

**POLITENESS STRATEGIES USED IN DIRECTIVES SPEECH ACT IN A
MOVIE ENTITLED “THE PRINCESS DIARIES 2 - ROYAL
ENGAGEMENT”**

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ABSTRAKSI

Makalah ini bertujuan untuk menemukan strategi kesantunan yang digunakan dalam tindak tutur direktif. Karena bahasa secara khusus adalah kemampuan manusia untuk memperoleh dan menggunakan sistem komunikasi yang kompleks, dalam berkomunikasi penting untuk menjaga perasaan seseorang sehingga pendengar dapat menghormati kita. Untuk itu, kesopanan harus dilakukan. Dalam percakapan sehari-hari, kita sering menggunakan perintah, permintaan, perintah atau bahkan saran kepada orang lain. Ekspresi semacam ini termasuk dalam tindak tutur direktif. Dalam melakukan kesantunan membutuhkan beberapa strategi. Penelitian ini mencoba mencari strategi kesantunan seperti apa yang digunakan dalam tindak tutur direktif pada setiap dialog. Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Data yang dianalisis dalam makalah ini diambil dari naskah film yang berjudul “Princess Diaries 2- Royal Engagement”. Penelitian ini dianalisis berdasarkan strategi Yule. Ada empat strategi: off record, bald on record, kesopanan positif, dan kesopanan negatif. Kesimpulannya, strategi yang paling banyak digunakan dalam setiap dialog adalah kesopanan positif.

Kata kunci: kesantunan, strategi kesantunan, tindak tutur, direktif

Abstract

This paper aims to find the politeness strategies used in directive speech act. Since language is specifically human ability for acquiring and using complex systems of communication. In communication, it is important to save someone faces in order to make the hearer is respectful to us. For doing that, therefore, politeness must be done. In daily conversation, we often use command, request, order, or even suggestion to others. These kinds of expressions are included in the speech act of the directive. Since becoming polite needs some strategies, this study tried to find what kind of politeness strategies used in the directive speech act of each dialogue. This study used descriptive qualitative research. The data analyzed in this paper are taken from the movie’s script entitled “Princess Diaries 2- Royal Engagement”. It is analyzed based on Yule’s strategies. There are four strategies: off record, bald on record, positive politeness, and negative politeness. In conclusion, the most strategy used in each dialogue is positive politeness.

Keywords: politeness, politeness strategies, speech acts, directives

BACKGROUND OF STUDY

Using language is very suitable to change, persuade even convince people's mind. Through language, we can convey our thought. Language is specifically human ability for acquiring and using a complex system of communication. Therefore, communication is established.

Communication as a function of language is the important media in social interaction. In daily life, we often communicate to others such as for sharing, ordering, asking, or requesting. Usually, people communicate for doing interaction. There are goals in communication because in everyday life, as a human we need others. Effective communication is the fundamental aspect of human functioning.

Using language is for communication in daily interaction. In order to make the listener becomes respectful to us, it is needed to safe other's face. For doing that therefore politeness must be done. As states by Yule (1996) that a concept of face in interaction is needed and politeness relates with this concept of face. Face means the public self-image of a person. It refers to that emotional and social sense of self. In daily conversation, we often used such as command, request, order, or even suggestion to others. These kinds of expressions are included in speech act of directive.

Based on Yule (1996), there are four strategies relates to politeness. It is important for us to know what kinds of politeness strategies used in directive speech acts. This paper will discuss about the strategies of politeness used in directive speech acts in a movie entitled "Princess Diaries 2-Royal Engagement." Before discussing the main case, there will be some theoretical frameworks which are the basic of analysis and discussion.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

Politeness

In making our communication can be appreciated by the listener, we need to look at the social distance and closeness between the participants. As Yule

(1996:59) states that there are some factors which relates to social distance and closeness. There are two factors, internal and external factor. In the internal factor occurs depending on the social status such as age or power of the participants while external factor occurs depending on the imposition or degree of friendliness.

Those factors that have mentioned above, are not only have an influence on what we said, but also on what we are interpreted. We can present our feeling through solidarity, power, distance, respect, intimacy, and so on. This is our appreciation of social customs. Such appreciation is present through the general politeness with which we use language in communication. (Wardhaugh, 1992:275).

The utterances like (a) “Excuse me, Mr. Buck, Can I talk to you for a while?”, and (b) “Hey, Ben, got a minute”. In (a) utterance is more polite than we do such in (b). It is because people do politeness in order to threat someone face. As a linguist, we still cannot predict the speakers’ motivation in doing the politeness. We only can notice on what the speaker says and what the listener reacts it. Politeness as a real goal interprets as a genuine desire to be pleasant to others, or to underlie motivation for an individual’s linguistics behavior (Thomas, 1995: 150). Therefore, we cannot judge that people are more polite than others because it is about how to treat someone’s face.

In doing interaction, we should need to know how we threat someone else. It relates to others’ expectation. They want to be respected by others and how to someone’s face. As states by Brown and Levinson in Valor (2001), the concept of face is something emotionally invested, and can be lost, maintain, or enhanced, and must attend constantly in interaction.

In conclusion, politeness is related to someone’s face that we have to threat in order to be respected. We do interaction with somebody else in different situations and conditions. We need to know the distance, power even the age of our hearer.

Politeness Strategies

Since the concept of politeness is to save someone's face, it needs a strategy how to be polite to others. Strategies are needed in order to achieve higher order goals.

The use of strategies means a plan that we must do. Brown and Levinson (1987, 92) says that in general the word strategy refers to a plan at any levels, relying on the context to make it the situation clear. Based on Yule's strategies (1996) there are four strategies relates to politeness. There are off record, bald on record, positive politeness, and negative politeness.

- (a) Off record, it is done when you decide to say something but you do not actually have to ask for anything. You can simply produce (after you search through your bag) a statement such:

X: Uh, I forgot my pen

Then the person close to you answer

Y: use this pen

This kind of statement actually does not directly address to others. However, the statement can be succeeding if the hearer can realize what you mean.

- (b) Bald on record, this strategy is contrast with off record. This is directly in addressing the listener. We can directly address the others as a means of expressing our needs. The most direct approach, using imperative forms such as in below

a. Give me your pen

b. Lend me your pen

This bald on record may be followed by expressions like 'please', 'would you' which serve to soften the demand.

- (c) Positive politeness, this strategy leads the speaker to appeal to a common goal via expression such as in below

a. How about letting me use your pen?

These expressions do represent a greater risk for the speaker of suffering a refusal.

(d) Negative politeness, this is the most strategy used in English-speaking context. The most typical form used is containing a modal verb such as

a. Could you lend me a pen?

b. I'm sorry to bother you, but can I ask you something?

These expressions often use when somebody in the same power. The participants are in close relationship.

Speech Acts

In conversation, types of utterances are not simply conveying the meaning. It is because between the participants have to understand what it means. The utterances often use to influence someone's thought so that the hearer can give a response. According to Austin in Natri, J. (2006) the utterances we mostly design is to accomplish something such as convince someone to believe, get someone for doing something, etc. and that is a mean of speech acts.

The utterances that we have said include some meanings that bring the hearer to react something. This reaction is as social function. Social actions performed via utterances are generally called speech acts. (Celce-Murcia, 2007:24).

There are several classifications of speech acts. The classifications according to how they affect the social interaction between participants. Based on Yule (2003), it is classified into five kinds, they are:

1. Declaratives, which means someone's utterance can change the world. The condition will be changed after they declare the words. For example:

- *I now pronounce you husband and wife.*

2. Representatives, this kind of speech act states what a speaker believes to be the case or not. Statements of fact, assertions, and conclusions belong to this category. For example:

- *Heaven is beautiful.*

3. Expressive, this type of speech act states what the speaker feels. They express various psychological states such as likes, dislikes, joy, sorrow, etc. For example:

- *I'm not interested with it.*
4. Directives, this type of speech act means the speaker gets someone to do something. Expression such as commands, orders, requests, and suggestions belong to this category. For example:
- *Give me that pencil!*
5. Commissives, this kinds of speech act means that speakers commit themselves for future action such as promises, threats, refusal, etc. For example:
- *I'm going to do this.*

Those speech act that mentioned above are mostly used in our everyday life. Each kind of speech acts has the goal itself. In this study, the concern is on one kind of speech act mention above, namely directive speech acts and how they use the politeness strategies in the movie interaction.

Directives

There are five kinds of speech acts, one of them is directive. As Ellis states in Dalton-Puffer (2003) directive expresses 'attempts on the part of the speaker to get the listener to do (an) actions.' It means that directive is a kind of speech acts that the goal is getting somebody else doing what the speaker need.

According to Searle in Martinez-Flor (2005) directive speech acts are those in which the speaker's intention is getting the listener to perform him/herself to do some something in the future. This kind of directives tries to create the world equal to the words.

Commands, orders, and requests are examples of directives. Essentially, these are face-threatening acts approaching the listener since they usually command on the listener. (Celse-Murcia, 2007)

People often uses this kind of speech acts, since the aim of this directive is for getting something done by someone. According to Yule (1996), it shows what the speaker wants and it can be uttered in positive or negative politeness.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research method used in this study is descriptive qualitative. This research study communicates through the data (Taylor et al., 2016). This study is

interpreted and pointed out what is needed to convince the reader about the researcher point of view. According to Creswell and Creswell (2018), qualitative research can be based on text and have special technique for analyzing the data.

The data analyzed in this paper are taken from the movie's script entitled "Princess Diaries 2-Royal Engagement" by Gary Marshall. The script consists of 100 pages but it is only taken 7 pages in order to be the sample of analysis. The data analyzed in this article were taken from the transcript of the movie where the data found are based on the directive speech act that found in each dialogue.

The dialogues that were collected concerning in directive speech acts. There are command, suggestion, request, orders and warning. After the data was collected, then the researcher analyzed those using four strategies that have been mentioned above. According to Yule (1996) there are four strategies in politeness: off record, bald on record, positive politeness, and negative politeness.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

After the sample of data script were analyzed, the researcher list several directive speech acts that happened in the movie's dialogue. The script sample found 40 dialogue which is directive. The sample for discussing will be showed below. The data will be shown about the dialogue consist of directive speech act and the discussion from the result based on what the strategy that the character used according to Yule's strategies.

Example 1

(man) Princess Mia.

Look out the window, and welcome back to Genovia.

(Mia) Oh, there it is, my beautiful Genovia,

Of course, I'm completely excited to be going back, but I'm also a bit nervous.

The conversation above was occurred between Mia and a man who was the servant of Mia. The man asked Mia to look out the window. He used a **bald on record** strategy. He only used a verb "Look" than used more complex words in his asking. Actually, it has to be politeness strategy used in it because this conversation is occurred between a servant and a princess who is the status is

higher than a servant. However, it may be because there was no distance between them, and then bald on record was occurred.

Example 2

(woman) The queen is coming.

Here she comes. **Look alive.**

Places.

She'll have a double-door entrance.

(man) The eagle is flying.

Repeat, the eagle is flying.

The relation between the woman and the man above was close. They were friend who job in a modern kingdom. The strategy that used by the woman was **bald on record**. The woman directly asked the man for doing something. It normally happens if the relationship between the two participants has no power.

Example 3

(Queen Clarisse) **Will you please raise your glasses in celebration of Princess Mia's 21st birthday?**

The queen used **positive politeness** strategy in her utterance above. Her utterance was for the guests that came in her grand-daughter's birthday party. As a queen, she acted more polite to her guests in order to honor them.

Example 4

(Nicholas) **May I?**

(Mia) Your timing is impeccable. Thank you.

In uttering his ordering, he used **negative politeness** strategy. Without using the complex words and only used modal verb such 'may'. He used it because there was no distance power between them. They were in the same status, a prince and a princess.

Example 5

(boy) **May I blow in your ear?**

(Mia) **Can you reach it?**

Both utterances that occurred above are using **negative politeness**. It was happened because there was no distance between them. They only used the modal verbs such as ‘may’ and ‘can’ when they asked each other.

Example 6

(Charlotte) **Princess, there's someone from parliament you should meet.**

(Mia) Charlotte, how many members of parliament are there?

The dialogue above occurred between Mia and Charlotte who was Mia’s secretary. In doing the request, Charlotte used **positive politeness** strategy. She used the address form ‘Princess’ for softening the request.

Example 7

(man) **Cake, ladies?**

Oh, dear. Oh, Your Highness, pardon me,

I am so sorry. It was only an accident.

The man here was a servant in a kingdom. He offered a cake to the princess. He used **positive politeness** strategies since he used ‘ladies’ as the address form.

Example 8

(Mabrey) **You should be more careful, Your Royal Highness.**

Somebody might try to take that away from you.

The utterance above used **positive politeness** strategies since he used address form ‘Your Royal Highness’. This address form used for the higher status than the speaker.

Example 9

(Mia) Brigitte and Brigitta, I'm Mia.

And, please, you don't...

Don't curtsy like that.

(Brigitta) Not like this? How do you like it, then?

Like this, maybe?

The strategy used was **bald on record**. The speaker directly utters what she wanted. The relationship between the participants is not too close, but because the speaker warned the listener, then she used the negative imperative.

Example 10

(woman) I see you've met your lady's maids.

(Mia) Yeah. Um...

How do you turn off the curtsies?

For making the listener could help her, she used **positive politeness** in asking the woman. By doing that, hopefully the woman could help her and did what she wanted to do but failed.

Example 11

(woman) Oh.

Enough bowing. Back to your chores.

Her Majesty will meet you

in one hour at the throne room.

The woman in doing command used the **bald on record** strategy. She directly addresses the others as a means of expressing her needs. She uses imperative sentence such as: 'enough' and 'back'.

Example 12

(Woman) I'm sorry your suite isn't ready yet.

But you're welcome to stay here in Her Majesty's suite...

In order to make her suggestion simpler, the woman used 'you're welcome' in suggesting the princess. It is because the relation between them is not close. Therefore, the woman used **positive politeness** strategy.

Example 13

(Mia) No, no, no, no, it's fine. It's...

Hey, can I explore the palace a little bit?

For making the listener did not refuse her request, she used **positive politeness** in uttering her request.

Example 14

(man) **Viscount Mabrey, you have the floor.**

This dialogue occurred in the throne room, where the parliament had a meeting. The man in letting one of the meeting's member giving speech, he try to use **positive politeness** in order to make more polite.

Example 15

(Mabrey) My nephew, Lord Devereaux.

(Queen) **I beg your pardon?**

Instead of saying 'pardon', she said 'I beg your pardon' to make it more polite. In this utterance, the speaker tried to use **negative politeness** than using bald record. It is more polite since the listener is in the same status.

Example 16

(Queen Clarisse) **Shut up.**

In the utterance above, because the speaker wanted to warn the listener then she used imperative form. This is included in **bald on record** strategy.

CONCLUSION

After I conducted the analysis, I come to the conclusion. I found sixteen example of directive speech act that use politeness strategies. However, only three strategies that were often used in all data found.

Strategy	Findings	Percentage
Off record	-	-
Bald on record	17	42.5%
Positive politeness	19	47,5%
Negative politeness	4	10%

Each dialogue that people did in the script almost used positive politeness. They used that strategy because the dialogue often occurred between the higher status and the lower status. Then off record did not used anymore because most the speakers wanted the listener know what the speakers needed. The bald record is used when the relation between participants is in different status social while the negative politeness occurred when both participants are in a close relationship.

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