



**POLITENESS STRATEGIES IN COMMUNICATION  
BETWEEN ELEANOR YOUNG AND NICK YOUNG IN *CRAZY  
RICH ASIANS* MOVIE**

**A FINAL PROJECT**

**In Partial Fullfillment of the Requirment**

**For S-1 Degree in Linguistics**

**In English Department, Faculty of Humanities**

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## **PRONOUNCEMENT**

I am as the writer a thesis entitled *Politeness Strategies in CommunicatinBetween Eleanor Young And Nicholas Young In Crazy Rich Asians Movie* honestly states this is truly arranges by myself without taking any works from others writers in S-1, S-2, S-3 degrees and in diploma degree of any university. I also ascertain that I do not quote any material from other publications or someone's paper except from the references mentioned.

## **MOTTO AND DEDICATION**

Life is always about taking a risk on every step that we choose

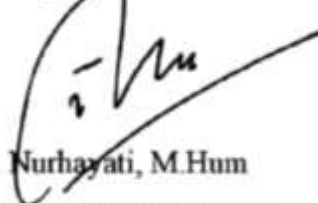
I present this thesis to my beloved mother who is happy in heaven

**POLITENESS STRATEGIES IN COMMUNICATION BETWEEN  
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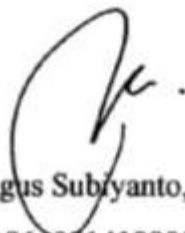
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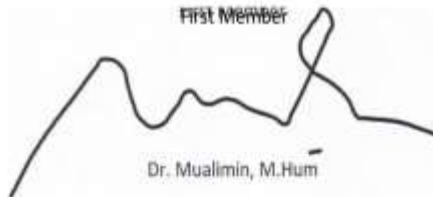
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I realized that my thesis was far from perfect. Therefore, suggestions and constructive comments related to this thesis are highly appreciated.

Semarang, June 2020

Desi Valinda Ratna Siwi

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## **ABSTRAK**

*Film Crazy Rich Asians (2018) adalah film yang kaya akan Strategi Kesantunan, terutama dalam percakapan antara Eleanor Young dan anaknya, Nick Young. Eleanor, yang memiliki status social tinggi, mencoba membuat anaknya tidak merusak citra keluarga mereka, sebagai keluarga terkaya dan dihormati di negaranya, dengan menjalin hubungan dengan Rachel Chu, orang biasa. Oleh sebab itu, maka disusunlah penelitian ini untuk menjelaskan bagaimana dia menggunakan Strategi Kesantunan untuk menyampaikan maksudnya kepada Nick. Lalu hasilnya, ditemukan bahwa Strategi Kesantunan Positif paling sering muncul. Kemudian, secara berurutan disusul oleh Strategi Kesantunan Negatif, Strategi Tidak Langsung, dan Strategi Langsung Tanpa Basa-Basi. Hal tersebut membuktikan bahwa Eleanor sebagai orang terpandang sekaligus Ibu bagi Nick tetap mengutamakan perhatian dan apresiasinya terhadap Nick dalam tuturannya. Dia juga lebih memilih untuk mengurangi ancaman pada ucapannya saat mengatakan sesuatu yang mungkin mengancam wajah Nick, dan lebih memilih memberi kebebasan Nick dalam mengartikan maksud tuturannya daripada memberi ancaman pada Nick secara langsung.*

*Kata Kunci: Strategi Kesantunan, Strategi Kesantunan Positif, Strategi Kesantunan Negatif, Strategi Langsung Tanpa Basa-Basi, Strategi Tidak Langsung.*

## 1

**INTRODUCTION****1.1. Background**

Language is one of communication tools for people. Through language, people can deliver their thinking, idea, opinion, and feeling to the others. It seems like no way people can communicate without language. In communication, there is also an unwritten rule that should be considered when people apply language as a tool. It is called politeness strategies. The strategies are used by people to ensure a smooth communication. The phenomenon occurs in our daily communication through many conversations. Even conversations in movies are created through considering the politeness strategies, including them in *Crazy Rich Asians*.

*Crazy Rich Asians* is an adapted movie from the novel with the same title by Kevin Kwan. It achieved great success throughout the world. The movie becomes one of the most successful films in 2018. It tells Nick Young (Nick) who made love/relationship with Rachel Chu, but their relationship was opposed by Eleanor Young who was Nick's mother because of their different social status.

The conversations within the movie are rich of politeness strategies, especially the conversation between Mrs. Young, one of the richest people in

Singapore and his son, Nick Young. As having high social status and being respected by the others, Mrs. Young attempts to control her son life to maintain their family image, including to decide whom he should marry. However, Nick wants his freedom. He loves someone with lower status, and he does not plan to lose her. It makes she try so hard to convince his son to comply her wants without causing any problem. Therefore, I wonder how Mrs. Young communicates her wish to his son and keeps him to respect her and his family.

To answer the question, I proposed “Politeness Strategies in Communication between Eleanor Young and Nick Young in *Crazy Rich Asians* Movie” as the title of this project.

## **1.2. Research Questions**

In conducting this research, I only focus on how Eleanor Young, the one with high social status, applied Politeness Strategies to communicate with Nick Young, her son, in the *Crazy Rich Asians* movie.

### **1.3. Purpose of Study**

The research intends to elaborate the application of Politeness Strategies practiced by Eleanor Young to communicate with Nick Young in the *Crazy Rich Asians*.

### **1.4. Previous Study**

Analyzing Politeness Strategies in a movie has been conducted in some previous research projects. There are three studies discussing that topic like mine. The first is Noviani (2014) thesis entitled “A Pragmatic Analysis of Politeness Strategies and Politeness Principles in *Uptown Girls*”. This thesis results that the main characters used four types of Politeness Strategy and five Principles Maxims in *Uptown Girls* movie. The second study is “The Politeness Strategies Used by the Main Characters of Twilight Movie” by Aryani (2017). Like the first study, it reveals the main characters practicing four Politeness Strategies in the movie. Moreover, she finds two factors underlining their choice of applying those strategies. They are payoffs and sociological variables. Wibowo (2017) in “Analysis of Bruce Wayne’s Politeness Strategies in The Movie ‘Batman Begins’” also shows that social distance, relative power, and imposition influenced the main character in selecting Politeness Strategies differently when he became Bruce Wayne and Batman.

Those studies are different from mine although we have similar topic and objective. In my research, I intend to analyze Politeness Strategy practiced by one character in *Crazy Rich Asians* Movie, Eleanor Young, to a certain character, Nicholas Young. Furthermore, I only focus on elaborating the usage of Politeness Strategy applied by the principal character without examining Politeness Principles Maxims and Influencing Factors of Politeness Strategy like the previous studies mentioned. I am more specific in choosing the data of the research to avoid complicated results since I am working on project.

## 2

**THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK**

This chapter elaborates kinds of Politeness Strategy (Brown and Levinson, 1987). The Strategy is part of Pragmatics study. According to Yule (1996:3), Pragmatics learns how more becomes communicated than is uttered. It means there is another meaning behind the utterances people say to the others. As part of Pragmatics, Politeness Strategy learns the usage of various strategies the indirect message to get recognized by the hearer.

**2.1. Definition of Politeness**

According to Leech (1983: 131) Politeness is a principal subject in a conversation. Politeness concerns on the connection between speaker and hearer. It also means to be aware of the others' face when interacting. Meanwhile, according to Brown and Levinson (1987:61) Politeness is rational behavior to all people and that everybody possesses a positive and negative face. Face denotes the public self-representation of a person (Yule, 1996:60). It relates to emotional and social sense of self that everybody owns and hopes everybody else to recognize. There are two

types of Face: Negative Face and Positive Face. According to Brown and Levinson (1987: 61) Negative face or Deference is the desire to be free to do anything independently without being imposed by rule, while Positive Face or Demeanor is the desire to be appreciated and recognized in a group or in personal. Yule (1996:61) explains if there is an action that damages on the hearers' need to maintain his/her face being respected, it is called Face Threatening Act (FTA). This act is usually realized through Bald on Record Strategy. Then, to deal with FTA, there is also Face Saving Act (FSA). This kind of act can reduce the face threat produced from FTA. FSA is actualized through Positive and Negative Politeness Strategies. Besides, there is also Off Record Strategy as the other option of strategies. Therefore, the four categorizes of Politeness Strategy are described as follows.

### **2.1.1. Off Record (Indirect)**

It is used by speaker to hearer to convey their message with a hint. This strategy presents an opportunity for speaker to do the FTA without taking the responsibility for doing it. In other terms, Off Record strategy expresses an indirect Politeness Strategy where the speaker declares something that can be interpreted in many ways by the hearer depending on the hearer's interpretations. Off Record strategy has 15 kinds of substrategy according to Brown and Levinson (1987: 211-227) as follows: 1. Giving hints, 2. Giving association clues, 3. Presupposing, 4.

Understating, 5. Overstating, 6. Using tautologies, 7. Using Contradiction, 8. Being ironic, 9. Using metaphors, 10. Using rhetorical questions, 11. Being ambiguous, 12. Being vague, 13. Over-generalizing, 14. Displacing Hearer, 15. Being incomplete, using ellipsis.

### **2.1.2. Bald on Record**

According to Brown and Levinson (1987: 74) defines that Bald on Record is saying something in a direct, clear, unambiguous and concise way without any reduction to the imposition. They claim that the main reason for selecting Bald on Record is to do FTA whenever the speaker wants with maximum efficiency more than to satisfy the hearer's face, even to any degree, the speaker will choose the Bald on Record strategy. Through this strategy, the speaker can directly address the hearer as a means of expressing the speaker wants. For example "turn off the TV". This strategy is common to occur in people who know each other very well and very comfortable in their surroundings, like a close friend and family mostly choose this strategy.



### **2.1.3. Positive Politeness**

Positive Politeness application is to create the sense of closeness and belonging to a hearer. Positive Politeness is common to occur in a group of friends or environment in which the speaker and the hearer own the same social class. They select this politeness strategy to prevent their conversation from being awkward. This strategy is characterized by 15 things. They are: 1. Noticing, attending to hearer (his interest, wants, needs, and goods), 2.Exaggerating (interest, approval, sympathy with Hearer), 3.Intensifying interest to hearer, 4.Using in-group identity markers (address form, use of in group language or dialect, use of jargon or slang, contraction and ellipsis), 5.Seeking agreement (safe topics, repetition), 6.Avoiding disagreement, 7.Presupposing/raising/asserting common ground, 8.Joking, 9. Asserting or presupposing speaker's knowledge of and concern for hearer's wants, 10. Offering, promising, 11.Being optimistic, 12.Including both speaker and hearer in the activity, 13. Giving (or asking for) reasons, 14. Assuming or asserting reciprocity, 15. Giving gifts to hearer (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation).

#### **2.1.4 Negative Politeness**

It is chosen to assume that social distance or awkward moment exists between speaker and hearer, and to be practiced whenever a speaker intends to create social brake on their interaction. According Brown and Levinson (1987: 129-211) there are 10 makers of Negative Politeness strategy, as follows: 1. Being indirect, 2. Questioning, hedging, 3. Being pessimistic about things, 4. Minimizing imposition on the other person, 5. Giving deference, 6. Apologizing to the other person, 7. Impersonalizing things, 8. Stating the imposition as a general social rule or obligation by using 'request' as a noun rather than 'want' as a verb, 9. Going 'on record' as incurring a debt, or not 'indebting' to the other person, 10. Nominalizing.

### 3

## RESEARCH METHODS

In this Chapter, the writer discusses all methods which are practiced in conducting this research. Sub-chapters here includes Type of Research, Data Population and Sampling, Method of Collecting Data, and Method of Analysis Data.

### 3.1. Type of Research

The type of this research is Qualitative Research. Through this type of research, I did not only try to discover what kinds of Politeness Strategy produced by Eleanor Young to communicate with Nicholas Young in *Crazy Rich Asians* movie, but also tried to explain the reason why she used those strategies.

### 3.2. Data, Population, Sample and Sampling Technique

In this research, the data are taken from certain conversation in *Crazy Rich Asians* movie. The population here is the whole conversation in the movie. Then, I

applied Purposes Sampling Technique to select the data. I wanted to analyze and describe Politeness Strategies only used by Mrs. Young to communicate with Nicholas Young in the movie, so that the sampling technique results only 22 data.

### **3.3. Method of Collecting Data**

To collect the data, I practiced some methods. First is Downloading Method to take *Crazy Rich Asians* movie from website *www.indoxl.com*. Then, to examine the conversation in the movie, I used Observation Method, especially Non-Participant Observation Method since I do not involve in that conversation. After that, I applied Note-Taking Method to take Mrs. Young's utterances to Nick Young in the movie as the data.

### **3.4. Method of Analyzing Data**

In analyzing the data, I used Pragmatic Identity Method since I wanted to identify Politeness Strategy types chosen by Mrs. Young in different condition. I also practiced some steps to analyze the data, as follows.

1. Categorizing the data to certain Politeness Strategy types based on Brown and Levinson's theory.

2. Identifying the deeper meaning of each datum.
3. Explaining the reason why Mrs. Young selects each type of Politeness Strategy in her utterances.
4. Drawing a conclusion of the analysis.

## 4

## THE POLITENESS STRATEGIES APPLIED BY ELEANOR YOUNG TO COMMUNICATE WITH NICHOLAS

This Chapter elaborates 22 data of Eleanor Young's utterances that applied Politeness Strategies to reduce the damage to Nicholas Young's positive or negative face in Crazy Rich Asians Movie. The data convey 4 Politeness Strategies types mentioned by Brown and Levinson (1987): Bald on Record, Off Record, Positive Politeness, and Negative Politeness strategies. The detail data are on the Table 4.1.

**Table 4.1 Politeness Strategy of Mrs. Young**

No.	Politeness Strategies	Datum	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Positive Politeness	7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 19	10	45,45
2.	Negative Politeness	5, 15, 17, 20, 21, 22	6	27,27
3.	Off Record	1, 2, 4, 6, 18	5	22,73
4.	Bald on Record	3	1	4,54
	Total		22	100

From the table, it can be seen that the most strategy practiced by Mrs. Young is Positive Politeness strategy with 45,45% of the data. It implies that she always tried to show Nick that she was aware of and appreciated him in most of her speaking. She performed this strategy when she talked to Nick alone and

when they were with Rachel. Negative Politeness (6 data, 27,27%) represents that Mrs. Young would prefer to lessen the threat she made by giving deference rather than to damage his son face straightly. It happened when she asked him privately, and when she gave him order in front of Ah Ma and Rachel in the same place. Then, Off Record (5 data, 22,73%) and Bald on Record (1 datum, 4,54%) strategies follow it in sequence. The fact that Off Record strategy is more often to practice than Bald on Record strategy discloses that Mrs. Young would rather have her messages not to be delivered well than threaten his son face in direct way. Both strategies were practiced when she was only with Nick. More elaboration is as follows.

#### **4.1. Positive Politeness**

*Positive Politeness* strategy here is Mrs. Young's strategy to lessen any threat to Nick Young's *positive face* through *demeanor* approach. The strategy is applied in ten data that show substrategies: giving gift (compliment, understanding, attention, cooperation) to hearer, avoiding disagreement, intensifying interest, promising, noticing, asserting speaker's knowledge, suggesting, concerning on what the hearer wanted to know, bringing safe topic, seeking agreement, and assuming reciprocity. The more discussion about the examples is on the following paragraph.

**Datum 8**

Situation : Nick met Mrs. Young in their kitchen and greeted her with giving her a peck on the cheek before introducing Rachel to her. Then, Mrs. Young affectionately touched his hair and gave a comment to him.

N: Mum

**E: You need a haircut. So unkempt. And you look tired from your trip. I'm gonna ask the cook to make you some herbal soup. I'll send it to the hotel later.**

Mrs. Young commented Nick to have his hair cut by declaring “*You need a haircut. So unkempt*”. This threatened Nick’s *positive face* because the request indicates that her mother did not like his hair style. Nevertheless, after conveying that request, she showed her notice and worried by uttering “*And you look tired from your trip.*” It would lessen the threat to his *face*. She even continued to intensify interest and make a promise to send herbal soup to him. Through this strategy, she wanted to disclose to Nick that he was appreciated. Thus, this utterance includes in *Possitive Politeness* strategy.



**Datum 16**

Situation : In Nick's room, after Nick said he was not ready to stay helping his father, Mrs. Young might feel upset. However, she might not want to make Nick feel sorry, so that she brought new topic.

N: I know, Mum. I'm just not ready yet. There's things in New York that I wanna see through.

**E: Well, I'm happy I finally met Rachel. She is very impressive.**

N: I think so, too. And I thought you might be excited that the first girl that I bring home is a Chinese professor.

After Nick declined Mrs. Young proposal to stay home, she tried to change the subject of their conversation. It might make him feel his statement being abandoned and damage his *possitive face*. Thus, to lessen the damage, she brought safe topic, the one that could catch his interest, that was about Rachel to seek his agreement by speaking "*I'm happy I finally met Rachel. She is very impressive*". She had known that he loved Rachel, so she gave compliment to Rachel to satisfy his want. She also assumed reciprocity from him. It is proven since Nick gave his response, and he agreed to his mother's compliment. Hence, her utterance is *Possitive Politeness* strategy.

## 4.2. Negative Politeness

*Negative Politeness* strategy here discloses Mrs. Young's strategy to lessen any threat to Nicholas Young's *negative face* through *deference* approach. The strategy is conveyed in 6 data with substrategies: giving deference, apologizing, minimizing imposition, impersonalizing, nominalizing, being pessimistic, hedging, being indirect, going on record as incurring a debt, questioning, stating the imposition as a general social rule. The more explanation of them is as follows.

### Datum 15

Situation : In Nick's room. After Mrs. Young gave response to Nick's opinion about his clothes, she tried to seduce him to stay home.

**E: Well, I got an earful when you didn't move back last year.**

**E: Your father and I are really looking forward to having you home.**

**E: He's not getting any younger. With you onboard, maybe he'll take a day off once in a while.**

N: I know, Mum. I'm just not ready yet. There's things in New York that I wanna see through.

At first, suddenly Mrs. Young changed the subject of their discussion by blaming him for an earful she got the year before because he was not home. It might damage his *negative face*. Then, she told him that she want him to be at

home by giving deference “...*looking forward to...*”. She also minimized the imposition by saying “*He’s not getting any younger. With you onboard, maybe he’ll take a day off once in a while*”. She applied those substrategies to lessen the threat to his *negative face* because she knew that her wish might restrict his choice to stay where he wanted to. Therefore, her speaking here is classified in *Negative Politeness* strategy.

### **Datum 20**

Situation : Ah Ma told something bad about Rachel. Then, Nick wanted her to stop or to give her reason for saying that by shouting “Ah Ma!”. Mrs. Young as her daughter-in-law and the giver information to Ah Ma that Rachel came from bad family tried to explain him what happened.

N: Ah Ma!

**E: I’m sorry to tell you, but Rachel has been lying to us about her family and her mother...**

Since Ah Ma treated Nick’s *positive face* by saying bad about Rachel, the one he loved, Mrs. Young tried to be careful in selecting her first word. She chose to start with an apologize “*I’m sorry to tell you*” as hedging before producing the next treat, so that he was ready to hear that. The treat intended was the truth about Rachel that she had been lying to his family about her background. It damaged

Nick's *negative face* because his relationship with Rachel might be forbidden. Nonetheless, the apologize Mrs. Young produced lessened it. Thus, her utterance here is *Negative Politeness* strategy.

### 4.3. Off Record

*Off Record* strategy here is Mrs. Young's strategy to give threat to Nicholas Young's *positive or negative face* indirectly. The strategy is practiced in 5 data that are conducted substrategies: rhetorical question, being ironic, ambiguous and vague, a hint or association clue, and presupposing. The sample analyses are as follows:

#### **Datum 4**

Situation : Nick who was with Rachel suddenly got a call from Mrs. Young that asked about the news that Nick would bring a girl to Collin's marriage. He was confused how she knew about the news and asked her, but he got unsatisfactory answer.

N : How could you know?

**E : Everybody knows**

N : Radio One Asia

When Nick asked Mrs. Young how she got the information about him and Rachel, she answered “*Everybody knows*”. That is ambiguous and vague answer since it was still not clear who told her the news. It could threaten his *positive face* as he might think that she did not cooperate in their conversation. However, that answer also has function as a hint or an association clue because at the end Nick could guess it by saying “*Radio One Asia*”. Hence, her answer in datum 4 consists of *Off Record* strategy.

### **Datum 18**

Situation : In Nick’s room, he told Mrs. Young not to worry about his choice to date Rachel. Then, Mrs. Young responded to his question with changing the topic.

N : When there’s something to say about Rachel and me, you’ll be first to hear.

N : (Off Eleanor) But some things I need to figure out on my own.

**E : Is that an American accent I’m hearing?**

When Nick tried to assure Mrs. Young that she did not have to worry about his relationship with Rachel, she changed the subject of the conversation instead of giving her opinion to his explanation. This might threatened his *positive face* because it could make him think that he was disregarded by her. However, it is common to change topic in a conversation. Hence, her response here is ambiguous and rethorical question that does not need to answer, so it belongs to *Off Record* strategy.

#### **4.4. Bald on Record**

*Bald On Record* strategy here is Mrs. Young's strategy to give threat to Nicholas Young's *possitive or negative face* directly. The strategy is delivered in only one datum that exhibited direct question. It is elaborated on the following description.

##### **Datum 3**

Situation : When Mrs. Young was hanging out with her friends, one of them said that she read the news on the internet saying that Nick would bring a girl to Collins's wedding. Mrs. Young who did not know anything finally called Nick to make sure.

**E : Are you bringing the girl you're seeing to Collin's wedding?**

N : Hmm. We were literally just talking about that.

By phone, Mrs.Young asked Nick whether he would bring Rachel to Collins's wedding or not. This threatened his *negative face* because his privacy was questioned. Mrs. Young's sentence is not less of a threat to Nick's *negative face* since she asked him directly without any effort to lessen the threat. Thus, her question here is classified in *Bald On Record* strategy.

## 5

**CONCLUSION**

As detailed in Chapter 4, Mrs. Young practiced four kinds of *Politeness Strategy* stated by Brown and Levinson (1987) to communicate with Nick, his son. They are *Bald on Record*, *Off Record*, *Possitive Politeness*, and *Negative Politeness* strategies. The most common strategy to occur is *Possitive Politeness* strategy. Then, it is followed by *Negative Politeness*, *Off Record*, and *Bald on Record* strategies in chronological order. When she spoke to Nick privately, she applied all of these strategies. However, when she talked to Nick in front Rachel, she only performed possitive politeness strategy, and when she asked him in front of Ah Ma and Rachel in the same place, she only practiced negative politeness strategy. The result indicates that her main reason to use such strategies is to convey her messages to Nick as safer as possible, so that she did not damage his *possitive* or *negative face*. Through these strategies, she also attempted to show him that she would prefer to appreciate and care about him, to lessen imposition to him, to let him interpret her utterances rather than to obey her commands directly. That is why she were still respected by Nick even if she made some requests to him.



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## APPENDIX

### 1. Data Dialogues between Eleanor Young and Nicholas Young and Her

#### Politeness Strategies

Datum	Conversation between Eleanor to Nick	Threatening	Substrategies	Politeness Strategy
Conversation between Eleanor Young and Nick Nick Young by phone				
1.	(Eleanor calls Nick when he is with Rachel) N: Hey, Mum, everything okay? E: <i>Does something have to wrong for me to call?</i>	-F	1. rhetorical question	Off Record
2.	N: Yeah, usually E: <i>Ha, ha, ha. Very funny.</i>	+ F	1. being ironic	Off Record
3.	E: <i>Are you bringing the girl you're seeing to Colin's wedding?</i> N: Hmm. We were literally just talking about that.	-F	1. asked him directly	Bald on Record
4.	N: How could you know? E: <i>Everybody knows.</i> N: Radio One Asia.	+ F	1. ambiguous and vague 2. a hint or an association clue	Off record
5.	E: <i>We're looking forward to having you home.</i>	-F	1. gave deference	Negative Politeness
6.	E: <i>And your room is all ready... for you.</i> N: Thanks, Mom. But Rachel and I will be staying together.	- F	1. Presupposing	Off record
7.	N: Thanks, Mom. But Rachel and I will be	+F	1. gave her understanding	Positive Politeness

Datum	Conversation between Eleanor to Nick	Threatening	Substrategies	Politeness Strategy
	<p>staying together.  E: <i>I see. Well, I'm having the house redone. And it's not ready for guests. If Rachel comes, I think she might be more comfortable staying somewhere else?</i>  N: Allright. Sorry about that.</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. gave her reason</li> <li>3. avoid his disagreement</li> </ol>	
Conversation between Eleanor Young and Nick Young in front of Rachel Chu				
8.	<p>N: Mum  E: <i>You need a haircut. So unkempt. (concerned) And you look tired from your trip. I'm gonna ask the cook to make you some herbal soup. I'll send it to the hotel later</i></p>	+F	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Notice</li> <li>2. worried</li> <li>3. intensify interest and make a promise to send herbal soup to him</li> </ol>	Positive Politeness
9.	<p>N: I told Rachel when duty calls, Dad answers.  E: <i>As it should be</i></p>	+F	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. avoided his disagreement</li> </ol>	Positive politeness
10.	<p>N: And she's brilliant. NYU's youngest faculty member.  E: <i>So, economics. Sounds challenging</i></p>	+F	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. gave attention to what he said and interested in the topic he brought on</li> <li>2. gave compliment</li> </ol>	Positive Politeness
11.	<p>N: Hmm. Oh. That's dinner.  E: <i>Hmm. Go ahead. I'll be out in a minute.</i></p>	+F	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. saying promise</li> <li>2. give orders</li> </ol>	Positive politeness
Conversation between Eleanor Young and Nick Young in his room				
12.	<p>(Nick opens a closet, sees a row of meticulously pressed shirts hanging in a</p>	+F	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. notice</li> <li>2. asserts her knowledge</li> <li>3. gave a suggestion</li> </ol>	Positive politeness

Datum	Conversation between Eleanor to Nick	Threatening	Substrategies	Politeness Strategy
	<p>row.He smiles, takes one out.Eleanor walks in)</p> <p>E: <i>Ah Ma insists all your clothes be washed and pressed every two weeks.</i></p> <p>E: (Throughout the scene she also quietly caters to Nick -- dusting his jacket) <i>This one.</i></p> <p>N: Everything is exactly as I left it</p>		4. concern on what he wanted to know	
13.	<p>N: (Nick moves to a nearby desk and rifles through a drawer)</p> <p>E: (glances over at him) <i>Looking for your cigars? I had them thrown out years ago.</i></p> <p>N: Never could get anything past you, could I?</p>	+F	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. noticed him</li> <li>2. asserted or presupposed her knowledge of and concerned for his want</li> <li>3. giving information</li> </ol>	Positive politeness
14.	<p>E: <i>I keep telling Ah Ma to put your things away, but she says this room makes her feel like you're still here.</i></p>	+F	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. give him her cooperation</li> </ol>	Positive Politeness
15.	<p>E: <i>Well, I got an earful when you didn't move back last year.</i></p> <p>E: <i>Your father and I are really looking forward to having you home. He's not getting any younger. With you onboard, maybe he'll take a day off once in a while.</i></p> <p>N: I know, Mum. I'm just not ready yet.</p>	- F	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. giving deference</li> <li>2. minimize the imposition</li> </ol>	Negative Politeness

Datum	Conversation between Eleanor to Nick	Threatening	Substrategies	Politeness Strategy
	There's things in New York that I wanna see through.			
16.	E: <i>Well, I'm happy I finally met Rachel. She is very impressive.</i> N: I think so, too. And I thought you might be excited that the first girl that I bring home is a Chinese professor.	+ F	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. brought safe topic</li> <li>2. seek his agreement</li> <li>3. assumed reciprocity from him</li> </ol>	Positive Politeness
17.	E: <i>Chinese-American. You know, bringing her home, introducing her at a large family gathering... Some people may say –</i> N: When there's something to say about Rachel and me, you'll be first to hear.	- F	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. impersonalizing</li> <li>2. nominalized</li> <li>3. pessimistic</li> <li>4. hedges</li> <li>5. being indirect</li> </ol>	Negative Politeness
18.	N: But some things I need to figure out on my own. E: <i>Is that an American accent I'm hearing?</i>	+ F	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ambiguous</li> <li>2. rethorical question</li> </ol>	Off Record
19.	N: How do I look? E: <i>Perfect.</i>	+ F	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. giving compliment</li> <li>2. satisfaction</li> </ol>	Positive Politeness
Conversation between Eleanor Young and Nick Young in front of Rachel Chu and Ah Ma in the same place				
20.	N: AhMa. Mum. What's all this about? (Ah Ma says something bad about Rachel) N: Ah Ma! E: <i>I'm sorry to tell you, but Rachel has been lying to us about her family and her mother...</i>	- F	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Apologize</li> </ol>	Negative Politeness

Datum	Conversation between Eleanor to Nick	Threatening	Substrategies	Politeness Strategy
21.	<p>E: <i>I hired a private investigator to look into her past --</i>  N: <i>Mum, you didn't--</i>  E: <i>She said her father passed away in China, but that's not true.</i>  E: <i>It's all in here.</i>  N: <i>You had no right --</i>  E: <i>We had every right.</i>  N: <i>You did not!</i></p>	-F	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>going 'on record' as incurring a debt to the other person</li> <li>giving information</li> </ol>	Negative Politeness
22.	<p>E: <i>Do you have any idea the scandal this would have caused? For Rachel to hide something like this --</i>  N: <i>She wouldn't have</i>  E: <i>We cannot be linked to this sort of family</i></p>	-F	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>hedging and questioning the rule</li> <li>generalizing the rule</li> </ol>	Negative Politeness