


Terbit online pada laman web jurnal : <http://e-journal.sastra-unes.com/index.php/JILP>

 Fakultas Sastra Universitas Ekasakti	JURNAL JILP (Jurnal Ilmiah Languge and Parole) Volume 9 Nomor 2	
	ISSN : 2581-0804 (Media Cetak)	E-ISSN : 2581-1819 (Media Online)
Received: 15-04-2026	Revised: 09-05-2026	Available online: 01-06-2026

The Politeness Strategies In Rejection And Praise The Case Of Caught In Providence Youtube Channel

¹Helmita, ^{*2}Fajri Ilham Ananda

Fakultas Sastra, Universitas Ekasakti, helmita.sasingunes@gmail.com

Fakultas Sastra, Universitas Ekasakti, fajarilhamananda@gmail.com

*Corresponding Author

Fajri Ilham Ananda

Fakultas Sastra, Universitas Ekasakti, fajarilhamananda@gmail.com

Abstract

This research aims to analyze the use of politeness strategies in rejection and praise on the youtube channel Caught In Providence. This research uses (Brown and Levinsons 1987). Politeness theory to identify and classify the strategies used by Judge Frank Caprio and the defendants during interactions in the courtroom. Data were collected using purposive sampling from 20 of the most popular videos with over 5 million views, which contained expressions of rejection and praise. The method used was qualitative descriptive analysis to examine linguistic features, social context, and actions that threaten or preserve face. Face-threatening activities (FTAs) and face-saving actions (FSAs) in conversations were analyzed. The results of the research indicate that positive politeness and negative politeness strategies are often used to maintain mutual respect and minimize potential conflicts. In cases of rejection, Judge Frank Caprio tends to use indirect language, softened language, and empathy to protect the negative face of the defendants. Meanwhile, in situations involving praise, positive politeness strategies, such as giving praise, humor, and expressions of solidarity, are more dominant. This research shows that interactions in the Caught In Providence courtroom combine legal authority with interpersonal harmony and reflect a high awareness of social relationships and public perspectives.

Keywords: Politeness Strategies, Rejection, Praise, Caught In Providence, Youtube Channel.

© 2026 Jurnal JILP

I INTRODUCTION

Politeness is an expression of concern for the feelings of others (Holmes 1995:4). So, politeness is more about analyzing the meaning of others words and phrases than figuring out their individual meaning. It is important for a person to focus on the listener when interacting or speaking. They must behave appropriately towards the listener. This can be achieved by speaking carefully to make others feel comfortable. They must be aware of what others expect, which shows that the speaker is being polite.

Politeness in everyday conversation is very important because it aims to improve and maintain social harmony, reduce conflict, and reflect respect for cultural norms that apply in society. This polite language, one can build a positive self image, create comfort in communication, and demonstrate respect and empathy toward the person they are speaking with. This politeness is an important aspect of social interaction to ensure communication flows smoothly and is mutually respectful.

The concept of politeness in today is society, especially within communities, is still considered an important value in maintaining social harmony. However, its forms and practices have evolved with the times, particularly with the advent of digital communication, which demands politeness not only in face to face interactions but also in the virtual world. Politeness is also understood relatively, as what is considered polite by older generations may not align with the perspectives of younger generations. Nevertheless, politeness is still seen as a form of respect for others dignity, despite some challenges, including individualism, freedom of expression, and the influence of globalization, which have made politeness norms more flexible and diverse.

Research on politeness is confronted with confusing ambiguities in the use of the terms *polite* and *politeness* themselves (Watt 2003:27). Politeness in the context of research is not the same as politeness in real life, and polite language is almost exclusively research in verbal language research. Being polite usually involves considering the feelings of others. In addition, being polite also involves the use of empathy. Speaking to others at the right time and place is

part of linguistic politeness. People need to understand the context of their conversation because different places have different standards of politeness.

When it comes to manners, people must understand how to elicit positive reactions and show consideration for others feelings. In this case, people take into account social background inequalities to demonstrate appropriate etiquette. A number of variables, such as age, relationship, culture, and situation, influence whether such inequalities exist. For example, when a child speaks to their parents. Within a family, parents are in a more powerful position than their children. As a sign of respect, children speak to their parents using formal language. Children use politeness to maintain the flow of conversation. In this case, misunderstandings will arise if people choose to speak in an inappropriate manner. To maintain social harmony, politeness is the best way to determine the appropriate form in various situations.

Politeness is not mandatory. People who are not polite usually do not act politely unless there is an urgent reason to do so (Leech 2014:4). Politeness is an important aspect of human interaction. When individuals engage in polite conversation, they build harmonious relationships. Being polite means that the speaker considers the feelings of the listener, ensuring that they do not hurt the feelings of others. Usually, people interact to exchange information or seek help. Therefore, it is important for the speaker to make the listener feel comfortable during the conversation; otherwise, the speaker may not achieve the desired results.

Politeness is evident in everyday conversation, both in formal and informal situations. One prominent formal context where politeness is very important is the courtroom. The main figures in the courtroom include judges, lawyers, defendants, witnesses, and jurors. Judges hold the highest authority in this environment and can be male or female. The formal language used in the courtroom differs from that used in other formal institutions. For example, judges are addressed as *Your Honor* rather than *Sir* or *Ma'am*. When the judge enters

or exits the courtroom, court officials announce, *All rise*, prompting everyone present to stand.

Effective communication in the courtroom plays an important role in determining fair and effective outcomes. According to (Brown and Levinson 1987:76), factors such as power, social distance, and the level of coercion have a significant impact on the effectiveness of communication in the courtroom. Therefore, understanding the dynamics of communication in the courtroom is essential to improving the effectiveness of the legal process and achieving true justice.

In court proceedings, politeness and formal language are essential to maintaining a fair and effective legal process. When the judge enters or exits the courtroom, everyone is required to stand as a sign of respect and appreciation for the judge authority. Effective communication between the judge, the defendant, and other parties is essential to achieving justice and improving the quality of the legal process. Communication in the courtroom is often marked by conflict and misunderstanding, which can influence the outcome of the legal process. Therefore, understanding the dynamics of communication in the courtroom is crucial to enhancing the effectiveness of the legal process and achieving true justice.

In the context of *Caught In Providence*, politeness strategies play a very important and crucial role in interactions between judges and participants. When faced with situations of rejection and praise, judges use politeness strategies to minimize conflict and maintain positive and harmonious social relationships. For example, when delivering an unfavorable decision, judges can use polite and respectful language to reduce the negative impact and make participants feel more comfortable. On the other hand, when giving praise, judges can use sincere and specific language to build trust and enhance participants self image, making them feel more confident and valued. Judges can create a more positive and constructive atmosphere in the courtroom, allowing participants to feel more comfortable and confident in interacting with judges.

Effective and polite communication is essential in human interaction, as it fosters harmonious relationships and builds strong trust.

When speakers prioritize consideration and kindness, they create a comfortable atmosphere for conversation and allow listeners to feel respected and understood. In the context of the courtroom, effective and polite communication is essential for achieving justice and improving the quality of the legal process. Therefore, judges and court participants must employ effective politeness strategies to create a positive and constructive atmosphere during the trial process. This can help enhance the effectiveness of communication in the courtroom and achieve more fair and effective outcomes, thereby fostering true justice.

However, in communication between judges and defendants, there is an imbalance of power that can affect the effectiveness of communication. Judges have the authority to determine the fate of defendants, while defendants must follow established procedures. This can make defendants feel uncomfortable and unable to express themselves effectively. Therefore, judges should use effective courtesy strategies to create a more positive and constructive atmosphere in the trial process so that defendants can feel more comfortable and confident in interacting with judges. Judges can help improve the effectiveness of communication in court and achieve fairer and more effective results.

In this context, relevant communication theories can be used to understand the dynamics of communication in the courtroom. Theories such as interpersonal communication theory, power theory, and politeness theory can help us understand how effective communication can be applied in interactions between judges and defendants. Understanding the dynamics of communication in the courtroom and developing effective communication strategies, we can improve the outcome of legal proceedings and achieve greater justice. Therefore, research on communication in the courtroom is crucial for improving the effectiveness of the legal process and achieving true justice.

Judges have the authority to determine the fate of defendants, while defendants are required to follow established court procedures. This can make defendants feel uncomfortable and find it difficult to express themselves effectively. Factors such as culture and language

can also affect communication in court, as language can shape a persons thoughts and behavior. The language used in communication can influence the way a person thinks and acts. Therefore, it is very important to consider these factors in court communication in order to achieve fair and effective results. In this context, judges and defendants must work together to achieve justice, and effective communication is essential to achieving this goal. Judges must understand the needs and concerns of defendants and use clear and understandable language to ensure that defendants understand the legal process and can express themselves effectively.

Effective communication in court requires a strategy of civility to create a respectful and cooperative atmosphere. Without this strategy, the trial process can become confrontational and intimidating, reinforcing power imbalances. Judges can use polite language to acknowledge the defendants cooperation and create a more comfortable atmosphere. In doing so, they can help defendants feel more at ease and facilitate more productive and respectful court interactions.

Effective politeness strategies enable judges to manage social interactions with participants effectively, maintain social harmony, and build positive and sustainable relationships. This research aims to understand how politeness strategies are used in *Caught In Providence* and how these strategies can influence social relationships between judges and participants. Thus, this study can provide deeper insights into how politeness strategies can be used to improve the effectiveness of communication in court and achieve fairer and more effective outcomes. Additionally, this research can also help raise awareness about the importance of politeness strategies in court communication and how these strategies can be used to build positive and harmonious relationships between judges and participants, thereby creating a more positive and constructive atmosphere in the courtroom process.

This research analyzes how politeness strategies, particularly praise, are used by judges in America courts to build relationships with defendants. Analyzing defendants responses, this research aims to understand how these interactions influence the legal process and its outcomes. This research also seeks to determine

how politeness strategies can influence trust and cooperation between judges and defendants. In this context, this research can provide deeper insights into how politeness strategies can be used to improve the effectiveness of communication in court and achieve more fair and effective outcomes. Therefore, this research can make a significant contribution to improving the quality of the legal process and achieving better justice.

This research rejection and praise are among the strategies used by judges and defendants to defend themselves. Politeness strategies can help defendants reduce the negative impact that may arise from rejection and create a more positive atmosphere during the trial process. Thus, the legal process can run more effectively and efficiently. Therefore, it is very important to understand how politeness strategies can be used to improve the effectiveness of communication in court and achieve fairer and more effective results. In this context, this research can provide deeper insights into how politeness strategies can be used to improve the quality of the legal process and achieve better justice.

This research can also help us understand how politeness strategies can be used to reduce the stress and anxiety experienced by defendants during the trial process so that they can focus more on the legal process. This research can provide valuable recommendations for improving the quality of the legal process and achieving better justice. This research can also help us understand how politeness strategies can be used to improve the quality of the legal process and achieve better justice in the future.

The topics discussed in *Caught In Providence* are highly relevant to research on polite language based on Brown and Levinson politeness theory. We can observe how politeness strategies are used in real social contexts that are broadcast to the public. Interestingly, each episode of *Caught In Providence* features real interactions between judges and defendants. This provides clear data reflecting everyday language in formal or informal contexts, making the analysis more contextual and vivid.

This analyzing these two acts of politeness, we can compare politeness strategies in two different language functions. This

provides ample room for more indepth and comprehensive analysis. In the context of *Caught In Providence*, social dynamics such as equality, sympathy, and empathy take center stage. This makes the topic discussed not only academic in

nature but also deeply meaningful in social terms.

II RESEARCH METHODS

In this research, the researcher used qualitative research methods because the data used was presented in the form of a series of words and required analysis in this research. Qualitative methods are characterized by an understanding of certain aspects of social life, and the methods generally tend to produce words rather than numbers and focus on open data as material for analysis. Qualitative research is a type of scientific research that involves an investigation seeking answers to a question, using specific techniques to answer that question, and collecting evidence. The data collected can be in the form of text, where the data is obtained through audio recordings, videos, field notes, and so on.

Politeness is part of the social dominance system, so the qualitative approach is very suitable for revealing the implicit meaning in speech (Lakoff 2004:11). This research was conducted by formulating a problem statement, collecting data, classifying data, analyzing data, and drawing conclusions. The purpose of descriptive qualitative research is to systematically, factually, and accurately describe the location, facts, and characteristics of a population. The working methods of descriptive qualitative research consist of data collection, data processing, and data interpretation. In qualitative research, analysis focuses more on understanding the results of the data obtained rather than calculating the results of the data.

Based on the explanation above, the data sources in this research were obtained from the transcripts of the *Caught In Providence* youtube channel. In this research, the most popular episode, which has more than 5 million viewers, is selected in this research, and there are 20 transcripts of *Caught In Providence* youtube channel, videos that will be analyzed to identify politeness strategies as well as rejection and praise responses in this research. In this research, the researcher aims to select utterances spoken

by the characters that fall into the four types of FTAs based on (Brown and Levinson 1987:65).

Method of Collecting the Data

In this research, researcher used a nonparticipant observation method defined (Mack 2005:2), this method is defined as a method to see, observe, and describe a subjects behavior, and it is a basic method to observe and record the relevant verbal interactions. It is very appropriate to collect data using the generate method, namely video recording, and transcribing transcripts. In this research, researcher used video transcripts as researcher analyzed from the official source of *Caught in Providence* youtube channel to maintain authenticity and validity. While watching *Caught In Providence* youtube channel videos, researcher observed and recorded relevant verbal interactions specifically on the section containing politeness strategies and the rejection and praise section.

Method of Analyzing the Data

Data analysis refers to qualitative descriptive methods within the framework of a pragmatic discourse analysis approach. The analysis focused on the identification of politeness used in the context of rejection and praise. According (Dornyei 2007:213), data analysis methods lead to research on how research is done. Based on the theory used in the case, the analytical method leads the researcher to examine and describe the facts. In this research after collecting data, researcher continue to identify speech that contains examples of politeness strategies in the context of rejection and praise, then the data are classified based on the context of politeness strategies, researcher research and associate them with relevant theories. and conducted data analysis, and researcher drew conclusions about the functioning of politeness strategies in the context of rejection and praise.

Technique of Collecting the Data

Data collection can be defined as the process and means of research. Researcher in order collecting data from the most popular episodes, researcher used Mack theory which states that we can take advantage of various approaches, such as note taking techniques. In collecting the data, researcher used the technique of recording data collection purposive sampling *Caught in Providence* videos to find politeness strategies in the context of rejection and praise.

Technique of Analyzing the Data

Data is learned through a process that goes from fact to theory, according (Dornyei 2007: 242). To analyze the data collected, researcher video analysis or transcript of the analyzed video. Transcript analysis researching and explaining to research human behavior such as public records, videos, or other transkrip.

After collecting the data, the researcher examines and categorizes the data based on the theory used. The data were categorized by the type of politeness strategy in the context of rejection and praise. Then the researcher would interpret the results of data analysis to reach conclusions. Researcher conducted several procedures to analyze the data, first, after collecting the data, the researcher categorizes the data by category, then looks for the type of politeness strategy to get accurate results, then records the politeness strategy found based on the *Caught In Providence* video, then discusses the findings of the data analysis in the discussion, then outlines the most dominant politeness strategy and dominant function, and finally makes a conclusion

III RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Politeness strategies were used in the *Caught In Providence* courtroom to provide a sense of comfort to the defendant and avoid pressure or discomfort to the defendant while in the courtroom. The data analysis of this research was conducted using Brown and Levinson politeness language theory. There are 4 different types of politeness language strategies. Politeness strategies consist of 2 bald on record strategies, 15 positive politeness strategies, 10 negative politeness strategies. The researchers took 34 data found in the transcript of the *Caught In Providence* video on the youtube channel.

Data 1

Joanne : I have five issues here that I never knew about.

Frank Caprio : You have three traffic tickets from the same location.

<https://youtu.be/QG8g4WReE5c?si=kkW4KyIs5mpnjBA3>

From the above dialogue, we can infer that the defendant implicitly invited the judge to understand her situation. In response, the judge responded with a direct statement, without softening the facts of the violation, with the aim of conveying the information directly and without unnecessary ambiguity. because in the

context of a courtroom, clarity is prioritized over softening the situation. In conveying the facts, the judge does not intend to attack the defendant but only to obtain information necessary for the proceedings.

Data 2

Frank Caprio: We will see!

Joanne: No, I do not need to see it, wkwkwk.

<https://youtu.be/QG8g4WReE5c?si=kkW4KyIs5mpnjBA3>

From the dialogue above, it can be concluded that the judge made a direct and firm statement. The judge and the defendant had the same intention and goal, but the defendant refused outright, albeit with a smile, which meant that he did not want to offend or stare rudely, with the aim of maintaining a conducive atmosphere in the courtroom and ensuring the smooth running of the trial.

Data 3

Frank Caprio : Good morning

Joanne.

Joanne : Good morning

Judge.

<https://youtu.be/QG8g4WReE5c?si=kkW4KyIs5mpnjBA3>

[g4WReE5c?si=kkW4KyIs5mpnjBA3](https://youtu.be/g4WReE5c?si=kkW4KyIs5mpnjBA3)

From the dialogue above, it can be concluded that Judge Frank Caprio, as the judge, greeted the defendant first, and then the defendant responded in the same manner. The purpose of this conversation was to initiate interaction in a friendly manner, reduce the distance between the judge and the defendant, and show mutual respect and courtesy.

Data 4

Frank Caprio : *Do you still not want to see it?*

Joanne : *No, I want to see it wkwkwkwk.*

<https://youtu.be/QG8g4WReE5c?si=kkW4KyIs5mpnjBA3>

From the dialogue above, it can be concluded that the judge showed a questioning attitude regarding the defendant's decision to view the recording of the offense he committed, to which the defendant responded by providing clarity without outright refusal but adjusting his answer to be relevant to the judge's question. The defendant built rapport with the judge through agreement and acceptance of the advice or direction given earlier.

Data 6

Frank Caprio : *Do not be nervous, we will help you calm down. Tell us about your baby!*

<https://youtu.be/yQIIA117gKE?si=VUBtomvzA0JdrRxq>

From the dialogue above, it can be concluded that the judge is trying to lighten the mood and make the other party feel comfortable in the courtroom. The aim is to show empathy by saying *do not be nervous*, and inviting the defendant to talk about personal matters, showing concern for the other party personal life. The judge is trying to bridge the social gap by creating familiarity through topics that touch on personal life, with the aim of reducing the tension caused by the courtroom atmosphere.

Data 9

Frank Caprio : *I will not fine you again.*

Carry Judge. : *Thank you very much,*

<https://youtu.be/g5A0OGQJ8Co?si=fk9tTLNFEUI0a8yM>

From the dialogue above, it can be concluded that the judge gave the defendant a reward or leniency. The judge tried to create a good and pleasant relationship with the defendant by removing the burden. The defendant responded to the judge's words with gratitude, showing appreciation and thankfulness. The defendant emphasized his polite attitude by giving indirect praise through his words of thanks.

Data 10

Frank Caprio : *They are charging you the full amount, is that correct?*

Carry Judge. : *Yes, that is correct,*

<https://youtu.be/g5A0OGQJ8Co?si=fk9tTLNFEUI0a8yM>

From the dialogue above, it can be concluded that the judge did not immediately make assumptions or accusations but rather confirmed the information by asking questions, with the aim of avoiding coercion or direct judgment and giving the defendant room to confirm or correct the information. The defendant gave a brief but polite answer at the end of the sentence, showing respect for the judge, acknowledging the judge's status and role, and showing a respectful attitude.

Data 12

Frank Caprio : *We have something in common, I also have five children.*

Ketie Wallace : *Oh yes, you also have five children.*

https://youtu.be/wdLzMyqDuDY?si=ykzrW90ZmRZN7s_k

From the dialogue above, it can be concluded that the judge tried to build rapport by pointing out their similarity, namely that they both have five children. The defendant responded by confirming this similarity, which shows attention and acceptance of the confirmation or information shared, with the aim of building a rapport through shared experiences, where this expression shows recognition and appreciation of shared experiences.

Data 14

Frank Caprio : Is your mother guilty or not?

Alex : No, wkwkwkwk

(https://youtu.be/wdLzMyqDuDY?si=ykzrW90ZmRZN7s_k)

From the dialogue above, it can be concluded that the judge asked a formal and serious question, which usually leads to a formal situation in court. The defendant's son answered with a direct *no*, then the defendant's son accompanied his answer with laughter, aiming to create a warm and conducive atmosphere during the trial, reduce tension, and maintain a relaxed social relationship.

Data 20

Frank Caprio : You came here to tell me that your husband is guilty, so the first thing you did was to incriminate him.

Linda Field : I am not going to incriminate myself.

(https://youtu.be/_R_qJgBX8XI?si=uqGa45K-VvylQAt9)

From the dialogue above, it can be concluded that the judge made a slightly sarcastic statement about the defendant's behavior of blaming others, and the defendant responded with subtle humor and a smile, rather than with harsh or confrontational arguments, with the aim of reducing tension and maintaining good social relations, and using light jokes to respond to comments that could be offensive.

Data 22

Frank Caprio : I am trying to help you, so we will at least look at the Avalons terminal. Let is see!

(https://youtu.be/QG8g4WReE5c?si=JarTceXU2D_OP7zI)

From the above dialogue, it can be concluded that the judge showed concern for the defendant's interests. This was not just a statement but also an effort to help, where the judge showed concern by helping the defendant, with the aim of reducing tension in the trial and showing that the judge was not only an enforcer of the law but also tried to make things easier.

Data 24

Joanne : No, I am not paying for everything today.

(https://youtu.be/QG8g4WReE5c?si=JarTceXU2D_OP7zI)

From the above dialogue, it can be concluded that the defendant showed polite refusal. Although he did not apologize, the defendant tried to save face so that he would be seen as a cooperative person. He did not refuse rudely but gave reasons to show that his refusal was not because he did not care but because he was unable to pay at that time. His aim was to maintain the comfort and smooth running of the trial.

Data 29

Frank Caprio : We will cancel your red light ticket.

Alandra : Well, Your Honor, thank you.

(<https://youtu.be/yQIIA117gKE?si=SNFgrKcJ2ODaiYr2>)

In the dialogue above, it can be concluded that the judge gave something positive for the defendant by canceling the ticket. The defendant expressed appreciation and expressed gratitude to the judge, a form of politeness that recognizes and appreciates the positive actions given by the judge.

Data 33

Frank Caprio : Can you pay today?

John Paul : Can I pay him 100 today?

(<https://youtu.be/EcYzT0OxqVA?si=CXOkEzDugZeZjZBf>)

In the dialogue above, it can be concluded that the judge asked for confirmation of whether the fine could be paid in full today. The defendant does not refuse immediately but proposes an alternative in a way that does not threaten the judge face, with the defendant asking for an extension of the payment period, which aims to avoid direct rejection and still show respect for the judge request. The defendant uses the form of a polite question to the judge to consider his wishes.

Data 34

Frank Caprio : You have committed 5 traffic violations, 3 of which were red lights recorded on camera.

(<https://youtu.be/EcYzT0OxqVA?si=CXOkEzDugZeZjZBf>)

In the dialogue above, it can be concluded that the judge conveyed the facts incriminating the defendant. This situation is potentially face-threatening (FTAs) for the defendant. The accused shows remorse and admits guilt without arguing, aiming to show respect, maintain distance, and reduce potential conflicts that could arise.

Data 35

Frank Caprio : *Good luck to you, John. Thank you, I appreciate it.*

(<https://youtu.be/EcYzT0OxqVA?si=CXOkEzDugZeZjZBf>)

In the dialogue above, it can be concluded that the judge conveyed prayers or good wishes and gratitude for something that the defendant had done. The defendant providing support and appreciation is a form of effort to maintain a positive face (FSAs) of the interlocutor, aims to strengthen good relations and show appreciation,

and seeks to strengthen relationships through expressions of appreciation and emotional support.

Data 37

Linda Field : *My son was hospitalized; he had a terrible accident.*

(https://youtu.be/_R_qJgBX8XI?si=QHlv5dzXegO2num9)

In the dialogue above, it can be concluded that the defendant gives a statement. This is usually in order to explain the reasons or defend himself regarding the situation of violation or delay, aiming as a justification or excuse for the action or condition at issue. Defendants minimize potential advance threats (FTAs) by providing reasonable grounds. The defendant also shows appreciation for the interlocutor by not directly rejecting or adding but rather explaining the situation.

IV CONCLUSION

The results of this research showed that judge Frank Caprio and the defendants used a shared type of politeness strategy described in the theory of Brown and Levinson (1987). So that the creation of a positive relationship and minimize the potential FTAs. The strategy of positive politeness shows empathy, expresses solidarity, and the use of the word humor is predominantly used in the context of praise.

Based on the analysis of the *Caught in Providence* youtube channel trial, it was found that there are various courtesy strategies used in the interaction between the judge and the defendant in the trial. The strategies of bald on record, positive politeness, and negative politeness play an important role in maintaining respect, as well as creating a more cooperative atmosphere during the proceedings. Bald on record strategy is used when conveying intent directly. Positive politeness appears to be widely used when humor, praise, and expressed empathy function to build closeness and reduce tension in formal situations. Meanwhile, the strategy of

negative politeness is used to reveal indirect intentions to maintain positive and negative faces, smooth the language spoken, show respect, and avoid coercive attitudes.

In contrast, the negative politeness strategy is used in some cases, and the off-record strategy is more often used in rejection decisions to reduce the impression of forcing and soften rejection. In the interaction of the judge and the defendant, the use of assumptions can facilitate the formation of familiarity and a warm atmosphere during the trial. From 37 data found, with the following distribution. 34 politeness strategies and 3 assumption properties of interactants based on the theory of Brown and Levinson. 2 strategies bald on record, 28 strategies of positive politeness, 4 strategies of negative politeness, 1 strategy of positive face, and 2 strategies of negative face. Thus, understanding the strategies of politeness and assumptions of participants contributed to the creation of a unique and empathetic atmosphere of the trial at Caught in Providence.

Bibliography

- [1]Brown, P. & Levinson, S. C. (1987). *Politeness: Some Universal in Language Usage*. Cambridge University Press.
- [2]Dornyei, Zoltan. (2007). *Research Methods in Applied Linguistic: Quantitative, Qualitative, and Mix Methodologies*. Oxford University Press.
- [3]Fitria, H., et al. (2020). Politeness Strategies Reflected by the Main Character in *Bridge to Terabithia* Movie. *Etnolinguial*, 4(1), 57-70. <https://doi/10.20473/etno.v4i2.20336>.
- [4]Goffman, Erving. (1967). *Interaction Ritual: Essays on Face-to-Face Behavior*. Doubleday & Company.
- [5]Holmes, Janet. (1995). *Women, Men, and Politeness*. Eddison Wesley Longman. Routlage.
- [6]Kristyaningsih, N. & Adip, A. (2022). Politeness Strategies in *Freedom Writers* Movie. *SALIENCE: English Language, Literature, and Education*, 2(2). <https://jurnal.stkippgriporogo.ac.id/index.php/salience>.
- [7]Lakoff, R, T. (2004). *Language and Women's Place*. Oxford University Press.
- [8]Leech, Geoffrey. 2014. *The Pragmatics of Politeness*. Oxford University Press.
- [9]Mack, Natasha. (2005). *Qualitative Research Methods: A Data Collector's Fields Guide*. North Carolina. Family Health International.
- [10]Permadi, W, A. (2018). Positive Politeness Strategies in *Midnight in Paris* Movie By Woody Allen. *Journal of Language and Literature*, 6(1), 38-52. <https://dx.doi.org/10.35760/jll.2018.v6i1.2482>.
- [11]Silitonga, D. H. (2022). An Analysis of the Politeness Strategy used in *Mata Najwa* Talk Show on *Trans 7*. *JETAL: Journal of English Teaching & Applied Linguistic*, 3(2), 17-24. <https://doi.org/10.36655/jetal.v3i2.659>.
- [12]Watts, Ricard, J. (2003). *Key Topics in Sociolinguistics*. Cambridge University Press.
- [13]Yule, George. (1996). *Pragmatics*. Oxford University Press.