

AN ANALYSIS OF POSITIVE POLITENESS STRATEGY IN MOANA MOVIE

LORENTIA F. WAROUW, NURMIN F. SAMOLA, MAIKEL B. G. SANGER

***English Education Department
Universitas Negeri Manado***
Correspondence author: nurminsamola@unima.ac.id

*Received: 20 January 2023
Accepted: 27 February 2023
Published: 28 February 2023*

Abstract: The study, "An Study Of Positive Politeness Technique In Moana Movie," focuses on politeness in relation to Brown and Levinson's positive politeness approach. This study was undertaken with the intention of describing the effective politeness technique used in the Moana movie. In this study, the descriptive qualitative method was used. The conversations in the Moana movie script served as the source of the data for this investigation. The analysis of the data revealed three effective politeness strategies in the film Moana. The statistics are as follows: 13 pique the listener's interest more, 4 exaggerate, and 4 make promises or offers. Also, the most commonly employed tactic in Moana's film is to heighten listener interest because she is the primary character.

Keywords: *Politeness, Strategy, Positive Politeness, Movie*

INTRODUCTION

Humans and language are intricately interwoven. All human interactions depend heavily on language as a tool for communication. We will be left behind if we do not use language to communicate, as stated by (Marianca et al., 2022). According to (Gustaman et al., 2021), there are numerous problems in our lives, and we must struggle to overcome them so that we can survive. And with language, we can easily share our feelings, what we are going through and also share solutions to strengthen one another. Based on (Hammp, Paula L. 2019) cited by (Djuma et al., 2021) Language can also be used to express yourself, communicate,

and exercise social control. Language is used by people to communicate with one another, and while most languages have meanings, there are occasionally languages that have no meanings or are meaningless; this occurs when their words are representing nothing, as stated by (Liando et al., 2022). Human can express their feelings, opinions, and so on by using language in everyday life. People appear to be unable to communicate and speak with others in the absence of language.

Every human being requires communication with one another in order to convey their goals (Liando & Tatipang, 2023). When a person speaks, he or she is constantly faced with numerous choices, including what to say and how to say it. According to (Lapadjawa et al., n.d.) communication is the process of exchanging messages, ideas, or emotions between two or more people. Communication is the act of conveying meaning or messages in one's own unique way.

Humans always want to have a good and smooth conversation when they interact or communicate with other people because having a good and smooth conversation allows them to maintain a good and close relationship with other people (Liando & Tatipang, 2022). And, in order to maintain good relations with others and have a good and smooth conversation, humans must be aware of people's face (Liando et al., 2022). The term "face" refers to a person's public self-image; it refers to the emotional and social sense of self that everyone has and expects everyone else to recognize Yule (1996). They think that taking their rights by using aggressive acts will be the only way to maintain their rights and struggle for survival (Hendrik et al., 2022). Face has two aspects, positive and negative.

Being nice is one way to keep your cool. According to (Sherry et al., n.d.), being polite is a sign of consideration for other people's sentiments. As a result, when someone makes an effort to speak politely, they must also consider the listener's feelings. When someone tries to be polite, it's an indication that they respect the other person and don't want to offend them. The relationship between two people defined as self and others is typically linked to politeness. According to

Brown et al. (1987), a theory of politeness is founded on the premise that humans have a social self-image. This self-image is also referred to as "face." They assert that people employ numerous etiquette techniques to cover their faces when addressing others. The politeness tactic used in circumstances where a face-threatening act (FTA) might occur will be greatly influenced by the relationship between the speaker and the hearer. Each tactic is used differently depending on the situation.

Furthermore, (Brown et al., 1987) describe the four politeness techniques that a speaker can employ to deal with a face-threatening act (FTA) to the listener. On-record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off-record are the four categories. There are fifteen constructive politeness techniques cited in (Septyaningsih, 2007). Which are: Pay attention to the hearer's interests, wants, requirements, and goods; Exaggerate your interest in, approval of, or sympathy for the listener; Increase Hearer Interest; Employ in-group identifiers, seek consensus, steer clear of disagreement, raise or assert common ground, joke, and assert or presuppose speaker awareness of and concern for listener's wants; (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation). In addition to people's daily lives, politeness may be seen in many other mediums, including movies (or cartoon movie). Movie as a form of literature can be a very entertaining media. The fact that practically all families have at least one television in their homes serves as evidence. Because it provides moral values, is created in a variety of genres, is engaging with lots of vibrant animation and spectacular effects, and is simple and affordable to obtain, movies become the most popular literature product. A cartoon movie is a distinct form of art in which a colorful and moving diagram exaggerates as an entertaining show. The cartoon movie depicts people's imaginations through various drawing forms.

One of the movies that show politeness is Moana produced by Walt Disney Animation Studios. Moana movie is a movie about a girl name Moana who has a strong sense of curiosity and is interested in exploring the ocean. Sadly, her father,

Chief Tui, did not agree with her wish. Chief Tui barred Moana from exploring the ocean for good reason-unpleasant things had happened there in the past. Moana's father was traumatized by the conditions in the ocean, which, according to him were quite violent and he did not want his daughter to get hurt. When Moana was a child, she was told a story about Te Fiti. Moana felt compelled to find Maui because she trusted her grandmother's story. She wants to ask Maui to return the heart stone to Te Fiti so that her life and natural resources can be restored.

An utterance can be found in a conversation between two people where one is the speaker and the other is the hearer. In this research, the researcher concentrates on the discussion of cartoon movie. Moana is one of the cartoon worth examining. The movie is then studied pragmatically, with an emphasis on Brown and Levinson's positive politeness strategy. The politeness aspect is still under-researched, especially in Moana movie. The researcher interested in analyzing politeness that exists in the Moana movie because the Moana movie, there are aspect of politeness that is interesting to study. And then tried to find out what kinds of positive politeness strategy they used and what kind of positive politeness strategy is dominant in the movie. The purpose of this study was to describe the positive politeness strategy in Moana movie. The differences between this research and previous studies, based on previous studies, are the research object, issues and theory. The dialogues committed by the main character are limited by the researcher. The purpose of this study is to describe the kinds of positive politeness strategy in the animated movie Moana. The study will look for 3 positive politeness strategy used by the main character, in a movie discussion.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study focuses on the description and employs qualitative research methodologies. The data gathered for this study emphasizes words more so than numbers. The fact that the data in qualitative research were gathered through interview transcripts, field notes, photographs, videotapes, personal documents,

memos, and other official records makes them descriptive, according to (Hanley-Maxwell et al., 1995). To support and bolster the presentation, the written results of the research include quotes from the data. The information contains the items listed above. Based on the aforementioned assertion, qualitative research is a method that uses tools like taking notes to collect information and turn it into a description. This research will use this description to describe the different positive politeness strategies that can be seen in the conversation in the film Moana. In this study, there were two data sources. The Moana movie itself served as the primary source, while the movie's script served as the secondary data source examined in this essay (Movie Script Moana, 2016). The researcher started to use the data as the theory after seeing the entire movie and reading the entire script.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

To address the research questions, the researcher discusses the research findings. There are numerous studies that not only advance the field of study but also provide numerous valuable lessons to everyone (Runtukahu et al., 2022). The researcher describes positive politeness strategy in the main character of the Moana movie using Brown and Levinson's idea of positive politeness strategy. The researcher discusses the three stage of data analysis by Miles and Huberman, (1994):

Tabel 1: Data Reduction

No	Data	Positive Politeness Strategy
1	<p>“Moana: Father! I was just looking at boats. I was not going to get on them.”</p> <p>“Chief Tui: Let’s go. I must demonstrate something to you. Since the minute you opened your eyes, I have longed to bring you here.</p>	<p>‘Intensify interest to the hearer’</p>

This is a holy location. The setting for chiefs. You will eventually stand atop this peak and chuck a stone onto this mountain. As I did. As did my father. Together with his father and all previous chiefs. And you will elevate the entire island higher on that day when you contribute your stone. Moana, you are our people's hope for the future. They aren't present. They are here right now. It's time to become what they require of you."

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|---|---|---|
| 2 | "Villager 2: Aw aw aw."
"Moana: You are doing well." | `Exaggerate
(interest,
approval,
sympathy with
the hearer)` |
| 3 | "Villager 2: Is he finished?"
"Moana: So near." | `Exaggerate
(interest,
approval,
sympathy with
the hearer)` |
| 4 | "Villager 4: It is the harvest time. I was husking the coconuts this morning and..."
"Moana: Well. The unhealthy trees need to be removed. And we will establish a fresh grove. There." | `Intensify
interest to the
hearer` |
| 5 | "Moana: Then. We will switch up the fishing spot."
"Villager 5: We have, but there are no fish." | `Intensify
interest to the
hearer` |
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6	<p>“Grandma: I am villager crazy lady. That is what I do.”</p> <p>“Moana: Just let me know if you have anything to share. Do you have anything you want to share with me?.”</p>	<p>‘Intensify interest to the hearer’</p>
7	<p>“Moana: Shapeshifter Maui, demigod of the sea and the wind. I am Moana.”</p> <p>“Maui: Heroic man.”</p>	<p>‘Intensify interest to the hearer’</p>
8	<p>“Maui: You are going to get us killed!”</p> <p>“Moana: No, I will take us to Te Fiti instead. So that you can put the heart back.”</p>	<p>‘Offer, promise’</p>
9	<p>“Maui: Pfff. No one.”</p> <p>“Moana: Put this back, though. Defend the world. Everyone would look up to you. Maui. It is Maui. You are just fantastic!”</p>	<p>‘Intensify interest to the hearer’</p>
10	<p>“Maui: Deal. A good shot. Now, we move on to the Lair of Tamatoa in the east. That bottom feeder with the beady eyes has my hook, if anyone does.”</p> <p>“Moana: Show me how to sail. Delivering Maui across the vast ocean is my responsibility. I ought to. I should be out be out at sea.</p>	<p>‘Intensify interest to the hearer’</p>
11	<p>“Maui: Yeah.”</p> <p>“Moana: Sorry. You are right; at first I thought you were a monster, then I discovered your hook. This Tamatoa</p>	<p>‘Intensify interest to the hearer’</p>

	enjoys finding treasure a much."	
12	"Tamatoa: What brings you here?" "Moana: Cause you are amazing! And we ordinary people have heard. The crab's stories who rose to fame. And I discovered. How did you get to be so amazing?"	'Exaggerate (interest, approval, sympathy with the hearer)'
13	"Moana: Hey! I have a shiny gift for you." "Tamatoa: Te Fiti's heart."	'Offer, promise'
14	"Maui: What about the heart, though "Moana: He may possess it! I have a superior one."	'Offer, promise'
15	"Maui: Really. Because you are giving me look, like I had a shark head. "Moana: What? Have you got a shark's head?"	'Exaggerate (interest, approval, sympathy with the hearer)'
16	"Maui: Back off, I said." "Moana: Is it the reason your hook is failing? You don't wish to speak? Stop talking. Would you like to send me overboard? Put me off. You want to tell me I do not know what I am doing? For sure, I do not. I do not know why the ocean picked me. You are correct. But. My island is in trouble. So, I am here. There is only you and I. And I desire to assist. But if you do not let	'Intensify interest to the hearer'

	me, I cannot."	
17	"Maui: Its creation was by the gods. That cannot be fixed."	'Offer, promise'
	"Moana: We will be more careful the next time. On the barrier island, Te Ka was stuck. It is lava. It cannot be submerged in water. We can work around it."	
18	"Moana: Maui! You returned. However your hook. Another hit, and .."	'Intensify interest to the hearer'
	"Maui: Te ka's must first catch me. You may rely on me, chosen one. Go and save the planet. "	
19	"Maui: The chicken has survived!"	'Intensify interest to the hearer'
	"Moana: I apologize about your hook."	
20	"Moana: And you know. To turn down a gift from a goddess would be impolite."	'Intensify interest to the hearer'
	"Maui: Thank you so much. We are grateful for your generosity."	
21	"Moana: You are welcome to travel with us. My people are going to need a great wayfinder."	'Intensify interest to the hearer'
	"Maui: There is one there already."	

Data 1, Intensify interest to the hearer

Moana: Father! I was just looking at boats. I was not going to get on them.

Analysis

Moana and her grandmother were near the beach. Then Moana's grandmother showed her a boat and when Moana saw the boat her father suddenly came. On the island where they live, namely Motunui, there is one rule. The rule is not to go beyond the reef and Moana, daughter of the village chief, is very interested with ocean and really want to go to the ocean by boat. That's why Moana said that when her father suddenly came.

In this data, Moana tried to tell her father what she is doing. 'She intensified the hearer's interests' in the topic being discussed by saying "Father!" and then she explained about what happened. Moana said that she only looking at the boats and was not going to get on them. By involving hearer in the discussion, Moana has satisfied her father's positive face. She showed closeness and friendliness to her father.

Data 2, 'Exaggerate (interest, approval, sympathy with the hearer)'

Moana: You're doing great.

Analysis

Moana meets Villager 2 who is getting tattoos on his back.

In this data, Moana is cheering on Villager 2. Villager 2 is screaming in pain during the tattooing process. Moana responded in an exaggerated way by saying "You are doing great." 'She exaggerated her statement because she wanted to show her appreciation to Villager 2, for still trying to survive the pain of getting the tattoo done. Thus, the positive face of Villager 2 had been saved by Moana.'

Data 3, Exaggerate (interest, approval, sympathy with the hearer)

Moana: "So close."

Analysis

Moana is still with Villager 2 who went through the process of making the tattoo.

In this data, the conversation between Moana and Villager 2 takes place at the Motunui village hut. Villager 2 who was in pain asked Moana "Is he done yet.?" Then Moana said "So close." This utterance shows that she emphasized her feeling

by exaggerating her statement, because actually the process of making tattoo is still taking a long time. Thus, Moana had saved Villager 2's 'positive face by using the strategy of exaggerating (interest, approval, sympathy with hearer).'

Data 4, Intensify interest to the hearer

'Moana': "Well. The unhealthy trees need to be removed. And we will establish a fresh grove. There."

Analysis

Moana, and her mother and father were in the village garden, then the villagers came to them. The villagers are very worried about the harvest this time. They showed Moana the harvest and it was not a good harvest because it was rotten.

In this data, Moana understands the worries of the villagers about the harvest. Because she is also worried that if the harvest this time is not good it will harm everyone. She tried to tell them what to do. 'She intensified the hearer's interests in the topic being discussed by saying' "Well" Furthermore, she said "The unhealthy trees need to be removed. And we will establish a fresh grove. There." By involving hearer in the discussion, Moana has satisfied the positive face of the villager. She showed friendliness, closeness and solidarity to them.

Data 5, Intensify interest to the hearer

'Moana': "Then. We will switch up the fishing spot."

Analysis

After Moana fixing the harvest problem. Another villager came to her father. He said about the fish they were pulling up less and less fish.

In this data, Moana listen and understand the problem that occur. Problem about pulling up less and less fish. Moana tried to intensify the hearer's attention with her explanation of what to do, by saying "Then" after that, she explains how to solve this problem. Moana said then we will rotate the fishing ground. By involving hearer in the discussion, Moana has satisfied the positive face of the villager. She showed friendliness, closeness and solidarity to them.

Data 6, Intensify interest to the hearer

'Moana': "Just let me know if you have anything to share. Do you have anything you want to share with me?"

Analysis

After Moana had an accident on a boat, her grandmother came and talked with her near the beach.

In this data, Moana knew that there was something her grandmother wanted to say so she tried to ask. 'She intensified the hearer's interests in the topic being discussed by saying' "Just let me know if you have anything to share." after that, her grandmother explained what she wanted to say. By involving hearer in the discussion, Moana has satisfied the positive face of her grandmother's. She showed friendliness and closeness to her grandmother.

Data 7, Intensify interest to the hearer

'Moana': "Shapeshifter Maui, demigod of the sea and the wind. I am Moana."

Analysis

Before Moana's grandmother died, her grandmother said that she must immediately go find Maui to return the heart of Te Fiti. But Moana tried not to go because she did not want to leave her sick grandmother. Then her grandmother forced her to leave immediately, so finally Moana go to find Maui and deliver the heart of Te Fiti.

In this data, Moana finally found the island where Maui lived then she talked to Maui. 'Moana intensified the hearer's interests in the topic being discussed by saying' "Shapeshifter Maui, demigod of the sea and the wind." After that, she introduced herself. 'By involving hearer in the discussion, Moana has satisfied Maui's positive face. She showed friendliness and closeness to Maui.'

Data 8, Offer, promise

'Moana': "No, I will take us to Te Fiti instead. So that you can put the heart back."

Analysis

Moana persuade Maui to 'return the heart of Te Fiti.'

In this data, Moana and Maui are on a boat. Maui say "You are gonna get us killed by bringing the heart of Te Fiti." Then Moana answer "No, I will take us to Te Fiti instead. So that you can put the heart back." 'This utterance indicates that Moana gave her promise to Maui. She used the offering, promising strategy of positive politeness. Moana showed this strategy because she believes that she can bring Maui to bring back the heart of Te Fiti.' Therefore, as a form of her convinced, Moana saved Maui's positive face by cooperating with him.

Data 9, Intensify interest to the hearer

'Moana': "Put this back, though. Defend the world. Everyone would look up to you. Maui. It is Maui. You are just fantastic!"

Analysis

Moana and Maui are in the same boat. Then Moana tries to make a deal with Maui but he refuses and tries to get out of the boat.

In this data, Moana is talking to Maui and trying to make a deal. 'Moana intensified the hearer's interests in the topic being discussed by saying' "But, put this back. Save the world. You would be everyone's hero." By involving hearer in the discussion, Moana has satisfied Maui's 'positive face. She showed friendliness, closeness and solidarity to Maui.'

Data 10, Intensify interest to the hearer

'Moana': "Show me how to sail. Delivering Maui across the vast ocean is my responsibility. I ought to. I should be out be out at sea."

Analysis

Moana and 'Maui' were still in the boat and were talking. And finally he agreed to the deal that Moana suggested, to return the heart of Te Fiti.

In this data, Maui has agreed to the deal. Then Moana talks about something else and 'intensified the hearer's interests in the topic being discussed by saying' "Show me how to sail. Delivering Maui across the vast ocean is my responsibility. I ought to. I should be out be out at sea." 'By involving hearer in the discussion,

Moana has satisfied Maui's positive face. She showed friendliness and closeness to Maui.'

Data 11, Intensify interest to the hearer

'Moana': "Sorry. You are right; at first I thought you were a monster, then I discovered your hook. This Tamatoa enjoys finding treasure a much."

Analysis

Moana and Maui are in the realm of monsters to find Maui's missing hook.

In this data, Moana thought that Maui was a monster because he appeared suddenly behind her. Then Moana apologizes and explains to Maui that she found his hook. Moana 'intensified the hearer's interests in the topic being discussed by saying' "Sorry. You are right; at first I thought you were a monster, then I discovered your hook." 'By involving hearer in the discussion, Moana has satisfied Maui's positive face. She showed friendliness, closeness and solidarity to Maui.'

Data 12, Exaggerate (interest, approval, sympathy with the hearer)

'Moana': "Cause you are amazing! And we ordinary people have heard. The crab's stories who rose to fame. And I discovered. How did you get to be so amazing?"

Analysis

Moana meets Tamatoa and they talk.

In this data, Tamatoa asks Moana what she is doing there. Because he doesn't usually have guest, especially human. Then Moana responded in an exaggerated way by saying "Cause you are amazing! And we ordinary people have heard. The crab's stories who rose to fame. And I discovered. How did you get to be so amazing?" Moana thinks that Tamatoa is amazing. Therefore, she 'used exaggerating (interest, approval, sympathy with hearer) strategy to express her interest to Tamatoa's fame.' 'Moana knew that Tamatoa was a fierce crab and not a good crab. However, she exaggerated her statement by calling him as a legend'. 'By saying this, Moana had saved Tamatoa's positive face.'

Data 13, Offer, promise

'Moana': "Hey! I have a shiny gift for you."

Analysis

Tamatoa catch Maui, then Moana tried to help him get free.

In this data, angry Tamatoa catch Maui and try to eat him. Then Moana tried to help Maui. Because Tamatoa really likes shiny things and also really want to have the heart of Te Fiti, Moana gave it to him. Moana said "Hey! I have a shiny gift for you." Indicates that she used the offering, promising strategy.

Data 14, Offer, promise

'Moana': "He may possess it! I have a superior one."

Analysis

Moana and Maui finally succeed to escape from the chase of angry Tamatoa.

In this data, Moana and Maui succeed to escape from the chase of Tamatoa. Maui asked Moana "Wait, what about the heart?" Because he saw Moana give Te Fiti's heart to Tamatoa. Then Moana said "He may possess it! I have a superior one." This utterance indicates that Moana gave her promise to Maui.' 'She used the offering, promising strategy of positive politeness.' Moana 'showed this strategy because she knew that the real heart of Te Fiti was with her and the one she' gave to Tamatoa was fake. Therefore, as a form of her convinced, Moana saved Maui's positive face by cooperating with him.

Data 15, Exaggerate (interest, approval, sympathy with the hearer)

Moana: What? Do you have a shark head.?

Analysis

Moana and Maui get back that lost hook. But it seems Maui is starting to lose his ability to change form.

In this data, Maui is trying to change his form. But since he hasn't changed form for a long time, it seems he lost his ability and instead transformed himself into a human body and a shark's head. And Moana responded to this incident in an exaggerated way by saying "What? Do you have a shark head?" She exaggerated her statement, even though she saw Maui had a shark head. Because she wanted

to show her appreciation to Maui, for still trying to change his form and help her. Thus, Maui's positive face had been saved by Moana.

Data 16, Intensify interest to the hearer

'Moana': "Is it the reason your hook is failing? You don't wish to speak? Stop talking. Would you like to send me overboard? Put me off. You want to tell me I do not know what I am doing? For sure, I do not. I do not know why the ocean picked me. You are correct. But. My island is in trouble. So, I am here. There is only you and I. And I desire to assist. But if you do not let me, I cannot."

Analysis

Moana asks about one of the tattoos that Maui got on his body. But Maui didn't want to tell Moana about the tattoo.

In this data, Moana keeps asking about the tattoo that Maui gets. Moana 'intensified the hearer's interests in the topic being discussed by saying' "You want to tell me I do not know what I am doing? For sure, I do not. I do not know why the ocean picked me. You are correct. But. My island is in trouble. So, I am here. There is only you and I. And I desire to assist. But if you do not let me, I cannot." By involving hearer in the discussion, Moana has satisfied Maui's positive face. Thus, Maui will listen to her explanation. He will be interested and involved in the middle of the events being discussed. She showed friendliness, closeness and solidarity to Maui.

Data 17, Offer, promise

'Moana': "We will be more careful the next time. On the barrier island, Te Ka was stuck. It is lava. It cannot be submerged in water. We can work around it."

Analysis

Moana and Maui finally meet 'Te Ka, a demon of earth and fire.'

In this data, they try to pass through Te Ka. Because to get to the place to put back the heart of Te Fiti they must first pass through Te Ka. Then, during Maui and Te Ka's fight, Moana make a mistake which cause Maui's hook to crack. Moana said "We will be more careful the next time." Furthermore, she said "On the barrier

island, Te Ka was stuck. It is lava. It cannot be submerged in water. We can work around it." 'This utterance indicates that Moana gave her promise to Maui.' 'She used the offering, promising strategy of positive politeness.' 'She showed this strategy because she caused Maui's hook to crack.' Therefore, as an act of apology for her mistake, Moana saved Maui's positive face by cooperating with him.

Data 18, Intensify interest to the hearer

'Moana': "Maui! You returned. However your hook. Another hit, and .."

Analysis

Because of a misunderstanding between Maui and Moana, Maui decided to leave. And Moana decided to return the heart of Te Fiti and face Te Ka alone.

In this data, when Moana tried to get pass Te Ta Maui suddenly came. Then Moana spoke to Maui and 'she intensified the hearer's interests in the topic being discussed by saying' "Maui! You returned. However your hook." 'By involving hearer in the discussion, Moana has satisfied Maui's positive face.' 'She showed friendliness, closeness and solidarity to Maui.'

Data 19, Intensify interest to the hearer

'Moana': "I apologize about your hook."

Analysis

After they succeed 'to return the heart of Te Fiti, Moana apologized to Maui about his broken hook.'

In this data, Moana feels guilty about Maui's broken hook. Moana apologized and 'intensified the hearer's interests in the topic being discussed by saying' "I apologize about your hook" 'By involving hearer in the discussion, Moana has satisfied Maui's positive face.' 'She showed friendliness, closeness and solidarity to Maui.'

Data 20, Intensify interest to the hearer

'Moana': "And you know. To turn down a gift from a goddess would be impolite"

Analysis

It turns out that the evil Te Ka is the Te Fiti they are looking for. But Te Fiti becomes Te Ka because her heart has been stolen. Then after Te Ka returned to being Te Fiti, she gave Maui and Moana a gift for bringing back her heart.

In this data, Te Fiti gives Maui a new hook. But Maui felt he didn't deserve it, because of what he had done to Te Fiti before. Then Moana spoke to Maui and 'intensified the hearer's interests in the topic being discussed by saying' "And you know. To turn down a gift from a goddess would be impolite." 'By involving hearer in the discussion, Moana has satisfied Maui's positive face.' 'She showed friendliness and closeness to Maui.'

Data 21, Intensify interest to the hearer

'Moana': "You are welcome to travel with us. My people are going to need a great wayfinder."

Analysis

After they received a gift from Te Fiti, they will separate. But Moana tried to invite Maui to come with her.

In this data, Moana invite Maui to come with her to Motunui. 'Moana intensified the hearer's interests in the topic being discussed by saying' "You are welcome to travel with us. My people are going to need a great wayfinder." 'By involving hearer in the discussion, Moana has satisfied Maui's positive face.' 'She showed friendliness, closeness and solidarity to Maui.'

Conclusion Drawing

From the analysis above, it was found that the strategy mostly used 'of positive politeness in the Moana movie was' 'intensify interest to the hearer'. There are 3 positive politeness strategy. Strategy 1 has 13 data, strategy 2 has 4 data and strategy 3 has 4 data. Finally, the researcher comes to a conclusion about the use of positive politeness strategy in Moana after analysing the data from 'the utterances in the movie.' The three strategies of positive politeness are used in this movie they are: intensify interest to the hearer, exaggerate, and offer, promise.

'The researcher discover the use of positive politeness strategy in the Moana Movie, they are 21 data found in the movie.' 13 'intensify interest to the hearer,' 4 exaggerate, and 4 offer, promise; intensify interest to the hearer is the most used in Moana's Movie this is because the main character in this movie 'she shares some of her wants is to intensify the interest of her own (the speaker) contributions to the conversation, by making a good story.' During the talk, Moana chooses the 'intensify interest to the hearer'. The speaker expresses respect for the hearer by employing the intensify interest to the hearer

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