

JOURNAL

**AN ANALYSIS OF POLITENESS STRATEGY USED BY THE MAIN
CHARACTER IN *JOY* MOVIE (A PRAGMATICS STUDY)**

Written by:

**MUHAMMAD MUNIR UTAMA
NIM. 147042**

Approved on February 13th, 2020

Advisor



Dr. Muji Fajar, S.S, M.Pd
NIK. 0104770053

An Analysis of Politeness Strategy Used by The Main Character of Joy Movie (A Pragmatic Study)

Muhammad Munir Utama

Email: munirutama@outlook.com

Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris STKIP PGRI Jombang

Abstract

The research aims to identify the types of politeness strategies are used by the main actors in the film Joy and explain how these strategies are used. Data collected by observation techniques and document analysis. Data were analyzed with descriptive and qualitative techniques. The results of the study are: 1. Joy uses 4 types of politeness strategies, namely: Bald-on Record, Positive Politeness. Negative Politeness, and Bald-off Record. 2. The approach taken by Joy in each of her strategies is: commanding, warning, requesting, disagreement, on Bald-on records, agreements, exaggerating noticing, repetitions, promises, attending needs, avoiding disagreement, in-group identities on Positive Politeness, questioning, begging or apologize, admitting the impingement, overwhelming reason, minimizing the imposition in Negative Politeness, asking without intention to be answered, rethorics, overstating, letting the hearer interpret meaning in the Bald-off Record

Key words: Pragmatics, Politeness, Politeness Strategy.

Introduction

When communicating, sometimes people make mistakes in how to say something. Sometimes people feel that what they want to convey is the right way, but that does not necessarily apply to other people or interlocutors. Pragmatics is a sub-field of linguistics which studies the ways in which context contributes to meaning. It studies how the transmission of meaning depends not only on the linguistic knowledge (e.g. grammar, lexicon etc.) of the speaker and listener, but

also on the context of the utterance, knowledge about the status of those involved, the inferred intent of the speaker, and so on. Leech (1983;6) states that pragmatic is a study of meanings in relation to speech situations. He also states that pragmatic involves problem solving both from the speaker's point of view and from the hearer's point of view. Meanwhile, Levinson (1983;5) defines that pragmatics is the study of language use, that is the study of relation between language and context which involves the making of inferences which will connect what is said to what is mutually assumed or what has been said before. Politeness in speaking has also become one of the elements that we must apply when we communicate or make conversations with other people. Knowing how to convey something by choosing an effective and polite sentence by considering the context of the conversation situation is one way to communicate well. Therefore, researchers are trying to find out how pragmatic politeness is done in this Joy film. The research problem is as follows: 1. What types of strategies are used by Joy the Main actor? 2. How are these politeness strategies applied in each of their conversations? To answer that question, researchers use the politeness and pragmatic theory of Brown and Levinson as the mother of research insight references, and also use John Cutting's pragmatics theory. In addition to fulfilling the prerequisites for obtaining an undergraduate degree, this research was conducted to find out the types of politeness strategies implemented by Joy the Main actor in his film, and find out how those strategies were carried out. The benefits of this research are as a reference material for students, especially STKIP PGRI JOMBANG students who are studying the theory of politeness and increasing insight about linguistics, especially in the scope of politeness in pragmatics.

Method

This design is the qualitative approach that focuses on qualitative data, such as words and pictures rather than numbers. The researcher applies the document or content analysis as the research design. Document or content analysis focuses on analyzing and interpreting recorded material to learn about human behavior. The material may be public records, textbooks, letters, films, tapes, diaries, themes, reports, or other documents (Ary Jacob & Sorensen, 2010:29). Linguistic study

especially dealing with politeness make use of descriptive material to learn about certain behaviour. Document clearly fits the using of data rich in description. This research uses film as the subject of research using observation techniques in data collection. The data found will be in the form of expressions contained in the main actor dialogue and the source of the data used is the film Joy itself. The steps to collect data are to download and watch the film, then to group the types of expressions in which there is a politeness strategy in it, which is then summarized or recorded by any data researcher to be analyzed. Entered into the data analysis, the analysis was carried out by focusing on expressions that had a type of politeness strategy that was carried out using the Content Analysis method based on the politeness theory of Brown and Levinson.

Results

Researchers found that Joy used 4 types of politeness strategies in some of her conversations, namely: 6 Bald-on Records, 10 Positive Politeness, 5 Negative Politeness, and 4 Bald-off Records. 2. These data were found by sorting out which parts contained politeness strategy elements which were then conducted an analysis of analysis based on Brown and Levinson's 1987 theory of politeness theory. Meanwhile, the Joy's approaches or sub-strategies carried out by Joy in each of their strategies are: in the bald-on record, there are 1 data of Commanding, 3 data of warning, 1 data of Requesting, 1 data of Disagreement. In the positive politeness data, there are; 1 data of Agreement, 2 data of Exaggerating, 1 data of Noticing, 1 data of Repetition, 1 data of promise, 1 data of Attending Needs, 1 data of Avoiding Disagreement, and 1 data of in-Group Identities. In the negative politeness data, there are 1 data of Questioning, 1 data of Begging or Apologizing, 1 data of Admitting the Impingement, 1 data of Overwhelming Reason, 1 data of Minimizing The Imposition. Last, in the bald-off record politeness, there are 1 data of Asking Without Intention to be Answered, 1 data of Rethorics, 1 data of Overstating, and 1 data of Letting Hearer Interpret Meaning.

Discussion

There are 6 data in bald-on record strategy. In the first data in the bald-on record strategy, there are an utterance said by Joy “We going to have to move you into a different room, that means no TV. That could be scary for you” and it is used Commanding sub-strategy. Next, in the bald-on record there is a sentence “I don’t want you listening to aunt Peggy too much” and it is a bald on record politeness utterance said by Joy to her daughter using Warning approach. Next, “Cristy, I need to use your crayons, your coloured pencils, and your paper up there” used strategy of Requesting. Then, I can’t accept your answer, I can’t, and I won’t” is the sub-strategy called “Disagreement”. “Tony you need to move out of the basement” and “Rudy, you need to move out, too. and another thing ruddy, tomorrow, I would like to have a meeting with you and Trudy to discuss her investing in the manufacturing of my new idea” is a sub-strategy called Warning in Bald-on Record.

Next to the Positive Politeness, there are 10 data of this strategy, the first one is marked by an utterance “That is true” as simple as it is, the sub-strategy is using Agreement sub-strategy. the second, the utterance is “Ok, I do like the idea of that. I hate having to touch the mop head after. I get done cleaning the bathroom floor. I always think that is disgusting, you know?” and it is one of the positive politeness sub-strategy called “Exaggerating”. Third. “The utterance is you would do that for me?” in this context, Joy is actually realized that her ex-husband is helping her but she just wanted to recognize it by saying the utterance. It is called “Noticing”. The fourth, an utterance said by Joy is “friends in commerce, I agree. Let’s shake on it” is one of the Positive politeness sub-strategy called “Repetition” because Tonny, the guy who talked to her has already said that “friends in commerce”. Next, there is an utterance “Yeah, I will take care of it. Just get your bag. I got them, I will get them to you later today” in this context, Joy wants to make sure to her dad that everything will be prepared by her, this strategy called “Promising”. Next data, joy said “Hi Dad, I want to thank to you again for helping with the mortgage.” It is one of positive politeness sub-strategy called “Attending”. Next, there an utterance “really? that’s a big ambition. there’s only one Tom Jones” that is one of positive politeness sub-strategy called “avoid disagreement”. Next, Joy said “He is the father of our children and my friend, and he looks out for me” and it is one the positive politeness sub strategy called “using in-group identity or authority”. Next, joy said “Joanne, that is so funny what you said that. This is actually exactly how I was inspired to invent this mop” and it is one of the positive politeness called “Exaggerating”. The next data, Joy said “Tomorrow you can come in and

meet the designer. I know what it feels like. I know what it feels like to be in that chair” with “Promising” sub-strategy.

In the negative politeness data, the first data that joy said is “What he here for? What do you think? Its Terry.” And it is one of the negative politeness strategies called “Questioning”. Next or the second data of negative politeness shown in the utterance “Oh my goodness I am so sorry, sir. I didn’t mean to do that. Sorry.” Using “Begging or Apologize” sub-strategy. in the next data joy said “And I made this mop, because it is better than anything else out there. Please give me a chance” and it is one of the negative politeness sub-strategy called “admitting the impingement”. Go to the next data, there are an utterance “That stuff that you’re holding is every cent, every dollar, even debt that I have ever made” which is one of the negative politeness with a sub-strategy called “Overwhelming Reason”. Next data, there is an utterance “I’d to change just one thing. Would you mind?” and its used “Minimizing the imposition” sub-strategy. In the bald-off record the first data is “I am sorry business is so bad, Dad. I do not think that that crazy gun range is helping. How is that still legal?” with using “Asks a question with no intention of getting the answer” sub-strategy.

In bald-off record data, there are How many times do I have to tell you not to clean your brushes in the sink!” and it is used “Rethorics” sub-strategy”, next there are “Well that is a big ambition. There is only one Tom Jones.” Using “overstating”. An the last, “It is open. You can leave it open.” The substrategy was “let hearer interpret the words”.

Conclusion

Based on the data analysis in the Chapter IV, there are 25 data which have been analyzed. From the analysis, the research question in chapter I can be answered. In regard to the research questions, there are several conclusions can be made: 1. The main character of joy movie, Joy uses 4 types of politeness strategy in her utterances: 10 of positive politeness, 6 of bald-on-record, 4 of bald-off record, and 5 of negative politeness. The physical context that reflected by the main character in her conversations takes places mostly in her house. The adverbs that Joy uses as a demonstrative word indicating place were varies, such as, there (2 data), here (5 data), it (5 data), this (0 data), he (1 data) and that (8 data). Based on the data found, the demonstrative words that Joy used mostly depends on the situation and the way Joy used those words, such as pointing at something, or based on the what topic the discussion go.

This research could be a reference for all students especially English Department on how to do the proper way to do conversation and considering a proper demonstrative word of pragmatic context. Afterwards, people could know how to ask something politely to other people by considering a match situational/physical context of pragmatics.

Moreover, this research also gives a little knowledge about how to talk politely by considering the participants. People must concern about the way or language used when they were talking to other, especially when they were requesting something to other people. This research still has many weaknesses and far from the perfectness.

In addition, this research can be used in high school scope to be an alternative material in speaking class especially in giving compliments exercise. Hopefully, the next researchers would give the suggestion to complete this research better and more compatible with high school implementation.

References

- Bachri S. Bachtiar, 2010, *Meyakinkan Validitas Data Melalui Triangulasi Pada Penelitian Kualitatif*. Jurnal Teknologi Pendidikan, VOL 10 No.1; Universitas Negeri Surabaya
- Brown, Penelope and Stephen Levinson, 1987. *Politeness: Some Universal in Language Usage*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Leech, Geoffrey. 2014. *The Pragmatics of Politeness*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Leech, Geoffrey.1983. *Principle of Pragmatics*. London: Longman Group Ltd.