017) suggest, “Family communication focuses on the way we co-create and negotiate meanings, identities, and relationships in social interaction; that is, how we constitute ourselves and our family relationships.” In can be concluded that communication is a fundamental process where families are literally asked to be: how families are developed, negotiated, and justified in communication. Therefore, effective communication within the family is needed to define and maintain the family and will form a harmonious family. Positive communication

and healthy relationships among family members are one of the secrets to a happy family life (Ghnayiem, 2018).

Problems in family communication are one of the main causes of family disharmony. Izzulhaq and Simanjuntak (2022) emphasized that poor communication in the family environment can cause division and loss of trust between family members. Lack of communication will also lead to ongoing misunderstandings. Holding good communication in the family will strengthen relationships and create a harmonious family. Not only that, the research results conducted by Pramono, Lubis, Puspitawati and Susanto (2016) show that good family communication also affects achievement, intelligence and the emotional state of adolescents. The better the communication between parents and children, the better the achievement will be. In further research, Pramono (2020) emphasizes that effective family communication is expected to increase happiness and encourage the development of potential in the family. The author also suggests that every family member should master good communication methods to avoid family conflicts. As explained by Ghnayiem (2018), to achieve a stable and peaceful life, communication between family members must be established so that families are able to confront and resolve conflicts and difficulties.

Wulaningsih and Krisnatuti (2019) also argue that effective communication within the family can optimize interactions between families so that maximum family harmony can be achieved. These studies indicate that effective communication in the family environment is one factor that influences the success of creating a harmonious family.

In order to establish successful communication, it is important to develop the proper strategies through the use of language, such as politeness strategies. Politeness is the strategy used to express awareness of another person's face (Yule, 1996 p. 60). Politeness theory is a well-established framework in the field of linguistics and communication studies that seek to explain how people use language to maintain social relationships and avoid face-threatening acts. Holmes (2013, p. 285) stated that being polite involves promoting social harmony and preventing social conflicts. Particularly, Linguistic politeness refers to discourse strategies or linguistic tools that other people perceive as promoting peace and harmony.

The use of politeness strategies needs to consider several social factors, including the social role or status as well as the social situation. Brown and Levinson (1987) categorized politeness as bald on-record, positive, negative, and off-record. Bald-on-record dialogue is direct and unfiltered. It is employed when there is urgency, efficiency, or a good relationship between speaker and hearer. Positive politeness maintains social relationships through compliments, praise, and other flattery. The speaker uses it to be polite and respectful when communicating. Negative politeness uses indirect language, apologies, and other forms of civility to avoid threatening the hearer's face or offending them. It's employed when the speaker wishes to keep the listener's goodwill and limit relationship damage. Off-record is used to avoid direct confrontation or to avoid offending or losing face by speaking with hints or indirect language. According to the four strategies of politeness, speakers must be able to bring up an appropriate

politeness strategy so that they can be perceived as polite people. As Holmes (2013, p.283) stated that “the heart of politeness behaviour is choosing the appropriate linguistic form for addressing family, friends and strangers involves considering the dimensions of solidarity (or social distance) and social status or power.”

Research on politeness strategy is also a topic of interest to many authors, and most of them analyse the use of politeness in real-life situations such as on Talk shows (Ruansyah & Rukmini, 2018; Syah, 2021), teacher–student interaction (Bashir, 2023; Fitriyani & Andriyanti, 2020; Mulyono, Amalia & Suryoputro, 2019; Zakaria et al., 2022), classroom interaction (Mahmud, 2019; Rahayuningsih, Saleh & Fitriati, 2020), wedding ceremony (Dirham, 2022; Isabella et al., 2022), and even cross-cultural analysis focused on politeness used by international students (Alakrash & Bustan, 2020; Astia, 2020).

Politeness strategies can also be explored in many different media, including movies. Studies conducted by Mujiono and Ula (2020), Musyafaah, Yuliasri and Pratama (2022), Fitria, Ningrum and Suhandoko (2020) and Probosini (2020) had the same focus on analyzing politeness strategies used by the main character of the movie. Mujiono and Ula (2020) analyzed the types and functions of politeness strategies uttered by Tinkerbell as the movie's main character. The result of the study shows that there are 39 data on politeness strategies and 2 functions of politeness strategy, including transactional view and interactional view used by the character. The researchers argue that the politeness strategy applied by the main character is aimed at establishing close relationships

with the hearer, getting to know the other person better, and avoiding coercion by the other person. A study conducted by Musyafaah et al. (2022) discusses politeness strategies used by the main characters and the pattern of each type of strategy used. The researchers discovered that the central characters in the *Pride and Prejudice* movie used every politeness method proposed by Brown and Levinson, and the pattern of politeness strategies declarative, interrogative, imperative and exclamatory sentences. By the end of the study, the researchers clarified that politeness strategies are dominantly used in the movie. The researchers argue that the more politeness strategies used when communicating, the more effective the communication will be. Moreover, Fitria et al. (2020) also found the four strategies of politeness reflected by the main character in “*Bridge to Terabitha*” movie and the factor they use it. They conclude that using the politeness strategy shows that the character is avoiding the FTA and wants to protect his relationship with others. Although these studies analyzed different movies, they all had the same end result. That is the use of positive politeness as the dominant strategy uttered by the main character. It shows that the main characters tend to use positive politeness to express their solidarity and minimize differences in status. However, very few study that attempts to establish the link between politeness and family communication.

The concept of politeness strategies by Brown and Levinson (1987) has presented a lot of research and the media are varied, not only in movies but also through other media such as novels (Dewanti, 2022; Widyastuti, 2019), YouTube videos (Arianti & Seli, 2022; Rahman, Rangkuti & Mono, 2022), books



(Meiratnasari, Wijayanto & Suparno, 2019), translations (Ardi et al., 2016), and even verses of the Qur'an (Sekarwangi, 2018).

Politeness can occur anywhere, and it can be done by anyone, including employees to their bosses, students to their teachers, children to their parents, and others (Bashir, 2023). In the current study, the researcher just focused on the family context. One of the reasons why politeness is essential in family communication is that it helps maintain positive relationships between members, and avoids conflict and disagreements in the family. Family members may have different personalities, interests, and perspectives, and effective communication requires understanding these differences and a willingness to show respect and empathy for others, which can strengthen family bonds and promote harmony in families (Peterson & Green, 2009). By promoting positive relationships, managing conflict, and modeling positive communication behaviors, politeness can contribute to developing great communication and harmonious family relationships that benefit members' emotional health and happiness. Salihah and Winiharti (2017) analyzed the use of politeness in the Betawinese family in their daily conversation. The research found that four of the politeness strategies proposed by Brown and Levinson are used in the daily conversation of the members of the Betawinese family, and each use of the strategy was determined by the speaker's status in the family and emphasizes that different status is the basic factor that influence the language use selection. Putri and Fitrawati (2021) analyzed the type of politeness strategies used by the character of Yes Day Movie when making a request. However, both studies are focused on four strategies of

politeness proposed by Brown and Levinson and which strategy that mostly used by the character.

Although the previous study dealt with politeness strategies in family settings and found bald on record dominated communication (Putri & Fitrawati, 2021), less research focused on how positive and negative politeness play a role in succeeding family communication. Analyzing positive politeness in family communication can show how family members can recognize, accept, and keep each other's positive face to maintain positive communication. Moreover, the analysis of negative politeness in the family aims to show how family members can save the hearer's negative face and minimize the potential of the FTAs by showing respect and deference to the hearer's wishes while still achieving the communicative goal (Holmes, 2013, p. 285). It involves the family member being polite and considerate while letting the hearer choose without pressure. Therefore, the present study examines how positive and negative politeness might maintain family communication.

Many family movies have been released recently, including *Yes Day*. This movie offers a fun story and is suitable for viewers from all age groups. Not only that but *Yes Day's* movie also emphasizes the importance of communication, trust and compromise in building a strong and happy family. "*Yes Day*" is a family comedy film released in 2021 on Netflix and directed by Miguel Arteta. Based on the book of the same name, "*Yes Day*" by Amy Krouse, this film follows the story of the Torres family, consisting of parents: Allison and Carlos, who always says "no" at the request of their three children: Katie, Nando & Ellie. In an effort to be

more fun and spontaneous, Allison and Carlos decide to have a "Yes Day" as the suggestion of one of the teachers at Katie & Nando's school, where parents agree to say "Yes" to all requests of their child for 24 hours. Throughout the movie, characters employ various politeness strategies in their interactions, contributing to the overall dynamics of family communication. Since Yes Day movie focuses on the family's adventures and challenges during Yes Day, politeness in their interactions reinforces the importance of maintaining positive communication and respectful relationships within the family unit.

Since the movie can be categorized as a representation of life, analyzing the politeness strategies used by the family in the *Yes Day* movie can provide insights into how communication is used to avoid face-threatening acts (FTAs) and maintain positive relationships in the family context. As Clark (2008) stated, the depiction of a family in a movie can be a place for society to learn about what a family is like, how they behave and act towards each other, and the role of each family member. By analyzing the politeness strategies used by the family, the researcher can observe how family members use different strategies to avoid FTAs and maintain positive relationships. Analyzing the politeness strategies used by the family in the *Yes Day* movie can provide valuable insights into the role of communication in managing interpersonal relationships and maintaining social harmony in the family context.

This research aims to shed light on the positive and negative politeness strategy that the Torres family expresses in the movie *Yes Day*, specifically how positive and negative politeness is used between husband and wife, parent to

children, children to parent and between siblings. The researcher used *Yes Day* movie because the movie explores themes of family dynamics, communication, and parenting challenges. It has received generally positive reviews and is known for its heart-warming and humorous moments. Fifty-three million households watched the *Yes Day* movie in its first four weeks of release (Hipes, 2021). This film also stars famous actors such as Jennifer Garner and Jenna Ortega, so many viewers are interested in watching this movie. And since the *Yes Day* movie is new, released in 2021, the language features that the character used reflects the current language, making it more relevant to nowadays life.

### **1.2 Problems of the Study**

1. What are positive politeness strategies used by the Torres Family?
2. What are negative politeness strategies used by the Torres Family?
3. How do positive and negative politeness maintain family communication in the *Yes Day* movie?

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

1. To know what are the positive politeness strategy used by the Torres Family
2. To know what are the negative politeness strategy used by the Torres Family
3. To know how positive and negative politeness can maintain family communication in *Yes Day* movie

#### **1.4 Significances of the Study**

The politeness theory has been extensively studied in recent years, but there is less study on family communication. The present study analyzes Brown and Levinson's theory of the Politeness Strategy that occurs in family communication in the *Yes Day* movie. By analyzing positive and negative politeness in a family movie, the researcher hopes this study could provide more understanding of the dynamics of communication in a family: how positive politeness can help build and maintain family communication and how negative politeness can help mitigate potential conflicts or misunderstandings between family members. Furthermore, the researcher hopes this study will provide practical insights into how to communicate more effectively and respectfully within the family by using positive and negative politeness strategies.

#### **1.4 Scope and Delimitations**

The present study analyzes Brown and Levinson's theory of politeness strategy and its occurrence in the family context. Of the four politeness strategies, this study only analyzes the positive and negative politeness used by the family in the *Yes Day* Movie. However, because the researcher only examined the employment of positive and negative politeness to maintain family communication, the researcher is constrained in the utterances that family members may examine, specifically between husband and wife, parents to children, children to parents, and children to children (siblings), to show how each member of the family applies politeness strategy to save face and avoid FTAs of the interlocutors as well as the factors that affect the use of those strategies.

### 1.5 Definition of Key Terms

In order to clarify the key terms used in this study, some definitions are put forward:

- a. **Positive politeness strategy:** communication strategies that express friendliness, respect, and relation to maintaining other's positive face and build harmonious relationships.
- b. **Negative politeness strategy:** communication strategies that minimize the imposition on others' autonomy and freedom to avoid FTAs by using indirect language or offering choices.
- c. **Family communication** is the verbal and nonverbal exchange of messages between family members that serve to create and maintain family relationships.
- d. **Yes Day movie:** "*Yes Day*" is a 2021 comedy film about a family who agrees to a day where the parents must say "yes" to every request made by their children.

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## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

Several of the theoretical frameworks that will be used in this investigation are presented below. The method employed in this study was the politeness strategies suggested by Brown and Levinson.

#### **2.1 Politeness**

Using language strategically to reach goals such as sustaining or maintaining interpersonal relationships, is the essence of politeness. Brown and Levinson (1987) claimed that politeness is a set of strategies used by a speaker to achieve various purposes, such as developing or establishing a good relationship with the hearer. Politeness is a social behavior that refers to the use of language and behavior to show respect, consideration, and concern for the feelings and well-being of others. as Holmes (2013, p. 285) suggest that Linguistic politeness consists of linguistic approaches evaluated by others as being employed to maintain harmonious relationships and avoid provoking conflict. Politeness in linguistics entails communicating effectively with others based on their relationship. The use of inappropriate language may be considered disrespectful. Whether in personal or professional settings, the ability to navigate social interactions with respect, consideration, and politeness is essential for building successful relationships and achieving positive outcomes. As a result, politeness is concerned with how one may make others feel more comfortable.



### **2.1.1 The concept of Face**

In terms of interaction, politeness can be summed up by the ability to notice another person's face. The face represents a person's public self-image. In this context, Self-word or self-image is related to a sense of an individual's self-worth or image, including the reputation and pride that each individual has and hopes to be known by others. Through interaction with others, one's self-image can be damaged, maintained, or improved to a certain extent. According to Yule (1996), "face" refers to a person's emotional and social self-awareness, in which he hopes others to consider. Hence, politeness strategies are techniques employed to manage and avoid face-threatening acts (FTA). Positive and negative faces are the two types of faces that exist. According to Holmes (in Hastuti, 2011), Positive face can be identified as the need to be respected, loved, and valued by other people. Besides, the negative face is represented as an unwillingness to be restricted or put upon and having the freedom to act as one's wishes. In short, the negative face is the need to be left alone or independent, while the positive face demands to be connected.

### **2.2 Positive politeness**

Positive politeness is a strategy for reducing the damage to the hearer's face. They're said to help the listener perceive himself and his possessions good. Showing friendliness is meant to reduce conflict and prevent social gaps between the participants. This strategy is more likely to be utilized by a group or a friend, mainly when the participants are familiar with each other.

Brown and Levinson (1987, p. 101) argued that listener's positive face, the positive self-image they build, and persistent desire that their needs (or anything related to the listener) be viewed as desirable is the aim of positive politeness. Not only used for those who know each other well, positive politeness is also as a method for exchanging wishes with strangers. In addition, this method can be viewed as a form of social communication because the speaker wishes the relationship between the speaker and the hearer to become closer. Brown and Levinson (1987) suggest that there are three broad mechanisms of positive politeness: assert common ground, declare that S and H are co-operators, and fulfil H's wants (for some x). Brown and Levinson then classify positive politeness strategies into fifteen different categories.

**1. *Notice, attend to hearer (his interest, want, need, good)***

In general, the achievement of this strategy proposes that the speaker should take notice of the hearer's aspect condition: anything that seems the hearer would want the speaker to notice and approve of it. The speakers may convey this methodology as praise. By communicating praises, they can make a decent impact on the listeners and make the inconvenience less wrong. Moreover, another aspect of this strategy is when the speaker notices that the hearer makes an FTA towards himself and shows that he's not embarrassed by it.

**2. *Exaggerate interest, approval, sympathy with hearer***

Overstate interest, agreement, and sympathy means that the speaker shows an overly positive reaction or response to the hearer's situation, opinions, or actions. Exaggerating positive attitudes and emotions is a way of conveying a

message of respect, admiration, and solidarity towards the hearer, and it can help to strengthen the social bond between the speaker and the hearer.

### **3. *Intensify interest to hearer***

In positive politeness strategy, speakers may use various linguistic and non-linguistic cues to increase hearer's attention in a conversation, and one effective way to achieve this is by telling a good story. A good story may involve vivid details, suspense, or a personal connection, and it can help to create a shared experience and interest between the speaker and the hearer.

### **4. *Use in-group identity markers***

This fourth strategy shows the closeness between the speaker and the hearer as a group. The speaker usually will implicitly include a similarity between them as a form of identity in the group by using identity markers such as address forms, language or dialect, jargon or slang, and ellipsis. The speaker may also have a special name or nickname for the listener to show the intimacy of their relationship or in-group membership.

### **5. *Seek agreement***

Seeking an agreement is another way to claim common ground with listeners. There are two ways to use this strategy: repetition and safe topics. In safe topics, the speaker tries to look at any possible way to agree with hearer, to satisfy hearer's desire. For example, one of your friends comes to class with a new gold bracelet in her hand and you think that it's too fancy and inappropriate to wear to school, you might still be able to say better things like, "aren't your new bracelets

so sparkling!” Moreover, speaker can use repetition to emphasizing emotional approval or emphasizing interest and surprise.

#### **6. *Avoid disagreement***

To maintaining hearer’s positive face, the speaker may use four aspect of this strategy, that is: token agreements (the desire to agree or appear to agree with H), pseudo-agreements (the use of then as a conclusory marker), white lies (lying, pretending there’s a reasons), and hedging opinions (speaker choose to be unclear of his own opinions) to avoid disagreements.

#### **7. *Presuppose/raise/assert common ground***

This seventh strategy tend to show the common ground between the S’s thought with H. This strategy is classified into three types kinds by Brown and Levinson (1987): chit chat or gossip, perspective operations, and presupposition manipulation. The speaker took part and spent time with the hearer through the gossip or small talk: talking about unrelated topics used to softening requests. The application of point of view is used as a technique to minimize the distance or equalize the perspective between speaker and hearer. Additionally, in assuming H’s knowledge, the speaker may use in-group codes to presume that the listener comprehends and shares the connections of the code. This strategy used to build hearer’s interest.

#### **8. *Joke***

Jokes can also be utilized to exploit politeness strategies in minimizing the size of the FTA. This strategy can be used to show speaker’s solidarity to the

hearer by creating a joke from both common grounds. Proposing a joke may be useful to make the hearer satisfied or even enjoy in conversation.

**9. *Assert or presuppose speaker's knowledge of and concern for hearer's wants***

This strategy is one way to show that S and H cooperate; make H and S work together by affirming H's desire and willingness to conform to what they want. However, the speaker can create the possible potential to make the hearer feel pressure after asking for his cooperation. Thus, to avoid making the hearer feel pressure, the speaker allows implying the hearer's wants and fit with the speaker's wants.

**10. *Offer and promise***

This strategy utilised to demonstrate the speaker's positive purpose in impressing the listener's positive face by claiming that S will use promise and offer to assist H in getting what he want.

**11. *Be optimistic***

The speaker assumes that hearer wants to do something for speaker (or for both S and H) and will assist speaker in achieving their goal because it is in their common interest.

**12. *Include both speaker and hearer in the activity***

When the speaker uses this strategy, it shows that the speaker is maintaining the positive face of the listener by involving the hearer in an activity to show his appreciation for the listener's presence.

### **13. Give or ask for reasons**

with the speaker explaining the reasons why he wants what he wants, including in strategies that involve the hearer in an activity. it also shows what help is needed.

### **14. Assume or assert reciprocity**

This strategy is employed when the speaker and the hearer have a mutual agreement in which the speaker will do what the hearer needs in exchange for the hearer doing what the speaker needs. S may soften his FTA by rejecting the debt aspect and/or the FTAs such as critiques and complaints by referring to the reciprocal right of engaging in FTAs with each other.

### **15. Give gifts to hearer (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation)**

The final positive politeness strategy aims to fulfil part of the hearer's desires, including those for material gifts as well as those for interpersonal relationships, such as the want to be accepted, praised, concerned about, appreciated, listened to, etc.

## **2.3 Negative politeness**

Negative politeness aims to meet the addressee's negative face, which is his need for unrestricted action and attention. Negative politeness has the purpose of reducing the specific imposition that the FTA unavoidably causes. The goal of negative politeness is to fulfill H's negative face and his fundamental desire to uphold claims to territory and self-determination. In negative politeness, the speaker acknowledges and respects the addressee's negative face desires and

promises to refrain from interfering with (or do so only minimally with) those desires.

**1. *Be conventionally indirect***

The speaker faces two opposite desires in this strategy: the listener's desire not to force the listener indirectly and the desire to convey his wishes on record. Brown and Levinson (1987) suggest that conventional indirectness is a way out of using this strategy.

**2. *Strategy 2: Question, hedge***

This strategy is a query that allows the recipient to accept or reject a request from the addresser and gives the hearer the flexibility to choose their actions. In this method, the speaker may also utilize hedges to soften the request and modifies it into polite advice. As Brown and Levinson (1987) suggest “a ‘hedge’ is a particle, word or phrase that modifies the degree of membership.”

**3. *Be pessimistic***

The speaker shows his uncertainty regarding the decent state of affairs of his request to prevent pushing the hearer and forcing S's opinion to be true.

**4. *Minimize the imposition***

One of the ways to soften FTAs is to reduce the weight of imposition so that indirectly S pays deference to H by using this strategy.

**5. *Give deference***

In this strategy, S shows that H has a higher social position by directly expressing an honorable address. Brown and Levinson suggest two ways to show



deference: 1. S humbles himself toward H, 2. S raises H's positive face by treating H as superior.

#### **6. *Apologize***

By utilizing an apology when performing an FTA, the speaker can demonstrate his reluctance to maintain H's negative face. Brown and Levinson suggested four ways to show regret or reluctance in this strategy: recognize the impingement, indicate hesitation, provide strong reasons, and seek forgiveness.

#### **7. *Impersonalize speaker and hearer***

This strategy shows that the speaker does not want to bother the listener and redresses H's negative face by substituting a different word for "I" and "you." In addition, the speaker typically employs a subject other than himself, such as his title. On the other hand, the addressee is not referred to as "you" but in different forms, as if there were more than one hearer.

#### **8. *State the FTA as general rule***

By referring to the FTA as an "example of a general social rule, regulation, or obligation", one might distance S and H from the particular imposition in the FTA and express that S does not intend to force but is only being forced to by circumstances.

#### **9. *Nominalize***

Brown and Levinson (1987) state that "formality is associated with the noun end of the continuum." Hence, if we nominalize the subject, the sentences can be more polite because formality levels correlate with nouniness.

#### **10. *Go on record as incurring a debt, or as not indebting hearer***

S could apply this strategy by directly claiming his indebtedness to H or rejecting H's debt toward S. This strategy could fulfil H's desire to be considered and even redress the FTA.

## 2.4 Context

Hymes as cited in William and Barbara (2010), developed a theoretical framework known as the S.P.E.A.K.I.N.G model, which incorporates situational context as a key element in understanding language use. This model outlines the various factors that influence communication in specific contexts. Situational context refers to the immediate social and physical environment in which communication takes place. Hymes argued that language cannot be fully understood or analyzed in isolation from the social and cultural context in which it occurs. According to him, communication is not just about exchanging words but also about the social norms, cultural values, and expectations that shape how language is used in different situations. The situational context plays a crucial role in interpreting meaning and understanding the intentions behind the speech acts.

Hymes identified the following components of situational context within the S.P.E.A.K.I.N.G model:

1. **Setting:** Setting refers to the physical and social environment in which the communication occurs. It includes factors such as the location, time, and physical surroundings that influence the interaction.
2. **Participants:** The individuals involved in the communication act. Their roles, social status, relationship to each other, and shared knowledge all influence how language is used and interpreted.

3. **Ends:** The goals, purposes, and outcomes of the communication act.  
Different situations may have different communicative goals, such as conveying information, expressing emotions, establishing social bonds, or exerting power.
4. **Acts:** The specific speech acts or communicative behaviors that occur within the context. This includes the choice of words, linguistic forms, and nonverbal cues used by the participants.
5. **Key:** The tone, manner, and style of communication that are appropriate or expected in a given situation. The key can range from formal to informal, polite to confrontational, and may be influenced by cultural norms and social expectations.
6. **Instrumentalities:** The channels and modes of communication used, such as spoken language, written text, gestures, or other nonverbal cues.
7. **Norms:** The social and cultural rules that govern communication in a particular context. These norms can include linguistic rules, rules of politeness, turn-taking patterns, or culturally specific expectations about appropriate behavior.
8. **Genre:** The specific type or genre of communication being employed.  
This can include formal genres like speeches, interviews, or informal genres like casual conversations, storytelling, or jokes.

### 2.5 *Yes Day* Movie

*Yes Day* is a family comedy movie that premiered on Netflix in 2021.

Directed by Miguel Arteta and based on the children's book by Amy Krouse

Rosenthal, the film stars Jennifer Garner, Edgar Ramírez, and Jenna Ortega. *Yes Day* movie follows the story of the Torres family, consisting of parents Allison (Jennifer Garner) and Carlos (Edgar Ramírez) and their three children, Katie, Nando, and Ellie. Allison is a strict mother who always enforces rules and limits her children's activities, making her unpopular with her kids. After a school assembly where the "*Yes Day*" concept is introduced, the kids beg their parents to have a Yes Day, a day where they can make all the rules, and the parents have to say yes to everything.

After much hesitation, Allison and Carlos finally agree to the Yes Day, with some restrictions. As the day progresses, the family faces numerous challenges and obstacles, including a run-in with the police and a disagreement between Carlos and Allison about their parenting style. Despite the challenges, the family learns to work together and overcome their differences to create a memorable and fun-filled day. The Torres family realizes that it is essential to listen to each other's needs and desires and to strike a balance between following the rules and having fun. The film ends on a positive note, with the family strengthened and closer than ever before, and with the possibility of another Yes Day in the future.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODS**

This chapter summarizes the research methodology the researcher utilizes to get the data to answer the research questions. This chapter is broken up into several sub-chapters, some of which include research design, methodologies for data gathering, and data analysis.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

In this study, the researcher investigated politeness strategies used by Torres family's members in *Yes Day* movie using the descriptive qualitative approach. Wray and Bloomer (2006, p. 97) suggest that qualitative research focuses on describing and analysing phenomena rather than simply counting them. It involves in-depth observation over a longer period of time and a detailed examination of the data. Hence, the researcher used this approach to develop a deeper knowledge of the politeness phenomenon and comprehensively describe the data collected.

#### **3.2 Data Collection**

This section discusses the research data, data source, instrument, data collection technique, and data analysis needed for this research.

##### **a. Research Data**

The data of this research were taken from the utterances made by the members of the Torres family in *Yes Day* movie that contains politeness strategies. the researcher analyzed the data to determine how positive and negative

politeness are utilized to preserve positive communication within the family and the purpose of the strategy employed.

#### **b. Data Source**

The data were taken from the transcribed utterances of the family members in the *Yes Day* movie, including the parent: Allison and Carlos, and the kids: Katie, Nando, and Ellie. The researcher only focused on the utterances made between parent to child, child to parent, and child to child (siblings). The duration of the movie is around one and a half hours.

#### **c. Research Instruments**

The researcher collected data through observation. The researcher conducted non-participant observation in which the researcher served as the instrument. Hammersley and Atkinson (2007) suggest: as the research instrument, the researcher's actions, presence, and interpretations are integral to the research process. She or he actively engages with the research subject shapes the data collected, and contributes to the findings' analysis and interpretation. Furthermore, internet, Netflix platform, and transcribed dialogue from <https://australiapopulation.com/yes-day-subtitle/> was the supporting instrument. The data was collected by watching the video, reading the text, and then comparing the two to identify the accurate dialogue. In addition, the researcher used a laptop computer as a tool to conduct this research.

#### **d. Data Collection Techniques**

The researcher collected the data from the utterances made by Torres family's members in *Yes Day* movie. The researcher followed several steps:

1. The researcher searched the movie on Netflix platform then watch the movie to understand the conversation, the context, and message set forth in the movie.
2. The researcher downloaded the movie transcript from <https://australiapopulation.com/yes-day-subtitle/> then convert it to Ms. Word document.
3. The researcher rewatched the movie and then compared it with the transcript that had been downloaded.
4. The researcher sorted the most significant dialogue, which is the utterances that occurred in the family setting (utterances from parent to child, child to parent, and between siblings).
5. The researcher highlighted the utterance that contains positive and negative politeness by using highlight:
  - “blue” for positive politeness. Example: “Allison: *Hey, should we play hooky and go to the beach?*” (PP12)
  - “yellow” for negative politeness. Example: “*Sorry, Mama. The entire day you can't use anything that has a screen. That means no cell phones, no laptops, no iPads, nada.*” (NP6)

### 3.3 Data Analysis Technique

The researcher analyzed the data that was collected using Brown and Levinson’s (1987) theory of politeness.

1. The researcher grouped the data. After collecting, the first step of analyzing the data involves grouping the data according to the types of



politeness and describing the classified data to answer the research questions.

2. The researcher explained what strategies of positive and negative politeness are used by the Torres family.
3. The researcher developed a conclusion based on the analysis provided, including suggestions for further research.



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## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

This section presents the findings and discussion of this study. In the research results section, the researcher explains the positive and negative politeness strategies used by members of the Torres family and their context. Then, the research results are discussed by connecting them with the results of previous studies.

#### **4.1 FINDINGS**

The research results are described in this section. In this research, there are three research questions. The first and second research questions concern the positive and negative strategies used by the Torres family. Furthermore, the last research question discusses how positive and negative politeness used by the Torres family can maintain family communication. Based on the theory of Brown and Levinson (1987), positive politeness has fifteen strategies, and negative politeness has ten strategies. The findings of the two strategies and the sub-strategy of positive and negative politeness in the *Yes Day* movie are shown below.

##### **4.1.1 Strategies of Positive Politeness used by the Torres Family in “Yes Day” Movie**

Brown and Levinson (1987) suggest fifteen strategies of positive politeness. In the *Yes Day* movie, the Torres family members use this strategy daily. In this research, the researcher found 145 utterances that include an expression of positive politeness.

#### 4.1.1.1 Strategy 1: Noticing and attending to the hearer (his interest, want, need and good)

By using this strategy, the speaker focuses on the hearer's condition. It may be any changes or anything that seems the hearer wants the speaker to notice and approve it. The application of the first strategy is shown as follows:

##### Datum 1

The dialogue occurs when Nando had just returned to the bedroom to show his plan board to their parents. When Nando entered the room, he saw Ellie had finished doing a makeover to their parents and give a compliment towards it.

Nando: "Oh. **Nice job, Ellie.**" (00:22:55)  
Ellie: "Thank you."

Nando's response in the dialogue above is included in the application of positive politeness, which is the first strategy: noticing and attending to the hearer's interests or wants, where Nando shows his attention to Ellie's desire to be appreciated. Nando notices the results of Ellie's makeover of her parents and compliments it. Therefore, Nando maintains Ellie's positive face and makes her feel confident in what she has done. The strategy of noticing of hearer's condition is also used in datum 2.

##### Datum 2

The conversation below occurred when Carlos, the father, tried to win the ice cream challenge on their Yes Day. Katie sees her father pushing himself too hard to finish all the ice cream. Katie applies the sub-strategy of positive politeness by stating, "Are you feeling okay?" "is it coming up?" to ascertain her father's condition.

Kids: "Daddy! Daddy! Daddy! Daddy! Daddy!"  
 Kids: "Daddy! Daddy! Daddy!"  
 Katie: "**Are you feeling okay?**" (00:27:06)  
 Allison: "That was so beautiful."  
 Katie: "**Is it coming up?**"

By applying the strategy of positive politeness and noticing the hearer's condition, Katie can maintain her father's positive face and make him feel that he is cared for. The next datum also presents the example of positive politeness first strategy application:

### **Datum 3**

Katie is ready to go to the Fleekfest music festival with her friends. She puts on her makeup and her new clothes. Ellie notice and give a compliment about it.

Ellie: "Whaa. **You look pretty!**" (00:57:03)  
 Katie: "Thanks, Ellie. I can't go."

Ellie says, "Whaa. You look pretty," to show her admiration for Katie's appearance. Ellie's sentence is an example of applying the first positive politeness strategy, where Ellie notices the change in Katie's appearance and compliments the change to maintain Katie's positive face and make her feel comfortable in what she is wearing. A subsequent analysis will explain the use of the second positive politeness strategy used by the Torres family.

#### **4.1.1.2 Strategy 2: Exaggerating (interest, approval, sympathy with H)**

Speakers use this strategy to maintain a positive face on listeners by showing interest, agreement, and sympathy using exaggerated utterances or expressions.

The use of the second strategy is shown as follows:

#### Datum 4

Below conversations happens when Katie tells nando that Fleekfest is an awesome music festival. To satisfied Katie's opinion, Nando exaggerated his approval towards Katie.

Katie: "It's called Fleekfest. It's a music festival. It's cool."

Nando: "I guess if you think it's cool, **I'm sure it's super cool.**" (00:03:17)

The strategy used by Nando in his expression above includes positive politeness strategy 2, namely exaggeration. Nando uses the utterance "super cool" to show his overly positive reaction toward Katie's opinion about the music festival. Using this strategy, Nando could save Katie's positive face for her opinion about the music festival she wanted to see. The sentence above is also an example of positive politeness between siblings: expression between brother and sister to maintain communication and strengthen their relationship. In datum 5, Carlos uses the second strategy of positive politeness to exaggerate his approval of Ellie's makeup.

#### Datum 5

The dialogue occurred on the first day the Torres Family held Yes Day. Ellie takes this opportunity to do a makeover for her parents. After the makeover was done, Ellie asked her dad to see if he liked the makeover Ellie did for him.

Ellie: "Do you like it, Daddy?"

**Carlos: "I love it. This is the best makeover I've ever had."** (00:22:35)

Ellie: "How many makeovers have you had?"

Carlos: "Before this one? None."

The sentence "this is the best makeover I've ever had" uttered by Carlos is a form of exaggerated approval, which he intended as a form of appreciation for

Ellie, who had done a makeover for him. Carlos uses positive politeness to maintain Ellie's positive face. The sentence addressed by Carlos includes an example of applying positive politeness to children to maintain communication and relationships between parents and children so that they do not offend the child's positive face. The next datum shows the use of exaggerated strategy from wife to husband.

#### **Datum 6**

It was the situation when the Torres Family did the ice cream challenge in one of the best ice cream stores in town. When the other family members were full, Carlos, the father, continued to eat ice cream to win the challenge. Allison, who saw her husband's persistence, said that she was sure her husband would succeed in carrying out the challenge.

Nando: "I'm gonna explode."

Ellie: "I'm full."

Katie: "Jeez, Dad. You're like a human ice cream vacuum."

Allison: "I saw him eat like this once at a HomeTown Buffet back when we were dating, **and I knew it would pay off.**" (00:26:35)

Allison's sentence, "I knew it would pay off," was used to show her trust that her husband would complete the challenge well. This sentence exemplifies the second strategy of positive politeness because Allison uses exaggerated intonation to show her excitement over her husband's act. This also shows that positive politeness can be used between wives and husbands to create a sense of comfort for the listener (husband) for what he is doing. Strategy 2 is also presented in the following scene/dialogue.

### Datum 7

Katie, Nando, and Ellie have several activities planned for their Yes Day, including washing the car. Before knowing the real plan, Carlos said it was a really good plan; it was just what he needed.

Carlos: "Oh, now this is what I'm talking about. A car wash is like being reborn. **This is exactly what I needed, kids.** Thank you." (00:28:22)

Katie: "Yes."

Ellie: "Yeah."

Nando: "Yeah. This one's easy."

The phrase "This is exactly what I need, kids" is included in the positive politeness second strategy because Carlos exaggerates his excitement, showing his positive reaction to his children's plans. The following dialogue also denotes the use of the second strategy of positive politeness.

### Datum 8

This dialogue occurs after the Torres Family is discharged from the hospital after the incident at the Kablowey game. Allison asks about their next children's plans. Allison says their next destination is a great idea but says Magic Mountain would be more fun.

Allison: "Hey guys, let me see what you got. Big ask number four. Let me see. Okay, number four. Putts N' Stuff. **That'd be very cool.** We'd have a great time. But it does not compare to Magic Mountain!" (00:43:45)

Nando: "What? Whoo! But wait. What about the distance rule?"

Allison: "You know what. I've decided to make an exception."

Allison exaggerated his interest in the plans of his three children. Even though she already has plans to go to another, more fun place, Allison shows her interest in going to Putts N' Stuff to maintain the positive face wants of her children. The phrase Allison uttered is a form of one of the positive politeness



strategies, namely exaggerate, the second strategy. In datum 9, Nando uses exaggerated expressions to his sister.

### **Datum 9**

This conversation occurred when Katie felt she could not attend the music festival and left her siblings at home. Ellie and Nando explained to Katie that she did not need to worry because they would always let her know if something happened.

Ellie: "But you've wanted to go to this concert forever."

Nando: "And we're gonna be fine. We won't make poor decisions. Promise."

Katie: "You Promise to text me if something happens?"

Nando: "**Absolutely.**" (00:57:30)

Nando used a strategy of positive politeness to convince Katie that he would contact Katie if something happened. The phrase "absolutely" uttered by Nando is included in the second strategy of positive politeness because it aims to keep Katie's positive face, not worry about what she will do at home, and make Katie feel comfortable leaving the house. Subsequent analysis will explain the use of the third positive politeness strategy used by the Torres family.

#### **4.1.1.3 Strategy 3: Intensifying interest to hearer**

To gain more interest from the hearer, the speaker can make a good story as it brings the listener into the story so that the listener will increase their interest. In this research, the researcher found 2 data included in the third strategy of positive politeness and the application present below:

### Datum 10

This dialogue occurs after Allison has a small fight with Katie, and Carlos tries to mediate between the two.

Allison: "Look at that gorilla. It looks just like the one Katie used to walk around with. She called him "Mr. Golilla."

Carlos: "Oh yeah, I remember it got really filthy."

Allison: "**Well, yeah, it had its own car seat. We took it everywhere, and she was so cute with her pigtails and her overalls and a heart on the pocket.**" (00:50:45)

Carlos: "Yeah."

In this dialogue, Allison uses the third strategy of positive politeness to gain her husband's interest in what they are talking about. The sentence "we took it everywhere" can push the hearer into the event that is being discussed. In datum 11, Carlos uses positive politeness strategy 3 to intensify the hearer's interest.

### Datum 11

Allison: "I don't understand how you can open this refrigerator ten times a day and not see this beautiful calendar."

Carlos: "Eh, because it's gotten a little over-complicated."

Ellie: "It hurts my eyes."

Carlos: "when I was Growing up, things were simple. **You know, You wake up, you go to school or you go to work, and then you have to...**" (00:04:55)

After seeing the "little over-complicated" calendar, Carlos remembers his childhood when things were simple. He uses the third strategy of positive politeness to intensify the hearer's interest to his story. Carlos uses the word, "you know, you wake up, you go to school.." to bring the hearer into the conversation.

#### 4.1.1.4 Strategy 4: using in-group identity marker

This strategy is used to show speakers in group memberships. In this strategy, speakers can use the address form, in-group language or dialect and jargon or slang.

##### Datum 12

Carlos agrees with his wife's statement not to allow Katie to go to the music festival but still tries to keep Katie's positive face and avoid threatening Katie's face by calling her "sweetie."

Katie: "Nobody wants to go to a music festival with their parent. Dad, please help! Mom "

Carlos: "What... What? She said no?"

Allison: "Mm-hm."

Carlos: "If your mother says no, it's no, **sweetie.**" (00:03:44)

In this dialogue, Carlos uses the fourth strategy of positive politeness: using the address form to conduct FTA. This shows Carlos's group membership and closeness to his daughter, Katie. In the next datum, Carlos also applied for group membership to his wife to ask for permission.

##### Datum 13

This conversation occurred when Carlos wanted to ask permission from his wife to go to the gym after work.

Carlos: "**Honey**, I'm gonna stop by the gym after work, okay? I need to keep sculpting the Carlos." (00:04:19)

Allison: "Tonight? You're gonna stop by the gym?"

Carlos: "Yeah. Tonight."

The call "Honey" uttered by Carlos is a form of applying the fourth positive politeness strategy, namely using the address form to do the FTA and indicating his membership in the conversational environment. By using this name,

the address form can also be used as a form of respect and to reduce the distance between the speaker and the listener; instead of calling his wife by her name, Carlos tends to call her "honey." In addition to using the address form, in-group language or dialect is also part of the fourth strategy and the example present in datum 14.

#### **Datum 14**

In the conversation below, Nando uses code-switching when he wakes up his parents. After waking up, Carlos opened his cell phone, and Nando said the Spanish word "Baste!" which means "enough!" to her father since the parents are not allowed to use their phones on Yes Day.

Kids: "Get up! Wakeup!"

Carlos: "No! Get off!"

Nando: "Yes Day! **Baste!** Sorry, **guys**, no screen time today." (00:20:58)

Carlos: "Are you serious?"

Code-switching is included in the fourth strategy of positive politeness because it shows in-group membership where the family occasionally uses Spanish when speaking. Nando also uses the word "guys" to signify his closeness to his parents. Another scene/dialogue that indicates the use of strategy 4 can be seen in datum 15.

#### **Datum 15**

Ellie: "Nando, look out!"

Nando: "Nice job, **Commander Ellie.**" (00:33:58)

Nando thanks Ellie for helping him escape the balloon attack while playing Kablowey. Nando claims to be an in-group identity marker against his sister using the address form "commander Ellie." In this way, Nando showed his

in-group membership to Ellie, not only in the closeness between siblings but also as a form of respect in their games. The following dialogue also denotes the use of strategy 4.

#### **Datum 16**

The use of in-group identity markers by using in-group languages is also found in the conversation below.

Katie: "Mom, come on. It's over. You don't even have any balloons left."

Allison: "Then why is there fear in your eyes, **daughter**?" (00:37:06)

Katie: "No, no, you have more fear."

Allison: "**Tú**." (00:37:12)

Katie: "No. **Tú!**"

Allison and Katie attacked each other while playing Kablovey. Allison said that Katie asked her to stop because she feared losing. Katie dodged it and said that her mother was more afraid to lose. They then exchanged the word "Tú, " a form of code-switching that means "You" in English. Allison also called Katie "daughter" to keep her positive face when she said that Katie was afraid to lose. This title also shows the closeness between speakers and hearers. Datum 17 also presented the use of strategy 4.

#### **Datum 17**

Katie had a little argument with her mother. Katie said she needed a little space to grow up without her parents interfering. Carlos tries to mediate between the two by asking Katie to take her siblings to the carousel.

Katie: "Please, give me a break. What's happening here is I don't need you anymore, and you just can't handle it."

Carlos: "**Katerina**. Enough. Take your siblings to the carousel. Go now." (00:49:09)

Carlos' remarks are included in positive politeness strategy four because they use in-group language by mentioning Katie's full name, "Katerina."

#### 4.1.1.5 Strategy 5: Seeking agreement with the hearer

This strategy is one strategy that aims to claim common ground. Speakers can use safe topics, repetition, or sentences that show emphatic agreement in this strategy. The researcher describes an example of using this strategy as follows:

##### Datum 18

When Allison feels comfortable with Carlos, she invites Carlos to meet with his parents to clarify their relationship.

Allison: "Do you wanna meet my parents?"

Carlos: "Oh, yeah, **I wanna meet your parents.**" (00:01:25)

In the dialogue above, Carlos applies a positive politeness strategy which is included in the seeking agreement. Carlos uses repetition to show his emotional agreement by repeating Allison's words, "I want to meet your parents," to satisfy Allison's desire to be right. Datum 19 also shows the use of repetition in seeking agreement.

##### Datum 19

Carlos was very excited to do the Kablowey. Allison responds to her husband's excitement using the fifth positive politeness strategy: seeking agreement by repeating her husband's words, called repetition, "Today we'll Kablowey."

Nando: "Only true warriors survive Kablowey."

Allison: "It was a disaster."

Carlos: "Oh, but not today. Today we'll Kablowey."

Allison: "**Today we'll Kablowey.**" (00:30:47)

Allison showed her emotional agreement and showing that she was also excited about this game. The following dialogue also denotes the use of strategy

5.

#### **Datum 20**

The conversation below also shows repetition, which is part of the seeking agreement of positive politeness that occurs in conversations between siblings.

Katie: "Don't you guys get it? Mom and Dad are just using this day to take control of us. They think by giving us a Yes Day, we'll do whatever they want for the rest of our lives."

Nando: "Nuh-uh."

Ellie: "**Yeah, nuh-uh.**" (00:49:52)

Katie told her sister that Yes Day was just a trick by her parents. Nando disagreed with Katie's opinion, and neither did Ellie. Instead of giving another opinion on Katie's statement, Ellie expressed her agreement with Nando using repetition, as seen in the conversation above. Besides repetition, emphatic agreement is also included in this strategy. The example is as follows:

#### **Datum 21**

The conversation occurs when Allison gets carried away when she sees the gorilla. Allison tells Carlos her memories of their little Katie's habits.

Allison: "Well, yeah, it had its own car seat. We took it everywhere, and she was so cute with her pigtails and her overalls and a heart on the pocket."

Carlos: "**Yeah.**" (00:50:36)

Allison: "That was Back when she loved me and she was my little buddy."

Carlos: "**I know.**" (00:50:41)

In the dialogue above, Carlos' response shows an emphatic agreement which is part of the seeking agreement of positive politeness, where Carlos is the



listener and utters a brief agreement after each of Allison's utterances. In datum 22, Nando use repetition to seek agreement with his father.

#### **Datum 22**

Nando: “No, it was pretty cool. I didn't know you actually had it in you.”

Carlos: “Come here. You're still grounded. You know that right?”

Nando: “**Oh, yeah, super grounded.**” (01:17:40)

Nando compliments his father after dealing with the mess he made with his friends. Carlos smiled and said that the compliment would not lighten the punishment for the chaos. Nando shows his agreement with his father through repetition, which refers to positive politeness: seeking agreement strategy.

#### **4.1.1.6 Strategy 6: Avoiding disagreement**

As the name suggests, the speaker uses this strategy to avoid disagreement with the hearer. In this strategy, the speaker may use token agreement, pseudo-agreement, white lies and hedging opinions. In this study, the researcher found 9 sentences that show the use of strategy 6. Some of them are shown as follows:

#### **Datum 23**

Katie wants to go to the music festival Fleekfest. She explained to Nando that Fleekfest is a cool music concert.

Nando: “Wait, you're going to a freak fest? Awesome. You can finally be with your people.”

Katie: “It's called Fleekfest. It's a music festival. It's cool.”

Nando: “**I guess if you think it's cool**, I'm sure it's super cool.” (00:03:17)

Even though Nando was unsure about Katie's opinion, Nando tried to avoid disagreeing with Katie by using a hedging opinion, "I guess if you think it's cool, I'm sure it's super cool", to keep Katie's positive face. Nando's statement is included in the sixth strategy of positive politeness strategy, namely, avoiding

disagreement. In the next datum, Nando also applies the sixth strategy of positive politeness to avoid disagreements with his mother.

#### Datum 24

Allison: "Can I sign your math homework for you, sweetie?"

Nando: "Duh. **Yeah, you can sign all my homework, except for math.** Whoops." (00:04:09)

Allison: "last night You told me you finished everything."

Nando used the token agreement "Yeah... except for math" to respond to his mother's request to sign his school assignments. Nando used the sixth positive politeness strategy to avoid disagreements with his mother because he had not done his math assignment. The token agreement used aims to maintain the positive face of Nando's mother by pretending to agree. Another scene/dialogue that indicates the use of strategy 6 is as follows:

#### Datum 25

The conversation below occurs when Carlos and Ellie are on their way to the school.

Carlos: "Okay, I better... I better turn it down for the school drop-off."

Ellie: "I don't wanna go to school today."

Carlos: "**I don't wanna drop you to school, but I have to.** You have to go to school, and I have to go to work." (00:07:48)

Ellie said she did not want to go to school and wanted to join Carlos to work. To avoid disagreeing and keeping Ellie's positive face, Carlos uses a token agreement which is part of the sixth positive politeness strategy, by showing his approval at the beginning and continuing with another opinion in the next sentence. In the next datum, Carlos also uses avoid disagreement strategy with Ellie.

### Datum 26

The dialogue occurs when Ellie finds a small bird stuck in a bush. Ellie asked her father to return the little bird to its cage in the tree.

Ellie: "Daddy, we have to put her back."

Carlos: "What?"

Ellie: "I thought you loved to nature."

Carlos: "**Yeah, honey, but it's a very tall tree.**" (00:38:29)

Carlos's response belongs to the sixth positive politeness strategy: avoiding agreeing by token agreement, where the speaker intends to hide his disagreement and maintain the hearer's positive face. Carlos responded to Ellie's request by saying, "But it's a very tall tree", to soften the disagreement. Strategy 6 is also presented in the following scene/dialogue.

### Datum 27

When Nando throws an experimental party at his house, Ellie ran to Nando's room to speed up the experiment so she could see much foam immediately. Nando said they needed to move the tube to the window first so the foam could go down to the backyard.

Nando: "Ellie. Give me the catalyst."

Ellie: "I wanna see foam."

Nando: "**You will, I promise. But we just need to attach the tubes,** so it sprays into the backyard." (01:05:15)

Ellie: "Okay. But hurry."

Nando's response to Ellie is an example of avoiding agreement in a positive politeness strategy. Nando tries to appear agreeable for Ellie to see the foam as soon as possible, even though several things still need to be done.

#### 4.1.1.7 Strategy 7: Presupposing a common ground

This strategy aims to show a common understanding/opinion with the listener. The speaker can use gossip or small talk, point-of-view operation, and presupposition manipulation. An example of using the seventh strategy is explained as follows:

##### Datum 28

Katie told her mother that Carlos, her father, allowed her to go to a concert with her friends. Carlos explained to Katie that he allows Katie to go to the music festival with her friends if her mother allows it. Allison's response can be shown as a form of the supposition that those who do not approve of Katie's wishes are their decisions, not just Allison's.

Carlos: "If your mother says no, it's no, sweetie."

Allison: "Really? **Don't you mean if we say no?**" (00:03:52)

Allison then responds to Carlos' words using the seventh strategy of positive politeness by using a negative question, "Don't you mean if we say no?" which is an example of presupposing knowledge of the hearer's attitude. The following dialogue also denotes the use of strategy 7.

##### Datum 29

When H.E.R.'s song was playing on the radio, Katie told her mother that it was H.E.R., the star of the concert that Katie's wanted to see.

Katie: Mom, it's H.E.R.

Allison: Oh, H.E.R.? Okay.

Carlos: "Who's her?"

Nando: "This is H.E.R. on the radio."

Allison: "She's the headliner for Fleekfest. **You know, Katie and my girls' night tonight.**" (00:23:28)

The word "you know" here presupposes common ground with a hearer strategy where Allison speaks as if the listener has the same understanding as the listener when Carlos does not understand what Katie and Allison discuss and asks who "her" is. Another scene/dialogue that indicates the use of strategy 7 is as follows.

### **Datum 30**

After the Kablowey game is over, Allison and Katie have a short conversation.

Allison: "Wow, that was amazing. See? I'm not always a fun killer."

Katie: "Well, not today you aren't. Mom, there's no way you're gonna make it throughout the whole day."

Allison: "I'm still saying yes, **aren't I?**" (00:38:55)

In response to Katie's disagreement, Allison uses a sub-strategy of positive politeness: using the tag question "aren't I?" which is an example of the assert common ground strategy where the speaker speaks as if the listener has the same understanding. In datum 31, Carlos presupposes Nando's understanding by using the seventh strategy.

### **Datum 31**

The conversation below occurred after the chaos that Nando and his friends had made was over

Carlos: "Yeah? Well, I mean, that's... Sometimes you gotta put your foot down, even with the ones you love, like you."

Nando: "No, it was pretty cool. I didn't know you actually had it in you."

Carlos: "Come here. You're still grounded. **You know that right?**"

Nando: "Oh, yeah, super grounded." (01:17:44)

. Nando praised his father for resolving the party chaos in a very firm and cool manner. Carlos said that Nando would still be punished for what he had done. Carlos also uses the seventh strategy of positive politeness, where Carlos

says, "You know that right?" which is not assumed by both of them, but he takes it as if it is.

#### 4.1.1.8 Strategy 8: Joking

The speaker must have the same understanding as the listener to use this strategy. This strategy aims to make the listener feel comfortable and can be used to reduce the size of the FTA. The use of jokes in family communication in the film *Yes Day* aims to lighten the mood and is explained as follows:

#### Datum 32

Carlos felt that he could not continue *Yes Day* because of the bird attack accident. However, he saw that his children were eager to continue *Yes Day* and go to Magic Mountain, a huge amusement park. Carlos canceled his intention to end the *Yes Day* and applied the sub-strategy of positive politeness to maintain the children's positive face.

Carlos: "Well, guys, I'm feeling, um... I'm... I'm feeling a little... I'm feeling a little bit sick."

Nando: "You're sick?"

Ellie: "Are you going home?"

Carlos: "I think I might be coming down **with Magic Mountain fever!**"  
(00:44:08)

The sentence "Magic Mountain fever" is an example of the application of positive politeness, namely a joke, where the sentence is an attempt by Carlos to maintain their kids' positive face and shows Carlos' desire to play as much as he can and spend time with his children. Strategy 8 is also presented in the following scene/dialogue.

### Datum 33

The conversation below occurs when Allison has prepared a change of clothes for her family members. She knows that Katie does not particularly like it when she dresses. However, Allison still takes the initiative to select an outfit for Katie to make her more comfortable.

Allison: "All right, you guys can make fun of me if you want, but I brought clean clothes."

Nando: "Thank you so much, Mom."

Allison: "I know you hate when I dress you. I just took a stab."

Katie: "**Beats smelling like Kool-Aid, so...**" (00:44:57)

Katie's phrase "Beats smelling like Kool-Aid, so..." is included in the positive politeness strategy of the joke because even though she does not like being dressed by others, she considers it a better option than having to smell like Kool-Aid. The next datum shows Katie's application of positive politeness to lighten the situation.

### Datum 34

The dialogue above occurred when Carlos grounded Katie twice as Nando because she left her younger siblings to have an experimental party at home and went to the Fleekfest music festival.

Katie: "Nando, how could you let this all happen? You said you'd text me if anything went wrong."

Carlos: "How could you let this happen? You're the oldest, Katie.

Everything they did while you were at that concert is your responsibility too. I should ground you for twice as long as Nando."

Katie: "Well If it makes you feel any better, **I was worried sick the whole time.**" (01:18:16)

The utterance, "Well if it makes you feel any better, I was worried sick the whole time," Katie applies the eighth strategy of positive politeness by adding a



touch of humor to Carlos' scold. She acknowledges her responsibility as the eldest and implicitly shows that she was very worried during the concert and will accept the consequences. Katie's response in the conversation can be seen as her attempt to lighten the situation. The following dialogue also denotes the use of strategy jokes.

### **Datum 35**

The dialog above occurs at the end of the Yes Day of the Torres Family. Allison, Carlos, and Nando are playing footsie. Nando's foot was so close to Allison's face that she felt that Nando's foot would kick her and break her nose.

Allison: "Nando, why do I feel like you're gonna break my nose?"

Carlos: "**That's the only thing I haven't broken today.**" (01:19:18)

By saying, "That's the only thing I haven't broken today," Carlos applies the sub-strategy of positive politeness, which is a joke, where he jokingly points out that he has broken several things throughout the Day and Allison's nose is the only one he has not broken. Carlos's joke was an attempt to alleviate his wife's concerns about a broken nose.

#### **4.1.1.9 Strategy 9: presupposing speaker's knowledge of and concern for hearer's wants**

The speaker uses this strategy to show or affirm his or her understanding of the listener's wishes. The implementation of the ninth positive politeness strategy will be described by the researcher as follows:

### Datum 36

The dialogue below occurs when Carlos and Ellie are heading to school.

Ellie: **“You can put on your music if you want, Daddy. I don't mind.”**  
(00:05:38)

Carlos: “Really, honey?”

Ellie: “Yup.”

Ellie applies positive politeness to show that she knows her father's desire to turn on the music on their trip. Ellie realizes her father does not want to disturb her with the music in his car, but Ellie shows her understanding and says she is okay with it. Ellie's expression above is included in the ninth positive politeness strategy. In datum 37, Allison uses strategy 7 to show her knowledge about what Katie's want.

### Datum 37

When the day of Yes Day started, Allison showed that she could be cooperative and a fun mom. She erased some of the usual rules in her family, including jumping on the bed.

Allison: “You know my rule about no bouncing on the bed? Wanna bounce on the bed?”

Ellie: “Yes!”

Nando: “Sure!”

Allison: **“I know you're too mature. It's okay. Whoo!”** (00:20:50)

Allison invited her children to play mattress jumping and then said, "I know you're too mature. It's okay" to Katie to emphasize that she knew her daughter wanted to jump but felt that she was no longer appropriate. Allison's expression to Katie shows positive politeness, asserting her knowledge about her daughter's wants.

### Datum 38

After playing Kablovey, the Torres Family decided to go to Magic Mountain as their next plan. Allison brought her family members a change of clothes for them to play at Magic Mountain

Allison: “All right, you guys can make fun of me if you want, but I brought clean clothes.”

Nando: “Thank you so much, Mom.”

Allison: “**I know you hate when I dress you.** I just took a stab.” (00:44:48)

Katie: “Beats smelling like Kool-Aid, so...”

Allison applies positive politeness to Katie by showing her knowledge and concern for her daughter. In the next dialogue, Allison also shows her knowledge and concern for her daughter.

### Datum 39

The dialogue above occurs when Allison and Katie argue about Katie's desire to go to Fleekfest.

Allison: “**I know that you want your independence,** and I get that I'm the bummer, but let me be clear, Katie. If I don't take you to the concert tonight, you aren't going.” (00:48:27)

Katie: “I'm done with Yes Day. I'm done.”

To convey her disapproval of Katie's request, Allison uses the sub-strategy of positive politeness by showing her knowledge of Katie's desire to go to a music concert with her friends. Allison's phrase, "I know that you want your independence", is an example of applying the ninth positive politeness strategy, asserting or presupposing the speaker's knowledge of and concern for the hearer's wants.

#### 4.1.1.10 Strategy 10: promising

This strategy shows the speaker's good intentions to satisfy the listener's positive face by claiming that whatever the listener or speaker wants, the speaker will help to obtain it. In this study, the researcher only found 2 data that show the use of the offer, promise strategy. The explanation will be described as follows:

##### Datum 40

Katie is worried about leaving her two younger siblings to have an experimental party at home. Nando and Ellie tried to comfort Katie that she had nothing to worry about and that they would be fine.

Katie: "I can't go. I'm sorry. I can't leave them. What if something happens? I'm the oldest. It's my responsibility."

Ellie: "But you've wanted to go to this concert forever."

Nando: "And we're gonna be fine. **We won't make poor decisions. Promise.**" (00:57:28)

Nando implemented the tenth strategy of positive politeness, promising Katie that he and Ellie would not do anything bad during the party. Nando also uses the promise strategy in datum 41.

##### Datum 41

Ellie cannot wait to see the foam party his brother is throwing. She intends to do the foam experiment herself to see much foam immediately. Nando

promised Ellie she would look at the foam as soon as possible, but some work was still needed.

Nando: "Ellie. Give me the catalyst."

Ellie: "I wanna see foam."

Nando: "**You will, I promise.** But we just need to attach the tubes so it sprays into the backyard." (01:05:15)

Ellie: "Okay. But hurry."

Nando's response is included in the positive politeness strategy, namely promises, where he promises something to the listener to satisfy her positive face.

#### 4.1.1.11 Strategy 11: Being optimistic

The speaker will use this strategy when he assumes that the listener wants the same thing as himself and will help the speaker to get it. Be optimistic is a strategy that the Torres family rarely uses. the researcher only found 2 data and explained below:

##### Datum 42

The dialogue below occurs when Allison and Carlos first meet at a coffee shop. Carlos took the wrong order; he took Allison's.

Carlos: "You're Allison?"

Allison: "Yes."

Carlos: "I think I got your coffee. I took a sip. **You mind?**" (00:00:59)

By using the question "you mind", this expression is included in the strategy of positive politeness, be optimistic, where Carlos assumes or expects that Allison will give permission or allow him to have the coffee because he has already tasted it. Another scene/dialogue that indicates the use of strategy 11 is as follows.

##### Datum 43

After doing makeovers for their parents, Katie, Nando, and Ellie showed their first plan for Yes Day, namely having breakfast together at the place of their choice.

Ellie: "Number one!"

Carlos: "Is that Korean?"

Nando: "Breakfast surprise! To the Explorer!"

Carlos: "**We gotta change first, right?**" (00:22:55)

Carlos said, "we gotta change first, right?" to their kids, indicating his desire to change his and Allison's costumes. The word "right" here is an example of positive politeness, that is, being optimistic, where the speaker assumes that the listener will do what the speaker wants.

#### **4.1.1.12 Strategy 12: Including both speaker and hearer in the activity.**

This strategy is used to show that the speaker and the listener are working together. "we" is the main feature of this strategy. The researcher found as many as 17 sentences that show the use of this strategy. The researcher describes some of them as follows:

##### **Datum 44**

After get married, Allison ask Carlos many fun things for they doing together. One of them are play hooky and go to the beach.

Allison: "Hey, **should we** play hooky and go to the beach?" (00:01:08)

Carlos: "Yes! I'm ready."

Allison wants to go on vacation with Carlos; instead of saying, "I want to go to the beach," Allison uses the term "we" to invite Carlos to go with her. Allison's words, "Should we play hooky and go to the beach?" is a form of the twelfth positive politeness strategy, which includes both speaker and hearer in the activity by using the "we" form to soften the request. The use of "we" as a form of applying positive politeness is also seen in datum 45.

##### **Datum 45**

The dialogue above occurs when Allison and Katie are arguing about Yes Day. Allison believes that she can complete the Yes Day challenge.

Katie: "Mom, really? There's no way."

Allison: "I'll have a Yes Day. **We will have a super time.** Just you watch and see. Mama can haiku too." (00:18:00)

Katie: "Im Sorry, but you couldn't make it through a Yes Morning, let alone a Yes Day."

Allison's phrase, "We will have a super time," belongs to the sub-strategy of positive politeness. Allison uses the "we" form to assume that she and Katie are cooperators. In addition, this strategy also invites listeners into the activities they will do. In the next datum, Carlos uses the word "let's" to invite his members to produce their Yes Day.

#### **Datum 46**

The dialogue above occurs when the Torres Family has agreed to do the Yes Day challenge.

Nando: "I want in on this."

Ellie: "Me too."

Carlos: "**Let's do this.**" (00:18:58)

The word "let's" spoken by Carlos is a form of positive politeness, inviting listeners, and his family to join together to succeed in their Yes Day challenge.

The following dialogue also denotes the use of strategy 12.

#### **Datum 47**

The conversation happens when Katie, Nando and Ellie plan to play Kablovey on their Yes Day. Allison said the game was a disaster because she had previously lost the Kablovey game.

Nando: "Only true warriors survive Kablovey."

Allison: "It was a disaster."

Carlos: "Oh, but not today. **Today we'll Kablovey.**" (00:30:42)

Allison: "Today we'll Kablovey."



By saying, "Today we'll Kablowey," Carlos includes his listeners in his conversation, inviting his family to keep playing the Kablowey. Based on the dialogue above, Carlos' response is in positive politeness, including the speaker and hearer in the activity. In the next datum, Nando's utterance included positive politeness because he used the word "let's" to include his hearer in the activity.

#### **Datum 48**

Katie and Nando work together to attack Allison in the Kablowey game. They lost Allison and tried to find her.

Nando: "I don't see her. Where is she?"  
 Katie: "Do you see which way she went?"  
 Nando: "No, I didn't. **Let's go.** Mom!" (00:35:55)

In the sentence above, Nando applies the strategy that includes both speaker and hearer in the activity by using "let's" to invite Katie to go with him. By applying strategy twelve, Nando shows that he and Katie are cooperators.

#### **4.1.1.13 Strategy 13: giving or asking for reasons**

This is a strategy that brings the listener into the conversation. The speaker gives or asks for reasons for what he wants or what he gets.

#### **Datum 49**

The dialogue above occurs when Allison and Carlos discuss the Yes Day suggested by their children's teacher at school. Katie feels that Allison is unlikely to give her children Yes Day.

Nando: "How am I just hearing about this?"  
 Katie: "Well, don't get too excited. Mom probably won't let us have one anyway."  
 Allison: "Well, what does that mean? **Why wouldn't I?**" (00:16:45)  
 Katie: "Well, Yes Days are, like, fun. And you're, like, a fun killer."

In response to Katie's remarks, Allison uses positive politeness, namely the ask-for-reason strategy, to ask why Katie thinks her mother is unlikely to give their children Yes Day. In the next datum, Allison uses positive politeness strategy 13 to explain why her daughter cannot attend the concert alone.

#### **Datum 50**

Katie wanted to go to the Fleekfest music festival with her friends without her mother. Allison explained to Katie the reason why she would only allow Katie to go if her mother came with her.

Allison: "I don't get it. I took you two to Taylor Swift a couple of years ago. We had a blast."

Katie: "I was 12 then. I was a little tween. Dad said I could go. He believes in me. He knows I can handle myself."

Allison: "Your dad just wants to be the good guy because he knows that I will say no. And I do believe in you. **It's just that concerts like Fleekfest bring out a whole world of people that you have not been exposed to yet. And it's not gonna happen without a parent.**" (00:06:32)

Allison's expression in the above conversation is included in the thirteenth strategy of positive politeness because Allison tries to maintain Katie's positive face by explaining why her mother should attend the music festival. Allison also gives her reason for what she wants on the next datum.

#### **Datum 51**

Allison's words in the conversation below include one of the applications of the sub-strategy of positive politeness, namely, give or ask for a reason. Allison asked Nando and Ellie to stay with Katie while she accompanied Carlos to the hospital room.

Allison: "Katie, you are in charge."

Katie: "Okay."

Allison: "**Everybody stay with her, so I can find you later.**" (00:40:55)

The application of strategy thirteen is intended to provide a reason why Allison wants her children to stay together, namely "so I can find you later," as seen in the conversation above. Datum 52, shows Katie's positive politeness asking for a reason from her mother.

### **Datum 52**

Allison: "I need you to text Layla right away and let her know that her cousin isn't taking you to Fleekfest. Your mother is."

Katie: "What?"

Allison: "She's trying to hook you up with some older guys."

Katie: "**Why were you checking my phone?**" (00:48:11)

Katie's expression is included in the thirteenth positive politeness strategy: give or ask for a reason. Katie asked for an explanation of why Allison violated her privacy by checking her cell phone without permission. Allison was angry to read Layla's message to Katie and asked Katie not to go with her friends but with her mother. Katie was annoyed by what Allison did. Another scene/dialogue that indicates strategy 13 is as follows.

### **Datum 53**

Carlos: "Right on my face."

Allison: "Nando, **why do I feel like you're gonna break my nose?**" (01:19:13)

Carlos: "That's the only thing I haven't broken today."

Allison and her family are enjoying the last hours of their Yes Day. Allison's sentence above belongs to positive politeness; although it looks like a light criticism or a joke, Allison asks why Nando's feet are so close to her face. The sentence belongs to the sub-strategy of positive politeness: asking for a reason.

#### 4.1.1.14 Strategy 14: asserting reciprocity

This strategy is a strategy that aims to show cooperation between speakers and listeners. Using this strategy, the speaker conveys reciprocity between the speaker and the listener to do the FTA so that the speaker can reduce the pressure of the FTA by eliminating the indebtedness aspect.

##### Datum 54

Katie could not believe that her mother could complete the Yes Day challenge. She proposed reciprocity to her mother, allowing her to go to the Fleekfest music festival with her friends if Allison failed to complete the Yes Day challenge.

Katie: “Im Sorry, but you couldn't make it through a Yes Morning, let alone a Yes Day.”

Allison: “Would you like to have a little wager on that?”

Katie: “Know what? I'd love to. Hm. How about this? **If you say no one time, I get to go to Fleekfest with Layla.** No adults, no parents. Just us young, underage, vulnerable girls.” (00:18:24)

Katie's acts are included in the positive politeness strategy, namely assuming reciprocity as an agreement between the two. By using this fourteenth strategy, Katie can soften her FTA and avoid threatening the other person's face. In the next datum, Allison also uses claiming reciprocity strategy to respond Katie's statement.

##### Datum 55

The dialogue above occurs after Katie challenges her mother to complete the Yes Day challenge.

Carlos: “Wait, honey. Are you sure?”

Allison: "I'll take your wager, missy, because I know that I won't say no. **And when you lose, and you will lose**, I am so fun that you will still get to go to your concert" (00:18:38)

Katie: "Really?"

Responding to the challenge or reciprocity proposed by Katie, Allison also uses the same positive politeness strategy, namely assert reciprocity. If she can complete the Yes Day challenge well, Katie will go to the Fleekfest music festival with her. Claiming or asserting reciprocity is also used by Ellie to her Daddy in the next datum.

#### **Datum 56**

When the Torres Family playing Kablowey, Ellie saw her dad was making a phonecall, which is forbidden in their Yes Day. Near her dad, Ellie found a little bird that fall from its nest. Ellie then make a reciprocal agreement with her Dad.

Ellie: "Daddy, We have to put her back."

Carlos: "What?"

Ellie: "I thought you loved to nature."

Carlos: "Yeah, honey, but it's a very tall tree."

Ellie: "**If you help the birdie, Daddy, Then I won't tell anyone I saw you talking on a phone.**" (00:38:32)

Ellie's statement above exemplifies the fourteenth strategy of positive politeness. Where Ellie asserts reciprocity: if her father wants to return the little bird to its cage, she will not tell anyone that her father used a handphone during Yes Day. That way, Ellie and Carlos will work together to fulfill their respective desires and maintain the positive face of each other's wishes.

**4.1.1.15 Strategy 15: giving gifts to hearer; may be goods, sympathy, understanding and cooperation.**

This strategy shows the speaker's decision to maintain or improve the listener's positive face by fulfilling the listener's wishes.

**Datum 57**

The conversation below occurred when the Torres family was having breakfast together. Nando did a catalyst experiment at the dinner table. Nando's experiment fails and makes him feel embarrassed.

Nando: "Guys? Watch this. I think I put the right amount of baking soda in this time. Get ready for a waffle volcano in three, two..."

Nando: "Must've mixed the catalyst wrong."

Carlos: "**You'll get it next time, buddy.**" (00:04:05)

Carlos tried to redress Nando's positive face by giving understanding and saying that he would succeed in the next experiment. Carlos's expression is included in the fifteenth strategy of positive politeness, namely, giving sympathy and understanding to listeners.

**Datum 58**

The dialogue occurs when Carlos and Allison are arrested at the police station for causing chaos at Magic Mountain. Seeing Allison's expression, who seemed still annoyed with her gorilla doll, Carlos tried to calm Allison down by giving her understanding and complimenting her.

Carlos: "**You know what, honey? I don't think you're mad about the gorilla.**"

Allison: "Really?"

Carlos: "**Watching you with Katie... You're amazing.**" (00:54:32)

Carlos's sentence "you're amazing" is a form of positive politeness, namely giving gifts to the hearer, where he says something that can calm Allison and make her feel comfortable. The next datum shows Carlos's expression, which shows the use of the fifteenth strategy of positive politeness.

#### **Datum 59**

Carlos: "That's being a parent. And **All I've done is force you to do the hard stuff, right? You don't need help from a Yes Day. What you need is a partner. That's what I'm gonna be from now on, your partner.**" (00:54:43)

Allison: "I love you, my love."

Carlos tried to calm Allison, who still looked gloomy. In the expression above, Carlos uses the fifteenth strategy of positive politeness: understanding his wife and showing his willingness to work with Allison as a partner in guiding their children. Positive politeness in the above conversation can make the listener feel cared for and good about herself and satisfy her positive face.

#### **4.1.2 Strategies of Negative Politeness used by the Torres Family**

In this research, the researcher found that the family uses 19 utterances in Yes Day movie. The researcher only found four out of ten strategies of negative politeness. The speaker uses a negative politeness strategy only in under certain conditions. The explanation is shown below:

##### **4.1.2.1 Strategy 1: Being conventionally indirect**

#### **Datum 60**

The dialogue below happens when Allison began to feel comfortable with Carlos, and she began to think about taking their relationship to marriage.

Allison: "**Do you wanna meet my parents?**" (00:01:23)



Carlos: “Oh, yeah, I wanna meet your parents.”

To reduce imposition and avoid disturbing Carlos' negative face, Allison applies the first negative politeness strategy by saying, "Do you wanna meet my parents?" By using this sentence, Allison indirectly shows her desire to invite Carlos to meet his parents. However, using this strategy, she can still reduce the level of imposition so as not to disturb Carlos' negative face. The next datum shows how Allison used negative politeness to ask her kid for permission.

#### **Datum 61**

Allison: “**Can I sign your math homework for you**, sweetie?” (00:03:58)

Nando: “Duh. Yeah, you can sign all my homework, except for math. Whoops.”

Allison: “Last night You told me you finished everything.”

As a parent, Allison is responsible for signing their children's homework.

In the dialogue above, Allison applies the first negative politeness strategy, namely unconventionally indirect, where Allison chooses to use the question sentence "can I sign your math homework?" rather than stating a command sentence to Nando to give him his math homework. Allison intends this to maintain her son's negative politeness so that he does not feel forced by what Allison, his mother, wants.

#### **Datum 62**

Carlos was attacked by a mama bird while trying to return the chicks to the cage with Ellie. After the incident, Carlos ended up in hospital, and his body felt weak. Carlos asked Allison for permission not to continue their Yes Day challenge.

Carlos: “Honey, I hate to be a party pooper, but my body's done. **Can we finish this another day, please?**” (00:41:18)

Allison: “Really?”

Carlos: “Yeah.”

Carlos' expression includes the first sub-strategy negative politeness strategy. Carlos did not want to disappoint his family and tried to reduce the threat of Allison and her children's negative face by asking the permission request politely.

#### **Datum 63**

Allison: “Once I saw the picture, yeah, I opened your phone.”

Katie: “**Dad, can you please back me up here?**” (00:48:22)

Allison: “I know that you want your independence. and I get that I'm the bummer, but let me be clear, Katie. If I don't take you to the concert tonight, you aren't going.”

The sentence "Dad, can you please back me up here?" is a form of Katie's request to her father but also aims to reduce the imposition. The context of the conversation above is when Katie argued with her mother and asked her father to defend her. To avoid seeming to force her father, Katie shows her desire to be defended using negative politeness.

#### **4.1.2.2 Strategy 4: Minimizing the imposition**

The speaker uses this strategy to reduce the burden of the FTA aimed at the listener by stating that the listener does not need to take the imposition seriously, even though it is.

#### **Datum 64**

The conversation below occurred when Carlos and Allison had a small argument about ending their Yes Day challenge. After being discharged from the

hospital, Carlos wanted to try convincing Allison of the Yes Day challenge they had discussed earlier.

Allison: "Oh. Hey, guys."

Carlos: "Honey, can I talk to you **for a second?**" (00:43:08)

Allison: "Yeah."

In the dialog above, Carlos said, "for a second," which is a form of application of the negative politeness sub-strategy. By using this sentence, Carlos tries to minimize the imposition of talking to Allison because he wants to keep Allison's negative face when he knows that his wife still does not want to talk to him.

#### 4.1.2.3 Strategy 6: Apologizing

This strategy shows the speaker's concern about the hearer's negative face. Using this strategy, the speaker states he does not want to disturb the hearer's negative face before conducting FTAs.

#### Datum 65

The dialogue above occurred when the Torres Family negotiated to carry out Yes Day. Katie asked her mother to give them one full day to do the challenge.

Allison: "I'll have a Yes Day. We will have a super time. Just you watch and see. Mama can haiku too."

Katie: "**Im Sorry, but you couldn't make it through a Yes Morning**, let alone a Yes Day." (00:18:12)

Allison: "Would you like to have a little wager on that?"

Katie's sentence "I'm sorry, but you couldn't make it through a Yes Morning" is an application of negative politeness, namely, apologizing, where

Katie says the sentence "I'm sorry" before she states her request. The next datum also shows speaker negotiated with hearer.

### Datum 66

After the bird attack accident, Carlos feel that he can continue to their family plan, the Yes Day challenge. He tries to persuade Allison because he doesn't want to ruin their day.

Allison: "I will get the kids, and you take your time."

Carlos: "**Honey, I hate to be a party pooper, but my body's done.** Can we finish this another day, please?" (00:41:18)

Allison: "Really?"

Carlos: "Yeah."

Carlos says, "I hate to be the party pooper, but..." to show his reluctance to do anything that contradicts Allison's and their children's wishes. After playing Kablowey, Carlos gets attacked by a bird. He ends up in the hospital—Carlos' sentence in bold above shows part of using the negative politeness strategy to apologize.

### Datum 67

Carlos feel that he can continue to their family plan, the Yes Day challenge. He tries to persuade Allison because he doesn't want to ruin their day.

Carlos: "**Look, I... I feel really bad.** I don't want to be the spoiler here." (00:43:05)

Allison: "Well, don't feel bad. You are not the spoiler. You do you. You can either come to this party or not. Okay?"

Carlos' sentence in the conversation above is included in the apologize of negative politeness strategy, namely by admitting that he feels sorry for trying to solve his family's Yes Day challenge.

#### 4.1.2.4 Strategy 7: Impersonalizing S and H

In order to maintain the listener's negative face and keep the distance between the speaker and the listener, the speaker avoids using the pronouns "I" and "You" to state the FTA.

#### Datum 68

The dialogue above occurs when the family had a conversations about the Yes Day, Katie said that her mom is a fun killer. Here, Allison explains to her children why she stopped doing fun things.

Allison: "Of course you think your mom can't be fun. You don't even know me. I invented fun. I... I used to be the funnest person I knew."

Katie: "What happened?"

Allison: "**What happened was when I often had three little babies that had to be kept safe and alive.** It was kinda a lot of pressure, but that's not the point. The point is, I can be fun again." (00:17:43)

Allison's responses in the conversation was an application of the negative politeness strategy of impersonalize speaker and hearer, where Allison used the term 'three little babies.' to replace the use of 'you' to her children. Instead of saying directly that their children were the cause, Allison chose to say "when I often had three little babies" to avoid making her child feel uncomfortable.

#### 4.1.3 Positive and Negative Politeness to Maintain Communication Between Family

As a movie that revolves around the life of a family, *Yes Day* captures politeness strategies which mostly happen between family interactions. Holmes (2013, p. 285) states that politeness is the use of language to maintain harmonious relations and avoid conflict. In this research, the researcher found that positive and

negative politeness is crucial in maintaining family communication by promoting respect, empathy, and effective interaction among family members.

Politeness fosters positive relationships within families by creating an atmosphere of mutual respect and consideration. Polite behavior, such as using polite language, demonstrating empathy, and showing appreciation, helps family members feel valued and validated, enhancing trust and closeness. In the movie "*Yes Day*," the family uses positive politeness strategies in various situations, such as when the speaker wants to equate or validate the listener's opinion. Several dialogue below shows the example of how positive politeness can maintain family communication.

This below dialogue occurs between husband and wife; when Carlos and Allison are in prison for rioting at Magic Mountain. Carlos is trying to quell Allison's anger because she failed to get the Gorilla doll she wanted.

Carlos: "I mean, it was your gorilla, honey. Watching you with Katie...  
**You're amazing.**"

Allison: "Hm."

Carlos: "That's being a parent. And **All I've done is force you to do the hard stuff, right? You don't need help from a Yes Day. What you need is a partner. That's what I'm gonna be from now on, your partner.**"

Allison: "I love you, my love."

Carlos empathizes with Allison by offering praise and understanding to calm her feelings. By applying the politeness expressed by Carlos, he succeeds in validating Allison's feelings, making Allison feel better, calmer, and valued. In this dialogue, both Carlos and Allison utilize politeness strategies to maintain communication and reinforce their emotional connection. Carlos shows appreciation, takes responsibility, and offers support as a partner, while Allison acknowledges and reciprocates his affection. Through their use of politeness, they

implicitly create an environment of respect, understanding, and love, fostering good communication and strengthening their family relationship. There are also examples of positive politeness that can maintain family communication that children apply to their parents, such as the following dialogue:

Nando: “Whoa, Dad. You became, like, **a scary dad** back there.”  
 Carlos: “Yeah? Well, I mean, that's... Sometimes you gotta put your foot down, even with the ones you love, like you.”  
 Nando: “**No, it was pretty cool. I didn't know you actually had it in you.**”  
 Carlos: “Come here. You're still grounded. You know that right?”

In this dialogue, Nando admires his father's strict attitude by using the positive politeness strategy, Joke. Then complimented him by saying, 'it was pretty cool.' After hearing Nando's statement, Carlos came closer and hugged him. This shows that the application of politeness utilized by Nando succeeded in making his listener, Carlos, feel good about himself, about what he was doing, and feel appreciated for what he had done.

Using positive and negative politeness in the family can also allow family members to save face and protect their self-esteem during sensitive or challenging conversations: they can address concerns or express their opinions without appearing demanding or intrusive. As seen in the dialog below:

Allison: “**I know you hate when I dress you.** I just took a stab.”  
 Katie: “**Beats smelling like Kool-Aid, so...**”

In this dialogue, Allison begins by acknowledging her awareness of Katie's dislike for being dressed by her. She acknowledges this by saying, “*I know you hate when I dress you.*” By showing this awareness, Allison displays consideration for Katie's preferences and respects her autonomy. Moreover, Katie



responds to Allison's comment with the statement, "*Beats smelling like Kool-Aid, so...*" this response employs a positive politeness strategy by using joke to soften her message. Instead of directly criticizing Allison's dressing choice, Katie makes a lighthearted remark that acknowledges the potential alternative outcomes and highlights a positive aspect of the situation. By doing so, she maintains a friendly and non-confrontational tone, which contributes to open and ongoing communication.

Additionally, politeness can be used as an effective strategy for family conflict resolution. Negative politeness strategies, such as using indirect language, avoiding opposing tones, and offering apologies, can help reduce tense of situations and preventing further conflict. By being mindful of politeness, family members can navigate disagreements more constructively and maintain open lines of communication.

Carlos: "Honey, **I hate to be a party pooper, but my body's done. Can we finish this another day, please?**"

Allison: "Really?"

Carlos: "Yeah."

Allison: "Yeah, I guess if you're not feeling well, of course we'll go home."

In this dialogue, Carlos expresses his feelings and physical condition by using negative politeness strategy; he use polite and considerate tone, Carlos acknowledges his own limitations while also showing empathy towards Allison and the situation at hand. Then, Carlos follows up by making a polite request, saying, "Can we finish this another day, please?" as he is seeking a mutually agreeable solution while showing respect for Allison's preferences. Allison then

affirms her support by saying, "Yeah, I guess if you're not feeling well, of course we'll go home." Her use of positive politeness here conveys understanding, empathy, and willingness to accommodate Carlos's needs. She recognizes the importance of his well-being and prioritizes his comfort over continuing with their plans. In this dialogue, both Carlos and Allison demonstrate the use of politeness strategies to maintain communication within the family. Carlos communicates his feelings and needs in a respectful and considerate manner, while Allison responds with understanding and empathy. Through their use of positive politeness, they create a supportive and harmonious environment where open communication can thrive, ultimately strengthening their family relationship.

In the movie "*Yes Day*," the family uses positive politeness strategies in various situations, such as when the speaker wants to equate or validate the listener's opinion, uses an affectionate address, jokes, makes requests, gives compliments, etc. the family uses positive politeness strategies to maintain harmony, show consideration for each other's feelings and show their close relationship. Positive politeness is also used to create a respectful and considerate family dynamic, where individuals show appreciation, validate each other's feelings, and maintain the hearer's positive face so that they can maintain positive relationships.

Although negative politeness is often used in formal situations and against strangers, the *Yes Day* movie shows that negative politeness strategies can also be used in the family environment, where speakers and listeners have a close relationship. The family occasionally uses negative politeness strategies in

situations where they want to respect the hearer's negative face and each other's autonomy and acknowledge the potential imposition. Negative politeness strategies in *Yes Day* demonstrate the family members' efforts to maintain the hearer's negative face by respecting each other's boundaries, acknowledging the potential imposition, and minimizing any negative impact or discomfort while maintaining a harmonious and considerate atmosphere within the family.

Positive and negative politeness strategies in the "*Yes Day*" movie can significantly maintain family communication. The use of positive and negative politeness in the family can help maintain the communication; where the speaker is concerned about the hearer's face so that the speaker are careful in speaking and the hearer can well receive the delivery of messages or communication that occurs and avoid conflict. Applying positive politeness through expressions of affection, praise, and validation can create a warm and appreciative atmosphere in the family. To foster a sense of closeness, strengthen relationships and produce open communication between family members. Applying negative politeness such as respecting wishes and boundaries, reducing imposition and apologizing, showing respect and getting a satisfied hearer's negative face. Thus, with good communication resulting from the positive and negative application of politeness, family members can express their thoughts, fears and feelings freely and honestly to cope with various conflict situations and difficulties.

## **4.2 DISCUSSION**

In this section, the researcher explains the discussion based on the research results above. Of the four strategies suggested by Brown and Levinson (1987),

researchers focused on applying positive and negative politeness used by family members in the *Yes Day* movie to maintain and improve communication within the family. In this study, researchers focused on the dialogue between the five members, including the father (Carlos), the mother (Allison), and three children, Katie, Nando, and Ellie.

Based on the research results above, the researcher has answered the first research question regarding the positive politeness strategies used by the Torres family in the *Yes Day* Movie. This study shows that the Torres family uses all positive politeness strategies, and using in-group identity markers is the most dominant strategy, with as many as 51 data. In the *Yes Day* movie, family members tend to use affectionate addresses such as "honey, my love, sweetie, buddy" to maintain and satisfy the hearer's positive face and to show the closeness and intimacy of their relationship with the other person. Saedi and Safara (2017) argued that using these affectionate terms can help increase joy and calm so family members can effectively express and communicate their emotions and desires. Moreover, the positive politeness strategy includes both S and H in the activity and giving gifts to H is also often used by family members in the *Yes Day* Movie. The twelfth positive politeness strategy: including both S and H in the activity, tends to be used when the speaker assumes that he and the listener are cooperators by using the word "we" or "let's." Torres family members also often use the fifteenth positive politeness strategy to show sympathy for listeners or give compliments and to understand listeners. Thus, positive politeness in the *Yes Day* movie is used to satisfy hearers' positive faces, minimize the distance

between speakers and hearers, show solidarity or closeness between family members and maintain harmony in family communication.

The researcher has also answered the second research question: What are the negative politeness strategies used by the Torres family in *Yes Day's* movie? In this study, the researcher found that 19 utterances included negative politeness. Of the ten strategies of negative politeness, researchers found only four strategies used by members of the Torres family: Be unconventionally indirect, minimize the imposition, apologize and impersonalize speakers and hearers. In the *Yes Day* movie, the negative politeness strategy most often used is conveying a request indirectly and apologizing. Speakers use the application of the first negative politeness strategy to convey their wishes directly but still maintain and respect the listener's negative face by using polite sentences. While the speaker uses the application of the apologizing strategy to convey his wishes and begins with a statement or expression that he is reluctant to disturb the listener's negative face. It is proved that the use of negative politeness used to show how family members can save the hearer's negative face and minimize the potential of the FTAs by showing respect and deference to the hearer's wishes while still achieving the communicative goal. It involves the family member being polite and considerate while letting the hearer choose without pressure.

Based on the research results, the researcher can conclude that in the *Yes Day* movie, the application of both politeness strategies, both positive and negative, is used to pay attention to the hearer's face so that it can maintain communication between family members. However, the characters most often use

the positive politeness strategy in communicating. The results of this study are in line with those found by Aspitasari, Budiarsa, and Rajeg (2022), Mawaddah and Fitriani (2021) and Susana, Arifin and Setyowati (2022). It can be concluded that the use of positive politeness in the movie shows that characters have a close relationship or want to show self-approach to the interlocutor. The difference is that in this study, the researchers only focused on conversations between families, namely between parents to children, children to parents, and siblings. Positive politeness also minimizes the distance between the speaker and the listener by providing expressions of care, praise, and understanding (Mawaddah & Fitriani, 2021). This study's results differ from what was found by Salihah and Winiharti (2019); comparing positive and negative politeness, their study found negative politeness to be more dominant. While the present study results show that family members in the *Yes Day* movie very rarely use negative politeness strategies. The other six negative politeness strategies were not found because the Torres family has a strong emotional connection between family members, making them use more friendly strategies such as positive politeness. As stated by Kuzhevskaya (2019), in contrast to positive politeness, negative politeness is generally used in more formal situations, such as the work environment, or in certain situations where conflict or tension arises. Therefore, the family members in the *Yes Day* movie do not use the negative politeness strategy too often because they have a close relationship.

In conclusion, the research on positive and negative politeness used in this *Yes Day* movie can reflect that using these two strategies can help maintain

communication between family members and strengthen relationships within the family. The use of positive and negative politeness strategies serves to respect the listener's needs, desires, or opinions so that the listener feels comfortable with himself and does not feel pressured by what the speaker is saying. By promoting positive relationships, managing conflict, and modeling positive communication behaviors, politeness can contribute to maintaining good communication and harmonious family relationships that benefit members' emotional health and happiness. Based on the study's results, the researcher agrees with the statement of Musyafaah et al. (2022) that "the more politeness strategies used when communicating, the more effective the communication will be." Politeness can help foster effective communication and happy family interactions by fostering healthy relationships, managing disagreements, and modeling positive communication behaviors, as Wunalingsih and Krisnatuti suggest, effective communication in the family environment is one factor that influences the success of creating a harmonious family.

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## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This is the concluding chapter of the investigation. This chapter provides a summary of the study's findings, as well as suggestions for future research.

#### 5.1 Conclusion

This research focuses on the use of positive and negative politeness that occurs in family communication in the *Yes Day* movie based on Brown and Levinson's (1987) theory. Based on the analysis results, the researcher concluded that the Torres family in the *Yes Day* movie is more dominant in using the positive politeness strategy. The Torres family tends to use positive politeness to show their closeness to the speaker by equating opinions, showing in-group membership using the address form, and showing sympathy and understanding towards the listeners. By applying the positive politeness strategy, family members can maintain a positive face on their interlocutors so that good communication is formed, which can maintain family harmony. The Torres family also uses negative politeness to maintain and satisfy the hearer's negative face. Although the family members are very close, members of the Torres family still use negative politeness in certain situations to respect the wishes of listeners and avoiding potential conflicts or misunderstandings between family members. Therefore, positive and negative politeness can contribute to maintaining a great communication and harmonious family relationships by promoting positive relationships, managing conflict, and modeling positive communication behaviors.

## 5.2 Suggestions

This research has shown that using positive and negative politeness in family circumstances can help maintain good communication so that harmony can be formed. Therefore, the researcher suggests that future research continue analyzing politeness strategies in the family environment but with different objects. In this study, researchers analyzed the politeness that occurs in movie dialogue. Even though the movie is a depiction of life, it is only a story whose plot and sentences are regulated by the director. Therefore, future research can analyze the strategy of politeness in the family environment in real life to provide more understanding in linguistics, especially politeness theory.



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