

POLITENESS STRATEGIES PERFORMED BY THE CHARACTERS

IN *THE LION KING* MOVIE

(PRAGMATICS APPROACH)

THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of Requirements

For the Degree of *Sarjana Humaniora*



Written by:

RAHMANIA WIDIASARI

SRN. 163211017

ENGLISH LETTERS STUDY PROGRAM

FACULTY OF CULTURES AND LANGUAGES

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI RADEN MAS SAID SURAKARTA

2023

ADVISOR SHEET

Subjects : Thesis of Rahmania Wideasari

SRN : 163211017

To:
The Dean of
Faculty of Cultures and Languages
UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta
in Surakarta

Assalamu'alaikum wa rahmatullahi wa barakaatuh

After reading thoroughly and giving necessary advices,
herewith, as the advisor, I state that the thesis of

Name : Rahmania Wideasari

SRN : 163211017

Title : *Politeness Strategies Applied by The Characters in The Lion King Movie*

has already fulfilled the requirements to be presented before the Board of Examiners
(*munaqasyah*) to attain the degree of *Sarjana Humaniora* in English Letters.

Thank you for the attention.

Wassalamu'alaikum wa rahmatullahi wa barakaatuh

Sukoharjo, April 14, 2023

Advisor,



Dr. M. Zainal Muttaqien, S.S., M.Hum

NIP 19740313 200312 1 002

RATIFICATION

This is to certify that the *Sarjana* thesis entitled *Politeness Strategies Performed by The Characters in The Lion King Movie* by Rahmania Widiyarsi has been approved by the Board of Thesis Examiners as the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Humaniora* in English Letters.

Chairman/1st Examiner: Robith Khoiril Umam, S.S., M.Hum.

NIP. 19871011 201503 1 006



Secretary/2nd Examiner: Dr. M. Zainal Muttaqien, S.S., M. Hum.

NIP. 19740313 200312 1 002



Main Examiner : Dr. Kurniawan, S.S., M. Hum.

NIP. 19800616 201101 1 005

Surakarta, May 17, 2023

Approved by

The Dean of Faculty of Cultures and Languages



Prof. Dr. Toto Suharto. S.Ag., M.Ag.

NIP 19710403 199803 1 005

DEDICATION

Above all, I thank to Allah SWT, the Almighty for having given me strength and patience to undertake and complete this work.

This thesis is dedicated to:

1. My beloved parents.
2. My beloved brothers and sister.
3. EL'A'TION Class 2016.
4. English Linguistics 2016.
5. English Letters 2016.
6. English Letters Department.
7. My Almamater UIN Raden Mas Said.

MOTTO

If you do good, you do good for your own self

(QS. Al – Isra':7)

PRONOUNCEMENT

Name : Rahmania Wideasari
SRN : 163211017
Study Program: English Letters
Faculty : Faculty Cultures and Languages

I hereby sincerely state that the thesis entitled “Politeness Strategies Performed by The Characters in The Lion King Movie” is my real masterpiece. The things out of my masterpiece in the thesis are signed by citation and referred in the bibliography.

If latter proven that my thesis has discrepancies, I am willing to take the academic sanction in the form of repealing my thesis and academic degree.

Surakarta, May 2023

Stated by,

Rahmania Wideasari

SRN. 163211017

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The researcher realizes that this thesis is still far from being perfect. The researcher hopes that this thesis is useful for the researcher on particular and the readers in general.

Surakarta, 2023

The researcher

Rahmania Widiyasari

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE.....	i
ADVISOR SHEET.....	ii
RATIFICATION.....	iii
DEDICATION.....	iii
MOTTO	iv
PRONOUNCEMENT	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	viii
ABSTRACT	x
LIST OF TABLES	xi
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION.....	1
A. Background of the Study.....	1
B. Limitation of the Study	5
C. Formulation of the Problem	5
D. Objectives of the Study	6
E. Benefits of the Study	6
F. Definitions of the Key Terms.....	7
CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW.....	8
A. Theoretical Background.....	8
B. Previous Study	21
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODE	24
A. Research Design.....	24
B. Data and Data Sources	25
C. Research Instrument.....	26
D. Data Collection Techniques	26
E. Data Validation Technique	30
F. Data Analysis Technique	31
CHAPTER IV FINDING AND DISCUSSION	34
A. Findings.....	34
B. Discussion	57
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION.....	61
A. Conclusion	61

B. Suggestion.....	62
BIBLIOGRAPHY	63
APPENDICES	67

ABSTRACT

Rahmania Wideasari. 2023. *Politeness Strategies Performed by the Characters in the Lion King Movie (1994)*. Thesis. English Letters Study Program. Faculty of Cultures and Languages.

Advisor : Dr. Muhammad Zainal Muttaqien, S.S., M.Hum.

Keywords : Pragmatics, Politeness Strategies, Factors Influence Politeness Strategies, Lion King.

This research entitled *Politeness Strategies Performed by The Characters in The Lion King Movie* is aimed to find the types of politeness strategies used by the characters and the factors that influence the use of politeness strategies in The Lion King Movie. Politeness become important because communication is not only to convey messages but also to establish harmonious social relationships.

This study uses the theory from Brown and Levinson to find the strategies used by the characters in the lion king movie and what factors influence the use of politeness strategies. From the theory there are four strategies namely: bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off record strategies. While the factors are: relative power, social distance, and size imposition. In this research, pragmatic is applied as approach to apply the concepts of linguistics to movie.

The type of this research is qualitative research with observation and documentation technique as data collection technique. The data of this research were the utterances and screen capture that related to types of politeness strategies by Brown and Levinson. To collect data, the steps the researcher must take are observing, watching, and picturing.

Based on the analysis that had been done before, the researcher found 82 data from *The Lion King Movie*. According to Brown and Levinson theory there are four strategies were found in the movie, namely: Bald on Record, Positive Politeness, Negative Politeness, and Off Record Strategies. Based on the result of the data found, the most dominant data is Positive Politeness. Which shown 38 data. While the factors mostly found is Relative Power.

LIST OF TABLES

3.1 Table of politeness strategies

4.1.1 Bald on Record table analysis

4.1.2 Positive Politeness table analysis

4.1.3 Negative Politeness table analysis

4.1.4 Off-record Strategies table analysis

4.2.1 Politeness Strategies table analysis

4.2.2 Factor influence politeness strategies analysis

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

The film is increasingly experiencing a fairly good development. Marked by the increasing number of production houses and also the increasingly varied genres of films. The film audience itself also comes from various ages, ranging from children to old people. With the increasingly sophisticated technology today, the film industry is also getting better at producing a film. Good promotion and supported by the ease with which people can enjoy a film is also a factor in the increasing number of films watched. Until in the end, the film is not only an entertainment medium but also a communication medium that can have a major influence on the mindset of society.

In their interactions, each character uses politeness. The use of politeness can be seen from the dialogue between characters. From the dialogue between characters, the characteristics of the players can also be found. This is because a person's politeness can be seen from how they speak. So movies can be a tool to learn about politeness strategies that can be relevant to real life.

In this study, the author is interested in examining politeness strategies in *The Lion King* film. In communication, one of the important aspects is politeness because communication is not only to convey messages but also to establish harmonious social relationships. Politeness is an important aspect of creating good communication between the speaker and hearer. Often when communicating in everyday life, there will be a possibility of hurting the other,

so politeness strategies are needed. In addition, politeness strategies are used to better respect others and themselves. According to Brown and Levinson (1987:60) the politeness strategy by the speaker is to avoid threatening the face of the interlocutor. The threat action is the Face Threatening Act (FTA).

One way to know the quality of a person is by looking at how they interact with the others. Each person has their own way of interacting, it can be seen not only in daily life, but also in a literary work. One of the literary works that has a lot of interaction is film. The interaction between characters in the film can produce interesting language phenomena. For example, in the film *The Lion King*, a character named Zazu is shown who has a character who likes to belittle and doesn't care about the feelings of the other person. In the film Zazu tells Scar **"I'm here to announce that King Mufasa's on his way"** Zazu said the speech directly without paying attention to how Scar's Face. The utterance was spoken directly by Zazu without paying attention to the Face of Scar, at that time Scar is on his cave want to be lunch. It tells how Zazu's character interacts directly without paying attention to how Scar feels. There are also characters who are shown to like to talk without further do. For example, in the same film, Scar talks to Zazu **"You've made me lose my lunch"**. Scar said that because he feel that he more powerful than Zazu so Scar deliberately said it directly without caring about how Zazu felt. Judging from the two cases above, we need to look at the context in order to be able to interpret the emerging language phenomena. So, later it can be said that films do not only function as entertainment media but can also be used as a means of presentation that pays attention to aspects of politeness. Politeness itself is not only seen from how someone talks but also

how the person behaves. This is influenced by their cultural background and social conditions in which they live.

Socio-culture become an interesting topic in the movie. One of film that uses social culture as the main topic is the Lion King. The film produced by Walt Disney Feature Animation which was released on June 15, 1994, was directed by Roger Allers & Rob Minkoff. The Lion King tells the story of a lion cub named Simba who will later replace his father to become king of the jungle. But his uncle named scar did not agree he then killed Mufasa. To cover up his crimes, he manipulated Simba's mind that it was Simba who had caused his father to die. Simba then fled into an exile. The lion king tells of a hereditary tradition of inheriting the throne of a leader. In this film the conflict that occurs due to the jealousy of Scar towards Mufasa. The conflict over the throne between brothers becomes a storyline that relates to our lives. According to the IMDb site, The Lion King get Cumulative World-wide Gross \$968,511,805 USD. This American film has also won several awards, including the Annie Award for the best animated film in 1994, the Satellite Award for best youth DVD 2004, the Nickelodeon kid's choice award for the 1995 favorite film, the golden globe for the best musical / comedy 1995. This animated film has become a film that is in great demand. An interesting storyline and strong character depiction are factors of the success of this film. Besides that in this film, there are many data about politeness strategies.

The characters shown in the film have an important role in providing an overview to the younger generation about how to express themselves properly and politely in communicating. Therefore, in this study, the author focuses on

the strategies used between the characters in the film *The Lion King* to communicate with each other. In conducting this research, the writer uses the theory from Brown and Levinson to solve the problems that arise.

There are many research that discuss about politeness strategies. The first research that inspired the researcher is the research by Ilham Rizki (2020). The study entitled *An Analysis of Politeness Strategies in Ratatouille* movie. The writer uses descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. This study focus on the characters of the movie as the object. The second research, *Politeness Strategies Used in Beauty and The Beast Movie* by Tutut Ayu Wijayanti (2015). This research focus on politeness strategies used by the characters in the Beauty and The Beast movie. The third research, a research by Meilina Putri Dewanti (2022) entitled *Politeness Strategies of The Main Characters in The Fault in Our Stars Movie*. This research focuses on the main characters of the movie. The fourth research is *Positive Politeness Strategies in Animation Movie "Home" Directed by Tim Johnson*. This research was done by Ni Luh Putu Budi Pradnyani, Made Budiarsa, I Gede Putu Sudana (2017). This research only focus on positive politeness strategies from the movie.

The differences are some of those previous studies only analyze the main character from the movie and the others are analyze not all the politeness strategies. While this research analyze all the characters from the movie and also all the strategies of politeness. The other differentiation is on the object of the research.

From explanation above, the researcher was interested in conducting the *Lion King* movie especially in the kinds and the purpose. So, from the phenomenon above, the researcher want to conduct the research about Politeness Strategies with the title: Politeness Strategies Used by The Character In: The Lion King Movie.

B. Limitation of the Study

The scope of this thesis is to analyze politeness strategies used by the character in: *The Lion King (1994)* movies and the factors influencing the choice of politeness strategies use by the characters. In this thesis the researcher using utterances by the characters in: *The Lion King* movie that contains Politeness aspect based on Levinson and Brown's theory.

The Limitation of this thesis is all the politeness strategies: Bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness and off-record strategies, are used by the characters from the movie. The researcher analyze the utterances from all the characters in *The Lion King* movie that indicate as politeness strategies according Brown and Levinson theory. Sometimes, in this movie, there are the same strategies that reflect another situation. So the repetition may occur in the writing of the data.

C. Formulation of the Problem

Based on what has been explained in the background of research, here are the research questions:

1. What types of politeness strategies are used in *The Lion King* movie?

2. What are the factors influencing the characters use of particular politeness strategies?

D. Objectives of the Study

1. To identify the types of politeness are used in *The Lion King* movie according to Levinson and Brown's theory.
2. To identify the factors influence the characters in *The Lion King* movie use particular politeness strategies.

E. Benefits of the Study

The benefits of this study are divided into two:

1. Theoretically, The author hopes, after the completion of this thesis, hopefully, it can help provide an understanding of pragmatics and sociolinguistics especially about relation politeness and social culture exemplified by characters in *The Lion King movie* based on Levinson and Brown's explanation.
2. Practically, After the completion of this thesis, the author also hopes that this thesis will be useful not only for the writer but also for those who need it, especially for those who need an explanation of the politeness strategies that can be represented by this paper.

F. Definitions of the Key Terms

Some definitions below are to clarify the key terms used in this research:

1. Pragmatics

Hence (1993:42) defines pragmatics is the study of the conditions of human language uses as these are determined by the context of society. Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that learns about speech and the meaning contained in the speech.

2. Politeness

Brown and Levinson (1987) defines politeness as a desire to protect self-image. Politeness is the study of politeness in interacting with fellow humans which are examined through several aspects of courtesy norms.

3. Politeness strategies

Brown and Levinson (1987) defines politeness strategies are strategies that are used to minimize or avoid the Face Threatening Acts (FTAs) that a speaker makes. Brown and Levinson defined politeness strategies into four: Bald on Record, Positive Politeness, Negative Politeness, Off Record.

4. Face Threatening Act's

Brown and Levinson (1987) defines Face-threatening acts are those that inherently damage the face of the recipient or speaker by acting contrary to the wishes and desires of the other person.

5. Positive Politeness

Brown and Levinson (1987) defines Positive politeness as a strategy to show familiarity between the speaker and hearer.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theoretical Background

1. Pragmatic

Pragmatics is the branch of language studies that is related to the meaning. It is included into macro linguistics. There are many definitions of pragmatics. Leech (1983:6) states that pragmatics is the study of meanings concerning speech situations. Besides, Yule (1996:3) defines pragmatic in some definitions; firstly, pragmatic is the study of a speaker's meaning. Secondly, pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. Thirdly, pragmatics is the study of how more gets communicated than said. The last pragmatic is the study of the expression of relative distance. Yule also said that making connections with other linguistics fields, such as syntax and semantics, can make it easier to understand pragmatics. According to Levinson (1983:9) pragmatic defines as the study of those relations between language and context that are gramaticalized or encoded in the structure language.

From the definition above, pragmatics can be defined as the branch of language study which concern with the relationship of language, meaning, and social context.

2. Politeness

Politeness is an aspect of pragmatics that its use in language is determined by the context. Politeness is defined as the means employed

to show the awareness of other person's face, the public self-image of a person (Yule, 1996:61). In this case it can be said that politeness can be done to show a caring attitude towards the face of the interlocutor, be it those who have social closeness such as friends or family or other people who are socially distant. Politeness in pragmatics means a way to maintain someone's self-image in order to remain good and respected. Brown and Levinson (1987) stated that politeness is an act to prevent and handle speech acts that threaten self-image or faces others and yourself (Face Threatening Acts). According to Brown and Levinson (1987:311) related aspect of face divided into two:

- a. Positive face which refers to the self-image of everyone who wishes that what he does is recognized by others as a good thing, pleasant and worthy of respect.
- b. Negative face, which refers to the self-image of everyone who wants him to be appreciated by letting him be free to do his actions or letting him be free from having to do something.

a. Politeness Strategies

Politeness strategy is strategies that are used to minimize or avoid the Face Threatening Acts (FTAs) that a speaker makes. According to Brown and Levinson (1987), being polite is a caring attitude towards the face of the speaker and the speech partner. The face, in this case has the meaning of self-esteem, so the face does not actually mean the face itself but the public image of someone in society. The face is an attribute that is

shared by all humans and it's universal. Then the face is divided into two, namely a positive face and a negative face. Negative Face means a desire from someone to not be bothered by others, to be independent and have freedom in action, for example the class leader who gives a decision, the class leader believes that his decision is the right thing and do not want the decision to be denied by someone else. Positive Face means someone's desire to valued and accepted by others, for example in clothes, when someone is wearing certain clothes and asking people's opinion otherwise, he wants the person to be happy to see him wearing that outfit even want the person to praise them.

b. Type of Politeness Strategies

Brown and Levinson (1987) divided the strategy for doing FTA into four strategies. Those are:

(1) Bald On Record

This strategy is a strategy usually used by speakers and hearer who already know each other well or can also be used with other family members. According to Brown and Levinson, bald on record is a strategy in which speakers do not take any action to minimize the consequences of actions affecting the face. This strategy will cause the interlocutor to feel shocked, embarrassed and uncomfortable.

There are two sub strategies in bald on record, they are:

(a) Non- minimization of the fact threat

- 1) Help!
- 2) Come home right now

(b) FTA-oriented bald-on-record usage

- 1) Wash your hands
- 2) Leave it to me

(2) **Positive Politeness**

Brown & Levinson (1987: 85) state that Positive Politeness Strategy is a strategy of speaking which is used a kind of metaphorical extension of intimacy to imply common ground or sharing of wants to a limited extent even between strangers who perceive themselves: for the purpose of interactional. Positive politeness is a strategy that is used as if there is a closeness between the speaker and the interlocutor. This strategy is used to facilitate interaction between speakers and hearers. With this strategy, speakers try to give the impression that speakers have the same desires as the interlocutors. This strategy is also used by speakers to show that speakers want to be more familiar with the interlocutor. This strategy seeks to minimize the distance between speakers and interlocutors by expressing concern and friendship. Thus speakers minimize FTA.

- 1) Strategy 1: pay attention to the interlocutor by paying attention to the desires, interests, needs and goods of the interlocutor.

Example: *"Geez, you changed your hair color!"*

- 2) Strategy 2: exaggerating approval or sympathy for the interlocutor by emphasizing through his speech.

3Example: *"Really awesome!"*

- 3) Strategy 3: increase interest in the interlocutor by inserting phrases that attract the attention of the interlocutor.

Example: *"I want to the park, and what do you think I saw?"*

- 4) Strategy 4: using markers that indicate identity or group by using the form of greeting, language or group dialect, jargon, slang and ellipsis.

Example: *"Hi guys. Mind if I smoke".*

- 5) Strategy 5: seek agreement by repeating part of the speech of the interlocutor.

Example: *"Yes, I like your new shoes".*

- 6) Strategy 6: avoid disagreement with pretend ideas. In this sub-strategy are divided: token agreement, pseudo agreement, white lies, hedging opinion.

Example: *"Yes, the food tastes good"*(lie for good)

7) Strategy 7: show things that are considered the same between the speaker and the listener through small talk.

Example: *"So you come to my house right?"*

8) Strategy 8: use joke

Example: *"Let's ride this junk car"*

9) Strategy 9: stating that the speaker understands the wishes of the interlocutor

Example: *"I know you don't like parties, but I'm sure it will be fun."*

10) Strategy 10: offer or promise

Example: *"I will come to your place next week"*

11) Strategy 11: show a sense of optimism and that the interlocutor wants or will help the speaker achieve his wishes.

Example: *"I am borrowing your book for 5 minutes, okay?"*

12) Strategy 12: involve listeners and speakers in certain activities by using our words or other words that involve speakers and listeners in the same activity.

Example: *"Let's go to the movies on the weekend"*

13) Strategy 13: give and ask for reasons

Example: *"Why don't we go to the beach?"*

14) Strategy 14: expect or demand reciprocity

Example: *"I will give you a prize if you win the competition"*

15) Strategy 15: give gifts in the form of goods, sympathy, cooperation, attention to listeners.

Example: *"You look beautiful"*

(3) **Negative Politeness**

Negative politeness is an act based on respect for the other person. It is possible that there is a distance between the speaker and the interlocutor. This action is nothing but the basis of respectful behavior, which is also found in positive civility strategies. The difference is that this strategy is more specific and more focused because speakers perform additional functions to minimize certain burdens as something that cannot be avoided by the hearer. According to Brown & Levinson (1987: 75) Negative Politeness strategy are kind of technique which oppressive activity tended to to the addressee's negative confront: his need to have his opportunity of activity unhindered and his consideration unrestricted. It is heart of regard behavior, which comparative to positive neighborliness.

The most center in utilizing this kind of strategy is to accept that the speaker may be forcing on the listener and barging in on their space. Subsequently, these are naturally expected that there

might be a few social distance or cumbersomeness within the circumstance.

1) Strategy 1: Expression indirectly to avoid disturbing the face.

Example: *“can you please tell me, what time is it?”*

2) Strategy 2: This strategy is to state not to assume and the desire not to force the interlocutor. The use of this strategy takes the form questions with specific particles and hedges.

Example: *“You like purple, **right**?”*

3) Strategy 3: In this strategy, the speaker corrects the speaker’s negative face by expressing doubts explicitly whether the interlocutor can get what the speaker needs or not.

Example: *“could you pass me the plate?”*

4) Strategy 4: Speakers can apply this strategy by making the intrinsic seriousness of threats to the interlocutor looks smaller.

Example: *“I just want to ask you, if I can borrow a tiny bit of paper?”*

5) Strategy 5: This strategy persuades speakers to use honor expressions when addressing the interlocutor.

Example: *“we look forward very much to dining with you.”*

6) Strategy 6: This strategy suggests speakers to convey apology to the interlocutor when experiencing the action that threaten.

Example: *"I'm sorry for to bother you"*.

- 7) Strategy 7: Speakers must avoid pronouns 'I' and 'you' to make the situation seem more formal than usual.

Example: *"Do this for me?"*

- 8) Strategy 8: This strategy is used to communicate a general rule, regulation, or social obligations that must be obeyed by the general public. Speakers use pronoun to refer to the recipient of the information.

Example: *"Passenger will please refrain from flusing toilets on the train."*

- 9) Strategy 9: The speaker nominates the subject to make speech more formal that directs to satisfy desires negative face of the interlocutor.

Example: *"An urgent request is made for your cooperation"*

- 10) Strategy 10: Go on record as incurring a debt, or as not indebting hearer.

Example: *"I'd eternally if you would..."*

(4) Off-Record Strategies

This strategy is a strategy that requires the interlocutor to provide their own interpretation of an action. This strategy is used when the speaker wants to take a face threatening action but does not want to take responsibility for the action. According to Brown and Levinson (1987), a communicative act is done off-record if it is done in such a way that it is not possible to attribute

only one clear communicative intention to the act. There are fifteen sub-strategy according to Brown and Levinson:

- 1) Strategy 1: Implicitly influence the hearer to take an action.

Example: *"it is hot here"*

- 2) Strategy 2: Giving related instructions, conveying related speech shared experience with the expectation of relevant feedback.

Example: *"Oh god. I've got a stomachache again."*

- 3) Strategy 3: Presuppose

Example: *"I washed the car again today."*

- 4) Strategy 4: That is to soften the speech by hiding the true condition.

Example: *"What a marvelous place you have here."*

- 5) Strategy 5: Conveying more than the needed.

Example: *"I tried to call a hundred times, but there was never any answer."*

- 6) Strategy 6: Tautologies.

Example: *"If I wont give it, I won't".*

- 7) Strategy 7: Using conflicting expressions.

Example: *"Well, I am and I'm not."*

- 8) Strategy 8: Being ironic

Example: *"John's a real genius".*

9) Strategy 9: the use of words is not with the true meaning, but based on similarities or comparisons.

Example: *"Harry's real fish"-he drinks/swim like a fish.*

(Nabila: 2021)

10) Strategy 10: Using rhetorical question that do not require any answer.

Example: *"How many times do I have to tell you?"*

11) Strategy 11: Being ambiguous

Example: *"John's a pretty smooth cookie."* (Nabila: 2021)

12) Strategy 12: Using unclear expressions.

Example: *"I'm going to you know where."* (Nabila: 2021)

13) Strategy 13: Overgeneralizing and not naming the hearer or addressing him directly

Example: *"maybe someone has made a mistake."*

14) Strategy 14: Does not explain the individual who is the target of his speech by substituting object of conversation to others.

15) Strategy 15: being incomplete by using ellipsis

c. Factor Influences of Politeness Strategies

According to Brown and Levinson there are three factors that influence the speaker:

1) Relative Power

Power is one reason for us to be more polite. The speaker will be more polite with someone who has more power than the speaker itself. This usually occurs in structural positions such as government, military, or other workplaces. So it's based on an asymmetrical relationship between the speaker and hearer. For example we will be more polite in reprimanding superiors than with our own brother. This happens because the relationship with the boss will affect the career.

2) Social Distance

Social distance is based on symmetrical relation between the speaker and hearer. It can be seen from the combination of psychologically factors such as age, gender, degree of intimacy, etc. For example, you feel close to someone because he is similar in terms of age or gender, then you will feel you are close to him (Pusparini:2015).

3) Size Imposition

Size imposition is when we have to employ the polite utterance because it is not natural and when we do not have to employ the polite utterance because it is an urgent matter.

Size imposition explains the relative relationship between one speech act and the other.

3. The Lion King

Movie is a literary work in the form of moving images and also equipped with sound. According to Hornby (2006:950) movie means a series of moving picture recorded with sound that tells a story, shown at cinema/movie. Usually the story of the film comes from stories or conflicts that occur in the surrounding environment, such as: politics, bibliography, romance, horror, fantasy, etc., which are retold in the form of films. It is intended that the film can be enjoyed by many people. For this reason, filmmakers always innovate in the process of making films.

The lion king is an animated film from the walt disney production house. *The lion king* was first released in june 1994. The film became the first *disney* animated film to achieve high success. The lion king is about an animal kingdom in a place called prideland. They were led by a lion king named Mufasa. until finally Mufasa announced his successor, his son named Simba. The conflict begin when Mufasa's younger brother named Scar was jealous of Simba. Scar felt that he had more right to be king. Scar then trapped Simba by asking the hyenas for help. Scar trapped Simba in a wildebeest chase. Although Simba was helped by his father, Mufasa himself died when Scar dropped him off a cliff into the wildebeest's pursuit. Simba gets away when Scar tells him to get away. Simba then fainted in a desert and was found by Timon and Pumba. Timon and Pumba then took care of Simba in the forest where

they lived. Simba grew up in that place. Until Simba met a lion his childhood friend, Nala. Nala asks Simba to return to Prideland and drive away Scar who rules dictatorially. Simba hesitated because he was unsure of his abilities. In doubt, he asked Rafiki, his father's advisor, and Rafiki showed that Mufasa's soul was in Simba. Simba finally returned to his kingdom. When he arrived, he saw that his kingdom had been destroyed by Scar. The lions fight against Scar and his dubuk herd. During the fight, Scar said that he was the reason Mufasa was killed. Another fierce battle ensued amidst the fury of fire from lightning. Scar finally lost and was banished, and Simba became king.

B. Previous Study

The first research is a research by Regita Widya Murti (2020) *An Analysis of Politeness Strategies On Comments Indonesian's Politicians Twitter Account*. In this research, the researcher used qualitative research. This research focused on comments about politicians in twitter account. From the data analysis, the researcher found that in comments of Indonesians' Politicians Twitter account, there are four Politeness Strategies used. From the analysis the researcher found out that netizens used Off Record more than other strategies.

The second is, *Politeness Strategies Used By Ella And Lady Tremaine In Cinderella Movie*. The research was done by Yanuar Rahmad Eko Setiawan (2018). In the reaserch, the researcher only focus on what are the strategy used by Cinderella and Lady Tremaine. From the research, the researcher

found that Cinderella mostly using Positive Politeness strategies, while Lady Tremaine mostly use Bald on record strategy.

The third research is *Politeness Strategies of The English Subtitles Of Request Of Train To Busan Movie*. The research was done by Hikmatudz Dzikriyah (2018). In her descriptive qualitative approach she tried to analyze the most politeness strategies are used in the english subtitles Train to Busan Movie. At the end she was conclude that positive politeness is mostly use in the movie.

The fourth research is done by Heni Budi Astuti (2017) *The use of politeness strategies in the conversation between Ben Whittaker and Jules Ostin in The Intern Movie*. The researcher use the theory by Brown and Levinson. From the research, the researcher found that politeness strategy is the most strategy used by the character.

The fifth research is done by Siti Hajar Martina (2020) entitled *Politeness Strategies Used by Students in EFL Classroom interaction as SMA Muhammadiyah 9 Makassar*. The researcher conduct this research by using the theory from Brown and Levinson. The result of this research is revealed two strategies: bald on record and positive politeness with mostly frequent of politeness strategy is positive politeness.

The similarities of this study with those several previous study is both of them used politeness strategies as the topic of the research. The other is the previous study and this reaserch used the politeness strategies theory by Brown and Levinson.

The differences are, some of those previous studies only analyze the main character from the movie and the others are analyze not all the politeness strategies. While this research analyze all the characters from the movie and also all the strategies of politeness. The other differentiation is on the object of the research. So, it can be concluded that the study about the politeness strategy in *The Lion King movie* is never done by the other researcher. It seems to be a new research in linguistic field.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

Research methods are the main methods used in determining the location, data sources, data, sampling, data collection technique (questionnaires or interviews, observation), data analysis, data validity, etc. (Riyadi Santosa, 2017:46). In other words, this research method used by the researcher in processing the data.

This chapter discusses the research design, the data and data source, the instruments of the research, the technique of collecting data, the data analysis technique, and the validation of the data.

A. Research Design

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research. Descriptive research is concerned by describing conditions, activities, or events. According to (Arikunto, 2010: 3) descriptive research is intended to investigate situations, conditions or other phenomena. Qualitative research is a reaserch method that doesn't rely a numbers or calculations (Moleong, 2001). The writer uses this research method because the form of the data are utterances in the conversations. According to Baghdan and Taylor, "qualitative research is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behavior" (Moleong, 2001:4). Based on the understanding before, it can be concluded as the descriptive qualitative research is observed phenomena in

society and the results of this research are in the form of writing or descriptions and do not need calculations. In line with those statements above, the researcher applied descriptive qualitative method because the data to be investigated in this research is the politeness utterances performed by the characters in *The Lion King* movie and the purpose of this research is to describe the accurate or factual data supported by the theories which are proposed by several experts.

In qualitative descriptive research, there are several procedures. There are many procedures in employing the qualitative descriptive method: collecting the data, then classifying the data, and finally drawing the conclusion of the data (Hadi, 1983:3). To answer the research problem, the researcher uses the same procedures. The procedures are collecting the data about politeness strategies from *The Lion King* movie and then classifying the data. Last, the researcher draws a conclusion. In this research, the researcher gives a conclusion only in a general group which the researcher analyzed. The result of this research is in the form of a description and does not need calculations.

B. Data and Data Sources

The form of the data in this research is text or utterances by the characters presented in the movies. According to (Subroto, 1992), the data themselves may appear in the form of discourses, sentences, clauses, phrases, or words which can be obtained from magazines, newspapers, books, films, etc. The data from this research were taken from the dialogue

of each character in the movie, which contained elements of the politeness strategy according to Brown and Levinson.

The source of data in this research is the *The Lion King* movie. The source of the data explains the subject from which the data are obtained (Arikunto, 1996:162).

C. Research Instrument

Instruments are tools or facilities to collect the data in order to make it easy to do research and to get a good result (Suharsimi in Hasa 2002:77). Research instrument is a method used by the researchers in collecting the data so that data is easier to get. In qualitative research, the researcher is the main instrument because human beings are able to interpret the meaning of all interactions (Sutopo, 2002:35). This means that the researcher as the main instrument in this study. As the main instrument, the researcher is also as the planner, data collector and should report the result of the analysis. However, the researcher needs some supportive instruments to make it easier to get the data, such as, a set of PC, and the movie of *The Lion King*.

D. Data Collection Techniques

At this part, the researcher explain how the researcher collects the data in this research. According to Creswell (2013:145) data collection technique has four techniques, there are observation, interview, documentation, and audiovisual materials. In this research, the researcher collects the data by using documentation technique. Documentation is the method used in scientific research in order to collect the data by using

documents (Moleong, 2009: 216). The data of this research was collected by using the utterances of the characters in the movie: *The Lion King* to answer the research question. There are several techniques to collect the data in this research, such as get the movie on the web, watching the movie, taking screenshots, etc. The detail of the data collection technique will be break down below:

1. Downloading the movie from lk21.com & cinemaindo.pro
2. Watching the movie several times to understand the politeness strategies shown in the movie.
3. Identifying a kind of politeness strategy by taking screenshots of the movies.
4. Drawing the tables to identify and review the data.
5. Classifying the data based on politeness strategies.
6. Coding of the data.

(D01/WW/XX-YY/ZZ)

Note:

01: Number of Data

WW: name of the characters

XX: kinds of politeness strategy

YY: kinds of politeness' sub-strategy

ZZ: factors influence politeness strategies

Politeness Strategies:

BR: Bald on Record

PP : Positive Politeness

NP : Negative Politeness

OR: Off-Record Politeness

Codes Sub-Strategies of Politeness Strategies

a. Bald on Record strategies

- 1) NFT: Non- minimization of the fact threat
- 2) FBU: FTA-oriented bald-on-record usage

b. Positive Politeness

- 1) NTC: Notice, attend to the hearer
- 2) EXG: Exaggerate
- 3) INT: Intensify interest to the hearer
- 4) UGI: Use in-group Identity Markers
- 5) SKG: Seek agreement
- 6) AVD: Avoid disagreement
- 7) PSA: Presuppose/ rise/ assert common ground
- 8) JOK: Joke
- 9) ASP: Assert or presuppose speaker's knowledge and concern for hearer wants
- 10) OFP: Offer, promise
- 11) BOP: Be optimistic
- 12) ISH: Include both S and H in the activity
- 13) GAR: Give (or ask for) a reason

14) ASR: Assume or assert reciprocity

15) GGH: Give gifts to the hearer

c. Negative Politeness

1) BCI: Be conventionally indirect

2) QUH: Question or Hedge

3) BPS: Be pessimistic

4) MIM: Minimize imposition

5) GVD: Give difference

6) APG: Appologize

7) IMP: Impersonalize speaker and hearer: avoid the pronouns “I”
and “You”

8) STA: State the FTA as general rule

9) NMZ: Nominalize

10) GOR: Go on record as incurring a debt, or as not indebting hearer

d. Off Record

1) GIH: Give Hints

2) GAC: Give Association Clue

3) PSP: Presuppose

4) UND: Understate

5) OVS : Overstate

6) UTA: Use Tautologies

7) UCO: Use Contradiction

8) BIR: Be Ironic

9) UME: Use Metaphor

10) URQ: Use Rhetorical Question

11) BAM: Be Ambiguous

12) BEV: Be Vague

13) OGE: Over Generalize

14) DHE: Displace Hearer

15) BIE: Be Incomplete

Codes of Factors:

RP: Relative Power

SD: Social Distance

SI: Size Imposition

E. Data Validation Technique

In the research, data is an important thing, and the data in the research must be valid data. Cresswell (2009:352) said, the validity in qualitative methods is that the research tests the accuracy of the data. To get validation from the data, the researcher used a triangulation technique to reach the credibility of the data. There are at least four triangulation techniques, according to Patton (In Sutopo 2002: 78). They are data triangulation, investigator triangulation, methodology triangulation, and theoretical triangulation. In this research, the researcher uses the investigator triangulation technique to validate the data. Based on this explanation, the writer uses two different sources, from the script and from the dialogue that appears in the movie *The Lion King* which are both suitable. The researcher watches the film repeatedly to understand the whole

story and the context of the dialogue. Then to be surer of the data obtained, the writer cross-checks between the dialogues in the movie and the script that has been obtained and then analyzes them repeatedly to get the validity of the data. In addition, the writer also asked the expert and discussed this research. In this case, the expert is a lecturer in English Literature at UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta who is an expert in the field of linguistics.

There are three criteria that are required in data validation:

1. A linguistic lecturer or practitioner
2. Have an experience or article about politeness analysis
3. Have a knowledge and understanding of politeness

F. Data Analysis Technique

After the validation of the data, the next step is an analysis of the data. The technique of analyzing data is needed to find the result of the research. In this research, the researcher use theory from Spradley. According to Spradley (1979:94), to analyze the data, there are four stages. There are domain analysis, taxonomic analysis, componential analysis, and theme analysis.

a. Domain analysis

The first step to analyzing the data is domain analysis. Domain analysis is a method used by researchers to determine an overview to find data from a study. In this stage, researchers have not conducted detailed research because this stage aims to find a general picture. From this stage, phrases, words or sentences will be obtained that can be used

as marginal notes. The writer collects the data from the movies and relates it with the strategy of politeness by Penelope Brown and Stephen C. Levinson. To maximize the data, the writers found politeness strategy in the movies and related to the factors that are influencing. The writer uses theory from Penelope Brown and Stephen C Levinson (1984) to analyze politeness strategy and the factors influence it. Below is the table for domain analysis:

Table 3.1 Table of Politeness Strategies

	Politeness Strategies			
	BOR	PP	NP	OR
The Lion King				
Jumlah				

b. Taxonomy analysis

The researcher classified the data based on problem statements. The researcher classified the kind of politeness strategies and the factors influence the character use particular politeness strategies based on the theory by Brown and Levinson (1987).

c. Componential analysis

The third step after taxonomy analysis is componential analysis. According to Spradley (1980) componential analysis is the systematic search for attribute (component of meaning) associated with cultural

categories. The researcher links the components from the research in componential analysis by drawing the table. The dominant data in analyzing *The Lion King (1994)* will reveal in componential analysis.

d. Cultural theme analysis

The final step of this research is cultural theme analysis. To know about cultural theme the researcher use the dominant data found in the movie: *The Lion King*. In order to reveal the conclusion, the writer establishes the symbiosis in the interpretation that found in the component table.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter, the researcher present the result from the research which are divided into two sub-chapters, they are findings and discussions. In the findings part present and describes the results of data analysis regarding on Politeness Strategies in the Lion King (1994) movie. Meanwhile in the discussions part, the research will be provides the description of the data that has found in more detail.

A. Findings

In the fourth chapter, the researcher present the data. The data in this chapter focus on the description of politeness strategies and the description of the factors influence politeness strategies found in *The Lion King Movie (1994)*.

1. Politeness Strategies

The researcher has found four types of politeness strategies in *the lion king movie (1994)*. In this sub-chapter, the researcher only focus on discussing the types of politeness strategies in *the lion king movie (1994)*. According to Brown and Levinson (1987) the data are classified into four categories: bald on record strategy, positive politeness strategy, negative politeness strategy, off record strategy.

a. Bald On Record Strategy

Bald on record strategy is a strategy when the speaker does not do anything to minimize the threat to the speaker's self-image. in this case the speaker performs speech acts directly and clearly. In this research bald on record shown 30 data. The 30 data divided into two

parts: Non minimization of face threatening act and fta-oriented bald on record usage.

Table 4.1.1

	Politeness Strategies	
	Bald On Record	
	NFT	FBU
The Lion King	18	12
Total	30	

(1) Non minimization of face threatening act

Datum number: 02/MUF/BOR/NFT/RP

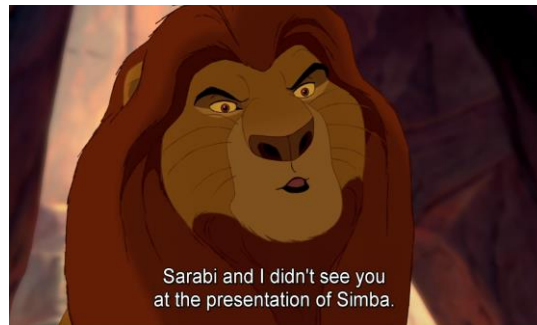


Figure 4.1.1

During the conversation above, the characters in the dialogue is Mufasa and Scar. The conversation happen in the Scar's cave at the noon. At that time Mufasa confirm to Scar why he didn't come to the presentation of Simba as a prince. Mufasa said **"I and Sarabi didn't see you at the presentation of Simba"**. Mufasa said it directly without paying attention of Scar's face.

Based on the context in the conversation above, the utterance in the dialogue is indicated in bold on record which is include in the sub-strategy non minimization of face threatening act. This sub-strategy happen when the speaker (s) does care about hearer (H) and about H's positive face. The speaker use clear words when he speak. Based on the example in the dialogue, the utterance in the dialogue explain that the speaker ask to hearer why didn't come to the ceremony. The speaker show the positive face does care about the hearer.

Datum number: 05/MUF/BOR/NFT/RP



Figure 4.1.2

The characters on the dialogue is Mufasa and Scar. The speaker is Mufasa and the Hearer is Scar. Mufasa warning Scar to not turn his back while Mufasa is speak. The conversation happen at the Scar's cave at the noon, at the moment when Mufasa is confirm to Scar why he didn't come to the ceremony of precentation Simba.

Based on the context in the conversation above, the utterance in the dialogue is indicated in bald on record which is include in the sub-strategy non minimization of face threatening act. This sub-strategy happen when the speaker (s) does care about hearer (H) and

about H's positive face. The speaker use clear words when he speak. Based on the example in the dialogue, the utterance in the dialogue explain that the speaker ask to hearer to not turn his back while conversation. The speaker show the positive face does care about the hearer.

Datum number: 04/ZAZ/OR-NFT/RP



Figure 4.1.3

The characters on the dialogue are Scar and Zazu. The context is in Scar cave when Zazu ask to Scar about his absent of the presentation of Simba. Zazu angry to Scar because Scar is Mufasa's brother. As a family Scar should in the first line when the ceremony.

Based on the utterance above, it is indicate as bald on record because when Zazu speak "*as the king brother, you should in the first line!*" zazu doesn't care about Scars face. Zazu speak it directly and clearly.

In this study there are some data that are not displayed, as follows: 07/MUF/BOR-NFT/RP, 17/MUF/BOR-NFT/RP, 29/MUF/BOR-NFT/RP, 40/SIM/BOR-NFT/RP, 41/SCR/BOR-NFT/RP, 42/SCR/BOR-NFT/RP, 46/SCR/BOR-NFT/RP, 48/PUM/BOR-NFT/RP, 63/RAF/BOR-NFT/RP,

66/TIM/BOR-NFT/RP, 70/SIM/BOR-NFT/RP, 71/SCR/BOR-NFT/RP, 74/SIM/BOR-NFT/RP, 76/SIM/BOR-NFT/RP, and 78/SCR/BOR-NFT/RP.

(2) FTA oriented bald on record usage

Datum number: 39/TIM/BOR/FBU/RP



Figure 4.1.4

The characters on the dialogue above is Timon and Simba. The conversation happen in the jungle when finally Simba meet Timon and Pumba. Timon give welcoming to Simba to their home. At the situation, timon said to Simba “*Welcome to our home*”. Timon trying to familiarizing to Simba.

Based on the conversation above between Simba and Timon, the utterance on the dialogue is indicate as bald on record strategy which include into sub-strategy Fta oriented bald on record.

Datum number: 80/SCR/BOR-FUB/RP

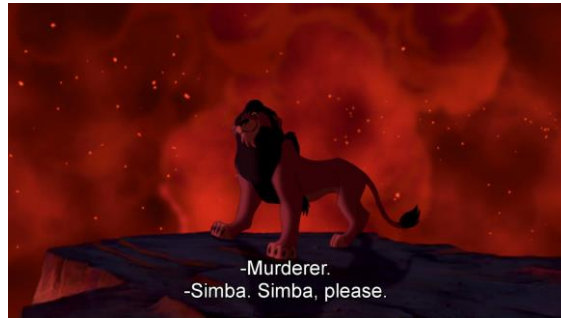


Figure 4.1.5

The conversation above is from Simba and Scar. The context of the conversation is when Simba leaps up and puts his paws to his uncle's throat. Scar said "**Simba, Simba. Please**". Scar begging to Simba to not to kill him.

Based on the utterance above, it indicate as Bald on record strategy include into fta-oriented bald-on-record-usage.

In this study there are some data that are not displayed, as follows: 45/SNZ/BOR-FBU/SI, 53/NAL/BOR-FBU/RP, 79/PUM/BOR-FUB/RP, and 80/SCR/BOR-FUB/RP.

b. Positive Politeness

According to Brown and Levinson (1987) positive politeness is the speaker wants to show a good impression on the interlocutor and indicates that the speaker wants to strengthen his social relationship with the speaker through the same desires and views between the speaker and the speaker.

In this research, the researcher found 38 data about positive politeness strategies, the analyses will be follow:

Table 4.1.2

		Politeness Strategies														
		Positive Politeness														
		NTC	EXG	INT	UGI	SKG	AVD	PSA	JOK	ASP	OFP	BOP	ISH	GAR	ASR	GGH
The Lion King		8	7	1	-	13	2	-	-	4	2	-	-	3	-	-
Total		40														

(1) Seek Agreement

Datum number: 08/SIM/PP-SKG/RP



Figure 4.2.1

The conversation between Mufasa as hearer and Simba as a speaker happen in grassland. Simba wants to come with his dad to checking their area from hyenas. Simba try to ask an agreement to his dad by saying *“dad, can I come?”*

Based on the dialogue, the utterances *“dad, can I come”* is indicate as positive politeness strategy and include into seek agreement sub-strategy.

Datum number: 12/SNZ/PP-SKG/RP



Figure 4.2.2

The conversation between Mufasa and Banzai happen in the elephant graveyard. The conversation happen when Simba and Nala lost and Mufasa is try to help them.

Based on the conversation above, the utterances indicate as positive politeness strategy and include to seek agreement sub-strategy.

In this study there are some data that are not displayed, as follows: 15/SCR/PP-SKG/RP, 18/SIM/PP-SKG/RP, 21/SIM/PP-SKG/RP, 22/SIM/PP-SKG/RP, 32/TIM/PP-SKG/RP, 38/TIM/PP-SKG/RP, 56/TIM/PP-SKG/RP, 58/SIM/PP-SKG/RP, 62/RAF/PP-SKG/RP and 75/SCR/PP-SKG/RP.

(2) Intensify interest to hearer

Datum number: 27/BNZ/PP-INT/RP



Figure 4.2.3

The conversation between Banzai and Scar happen in the elephant graveyard. Scar ask for help to kill Mufasa to hyenas. Then, Shenzi as hyenas approve to help Scar.

Based on conversation above, the utterance indicates as positive politeness strategy and include into interest to hearer sub-strategy.

(3) Offer, Promise

Datum number: 28/SCR/PP-OFP/RP



Figure 4.2.4

The conversation between the hyenas and Scar happen in the elephant graveyard. Scar announce that he will kill mufasa.

Then, the hyenas ask for who will be a king. Scar promise to the hyenas that they will be hungry when Scar be a king.

Based on conversation above, the utterance indicates as positive politeness strategy and include into offer, promise.

In this study there are some data that are not displayed, as follows: 23/MUF/PP-OFP/RP

(4) Exaggerate

Datum number: 30/SCR-PP/EXG/RP



Figure 4.2.5

The conversation between Scar and the Lions happen in the pride rock. Scar announce that Mufasa is death. He tell that the death of Mufasa is terrible tragedy.

Based on conversation above, the utterance indicates as positive politeness strategy and include into exaggerate.

In this study there are some data that are not displayed, as follows: 49/SIM/PP-EXG/RP, 57/TIM/PP-EXG/RP, 67/PUM/PP-EXG/RP, 68/TIM/PP-EXG/RP, 73/SCR/PP-EXG/RP, and 81/SCR/PP-EXG/RP.

(5) Notice, attend to hearer

Datum number: 33/TIM/PP-NTC/RP



Figure 4.2.6

Simba finally wakes up after fainting and is found by Timon and Pumbaa. Timon then asks about Simba's condition, trying to give attention to young Simba.

From the utterance above, it indicates that positive politeness strategy sub strategy notice attend to hearer. Timon give attention to Simba.

In this study there are some data that are not displayed, as follows: 34/TIM/PP-NTC/RP, 35/TIM/PP-NTC/RP, 36/PUM/PP-NTC/RP, 37/PUM/PP-NTC/RP, 50/TIM/PP-NTC/RP, 51/TIM/PP-NTC/RP, and 52/NAL/PP-NTC/RP.

(6) Avoid disagreement

Datum number: 43/ZZZ/PP-AVD/RP



Figure 4.2.7

The conversation happen in scar's cave. Zazu spell the name of Mufasa, that's cause Scar angry. Then, Zazu use white lies to avoid disagreement. From the utterance it indicates as positive politeness strategy and avoid disagreement sub strategy.

In this study there are some data that are not displayed, as follows: 77/SCR/PP-AVD/RP

(7) Give Or ask reason

Datum number: 59/NAL/PP-GAR/RP



Figure 4.2.8

The conversation between Simba and Nala happen in the jungle. Nala ask Simba why he didn't come to pride rock. From the utterance above, it indicates as positive politeness strategy, give or ask reason sub-strategy.

In this study there are some data that are not displayed, as follows: 72/SAR/PP-GAR/RP 82/SCR/PP-GAR/RP

(8) Assert or presuppose speaker’s knowledge and concern for hearer wants



The characters from the dialogue above is Simba and Mufasa. The dialogue happen in grassland at the night when Simba go to the elephant graveyard and Mufasa got angry.

The utterance “**cause nobody messes with your dad**” is indicate as ASP because

c. Negative Politeness

Negative politeness is actions taken to make up for the negative face of the interlocutor and the speaker's desire to be free from the burden with the intention that his actions and intentions are not disturbed and not constrained.

Table 4.1.3

		Politeness Strategies									
		Negative Politeness									
		BCI	QUH	BPS	MIM	GVD	APG	IMP	STA	NMZ	GOR
The King	Lion			1		3	3				
Total		7									

(1) Apologize

Datum number: 09/SCR/NP-APG/RP



Figure 4.3.1

The conversation between Scar and Simba happens in Scar's cave. Simba tells Scar that he has already come from walking around pride land with his dad. Scar apologized to Simba for not being able to tell Simba about the secret of pride land. The utterance indicates as negative politeness strategy sub strategy apologize.

In this study there are some data that are not displayed, as follows: 11/SNZ/NP-APG, and 13/SIM/NP-APG/RP.

(2) Give difference

Datum number: 44/BNZ/NP-GVD/RP

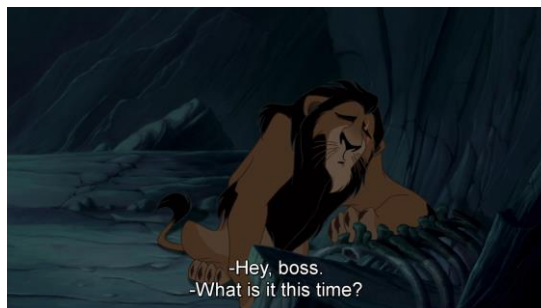


Figure 4.3.2

the conversation between Banzai and Scar happen in Scar's cave. Banzai said “**hey, boss**”. Banzai came to scar because they were hungry and wanted to ask for food. Banzai call Scar with **boss** as a marker group identity or ask mark that they are close.

In this study there are some data that are not displayed, as follows: 54/PUM/NP-GVD/RP, 55/PUM/NP-GVD/RP,

(3) Be pessimistic

Datum number: 60/SIM/NP-BPS/RP



Figure 4.3.3

The conversation between Simba and Nala. Nala wants simba to come save their home. But simba feel pessimis about himself. Simba said “**yes, we do. You're the king**”. This utterances indicate as negative politeness be pessimis sub-strategy.

d. Off record

According to Brown and Levin son off record strategy is strategy non-transparent disclosure strategy, a form of expression that is expressed indirectly so that it can lead to different interpretations in the audience indirectly so that it can lead to

different interpretations for each person or interlocutor.

Tabel 4.1.4

	Politeness Strategies														
	Off record Strategies														
	GIH	GAC	PSP	UND	OVS	UTA	UCCO	BIR	UME	URQ	BAM	BEV	OGGE	DHE	BIE
The Lion King	1	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5														

(1) Overstating

Datum number: 03/SCR/OR/OVS/RP

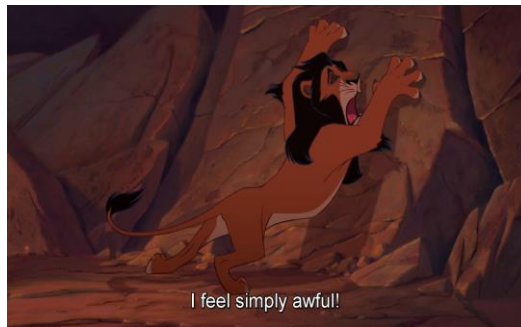


Figure 4.4.1

The conversation above happen in Scar’s cave. Mufasa come to Scar to confirm why scar didn’t come to the presentation of Simba. Scar try to overstating his condition because his mistake and the difference power between him and Mufasa by

saying “**I feel simply awful**”. The utterance before indicates to overstating sub-strategy.

Datum 01/SCR/OR/OVS/RP



the characters from the dialogue above is Mufasa and Scar. The conversation happen in Scar’s cave when Mufasa come to ask Scar why he didn’t come to the presentation of Simba.

The dialogue above indicate as understate because scar said utterances that were not true about the condition of him by saing “*to mingle with commoners*”.

In this study there are some data that are not displayed, as follows: 26/SNZ/OR-OVS/RP and 61/MUF/PP-OVS/RP.

(2) Presupposition

Datum number: 19/SIM/OR-PSP/RP

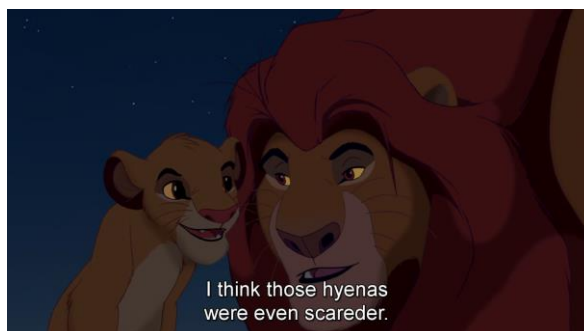


Figure 4.4.2

The conversation between Simba and Mufasa happen in the grassland when they already come from elephant graveyard. Mufasa was angry to Simba, because he was disobeying Mufasa's order. Simba try to joke his dad by presupposition his sentence "**I think those hyenas were even scarer**". So, the utterance indicate as off record strategy, sub-strategy presupposition.

(3) Give hints

Datum number: 24/MUF/OR-GH/RP



Figure 4.4.3

The conversation between the hyenas and scar happen in elephant graveyard. Scar give the hyenas a slice of meet. Scar said "**I don't think you really deserve this**". From the utterance before, it is indicates to give hints strategy. The word **this** indicate hints as a slice of meet. So, the utterance "**I don't think you really deserve this**" is off record strategy sub-strategy give hints from the word **this**.

In this research, the researcher applies the theory from brown and levinson to indicate about strategy of politeness and validated by one of

lecturer in English Letters Studies. The researcher calculated the frequency of each strategies after identifying and calculating the utterances from the conversation from the movie.

Based on what has been explained in previous sub-chapter, in this sub-chapter, the researcher focus on two discussions, they are the types of politeness strategies and the factor influence politeness strategies that can be found in *the lion king movie (1994)*. After the researcher analyzed and found the data about types of politeness strategies, the most dominant data in *The Lion King Movie (1994)* is positive politeness strategies. Below was presented the calculation the result of politeness strategies:

Table 4.2.1 percentage of the types of politeness strategies

Types of politeness strategies	Data	Percentage
Bald on record	28	35%
Positive Politeness	40	50%
Negative Politeness	7	8,75%
Off Record	5	6,25%
Total	80	100%

There are eighty two (80) utterances indicates politeness politeness strategies from the conversation in *The Lion King Movie*. The first position from the result of data analysis is positive politeness strategies. This type of strategies consist of 40 times out of 80 utterances by the conversations. The second position is bald on record strategy. This type of strategies consist of 28 times out

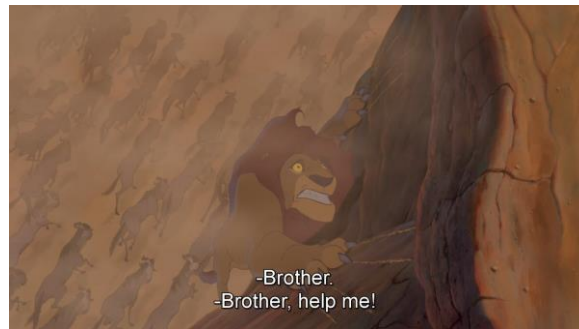
of 80. The last position is negative politeness and off record strategy with 7 data of 80.

From the result of analysis data, the most utterances that often appears is positive politeness. The utterance of conversation in The Lion King Movie were 40 times out 80 utterances. According to the theory of Brown and Levinson, positive politeness has 15 sub-strategies.

2. Factors Influence Politeness Strategy

a. Relative Power

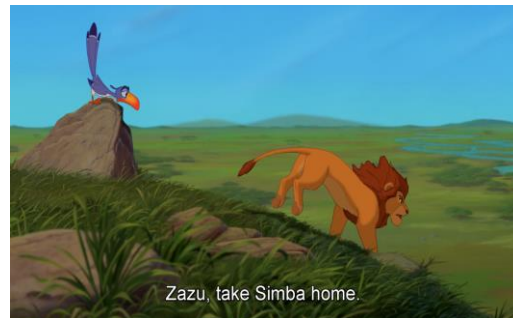
Datum number: 29/MUF/BOR-NFT/RP



The conversation between Mufasa and Scar happen in elephant graveyard. Mufasa ask scar to help because he will fall from the cliff. Mufasa said “**Brother help me**”.

Based on conversation above, the utterance “**brother help me!**” indicates relative power as a factor influence politeness strategies. So it's based on an asymmetrical relationship between the speaker and hearer.

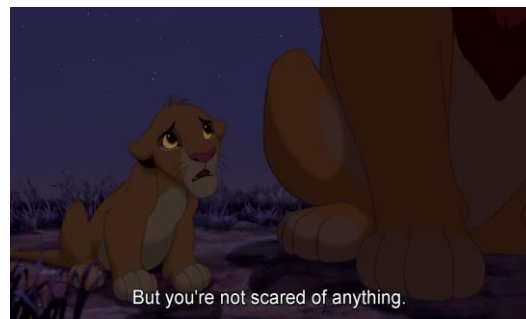
Datum number: 07/MUF/BOR-NFT/RP



The context from the dialogue above is when Zazu give an information to Mufasa. The conversation happen in the morning in the grassland. When Zazu give an information, another one give information that there is a hyenas in the prideland. Hyenas is forbidden to enter prideland. Mufasa think that he should check and chase away the hyenas. But, Simba wants to come. Mufasa not allow it because it too dangerous for Simba. Mufasa then ask Zazu to take Simba home.

The utterance *“Zazu, take Simba home.”* Indicate that there is a difference social status level. Mufasa is higher than Zazu. So, when Mufasa ask Zazu to take Simba home, Mufasa speak it directly and clearly.

Datum number: 18/SIM/PP/SKG/RP



The context of conversation above is Mufasa angry with Simba, because Simba disobeying mufasa's order not to go to the elephant

graveyard. Mufasa angry to Simba because Mufasa fear of losing Simba. At this time, Mufasa give an advice to Simba. Then, Simba try to say what on his mind by seek an agreement.

From the utterance above, it is indicate as relative power. Simba feel that he is has differentiation with his father. His father is a king.

In this study there are some data that are not displayed, as follows:

01/SCR/OR-UND/RP, 02/MUF/BOR-NFT/RP, 03/SCR/OR-OVS/RP,
04/ZAZ/OR-NFT/RP, 05/MUF/BOR-NFT/RP, 08/SIM/PP-SKG/RP,
09/SCR/NP-APG/RP, 11/SNZ/PP-APG/RP, 12/SNZ/PP-SKG/RP,
13/SIM/NP-APG/RP, 14/MUF/BOR-NFT/RP, 15/SCR/PP-SKG/RP,
16/SCR/BOR-NFT/RP, 19/SIM/OR-PSP/RP, 20/MUF/PP-ASP/RP,
21/SIM/PP-SKG/RP, 22/SIM/PP-SKG/RP, 23/MUF/PP-OFP/RP,
24/MUF//OR-GH/RP, 25/MUF/OR-GGH/RP, 26/SNZ/OR-OVS/RP,
27/BNZ/PP-INT/RP, 28/SCR/PP-OFP/RP, 30/SCR/PP-EXG/RP,
31/TIM/BOR-NFT/RP, 32/TIM/PP-SKG/RP, 33/TIM/PP-NTC/RP,
34/TIM/PP-NTC/RP, 35/TIM/PP-NTC/RP, 36/PUM/PP-NTC/RP,
37/PUM/PP-NTC/RP, 38/TIM/PP-SKG/RP, 39/TIM/BOR-FBU/RP,
40/SIM/BOR-NFT/RP, 41/SCR/BOR-NFT/RP, 42/SCR/BOR-
NFT/RP, 43/ZAZ/PP-AVD/RP, 44/BNZ-NPGVD/RP, 46/SCR/BOR-
NFT/RP, 44/TIM/PP-ASP/RP, 48/PUM/BOR-NFT/RP, 49/SIM/PP-
EXG/RP, 50/TIM/PP-NTC/RP, 51/TIM/PP-NTC/RP, 52/NAL/PP-
NTC/RP, 53/NAL/BOR-FBU/RP, 54/PUM/NP-GVD/RP,
55/PUM/NP-GVD/RP, 56/TIM/PP-SKG/RP, 57/TIM/PP-SKG/RP,
58/SIM/PP-SKG/RP, 59/NAL/PP-GAR/RP, 60/SIM/NP/BPS-RP,

61/MUF/PP-OVS/RP, 62/RAF/PP-SKG/RP, 63/RAF/BOR-NFT/RP, 64/NAL/BOR-NFT/RP, 65/NAL/PP-ASP/RP, 66/TIM/BOR-NFT/RP, 67/PUM/PP-EXG/RP, 68/TIM/PP-EXG/RP, 69/TIM/PP-ASP/RP, 70/SIM/BOR-NFT/RP, 71/SCR/BOR-NFT/RP, 72/SAR/PP-GAR/RP, 73/SCR/PP-EXG/RP, 74/SIM/BOR-NFT/RP/ 75/SCR/PP-SKG/RP, 76/SIM/BOR-NFT/RP, 77/SCR/PP-AVD/RP, 78/SCR/BOR-NFT/RP, 79/PUM/BOR-FUB/RP, 80/SCR/BOR-FUB/RPP, 81/SCR/PP-EXG/RP, and 82/SCR/PP-GAR/RP.

b. Size imposition

Datum number: 45/SNZ/BOR/FBU/SI



The conversation between Shenzi as speaker and Scar as hearer happen in the Scar's cave. Shenzi tell Scar that there is no food anymore. Shenzi reveals the true state of affairs to Scar about where they live. Shenzi said "**Scar, there's no food, no water.**"

Based on the conversation, it can conclude as Size imposition as a factor that influence politeness strategy. The differentiation position between Shenzi and scar is the factor. Scar as the king, but shenzi and Scar is a friend. So, the factor is size imposition.

In this study there are some data that are not displayed, as follows:

06/ZAZ/BOR-FBU/SI and 10/SIM/BOR-FBU/SI.

Table 4.2.2 percentage of the factor influence politeness strategies

The Factors	Data	Percentage
Relative Power	77	96,25%
Size imposition	3	3,75%
Social distance	-	-
Total	80	100%

From the analysis of the factors influence politeness strategies in *the lion king movie (1994)*, the researcher found 77 data (96, 25%) is relative power and 3 data (3, 75%) is social distance.

The result of data analysis found in the conversation from the movie *lion king*, there are 80 data utterances of the result data analysis from the conversation of the reason of politeness strategies. It can be found that the most data shown is relative power. This type consist of 77 times out 80 utterances the conversations from the characters. The second position is size imposition. This type consist of 3 data out 80 data from the utterances of the conversation from the characters.

B. Discussion

In this part the researcher in this part the researcher correlates between the first and second question which are match with the theory by Brown and Levinson from the data that are found.

The data indicated as positive politeness in the amount of 40 utterances it can be concluded that the characters in saying something is done politely. This is intended so that the interlocutor feels respected. The use of positive politeness strategies by the characters is also intended to maintain the threat of the interlocutor's face. In addition to saying something more politely, in

the film *Lion King*, the characters are also kind to make the interlocutor feel respected. In this study, the characters also carry out politeness strategies so that speakers and interlocutors feel familiar even though they do not have closeness relation, the goal is that speakers easily interact with interlocutors.

The second dominant data is bald on record. In this study bald on record strategy was found as much as 30 data. The characters use bald on record strategy to say something directly. In other words the characters do not use any strategy in minimizing the threat of the opponent's face or it could be that the speaker says clearly and concisely. The factors that influence the characters in using bald on record strategy are social or societal factors that are more inclined to close relationships, relationships that know each other well between speakers and interlocutors, and the power of strength.

The next strategy is negative politeness strategy. In this study the characters use negative politeness strategy for indirect expression to their interlocutors. The characters use negative politeness as an attempt to make up for the face or counter to the interlocutors in order to be free from the burden and not to disturb them.

The last strategy that appears in the film the lion king is the off record strategy. In this film there are 7 utterances which are indicated as off record strategy. The character uses this strategy to soften an utterance. The character uses this strategy because this strategy is considered the most polite strategy because it uses indirect speech to express something to the other person. In the lion king film, several sub-strategies of the off-record

strategy used are: understate, give hints, and give gifts to H and presupposition.

Of all the data found in the film *The Lion King*, the researcher found 96.75% of the data as the cause of using politeness strategies is relative power. Relative power is the asymmetry that the speaker has towards his speech partner. This matter shows the degree of authority/power possessed by the speaker to apply to partners. Besides that the researcher also found 3 data that showed social imposition. Social imposition is social the distance between the speaker and his descending partner, which built through symmetrical relationships. This indicates a degree of familiarity and solidarity/friendship that has been built between speakers and their speech partners. Its realization is highly dependent on the perceptions of the speech partners towards speakers.

From the data findings above the most dominant data is positive politeness. This relates to the use of politeness for characters to feel kinship. The use of positive politeness is usually used the most by Simba. Simba here is the future king but because he is young so he feels reluctant to some other characters. For that he uses a lot of positive politeness to keep the face of the interlocutor.

The second most common data found is bald on record strategy. This strategy is used by characters by speaking directly or without pleasantries. The characters who use this strategy the most are Mufasa and Simba when he is an adult. They use this strategy influenced by social factors. Simba and

Mufasa are kings, so they are free to use direct sentences because they have a higher position than the others.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This is the last chapter of this research. It is divided into three parts: conclusion, implication and suggestion. The first part is conclusion that consist of the answer of the two problem statements of previous chapter; types of politeness strategies and factor influence politeness strategies. The second part is implication it contain impact from the topic. The third part is suggestion; it contains some suggestion for the Linguistic students, and the other researcher.

A. Conclusion

This part describe about the conclusions from the previous chapter. This conclusions become the answer to the problem statement in the previous chapter. This conclusions is as follows:

The researcher found 82 data of the types of politeness strategies from *The Lion King Movie*. Those types are Positive Politeness 40 data (50%), Negative Politeness 7 data (8,75%), Off Record 5 data (6,25%) and Bald On Record strategies 28 data (35%). The dominant data has found is positive politeness strategies. Positive politeness strategies found when the speaker wants to show a good impression on the other hearer and indicates that the speaker wants to strengthen his social relationship with the speaker. Then, the researcher found 77 data relative power as the factors influence of politeness strategies and 3 data size imposition.

B. Suggestion

Based on the conclusion from the research, the suggestion can be drawn as follow:

1. For the Linguistic students

The results of this study can be used as a reference for linguistic students to research about politeness strategies in other objects, whether in films, novels, and other literary works.

2. For the other researcher

This study focuses on the strategy of politeness and the factor influence the use of strategy. Therefore, it is suggested to other researcher to do more detail related to politeness, so it can be compared with this study.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Validation Sheet

VALIDATION SHEET

The thesis data entitled *POLITENESS STRATEGIES PERFORMED BY THE CHARACTERS IN THE LION KING MOVIE* had been checked and validated by Aris Hidayatulloh, M. Hum., on:

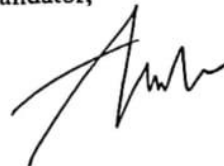
Day : Tuesday

Date : March 28th 2023

The statement made truthfully in accordance with the theory and applicable rules without coercion.

Surakarta, March 28, 2023

Validator,



Aris Hidayatulloh, M. Hum.

DATA VALIDATION


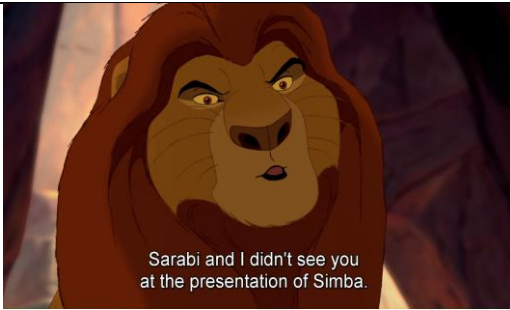
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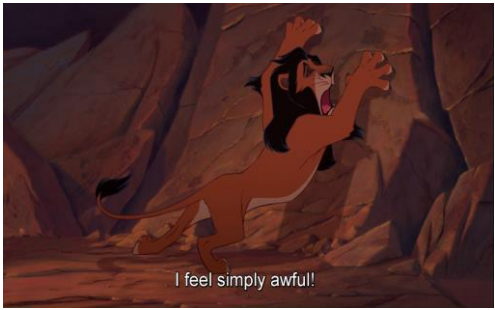

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Title : POLITENESS STRATEGIES PERFORMED BY THE CHARACTERS IN THE LION KING MOVIE



Validator : Aris Hidayatullah, M.hum.



Date/Time :



No.	Code	Data	Politeness Strategies				Politeness Sub Strategies	Factors Influence Politeness Strategies	Context	Validation
			BOR	PP	NP	OR				
1.	01/SCR/OR/OVS/RP	 <p>to mingle with the commoners.</p> <p>Scar: “Why if it isn’t my big brother descending from on high to mingle with the <u>commoners</u>.”</p>				√	Overstate	Relative Power	Scar questioned the arrival of Mufasa by understating his condition, this is not only meant to satirise but also because of the power difference between them.	√
2.	02/MUF/BOR/NFT/RP	 <p>Sarabi and I didn’t see you at the presentation of Simba.</p> <p>Mufasa: “Sarabi and I didn’t see you at the presentation of Simba</p>	√				Non-minimization of the fact threat	Relative Power	Mufasa ask to Scar why he didn’t come to the presentation of samba. Here Mufasa use Bald on record strategy with Non-minimization of the fact threat because Mufasa assume that he is more powerfull than Scar.	√



3.	03/SCR/OR/ OVS/RP	 <p>I feel simply awful!</p> <p>Scar: “I feel simply <u>awful!</u>”</p>				√	Overstating	Relative Power	Scar try to overstating his condition because his mistake and the difference power between him and Mufasa.	√
4.	04/ZAZ/OR/ NFT/RP	 <p>as the king's brother, you should've been first in line!</p> <p>Zazu: “...as the king’s brother, you should’ve been first in line!”</p>	√				Non-minimization of the fact threat	Relative Power	Zazu try to tell Scar about the rule in their kingdom without paying attention about Scar’s FTA because Zazu think he has more power than Scar.	√



5.	05/MUF/BOR/ NFT/RP	 <p>Don't turn your back on me, Scar.</p> <p>Mufasa: “Don’t turn your back on me, Scar”</p>	√				Non-minimization of the fact threat	Relative Power	Mufasa is angry with Scar because Scar try to ignore him by turn his back when Mufasa has not finish speaking.	√
6.	06/ZAZ/BOR- FBU/SD	 <p>-Good morning, sire! -Good morning, Zazu.</p> <p>Zazu: “Good morning, <u>sire</u>”</p>	√				FTA-oriented bald-on-record usage	Social Distance	Zazu greetings Mufasa and uses a marker “Sire” because of the difference in social distance between them	X



7.	07/MUF/BOR-NFT/RP	 <p>Zazu, take Simba home.</p> <p>Mufasa: “Zazu, take Simba home.”</p>	√				Non-minimization of the fact threat	Relative Power	Mufasa told Zazu to take Simba home. In this case Mufasa used his power to order Zazu without caring about Zazu's face.	√
8.	08/SIM/PP-SKG/RP	 <p>Dad, can't I come?</p> <p>Simba: “Dad, can't I come?”</p>	√				Seek Agreement	Relative Power	Simba want to come with Mufasa. He try to ask his father.	√



9.	09/SCR/NP-APG/RP	 <p>Scar: “<u>I’m Sorry</u>, Simba. I just can’t tell you.”</p>			√		Appologize	Relative Power	Scar sapologised to simba for not being able to tell him.	√
10.	10/SIM/BOR-FBU/SI	 <p>Simba: “Hey, Nala.” Nala: “Hey, Simba.”</p>	√				Non-minimization of the fact threat	Size Imposition	Simba greeted Nala, and vice versa. This is a culture when meeting.	X



11.	11/SNZ/NP-APG/RP	 <p>-We're gonna shut up right now! -Calm down. We're really sorry.</p> <p>Shenzi: "Calm down. We're really sorry."</p>		√			Appologize	Relative Power	Shenzi and friends try to apologise for threatening Simba and making Simba scared which in turn makes Mufasa angry with them. Because Shenzi and friends feel Mufasa is stronger, the only way is to apologise.	√
12.	12/SNZ/PP-SKG/RP	 <p>-Your son. -Did you know that?</p> <p>Shenzi: "Did You know that?"</p>		√			Seek Agreement	Relative Power	Because their position is increasingly threatened, They try to avoid conflict by doing white lies, namely pretending not to know if Simba is the son of Mufasa.	√

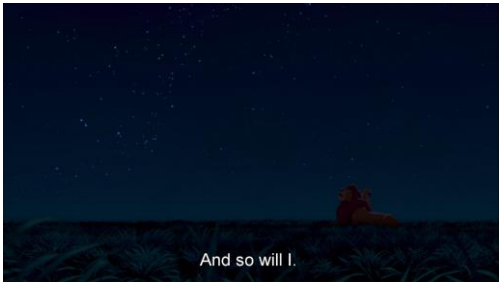

13.	13/SIM/NP-APG/RP	 <p>Simba: “Dad, I’m.. I’m sorry.”</p>			√		Appologize	Relative Power	Simba apologised to Mufasa because he realised his mistake	√
14.	14/MUFBOR-NFT/RP	 <p>Mufasa: “Let’s go home.”</p>	√				Non-minimization of the fact threat	Relative Power	Mufasa was angry with Simba because Simba had disobeyed his orders. Then Mufasa asked Simba to go home.	√


15.	15/SCR/PP-SKG/RP	 <p>If I told you, it wouldn't be a surprise now, would it?</p> <p>Scar: "If I told you, it wouldn't be a surprise now, would it?"</p>				√	Seek Agreement	Relative Power	Scar tries to make Simba believe him that he will give a surprise to Simba and his father.	√
16.	16/SCRBOR-NFT/RP	 <p>-Odd. -Mufasa, quick.</p> <p>Scar: "Mufasa,quick."</p>	√				Non-minimization of the fact threat	Relative Power	Scar informs Mufasa that Simba is in danger and asks Mufasa to help Simba faster.	√



17.	17/MUF/BOR-NFT/RP	 <p>Mufasa: “You deliberately disobeyed me.”</p>	√				Non minimization of the fact threat	Relative power	Mufasa tells his anger and disappointment to Simba directly.	√
18.	18/SIM/PP-SKG/RP	 <p>Simba: “But you’re not scared of anything.”</p>	√				Seek Agreement	Relative Power	Simba tries to refute Mufasa by expressing what he thinks.	√

19.	19/SIM/OR-PSP/RP	 <p>Simba: “I think those hyenas were even scarer.”</p>				√	Presupposition	Relative Power	Simba reveals what he thinks about the previous incident.	√
20.	20/MUF/PP-ASP/RP	 <p>Mufasa: “’cause nobody messes with your dad.”</p>		√			Assert or presuppose speaker’s knowledge and concern for hearer wants	Relative Power	Mufasa agrees with Simba's opinion	√



21.	21/SIM/PP-SKG/RP	 <p>-We're pals, right? -Right.</p> <p>Simba: “We’re pals, right?”</p>		√			Seek agreement	Relative Power	Simba seeks an agreement with his father about their relationship.	√
22.	22/SIM/PP-SKG/RP	 <p>And we'll always be together, right?</p> <p>Simba: “And we’ll always be together, right?”</p>		√			Seek agreement	Relative Power	Simba seeks an agreement with his father about their relationship.	√



23.	23/MUF/PP-OFP/RP	 <p>Mufasa: "...and so will I."</p>		√			Offer/ Promise	Relative Power	Mufasa promised Simba that he would always be his side.	√
24.	24/MUF/OR-GH/RP	 <p>Mufasa: "I don't really think you deserve this"</p>				√	Give Hints	Relative Power	Scar gives a gift to Shenzi and her friends in the form of a piece of meat but does not mention it directly.	√



25.	25/MUF/OR-GGH/RP	 <p>I practically gift-wrapped those cubs for you.</p> <p>Mufasa: “I practically gift…”</p>				√	Give gifts to hearer	Relative Power	Scar gives gifts to his friend.	√
26.	26/SNZ/OR-OVS/RP	 <p>I just hear that name and I shudder.</p> <p>Shenzi: “ I just hear that name and I shudder”</p>				√	Overstate	Relative Power	exaggerate the true situation by overstating the Mufasa	√



27.	27/BNZ/PP-INT/RP	 <p>Banzai: “We’ll be prepared...”</p>		√			Intensify interest to hearer	Relative Power	agree with the Scar's idea and show interest in the plan to be carried out.	√
28.	28/SCR/PP-OFP/RP	 <p>Scar: “Stick with me, and you’ll never go hungry again.”</p>		√			Offer, Promise	Relative Power	Scar seeks a deal with the hyenas so that he can get help from the hyenas	√



29.	29/MUF/BOR-NFT/RP	 <p>Mufasa: :”Brother help me”</p>	√				Non minimization of the fact threat	Relative power	Mufasa asked Scar for help directly because he was in danger	√
30.	30/SCR/PP-EXG/RP	 <p>Scar: “Mufas’s death is a terrible...”</p>	√				Exaggerate	Relative Power	Scar announced Mufasa's death by exaggerating the sentence in front of the lion herd with the aim of seeking sympathy so that he could become king.	√



31.	31/TIM/BOR-NFT/RP	 <p>Jeez, it's a lion! Run, Pumbaa, move it!</p> <p>Timon: “..Run, Pumbaa, move it..”</p>	√				Non-minimization face threat	Relative Power	Timon was scared because he found a lion cub so he asked Pumba to run.	√
32.	32/TIM/PP-SKG/RP	 <p>-Can we keep him? -Pumbaa, are you nuts?</p> <p>Timon: “can we keep him?”</p>	√				Seek agreement	Relative power	Pumba asks timon for approval to take care of simba	√



33.	33/TIM/PP-NTC/RP	 <p>Timon: "You okay, kid?"</p>		√			Notice attend to hearer	Relative Power	Simba finally wakes up after fainting and is found by Timon and Pumba. Timo then asks about Simba's condition, trying to give attention to young Simba.	√
34.	34/TIMPP-NTC/RP	 <p>Timon: "hey, where you going?"</p>		√			Notice, attend to hearer	Relative power	Simba finally wakes up after fainting and is found by Timon and Pumba. Timo then asks about Simba's condition, trying to give attention to young Simba.	√



35.	35/TIM/PP-NTC/RP	 <p>Timon: “so, where you from?”</p>		√			Notice attend to hearer	Relative power	Timon and Pumba ask about Simba's background and try to show that they care about Simba.	√
36.	36/PUM/PP-NTC/RP	 <p>Pumba: “what'd you do, kid?”</p>		√			Notice attend to hearer	Relative power	Timon and Pumba ask about Simba's background and try to show that they care about Simba.	√



37.	37/PUM/PP-NTC/RP	 <p>Come on, Timon. Anything we can do?</p> <p>Pumba: "...anything we can do?"</p>		√			Notice attend to hearer	Relative power	Timon and Pumba tried to understand what happened to Simba. then they helped Simba.	√
38.	38/TIM/PP-SKG/RP	 <p>Look, kid, bad things happen, and you can't do anything about it, right?</p> <p>Timon: "... do anything about it right?"</p>		√			Seek agreement	Relative power	Timon and Pumba tried to understand what happened to Simba. then they helped Simba.	√

39.	39/TIM/BOR-FBU/RP	 <p>Timon: “welcome to our humble home”</p>	√				FTA-oriented BOR usage	Relative Power	Timon and Pumba greeted Simba for arriving at their home.	√
40.	40/SIM/BOR-NFT/RP	 <p>Simba: “I’m so hungry...”</p>	√				Non minimization face threat	Relative power	Simba said he was very hungry and wanted food.	√



41.	41/SCR/BOR-NFT/RP	 <p>Zazu, do lighten up.</p> <p>Scar: “Zazu, do lighten up”</p>	√				Non minimization face threat	Relative power	Zazu sang a sad song then Scar was uncomfortable with it. Scar asked Zazu to sing a more pleasant song.	√
42.	42/SCR/BOR-NFT/RP	 <p>Never, ever mention that name in my presence. I am the king!</p> <p>Scar: “ never, ever mention that name in my presence...”</p>	√				Non minimization of th face threat	Relative power	Scar did not like it because Zazu mentioned Mufasa's name. Scar then got angry and asked Zazu not to mention Mufasa's name in front of him.	√



43.	43/ZAZ/PP-AVD/RP	 <p>Yes, sire, you are the king.</p> <p>Zazu: “Yes,sire, you’re the king.”</p>		√			Avoid disagreement	Relative power	Zazu uses pseude agreement by recognising that Scar is the king, this is used to avoid disputes between them.	√
44.	44/BNZ/ NP-GVD/RP	 <p>-Hey, boss. -What is it this time?</p> <p>Banzai: “hey, boss”</p>			√		Give difference	Relative power	Banzai came to scar because they were hungry and wanted to ask for food.	√



45.	45/SNZ/BOR-FBU/SI	 <p>Scar, there's no food, no water.</p> <p>Shenzi: “Scar, there’s no food, no water”</p>	√				FTA-Oriented bald-on-record usage	Size imposition	Shenzi reveals the true state of affairs to Scar about where they live.	√
46.	46/SCR/BOR-NFT/RP	 <p>Good. Now get out.</p> <p>Scar: “Good. Now get out”</p>	√				Non minimization of threat	Relative power	Scar was furious and chased Shenzi and his friends away.	√

47.	47/TIM/PP-ASP/RP	 <p>-Whoa! Nice one, Simba. -Thanks.</p> <p>Timon: “Whoa! Nice one, Simba.”</p>	√				Assert or presuppose speaker’s knowledge and concern for hearer wants	Relative Power	Timon and Pumba complimented Simba on his thinking.	√
48.	48/PUM/BOR-NFT/RP	 <p>Simba, what do you think?</p> <p>Pumba: “What do you think?”</p>	√				Non-minimization of face threat	Relative Power	Pumba asks about Simba's opinion, he focuses on Simba.	√

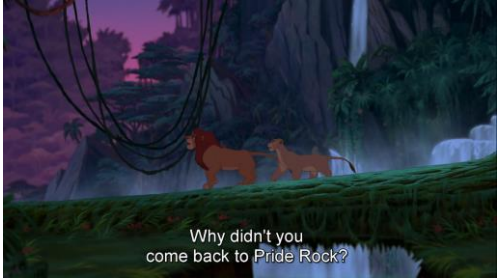

49.	49/SIM/PP-EXG/RP	<p>Simba: “Yeah, preey dumb, huh?”</p>		√			Exaggerate	Relative Power	Simba exaggerated his opinion of the night's circumstances.	√
50.	50/TIM/PP-NTC/RP	<p>Timon: “Hey, what’s going on?”</p>		√			Notice, attend to hearer	Relative Power	Timon asked Pumba why he was running scared.	√



51.	51/TIM/PP-NTC/RP	 <p>Don't worry, buddy. I'm here for you. Everything's going to be okay.</p> <p>Timon: "Don't worry, buddy...."</p>	√	√			Notice, attend to hearer	Relative Power	Timon calmed Pumba who was scared because he was chased by a lion. as Timon's good friend, he gave Timon attention.	√
52.	52/NAL/PP-NTC/RP	 <p>Is it really you?</p> <p>Nala: "Is it really you?"</p>	√				Notice, attend to hearer	Relative Power	Simba and Nala meet for the first time after a long separation. Nala wasn't sure that what she saw was Simba.	√



53.	53/NAL/BOR-FBU/RP	 <p>Nala: “It’s great to see you!”</p>	√				FTA-oriented bald-on-record usage	Relative Power	Nala was happy to meet Simba and find out that he was okay.	√
54.	54/PUM/NP-GVD/RP	 <p>Pumba: “The pleasure is all mine”</p>			√		Give difference	Relative Power	Pumba felt happy because he had a new friend, Nala. he felt privileged to be friends with two lions.	√



55.	55/PUM/NP-GVD/RP	 <p>Your Majesty, I gravel at your feet.</p> <p>Pumba: “Your majesty. I gravel at your feet”</p>		√		Give difference	Relative Power	Pumba feels honoured to be friends with a king. he gives his full attention to Simba.	√
56.	56/TIM/PP-SKG/RP	 <p>Could you guys excuse us for a few minutes?</p> <p>Nala: “Could you guys excuse us for a few minutes?”</p>		√		Seek agreement	Relative Power	Nala asks Timon and Pumba for permission to talk to Simba in private.	√


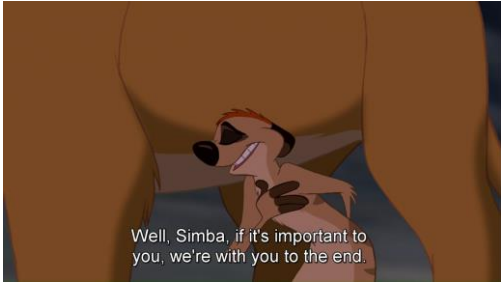
57.	57/TIM/PP-EXG/RP	 <p>Timon: “There’s magic everywhere”</p>		√			Exaggerate	Relative Power	Timon was happy to see Simba and NALA together.	√
58.	58/SIM/PP-SKG/RP	 <p>Simba: “Isn’t this a grat place?”</p>		√			Seek agreement	Relative Power	Simba asked Nala for approval that the place they were currently visiting was a beautiful place.	√



59.	59/NAL/PP-GAR/RP	 <p>Why didn't you come back to Pride Rock?</p> <p>Nala: "Why didn't you come to pride rock?"</p>		√			Give or ask reason	Relative Power	Nala asked why Simba didn't return to pride rock when pride rock really needed Simba right now.	√
60.	60/SIM/NP-BPS/RP	 <p>-No one needs me. -Yes, we do. You're the king.</p> <p>Simba: "No one needs me"</p>			√		Be pessimistic	Relative Power	Simba feels pessimistic about himself. He feels that no one needs him because he remembers his past.	√



61.	61/MUF/PP-OVS/RP	 <p>You are more than what you have become.</p> <p>Mufasa: “You are more than what you have become.”</p>		√			Overstate	Relative Power	Mufasa overstate about Simba's condition so that simba will return to pride rock	√
62.	62/RAF/PP-SKG/RP	 <p>-Very peculiar. don't you think? -Yeah.</p> <p>Rafiki: “Very peculiar, don't you think?”</p>		√			Seek Agreement	Relative Power	Rafiki asks Simba about what he saw.	√

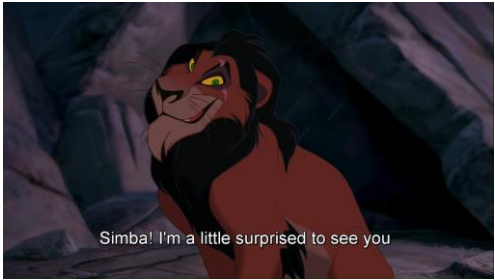

63.	63/RAF/BOR-NFT/RP	 <p>Rafiki: “Good! Go on! Get out of here!”</p>	√				Non minimization of face threat	Relative Power	Rafiki encourages Simba to return to pride rock.	√
64.	64/NAL/BOR-NFT/RP	 <p>Nala: “Hey. Hey. Wake up.”</p>	a				Non minimization of face threat	Relative Power	Nala woke up Timon and Pumba because she wanted to ask about Simba's presence.	√

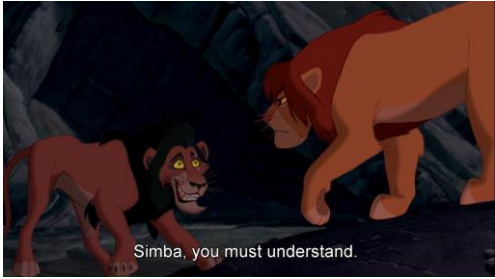

65.	65/NAL/PP-ASP/RP	 <p>Nala: “Its okay! Whoa, whoa! Its okay ! its me!”</p>	√				Assert or presuppose speaker’s knowledge and concern for hearer wants	Relative Power	Nala surprised Timon and Pumba, then Nala tried to calm them down and make sure everything was okay.	√
66.	66/TIM/BOR-NFT/RP	 <p>Timon: “Don’t ever do that again!”</p>	√				Non minimization of face threat	Relative Power	Timon felt angry at being surprised by Nala and forbade Nala to do the same.	√



67.	67/PUM/PP-EXG/RP	 <p>Pumba: “At your service, my liege”</p>		√			Exaggerate	Relative Power	Pumba is happy to get orders from Simba. he gives all his attention to Simba.	√
68.	68/TIM/PP-EXG/RP	 <p>Timon: “Well, simba, if its important to you, we’re with you to the end”</p>		√			Exaggerate	Relative Power	Timon does the same with Pumba. He also offers help to Simba.	√


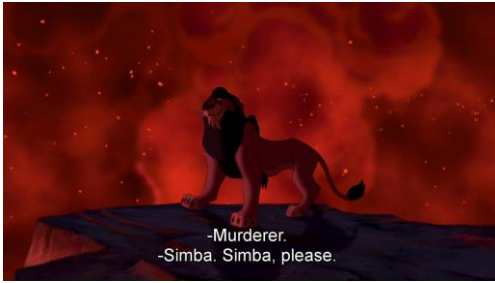
69.	69/TIM/PP-ASP/RP	 <p>-Live bait. -Good idea. Hey!</p> <p>Timon: “Good idea..”</p>		√			Assert or presuppose speaker’s knowledge and concern for hearer wants	Relative Power	Timon agreed to Simba's idea and revealed that he was on the same side as Simba.	√
70.	70/SIM/BOR-NFT/RP	 <p>Nala, you find my mother and rally the lionesses.</p> <p>Simba: “Nala, you find my mother...”</p>		√			Non minimization of face threat	Relative Power	Simba asks Nala for help to find his mother and then he will meet Scar.	√

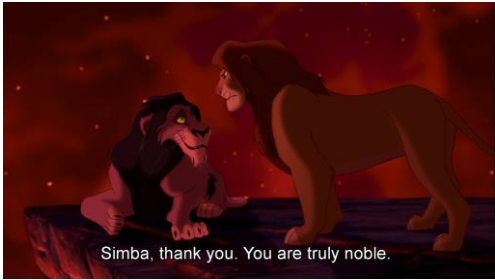
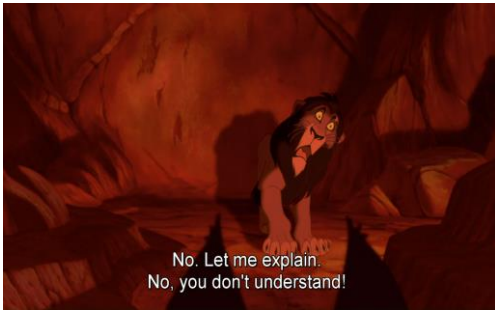
71.	71/SCR/BOR-NFT/RP	 <p>Where is your hunting party? They're not doing their job.</p> <p>Scar: "Where is your hunting party..."</p>	√				Non minimization of face threat	Relative Power	Scar asked Sarabi about her food because there is no food. Scar asked directly because he felt that he was stronger than Sarabi.	√
72.	72/SAR/PP-GAR/RP	 <p>Scar, there is no food. The herds have moved on.</p> <p>Sarabi: "Scar, there is no food..."</p>	√				Give or ask reason	Relative Power	Nala was told by Scar to hunt for food, but there is no food anymore. Nala then gave a reason to Scar.	√

73.	73/SCR/PP-EXG/RP	 <p>Simba! I'm a little surprised to see you</p> <p>Scar: "Simba! I'm a little surprised to see you"</p>	√				Exaggerate	Relative Power	Scar exaggerated his words when he saw Simba coming. to show that he really appreciated Simba.	√
74.	74/SIM/BOR-NFT/RP	 <p>Give me one good reason why I shouldn't rip you apart.</p> <p>Simba: "Give me one good reason..."</p>	√				Non minimization of face threat	Relative Power	Simba is angry with what Scar has done, he asks Scar for a reason to show that Simba is stronger.	√

75.	75/SCR/PP-SKG/RP	 <p>Scar: "Simba, you must understand"</p>	√				Seek agreement	Relative Power	Scar felt threatened by his position because Simba was stronger than him. Then Scar sought an agreement with simba so that he was given the opportunity to explain.	√
76.	76/SIM/BOR-NFT/RP	 <p>Simba: "Are no longer yours. Step down, scar."</p>	√				Non minimization of face threat	Relative Power	Simba was angry with scar then he intimidated Scar by speaking directly to make scar obey his wishes.	√

77.	77/SCR/PP-AVD/RP	 <p>Well, I would, naturally.</p> <p>Scar: “Well, I would, naturally.”</p>	√				Avoid disagreement	Relative Power	Scar uses white lies to avoid disagreement with Simba because he feels he is not as strong as Simba.	√
78.	78/SCR/BOR-NFT/RP	 <p>So you haven't told them your little secret.</p> <p>Scar: “So you haven't told them your little secret.”</p>	√				Non minimization of face threat	Relative Power	Scar tries to intimidate Simba about his past. Scar uses non minimisation face threat without caring about Simba's face.	√

79.	79/PUM/BOR-FUB/RP	 <p>Pumba: “Excuse me. Pardon me...”</p>	√				FTA-orienten bald on record usage	Relative Power	Timon and Pumba help fight the hyenas. They try to talk directly to the hyenas.	√
80.	80/SCR/BOR-FUB/RP	 <p>Scar: “Simba. Simba, please”</p>	√				FTA-orienten bald on record usage	Relative Power	When Scar was in a state of urgency he begged Simba to be forgiven.	√

81.	81/SCR/PP-EXG/RP	 <p>Scar: "Simba, thank you. You are truly noble"</p>		√			Exaggerate	Relative Power	Scar exaggerated the praise to Simba so that he would not be killed by Simba.	√
82.	82/SCR/PP-GAR/RP	 <p>Scar: "No. Let me explain."</p>		√			Give or ask reason	Relative Power	Scar was in a dangerous position because he was surrounded by a herd of hyenas. Then he tried to give a reason not to be killed by the hyenas.	√