

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Every human being in this world needs to be interested and communicate with others so that all of us can live and understand one another. In our daily interaction with other people, communication can be done by speaking and writing. Communication is one of the important ways to transfer our ideas in our daily interaction to other people. Crystal (1990) asserts that an act of communication is basically the transmission of information or message from a source and a receiver. Spoken communication involves at least two participants, a speaker and hearer, in a variety social context. The message of the conversation which is the most important part of the conversation will be delivered from the speaker to the listener. Through conversation, spoken communication is constructed.

Yule (1996:35) says that speakers and listeners involved in conversation are generally cooperating with each other. The speaker intends to convey certain meanings to the hearer and tries to recognize what the speaker means by saying utterances. Sometimes, when people communicate, the utterance is not always the same as what someone means. In other words, the speaker has another meaning behind what is said. The listener, as the partner of communication, must be able to interpret what the speaker means by saying the utterance. Both speaker and the hearer should convey and understand the thoughts, feelings, and desires of each other. Thus, they can achieve good communication. People use strategies in their communication as it is a part of the language user's communicative competence, such as the use of politeness strategies, is not just about how to speak with others, but behind that also people must increase their knowledge in understanding not only the language used to

communicate. But also the culture because each culture has their own perspective on how they can be polite with another, so that what is considered polite in one culture is not necessarily. The same as the culture of another within an interaction, the concept of politeness is needed. Politeness has a role to investigate as it is used by people in their social interaction and in specific context, knowing what to say, and how to be with other people. According to Brown and Levinson (1978) politeness is basic to the production of social order and precondition of human cooperation. Therefore, we must be careful to choose the strategies of politeness when people make an interaction because some who talk with us can be misunderstood. Leech (1983: 83) introduces the politeness principle which principally minimizes the expression of impolite beliefs and maximizes the expression of the polite beliefs. Politeness is maintaining proper etiquette and speaking properly to a person without offending people and it is primarily conceptualized as a means of avoiding conflict in interaction.

Politeness is not only found in daily life through conversation, but also found in the movie as a reflection of life. The writer will consider choosing a movie as the medium of this study because the movie provides much data to support this study. The writer analyzes the politeness strategies used by the *Fast and Furious9* movie. Because the phenomenon of politeness strategies in the *Fast and Furious9* movie is evident in the characters' interactions where they employ various respect, solidarity, and cooperation. For instance, Dominic Toretto'd (Vin Diesel) frequent use of terms like “family” and “brother” serves as a politeness strategy to establish a sense of camaraderie and shared identity among his team members. Similarly, the characters' use of mitigating language, such as “I’m sorry” or “I appreciated it”, helps to soften the impact of potentially face threatening acts, thereby maintaining social

harmony, and avoiding conflict. Overall, the politeness strategies employed in the *Fast and Furious* movie contribute to the construction of a cohesive and supportive team dynamic, which is central to the film's narrative and themes.

In the other word, speaking politeness involves acting on others' feelings and being a polite person means that the person should make the others feel comfortable. People need to use politeness strategies to get a good response from the hearer. Thus, applying politeness strategies in the process of interaction or communication is very important because those strategies can avoid misunderstanding, misinterpretation, minimize the imposition, minimize the conflict and to be more friendly to another. People must be aware of politeness strategies because this is the essential factor to maintain the relationship between speaker and hearer to reach the goal of communication. Because the *Fast and Furious9* movie showcases diverse character interactions, with different cultural and social backgrounds, allowing for an analysis of politeness strategies used in their communication.

1.2 Problem of the Study

Based on the background above, the problem of this study can be formulated as follows:

1. What kinds of politeness strategies do the characters use in the *Fast and Furious9* movie?
2. What are the factors that influenced the politeness strategies used by the characters in the *Fast and Furious9* movie?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the problems above, this study has two objectives, there are:

1. To find out the kinds of politeness strategies that are used by the characters in the

Fast and Furious9 movie.

2. To analyse the factors which influence the politeness strategies used by the characters in *Fast and Furious9* movie.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

The limitation of this study focused on the types of politeness strategies and the factors that influenced the politeness strategies used by the characters in the *Fast and Furious9* movie.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The importance of this study is explained in two ways: theoretically and practically."

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, this study is expected to be a good contribution as a useful reference for those who want to make further research on the same area with different focus and object. This study is important to determine how people use the language in societies.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

The practical application of this study is to enhance readers' understanding and implementation of politeness in communication. By studying politeness people can be careful to determine the choice of words, phrase, clause, and sentence in expression of the ideas or meaning in each context. Because being polite is an important thing in our life to connect with others.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

This chapter is generally divided into three subchapters: a review of related literature, concepts, and theoretical framework.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

In this chapter, some previous researchers are described dealing with politeness topics. The information was obtained from review of literature which includes problems, data, concepts, and theory with this research. These researches are expected to help the process of analyzing politeness strategies in the movie *Fast and Furious*⁹. The researcher utilized two theses, and three articles in a journal that have topics related to the research being carried out by the researcher.

The first thesis was written by Hamna Fitri (2022) in her thesis entitled “*Politeness Used by Donald Trump and Hilary Clinton Presidential Debate 2016*” in her research discussed about analyzed the politeness used during debates between presidential candidates in 2016, therefore this research is different from her research focused on discussing politeness strategies and politeness aspects, and the authors analyze data from research in the library. And the discussion of this research is limited only on the types of the politeness strategies, which theoretically include bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off record. The theories which are applied in this research are sociolinguistics theories. And the main theory was taken from Brown and Levinson’s (1987). In this theory, explanations about the value of politeness strategies are developing to save the hearer’s “face”. There are four politeness strategies, there bald on recording, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off

record. The similarity of her study and this study is that each study uses the same theory of politeness strategy as proposed by Brown and Levinson (1987).

The second thesis was written by Marthasari (2021) under the title “An Analysis of Politeness Strategies in America’s Got Talent TV Show”. The aim of this study was to discuss the type and the strategies in “America’s Got Talent” TV show and the data was taken from this source. The data of this study were collected by the observation method. In analyzing the data her study applied pragmatics identity methods. This study used the theory proposed by Brown and Levinson (1987). It is similar to this study that used those theories as the main theory. Her thesis was based on data from TV, whereas this study will utilize data from the *Fast and Furious* movie. This study investigates the kinds of politeness strategies employed by the characters in *Fast and Furious* movie and to analyze the factors which influence the politeness strategies used by the characters in *Fast and Furious9* movie, it was different with her study that was discussed about the type and the strategies in the data source. Another difference between her study and this study is that her study did not use the supporting theory and this study used Holmes (1992) theory as the supporting theory.

The third article was written by Pebriyani and Maharani (2022) entitled “Politeness Strategy Analysis on Expressive Utterances Found in “Land before Time XIV” Movie”. Her study aimed to find out the politeness strategy applied in the expressive utterances produced by the characters in Land before Time XIV movie, Previous research used qualitative research methods to analyze data obtained from films and film screenplays. This study also uses two relevant theories to analyze the strategy of politeness and expressive function in character speech. The results of the study show that characters in movies use various politeness strategies to communicate and interact with other characters. These politeness strategies

include using polite words, showing respect, and avoiding conflict. Previous research has also shown that characters in movies express various speech functions, such as showing regret, acceptance, appreciation, praise, condolences, complaints, and criticism. This speech function is used to communicate and interact with other characters, as well as to express emotions and feelings. Previous research has several shortcomings and limitations, such as: This study only analyzed the strategy of politeness and expressive function in the speech of the characters in the movie "Land Before Time XIV", so the results of this study cannot be generalized to other films or other contexts. This study uses a qualitative research method, so the results of this research cannot be quantitatively measured. This study does not analyze other factors that can affect politeness strategies and expressive functions in character speech, such as cultural context, social context, and psychological context. This study differs in that it aims to identify the kinds of politeness strategies used by characters in the *Fast and Furious9* movie and analyze the factors that influence these politeness strategies. The data of this study is taken from the movie upload in Daily Motion website and movie script download from Fandom website and different from another study that uses data from the *Fast and Furious9* movie. This study uses two theories, first from Brown and Levinson (1987) about politeness strategy to discover what types of politeness strategy that occurs on the expressive utterances in the movie, it was similar theory with this study econd theory from Searle (1969) about the expressive function to find out what kind of expressive function found in the utterances and this study differs in that it utilizes the second theory proposed by Holmes (1992). In this research, the method used to analyse the data is a qualitative research method. The result of this study found all the types of politeness strategy are applied in the utterances produced by the characters. Besides, all the characters are expressing some function of speech, they are

showing regret, showing acceptance, appreciation, praising, condoling, complaining, and criticizing.

The fourth article was written by Hutahaeon (2021) under the title “An Analysis of Politeness Strategies Found in Pesbukers Variety Show”. – This research was a pragmatic approach, which was focused on politeness strategies found in Pesbukers Variety show, this study differs in that it focuses on politeness strategies used by the characters in Fast and Furious9 movie. The objectives of this research were to analyze types of politeness strategies, to find out the most dominant type of politeness strategies, and to know factors influenced the choice of politeness strategies found in Pesbukers variety show and it was similar with the aims of this study. The theory of politeness strategies by Brown and Levinson (1987) was used to analyze the politeness strategies, it is also like this study. The research method was descriptive qualitative research with content analysis because the data were collected from documents. The researcher chooses episode 10 broadcasted on 15th May 2019 with duration 1 hour 12 minutes. There were some steps in collecting the data, such as: familiarizing and organizing, coding, and reducing, interpreting, and representing. The result showed that there were 37 politeness strategies found in Pesbukers variety show, they were: bald on-record 6 (16%), positive politeness 26 (70%), negative politeness 4 (11%), and off-record 1 (3%). The most dominant type of politeness strategies found in Pesbukers variety show was positive politeness. Positive politeness was done by the speaker and hearer to make an enjoyable situation, build good relations, and have good interaction. The factor influencing the choice of politeness strategies found in Pesbukers was circumstances. Circumstances dealing with sociological variables include the relative power² (5%) and social distance³⁵ (95%). Relative power (P) used a greater degree of politeness with others who have higher power or authority.

Social distance (D) saw as the composite of psychological factors such as status and age. In conclusion, with this research we must be careful when using a language to communicate with others so that the conversation becomes run well.

The fifth article was written by Meiratnasari (2019) entitled “An analysis of Politeness Strategies in Indonesian English Textbooks”. The research aims to explore politeness approaches in EFL textbooks, especially Indonesian English textbooks, whereas another study will investigate the use of politeness strategies by characters in the *Fast and Furious9* movie. There were two textbooks which analysed as the sample for this study. The textbooks are entitled “Talk Active 1” and “Talk Active 2: Language and Culture Programme”. The researcher limited the analysis on the dialogs which were provided as materials in the textbooks. This study utilized Brown and Levinson's (1987) politeness strategies, a similar theoretical framework, to categorize the data. The researcher applied a content analysis method proposed by Denscombe (2010), whereas this study employed an observational method for data collection. The results of the study revealed bald on-record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off-record were reflected in the Indonesian English textbooks. Both types of bald on-record strategies were found in the Indonesian English textbooks. However, there were only three types of off-records strategies that were reflected in the textbooks. The finding revealed 11 types of positive politeness as strategy follows: S1: Notice, attend to hearer; S2: Exaggerate, S3: Intensify interest to hearer; S4: Use in-group identity markers; S6: Avoid disagreement; S7: Presuppose/assert/raise common ground; S8: Joke; S10: Offer, promise; S12: Include both speaker and hearer in the activity; S13: Give (or ask for) reasons; S14: assume or assert reciprocity. The result also presented 8 types of negative politeness as follows: S1: Be conventionally indirect; S2: Question, hedge; S3: Be

pessimistic; S4: Minimize the imposition; S5: Give deference; S6: Apologize; S7: Impersonalize speaker and hearer and S10: Go on record as incurring a debt, or as not indebted the hearer. The analysis showed positive and negative politeness strategies were central strategies that reflected in the textbooks. It proved that Indonesian English textbooks have pragmatic input for the students.

2.2 Concepts

To support this research, there are some concepts that are related to this study. There are three concepts which are applied to support this analysis such as politeness, movie, and *Fast and Furious9* movie. The description of the concept in the literary works are presented as follows.

2.2.1 Politeness

Politeness is the important thing in language use and in communication. It can be defined as to show awareness of another person's face Yule (1996:60). It is concerned with how language is used in a strategic way to achieve the aims of communication and maintaining interpersonal relationships. Politeness involves how the speaker can make the hearer feel pleasant while doing a conversation. It is also involving the word choices and using the appropriate utterances to express the feeling. In addition, Brown and Levinson (1987) state that politeness is an action to prevent and handle speech acts that threaten the image or face of others or oneself (Face Threatening Acts).

2.1 Movie

Quoted from Cambridge dictionary, movie is a series of moving pictures, usually shown in a cinema or on television and telling a story. Movies are usually used as a portrayal of reality. The most interesting thing about movies is that they do not only present imaginative stories,

but also real stories about life. Mostly film is adapted from many kinds of phenomena in the real world.

2.3 Theories

The theory that was used in this study is the politeness strategy proposed by Brown and Levinson (1987) to find out the types of politeness strategies used by characters in *Fast and Furious 9*, while the second problem also uses the same theory that proposed by Brown and Levinson (1987), and supports the theory by Holmes (1992) to analyze the factors that influence the politeness strategies used by the characters in *Fast and Furious* movie.

2.3.1 Politeness Strategies

Have a way to assess the danger of threatening another participant's face and to choose the appropriate strategies to minimize any threats that might be involved in carrying out the goal of communication called politeness strategies. There are four kinds of politeness strategies proposed by Brown and Levinson (1987): Bald-On Record, Positive Politeness, Negative Politeness, and Off-Record.

2.3.1.1 Bald-On Record Strategies

According to Brown and Levinson (1987:94) Bald-On Record strategy is a direct way of saying things. The utterance is spoken in a direct, clear, unambiguous, and concise way. Sometimes using this strategy will likely shock the person to whom you are speaking to, embarrass them, or make them feel uncomfortable. This strategy is commonly found in people who know each other very well and are very comfortable in their environment such as close friends and family.

1. Maximum Efficiency

This is well known to speaker's and the hearer's face redress is not required. In case of urgency, redress would decrease the communicated urgency.

Example: *Watch out!* (Brown and Levinson, 1987:96)

2. Showing Disagreement

This strategy is usually used for the speaker to show disagreement to the hearer without softening the threat.

Example: *No one make your hair stronger* (Brown and Levinson, 1987)

3. Requesting

This strategy is usually used for the speaker to get what they want. It usually deals with imperative sentences.

Example: *Put your jacket away!* (Brown and Levinson, 1987)

4. Sympathetic Advice or Warning

In doing FTA, S conveys that he or she does care about H, it uses direct command to the hearer without softening the threat.

Example: *Your sleep is showing* (Brown and Levinson, 1987)

5. Task Oriented

This strategy usually happens when speakers directly order the hearers to do what they want them to.

Example: *Give me that!* (Brown and Levinson, 1987)

6. Power Difference between S and H (S is higher)

This strategy is used if there are power differences between S and H, but S's power is greater than H and S does not have to redress the expression to satisfy H's face.

Example: *Bring me the note, John.* (Brown and Levinson, 1987)

7. Granting Permission that H Has Requested

Granting permission for something that H has requested of the speaker.

Example: *Could you take care my puppies while I go?*

Yes of course, you may go. (Brown and Levinson,1987:98)

2.3.1.2 Positive Politeness strategies

Brown and Levinson (1987:101) positive politeness strategies are used when the speaker (S) tries to minimize the threat to the hearer's (H's) positive face. It is expressed by satisfying the hearer's positive face. Positive Politeness strategy is usually seen in groups of friends, or where the people know each other well. This strategy is used to minimize the distance between them by expressing friendliness and solid interest in the hearer's needs to be respected.

1. Notice, attend to the Hearer (his interest, wants, needs, goods)

This strategy is usually used to suggest that the speaker (S) should take notice of the aspect hearer's (H's) condition (changes, remarkable, possessions, anything which look as though H would notice and approve).

Example: *"You must be hungry; it's been a long time since breakfast.*

How about some lunch?" (Brown and Levinson,1987:103)

2. Exaggerate (Interest, approval, sympathy with hearer)

This strategy is usually used for the speaker to save the hearer's positive face, he or she can do this by using an exaggerated expression, intonation, and stress. The speaker uses this strategy to emphasize his or her feelings toward the hearer which include interest, approval, or sympathy.

Example: *What a fantastic garden you have!*

(Brown and Levinson, 1987:104)

3. Intensify Interest to the Hearer

Another way the speaker shows that he or she shares some common purpose with the hearer is by increasing the hearer's interest in the speaker's contribution. The speaker

using this strategy may pull the reader's attention to the conversation by making a good story.

Example: *You will never guess what he told me last night!*

(Brown and Levinson, 1987)

4. Use in-group Identity Markers

This strategy is usually used for the speaker to show solidarity and intimacy with the hearer. The hearer's positive face is saved as the speaker calls him or her as guys, sweetheart, honey, or even his or her familiar nickname.

Example: *What are you doing guys?* (Brown and Levinson, 1987:107)

5. Seek Agreement

Brown and Levinson (1987:12) explained that the rising "safe topics" allows S to stress his agreement with H and therefore to satisfy H's desire to be right. It can be done by repeating part or all of what the preceding S has said in a conversation.

Example: *John went to London this weekend!*

To London! (Brown and Levinson, 1987:113)

6. Avoid Disagreement

This strategy is usually used for the speaker to save the hearer's positive face by hiding disagreement and directly say no.

Example: *What is she, small?*

Yes, yes, she is small, smallish, um, not small

but certainly not very big. (Brown and Levinson, 1987:114)

7. Assert or Presuppose S's Knowledge of and Concern for H's Wants

This strategy is done by asserting or implying knowledge of her hearer's wants and willingness to fit one's own wants with them.

Example: *I know you love roses, but florist did not anymore, so I brought the geraniums instead. (Offer and apology) (Brown and Levinson, 1987:123)*

8. Offer, Promise

S may claim that whatever H wants, S wants for him and will help to obtain. It is another way, which is stated by Brown and Levinson (1987:125) in order to address the potential threat of some FTA's

Example: *I will call you back soon (Brown and Levinson, 1987:125)*

9. Be Optimistic

It works by minimizing the size of the face threat or that cooperation between S and H means that such a small thing can be taken for granted.

Example: *You will lend me your lawnmower for the weekend.*

Won't you? (Brown and Levinson, 1978:126)

10. Include Both S and H in the Activity

This strategy is using an inclusive “we” from when S really means “you” or “me”.

Example: *We must go now (Brown and Levinson, 1987:127)*

11. Give or Ask the Reason

The use of this strategy where S gives as to why he wants. They add that giving the reason is a way of implying “I can help you” or “you can help me” and assuming cooperation, a way of showing help is indeed.

Example: *Why didn't you do the dishes?*

(Brown and Levinson, 1987:128)

12. Assume or Assert Reciprocity

This strategy can be done by creating mutual advantages between the speaker and the hearer. A reciprocity is a behavior in which two people give each other help or

advantages. (Brown and Levinson,1987)

Example: *I will lend my dictionary if you lend me your book.*

13. Give gifts to H (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation)

S may satisfy H's positive face by giving gifts but not only tangible gifts that we can see but there are also human relations that want to be liked, listened to, cared about, understood and so on.

Example: *I am sorry to hear that* (Brown and Levinson, 1987)

2.3.1.3 Negative Politeness Strategies

Brown and Levinson (1987:129) defined that the focus for using this strategy is to assume that you may not be imposing on the hearer and minimize threat to the hearer's negative face. This strategy is used when the speaker requires something from the hearer but wants to maintain the hearer's right to refuse.

1. Being Indirect

This strategy includes indirect speech acts. The speaker wants to achieve what they want with indirect requests and not impose on the hearer.

Example: *I am looking for a comb.* (Brown and Levinson,1987)

2. Hedges or Question

It consists of the way to make minimal assumptions about H by not giving the straight answer to the hearer.

Example: *Do me a favor, will you?*

I rather think it is useless (Brown and Levinson, 1987)

3. Be pessimistic

This strategy gives redress to H's negative face by indirectly expressing doubt that the conditions for the appropriateness of S's utterance act are obtained.

Example: *I thought you never pass the test* (Brown and Levinson,1987)

4. Minimize the imposition

One way of defusing FTA is by minimizes the imposition

Example: *I just want to ask you if you could use your computer?*

(Brown and Levinson,1987)

5. Give Deference

This strategy satisfies H's want to be treated as supervisor by giving deference.

Example: *Excuse me sir, would you mind if I open the door?*

(Brown and Levinson,1987)

6. Apologize

This strategy is used when the speaker admits the impingement on the hearer's negative face and thereby redresses that impingement by apologizing.

Example: *I hope you forgive me if.....* (Brown and Levinson,1987)

7. Impersonate S and H

One way of indicating that S does not want to impinge on H is to phrase the FTA as if the agent were other than S. this strategy deals with avoiding the pronouns "I" and "you".

Example: *Do this for me (Not, I ask you to do this for me)*

(Brown and Levinson,1987:98)

8. State the FTA as General Rule

One way of dissociating S and H from the particular imposition in the FTA and

hence a way of communicating that S does not want to impinge but merely forced by circumstances is to state as an instance of some general rule, social rule or obligation.

Example: *Do not parking in front of the door.*

(Brow and Levinson,1987:206)

9. Go on Record as not incurring a debt or as indebting Hearer

This strategy reveals that by referring explicitly to the difficulty of Hearer's complying, Speaker implicitly puts himself in debt to Hearer for causing him the difficulty.

Example: *“We would be appreciated if you could reply email soon”*

(Brown and Levinson,1987:210)

2.3.1.4 Off Record Strategies

Brown and Levinson (1987) stated this strategy is more indirect and has the main purpose of taking some pressure off the hearer. The speaker does not impose on the hearer. As a result, face is not directly threatened. This strategy often requires the hearer to interpret what the speaker is saying. For example the speaker using the indirect strategy might say “wow it’s getting hot in here” insinuating that it would be nice if the hearer turns on the AC or opens the window without directly asking the hearer to do so.

1. Give Hints

If the speaker says something that is not explicitly relevant, he or she invites the hearer to search for an interpretation.

Example: *It is cold in here* (Brown and Levinson, 1987)

2. Presuppose

If S says something to H with this strategy, therefore may implicate critics.

Example: *I washed the car again today* (Brown and Levinson,1987)

3. Using Rhetorical question

When applying the strategy, the speaker asks a question with no intention of obtaining an answer.

Example: *How many times should I tell you?* (Brown and Levinson, 1987)

4. Using Metaphor

In the application, speaker utters an utterance which is literary false because there is hidden meaning behind it.

Example: *He is real fish, he swims faster like a fish*

(Brown and Levinson, 1987)

5. Be Incomplete, Use Ellipsis

Elliptical utterances are legitimated by various conversational contexts in answer to question.

Example: *It is ok she is my.....m Does not matter. Let us go* (Brown and Levinson, 1987)

6. Being Ironic

By saying the opposite of what S means, S can indirectly express his or her intended meaning.

Example: *John is a real genius. He had just done many stupid things.*

(Brown and Levinson, 1987).

7. Understating

The speaker understates what he or she wants to say. This is the act or saying less than it is required. By doing this strategy, the speaker invites the hearer to search for an interpretation.

Example: *The red dress is quite nice for you. (quite means isn't really nice on you).*

(Brown and Levinson,1987)

8. Overstating

The speaker exaggerates or chooses a point of scale which is higher than the actual situation. This strategy is saying more than what is required.

Example: *I tell you a thousand times, but you still do not understand.*

(Brown and Levinson,1987)

2.3.2 Social Factor Affecting Politeness Strategies

Sociolinguistics are interested in explaining why people speak differently in different social contexts. According to Holmes (1992) the effect of social factors such as social distance, social status, age, gender, and class on language varieties and they are concerned with identifying the functions of language and the way they are used to convey social meanings. The context of the situation and social factors (participant, setting, and topic) are very influential on the characters to express politeness because these are the basic components of why people do not speak in the same way all the time. No living language is simply one set of words which can be used the same way all the time. For example, a person who talks with his teacher in school has a different language compared to when he talks with her friends. It also happens when a person talks with his friends in a restaurant during break time compared to when he talks in a meeting room. What this means is that there are many ways to say the same things depending on where you are, who you are, and how you feel. Certain social factors have been relevant in accounting for the variety used. Some relate to the users of the language. The participant: others relate to its uses-the social setting and function of the interaction. Who is talking to whom (e.g. wife-husband, customer- shopkeeper, boss-worker) is an important factor? The setting or social context (e.g. home, school, office) is generally a relevant factor to. The purpose of the interaction (informative, social) may be important, and in some cases the topic has proved an influence in

22 language choices. Based on Holmes (1992) someone express politeness based on:

1. Age

Age has an important extent in influencing politeness expressions, adult people address the young people with first name (FN) and adult people receive title last name (TLN). It means that the younger speaker must speak politely to the older speaker. Age can be considered very influential on people's language. Age states that middle-ages people use different language to that of children and elderly people because of the environment surrounding them. Since they are supposed to be in the center of society, they are more likely to use more standard forms.

Example: *"Excuse me mam, could you tell me what time it is?"*

(Holmes,1992:159)

2. Gender

Gender is a crucial factor to be considered when dealing with politeness phenomena. Women and men have a different way of talking and hence of realizing and interpreting speech acts. Where men use language as a tool to give and obtain information and women see language as means of keeping. One of the important aspects of politeness which is the central focus of many studies in the polite behaviors of men and women. Generally, women speak more politely to women than to men; however, male speak more politely to females than to male. Therefore, it can be concluded that the gender of the listener is an important factor on polite behaviors of the speakers.

Example: Woman and Woman: *"Goodness you cut your hair, you look*

so beautiful" (Holmes,1992:159)

3. Kinship

Kinship terms indicate blood relationship between the speaker and the hearer. Kinship terms are words used in a speech community to identify relationships between individuals in a family or in a kinship unit. This is also called kinship terminology. According to Wardhaugh (1986), kinship system is a system of describing how people in various parts of the world refer to brother, sister, father, mother, uncle, and son. Some of the clearest examples of lexicalized categories are words used to refer to people who are members of the same family, or kinship terms. All languages have kinship terms (e.g. brother, mother, grandmother) but they do not all put family members into categories in the same way. In some languages, the equivalent of the word father is used not only for “male parent”, but also for male parent’s brother”. In English, we use the word uncle for this other type of individual. We have lexicalized the distinction between the two concepts. Yet we also use the same word (uncle) for ‘female parent’s brother’. That distinction is not lexicalized in English, but it is in other languages. Kinship relationship is the family relation which obligates them to respect the other.

Example: A: “Hi mom”

B: “Hi you are late again” (Holmes, 1992)

4.Social Status

Social status as determined by occupation, education, and wealth. Social status, social distance or solidarity, and the degree of formality of the interaction are relevant dimensions in all societies in determining ways of speaking politely.

Social status divided into three divisions such as:

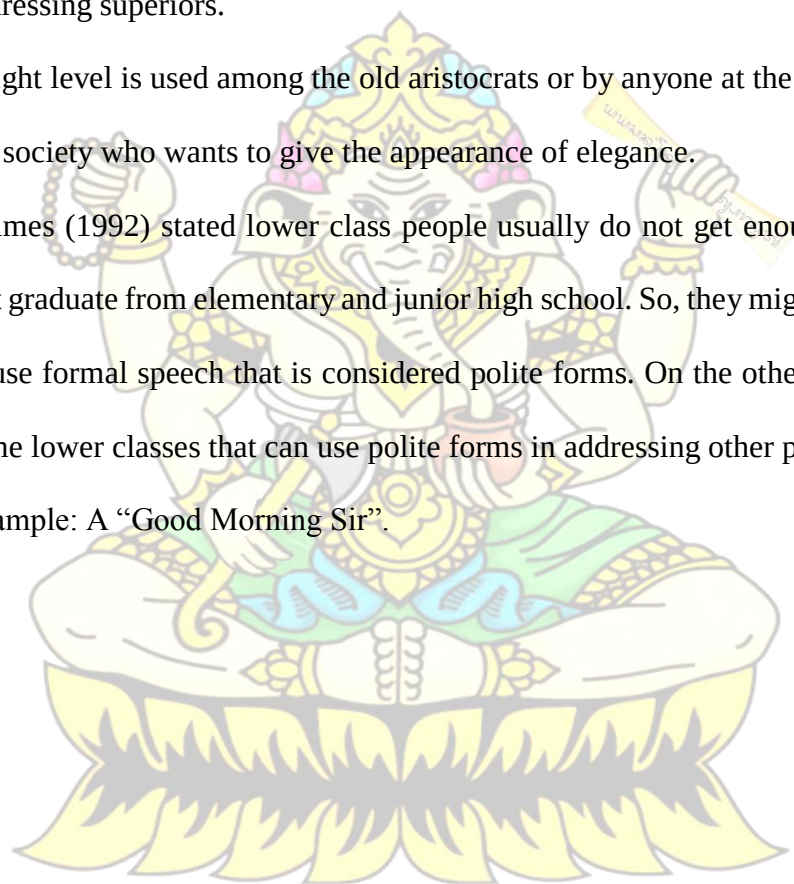
- a. Low level is that all children learn first regardless of social class origin, and

everyone uses it on some occasion, even close acquaintances.

- b. Middle level is used by town-dwellers who are not close friends, or by peasants addressing superiors.
- c. Height level is used among the old aristocrats or by anyone at the highest levels of the society who wants to give the appearance of elegance.

Holmes (1992) stated lower class people usually do not get enough education or just graduate from elementary and junior high school. So, they might not know how to use formal speech that is considered polite forms. On the other hand, there are some lower classes that can use polite forms in addressing other people.

Example: A “Good Morning Sir”.



UNMAS DENPASAR