POSITIVE POLITENESS STRATEGY IN C. S. LEWIS "THE CHRONICLES OF NARNIA: THE VOYAGE OF THE DAWN TREADER"

Afifah Ibna Fatina Tawakkal
afifahtawakkal3005@gmail.com
Universitas Muhammadiyah Gorontalo, Indonesia
Moon Hidayati Otoluwa
otoluwamoonhidayati@gmail.com
Universitas Negeri Gorontalo, Indonesia
Dahlia Husain
Dahliahusain@umgo.ac.id
Universitas Muhammadiyah Gorontalo, Indonesia
Ana Mariana
anamariana@umgo.ac.id
Universitas Muhammadiyah Gorontalo, Indonesia

Abstract

This research aims to find out the positive politeness strategies used by all characters in The Chronicles of Narnia: The Voyage of The Dawn Treader. This research uses descriptive qualitative method and Brown and Levinson's Theory to analyze the utterances from the characters in their conversation. The researcher found 15 strategies of positive politeness used by all characters in C. S. Lewis The Chronicles of Narnia: The Voyage of The Dawn Treader. By using the positive politeness strategy, all the characters in this novel felt appreciated, united, and respected each other regardless of status and background. This research tells people that by utilizing politeness strategy, we can show good intentions, cooperation, solidarity, and unity, and consider the feelings of others in communication to make pleasant, comfortable, and build a good relationship with everyone.

Keywords: *Politeness strategy, positive politeness*

A. INTRODUCTION

In human communication, everyone tries to understand the intended meaning of the utterance and relates it to the context situation. Sometimes there are often misunderstanding between the speaker and the listener. This usually happens because the interlocutor is free to understand the speech. According to William (in Littlejohn and Foss 2009) communication is effective when individuals are able to maximize understandings and minimize misunderstandings. In daily life, politeness is an important element in social life because by showing a polite attitude, people will be respected and liked by their social presence wherever they

are.

People often think that politeness is simply a matter of saying please, sorry, excuse, and thank you. Politeness does have its own role. Being linguistically polite means speaking to people appropriately in the right place and the right time (Yunianti, 2021). There are some reasons why politeness is important. First, politeness is a sign of respect for other people who speak to us. Second, politeness shows that we are professionals. Politeness make listeners can respond appropriately to the speaker's questions and requests. Therefore, politeness strategy played an important role to relate with other people. Using Politeness strategies to make smooth communication and harmonious interpersonal relationship in communication (Ulfa, 2019)

Recently the areas of study about positive politeness strategy are not only in movie areas but also novel, where politeness is used not only in daily life but also in literary works that provide a language for people's interactions. One of the most famous fantasy novels by C.S Lewis is The Chronicles of Narnia (2007). It is a series of seven high fantasy novels which The Voyage of the Dawn Treader is the third published series Written by Lewis between 1949 and 1954 and published by Geoffrey Bles in 1952.

In this novel, misunderstandings often arise between the characters as they do not understand how to build good relationships and communicate with each other. Some of the characters in the novel often find it difficult to communicate well and get along with other characters because no one has the same opinion. However, in the end of the story some previously mismatched characters become friends and have a very close relationship. There are many politeness strategies that can be found in this novel such as seeking agreement devoid of disagreement, exaggerating, apologizing, joke, give difference and so on.

This researched examined the kinds of positive politeness strategy and focused on the dialog between characters in C. S. Lewis's novel The Voyage of The Dawn Treader. The main theory used the type of politeness strategy by Brown and Levinson and focused on positive politeness strategy. According to Brown & Levinson (1988), positive politeness is redress directed to the

addressee's positive face, his perennial desire that his wants (or the actions/acquisitions/values resulting from them) should be thought of as desirable. Brown and Levinson divided positive politeness strategy in fifteen ways as the following ones:

a. Strategy 1 : Notice, attend to hearer (his interest, wants, needs, goods)

This strategy tends to pay attention and think carefully to the hearer about the hearer's interest, wants, needs, and goods. It is also usually used by people who know something and want to help someone with a situation or other things.

b. Strategy 2 : Exaggerate (interest, approval, sympathy with hearer)

In this strategy is used to showing interest, approval, and sympathy, were the speaker Give more attention, recognition or sympathy to the interlocutor. Exaggerating by giving different intonation, tone and other prosodic features or exaggerating by using intensifying modifiers.

c. Strategy 3: Intensify interest to hearer

This strategy is the way of communicating by sharing the desire to intensify the speaker's interest of positive politeness to have a good communication by 'making a good story'

d. Strategy 4 : Use solidarity in-group identity markers

This strategy allows people to experience a sense of togetherness as the speaker and listener are perceived as the same member of the group. Other address forms used to convey such in-group membership include generic name and terms of address like Mac, mate, buddy, honey, dear, luv, babe, Mom, brother, sister, cutie, sweetheart, guys, fellas

e. Strategy 5: Seek agreement

This is a strategy that allows speakers to find ways to agree with listeners on safe topics. The function of this strategy is to satisfy the desires of the listener

f. Strategy 6 : Avoid Disagreement

This strategy is one of the ways to save the listeners' face. Brown and Levinson explained that the listener's desire to agree leads to a mechanism by which the speaker pretends to agree when the speaker avoid disagreement to emphasize agreement

g. Strategy 7 : Presuppose/raise/assert common ground

This strategy can be achieved by sharing the same interests, beliefs, and opinions between interlocutors. Yule (2006) defined what a speaker assumes is true or known by a listener can be described as a presupposition

h. Strategy 8 : Make a joke

Making a joke is one of the ways to show solidarity and familiarity to the listener. A joke can be used to show positive politeness, but not all jokes are positive. Joke also has a level of politeness. The speaker made a joke to hearer as the way to claim common ground in the given story and joked with the listener to make people laugh and not take it seriously

i. Strategy 9 : Assert or presuppose speaker knowledge of concern for hearer's wants

This strategy ensures that the speaker asserted his/her understanding to the hearer's wants. In applying this strategy, the speaker and hearer are cooperation by putting pressure on the hearer

j. Strategy 10 : Giving an offering or promise

This strategy is minimizing potential threats and to show the cooperation between speaker and the listener, where the speaker could offer or promise something to show the listener something of value.

k. Strategy 11 : Be optimistic

In applying this strategy, be optimistic is a positive politeness strategy because the speaker has told the listener what is possible. The speaker assumes what the listener wants and helps the listener get them

l. Strategy 12 : Including both speaker and hearer in activity

This strategy included both the speaker and the listener in activity. The strategy uses the inclusive 'we' instead of 'I' or 'you'. Using the pronoun 'we' can be used to include both the interlocutors in the activity

m. Strategy 13 : Give or ask for reasons

In this strategy, the speaker shows cooperation with the hearer by giving or asking for reasons. The speaker makes an indirect question or suggestion. It is used to make the speaker's wish understandable by the hearer

n. Strategy 14 : Assume or assert reciprocity

In this strategy, the Speaker and the listener may claim or urged by giving evidence of reciprocal rights or obligations obtaining between speaker and listener

o. Strategy 15 : Giving a gift to the hearer

This strategy can be carried out not only by giving a gift but also by giving human relation wants for example desire of being liked, admired, cared for, understood, and listened to.

This research shows that using politeness strategies is important in daily life. Each of these strategies has its characteristics, and where they can be applied depends on the interlocutor. In addition, this research may also be necessary to increase the reader's knowledge so that the reader can understand how messages can be conveyed effectively, and also equips readers with valuable skills to make the diverse communication contexts, maintain harmonious relationships, and communicate effectively to keep a good relationship with others.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

The research method of this research used descriptive qualitative method. Daniel (in Vidhiasi et al. 2023) stated qualitative study considers human thought and behavior in social context and covers a wide range of phenomena in order to understand and appreciate them thoroughly. Qualitative research aims to describe, explain and interpret the data collected. The method was applied by describing and analyzing data relevant to the focus of analysis. Therefore, the qualitative method was the suitable method in this research to figure out the positive politeness and the utterances applied the strategies of politeness.

The researcher collected and analyzed the data based on C.S. Lewis’s novel The Chronicles of Narnia: The Voyage of The Dawn Treader and focus on utterances demonstrating the positive politeness strategies used by the characters. In collecting data, the researcher reads the novel repeatedly and selected data containing positive politeness strategies and adjusted to Brown and Levinson’s theory to get a more accurate understanding. The technique of analyzing data

used in this research are identification data, classification, interpretation, and last make conclusion based on the data obtained

C. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Based on data analysis used by Brown and Levinson theory, the researcher found there are 15 strategy applied in C. S. Lewis "The Voyage of The Dawn Treader". The researcher will examine the kinds of positive politeness strategy that focused on the dialog between characters and presented the data obtained in each strategy:

a. Strategy 1 : Notice, attend to hearer (his interest, wants, needs, goods)

Data 1

> At this moment Lucy and Edmund both sneezed.
> "What a fool I am to keep you all standing here in your wet things," said Caspian. "***Come on below and get changed***. I'll give you my cabin of course, Lucy, but I'm afraid we have no women's clothes on board. You'll have to make do with some of mine…" (Chapter 1, page 13)

Based on data 1, "Come on below and get changed" is classified as strategy 1. Brown and Levinson stated that this strategy tends to pay attention about the hearer's wants, needs, goods, and usually used by people who want to help someone with a situation or other things. This relates with the context of data 1. The speaker being notice of the hearer's condition. Caspian want to show his solidarity by help Lucy and Edmund to change their clothes because they were starting to get cold wearing wet clothes. This is also a form of attention from Caspian towards the person he is talking to and wanting to establish a closer relationship after not seeing each other for a long time. As the purpose of these strategies is to make sure that the speaker shows his solidarity and establishes a friendship relation. In line with Leech (2014), Establishing and maintaining social relationships only plays an important role in being polite

b. Strategy 2 : Exaggerate (interest, approval, sympathy with hearer)

Data 2

> "Though perhaps as small as my stature. Why should we not come

> to the very eastern end of the world? And what might we find there? I expect to find Aslan's own country. It is always from the east, across the sea, that the great Lion comes to us," said Reepicheep "***I say, that is an idea," said Edmund in an awed voice***. (Chapter 2, page 16)

Based on data 2, Edmund appreciated Reepicheep's eagerness to come to Aslan's country on the eastern end of the world, but no one was more eager than him. He said "That is an idea" in an awed voice indicating an emotional expression and stress in Edmund's utterance to show interest and intonation to save Reepicheep's face. As Brown and Levinson defined exaggeration is often done with exaggerated intonation, stress, and other aspects of prosodies to show interest, approval and sympathy to the interlocutor. Edmund exaggerating by giving different tone to make the interlocutor feels comfortable in the conversation. In relation to Yule (2006) that state a face-saving act that emphasizes a person's positive face will show solidarity and draw attention to a common goal. Align with Thomas (2013) 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

c. Strategy 3 : Intensify interest to hearer

Data 3

> Caspian now suggested that they might like to be shown over the ship before supper, but Lucy's conscience smote her and she said, "I think I really must go and see Eustace. Seasickness is horrid, ***you know***. If I had my old cordial with me, I could cure him." (chapter 2, page 18)

This strategy uses directly quoted speech rather than indirectly reported speech, as is the use of tag questions or expressions that draw participants into the conversation, such as See what I mean, you know. Based on data 3, Lucy employs the word "you know" expression to draw the interlocutor into the conversation. She makes the hearer feel good about himself and his interests. It is most usually used in situations where the speaker and the hearer know each other fairly well. Meanwhile, Yule (2006) stated that for social interaction within a particular culture,

some general principles can be determined such as being tactful, generous, modest, and sympathetic toward. He also believes that politeness is the means to show awareness of another person's face.

d. Strategy 4 : Use Solidarity in-group identity markers

Data 4

> "This is a merry shipmate you've brought us, ***Brother***," whispered Caspian to Edmund with a chuckle… (Chapter 1, page 12)

Data 5

> "… and the world got colder and wetter than it had been all night and Caspian said, "Now for it, ***friends***." (Chapter 6, page 73)

In this strategy allows people to experience a sense of togetherness as the speaker and listener are perceived as the same member of the group. Brown and Levinson found that the speaker can implicitly claim common ground with the hearer by conveying in-group identity it is called address forms. Other address forms used to convey such in-group membership include generic name and terms of address like mate, buddy, honey, dear, babe, Mom, brother, sister, child, cutie, sweetheart, guys, fellas, friends. Based on data 4 and 5, the word "brother" and "friends", indicated as strategy 4: use solidarity in-group identity markers. Caspian applied this strategy to establish more solidarity and build a close relationship with his interlocutor. He most often uses the Solidarity in-group identity markers to experience a sense of togetherness on the Dawn Treader ship in each other. In this case, Caspian shows that as a King, he does not want to distinguish his position from the rest of the crew members, by using this strategy shows that they are a group that pursues common interests. The main purpose of this strategy is to make the speaker claim that the speaker has common ground with hearer and shows the solidarity between speaker and hearer (Thoyyibatunnisa, 2020)

e. Strategy 5 : Seek Agreement

Data 6

> "I'm sorry we're not landing on Felimath," said Lucy. "I'd like to walk there again. It was so lonely—a nice kind of loneliness, and all grass and clover and soft sea air."

"I'd love to stretch my legs too," said Caspian (Chapter 3, page. 31)

This strategy allows speakers to find ways to agree with listeners on safe topics. It also realized by using repetition to check understanding and to indicate agreement with the other interaction. Based on data 6, the word "I'd love to stretch my legs too" indicated as strategy 5. Caspian feels obliged to agree with the preceding to Lucy as the hearer so that he can satisfy her positive face wants. He finds a possibility to agree with Lucy's statement to save the topics. Caspian as the speaker tries to find ways to save Lucy's positive face by cooperating with Lucy's statement for common goals. In dealing with that, Nugroho (2018) argues that another characteristic of claiming common ground with the hearer is to seek ways in which it is possible to agree with him. The speaker seeks ways in which it is possible to agree with the hearer by repeating part or all of what the preceding speaker has said in a conversation. Meanwhile, Leech (2014) stated that when someone expresses an opinion, there is a tendency in ordinary social conversation for the interlocutor to express agreement rather than disagreement

f. Strategy 6 : Avoid Disagreement

Data 7

"No. It wasn't a dream," said Edmund.

"Why not?"

"Well, there are the clothes, ***for one thing***. And you have been—well, un-dragoned, for another". (Chapter 7, page 82)

This strategy is also one of the ways to save the hearer's face. Brown and Levinson explained that the listener's desire to agree leads to a mechanism by which the speaker pretends to decide when the speaker avoids Disagreement to emphasize agreement. Based on data 7, the word "for one thing" indicated as strategy 6. Edmund as the speaker, applied this strategy to hide his disagreements from his interlocutors and provides more cooperative space to respect the opinions of others. He expresses "for one thing" to show that his opinion is not absolute and open to different interpretations. This includes Hedging Opinions in strategy 6: avoiding Disagreement, where the speaker may choose to be vague about his own opinions, so as not to be seen to disagree that marked by a sort of, kind of, like, or in a way.

In dealing with that, Leech (2014) disagreement is a dispreferred response and is often put forward hesitantly, indirectly, or with mitigation. The function of applying this strategy can hide the speaker's feeling or Disagreement from the hearer. Besides, avoid disagreement teaches to save the situation or make the situation better to save the face of the hearer

g. Strategy 7 : Presuppose/raise/assert common ground

Data 8

> "And where are we heading for?" asked Edmund.
> "Well," said Caspian, "that's rather a long story. ***Perhaps you remember*** that when I was a child my usurping uncle Miraz got rid of seven friends of my father's (who might have taken my part) by sending them off to explore the unknown Eastern Seas beyond the Lone Islands." (Chapter 2, page 16)

This strategy can be achieved by sharing the same interest, beliefs, and opinions between interlocutors. Based on data 8, "perhaps you remember" indicated as strategy 7. Here, the speaker pointed out gossip or small talk to spend time and effort on being with the hearer, as a mark of a friendship or interest in him for a while about unrelated topic. In this case, Caspian tells Edmund that the purpose of their voyage is to find his father's 7 missing friends and tells him about his uncle who came to power in the past, he expresses "Perhaps you remember" because by telling this story, his interlocutor should also know about the information. Yule (2006) defined what a speaker assumes is true or known by a listener can be described as a presupposition. This strategy happens when the speaker speaks as if the hearer was the speaker or the hearer's knowledge was equal to the speaker's knowledge. It proposes to make the speaker as a mark of friendship or interest to the hearer to indicate some respects

h. Strategy 8 : Make a joke

Data 9

> "This is a ***merry shipmate*** you've brought us, Brother," whispered Caspian to Edmund with a chuckle (Chapter 1, page 12)

Based on data 9, Caspian applied this strategy to make Edmund feel relaxed

about his unpleasant cousin. The speaker made a joke with the hearer to claim common ground and not take it seriously. Here, Caspian shows solidarity and familiarity with the interlocutor and maintains a positive face to maintain friendly relations. This data agreed by Watts (2003) Joke to put the hearer at ease. The pragmatic function of joking as proved in the above utterance is to redress a face-threatening act and maintain a friendly relationship. Caspian also made a chuckle so that his interlocutor didn`t offend too much. Joking is another positive politeness strategy that implies common ground between participants in a conversation. According to Brown and Levinson joking is a basic positive politeness technique, for putting hearer at ease." By joking, that is created to minimize the potential threat of a face-threatening act.

i. Strategy 9 : Assert or Presuppose the speaker knowledge of concern for hearer's wants

Data 10

> "No, no shipmate," said Caspian, "***we have argued all that out already. You and Rhince are sailing the ship and will have cares and labors many a night when we are singing catches or telling stories, so you and he must have the port cabin above.*** (Chapter 2, page 19)

This strategy refers to the speaker's effort to assert or assume that they know the hearer's wants or needs and demonstrate concern for them. Based on data 10, Caspian knows that as a captain, Drinian must sleep in the part cabin of Dawn Treader over himself. Caspian tries to realize what his hearer wants to show his cooperation and solidarity by emphasizing that he knows personal information about him as a captain. In dealing with that, Nugroho (2018) stated, one way of indicating that the speaker and hearer are cooperators is to pressure the hearer to cooperate with the speaker, assert knowledge of the hearer's wants and willingness to fit one's own wants in with them

j. Strategy 10 : Giving an offering or promise

Data 11

> "It isn't Narnia, you know," sobbed Lucy. It's you. We shan't meet

you there. And how can we live, never meeting you?"
"But you shall meet me, dear one," said Aslan. (Chapter 16, page 177)

This strategy minimizes potential threats and shows the cooperation between the speaker and the hearer. Based on data 11, "But you shall meet me," indicated as strategy 10. In this situation, Aslan minimizes the threats when he wants to separate with Lucy and Edmund. Aslan applied this strategy to demonstrate his good intentions in satisfying Lucy's positive face wants. He tries to satisfy Lucy by promising to meet her later. Meanwhile, Lakoff (2005) stated that If politeness (whether positive or negative) is an offering of good intentions, civility is a withholding of bad ones, a decision not to do something negative that one might have otherwise done. In order to redress the potential threat of some FTAs, the speaker may choose to stress his cooperation with hearer in another way. The speaker may, that is, claim that (within a certain sphere of relevance) whatever the hearer wants, the speaker wants for the speaker and will help to obtain (Nugroho, 2018)

k. Strategy 11 : Be optimistic

Data 12

"What a fool I am to keep you all standing here in your wet things," said Caspian. "Come on below and get changed. I'll give you my cabin of course, Lucy, but I'm afraid we have no women's clothes on board. ***You'll have to make do with some of mine.*** Lead the way, Reepicheep, like a good fellow." (Chapter 1, page 13)

In expressing strategy 11, both the hearer and the speaker have to cooperate with each other. The speaker assumes what the listener wants and helps the listener get them. Based on data 12, "You'll have to make do with some of mine" indicated as strategy 11. Caspian tells Lucy that he doesn't have any women's clothes besides his own, so he uses this strategy to show that Lucy should wear his so that she doesn't get cold. Caspian assumes what Lucy needs and helps her. In relation with that, Brown and Levinson stated in applying this strategy, be optimistic is a positive politeness strategy because the speaker has told the listener what is possible. The

speaker assumes what the listener wants and helps the listener get them. Thus, the listener also will be confident to the speaker

l. Strategy 12 : Including both speaker and hearer in activity

Data 13

> "Nothing doing," said Eustace. "A dragon couldn't do it. I ought to know."
>
> "Well, ***let's get away from the place***, anyway," said Lucy. She had not felt like sitting down again since Edmund had raised the question of bones.
>
> (Chapter 8, pages 91)

This strategy included both the speaker and the listener in activity. The strategy uses the inclusive 'we' instead of 'I' or 'you'. Using the pronoun 'we' can be used to include both the interlocutors in the activity. Based on data 13, "let's get away from the place" indicated as strategy 12. The word "Lets" in Lucy's utterances shows that she tries to include the hearer in the same activity with her. The main linguistic implementation of this strategy is the inclusive "we" and the pro-positive "let`s" involves the same pragmatic function of conveying that the interlocutors share the same activity, including both the speaker and the hearer in an activity or event. The strategy shows that the speaker appreciated the hearer as a member of the same group. According to Brown and Levinson, the speaker appreciates the hearer as a member of the same group and safe hearer's positive face

m. Strategy 13 : Give or ask for reasons

Data 14

> "As high as my spirit," it said. "Though perhaps as small as my stature. ***Why should we not come to the very eastern end of the world? And what might we find there?*** I expect to find Aslan's own country. It is always from the east, across the sea, that the great Lion comes to us." (Chapter 2, page 16)

Another aspect of including hearer in the activity is give or ask for reason to why the speaker wants and what the speaker wants. Based on data 14, "Why should we not come to the very eastern end of the world? And what might we find there?"

indicated as strategy 13. The speaker knows something truth by asking for a reason of it and also about why something does could be happened or tries to get a clear reason to clarify it. Reepicheep's tries criticizing by demanding reason "why" to minimize the potential threat of face threatening act. Although the sentence is an interrogative sentence, he intends to criticize and seek opinions on the purpose of their voyage besides finding 7 missing friends of Caspian's father and give indirect suggestion about the voyage of the eastern of the world by using this strategy. This data is agreed by Grice (in Ulfa 2019) when we communicate, we assume, without realizing it, that we, and the people we are talking to, will be conversationally cooperative or we will cooperate to make the conversation successful.

n. Strategy 14 : Assume or assert reciprocity

Data 15

> The dragon nodded.
> "Can you speak?" It shook its head.
> "Then," said Reepicheep, "***it is idle to ask you your business. But if you will swear friendship with us raise your left foreleg above your head"***
> (Chapter 6, page 73)

This strategy emphasizes the importance of assuming or asserting the principle of mutual benefit or reciprocity between the speaker and the hearer in communication interactions. Based on data 15, "it is idle to ask you your business. But if you will swear friendship with us raise your left foreleg above your head" indicated as strategy 14. Reepicheep applied this strategy to emphasize that he and his interlocutor will cooperate each other to make the conversation successful. The existence of cooperation between speaker and hearer may also be asserted or urged by demonstrating mutual decision between speaker and hearer. The Assume or assert reciprocity strategy aims to build a mutually beneficial and balanced relationship between the speaker and the hearer. In dealing with that, Watts (2003) assuming or asserting the equality and reciprocity between the speaker and the hearer plays a crucial role in maintaining harmony and balance in communication interactions.

o. Strategy 15 : Giving a gift to the hearer

Data 16

> "I hope that is what you would like," said Coriakin ***"I have tried to give you food more like the food of your own land than perhaps you have had lately."*** (Chapter 11, page 118)

This strategy is giving gifts to hearers, not only tangible gifts, but human relations also want, particularly, positive face wants of being liked and admired. Based on data 16, "I have tried to give you food more like the food of your own land than perhaps you have had lately" Indicated as strategy 15. Coriakin applied this strategy to satisfy and appreciated his interlocutor. He decided to strengthen social relationships, show gratitude, and increase positive impressions in communication interactions. By applying this strategy, Coriakin shows that he is a generous and wise person in maintaining the positive face of others. It is important to consider the context, interpersonal relationships, and social norms when implementing this strategy. It will also create a more pleasant atmosphere for communication and make listeners feel valued. According to Thomas (2013) politeness was a real-world goal (politeness interpreted as a real desire to be pleasant to others

Based on the result and analysis described above shows that in building a cooperative communication, the positive politeness strategy is the most widely used to maintain a more harmonious and profitable relationship for all parties involved in interaction to others. After all, the main goal used in politeness strategy is to be more familiar and avoid tension in speaking. According to Leech (2014) how far politeness will occur, or whether it will occur at all, depends on the situation. In some social contexts, it is necessary to use specific strategies because factors such as social norms, hierarchies, communication goals and level of familiarity can affect how we interact and communicate

This research is consistent with several previous studies, some of researcher had already researched about politeness strategies in movie. First, by Sri Fajar Ayu (2021) investigated the positive politeness strategy in her thesis "Polite Expression Analysis on The frozen II Movie and second by Muhammad Farid Salma Husna

(2018) on his thesis An Analysis Of Positive Politeness Strategy Used By Lacie Pound In “Black Mirror: Nosedive” Serial Movie. However, some of the previous research only focus on politeness strategies in movies, while we can also examine politeness strategies in written literary works, especially novels, which is causes a slight difference in this research.

D. CONCLUSION

This analysis concludes that all characters in C. S. Lewis's The Chronicles of Narnia: The Voyage of The Dawn Treader applied positive politeness strategy to strengthen the bond, unity, responsibility, self-awareness, fosters harmonious to build a good relationship regardless of background, caste, and status among the characters of the Dawn Treader ship. By employing a politeness strategy, the characters of The Chronicles of Narnia: The Voyage of The Dawn Treader are able to overcome their differences, work together, get feel togetherness and consider each other as comrades-in-arms to achieve a common goal.

As the result, positive politeness strategy is the way to show good intentions, cooperation, solidarity, and consideration of other feelings in communication. On another point, it is more than showing politeness and respect to the hearer. Using a positive politeness strategy shows the speaker pays attention to the hearer's positive face. Thus, it is not showing politeness to people of their high status, power or age only but being polite, pleasant and comfortable with everyone.

After drawing conclusions, the researchers suggest that readers can develop a better understanding of politeness strategies, and hope that this study will help readers learn how to use these types of strategies to communicate effectively, not only for the older but also for the younger and the same age because it has an important role in communication. The researcher also suggests that this research will serve as a good new research guide for more researchers interested in pragmatics, especially politeness strategy

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