

A THESIS

**A COMPARISON OF POLITENESS STRATEGIES IN ENGLISH AND
MAKASSARESE**

**PERBANDINGAN STRATEGI KESANTUNAN DALAM BAHASA
INGGRIS DAN BAHASA MAKASSAR**

Written and Submitted by:

NURJANNAH SYARIFUDDIN

F022192006



POSTGRADUATE OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE STUDIES

CULTURAL SCIENCES FACULTY

HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY

MAKASSAR

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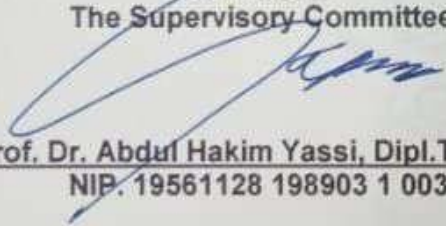
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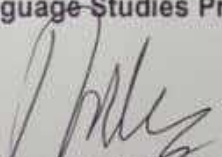
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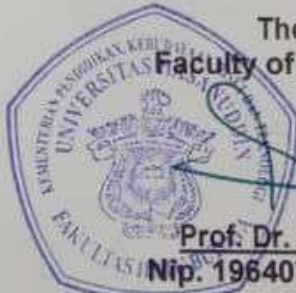
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Makassar, 16 January 2022



The Writer

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
COVER.....	i
TITLE PAGE	ii
APPROVAL FORM	iii
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vi
LIST OF FIGURE.....	viii
LIST OF APPENDICES	ix
ABSTRACT	x
ABSTRAK	xi
CHAPTER I.....	1
INTRODUCTION	1
A. Background of the Study.....	1
B. Research Questions.....	3
C. Research Objectives	3
D. Significance of the Study.....	4
E. Limitation of the Study.....	4
CHAPTER II.....	6
REVIEW OF LITERATURE.....	6
A. Previous Studies	6
B. Theoretical Review.....	9
1. Pragmatic.....	9
a. Definition of Pragmatics.....	9
b. Types of Speech Acts.....	10
c. Aspects of Speech Act.....	15
2. Politeness	17
a. Definition of Politeness	18
b. Politeness Strategy.....	23

C. Conceptual Framework	43
CHAPTER III.....	45
RESEARCH METHOD.....	45
A. The design of Study	45
B. Population and Sampling	45
C. Research Instrument.....	46
D. Data Analysis	48
CHAPTER IV	49
FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION	49
A. Research Findings	49
B. Discussion.....	73
CHAPTER V	80
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.....	80
A. Conclusions.....	80
B. Suggestions	81
BIBLIOGRAPHY	83

LIST OF FIGURE

Figure A: Conceptual Framework.....	44
Figure B.....	59
The Use of Politeness Systems.....	59
Figure C.....	76
Politeness Systems By Less Educated	76
Figure D.....	76
Politeness Systems By Well Educated.....	76
Figure E.....	78
Politeness Systems By Young Persons.....	78
Figure F	78
Politeness Systems By Adult Persons.....	78

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

THE IDENTITY OF RESPONDENTS

APPENDIX 2

QUESTIONNAIRE

ABSTRACT

NURJANNAH SYARIFUDDIN. *A Comparison of Politeness Strategies in English and Makassarese* (supervised by Abdul Hakim Yassi and Harlinah Sahib).

The research aims (1) to describe which variables between the education and age that can dominantly affect the use of the politeness systems, and (2) to analyze the processes of English and Makassarese native speakers in using the politeness systems through conversations.

The research used the quantitative method and statistical frequency. There were two research variables which affected the politeness. Data were processed based on the identification, classification, description, grouping and calculation. Yassi's theoretical framework found that there were six politeness strategies. The strategies were: deference in non-kinship, deference in kinship, intimacy in non-kinship, intimacy in kinship, hierarchy in non-kinship, and hierarchy in kinship. Based on his theory, the age and seniority variables were the most affecting in the politeness use. This research was different from the previous researches.

The research result indicates that the two variables do not affect English politeness system, but they affect Makassarese politeness system. The English use the positive politeness, negative politeness, and off-record in performing communications, whereas, the Makassarese have the positive politeness and negative politeness. The educational background represents the dominant variable in the negative politeness use, and the age affects the positive politeness use for Makassarese.

Keywords: Politeness system, positive politeness, negative politeness



ABSTRAK

NURJANNAH SYARIFUDDIN. *Perbandingan Strategi Kesantunan dalam Bahasa Inggris dan Bahasa Makassar* (dibimbing oleh Abdul Hakim Yassi dan Harlinah Sahib)

Penelitian ini bertujuan (1) mendeskripsikan variabel antara pendidikan dan umur yang paling berpengaruh pada penggunaan sistem kesantunan dan (2) menganalisis proses dalam penggunaan sistem kesantunan oleh penutur asli bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Makassar melalui percakapan.

Metode yang digunakan adalah metode kuantitatif dan frekuensi statistik. Terdapat dua variabel yang memengaruhi kesantunan. Data tersebut diolah berdasarkan identifikasi, klasifikasi, deskripsi, pengelompokan, dan penghitungan. Dalam kerangka teori Yassi ditemukan enam strategi kesantunan. Strategi-strategi tersebut adalah hormat tidak berkerabat, hormat berkerabat, akrab tidak berkerabat, akrab berkerabat, hierarki tidak berkerabat, dan hierarki berkerabat. Berdasarkan teorinya, usia dan senioritas paling berpengaruh dalam penggunaan sistem kesantunan yang berbeda dengan hasil penelitian ini.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kedua variabel tersebut tidak berpengaruh pada sistem kesantunan dalam bahasa Inggris, tetapi berpengaruh pada sistem kesantunan dalam bahasa Makassar. Bahasa Inggris menggunakan kesantunan positif, kesantunan negatif, dan *off record* dalam berkomunikasi, sedangkan bahasa Makassar menggunakan kesantunan positif dan kesantunan negatif. Latar belakang pendidikan merupakan variabel yang dominan dalam penggunaan kesantunan negatif. Demikian pula, usia berpengaruh dalam penggunaan kesantunan positif bagi penutur bahasa Makassar.

Kata kunci: sistem kesopanan, kesantunan positif, kesantunan negatif



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents a background of the study, research questions, research objectives, significance of the study, and limitations of the study.

A. Background of the Study

Language phenomenon never ends as long as humans continue to interact. One of the phenomenon's can be seen by human interaction, and it cannot be separated from politeness both individually and in the group. Politeness can affect our speech whether or not it is readily accepted. Yule (1996:60) has said, "Politeness, in an interaction, can be defined as the means used to show awareness of person's face." Based on this opinion, politeness affects someone's interaction and response depending on politeness itself.

English as an international language has also politeness strategies that have differences from other countries such as Indonesia and Makassar. In English culture, there are no requirements of politeness regarding calling names. For example, when a child meets his father's colleague and greets him using that person's name, it does not mean the child is impolite. It looks average because of the custom in that area. If this happens in Indonesia, especially in Makassar, the child would be considered disrespectful by calling the older one using their name.

Commonly, people in Makassar call older people using the words "brother, uncle, aunt, grandmother, and others."

Concerning politeness in Makassar, there has been research about politeness strategies stated by Yassi (1996, 2011), where there are six politeness systems used in some local languages, especially in Makassar. As a known fact, Makassar is one of the cities in Indonesia located in South Sulawesi with an area of 175,77 km with 1,5 million people. This city occupies the seventh position of the largest city in Indonesia (Kemendagri, 2017). Some tribes live and stay in Makassar, they are Makassarese, Buginese, Torajanese, and Mandarese. Makassarese itself has some dialects that are different from one another. In the book of *Morfologi Dan Sintaksis Bahasa Makassar*, five dialects are spoken in Makassar and the surrounding area. Those are Lakiung, Turatea, Bantaeng, Konjo, and Selayar (Manyambeang et al, 1979). Lakiung dialect is generally used in Makassar, Goa, Takalar, Jeneponto, Maros, and some places in Pangkep. The difference between those dialects is the place where the dialects are used. Furthermore, the Turatea dialect is used in Jeneponto. On the other hand, the Bantaeng dialect is used in Bantaeng. Different dialects like Konjo used in Bulukumba and Selayar used in Selayar.

As we know, based on previous research, most people use the Lakiung dialect. In applying politeness by native speakers of Makassar,

some people sometimes use positive politeness when talking to older people. For example, in some cases, the researcher got a sister to utilize positive politeness when talking to her brother, contrary to one part of Yassi's theories. In Yassi's view, one of the parts is intimacy in kinship junior, or younger siblings used negative politeness when talking to older ones. Therefore, the researcher tries to re-examine whether Yassi's theory is still valid in society or has changed. The researcher would research the six politeness strategies in both English and Makassarese. Then the researcher would also examine what factors cause changes in the use of the politeness system.

B. Research Questions

Based on the background above, the following research questions are necessary to be answered as follows:

1. What is the most dominant variable that affects politeness strategies between English and Makassarese?
2. How do the speakers of English and Makassarese use politeness strategies in their conversations?

C. Research Objectives

1. To describe the dominant variable that affects politeness strategies between English and Makassarese

2. To analyze the process of the speakers of English and Makassarese in using politeness strategies in their conversations.

D. Significance of the Study

This analysis enhances the comparative Study, especially in comparing the politeness systems used in English and Makassar. The significance of the Study is considered into two parts, theoretically and practically.

Theoretically, this study is helpful to add that science provided more information about politeness. Practically, this research is beneficial for perpetuating this language. Then, this thesis helps the students who are interested in a language, especially about local language in Indonesia, to research the same or other languages. This study is helpful for non-native speakers of Makassar to learn about the Makassar language.

E. Limitation of the Study

This Study shows and compares the politeness strategies in English and Makassar language. In this thesis, the researcher takes English and Makassarese languages as the object of research where politeness strategies are the dependent variables and factors that influence someone to use those politeness strategies were the independent variables. The data are divided into two languages, English and Makassarese.

For English data, the researcher takes the data from the movies, while native speakers of Makassar that use Lakiung dialect are taken as the population for Makassarese data. There are 14 people of native speakers of Makassar as the sample. This research distinguishes the politeness systems used in communicating and the factors that affect politeness systems.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This review of related literature consists of three subchapters. They are previous studies, theoretical reviews, and conceptual frameworks.

A. Previous Studies

Some researchers have done a lot of studies about politeness. In this study, the researchers put some related researches. The research focused on movies, songs, newspapers, social media, etc.

The first research was conducted by Saeko Fukushima and Maria Sifianou with *Conceptualizing Politeness in Japanese and Greek* (2017). They found Greek attendees who associated with politeness respectably, while Japanese attendees associated with politeness emphatically. This research showed that politeness is related to caring about others' needs and feelings.

The second is Sang Ayu Isnun Maharani (2017) found six maxims by Leech theory in the movies. Her research title is *Politeness Maxim of Main Character in Secret Forgiveness*. Her findings were to compare the number of applications of politeness used by the movie's main characters to one another. She stated that the main characters use all the maxims, but only two frequently appear. Those are approbation and agreement maxim.

Those two maxims are performed seven times by the movie's main characters.

The third research was conducted by Hamid Gittan, Zargham Ghabanchi, and Mohammad Ghazanfari (2020). The title of their research is *Politeness Strategies and Maxim in English for Islamic Texts: A Sociolinguistic Analyze of the Qur'an*. Their research focused on the Sura on the holy Quran. The study approximately observed the majority of negative politeness in two Suras, the positive politeness and politeness maxims. The Study of politeness exists in Suras, but it is different. Most systems used in those suras are negative politeness which says, "Give deference and respect." In this Study, humans use more modesty maxim to God than the prophet. Positive politeness systems, promises, and offers are used on Sura al-Kahfi.

Rasoul Mohammad Hosseinpur and Zeinab Sadat Mousavi (2020) organized the fourth research. The research title is *Politeness on Instagram: The Employment of Gratitude Speech Act by Male and Female English and Persian Users*. This study found that the Russian and Persian Instagram users mainly used politeness systems of gratitude expression. Nevertheless, there were some differences between Russian and Persian Instagram users where three positive politeness and one negative politeness are used differently. It was happened because of the cross-

cultural result or exclusive feature of CMC. This Study indicated that Instagram users used language processing features such as gender-free, direction, and secret language.

The following research was conducted by Riris Sugianto (2021). The title of this research is *Pragmatic Comparison on Javanese and Western Politeness in Cross-Cultural Communication*. In this study, the researcher compared politeness behavior between Javanese and western specifically on addressing and refusing. The aspect of politeness was divided into two elements: addressing and refusing strategies. This research differentiated the correlation status into three parts: lower, equal, and higher levels.

The researcher had a chance and tried to research the politeness systems. The researcher compared between English and Makassarese politeness systems. According to the two languages, the researcher prospected that languages could be affected by some variables in using politeness systems. In Makassarese data, the researcher assumed that educational background could affect someone choosing politeness systems. Based on the six patterns of social interaction, the researcher showed whether or not this educational background influenced native speakers of English in using the politeness system. The other reason why the researcher studied this topic was sometimes non-native speakers of

Makassarese tried to use this language, but they made some mistakes in forming this language.

B. Theoretical Review

1. Pragmatic

a. Definition of Pragmatics

Without understanding how language is used in communication, people cannot understand the nature of language. People need to understand a language because it always expresses ideas, thoughts, feelings, and the speaker's intentions. A field of linguistics that studies language as usage is called pragmatic

Talking about pragmatic is talking about the meaning. People in interaction with one another is used the purpose of the utterance. Pragmatics is concerned with meaning in context, or the meaning of sentences in terms of the speaker's intentions in using them.

There are some explanations about pragmatics. Pragmatics studies the relationships between linguistic forms and the users of those forms (Yule, 1996:3). It is indicated that language users need to know the structure of the language and how to use it because the two are interrelated. It also requires a consideration of how a speaker organizes what they want to say. Once he understands the form of the

speech and becomes a hearer, he tries to understand the implicit meaning of the speaker's utterances.

In addition, Leech (1983:6) states that pragmatics is the study of meaning related to speech situations. Even if you use the same word, it would have different meanings in different cases and conditions. For example, planning how to generate an utterance is problematic from the speaker's point of view. On the other hand, from the listener's point of view, the problem is related to the interpretation and lets the listener interpret the reasons that may lead the speaker to speak.

The last is pragmatics a study of the meaning of utterances in the context of how speakers generate utterances to convey their intentions and how listeners interpret them. This pragmatic is divided into two explanations. The first is illocutionary.

b. Types of Speech Acts

Illocutionary

According to Searle (1979), illocutionary acts classify based on various criteria. There are five illocutionary parts: assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. The researcher explained it one by one.

1. Assertive

Engage the speaker in the truth of the propositions expressed, for example, stating, telling, suggesting, boasting, complaining, demanding, and reporting. Illocutionary like this tend to be neutral from politeness, thus can be included in the collaborative category.

Assertive is what the speaker believes. The sentences that include assertive are the sentence of fact, question, conclusion, and description. According to Searle (1979:12), the point or purpose of the members of the assertive class is to commit the speakers (in varying degrees) to something is being the case, seeing the truth of the expressed proposition. When the speaker says, "I call him a liar," the speaker describes someone as a liar as the speakers believe. It means C EU this utterance included of assertive description.

2. Directive

It is intended to cause several effects through the listener's act, for example, ordering, begging, asking, recommending, and advising. It often falls into the competitive category and consists of an illocutionary type in which negative politeness becomes essential. It should be noted to eliminate confusion in using directive terms with direct and indirect illocutions'. Leech also advocates using the impositive term for competitive illocutionary in this class.

The directive is what the speakers say to ask the hearer to do something. It means the speakers want the hearer to do what the speaker wants. According to Searle (1979:13), the illocutionary point consists of attempts by the speaker to get the hearer to do something. The sentence "I warn you to stay away from my wife!"The speaker commands the listener to stay away from his wife.

The directive is those kinds of speech act that the speaker uses to get someone else to do something. Directive utterances are when the speaker tries to get the addressee to perform some act or refrain from performing. Directive speech acts contain a verb, an object, and a requested task performed by the speaker and the hearer. Directive speech acts are an utterance of the speaker to make the hearer do or respond to something for the speaker. (Yule, 1996:54)

3. Commissive

Involve the speaker in several upcoming actions, such as promising, swearing, offering (prayer). These tend to be more conservative than competitive, implemented rather than fulfilling one's interests than the speaker. Commissive is what the speakers say relates to future action. The illocutionary acts whose point is to

commit the speaker (again in varying degrees) to some future course of action (Searle, 1979:14). The sentence "I promise to come to your birthday." The speaker promises the listener that she comes to the listener's birthday. This utterance includes commission because it includes a promise related to future action. Cutting (2002:17) found some examples of commissive, those are promising, threatening, refusing, pledging, offering, vowing, and volunteering. Comisives is speakers undertake to make the world fit with the words via the speaker (Yule, 1996: 54).

4. Expressive

It has a function to express, express, or tell the psychological attitude of the speaker towards a statement of the state predicted by illocutionary. For example, say thank you, congratulate, forgive, forgive, blame, praise, express condolences, and so on. All commissiveness tends to be an awakening, and therefore in its essence, is considered polite. But the opposite can also be justified, for example, expressive expressions such as 'blame' and 'accuse".

Expressive is the next class of illocutionary. The illocutionary point expresses the sincerity condition about a state of affairs prescribed in the propositional content (Searle, 1979: 16 15). Expressive is what the feels. The sentences included in the expressive are pleasure, pain, likes, dislike, joy, and sorrow. The

illocutionary point expresses the psychological state depending on propositional content. Expressive is the act that reveals expression in the utterances. Thanking, congratulating, apologizing, condoling, lamenting, and welcoming are expressive examples. In using an explicit, the speakers make words fit the world (Yule, 1996: 54).

5. Declarative

Declarative is illocutionary. If the performance is successful, it causes good correspondence between propositional content and reality. Examples include surrender, dismiss, release, baptize, name, isolate, appoint, determine, sentence, etc. These are specific categories; all of that is done by someone who has unique authority in a particular institution. The classic example is a judge who punishes, a priest who baptizes children, a prominent person who names a ship, and so on. If viewed from an institutional standpoint and not only in terms of action said, these actions can hardly involve politeness. For example, although the act of imposing a sentence on a defendant is not always pleasant, the judge has full authority to do the same. Therefore, it is almost impossible to say that punishing someone is 'rude.'

The declaration is what the speaker says to change the propositional content and reality. It shows what the speaker says

changes to the listener. It is defining the characteristic of this class that successful performance of its members about the correspondence between propositional content and reality (Searle, 1979: 16-17). For example, "you are guilty." The speaker utters to the listener as guilty. It changes the propositional content and reality of the hearer, including the declaration.

Declarations are the types of illocutionary acts containing utterances that are intended to alter the world. Including in these groups are defining, abbreviating, naming, calling" or, christening.,, According to Yule (1996: 53), when using this type, the speaker has to have a unique institutional role in a specific context, to perform a declaration properly.

c. Aspects of Speech Act

Speech Act consists of some aspects. Leech (1983: 19-21) divides speech situation aspects into five parts. They are; speakers and speech partners, speech context, speech acts as actions or activities, speech objectives, and speech as a product of verbal actions.

1. Speakers and Speech Partners

The role of speakers and speech partners is carried out alternately; speakers at the following speech stage become speech

partners, and vice versa so that communication occurs. Speakers are people who speak, while the speech partner is told a person who is the target or friend of the speaker. The speakers and partners include age, social background, gender, education level, and familiarity.

2. Context of Speech Act

In essence, the context in pragmatics is all background knowledge that is understood together between speakers and their spoken partners. As an understanding background possessed by speakers and opponents of speech, this context can interpret what the speaker means when making certain utterances.

3. Purposes of Speech Act

The purpose of speech is what the speaker wants to accomplish by speaking or having a specific intention in pronouncing a sentence when interacting with the other. This component makes the background of speech. On the Other side, purposes are something expressed by an individual who presents information and performs an action.

4. Speech Acts as a Form of Action or Activity

Speech acts as a form of action or activity are that this speech act is also an action. Speech acts as an act are not the same as punching and kicking. Speech Acts are commonplace in everyday interactions and are essential for communication and present in many contexts. Examples of these include: "You're fired!" expresses both the employment status of the individual in question, as well as the action by which said person's employment is ended.

5. Speech as a Verbal Product

Verbal product refers to the sounds and language to relay a message. It serves as a vehicle for expressing desires, ideas, and concepts to process communication between two or more people in learning and teaching. The speech is the result of an action.

2. Politeness

Politeness needs to be known to build good communication. The use of politeness avoids the inadequate response of respondents. Politeness helps us choose the systems we adapt to different people and situations. Politeness is the practical application of being good manners or etiquette someone to not offend the others. It is a cultural phenomenon, and therefore what is considered polite in one culture can sometimes be quite rude or simply eccentric in another cultural context.

a. Definition of Politeness

Some theories explain politeness in which each view has its perspective about politeness. Those theories have been done in some researches in this world. Several experts who have found politeness theories are Lakoff (1973), Leech (1983), Brown and Levinson (1987), Holmes (1995), Scollon and Scollon (1995), and Yassi (1996, 2011).

To start with, politeness by Lakoff (1973) found the politeness principle. On this principle, Lakoff stated three principles people usually use to interact. Those principles were: do not impose, give the receiver options, and make the receiver feel good. Lakoff said that those principles were the crucial thing people need to know in making good interactions. Lakoff (1975) also proposed that "societies develop politeness to reduce friction in personal interaction" (p. 64).

Next, according to Leech (1983), politeness was the same as Lakoff (1973), where he also found the politeness principle. The difference between them in forming politeness principle was on the conversational maxim. Leech focused on some maxims that should be known in interaction. Leech's politeness principle found six maxims: tact, generosity, approbation, modesty, agreement, and sympathy.

Subsequently, politeness conducted by Brown and Levinson (1987) had a face concept. This concept is that everyone should know a self-image when communicating with each other. A speaker is an adult who can reason when talking to people he speaks to. The face concept aimed by Brown and Levinson has positive and negative aspects. Before someone communicates, he must interact by seeing face each other. If the speaker gives a happy and friendly face like a smile or good expression, the interlocutor thinks the speaker is kind.

The first impression is crucial because it affects another's perspective, whether or not he is kind. If the speaker's first impression is good, they use a polite system to start the communication. On the contrary, If the speaker gives a speech without interruption and has an inadequate response or expression, the other would think the speaker is assertive. Unlike the first-mentioned one, the speaker with a wrong first impression accepted a negative polite system, such as an impolite word form.

Additionally, Brown and Levinson found the FTAs (face-threatening acts). FTAs are the speech act that can affect the interlocutor to obey what the speaker wants. The speaker prepares how to convey the speech. There are two kinds of FTAs—direct (on record) and indirect (off record). In on record FTAs, the speakers directly pronounce

something without any action, while the speakers give a speech with action off record.

Fourthly, politeness by Holmes (1995) was based on the theory from Brown and Levinson. He distinguished positive and negative faces by Brown and Levinson's theory in different kinds. He said that women would use more positive than negative politeness, and men would use negative rather than positive politeness. When talking, women would use a polite form, but men would use the impolite form.

In addition, Scollon and Scollon conducted politeness, said, "...participants are considered to be equals or near equals but treat each other at a distance" (Scollon and Scollon 1995: 44). According to his theory, this politeness included two variables. These variables determine the low value of the variable P and the high value of the variable D [-P, +D]. The low and high values affect the speakers in using strategies to communicate. If the value is high, people use a polite form, but if the value is low, they will use a simple form or combine it with a polite form. "P" means the power of the speakers with the interlocutor. Power itself means a relative authority level between the speakers and the interlocutor. "D" means a distance between the speakers and the interlocutor. If the speakers are distant from the interlocutor, they use the polite form to communicate.

In the end, politeness regulated by Yassi's (1996, 2011), a theoretical framework adapted from Brown Levinson & Scollon Scollon, found six politeness strategies used in some South Sulawesi regions with kinship non-kinship. The six politeness strategies included two kinds of politeness, namely, positive politeness and negative politeness. Positive politeness is the strategy used by the speakers in casual form, and then negative politeness is used more polite or formal form. We might see kinship by speaker relations, and non-kinship with deference and distance between the speakers and the hearer.

A. Symmetrical Relations

1. Deference in non-kinship (-P,+D,-K)

For example, in interaction among strangers, they are known one another. The strategies used are negative politeness and mixed negative politeness with positive politeness

2. Deference in kinship (-P,+D,+K)

An example is an interaction among distant relatives. The strategies used are positive politeness and a mix of negative politeness.

3. Intimacy in non-kinship (-P,-D,-K)

Example is the interaction among friends, colleagues, and close friends. In this part, the strategy used includes all of the strategy (Positive and negative politeness & mixed it).

4. Intimacy in kinship (-P,-D,+K)

The following example is an interaction among family members. Like the older brother, the senior uses positive politeness, and the young sister uses negative politeness.

B. Asymmetrical Relations

1. Hierarchy in non-kinship (+P,+D,-K)

An example is an interaction between the superordinate and subordinate, seniors and juniors. This system uses politeness and mixed strategies if the older person talks to the younger. On the other hand, the younger is used only negative politeness strategy.

2. Hierarchy in kinship (+P,-D,+K)

Example is the interaction between parents and children, uncle/aunt and nephew/niece, grandparents and grandchildren, and the likes. These systems use all of the strategies.

Related to Yassi`s theory, the researcher has added more specific things such as more explicit users and politeness. For example, on intimacy in non-kinship, the researcher divided it into three parts based on the age background. They are;

1. Friends (the same age)
2. Friends (the older)
3. Friends (the younger)

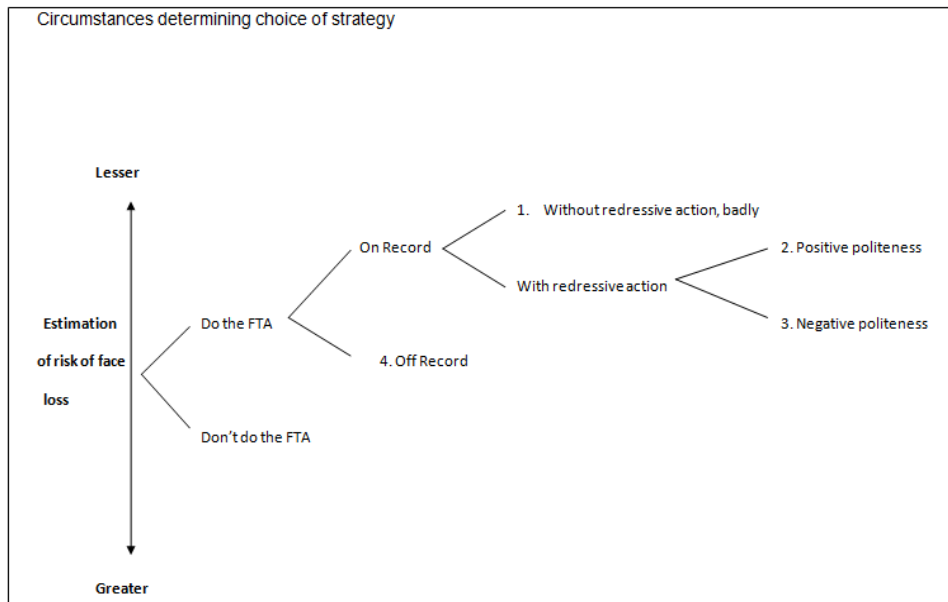
b. Politeness Strategy

Brown and Levinson developed politeness strategies have functioned as a redressive action to Face Threatening Acts (FTA). Choosing them depends on how risky S wants to redress H's wants. The more an act threatens H's face, and the more S will choose a higher-numbered strategy. This case because the strategies afford payoffs of increasingly minimizing risk.

This part the researcher is explaining the politeness strategies based on Brown and Levinson (1987) in Muhammad Ihsan Fauzi's research.

Figure A

Circumstances determining choice of strategy



1. Bald on Record

Bald on record strategies usually do not attempt to minimize the threat to the hearer's face. However, there are ways that people can be used bald on-record politeness to minimize FTAs implicitly. When someone uses such a strategy will shock or embarrass the addressee, who is most dominant utilized in some situations where the speaker has a close relationship with the audience, such as family or close friends.

Specifically, Brown and Levinson explained that an FTA would be done if the speaker did not fear retribution from the addressee.

The circumstances example:

1. S and H both tacitly agree that the relevance of face demands may be suspended in the interests of urgency or efficiency
2. The danger to H's face is very small, as in offers, request, suggestions that are clearly in H's interest and do not require great sacrifices of S
3. S is vastly superior in power to H, or can enlist audience support to destroy H's face without losing his own.

They outlined various cases, in which one might use the bald on-record strategy, including:

1. Instances in which threat minimizing does not occur
 - a. Great urgency or desperation
 - b. Speaking as if great efficiency is necessary
 - c. Task oriented
 - d. Alerting
2. Instances in which the threat is minimized implicitly
 - a. Welcomes
 - b. Offers

The reason in use bald on record in general is whenever S wants to do the FTA with maximum efficiency more than he wants to satisfy H's face, even to any degree, he will choose the bald on record strategy Brown and Levinson (1987). That statement mean is the used of bald on record would make more efficient communication to the H.

2. Positive Politeness

Positive politeness strategy is the strategy that the S uses to talk with someone who has a familiar or intimate with the S, like the member of classmates or friends. The situations between a friends zone make they are know each other and minimize the distance, so they are willing to express friendliness and solid interest in the hearer's to be respected. In this positive politeness strategy added to hedging and attempts to avoid conflict with some strategies of positive politeness, included statements of friendship, solidarity, and compliments.

The technique of positive politeness not only for FTA redress, but in generally as a kind of social accelerator, indicates if S wants to come closer to H.

a. **Claim Common Ground**

This positive politeness involves common ground with H by indicating S and H belong to the same persons who share specific wants, including goals and values. Some strategies are found in this type, they are:

Strategy 1: Notice attend to H (wants, interest, need, goods)

This output suggests that S should notice aspects of H's conditions, including noticeable changes, great possessions, and anything which looks as though H wants S to notice and approve of it.

Strategy 2: Exaggerate (interest, approval, sympathy with H)

Exaggerated expression is commonly used in politeness. Moreover, thesaurus explained that it is the act of making something more noticeable. Exaggeration is a simple way to give notice of H's interest more highly. It is often done using exaggerated intonation, stress, and other aspects of prosodic and intensifying modifiers.

Strategy 3: Intensify interest in H

The other strategy for S is to share some of what they want to intensify the interest. S might be used conversations to make a good story to make the H interested with their story.

Strategy 4: Use in-group markers

Innumerable ways to convey in a group of membership, S can implicitly claim the joint group with H, which is carried by the

definitions of the group like address form, language or dialect, jargon or slang, and ellipsis or ellipsis contractions.

Strategy 5: Seek agreement

The other way to claim the common ground with H is to use seek. It is possible to agree with S. S can do the strategy by using the safe topic that makes S stress their agreement with H and satisfy H's desire to be right corroborated in their opinions.

Strategy 6: Avoid disagreement

Avoiding disagreement is another strategy of this type. In character in this strategy also noticing what H speaks. It can be seen in some ways below:

- 1) Token agreement, S should pretend to satisfy with H to hide disagreement.
- 2) Pseudo-agreement, using then as a conclusory marker, indicates that S concludes a line of reasoning carried out cooperatively with the addressee.
- 3) White lies, S needs to lie when confronted with the necessity to state an opinion.
- 4) Hedging opinion, S might choose to be vague about their opinions so as not to be seen to disagree. S can use several phrases in this hedging like, sort of, kind of, like, in a way.

Strategy 7: Purpose/raise/assert common ground

- 1) Gossip or small talk, where the S is talking about unrelated topics to the H with spending time and effort as a mark of friendship or interest, gives rise to the strategy of redressing an FTA.
- 2) Point of view operations used a method with talking the role of the other that can reduce the distance between S and H. some the way to see the point of view of S and H are:
- 3) *Personal center switch: S to H.* This type of strategy is where S speaks as if H were S or H's knowledge was equal to S's. This can be happens by using tag questions.
- 4) *Time switch.* The use of the 'vivid present,' the tense change from past to present tense, seems to be a distinctly positive politeness device in English.
- 5) *Place switch.* This type using proximal rather than distal demonstrative (here, there, this, rather than that), where the proximal or distal would be acceptable and seems to convey increased involvement or empathy.
- 6) Presupposition manipulations, S presupposes something when they presume it is mutually taken for granted. The manipulation of such presuppositions where something is *not* mutually assumed to be the case. The other hand S

speaks as *if it* were mutually assumed can be turned into positive-face redress.

Strategy 8: Joke

Jokes used to stress mutual shared background knowledge and values that may minimize an FTA of requesting.

b. Convey that S and H are cooperators

Derives category is from the wants to convey that S and H are cooperatively involved in the relevant activity.

- 1) S indicates the knowledge of and sensitivity to H wants (strategy 9)
- 2) S and H claim some reflexivity between their wants (strategy 10-13)
- 3) S indicates that he believes reciprocity to be prevailed between H and S, thus that they are locked into a state of mutual helping (strategy 14)

Strategy 9: Assert or presuppose S's knowledge of and concern for H's wants

Asserting or implying the H's wants and willingness to fit one's with them is the way of indicating if S and H are cooperators that potentially put pressure on H to cooperate with S.

Strategy 10: Offer, promise

The potential threat to redress of some FTAs, S may choose to stress their cooperation with H is claiming whatever H wants, S wants for them and will help to obtain.

Strategy 11: Be optimistic

S is optimistic assume that H wants S's wants for S and will help them obtain them. Such as optimistic expressions on FTAs is seem like minimizing the face threat size by giving an expressions like a little, a bit, for a second.

Strategy 12: Include both S and H in the activity

S uses an inclusive 'we' form when it means 'you' or 'me.' Using this expression, S can upon call the cooperative assumptions and thereby redress FTAs.

Strategy 13: Give (or ask for) reasons

S gives reasons why they want their wants. By including H in practical reasoning and assuming reflexivity (H wants S's wants); H is led to see the reasonableness of S's FTA.

Strategy 14: Assume or assert reciprocity

The existence of the cooperation between S and H may be claimed or urged by giving evidence of reciprocal rights or obligations obtaining S and H.

c. Fulfill H's want for some X

This positive politeness category involves S deciding to redress H's face directly by fulfilling some of H's wants, thereby indicating that S wants H's wants for H, in some particular respects.

Strategy 15: Give gifts to H (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation)

S may satisfy H's positive face wants by satisfying some of H's wants. This strategy may be done by the action of gift-giving, tangible gifts, and human relations wants like the wants to be liked, admired, cared about, understood, and listened to, and so on.

3. Negative Politeness

A negative politeness strategy is used when someone respects the H. S will emphasize avoidance to the imposition on the hearer. A negative face is the desire to remain autonomous, so the S is more apt to include an out for the listener through distancing styles like apologies.

a. Be direct

Negative politeness enjoins both on-record delivery and redress of an FTA. The simplest way to construct an on-record message is to convey it directly, as bald on record usage.

Strategy 1: Be conventionally indirect

In this strategy, speaker's face with opposing the tensions: to desire H an out by being indirect and to desire on record. The case, it is solved by the compromise of conventional indirectness, the use of phrases and sentences with contextually unambiguous meanings that are different from their literal meanings.

b. Don't presume/assume

This strategy can redress the H's negative face by avoiding assuming if anything involved in the FTA is desired or believed by H. This will be included avoiding presumptions about H's wants, relevant, interesting, or attentions that keep distance from H.

Strategy 2: Question, hedge

In literature, 'hedge' is a particle, word, or phrase that modifies the degree of membership or a noun phrase in a set.

- 1) Hedge on illocutionary force. In particular, per formative hedges are the most critical linguistic means of satisfying the speaker's want, don't assume H is able or willing to do A. Hedges on illocutionary force are divided into two: the first is strengtheners, which mainly act as an emphatic hedges, like exactly, precisely, really, for sure. The second is weakness, those that soften or tentative what they modify, such as perhaps, I guess, maybe, in fact.

2) Hedges addressed to Grice's Maxims. The speakers who want to avoid presuming in partially satisfied by not assuming that H wants to cooperate or by not assuming that S's assessment of what would contribute to the cooperative enterprise of talking in the same as H's.

a) Maxim of Quality Hedges

Quality hedges may suggest for the speaker to not taking full the responsibility. For the truth of his utterance such as I believe, I think, I assume, or they may stress S's commitment to the truth of his utterance, or they may disclaim the assumption that the point of S's assertion is to inform H.

b) Maxim of Quantity Hedges

Quantity Hedges is gives notices that not as much or not as precise information is provided as might be expected. Such as, roughly, more or less, approximately, or so, I should think, to some extent, and so on.

c) Maxim of Relevance Hedges

Because of the sensitivity of topic are changes as impositions on H's face, like changes are often done by off record. The Hedges that mark the change, and perhaps partially apologize for it.

d) Maxim of Manner Hedges

S can use manner hedges redress all kinds of FTAs.

Some common Manner hedges included: if you see what I mean, what I mean was, now, and others.

3) Hedges addressed politeness strategies. The functioning directly as notices of violations of face wants. Such, frankly, to be honest, I hate to have to say this.

4) Prosodic and kinesics hedges. Most verbal hedges can be replaced by prosodic or kinesics means of indicating tentativeness or emphasis.

c. Don't coerce H

Another way of redressing H's negative face wants is when the proposed FTA involves predicting H's act, for instance, when requesting his aid or offering them something that requires his acceptance.

Strategy 3: Be pessimistic

This strategy redresses H's negative face by explicitly expressing doubt that the conditions for the appropriateness of S's speech act obtained. The use of subjunctive also seems to be related to the satisfaction of this want.

Strategy 4: Minimize the imposition Rx

One way on defusing the FTA is to indicate that Rx is the intrinsic seriousness of the imposition, is not in itself significant, leaving only D and P as possible weighty factors. So indirectly, this may pay H deference.

Strategy 5: Give deference

By conveying the perception of a high P differential directly, deference serves to defuse potential face-threatening acts by indicating the addressee's rights to relative immunity from imposition are recognized. Moreover, S is certainly not in a position to coerce H's compliance in any way.

d. Communicate S's want to not impinge on H

On a way to partially satisfy H's negative-face demands is to indicate that S is aware of them and considers them in his decision to communicate the FTA.

Strategy 6: Apologize

By apologizing in doing an FTA, the speaker can indicate his reluctance to intrude on H's negative face and partially impingement. There are four communicate regret or reluctance, they are;

- 1) **Admit the impingement.** S can admit that he is influencing H's face, with an expression like *I'm sure you must be very busy, but...*

- 2) **Indicate reluctance.** S can attempt to show if he is reluctant to intrude on H using hedges or employing expressions such as *I normally wouldn't ask you this, but...*
- 3) **Give overwhelming reasons.** S can claim if he has compelling reasons for doing the FTA, implying that he usually wouldn't dream of infringing H's negative face.
- 4) **Beg forgiveness.** S may beg H's forgiveness, or ask for 'acquittal,' that H should cancel the debt implicit in the FTA.

Strategy 7: Impersonalize S and H

One way in indicating that S doesn't want to intrude on H is to phrase the FTA as if the agent were other than S, or at least possibly not S or not S alone, and the addressee were other than H, or only inclusive of H.

Strategy 8: State the FTA as a general rule

One way of dissociating S and H from the particular imposition in the FTA, and hence a way of communicating that S doesn't want to influence but is merely forced the circumstances. To state the FTA as an instance in general social rule, regulation, or obligation.

Strategy 9: Nominalize

Degrees of negative politeness (or at least formality) run hand in hand with degrees of nouniness; formality is associated with the noun end of the continuum. Consider the following examples:

- 1) You are performed well on the examinations, and we were favorably impressed.
- 2) You are good performance on the examinations impressed us favorably.

With nominalizing the subject, S can get a sentence more formal like in sentence b.

e. Redress other wants of H's

A final strategy of negative politeness consists of offering partial compensation for the face threat in the FTA by redressing some other wants of H's.

Strategy 10: Go on record as incurring a debt, or as not indebting H

S can redress an FTA by explicitly claiming his indebtedness to H or by disclaiming any indebtedness of H, using expressions such as the following, for requests: *I'd be eternally grateful if you would...*

4. Off record

Off record can be done where S wants to do an FTA but wants to avoid its responsibility. After doing off record, S can leave it up to the addressee to decide how to interpret it. Like off-record utterances are essentially indirect uses of language. To construct an off-record utterance, one says either more general or different

from what one means. Therefore, H must make some inference to recover what was intended.

a. Invite conversational implicatures

If S wants to do an FTA indirectly, he must give H some hints and hope that H picks up on them and interprets what S means to say. The primary way to invite the conversational implicatures by violating, in some way, the Gricean Maxims of efficient communication. For instance, if S says, *'Hmmm, it's pretty stuffy in here'*, he may implicate a request that H open the window.

Strategy 1: Give hints

If S says something and not explicitly relevant, he invites H to search for an interpretation of the possible relevance. The primary mechanism is a violation of Relevance Maxim. It is accomplished by hints that consist in 'raising the issue of some desired act A, for instance, by stating motives or reasons for doing A.

Strategy 2: Give association clues

Relevance violations trigger is a kind of implicature provided by mentioning something associated with the actions. The action is required of H either by precedent in S-H's experience or by mutual knowledge irrespective of their interactional experience.

Strategy 3: Presuppose

An utterance of this strategy almost wholly relevant in context and yet violate the Relevance Maxim just at the level of its presuppositions. He supposes that he has done it before and therefore may implicate a criticism. The use of *again* forces H to search for the relevance of the presupposed prior event.

Strategy 4: Understate

Understatements are one way of generating implicatures by saying less than is required. Typical ways of constructing understatement are to choose a point of predicate (e.g., tall, good, nice) that is well below the point that describes the state of affairs or to hedge a higher point that will implicate the lower actual state of affairs.

Strategy 5: Overstate

If S says more than is necessary, thus violating the Quantity Maxim. In another way, he may also convey implicatures. S may do this by the inverse of the understatement principle by exaggerating or choosing a point on a larger scale than the actual state of affairs. However, the implicatures often lie far beyond what is said.

Strategy 6: Use tautologies

A method of generating inferences by violations of the Quantity Maxim is to utter patent and necessary truths. S encourages H to look for an informative interpretation of the non-informative utterance by uttering a tautology.

Strategy 7: Use contradictions

Contradictions and the ironies, metaphor, and rhetorical questions involve violations of the Quality Maxim. S may do this strategy by stating two things that contradict each other. S makes it appear that he cannot be telling the truth. He thus encourages H to look for an interpretation that reconciles the two contradictory propositions.

Strategy 8: Be ironic

By saying the opposite of what he means, S can indirectly convey his intended meaning if there are clues that his intended meaning is being conveyed indirectly. Such clues may be prosodic (e.g., nasality), kinesics (e.g., a smirk), or simply contextual, like *John's an absolute genius*.

Strategy 9: Use metaphors

The use of metaphor is perhaps usually on record, but there is a possibility that exactly which of the connotations of the metaphor S intends may be off record.

Strategy 10: Use rhetorical questions

S can accomplish this strategy by asking a question with no intention of answering to break the sincerity condition in a question. S wants H to provide him by indicated the information.

b. Be vague or ambiguous: Violate the Manner Maxim.

Rather than inviting a particular implicature, S may choose to go off record by being vague or ambiguous in such a way that his communicated intent remains ill-defined.

Strategy 11: Be ambiguous

S may achieve purposeful ambiguity through metaphor since it is not always clear which of the connotations of a metaphor are intended to invoke.

Strategy 12: Be vague

S may use off record with an FTA and being vague about the object of the FTA is or what the offense is.

Strategy 13: Over-generalize

Rule instantiation is may leave the object of the FTA vaguely off record. S can use proverbs through their implicatures may be conventionalized to the extent of being on record.

Strategy 14: Displace H

S may go off record to which the target for his FTA is, or he may pretend to address the FTA to someone would not threaten and hope the real target will see if the FTA is aimed at him.

Strategy 15: Be incomplete, use ellipsis

Various conversational contexts are legitimate elliptical utterances in answers to questions. But they are also warranted in FTAs

leaving an FTA half undone; S can leave the implicature 'hanging in the air, just like rhetorical questions.

5. Don't do the FTA

This strategy is S avoids to offending H at all with this particular FTA. So, S also fails to achieve his desired communication.

C. Conceptual Framework

Based on Yassi's theoretical framework, the conceptual framework was the six politeness systems. The researcher reviews the strategies that the native speakers of Makassar still use. The researcher thinks that one of the politeness systems of Yassi's theory is not applied correctly to all native speakers of Makassar. In Yassi's theory, a little sister would use negative politeness when interacting with the older brother in the kinship between family members. The researcher assumes that the statement now is not thoroughly happened. It must be that some factors affect someone in choosing the politeness systems in interacting with others

Figure A: Conceptual Framework

