

## An Analysis of Politeness Maxims in the Movie “The Adventure of Tintin”

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**Abstract**-This study explored the types of politeness maxims that the main characters utilized and investigated the factors that influenced their use. The data were collected through focusing on observing main character specially "Tintin" interactions and circumstances during communication, with simultaneous notetaking to record pertinent instances of politeness maxims and use qualitative method. This methodology employs a data-driven approach, wherein data is initially gathered and subsequently analyzed to ascertain its relevance to a specific politeness maxim. Transcriptions were created based on the dialogues exchanged between the characters. In this study, analyze the politeness maxims observed in character interactions and dialogues within "The Adventure of Tintin." Drawing upon theories proposed by Leech, Holmes, and Wardaugh, reveal the tact and agreement maxims as the most frequently employed. This analysis demonstrates their significant role in shaping positive communication, character interactions, cultural nuances, and thematic elements within the film. Through meticulous examination, highlight the prevalence, influence, and contribution of these maxims to the narrative coherence and thematic depth of the movie.

**Keywords:** Pragmatics, Politeness Maxim, Movie.

### I. INTRODUCTION

People have discussions to urge some data or gain information and advantage about each other and what happens within the environment. People communicate effectively, and interaction is an important aspect of everyday life. Communication is done by two people or more. As social beings, humans should interact to all live together and get it from each other. Language serves as a vital medium for communication within society. According to Cruse (2004) language is how individuals discuss events, situations, and occurrences. Individuals require tools to connect and share thoughts or ideas to

facilitate these interactions. Such tools significantly contribute to fostering positive social interactions. This process unfolds within the context of interactions involving two or more individuals. Typically, the person conveying information or expressing ideas is referred to as the speaker, while the individual receiving this information is known as the hearer.

Communication, whether through signs or language, notably language, serves as a vital conduit for conveying feelings and ideas among individuals, with linguistics emerging as the scientific discipline dedicated to its study (Altarriba & Basnight-Brown, 2022). Linguistics

encompasses a broad spectrum, scrutinizing language's structure, usage, and historical evolution within societal frameworks. It delves into various facets of language, encompassing phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics, the latter being a specialized field that investigates how meaning is conveyed and interpreted in communication contexts. Pragmatics, as defined by Yule (1996) and Leech (1983), plays a pivotal role in understanding effective communication, emphasizing the importance of contextual factors, social dynamics, and linguistic choices in conveying meaning accurately. This multidimensional approach to language analysis not only examines grammatical structures but also considers the intricate interplay between language users, their intentions, and the broader socio-cultural milieu.

Pragmatics, distinguished from grammar-focused studies, offers insights into language usage, spotlighting individuals' linguistic decisions within social milieus (Woensdregt & Smith, 2017). It examines phenomena such as deixis, speech acts, presuppositions, politeness, and implicature, elucidating how contextual cues shape meaning in communication. This field of inquiry, essential for navigating social interactions and fostering effective communication, has led to the development of pragmatic theories like Geoffrey Leech's Politeness Principles (PP). By exploring the interconnection between language and context, pragmatics equips individuals with the skills to decipher implied meanings, negotiate ambiguity, and build relationships through nuanced linguistic interactions. Thus, pragmatic insights serve as a cornerstone for understanding the complexities of real-world communication and the role of language in social dynamics. There exist several fundamental concepts in the field of pragmatics (Yule, 1996). Firstly, pragmatics is primarily concerned with understanding the speaker's intention. It revolves around the analysis of meaning conveyed by a speaker and subsequently understood by their audience. Secondly, pragmatics encompasses the examination of pertinent content. This examination encompasses clarifying what individuals intend within a given context and how the context influences their verbal expressions. Thirdly, pragmatics explores the mechanisms that drive communication beyond explicit statements. This line of inquiry delves into how a substantial portion of implied meaning is inherently embedded within the communicated message. Pragmatic contemplates

the representation of relative distance. There is a perspective on the choice between the explicitly stated and the inferred meaning. Language politeness represents a fundamental aspect of individuals' social morality when interacting. This concept aligns with the definition of politeness, which involves norms, customs, and habits that guide people in establishing and maintaining healthy relationships during interactions with others. Politeness is universal in various nations, but socio-cultural contexts influence its specific manifestations. Understanding the concept of politeness often leads to undesirable social interactions, mainly when dealing with intercultural differences in politeness norms. To foster effective conversations, it is crucial to grasp the concept of politeness as it applies to the culture of the person you are communicating with.

Language politeness refers to words and expressions demonstrating respect, consideration, and tact towards others (Andriyani, Ardiantari, Santika, & Nurita, 2022). It involves employing appropriate language and behavior in social situations to prevent causing offense or discomfort to others. Examples of language politeness encompass using "please" and "thank you" when making requests, refraining from offensive language or profanity, employing honorifics to show respect to elders or authority figures, and utilizing indirect language to soften criticism or negative feedback. The perception of politeness can vary across different cultures. For instance, in some cultures, direct criticism is viewed as impolite; in others, it is considered necessary and straightforward. Employing polite language is crucial in social interactions to avoid causing offense or discomfort to others. Awareness of cultural variations in language politeness can also assist in navigating social situations appropriately.

To maintain harmonious relationships, humans employ politeness strategies based on "face," recognizing that their social standing is closely intertwined with those around them. Being attentive to the participants' faces in a conversation aims to facilitate a smooth discussion and prevent misunderstandings. The concept of "face" in human communication is divided into two facets: the cheerful face, which reflects the inherent desire to be respected and admired, and the opposing face, which represents the inclination to avoid humiliation (Brown & Levinson, 1987).

Politeness has emerged as a prominent

focus in contemporary pragmatic research, often applied to analyze interpersonal conversations. However, there remains a notable gap in applying politeness principles within the context of literature, primarily due to the predominance of written forms over spoken interactions. Among literary genres, drama stands out as a unique form where interactions are primarily presented through dialogues, making it conducive to applying Leech's Politeness Principle. This study integrates Leech's theory with supporting frameworks from Holmes and Wardaugh to examine politeness dynamics within "The Adventure of Tintin," particularly focusing on the interactions of the main character, Tintin. By exploring politeness nuances in the characters' dialogues, the research provides novel insights into interpersonal communication and politeness within diverse contexts, leveraging the film's blend of characters, settings, and nuanced interactions as a rich canvas for analysis.

Chaer (2009) discusses how language serves as a tool for communication and defines it as a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used by social groups to cooperate. Effective communication in a language can be achieved through the application of the politeness maxim. Leech (1983) defines politeness as a set of behaviors to establish and maintain courteous interactions. Furthermore, Leech (1983) introduces the concept of the politeness principle, which involves minimizing the expression of impolite beliefs and maximizing the expression of polite beliefs. According to Leech, six types of politeness maxims help elucidate the balance between directness and politeness in everyday conversations, whether in society or contemporary forms of communication like social media and entertainment, such as movies. These maxims play a crucial role in maintaining harmonious communication. Those maxims are:

#### 1. Tact Maxim

Referring to Leech (1983), the tact maxim is characterized as a guiding principle that seeks to minimize one's personal advantage while simultaneously enhancing the gains of others.

Example:

A: "Do you like my new haircut?"

B: "It's an interesting change, (Person) A. It highlights your unique style."

The example above was taken from the book entitled *The Principles of Pragmatics* (Leech 1983). In this dialogue, person B is

practicing the tact maxim by providing a diplomatic response acknowledging person A new haircut without giving a direct opinion, preserving her feelings and self-esteem.

#### 2. Generosity maxim

According to Leech (1983), the generosity maxim is defined as the principle of maximizing the costs incurred by oneself while minimizing the rewards received, emphasizing a selfless and giving approach in communication. This maxim encourages individuals to willingly offer help, share resources, or make accommodations for others without expecting immediate or equal reciprocity.

Example:

A: "I noticed you've been helping me a lot with my project."

B: "It's no problem at all, (Person) A. We're a team, and I'm happy to assist."

The example above was taken from the book entitled *The Principles of Pragmatics* (Leech 1983). In this dialogue, person B embodies the generosity maxim by offering her assistance willingly and without expecting immediate reciprocation, emphasizing teamwork and cooperation.

#### 3. Approbation Maxim

As per Leech (1983), the approbation maxim is characterized by the principle that encourages minimizing expressions of dispraise towards both the listener and the speaker, while simultaneously maximizing the conveyance of praise to the listener. It entails expressing positive evaluations, praise, and acknowledgment when others do something commendable or adhere to social norms. Essentially, it's about offering compliments, recognition, or positive feedback to reinforce and encourage behavior that aligns with societal expectations or demonstrates desirable qualities.

Example:

A: "I just finished this painting. What do you think?"

B: "Wow, (Person) A! That's incredible! You have such talent."

The example above was taken from the book entitled "The Principles of Pragmatics" (Leech 1983). In this dialogue, person B embodies the generosity maxim by offering her assistance willingly and without expecting immediate reciprocation, emphasizing teamwork

and cooperation.

#### 4. Agreement Maxim

According to Leech (1983) the Agreement maxim is a guiding principle that recommends participants should strive to minimize disagreements between themselves and others, emphasizing the promotion of consensus in communication. It involves expressing concurrence, harmony, or support for what someone else has said or done, even if you may not necessarily hold the same views or preferences.

Example:

A: "I think we should go to the beach this weekend."

B: "That sounds like a fantastic idea!"

The example above was taken from the book entitled *The Principles of Pragmatics* (Leech 1983). In this brief conversation, person B uses the agreement maxim by expressing enthusiasm and agreement with person A suggestion, even if they may have had other plans. This promotes positive and harmonious interaction.

#### 5. Modesty Maxim

As outlined by Leech (1983), the modesty maxim is a principle that advocates maximizing self-criticism while minimizing self-praise, highlighting a tendency toward humility and understatement in communication. It involves avoiding self-praise, boasting, or appearing arrogant. Instead, people adhere to the modesty maxim by being humble, showing deference to others, and often attributing their successes to external factors or luck rather than their abilities.

Example:

A: "Congratulations on your promotion, Mark!"

B: "Thanks, Lisa, but it's really the result of our whole team's hard work and dedication."

The example above was taken from the book entitled *The Principles of Pragmatics* (Leech 1983). In this dialogue, person B is demonstrating the modesty maxim by downplaying his individual contribution and attributing his success to the collective efforts of the team.

#### 6. Sympathy Maxim

As per Leech (1983), the sympathy maxim is characterized by the principle that involves reducing hostility and fostering increased compassion between oneself and others in

communication. It involves expressing understanding and compassion when someone is going through a difficult or emotional situation. In essence, the sympathy maxim encourages people to be emotionally responsive and to acknowledge and validate the emotions of others.

Example:

A: "I've been feeling stressed lately with all these deadlines at work."

B: "I'm sorry to hear that, Sarah. It must be tough. If there's anything I can do to help or if you want to talk about it, I'm here for you."

The example above was taken from the book entitled *The Principles of Pragmatics* (Leech 1983). In this conversation, person B applies the sympathy maxim by expressing empathy and offering support to Sarah during a challenging time. His response shows that he cares about her feelings and is willing to provide emotional support, which can strengthen their social bond.

The characters put the maxims into practice through their spoken words. This study analyzed the politeness maxims employed by the main characters and the factors influencing their use. Politeness maxims were selected for examination because they reflect a genuine desire to maintain courteous interactions among characters. This analysis was conducted using "The Adventure of Tintin" movie as it is relevant for studying character dialogues within the framework of six maxims introduced by Leech (1983). These maxims encompass tact maxim, generosity maxim, approbation maxim, modesty maxim, agreement maxim, and sympathy maxim.

In addition to everyday spoken conversations, politeness maxims are also evident in the context of movies. Movies are a form of visual communication that combines moving images and sound to convey stories. Furthermore, movies often reflect real life, even if they incorporate fictional elements, including various customs, cultures, beliefs, and social norms. Consequently, the dialogues spoken by movie characters closely resemble those in daily conversations.

In this study, choose a movie as focus for analysis. The main interest lies in examining how politeness maxims are utilized in the conversations among the primary characters within the movie "The Adventure of Tintin." This choice was made because movies provide a valuable linguistic data source that closely mirrors

real-life communication. The Adventure of Tintin is an animated adventure and action movie. Based on: The Adventures of Tintin comics by Hergé, produced by Columbia Pictures, Amblin Entertainment, WingNut Films, and The Kennedy/Marshall Company. By distributor: Paramount Pictures. Release dated October 15, 2011. This movie tells the story of an Intrepid reporter Tintin and Captain Haddock set off on a treasure hunt for a sunken ship commanded by Haddock's ancestor.

In the context of this study, several crucial questions have been identified. These questions revolve around understanding the application of politeness maxims by the main characters in "The Adventure of Tintin" movie and the factors that shape their use. This study analysis acknowledges its limitations, recognizing their significance in shaping outcomes. This research aims to offer detailed insights into the issues at hand by focusing on the utilization of Leech's (1983) theory, which categorizes maxims into six distinct types: tact maxim, generosity maxim, approbation maxim, modesty maxim, agreement maxim, and sympathy maxim.

This study aims to develop a practical theory of politeness maxims and enrich existing theories by examining their application within the movie "The Adventure of Tintin." It highlights the impact of these maxims on character interactions, filling a significant gap in the literature by focusing on a specific film. The diverse characters and global settings of the movie offer a unique context for studying politeness dynamics, providing insights into interpersonal communication. By focusing on the main character, Tintin, the study analyzes how politeness maxims shape interactions, enhance the narrative, and reflect cultural nuances.

The primary theoretical framework employed in this study is Leech's (1983) Politeness Maxim theory, as outlined in his book titled "Principles of Pragmatics." This theory is the foundation for analyzing the various types of politeness maxims. Additionally, the study draws on supporting concepts, such as the Social Factors Affecting Politeness by Holmes (2013) and the theory of Kinship by Wardhaugh (1986), to explore the factors influencing the application of politeness maxims by the characters in "The Adventure of Tintin" movie.

## II. METHODS

This article was analyzed by utilizing the theory of the politeness maxim proposed by

Leech (1983), and the components that influence the politeness maxim were analyzed using the idea of social figure affecting politeness by Holmes (2013) and the theory of kinship from Wardhaugh (1986). The data analysis is isolated into a few steps as follows:

1. Watching and observing the film to closely scrutinize the situations and character interactions in their communication, especially in the main character "Tintin."
2. Generating transcriptions derived from the dialogues exchanged among the characters and these transcriptions were cross-referenced with the movie script to ensure accuracy and consistency.
3. Verifying the movie script against the transcriptions to guarantee precision and uniformity.
4. Identified instances of politeness maxims in the film, specifically focusing on the main character "Tintin."

Searching for data by watching the movie "The Adventure of Tintin" and noting down each piece of data according to politeness maxims.

## III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Result

In this part, the findings of the obtained data are presented. The data findings are in a table containing a list of data politeness maxims, the occurrence, and the percentage. Seventeen data were tabulated into the table due to conversations involving politeness maxims. The table below is taken from the following formula.

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{\text{Number of case}}{\text{Total}} \times 100\%$$

Politeness maxims are a set of principles that guide communication to maintain harmonious interactions. The six types of politeness maxims identified by Leech (1983) are: tact maxim, minimizing the expression of beliefs that imply cost to others and maximizing the expression of beliefs that imply benefit to others. Generosity maxim, minimizing the benefit and cost to oneself and maximizing the benefit and cost to others. Approbation maxim, minimizing the expression of beliefs that imply disapproval and maximizing the expression of beliefs that imply approval. Modesty maxim, minimizing self-praise and maximizing self-criticism. Agreement maxim, minimizing disagreements and maximizing concurrence. Sympathy maxim, minimizing the expression of

beliefs that imply indifference and maximizing the expression of beliefs that imply concern.

Table 1. The Percentage of politeness Maxims in the Movie "The Adventure of Tintin"

No.	Politeness Maxims	Occurrence	Percentage (%)
1	Tact Maxim	4	23.5%
2	Generosity Maxim	1	5.8%
3	Approbation Maxim	3	17.8%
4	Modesty Maxim	2	11.8%
5	Agreement Maxim	4	23.5%
6	Sympathy Maxim	3	17.8%
	Total	17	100%

Based on the table above, seventeen data were analyzed directly from "The Adventure of Tintin," which show six types of politeness maxim. From the seventeen data, tact maxim has four occurrences, accounting for 23.5%. Generosity maxim has one affair or accounted for 5.8% of the total. Approbation maxim has three circumstances or accounts for 17.6% of the total. The modesty maxim has two occurrences, accounting for 11.8%. Agreement maxim has four occurrences or accounted for 23.5% of the total. The sympathy maxim has three occurrences or 17.6% of the total. From that explanation, the tact maxim and agreement maxim often occur in this movie because this movie tells the story of a treasure hunt on a sunken ship. The tact and agreement maxims are more prevalent in the movie "The Adventure of Tintin" because they are critical for maintaining positive and respectful communication among the characters. These maxims help the characters navigate complex situations, build trust, and resolve conflicts, which are all essential elements in the movie's storyline. Meanwhile, what rarely occurs is the generosity maxim because this maxim is usually done in films that encompass various aspects of communication and interaction, including the principles of cooperation explained by concepts like the generosity maxim.

### Discussion

The analysis in this study was based on the utterances or words used by the main characters in the conversation of "The Adventure of Tintin"

movie. However, the intended analysis was solely based on research findings on various politeness maxims. Ensure that the intent to maximize the politeness maxim is explained and interpreted in conversation as much as possible. This part will discuss the types of politeness maxims and factors that influence politeness maxims in the main character's dialogue. There were six types of politeness maxims found in the movie, and the data was analyzed based on Leech's (1983) theory about politeness maxims are crucial in fostering positive and respectful communication among characters in the movie. By analyzing the politeness maxims used by the characters, the study highlights how they contribute to the overall narrative, cultural nuances, and thematic elements of the movie. Besides, a social factor that influences the politeness maxim found in the movie was analyzed based on the Social Factor Affecting Politeness theory by Holmes (2013) and the supporting theory of Kinship by Wardaugh (1986). Types of Politeness Maxim Based on the findings in the movie, there are six types of politeness maxim, its interpretation as follows:

#### 1. Tact Maxim

Tact maxim is minimizing the expression of beliefs that imply cost to others and maximizing the expression of beliefs that imply benefit to others (Leech, 1983). There was a conversation that characters have done occur in "The Adventure of Tintin" movie that uses tact maxim as follows:



Figure 1. 00:05:03,303 --> 00:05:04,637

#### Data 1

Craftsman: "I believe I have captured something of your likeness."

Tintin: "Not bad!"

(00.04.58 – 00.05.04)

The data above begins with Tintin coming to the painter and then the painter gives the painting to Tintin. In this situation, Craftsman is presenting their effort of capturing Tintin's likeness, which could be sensitive as artistic representations vary in accuracy. Tintin's "Not bad!" response is tactful because it acknowledges the effort and offers positive feedback without causing discomfort. It implies that Tintin approves of the representation without being overly effusive. In this case, Tintin employs the Tact Maxim by being considerate in their response, showing appreciation for the effort without directly evaluating the likeness in a way that might be overly critical or offensive. This maintains a positive and respectful tone in the conversation.

## 2. Generosity Maxim

This maxim states that the participants must minimize the benefit and cost to themselves (Leech, 1983). Generosity indicates that others should be put first instead of the self. There was a conversation that characters have done occur in "The Adventure of Tintin" movie that uses tact maxim as follows:



Figure 2. 00:19:19,074 - 00:19:22,077

### Data 2

Ms. Finch: "No, I don't know where he is. I think he's gone out. And anyway, it's after dark, and Mr. Tintin is most particular about not admitting visitors after bedtime. I have to go back to my cocoa. I've got an excellent book and a cup of cocoa. It's adorable!"

Tintin: "Thank you, Mrs. Finch. I can look after this."  
(00.19.02 - 00.19.30)

In the conversation the data above begins with Ms. Finch who is opening the door and the arrival of Mr. Barnaby who suddenly comes to commemorate Tintin. then Tintin who realized

someone came to his house immediately to check who the person was. In this situation, generosity maxims occur in sentence "Thank you, Mrs. Finch. I can look after this" can be considered an example of the Generosity Maxim. By expressing gratitude and taking responsibility for the task, the speaker is willing to take on the responsibility and not burden or inconvenience Ms. Finch further. The speaker acknowledges Ms. Finch's assistance and expresses their ability and willingness to handle the situation independently, which reflects a sense of self-reliance and consideration for others. This response aligns with the Generosity Maxim, which encourages individuals to be helpful, cooperative, and considerate in their interactions.

## 3. Modesty Maxim

Modesty maxim states that the speakers need to minimize praise of self but maximize dispraise of self (Leech, 1983). There was the conversation that characters must occur in "The Adventure of Tintin" movie that uses tact maxim as follows:



Figure 3. 00:07:36,623 - 00:07:39,500

### Data 3

Mr. Sakharine: "Well, the "kid" names his price."  
The Seller: "Name his price"? I've been logging bric-a-brac for ten years, and I miss "name your price" by one bleeding minute!"

Tintin: "I'm sorry. I already explained this to the other gentleman."  
(00.07.29 - 00.07.39)

This data begins with Mr. Sakharine wanting to buy the ship from Tintin but Tintin said sentence "I'm sorry" can be seen as an example of the Modesty Maxim. By apologizing, the speaker demonstrates humility and acknowledges their potential mistake or fault. It reflects a sense of modesty by not claiming to be perfect or infallible. The speaker takes

responsibility for any perceived wrongdoing or inconvenience caused, and by apologizing, they show respect and consideration for the other person. This response aligns with the Modesty Maxim, which encourages individuals to be humble, admit their limitations, and avoid boasting or exaggerating their abilities.

#### 4. Sympathy Maxim

The sympathy maxim requires speakers and listeners to maximize sympathy and minimize antipathy between them (Leech, 1983). This maxim aims to make comfort by showing care for those with bad feelings or conditions.



Figure 4. 01:40:10,421 - 01:40:13,257

#### Data 4

Tintin: "How's your thirst for adventure, Captain?"

Captain Haddock: "Unquenchable, Tintin."  
(01.40.10 – 01.40.17)

In the data conversation above Tintin and Captain Haddock who managed to find the mystery of the unicorn ship and then Tintin revealed sentence "How's your thirst for adventure, Captain?" spoken by Tintin in the provided text exemplifies the sympathy maxim. Tintin shows understanding and empathy toward Captain Haddock's desire for adventure, acknowledging and engaging with his passion and enthusiasm. This demonstrates a recognition of Captain Haddock's interests and a willingness to connect on that level, which aligns with the principles of the sympathy maxim.

#### 5. Agreement Maxim

The agreement maxim involves minimizing disagreement and maximizing agreement between self and others (Leech, 1983). There was a conversation that characters have done occur in "The Adventure of Tintin" movie that uses tact maxim as follows:



Figure 5. 00:08:09,530 - 00:08:13,660

#### Data 5

Mr. Sakharine: "We are talking about generations of drinking and irrational behavior..."

Tintin: "I'm sorry. **But as I told you before, it's not for sale.**"

(00.08.09– 00.08.13)

The above data occurs between Mr. Sakharine and Tintin, starting with Mr. Sakharine who still wants to get the ship by influencing Tintin to sell the ship to him but Tintin said "But as I told you before" implies that the speaker expects the listener to remember a previous conversation about the topic. By referring to a prior conversation and suggesting that the listener was informed, the speaker expects the listener to agree with this established information. In this context, the sentence contains an element of the Maxim of Agreement as it relies on the listener's agreement that the item is not for sale based on previous communication.

#### 6. Approbation Maxim

The approbation maxim involves minimizing dispraise and maximizing praise to the speaker or listener (Leech, 1983). There was a conversation that characters have done occur in "The Adventure of Tintin" movie that uses tact maxim as follows:



Figure 6. 00:31:41,107 - 00:31:42,776



Data 6

Tintin: "Thanks."

Captain Haddock: "Pleasure."

(00.31.41 – 00.31.42)

This conversation happened when Tintin was wanted by Mr. Sakhrine's men (who used to be Captain Haddock's men, but they betrayed him) then Tintin was helped by Captain Haddock and Tintin could escape from them. In this data there is an approbation maxim in the words Tintin's "Thanks" is an expression of approbation because he's acknowledging the captain's action in a positive light. The captain's "Pleasure" in response is also an expression of approbation as he indicates that he found helping Tintin a positive and enjoyable experience. Both lines contribute to a friendly and positive atmosphere in the conversation, where mutual appreciation and positive sentiment are conveyed. These expressions contribute to maintaining a positive and friendly communication atmosphere.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

"The Adventure of Tintin" was chosen for analysis due to its diverse characters, engaging plot, and global settings, offering a rich context for the exploration of communication patterns. This study on politeness maxims in the movie "The Adventure of Tintin" revealed that tact and agreement maxims are the most frequently employed maxims. The analysis also identified six types of politeness maxims, including tact maxim, generosity maxim, modesty maxim, sympathy maxim, agreement maxim, and approbation maxim. Based on the analysis it was found six data. The main characters utilized these maxims to foster positive and respectful communication. The study's generalizability may be limited since insights derived from analyzing dialogues in "The Adventure of Tintin" may not fully reflect communication patterns in diverse real-world contexts, and the fictional nature of the movie might restrict the applicability of the results to everyday interpersonal interactions.

This research enhances our understanding of politeness in communication and offers valuable insights for researchers and practitioners in the fields of pragmatics and politeness theory. By examining politeness maxims across various genres and cultural contexts, as well as aspects such as emotional intelligence, conflict resolution, power dynamics, cultural nuances, and pragmatic

strategies in movies, researchers can gain nuanced insights into how politeness is depicted and influenced by different factors. This comprehensive approach enhances theoretical frameworks and offers practical strategies for improving communication, cross-cultural understanding, and positive interactions in complex social situations.

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