

Active Polite Expression study Frozen II Movie

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Abstract

The purpose of study was described the polite expression of assertive speech act on the video movie of Frozen II using Brown and Levinson's politeness theory. As well as the implication for learning polite expression. The method used a qualitative using the consideration that this study mainly aims at findings the most dominant type of politeness expression in Frozen II Movie. The result of study used of assertive speech acts include stating, suggesting, bragging, and complaining. Polite expression used by the characters is positive polite including Attend to h's interest, need and wants has 9 utterances, use solidarity in group has 1 utterances, be optimistic has 10 utterances, include both speaker and hearer in activity has 4 utterances, offer or promise has 4 utterances, avoid disagreement has 4 utterances, joke has 1 utterances. The most used find in positive polite is be optimistic. This also shows that in saying a sentence what is sought is not who is most polite, but a person's ability to defend themselves build optimistic and positive thinking. The implication of this research is the use of politeness types to anyone who wants to speak more politely.

Keywords: *Polite expression, types, positive polite, Frozen II movie*

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is a complex system in activities to express thought patterns and feelings. Language is also a symbol of any communication that is written orally or in writing. Based on theory Wierzbicka (1992: 3) in (Megawati, 2017) Language is a tool for expressing meaning. We think, we feel, we perceive- and we want to express our thoughts and feelings, our perceptions. Using a language is not just applying the meaning of the utterances or sentences literally, but it deals with the speakers intention in performing a linguistics act. According to Goody in Nashruddin (2020) sometimes what the listener understands from the speaker is different from what the speaker intends to communicate. The common denominator of all these different uses of language is communication but meaning (Megawati, 2017). Based on theory Grice (1975) the aspect of language use, which can be mentioned as part of the universal grammar in this article refers to the conversational principle. Conversational principle are the rules, to be relevant, tube brief, to be true, to be polite of production and interpretation of an utterance in order to participate a conversation appropriately (Siahaan, 2008). It is a culturally determined phenomenon, and therefore what is considered polite in one culture can sometimes be very crude or just eccentric in another cultural context. In addition, politeness is also a universal matter. Mostly language build their own politeness rule. This relates to the social and cultural values of the community. Certain languages seem to have built into them a very complex system of politeness. For example "Realization of positive politeness in this strategy, the speaker recognized the friendliness in the relationship with the listeners and their desire to respect. In addition, this strategy functions to flow the social relationship smoothly with others. It can be seen from the conversation below:

Anna: "Elsa! Oh thanks goodness, are you okay?"

Elsa: "What are you doing? You could've been killed. You can't just follow me into fire".

Anna: "You don't want me to follow you into fire, and don't run into fire. You're not being careful,

Elsa". Elsa: "I'm sorry. Are you okay?"

In this case, the characters are thought to speak using politeness. But in other context, adult are not the least difficult to say words or sentences that are polite to each other, such as involving the word sorry in some situation. It means that politeness is only taught in every moment, but over time the language of politeness slowly disappears. Another case Thomas (1995:150) stated that "politeness was a real-world goal (politeness interpreted as a real desire to be pleasant to others or as the underlying motivation for an individual's linguistic behavior)".

The center attention of the researcher is the mean of polite expression, because in this point explain about the characteristic of language is flexible, where humans in each area or in certain circumstances have standard in the expression of one's language. Which means that in one situation the language expressed may include polite language or formal language, but in other circumstances it may sound like offensive or informal language. Therefore, it can be seen while in the world of film industry not all film institutions present performance that use polite (formal) language or words with speech, in this case the most important thing is to make the language in the film a polite language so

that it can be used. Seen by all parties regardless of age, because many films have a background in the cartoon genre but not a few use informal language in the presentation of the film. Influenced by the opinion that states that the language of a society is the influence of the background of each individual. Currently the culture in Indonesia and abroad is very different, but in language there is no difference in formal delivery. Pay attention to the important things that theorists teach to express polite sentences. In this era, children are very quick to digest whatever they see, including the films they watch and practice it in their daily lives.

In this case, Brown and Levinson (1987:313) in (Siburian, 2016) which proposed the model of politeness as FTA (Face Threatening Act) which makes the politeness of the speaker that are positive politeness. Positive politeness is solidarity oriented. It is emphasizes shared attitudes and values. When the boss suggest that a subordinate should use first name (FN) to her, this is a positive politeness move, expressing solidarity and minimizing status different (Janet Holmes and Nick Wilson, 2020). FTA is the most incident experienced from the speakers who rely on self-image observe candidate to interlocutors as the most targets in order to have good communication and to know the purpose of each other.

Therefore, researcher are interested in this study to find out more about which expression used by the cast in Frozen II Movie, are use of more polite English speech. For example if calling someone use positive polite like "could you come here" and don't say "come here" this sounds disrespectful and is included in negative polite. Based on this statement, the researcher also observed that the courtesy (English) of the actor in Frozen II in speaking was only described as stylistic, because of the rules of film that are required to speak in addition to Indonesian. Therefore it becomes the center of attention for researcher because of the influence of the FTA (Face Threatening Act) film on other people which creates dual politeness, namely negative politeness and positive politeness. In addition, researchers tried to make observations through this topic "Polite Expression Analysis on Frozen II Movie" The researcher hope this study so that the readers know which one the true positive polite and negative polite from this movie. So the readers just not watching the movie but they get knowledge about politeness and can be practice in our life

2. METHOD OF RESEARCH

This study was conducted with qualitative research. It based on the consideration that this study mainly aims at findings the most dominant types of politeness expression in Frozen II Movie. Descriptive qualitative method was used to obtain the best result for the research. In writing the thesis, the researcher design this study by qualitative research since it, as Ary et al. (2010) theory in Cindy Rahmatullah Efendy (2020) points out, was focused on understanding social phenomena from the perspective of the human participants in natural settings.

The phenomena, specifically language phenomena, are found out from the data in terms of words. Furthermore, as a descriptive qualitative research, the aim of the study is to provide a complete and detailed explanation or description of the results as accurately and factually as they are, offering many ideas and concepts. Franked and Wallen (1993), in this regard, argue, that the descriptive

method is “a method to explain, analyze and classify something through various techniques, survey, interview, questionnaire, and a test”.The researcher was attempted to analyze the politeness expression in Frozen II Movie and the researcher will do the research after proposal seminar in my house.

The source of data in this study is the YouTube Video Movie with the title is “Frozen II” All the conversation that will be spoken by all actor will become as the source of data in completing this research. This movie released in November 2019. Premiered on Indonesia Fox Movie on Saturday, August 8, 2020. With the title “Frozen II”.data for this research will be obtained through a video downloaded from youtube.com with the link on https://youtu.be/o6aGR_4M5oE

The data was collected by using the following steps:

1. Watch video in YouTube to find the politeness expression from the conversation
2. Note the politeness expression found in video Frozen II Movie
3. Identify the types of politeness expression found in the video Frozen II Movie

Technique of Analyzing Data

1. Data Collection

The researcher was collecting the data through observation will be watched video YouTube and was learned process in video interaction. The data will be collected through video would be transcribed into written form.

2. Data Reduction

The researcher was dividing the data into group of data by choosing the important matter and classifies the data based on the problem statement. The researcher was made a code by giving bold, italicize and underline word or sentence in transcript to know students utterance that include positive and negative politeness.

3. Data Display

Data display means the process to simplify the data in the form of sentences, narrative or table. In displaying data, the researcher will be describing data by sort the types of politeness expression.

4. Conclusion

The researcher will make conclusion of her appropriate based on the data obtained.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This section discussed the analysis in the form of polite expression and polite scales according to Brown and Levinson. The analysis is carried out by sorting out utterances that contain assertive meanings then classifying politeness. Expression and politeness scales in the speech in video Frozen II Movie. The polite expression used include that types of politeness there are attend to h’s interest, need and wants, use solidarity in group, be optimistic, include both speaker and hearer, offer or promise, avoid disagreement, and joke. The polite expressions were found and categorized as follow:

Attend To H’s Interest, Need and Desire

Attending an interest, need and wants is a type of politeness that is performing a speech act to offer help or a felt desire and is usually done by asking people to do it with a little begging. This type is also usually used by people who want to know and want to help someone in a situation or other

things. For example, in everyday life, those who want to know where we are going and ask to tell tend to be curious and too curious. But for some contexts this does not apply, for example in the movie Frozen II, the conversation using Attend to H's Interest, need and wants is very helpful to avoid conversations between the speaker and the other person.

"Will you sing it for us? Help?"

This story occurs when Elsa is curious and asks her mother to sing a song from the Northuldra tribe when she wants to sleep. If it can be seen here when Elsa said "Please" with a meaning that means Elsa won't make her mother feel forced. Elsa wants to sing the song voluntarily for the sake of her child.

"You use the mother scarf, it's something wrong?"

This utterances occurs when Anna wants to ask Elsa, Anna is curious and confused about why Elsa uses their mother's script shortly after Elsa feels restless and enters her room. Anna was actually curious since Elsa's slightly gloomy and silent behavior. However, if we can see here when Anna says "It's something wrong?" with a meaning that means Anna will not make Elsa feel pressured by the questions she asks. Anna wanted Elsa to feel comfortable when she had to answer her questions.

"Sven, keep us steady? Will ya?"

This utterance occurred when Kristof asked how his deer were ready to travel long distances to Athohallan. Kristof believed that they could go to Athohallan by riding the deer. Kristof's deer are tough deer, no less than horses that can take them to their destination. Kristof asked the deer's readiness with the word "will, huh?". This he does almost every time he wants to ask the deer for help, this action so as not to offend the deer because they are like friends.

"Hi, I'm sorry, what happening?"

This story occurs when Lieutenant Mattias greets and asks Elsa about her condition by offering to help with any anxiety Elsa feels. He used the word "I'm sorry" to start a conversation so that Elsa wouldn't be bothered by his presence.

"I wanna show you something. May I... (Show the Anna's scarf)"

This story occurs when night falls Anna and Honeymaren are sitting together and Honeymaren asks Anna to show her hand for him to see. By using the word "may" Honeymaren means that Anna feels more comfortable around her and is willing to show her hand.

"Please tell me, were not about follow them?"

This story occurs when Anna asks Elsa for an explanation about what voice Elsa is following and restrains Elsa from following the voice for Elsa's safety. Because Anna doesn't want Elsa to be in danger a second time.

"You can come with us, if you wants"

This statement was conveyed by Yelena when she offered to help Elsa and Anna with a place to stay with their wishes not to refuse. By giving up all wishes to stay or leave with the approval of Elsa and Anna.

"Don't do this alone, let me help you please?"

This story was conveyed when Anna wanted to help Elsa go to Athohallan which was not approved by Elsa. Because Elsa knows that Anna doesn't have magical powers like her. With the word "please" Anna shows full desire and hope to convince Elsa that she can come along and can take care of Elsa too.

"I'm here, what you need?"

This story takes place when Anna is being chased by a giant and is helped

by Kristoff. Kristoff offered to help by asking what Anna needed right away. For Anna to feel calm and safe after a while before she was chased by a giant.

Use Solidarity in Group

Use solidarity in group means that positive polite clings to the solidarity that is intertwined with the importance of mutual benefit so that unwanted things do not happen and will turn negative. And this is done by using identity markers in the group, namely by participating in the activities of speakers and listeners to show that they are a group that is heading towards common interests.

“The dam must fall, it’s the only way to break the mist and free the forest”

This story is done by Anna in front of the soldiers and bodyguards of Lieutenant Mattias while heading to the dam carrying a giant to destroy it. But in the face of lieutenant Mattias and Anna tried to explain in a language that is understood and polite. His words were witnessed by everyone who was there for the benefit of the Northdulra tribe and the freedom of the forest from the fog that had enveloped and closed the forest.

Be Optimistic

Be optimistic is to makes the hearer feel good about themselves, interest or possessions. In this case, politeness is used to build politeness that starts from within to motivate others to use good language.

Elsa: “Do you hear that?”

Leutnant Mattias: “No”

Elsa: “Never Mind”

This story happened when Elsa confirmed to Lieutenant Mattias who was nearby whether she heard the voice that Elsa heard. However, after it was confirmed that Lieutenant Mattias was not listening and Elsa switched him with the optimistic word "never mind" aimed at diverting Lieutenant Matias' focus so as not to feel threatened by a voice he didn't hear.

“Like when you pretend to be Kristoff, and you like... (Olaf melting)

This point of Olaf said this, is that previously enjoyed by Olaf when Anna felt weak and had no sense of melting and left Anna in the cave. Olaf builds Anna's spirit with the parable "Like when you pretend to be Kristoff" that Anna can be Kristoff and now she can definitely stand alone to solve her problems.

“I can hear you but I won't”

This story occurs when Elsa tells how she heard the voice alone and couldn't explain it to anyone. The voice kept calling and harassing Elsa's ears every time Elsa's activities. And Elsa tries to tell how the voice should be found and feels something from the past is calling her. Elsa's statement made her optimistic to find the source of the voice

“Well that was unanimous, but I will look it up when we get home”

This utterances happened when Phaby gave an understanding to Anna about what happened to Elsa at this time was commonplace and had to be accepted by them. Phaby said that the real incident in the past had been accepted by Elsa with a very firm determination to find out and no one else could stop her.

“Anna becarefull”

The story occurred when Kristoff woke Anna's focus when she was in a hurry to run and climb a cliff when a giant chased Anna and wanted to kill her. Kristoff's statement about this so that Anna would be more careful. He believed that Anna could do it with his support now. Actually, this method is a good way to

Makes Anna be careful and can save herself from the dam collapse.

“Come on Buddy, we can do this”

The utterance occurs when Kristoff wakes up his deer focus when the giant chases Anna and wants to save her. Kristoff's statement, about his deer's ability to do anything to help himself. He believed that his deer couldn't do extreme things now. Actually, this method is a good way to makes the deer excited and can help Kristoff and Anna as transportation to the dam defeating the giant step. And Kristoff uses this type in the same way with positive optimistic politeness

“And you right Anna, we've got to find the voice”

This story occurs when Elsa tells how she made a mistake, and is told how Anna must listen to Anna's opinion not only from one source she can trust. While today, Anna is still by his side in every situation that endangers Elsa. Because that's the meaning of Anna's previous statement Elsa is optimistic about doing and making decisions with other people's opinions.

“You're not responsible for their choices Elsa”

This utterance almost always occurs when we lift someone's spirit when they feel guilty and down. It's like a child breaking a glass and as a parent saying "it's okay, you can clean it". As for in this story, Anna is Elsa's choice with a sentence that wakes up that death in Elsa's mind that the death of their parents is Elsa's choice is completely linked to her own choice.

“I believe you Elsa. More than anyone and anything”

This point Anna says that she completely trusts Elsa. When no one can hear and feel the same as what Elsa feels. But Anna said a very constructive sentence so that Elsa did not feel alone in dealing with her problems and she wanted to always keep her sister from harm.

“Come on it will be fun. No one ever finds us”

This utterance there is the word "come on" which means inviting people to do something this is the same as building one's optimism. In that sentence it can be interpreted that Olaf invites people to have fun and this is an activity that builds optimism.

Include Both Speaker and Hearer in Activity

Include both speaker and hearer in activity it means that positive politeness in a forum requires that various parties take part in the conversation. No one dominates or is dominated both have the right to speak and hear. For example: “If we help each other, I guess, we will both sink or swim this course”

Mother: “So were safe”

Father: “So the forest can wake again and we be prepared for whatever danger it may bring”

In this story their father and mother explain that they are safe in the kingdom of Arendelle. In this conversation there are Elsa and Anna as listeners and their mother and father as speakers in their bedtime activities in their room. Their father and mother tried to tell the events in the past that had not been revealed since their parents were small until Elsa was born and caused a war between the two tribes in the forest.

“It will be okay, evacuate to the cliffs”

This story explains that Elsa tells everyone to save themselves and evacuate to the abyss so that they can be saved from the dangers that occur. In this activity Elsa becomes the speaker and the others become the listener

“We may getting on in years but we're still strong”

At this point, Lieutenant Matias explains to Elsa Anna and her friends that they can still live after several years of being covered by dark clouds. He involved Elsa and Anna as listeners for his conversation and Elsa understood that they were strong people to survive and fight the clouds that covered the forest all this time. "That's it, come on get me, come on"

Offer or Promise

Offer or promise the concept of offering in positive politeness is something that makes the listener feel reciprocal for an action taken. For example: "If you wash the dishes, I'll vacuum the floor"

"Well, I could tell you now, if you want to sleep"

This story was conveyed by their mother because they forced her mother to tell the continuation of the story of the magical forest which was cut by her father. And his mother promised the story in exchange for them to sleep because it was getting late after they had played for so long

"Promise me, we do this together, okay?"

This story occurs when Anna asks Elsa to promise her that everything will be done together. Anna felt that Elsa had not given her a chance to help her go to Athohallan. She was afraid it would happen and asked Elsa to do everything side by side with Anna.

"I promise you I will free this forest and restore Arendelle"

At this point Elsa told Lieutenant Mattias that she promised to free the forest from the clouds that had been covering the forest. After hearing the story of the cause of the forest being covered in clouds and voices trying to call out and prove something to him. Elsa hopefully promises that the forest will be free through her hands.

6. Avoid Disagreement

Avoid disagreement this should be avoided in the expression of politeness by using good language. For example: "Yes, it's rather long, not short certainly"

"No, no, no. I no thing we will die"

This speech happened also during the dispute between Kristof and his girlfriend Anna. The search for truth in the past makes Kristof feel that everything will be dangerous for all of them. At that time Anna said that Kristof thought they would all die after finding out all this. And Kristoff stopped arguing with Anna by saying that he doesn't think that way, it's just that he doesn't want Anna and Elsa to get hurt.

"You don't want me to follow you into fire, then don't run in the fire you're not being careful Elsa"

This happened was Anna's expression which made her realize that Elsa didn't want to harm Anna while Elsa herself ran after the source of the forest fire, forest fires are caused by angry spirits because of their actions. This is one thing that always a problem now, and Elsa feels able to solve and find the source of the sound that has been bothering her. And this saying contains a statement that makes Elsa agree with Anna The reason why Elsa does not want Anna to be harmed and that is how Anna feels she also does not want her sister to be harmed, here we can see Anna giving statement for Elsa to agree with him.

"Yelena asked why the spirits, reward Arendelle with a magical queen would? Because my mother save our father"

This story takes place when Elsa blames herself because she feels she is the cause of her parents' death which is where Elsa's magical power causes

them to get fierce criticism from her grandfather and their parents' tribe. Then Anna reassured Elsa that what happened was actually a godsend that their parents died and gave birth to a very strong and influential child for Arendelle and Athohalan. Finally Elsa can calm down and accept Anna's truth and words.

"I don't wanna stop you from that, I just won't you dying"

This story occurs when there is a dispute about Elsa wanting to go to Athohallan alone because it is very dangerous there and she feels that Anna is not strong enough like her and wants to save Anna from something dangerous. On the other hand, Anna tries to explain that she never wanted to stop Elsa from searching for the truth in the past and she just didn't want Elsa to die alone and leave her. After the conversation Elsa began to stop arguing and made a ship out of ice to save and carry Anna far slipped backwards. This is done by Elsa to stop the debate and save Anna from harm.

Joke

Joke in the joke also has a level of politeness. Not all joking language is a positive thing. For example: "Wow, that's a whopper". In this film, the researcher did not find words or sentences that contained joke elements. Because this film is a work with a challenging genre that takes up a lot of astonishing magic scenes in it.

4. RESEARCH FINDINGS

Based on the research, it was found that the results and findings of the seven types of polite expressions we can found in Frozen II Movie are:

Attend To H's Interest, Need and Desire

Attending an interest, need and wants is a type of politeness that is performing a speech act to offer help or a felt desire and is usually done by asking people to do it with a little begging. This type is also usually used by people who want to know and want to help someone in a situation or other things.

Use Solidarity in Group

Use solidarity in group means that positive polite clings to the solidarity that is intertwined with the importance of mutual benefit so that unwanted things do not happen and will turn negative. And this is done by using identity markers in the group, namely by participating in the activities of speakers and listeners to show that they are a group that is heading towards common interests.

Be Optimistic

Be optimistic is to makes the hearer feel good about themselves, interest or possessions. In this case, politeness is used to build politeness that starts from within to motivate others to use good language.

Include Both Speaker and Hearer in Activity

Include both speaker and hearer in activity it means that positive politeness in a forum requires that various parties take part in the conversation. No one dominates or is dominated both have the right to speak and hear.

Offer or Promise

Offer or promise the concept of offering in positive politeness is something that makes the listener feel reciprocal for an action taken.

Avoid Disagreement

Avoid disagreement this should be avoided in the expression of politeness by using good language.

Joke

Joke in the joke also has a level of politeness. Not all joking language is a positive thing. The most dominant type of expression is the "Be Optimistic" type. Because the film with the history and background of Elsa's past that makes her have a very powerful magic power to dismantle her parents' past events. With her magic power, Elsa feels that she is a monster to the people around her. Because whatever you touch will turn into ice and freeze.

This is very background that Elsa must be optimistic in continuing her mission to find the answer from the voice that has been bothering her all this time. For a character who builds optimism for Elsa herself, the writer of this film presents the character of Anna to help Elsa in her struggle to find answers related to the past and the death of her parents. Like the expression uttered by the characters in the Frozen II movie.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the research results, the finding of this research showed that there were various type of the realized of politeness expression in Frozen II Movie will change your life speech. The total of politeness expression used in the speech that was 7 utterances. There are Attend to H's Interest, Need and Wants has 9 utterances, Use Solidarity in Group has 1 utterances, Be Optimistic has 10 utterances, Include Both Speaker and Hearer has 4 utterances, Offer or Promise has 4 utterances, Avoid Disagreement has 4 utterances, and the last Joke has 1 utterances. The reason of using politeness strategies in the speech to make some people talk politely. And the dominant type of politeness spoken by the characters is to Be Optimistic. This is proven by data that has been researched by researchers with the number at that point is 10 utterances.

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