

## CHAPTER IV

### RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

#### A. Research Results

This chapter discusses the possible results of the previous chapter's discussion and analysis, which included the use of a positive politeness strategy based on Brown and Levinson in the film "Frozen 1", as well as some findings from all of the data analyzed. The study's objectives are to identify the types of politeness strategies used by the characters in the film "Frozen 1" and to describe the reasons that influence them to use those methods. The researcher used Brown and Levinson's politeness strategy to explain the several types of politeness strategies. This theory was used to identify how the character in the film "Frozen 1" provided the strategies to reduce or eliminate FTAs. The researcher then studies the factors that affect the main character to provide each of the positive politeness strategies based on Brown and Levinson to describe the factors that influence the main character in delivering each of the positive politeness strategies. Furthermore, this method focused on the listener's positive face. People attempt to increase familiarity, close the power imbalance, and make use more common in social groups or social situations when people know each other pretty well. It commonly struggles to bridge the gap between them by displaying politeness and genuine concern for the listeners' need to be valued (minimize the FTA).

The importance of context in identifying the appropriate linguistic form cannot be overstated. The situations impacting the employment of each approach could be recognized by examining the context in which a statement is uttered. Previously, the data was displayed by describing the environment at the start of the movie. Following the data reduction process, the researcher discovered the entire data set of the positive politeness strategy in the Frozen 1 film. Based on the researcher's data, it can be concluded that the main character of "Frozen1" employs the most positive politeness strategies to avoid conflict.

This research has two research findings, which are as follows:

**1. An analysis of the positive politeness strategies in the “Frozen 1” movie**

- a. After classifying the data using Brown and Levinson’s theory, the researcher discovered fifteen different types of positive politeness strategies in the movie.**

The following table data analysis and data analysis of each aspect researcher’s for positive politeness strategy in the film frozen 1” are presented:

**4.1 Table**

**Analysis of positive politeness strategies found in “Frozen 1” movie**

No.	Type of positive politeness strategy	Numbers of data
1.	Employ in-group identity markers.	10
2.	Seek agreement.	4
3.	Participate in the activity with both S and H.	4
4.	Pay close attention to H.	4
5.	Avoid conflict.	4
6.	Make a proposal and a promise.	3
7.	Keep a positive attitude.	3
8.	Give H presents (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation).	2
9.	Exaggerate.	2
10.	Assume, raise, or assert common ground.	2
11.	By reaching an agreement on what the speaker and listener should do to demonstrate cooperation.	1
12.	Assert or or imply S’s knowledge of and concern for H’s desires.	1
13.	Become more interested in H.	-
14.	Make a joke.	-
15.	Reasons should be provided (or requested).	-
Total		36

Based on the table above, the most strategy was used in the “Frozen 1” movie is employ in group identity makers, the researcher was found 10 data. The strategy of participate in the activity with both S and H, seek

agreement, pay close attention to H and avoid disagreement has four data. Three data was found in the give H present (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation) strategy, make a proposal and a promise, and keep a positive attitude. Two data was found in the exaggerate, asume, raise, or assert common ground strategy and by reaching an agreement on what the speaker and listener should do to demonstrate coopeartion strategy. Assert or imply S’s knowledge of and concern for H’s desires strategy was found one data. The other strategy from become more interested in H, make a joke, reasons should be provided (or requested), are not founding the data. From the description above, the data total which is analyzed 36 data.

**b. Positive politeness strategies in the film “Frozen 1” based on Brown and Levinson’s strategy**

**1) Employ in-group identity markers**

S can implicitly identify the common ground with H that is carried by that definition of the group by employing any of the numerous ways to represent group membership. Address forms, language or dialect, jargon or slang, and ellipsis are all examples of the data are discovered.

Ten data are discovered:

**4.2 Table**

**Result of analysis employ in-group identity markers strategy**

No.	Time	Utterance
1.	00:05:22 - 00:05:25	Elsa: Mama! papa!
2.	00:23:26 - 00:23:27	Anna: ...And sisters
3.	00:25:45 - 00:25:47	Anna: Elsa! I mean... Queen...
4.	00:25:50 - 00:25:52	Anna: Prince Hans of the Southern Isles.
5.	00:30:27 - 00:30:30	Anna: I leave Prince Hans in charge!
6.	00:30:35 - 00:30:37	Anna: She’s my sister

7.	00:36:39 - 00:36:42	Anna: The Queen perhaps, I don't know, passed through here?
8.	00:50:52 - 00:50:55	Anna: Oh, I am gonna talk to my sister
9.	01:25:02 - 01:25:06	Anna: Just take care of my sister.
10.	01:30:30 - 01:30:33	Anna: You have to. No returns. No exchanges. Queen's orders

**2) Participate in the activity with both S and H**

When S means 'you' 'me', he can represent the cooperative assumptions and so redress FTAs by employing an inclusive 'us' form.

Six data are discovered. The data are:

**4.3 Table**

**Result of analysis participate in the activity with both S and H strategy**

No.	Time	Utterance
1.	00:03:56 - 00:03:58	Anna: So we have to play
2.	00:40:00 - 00:40:03	Anna: We leave now. Right now.
3.	00:57:13 - 00:57:15	Anna: We can work this out together
4.	00:57:17 - 00:57:21	Anna: We'll reverse the storm you've made
5.	00:57:25 - 00:57:27	Anna: We'll make the sun shine bright.
6.	00:57:28 - 00:57:30	Anna: We can face this thing together..

**3) Seek agreement.**

Safe aspects, the purpose is another common strategy of claiming common ground with H is to seek for topics where you proposing. In a conversation, the repetition for the agreement keeping so be emphasized by repeating part or all of what the previous speaker has said.

Four data are discovered. They are data:

**4.4 Table**  
**Result of analysis seek agreement strategy**

No.	Time	Utterance
1.	00:13:12 - 00:13:14	Royal servant: Your sister's coronation, ma'am
	00:13:14 - 00:13:17	Anna: My sister's coronation...
2.	00:20:27 - 00:20:29	Elsa: Hi.
	00:20:29 - 00:20:32	Anna: Hi me...? Oh. Um. Hi.
3.	00:20:43 - 00:20:47	Elsa: So, this is what a party looks like?
	00:20:48 - 00:20:49	Elsa: It's warmer than I thought
4.	00:54:14 - 00:54:17	Anna: Wow... Elsa, you look different..
	00:54:17 - 00:54:21	Anna: It's a good different... And this place
	00:54:21 - 00:54:23	Anna: Is amazing. Elsa: Thank you.

- 4) **Pay close attention to H (his interest, wants, needs, goods).** This result indicates that S should pay attention to features of H's condition in general (noticeable changes, remarkable possessions, anything which looks as though H would want S to notice and approve of it). Four data are found. The result data are:

**4.5 Table**  
**Result of analysis pay close attention to H strategy**

No.	Time	Utterance
1.	00:20:34 - 00:20:37	Anna: You look beautiful Elsa: Thank you
	00:20:37 - 00:20:39	Anna: You look beautifuller. Elsa: I mean, not fuller.

3.	00:54:14 - 00:54:17	Anna: Wow... Elsa, you look different.
4.	00:54:17 - 00:54:21	Anna: It's a good different... And this place

### 5) Avoid disagreement

Due to the general necessity to agree or appear to agree with H, a strategy for simulating agreement, sometimes known as “token” agreement, has been developed. Another example of appearing or pseudo agreement in English is the use of then as a conclusory marker, indicating that the speaker concludes a line of reasoning carried out collectively with the addressee. The social “white lie,” occurs when S is forced to offer an opinion (yes, I like your hat!) rather than damage H’s positive politeness desire to avoid conflict. S, on the other hand, could choose to be thorough about his ideas to avoid appearing dissatisfied. Alternatively, S may prefer to be silent about his views to avoid appearing to disagree.

Four data are discovered:

#### 4.6 Table

##### Result of analysis avoid disagreement strategy

No.	Time	Utterance
1.	00:04:07 - 00:04:09	Anna: Do you want to build a snowman? (And then Elsa wake up to go playing snow with Anna, and Elsa do her magic to make a snow playground in the hall of castle).
2.	00:12:53 - 00:12:56,	Royal servant: Sorry to wake you, ma'am but... Anna: No, no, no. you didn't.
3.	00:41:21 - 00:41:22	Kristoff : Foot size? Anna: Foot size doesn't matter.

4.	00:41:32 - 00:41:34	Kristoff : All men do it.
	00:41:35 - 00:41:37	Anna: Ew. Look it doesn't matter, it's true love.

**6) Make a proposal and a promise**

S may choose to emphasize his cooperation with H in a different way to counteract the potential threat of some FTAs. He may, in other words, say that everything H wants, S wants to him and will assist him in obtaining assist a given field of relevance). Even if the offers and pledges are fake (I'll drop by sometime next week), they reflect S's good intentions in satisfying H's positive face demands.

Three data are discovered:

**4.7 Table**

**Result of analysis make a proposal and a promise strategy**

No.	Time	Utterance
1.	00:30:21- 00:30:23	Anna: I need you here to take care of Arendelle.
	00:30:24 - 00:30:25	Hans: On my honor.
2.	01:25:02 - 01:25:06	Elsa: Just take care of my sister. Hans: Your sister?
3.	01:31:50, 153 ◇01:31:5	Anna: I like the open gates.
	01:31:51, 913 ◇01:31:54,	Elsa: We are never closing them again

**7) Keep a positive attitude**

The cooperative strategy's other side of the issue, the point of view flip, is for S to suppose that H wants S's wants for S (or for S and H) and will assist him in obtaining them. That is, for S to be so arrogant as to presume H will work with him may imply that H will cooperate with him as well, or at

the very least, that H will cooperate with S because it is in their common interest.

Three data are discovered:

**4.8 Table**

**Result of analysis keep a positive attitude strategy**

No.	Time	Utterance
1.	00:30:17 - 00:30:19	Anna: I'll bring her back, And I'll make this right.
2.	00:39:25 - 00:39:28	Anna: I want you to take me up the North Mountain
3.	00:39:46 - 00:39:48	Anna: Look, I know how to stop this winter.

**8) Give H presents (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation).**

Finally, S may be able to satisfy H's positive face want (that S wants H's wants to some extent) by fulfilling some of H's desires. As a result, we have the classic positive politeness action of gift-giving, which includes not only tangible gift-giving which demonstrate that S is aware of some of H's desires and wants them to be achieved), but also human relations desires such as those expressed in many of the above-mentioned outputs: the desires to be liked, admired, cared about, understood, listened to, and so on.

Two data are found. They are data:

**4.9 Table**

**Result of analysis give H presents strategy**

No.	Time	Utterance
1.	00:04:07 - 00:04:09	Anna: Do you want to build a snowman?
	00:04:10 - 00:04:12	Anna: Come on, come on, come on, come on.
	00:04:16 - 00:04:19	Anna: Do the magic! Do the magic!
	00:04:24 - 00:04:25	Elsa: Ready? Anna: Uhm...

2.	01:28:41 - 01:28:45	Olaf: Hands down, this is the best day of my life..
	01:28:45 - 01:28:47	Olaf: and quite possibly the last.
	01:28:47 - 01:28:50	Elsa: Oh, Olaf. Hang on, little guy.
	01:28:53 - 01:28:56	Olaf: Hey, my own personal flurry.
	01:30:29 - 01:30:30	Kristoff: No. I can't accept this...
	01:30:30 - 01:30:33	Anna: You have to. No returns. No exchanges. Queen's orders
	01:30:33 - 01:30:35,	Anna: She's named you the official
	01:30:35 - 01:30:37	Anna: Arendelle Ice Master and Deliver
	01:30:37 - 01:30:39	Kristoff: What? That's not a thing Anna: Sure it is
	01:30:39 - 01:30:43	Anna: And it even has a cup holder.... Do you like it?
	01:30:43 - 01:30:45	Kristoff: Like it? I love it..

**9) Exaggerate (interest, approval, sympathy with H).**

Exaggerated utterances, stress, and other characteristics of prosodics, as intensifying modifiers, are frequently used to complete this.

Two data are discovered. The result data are:

**4.10 Table**

**Result of analysis exaggerate strategy**

No.	Time	Utterance
1.	00:03:51 - 00:03:56	Anna: I just can't. The sky's awake, so I'm awake.

2.	00:53:29 - 00:53:31	Anna: Last time Introduced her to a guy, she froze everything.
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**10) Assume, raise, or assert common ground**

This is a discourse that can be accepted. Talk about rumors, light discussion, parables, or themes unrelated to the conversation so that it is correctly appreciated by H.

Two data are discovered. They are the result:

**4.11 Table**

**Result of analysis assume, raise, or assert common ground strategy**

No.	Time	Utterance
1.	00:17:50 - 00:17:53	Anna : No. No-no. It's fine. I'm not THAT Princess
	00:17:53 - 00:17:56	Anna: Please. Anna: I mean, if you'd hit my sister Elsa, that would be...
	00:17:56 - 00:17:57	Anna: 'Cuz, you know...
2.	00:22:00 - 00:22:02	Anna: Well, he was sprightly.
	00:22:02 - 00:22:04	Anna: Especially for a man in heels.

**11) By reaching an agreement on what the speaker and listener should do to demonstrate cooperation**

Indication of reciprocal rights or interests existing between S and H can also be used to argue or advocate the existence of cooperation between S and H. As a result, S might say something like, "I'll do X for you if you do Y for me," or "I did X for you last week, so you do Y for me this week" ( or vice versa). S may reduce his FTA by reducing the dept aspect and/ or the FTA aspect of speech acts such as criticisms and complaints by referring to the

reciprocal right (or habit) of doing FTAs to each other.

Two data are found. They are data:

**4.12 Table**

**Result of analysis by reaching an agreement on what the speaker and listener should do to demonstrate cooperation strategy**

No.	Time	Utterance
1.	00:39:46 - 00:39:48	Anna: Look, I know how to stop this winter.
	00:39:51 - 00:39:52	Kristoff: We leave at dawn...
	00:39:53 - 00:39:55	Kristoff: And you forgot the carrots for Sven.
	00:39:56 - 00:39:59	Anna: Oops. Sorry. Sorry. I'm sorry. I didn't...
2.	01:21:46 - 01:21:48	Anna: Help me up, Olaf. Please
	01:21:48 - 01:21:50	Olaf: No, no, no, no, no. You need to
	01:21:50 - 01:21:51	Olaf: Stay by the fire and keep warm.
	01:21:51 - 01:21:54	Anna: I need to get to Kristoff. Olaf: Why?
	01:21:55 - 01:21:57	Olaf: Oh, oh, oh, I know why.

**12) Assert or imply S's knowledge of and concern for H's desires.**

Asserting or implying awareness of H's needs and willingness to fit one's wants into them is one way to imply that S and result in jokes H are cooperators, potentially putting pressure on H to cooperate with S.

One data are discovered. They are data:

**4.13 Table**

**Result of analysis Assert or imply S's knowledge of and concern for H's desires strategy**

No.	Time	Utterance
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1.	00:39:37 - 00:39:38	Anna : Take me up the North Mountain....
	00:39:38 - 00:39:40	Anna : Please.

**13) Become more interested in H**

The other strategy for S to show H that he shares some of his desires is for him to connect and share his own (S’s) interest in the talk by sharing a great story.

There are no data found.

**14) Make a joke**

Result jokes are based on mutually shared background information and ideas, the ideas used to highlight that shared history or values. S may employ joking as a basic positive politeness strategy to put H ‘at ease,’ for example, in response to H’s gaffe (see strategy 1, above). Jokes could be used to exploit positive politeness strategies in an attempt to redefine the size of the FTA.

There are no data found.

**15) Reasons should be provided (or requested)**

Another advantage of participating H in the activity is that S can explain why he wants what he wants. H is led to appreciate the rationality of S’s FTA by participating H in his practical reasoning, in other words, is a method of saying “I can help you” or “You can help me,” and, assuming collaboration, a manner of demonstrating what assistance is required.

There are no data discovered.

**2. Analysis of educational value in the frozen 1 movie**

**a. After classifying the data on ministry of education theory, the researcher found types twenty-two values in the film.**

The following is the table of data analysis and data analysis of each type of education value used by characters Elsa and Anna in the frozen 1 movie. 1.2 Table of analysis of educational value conclude Frozen 1” movie.

**4.14 Table**  
**Analysis of educational value conclude Frozen 1”**  
**movie**

No.	Type of educational value	Numbers of data
1.	Positive thinking.	5
2.	Hard work	4
3.	Wise	3
4.	Affection	3
5.	Be proud of your country	2
6	Mutual cooperation	1
7.	Competitive	1
8.	Nationalists	1
9.	Care	1
10.	Responsibilities answer	1
11.	Aboveboard	-
12.	Integrity	-
13.	Honest	-
14.	Prudent	-
15.	Discipline	-
16.	Peaceful	-
17.	Clean	-
18.	Equitable	-
19.	Creative	-
20.	Independent	-
21.	Confident	-
22.	Religious	-
23.	Humble	-
24.	Polite	-
25.	Control emotion	-
26.	Tolerant	-
	Total	22

Based on the table above, the most used type of educational value in the “Frozen 1” movie is positive thinking theory. There are 5 data was discovered. The theory of hard work has 4 data. Three data for wise and affection theory. Be proud of your country theory has 2 data. The theory of mutual cooperation, competitive, nationalists, care and responsibilities answer has 1 data. The other theories from aboveboard, integrity, honest,

prudent, discipline, peaceful, clean, equitable, creative, independent, confident, religious, humble, polite, control emotion, and tolerant are not founding the data. From the description above, the data total which is analyzed is 22 data.

**1) After classifying the data on ministry of education theory Positive thinking**

The point of this theory is to always look for positive things in every situation and to turn a negative situation into a positive one.

Five data are discovered:

**4.15 Table**

**Result of analysis positive thinking theory**

No.	Time	Utterance
1.	00:13:20 - 00:13:22	Anna: It's coronation day!
2.	00:20:48 - 00:20:49	Elsa: It's warmer than I thought
3.	00:30:37 - 00:30:39	Anna: She would never hurt me
4.	00:30:15 - 00:30:17	Anna: Elsa's not dangerous.
5.	00:44:30 - 00:44:33	Anna: But it'll be fine. Elsa will thaw it

**2) Hard work**

The point of this theory is to recognize the benefits of having the best abilities and attempting to complete an activity or of having efficiently as possible.

Four data are discovered:

**4.16 Table**

**Result of analysis hard work theory**

No.	Time	Utterance
1.	00:30:11 - 00:30:13	Anna: Bring me my horse, please.
2.	00:30:17 - 00:30:19	Anna: I'll bring her back, And I'll make this right.
3.	00:51:44 - 00:51:46	Anna: I gotta concentrate here.

4.	00:52:05 - 00:52:06	Anna : Please tell me I'm almost there.
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**3) Wise**

The point of this is the film can think clearly and show how one item related to another, as well as estimate the consequences of any mannerism. You should also be able to communicate your thoughts and be organized.

Three data are discovered:

**4.17 Table**  
**Result of analysis wise theory**

No.	Time	Utterance
1.	00:05:37 - 00:05:40	King: Elsa, what have you done? Elsa: This is getting out of hand!
	00:05:40 - 00:05:44	Elsa: It was an accident. I'm sorry, Anna.
2.	00:30:06 - 00:30:08	Anna: Tonight was my fault. I pushed her.
	00:30:08 - 00:30:11	Anna: So I'm the one that needs to go after her.
3.	00:43:34 - 00:43:37	Anna: I'll replace your sled and everything in it

**4) Affection**

The point of this theory is considered to the environment and care for God's creatures.

Three data are discovered:

**4.18 Table**  
**Result of analysis affection theory**

No.	Time	Utterance
1.	00:04:44 - 00:04:47	King: Elsa, what have you Elsa: Hi, I'm Olaf and i like warm hugs.
2.	00:04:47 - 00:04:49	Anna: I love you, Olaf
3.	00:54:49 - 00:54:51	Elsa: Without hurting anybody.

**5) Be proud of your country**

The point of this theory is to consider and act in the best interests of the country as well as to be able to come up with ideas for maintaining peace and improving the country's progress.

Two data are discovered:

**4.19 Table**

**Result of analysis be proud of your country theory**

No.	Time	Utterance
1.	01:01:44 - 01:01:46	Anna: She threw me out. I can't go back to
	01:01:46 - 01:01:48	Anna: Arendelle with the weather like this.
2.	01:30:33 - 01:30:35	Anna: She's named you the official.
	01:30:35 - 01:30:37	Anna: Arendelle Ice Master and Deliverer.

**6) Mutual cooperation**

The goal of this theory is to be aware of one's responsibility to others and to participate in activities with others to achieve common goals.

One data is discovered:

**4.20 Table**

**Result of analysis mutual cooperation theory**

No.	Time	Utterance
1.	00:59:40 - 00:59:42	Kristoff: Okay, Anna. On three
	00:59:42 - 00:59:44	Kristoff: One... Anna: Okay. You tell me when..
	00:59:44 - 00:59:46	Kristoff: Two... Anna: I'm ready to go... I was born ready! Yes!

**7) Competitive**

The point of the film's theory is to have a strong desire for success and to always be on the lookout for new opportunities.

One was identified by the researcher:

**4.21 Table**  
**Result of analysis competitive theory**

No.	Time	Utterance
1.	00:51:38 - 00:51:40	Anna: You're distracting me. Kristoff: Or there.
	00:51:40 - 00:51:42	Kristoff: How do you know Elsa even wants to see you?
	00:51:42 - 00:51:44	Anna: I'm just blocking you out cause

**8) Nationalists**

The point of this theory is national awareness and respect for diversity, as well as a united commitment to defend the country.

One data is discovered:

**4.22 Table**  
**Result of analysis nationalists theory**

No.	Time	Utterance
1.	00:54:39 - 00:54:41	Elsa: You belong in Arendelle.

**9) Care**

The point of this theory is to assist anyone who is experiencing calamity and to defend the weak.

One data is discovered:

**4.23 Table**  
**Result of analysis care theory**

No.	Time	Utterance
1.	00:30:08 - 00:30:11	Anna: So I'm the one that needs to go after her.

**10) Responsibilities response**

The point of this theory is to take the task seriously and to be willing to bear the consequences of one's attitudes, words, and behavior.

One data is discovered:

**4.24 Table**  
**Result of analysis responsibilities response theory**

No.	Time	Utterance
1.	00:20:29 - 00:20:32	Anna: Hi me...? Oh. Um. Hi.

**11) Aboveboard**

Except for faith in God and not calculating profit and loss, the point of this theory is selfless actions.

There are no data discovered.

**12) Integrity**

The point of this theory is to follow the rules and researchers apply in the environment in which it is located and not to violate things that are forbidden or have a bad character.

There are no data discovered.

**13) Honest**

The point of this theory is to not commit fraud and researchers are right to your heart.

There are no data discovered.

**14) Prudent**

The point of this theory is to make efficient use of existing resources and to recycle recyclable materials regularly.

There are no data discovered.

**15) Discipline**

The point of this theory is to recognize the importance of Discipline following the regulations in life and recognize them.

There are no data discovered.

**16) Peaceful**

The point of this theory is to make people feel welcome while also maintaining peace and avoiding squabbles.

There are no data discovered.

**17) Clean**

The point of this theory is to be sensitive and responsive to the environment, as well as to contribute to the creation of a healthy and clean environment.

There are no data discovered.

**18) Equitable**

The point of this theory is to be objective concerning any side and to specify concerning or dance with the following rule.

There are no data discovered.

**19) Creative**

The point of this theory is to elaborate on existing ideas, share a different perspective to elaborate create new and beneficial ideas and works.

There are no data discovered.

**20) Independent**

The point of this theory is to not rely on others to complete a task or create a business or job that is beneficial to oneself or others.

There are no data discovered.

**21) Confident**

The point of this theory is to be confident in your abilities and to dare to convey and maintain thoughts his opinions.

There are no data discovered.

**22) Religious**

The point of this theory is faith and faithfulness, as well as having a noble character and performing good deeds.

There are no data discovered.

**23) Humble**

The point of this theory is to demonstrate behavior that is opposed to vanity while not demeaning others. The researcher was not found in the film.

There are no data discovered.

**24) Polite**

The point of this theory is to demonstrate appropriate interpersonal behavior by local norms and customs, as well as to be warm and friendly.

There are no data discovered.

**25) Control emotion**

The point of this theory is to express dissatisfaction positively by expressing negative emotion (anger, hate, envy) toward positive activities or situations.

There are no data discovered.

## 26) Tolerant

The point of this theory is to be aware of others' presence and to understand and respect other people's beliefs of habits.  
There are no data discovered.

## B. Discussion

The result of the data analysis will be thoroughly discussed to determine the overall findings of the analysis. This will include the use of the positive politeness strategy which will cover 15 strategies. It will also include the use of education values covering 26 theories used the character of the “Frozen 1” movie. Sixty-eight data which has been analyzed in the data analysis.

### 1. An analysis of the positive politeness strategy of the main character in the Frozen 1 film.

#### a. Employ in-group identity markers.

Speakers can use any of the numerous ways to represent group membership to implicitly identify the common ground with the listener that is carried by that definition of the group. Based on the data analysis, ten dialogs correspond to strategy 4.

- 1) 00:05:22 - 00:05:25  
Elsa: Mama! Papa!
- 2) 00:23:26 - 00:23:27  
Anna: ...And sisters.
- 3) 00:25:45 - 00:25:47  
Anna: Elsa! I mean... Queen...
- 4) 00:25:50 - 00:25:52  
Anna: Prince Hans of the Southern Isles.
- 5) 00:30:27 - 00:30:30  
Anna: I leave Prince Hans in charge!
- 6) 00:30:35 - 00:30:37  
Anna: She's my sister
- 7) 00:36:39 - 00:36:42  
Anna: The Queen perhaps, I don't know, passed through here?
- 8) 00:50:52 - 00:50:55  
Anna: Oh, I am gonna talk to my sister.
- 9) 01:25:02 - 01:25:06  
Anna: Just take care of my sister.
- 10) 01:30:30 - 01:30:33

Anna: You have to. No returns. Noexchanges. Queen's orders.

These include address forms, language or dialect, appellation, jargon or slang, and ellipsis. Speakers can use any of the numerous ways to represent group membership to simplicity identify the common ground with the listener that is carried by that definition of the group. Based of that explanation Anna and Elsa was used employ in-group identity makers strategy. Anna and Elsa applied the employ in group identity makers strategy in their utterance. When they call someone, they already have used right appellation. As a result, "Frozen 1" used the employ in-group identity makers strategy.

**b. Participate in the activity with both S and H**

When S actually means 'you' or 'me', he can represent the cooperative assumptions and so redress FTAs by a employing an inclusive 'us' form.

Six data are discovered. They are data:

- 1) 00:03:56 - 00:03:58  
Anna: So we have to play.
- 2) 00:40:00 - 00:40:03  
Anna: We leave now. Right now
- 3) 00:57:13 - 00:57:15  
Anna: We can work this out together.
- 4) 00:57:17 - 00:57:21  
Anna: We'll reverse the storm you've made.
- 5) 00:57:25 - 00:57:27  
Anna: We'll make the sun shine bright.
- 6) 00:57:28 - 00:57:30  
Anna: We can face this thing together...

Anna use "we" supposed to deal with she as the speakers and the hearer to do activity together. That was fit with the strategy participate in the activity with both S and H. As a result, "Frozen 1" used the participate in the activity with both S and H strategy.

**c. Seek agreement.**

Another common strategy for claiming common ground with H is to look for topics on which you can agree with him. The repetition for the agreement

can also be emphasized in a conversation by repeating part or all of what the previous speaker has said.

Four data are discovered. They are data:

1) 00:13:12 - 00:13:14

Royal servant: Your sister's coronation, ma'am.

00:13:14 - 00:13:17

Anna: My sister's coronation...

The repetition for the agreement can also be emphasized in a conversation by repeating part or all of what the previous speaker has said. Another common strategy for claiming common ground with is to take for topics on which you can agree with him. Anna was repeats the royal servant's said. It was indicate that Anna agreed with the royal servant's request. As a result, "Frozen 1" used the seek agreement strategy.

2) 00:20:27 - 00:20:29

Elsa: Hi.

00:20:29 - 00:20:32

Anna: Hi me...? Oh. Um. Hi.

Anna twofold Elsa's attention in her by repeating Elsa's said. Anna was make sure that Elsa is called her, so she repeated Elsa's said for the right respons. Another common strategy for claiming common ground is to look for topics on which you can agree with him. As a result, "Frozen 1" used the seek agreement strategy.

3) 00:45:13 - 00:45:17

Anna: I never knew winter could be so beautiful.

00:45:18 - 00:45:21

Kristoff : YEAH...It really is beautiful, isn't it?

Kristoff was agreed that Anna's statement was correct, so he repeated Anna's word. Another common strategy for claiming common ground is to look for topics on which you can agree with him. As a result, "Frozen 1" used the seek agreement strategy.

4) 00:54:14 - 00:54:17

Anna: Wow... Elsa, you look different..

00:54:17 - 00:54:21

Anna: It's a good different... And this place

00:54:21 - 00:54:23

Anna: Is amazing.

Elsa: Thank you.

Elsa was agreed with Anna statement so she repeated it with a thank you. Another common strategy for claiming common ground is to look for topics on which you can agree with her. As a result, “Frozen 1” used the seek agreement strategy.

**d. Pay close attention to H**

Based on the data analysis, four dialogs discovered during the strategy. The fulfillment of the strategy is oriented to the speaker’s attention to the hearer. The speaker should be aware and approve of the hearer’s situation. As a result, the hearer’s positive face is satisfied because he believes the speaker has paid attention to her.

They are the data:

1) 00:20:34 - 00:20:37

Anna: You look beautiful

Elsa: Thank you

2) 00:20:37 - 00:20:39

Anna: You look beautifuller.

Elsa: I mean, not fuller.

According to Brown and Levinson’s theory, it corresponded to positive politeness strategy. The condition describes Anna’s desire to interested with Elsa after a long period was not seeing each other. That dialogue are fit strategy pay close attention with H. Elsa was hearer Anna’s and she have positive face when she has a conversation with Anna. As a result, “Frozen 1” used the pay close attention with H strategy.

3) 00:54:14 - 00:54:17

Anna: Wow... Elsa, you look different...

It is a type of positive politeness strategy. It shows that the speaker asks the hearer, but the ask is very soft, so it appears that the speaker requests the hearer. In this case, the speaker recognizes that the listener wishes to be respected. It also confirms the friendly nature of the relationship and express positive politeness strategies. The condition describes Anna’s desire to interested with Elsa after a long period was not seeing each other. As a result,

“Frozen 1” used the pay close attention with H strategy.

4) 00:54:17 - 00:54:21

Anna: It’s a good different... And this place

It illustrates that the speaker has a recognizable effect on the listener. In this case, the speaker notices that the listener has changed her appearance. It also confirms the friendly nature of the relationship and expresses positive politeness strategies. The condition describes Anna’s desire to interested with Elsa after a long period was not seeing each other. As a result, “Frozen 1” used the pay close attention with H strategy.

**e. Avoid disagreement**

Due to the general necessity to agree or appear to agree with H, a strategy for simulating agreement, sometimes known as “token” agreement, has been developed. Another example of appearing or pseudo agreement in English is the use of then as a conclusory marker, indicating that the speaker is drawing a conclusion to a line of reasoning carried out collectively with the addressees. The social “white lie,” which occurs when S is forced to offer an opinion (yes, I like your hat!) rather than damage H’s positive politeness desire to avoid conflict. S, on the other hand, could choose to be thorough about his own ideas in order to avoid appearing dissatisfied. Alternatively, S may prefer to be silent about his own views in order to avoid appearing to disagree. Four data are discovered.

1) 00:04:07 - 00:04:09

Anna: Do you want to build a snowman?

(And then Elsa wake up to go playing snow with Anna, and Elsa do her magic to make a snow playground in the hall of castle).

To avoid disagreement between Elsa and Anna, Elsa awoke and agreed to play snow with Anna in the castle. Rather than damage H’s positive politeness desire to avoid conflict may prefer to remain silent about his own opinions in order to avoid appearing to disagree. As a result, “Frozen 1” used the avoid disagreement strategy.

2) 00:12:53 - 00:12:56

Royal servant: Sorry to wake you, ma'am but...

Anna: No, no, no. you didn't.

Due to the general necessity to agree or appear to agree with H, strategy for simulating agreement, sometimes known as "token" agreement, have been developed. The social "white lie," which occurs when S is forced to offer an opinion ( yes, I like your hat!) rather than damage H's positive politeness desire to avoid conflict. As a result, "Frozen 1" used the avoid disagreement strategy.

3) 00:41:21 - 00:41:22

Kristoff: Foot size?

Anna: Foot size doesn't matter.

The social "white lie," which occurs when S is forced to offer an opinion (yes, I like your hat!) rather than damage H's positive politeness desire to avoid conflict. S, on the other hand, could choose to be thorough about his own ideas in order to avoid appearing dissatisfied. As a result, "Frozen 1" used the avoid disagreement strategy.

4) 00:41:32 - 00:41:34

Kristoff: All men do it.

00:41:35 - 00:41:37

Anna: Ew. Look it doesn't matter, it's true love.

The social "white lie," which occurs when S is forced to offer an opinion (yes, I like your hat!) rather than damage H's positive politeness desire to avoid conflict. S, on the other hand, could choose to be thorough about his own ideas in order to avoid appearing dissatisfied. As a result, "Frozen 1" used the avoid disagreement strategy.

#### f. **Keep a positive attitude**

The cooperative strategy's other side of the issue, the point of view flip, is for S to suppose that H wants S's wants for S (or for S and H) and will assist him in obtaining them. That is, for S to be so arrogant as to presume H will work with him may imply that H will cooperate with him as well, or at the very least, that H will cooperate with S because it is in their common interest.

Three data are discovered. They are data:

1) 00:30:17 - 00:30:19

Anna: I'll bring her back, And I'll make this right.

Anna said with her people that she can take Elsa back to the Arendelle again. Anna be optimist that she can bring Elsa back from North Mountain and make Arendelle back to summer. That is, for S to be so arrogant as to presume H will work with him may imply that H will cooperate with him as well, or at the very least, that H will cooperate with S because it is in their common interest. As a result, "Frozen 1" used the keep a positive attitude strategy.

2) 00:39:25 - 00:39:28

Anna: I want you to take me up the North Mountain.

The cooperative strategy's other side of the issue, the point of view flip, is for S to suppose that H wants S's wants for S (or for S and H) and will assist him in obtaining them. Anna was optimist that Kristoff want to help her going to the North Mountain. As a result, "Frozen 1" used the keep a positive attitude strategy.

3) 00:39:46 - 00:39:48

Anna: Look, I know how to stop this winter.

Anna be sure that Elsa can stop winter in Arendelle. That is, for S to be so arrogant as to presume H will work with him may imply that H will cooperate with him as well, or at the very least, that H will cooperate with S because it is in their common interest. As a result, "Frozen 1" used the keep a positive attitude strategy.

**g. Make an offer and a promise.**

S may choose to emphasize his cooperation with H in different way to counteract the potential threat of some FTAs. He may, in other words, say that everything H wants, S wants to him and will assist him in obtaining (whitin a given field of relevance). Even if the offers and pledges are fake ( I'll drop by sometime next week), they reflect S's good intentions is satisfying H's positive face demands.

Three data are discovered. They are data:

1) 00:30:21 - 00:30:23

Anna: I need you here to take care of Arendelle.

00:30:24 - 00:30:25

Hans: On my honor.

Anna make offer with Hans to take care of Arendelle, because she must go to North Mountain. Anna as a speaker may choose to emphasize his cooperation with hearer in different way to counteract the potential threat of some FTAs. He may, in other words, say that everything H wants, S wants to him and will assits him. As a result, “Frozen 1” used the make a offer and a promise strategy.

2) 01:25:02 - 01:25:06

Elsa: Just take care of my sister.

Hans: Your sister?

Elsa make offer with Hans to take care Anna while she want to life in her own world. Elsa as a speaker may choose to emphasize his cooperation with hearer in different way to counteract the potential threat of some FTAs. He may, in other words, say that everything H wants, S wants to him and will assits him. As a result, “Frozen 1” used the make a offer and a promise strategy.

3) 01:31:50 - 01:31:51

Anna: I like the open gates.

01:31:51 - 01:31:54

Elsa: We are never closing them again.

Elsa make a promise to Anna that the gate never closed again, because the whole life never felt opened the gate. Anna as a speaker may choose to emphasize his cooperation with hearer in different way to counteract the potential threat of some FTAs. He may, in other words, say that everything H wants, S wants to him and will assits him. As a result, “Frozen 1” used the make a offer and a promise strategy.

#### **h. Give H presents (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation).**

Finally, S may be able to satisfy H’s positive face want (that S wants H’s wants to some extent) by fulfilling some of H’s desire. As a result, we have the classic positive politeness action of gift giving, which includes not only tangible gifts (which demonstrate that S is aware of some of H’s desires and wants them to be achieved), but also human relations desires such as those

expressed in many of the above mentioned outputs: the desires to be liked, admired, cared about, understood, listened to, and so on.

Two data are discovered. They are data:

1) 00:04:07 - 00:04:09

Anna: Do you want to build a snowman?

00:04:10 - 00:04:12

Anna: Come on, come on, come on, come on.

00:04:16 - 00:04:19

Anna: Do the magic! Do the magic!

00:04:24 - 00:04:25

Elsa: Ready?

Anna: Uhm...

They have a same of decision , that they want to play snow and make a snowman togheter. Anna make sure Elsa to want to play snow even she can not sleep again. S may be able to satisfy H's positive face want (that S wants H's wants to some extent) by fulfilling some of H's desire. As a result, "Frozen 1" used the give H presents (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation) strategy.

2) 01:28:41 - 01:28:45

Olaf: Hands down, this is the best day of my life...

01:28:45 - 01:28:47

Olaf: and quite possibly the last.

01:28:47 - 01:28:50

Elsa: Oh, Olaf. Hang on, little guy.

01:28:53 - 01:28:56

Olaf: Hey, my own personal flurry.

01:30:29 - 01:30:30

Kristoff: No. I can't accept this...

01:30:30 - 01:30:33

Anna: You have to. No returns. No exchanges. Queen's orders.

01:30:33 - 01:30:35

Anna: She's named you the official

01:30:35 - 01:30:37

Anna: Arendelle Ice Master and Deliverer.

01:30:37 - 01:30:39

Kristoff: What? That's not a thing.

Anna: Sure it is.

01:30:39 - 01:30:43

Anna: And it even has a cup holder.... Do you like it?

01:30:43 - 01:30:45

Kristoff: Like it? I love it...

Anna and Kristoff knowing each other feeling so they said that in the right time and make a relationship about their each other feeling. S may be able to satisfy H's positive face want (that S wants H's wants to some extent) by fulfilling some of H's desire. As a result, "Frozen 1" used the give H presents (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation) strategy.

**i. Exaggerate (interest, approval, sympathy with H).**

Based on the data analysis, two dialogs correspond to strategy. Exaggerated intonation, stress, and other prosodic aspects, as well as intensifying modifiers, are frequently used to carry out the strategy.

Two data are discovered. They are data:

1) 00:03:51 - 00:03:56

Anna: I just can't. The sky's awake, so I'm awake.

2) 00:53:29 - 00:53:31

Anna: Last time I introduced her to a guy, she froze everything.

This dialog shows the speaker's interest, approval, sympathy with the hearer. To complete this, exaggerated utterances, stress, and other prosodic characteristics, as well as intensifying modifiers, are frequently used. As a result, "Frozen 1" used the exaggerate (interest, approval, sympathy with H) strategy.

**j. Assume, raise, or assert common ground.**

This is a discourse that can be accepted. Talk about rumors, light discussion, parables, or themes unrelated to conversation so that it is correctly appreciated by H.

Two data are discovered. They are data:

1) 00:17:50 - 00:17:53

Anna: No. No-no. It's fine. I'm not THAT Princess

00:17:53 - 00:17:56

Anna: I mean, if you'd hit my sister Elsa, that would be

00:17:56 - 00:17:57

Anna: 'Cuz, you know...

Anna tell that she not princess who become a queen, because Hans so worried about the past accident. So Anna tell the truth about she to Hans. This is a discourse that can be accepted. Talk about rumors, light discussion, parables, or themes unrelated to conversation so that it is correctly appreciated by H. As a result, “Frozen 1” used the Assume, raise, or assert common ground strategy.

2) 00:22:00 - 00:22:02

Anna: Well, he was sprightly.

00:22:02 - 00:22:04

Anna: Especially for a man in heels.

Anna tell to Elsa that she was sick with that how the duke dance. But Anna make a story to felt comfort to Elsa’s reaction after that. This is a discourse that can be accepted. Talk about rumors, light discussion, parables, or themes unrelated to conversation so that it is correctly appreciated by H. As a result, “Frozen 1” used the Assume, raise, or assert common ground strategy.

**k. Assume or assert reciprocity.**

Indication of reciprocal rights or interests existing between S and H can also be used to argue or advocate the existence of cooperation between S and H. As a result, S might say something like, “I’ll do X for you if you do Y for me,” or “ I did X for you last week, so you do Y for me this week” (or vice versa). S may reduce his FTA by reducing the dept aspect and/ or the FTA aspect of speech acts such as criticisms and complaints by referring to the reciprocal right (or habit) of doing FTAs to each other.

Two data are discovered. They are data:

1) 00:39:46 - 00:39:48

Anna: Look, I know how to stop this winter.

00:39:51 - 00:39:52

Kristoff: We leave at dawn...

00:39:53, 112 ◊00:39:55, 431

Kristoff: And you forgot the carrots for Sven.

00:39:56 - 00:39:59

Anna: Oops. Sorry. Sorry. I’m sorry. I didn’t...

Anna was know how to stop the winter and Kristoff know how to go to North Mountain. So they

was have their assumption to make hearer want to do what they need. Indication of reciprocal rights or interests existing between S and H can also be used to argue or advocate the existence of cooperation between S and H. As a result, “Frozen 1” used the assume or assert reciprocity strategy.

2) 01:21:46 - 01:21:48

Anna: Help me up, Olaf. Please.

01:21:48 - 01:21:50

Olaf: No, no, no, no, no. You need to

01:21:50 - 01:21:51

Olaf: Stay by the fire and keep warm.

01:21:51 - 01:21:54

Anna: I need to get to Kristoff.

Olaf: Why?

01:21:55 - 01:21:57

Olaf: Oh, oh, oh, I know why.

Olaf know what Anna need by their conversation above, so he help Anna to escape from the castle to find Kristoff. Indication of reciprocal rights or interests existing between S and H can also be used to argue or advocate the existence of cooperation between S and H. As a result, “Frozen 1” used the assume or assert reciprocity strategy.

**l. Assert or imply S’s knowledge of and concern for H’s desires.**

Asserting or implying awareness of H’s needs and willingness to fit one’s own wants into them is one way of suggesting that S and H are cooperators, and so potentially putting pressure on H to cooperate with S.

One data are discovered. They are data:

1) 00:39:37 - 00:39:38

Anna: Take me up the North Mountain....

00:39:38 - 00:39:40

Anna: Please.

Anna make sure that Kristoff can help she to find Elsa in the North Mountain. S and H are cooperators, and so potentially putting pressure on H to cooperate with S. As a result, “Frozen 1” used the assert or imply S’s knowledge of and concern for H’s desires strategy.

**m. Become more interested in H**

- There are no data discovered.
- n. Make a joke.  
There are no data discovered.
- o. Reasons should be provided (or requested).  
There are no data discovered.

## 2. Analysis of educational value based ministry of education theories

### a. Positive thinking

The point of this theory is always looking for positive thing in every moment and change negative side to positive side.

Five data are discovered. They are data:

- 1) 00:13:20 - 00:13:22

Anna: It's coronation day!

Anna lost her parents when she was young, and Elsa was always locked in her room if for some reason. So she is looking forward to coronation day because the gates will be opened to celebrate queen inaugurations.

- 2) 00:20:48 - 00:20:49

Elsa: It's warmer than I thought.

Elsa had never been to a party before becoming queen to that fateful day.

- 3) 00:30:37 - 00:30:39

Anna: She would never hurt me.

Anna believes Elsa would never hurt her for any reasons.

- 4) 00:30:15 - 00:30:17

Anna: Elsa's not dangerous.

Anna has always believed that Elsa is not a monster, as many people believe.

- 5) 00:44:30 - 00:44:33

Anna: But it'll be fine. Elsa will thaw it.

Anna was always looking for ways to achieve her main goal even though there are many obstacles in front of her.

### b. Hard work

The point of this theory is realize the benefits of the best abilities and trying to complete an activity or work optimally. Four data are discovered. They are data:

- 1) 00:30:11 - 00:30:13

Anna: Bring me my horse, please.

The point of this theory is realize the benefits of the best abilities and trying to complete an activity or work optimally. Anna want to bring Anna back to Arendelle, so she ride horse by herself.

2) 00:30:17 - 00:30:19

Anna: I'll bring her back, And I'll make this right.

The point of this theory is realize the benefits of the best abilities and trying to complete an activity or work optimally. Anna do a hard work to bring Elsa back to Arendelle, so Elsa can bring back the summer.

3) 00:51:44 - 00:51:46

Anna: I gotta concentrate here.

The point of this theory is realize the benefits of the best abilities and trying to complete an activity or work optimally. Anna was climb the high cliff to find Elsa's Castle.

4) 00:52:05 - 00:52:06

Anna : Please tell me I'm almost there. Based on this theory, The point of this theory is realize the benefits of the best abilities and trying to complete an activity or work optimally. Anna was climb the high cliff to find Elsa's Castle. She ask to Kristoff, is she was arrived at the top of the cliff.

**c. Wise**

The point of this theory is able to think clearly and show how one item relates to another and can estimate consequences that come to pass from any mannerism also capable of clearly communicating thoughts in addition to being organized.

Three data are discovered. They are data:

1) 00:05:37 - 00:05:40

King: Elsa, what have you done?

Elsa: This is getting out of hand!

00:05:40 - 00:05:44

Elsa: It was an accident. I'm sorry, Anna.

Elsa is attempting to rouse Anna following the accident, and Elsa is sorry for the accident.

2) 00:30:06 - 00:30:08

Anna: Tonight was my fault. I pushed her.

00:30:08 - 00:30:11

Anna: So I'm the one that needs to go after her.

Anna try to make Elsa comeback in Arendelle because she was push her to tell what the truth about her.

3) 00:43:34 - 00:43:37

Anna: I'll replace your sled and everything in it.

Anna will replace the Kristoff's sled because the sled was fall down in the canyon when they was fight with wolf.

#### d. Affection

The point of this theory is considerate to the environment and care for God's creatures.

Three data are discovered. They are data:

1) 00:04:44 - 00:04:47

Elsa: Hi, I'm Olaf and i like warm hugs.

The point of this theory is considerate to the environment and care for God's creatures. Elsa was make a snowman and introduce to Anna that the name of snowman is Olaf and she make Olaf like warm hugs.

2) 00:04:47 - 00:04:49

Anna: I love you, Olaf.

The point of this theory is considerate to the environment and care for God's creatures. Anna was happy that Elsa build a snowman for her, so Anna express her love to Olaf.

3) 00:54:49 - 00:54:51

Elsa: Without hurting anybody.

The point of this theory is considerate to the environment and care for God's creatures. Elsa want to be free and express her magic without hurting anybody.

#### e. Be proud of your country

The point of this theory is consider and act in the country's best interest and be able to make ideas for maintain peace also can make improve progress of country.

Two data are discovered. They are data:

1) 01:01:44 - 01:01:46

Anna: She threw me out. I can't go back to 01:01:46 - 01:01:48

Anna: Arendelle with the weather like this.

The point of this theory is consider and act in the country's best interest and be able to make ideas for maintain peace also can make improve progress of country. Anna did not want to come back to Arendelle without Elsa. Because just Elsa can thaw winter that was Anna though.

2) 01:30:33 - 01:30:35

Anna: She's named you the official

01:30:35 - 01:30:37

Anna: Arendelle Ice Master and Deliverer.

The point of this theory is consider and act in the country's best interest and be able to make ideas for maintain peace also can make improve progress of country. Anna and Elsa give Kristoff and Sven a reward after they help Anna.

**f. Mutual cooperation**

The point of this theory is be aware to behalf together and Doing activities whit other people to achive common goals. One data are discovered.

1) 00:59:40 - 00:59:42

Kristoff: Okay, Anna. On three.

00:59:42 - 00:59:44

Kristoff: One...

Anna: Okay. You tell me when...

00:59:44 - 00:59:46

Kristoff: Two...

Anna: I'm ready to go... I was born ready! Yes!

Based on this theory, the resesacher just found one dialog. The point of this theory is be aware to behalf together and doing activities whit other people to achive common goals. Anna and Kristoff help each other to escape from snow monster.

**g. Competitive**

The point of this theory is passion for achivement and always thinking on he up and up. One data are discovered. They are data:

1) 00:51:38 - 00:51:40

Anna: You're distracting me.

Kristoff: Or there.

00:51:40 - 00:51:42

Kristoff: How do you know Elsa even wants to see you?

00:51:42 - 00:51:44

Anna: I'm just blocking you out cause

The point of this theory is to have a strong desire for success and to always be on the lookout for new opportunities. Anna wants to climb the high cliff to find Elsa's castle, but Kristoff worries Anna's ability to do so.

**h. Nationalists**

The point of this theory is national awareness and respect diversity also united commitment and also ready to defend the country.

One data are discovered.

1) 00:54:39 - 00:54:41,235

Elsa: You belong in Arendelle.

The point of this theory is national awareness and respect diversity also united commitment and also ready to defend the country. Elsa pretend that Anna should comeback to Arendelle because Arendelle need her.

**i. Care**

The point of this theory is help anyone who experiences calamity and defending the weak.

One data are discovered.

1) 00:30:08 - 00:30:11

Anna: So I'm the one that needs to go after her.

The point of this theory is help anyone who experiences calamity and defending the weak. Anna come to Elsa after she go away from castle, Anna think that Elsa dissapointed with Anna.

**j. Responsibilities answer**

The point of this theory is carry out the task seriously and dare to bear the consequences of attitudes, words and behavior.

One data are discovered.

1) 00:20:29 - 00:20:32

Anna: Hi me...? Oh. Um. Hi.

The point of this theory is carry out the task seriously and dare to bear the consequences of attitudes, words and behavior. Anna respons to Elsa, but she confuse because Elsa don't talk with Anna for long time.

- k. **Aboveboard**  
There are no data discovered.
- l. **Integrity**  
There are no data discovered.
- m. **Honest**  
There are no data discovered.
- n. **Prudent**  
There are no data discovered.
- o. **Dicipline**  
There are no data discovered.
- p. **Peaceful**  
There are no data discovered.
- q. **Clean**  
There are no data discovered.
- r. **Equitable**  
There are no data discovered.
- s. **Creative**  
There are no data discovered.
- t. **Independent**  
There are no data discovered.
- u. **Confident**  
There are no data discovered.
- v. **Religious**  
There are no data discovered.
- w. **Humble**  
There are no data discovered.
- x. **Polite**  
There are no data discovered.
- y. **Control emotion**  
There are no data discovered.
- z. **Tolerant**  
There are no data discovered.