Politeness Strategy and Principles Used in Conversation on Green Book Film

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Abstract*.*

The aims of this study is to examine the Politeness Principles and Politeness Strategy in the context of the film Green Book. This is a qualitative study, and the data are analyzed descriptively. The data was collected and shown in a table, which included turn-taking, speech, and speakers. This study's findings revealed four key points. To begin, Brown and Levinson's theory suggested three politeness concepts and four politeness strategies: positive face, negative face, and face threatening-acts as politeness principles, and positive politeness strategy, negative politeness strategy, bald on-record, off-record. Second, the politeness strategy On-record, off-record, pessimistic face, good face, they were both bald. Finally, the most common forms of politeness values were negative face (45.5%) and negative politeness technique (36.4%). Finally, the most strong of negative politeness accounted for 36.4% of all politeness strategies, followed by optimistic politeness and off-record politeness strategies, both accounting for 27.3%, and bald on-record politeness accounting for 18.2%.

Keywords: *Politeness Principle, English Subtitles of Green Book Film., Utterance, Politeness Strategy.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Humans valued politeness above all else. This has an effect on how people communicate with each other. Humans can socialize more because they are polite. Politeness has become a significant feature of modern society; it is used to identified the social culture of a group or country. It means that politeness can also be thought of as a community-based social practice. They must be courteous at times in order to demonstrate that they are civilized individuals and cannot be accused of being disrespectful or lacking in conduct. Despite the fact that politeness can be used to identify social society, it is a cultural practice in several respects.

Furthermore, paying attention to one's 'profile' will either reduce or eliminate conflict during conversation. For example, Leech (1983) uses maxims to explain politeness, proposing six maxims to account for the ways in which language is limited by social influences. Similarly, Lakoff (1973) proposes the use of conversational maxims. Such maxims have shown to be a rich source of explanation when performing cross-cultural pragmatic studies. Furthermore, Fraser and Nolan (1981) suggest a

conversational contract in which politeness is linked to the enforcement of conversational rights and obligations. Watts (1989), on the other hand, seems to link all three components (face requirements, conversational maxims, and conversational rights and obligations) as complementary. Politeness is later described by Watts (2003) and Locher (2004) as necessary but distinct behavior. Politeness, on the other hand, according to Culpeper (1998, p. 85), has no clear interpretation or concept, but it is recognised by its linguistic techniques, which are intended to "maintain or foster harmonious social ties" and "comes in when one expresses concern to help someone else's face."   Humans must note that they are social animals. Humans, as social beings, cannot exist without one another. They must communicate with one another using language as a means of communication. Communication is a type of social contact that can happen at any time, and it allows humans to exchange any details. Language may be used to communicate. We used language as a tool to connect. Despite the fact that many linguists agree that humans are genetically engineered to learn languages, it takes external interaction to turn on the switch that allows us to communicate (Jendra, 2010: 13).

We can't get or exchange information without words. International language is a term used to describe a language that is spoken by people all over the world. The value of politeness is evident in our own country, where politeness, friendliness, and reciprocal cooperation are all part of Indonesian culture. Impoliteness, provocation, and mock politeness, as well as mock impoliteness, are now among the often discussed subjects in the former category. When we characterize someone's actions as friendly, we generally know just what we're talking about. The most common way we describe it is to provide examples of polite behaviour. People act kindly, for example, because they admire their bosses, are often willing to support, speak fluently or in polite language, and so on. The use of indirect speech, respectful modes of address such as Sir, Madam, or formulaic utterances such as please, excuse me, sorry, thank you, and so on, are all examples of polite language in English.

Linguistic politeness has long been a focus of the social study of language, and it has also sparked heated discussion in sociolinguistics and pragmatics. Many linguists have researched linguistic politeness through cultures. As a result, a number of hypotheses on linguistic politeness have been proposed and accepted as academic concepts. The primary goal of this paper is to study the literature on the technical concept "linguistic politeness." It will cover some of the most commonly used linguistic politeness templates in the literature. Politeness is a subset of pragmatic analysis and one of the main subjects. Pragmatics is the study of language and how it is used by speakers in their interactions with others. Pragmatics also investigates the relationship between language and meaning, which is grammaticalized or embedded in a language's structure. In this case, the meaning will be either the situational or cultural context. Pragmatics is really popular because it teaches people how to act in society, so many people have created pragmatics theories to support their communication skills.

Brown and Levinson Theory was used by the researcher in his study. The author not only wrote Brown and Levinson's ideas, but also Robin Lakoff's hypothesis. Bruce Frasher and William Nolen's theories, as well as Leech theory.

The researcher formulates four questions in this analysis based on the foregoing context. The first is a discussion of the various forms of politeness and politeness strategies used in the film Green Book. The second is a summary of the film Green Book's Politeness Strategy in Conversation. The third question is, "What is the Dominant Form of Politeness Principles and Politeness Strategy in Conversation?" The fourth is a summary of the dominant form of politeness strategy in the film Green Book. Following that, there are several testing goals. To begin, describe the different types of Politeness Principles that are used in the Green Book film's Conversation Description. Second, in the Green Book film, to define Politeness Strategy in Conversation Description. Third, on the basis of the Green Book film, determine the dominant form of Politeness Principles in Conversation Description. Fourth, to determine the dominant form of Politeness Strategy in the Green Book film's Conversation Description.

II. METHODS

This study was done in qualitative analysis, which corresponds to the research's strategy for moving forward, and in which the researcher derives a broad, abstract hypothesis about a mechanism, behavior, or relationship based on the perspectives of participants. Multiple phases of data gathering, as well as the refining and interrelationship of knowledge types, are used in this method. (Cresswell2009:30). In light of the above definition, it is appropriate for this study since the researcher detects politeness in the Green Book film. The research discovered the film's maxims, as well as the most widely employed technique and theory, as well as the reasons why the maxim appears so often.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Green Book's key characters were used in all three Brown Levinson's politeness principles in response to the questions raised. Positive, negative, and face-threatening acts (FTA), are the four types of faces. The most frequently used politeness principles in this film, according to data analysis, were Negative Politeness Principles. The data that is being evaluated is shown in the tables below.

Table1. Politeness Principles

Positive Face	Negative Face	F.T.A
4 (30.7%)	6 (46.2%)	2 (23.1%)

In the film Green Book, there were 12 utterances analyzed. For Positive face there were 4 utterances, for Negative face 6 utterances and for F.T.A 3 utterances. Moreover for the result Negative Face was the most prevalent politeness strategy, as seen in the table above. Negative Face has the highest proportion of politeness strategy, with 46.2%. Positive face was in second place with 30.7 % based of counted, followed by FTA with 23.1%. All four of Brown and Levinson's politeness tactics were used by the characters in the Green Book film. Positive politeness, Negative politeness, Bald on-record, and Off-record are the four types of politeness. Brown and Levinson's politeness theory was used to analyze the main characters' appearances in terms of politeness (1987). The following is a list of the politeness concepts from the film Green Book.

According to data review, negative politeness was the most frequently used politeness strategy in this film. The data are analyzed and shown in the following tables.

Table 2. Politeness Strategies

Positive Politeness	Negative Politeness	Bald on-record Politeness	Off-record Politeness
30 (27.3%)	4 (36.4%)	2 (18.2%)	3 (27.3%)

In Politeness Strategy, there were 12 utterances. Firstly, Positive politeness 3 utterances, secondly Negative politeness 4 utterances, thirdly for Bald on-record 2 utterances and last for Off-record politeness 3 utterances. For the result Negative politeness was the most prevalent politeness strategy in the film Green Book, as seen in the table above. Negative politeness strategies have the highest proportion of politeness strategies 36.4% Positive politeness and off-the-record came in second at 27.3% On-record, Bald received 18.2 % based of counted.

Discussion

Based on the results of politeness principles and politeness strategies of request that were used in English subtitles of the Green Book film, and which were mostly used in politeness principles and politeness strategies that were used to evaluate subtitles of the Green Book film. In politeness principles, they are positive face, negative face, and face-threating (FTA). There are constructive politeness strategies, divisive politeness strategies, off-record politeness strategies, and blad on-record politeness strategies. In the film Green Book, there were 12 utterances analyzed. For Positive face there were 4 utterances, for Negative face 6 utterances and for F.T.A 3 utterances. Moreover for the result Negative Face was the most prevalent politeness strategy, as seen in the table above. Negative Face has the highest proportion of politeness strategy, with 46.2%. Positive face was in second place with 30.7 % based of counted, followed by FTA with 23.1%. In Politeness Strategy, there were 12 utterances. Firstly, Positive politeness 3 utterances, secondly Negative politeness 4 utterances, thirdly for Bald on-record 2 utterances and last for Off-record politeness 3

utterances. For the result Negative politeness was the most prevalent politeness strategy in the film Green Book, as seen in the table above. Negative politeness strategies have the highest proportion of politeness strategies 36.4% Positive politeness and off-the-record came in second at 27.3% On-record, Bald received 18.2 % based of counted. The aim of this study was to discover what kinds of politeness techniques English students employ. The findings revealed that all of the students preferred to use positive politeness strategies over negative politeness strategies, such as bald on record and off record. This is where the comparisons end; the study revealed politeness strategies, but the results of politeness strategies vary. Positive politeness was commonly used in this study. The writer's observations revealed that derogatory politeness was employed. Another research, titled Muhammad Ari Saputra (2019), is based on Muhammad Ari Saputra (2019). An examination of positive and negative facial expressions in the film "The Croods" The aim of this analysis was to find a face management, which is described as any contact word associated with politeness. Where a person "plays respect for another person by attempting to make that person feel better or by making an apparent attempt to prevent making another person feel awkward," politeness is seen as a trait of interpersonal behaviour. For the distinction in this study optimistic face is the desire to be welcomed, even liked by some, to be considered as a part of the community and to realize that his or her wants are shared by others.

The urge to be independent in order to have freedom of action and not be imposed on anyone is the negative face. The data was provided from another croods movie. The aim of the data collection, the writer categorized and classified the necessary data from the interview, emphasizing the positive and negative face'. The researcher found similarities across variations, but this study used Politeness Principles: Positive face, Negative face, and Face Threatening-Acts (FTA)

IV. CONCLUSION

This study could open up new avenues for pragmatics studies, as well as provide guidance to all students, especially those in the English Department, on how to make requests without threat people's faces and maintaining their self-esteem. People will then be able to ask respectfully about things without disturbing any people. In addition, when considering the subjects, this study provides some insight into how to speak respectfully. People must be conscious of their tone and expression when conversing with others, especially when making a request. Furthermore, there are many weaknesses in this study, and it is far from ideal. Hopefully, the next researchers would give the suggestion to complete this research better.

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