THE USES OF POLITENESS IN *PRIDE AND PREJUDICE* MOVIE

Faradiba Islamia Yunus[1], Yunitari Mustikawati[2*]
English Literature Study Program, Universitas Negeri Makassar
*Corresponding Email: yunitari@unm.ac.id

Abstract

Pride and Prejudice is a movie adaptation of the novel of the same name, Pride and Prejudice. Pride and Prejudice is a film that tells about Elizabeth's family and Elizabeth's love story with Tuan Darcy. Elizabeth was born into a fairly simple family, she has sisters named Jane, Lydia and Marry. Elizabeth's mother, Mrs. Bennet, wanted her daughter to marry a man from a wealthy family. Until one day Elizabeth met Mr. Darcy who came from a wealthy and respected family, fell in love with each other, but at the beginning of their love story they experienced many obstacles, but strong proof of their love brought them back together. This study aims to describe how Politeness can be used in everyday life and explore the types of politeness used by each character in the film Pride and Prejudice. The researcher uses a type of qualitative research method, namely by watching Pride and Prejudice films through the website. The results of this study are, there are four types of politeness request strategies used by Pride and Prejudice film characters, the four strategies are Bald on Record, Positive Politeness, Negative Politeness and Off Record. As well as what types of Politeness are often used in everyday life, namely there are two Positive Politeness and Bald on Record. One must know how to make polite requests in English, because requests can threaten both the speaker's and listener's faces. Speakers should minimize coercion in their requests. Therefore, language users must pay attention to the use of politeness strategies, especially in conveying requests so as to minimize the potential for losing face.

Keywords: Politeness, Movie.

INTRODUCTION

Humans utilize language to communicate a wide range of emotions and activities. Humans, in particular, utilize language to demonstrate how the expressions they display and how they employ them in their daily lives can be valuable. Language involves various processes and is intricately linked to one another. Language is crucial in all forms of communication because it dictates how someone transmits essential information. This is where the importance of language is demonstrated because a person cannot communicate effectively without it.

Language is inextricably linked to people's everyday life. Language can encompass many areas of life, and every language always mixes and communicates a variety of events that occur through language. Language, according to Sweet,(1991, p.566), is the expression of ideas through speech sounds that are combined into sentences, which answers ideas into thoughts.

Humans communicate with one another in order to share information. Human interaction distinguishes humans as social organisms capable of fast adapting to other humans or their surroundings. Communication process entails sustaining ties with others, and this communication can assist humans in surviving in today's social environment. In this example, communication is viewed as a type of language that humans require in order to function as social beings.

Politeness is always begun at the level of attempts to repair a kind of humiliation or things related to societal social norms. Politeness is a type of social interaction that encompasses specific socio-cultural standards and can be demonstrated through communicative acts. Politeness is described as a method employed by a speaker to attain specific objectives. One of the speaker's objectives is to persuade the audience to perform a specific action, such as a request. In this situation, the speaker will need to employ a Politeness technique.

Research on politeness in movies is not new; numerous scholars have used the theory of politeness to study movies. The researcher in this case discovered other earlier studies that addressed politeness in films, including: First Politeness Principle Analysis in Cartoon Movie Titled Stand By Me Doraemon by EkoMulyono (2016). Mulyono's study looks at how the character Stand By Me Doraemon employs politeness rules. It seeks to give a general overview of how politeness rules are used in this film so that it can serve as a source of information as well. The information was gathered utilizing note-taking procedures, and then it underwent descriptive analysis. Mulyono reached the following result regarding the application of the politeness principle in the animated film Stand By Me Doraemon: tact, generosity, approval, modesty, agreement, sympathy, formality, hesitancy, and equality scale are the six maxims that are used. The researcher's focus in this study is on how the politeness scale and principle were applied to the data. Second *Politeness Strategies of Female Teenagers in Wild Child Movie* by Ratih Kusuma Wardani (2014).Wardani's aim in this study was to find out how Poppy Moore used politeness strategies when talking to her teenage girl friends. This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach and Brown and Levinson's theory of politeness strategies. This research data was collected through the process of watching movies, writing transcriptions and grouping. Then the data is analyzed through 3 processes, namely (1) grouping the data based on the types of politeness strategies, (2) describing the circumstances of its use and (3) analyzing the reasons for its use. The findings of research question 1 usually show that Poppy creates politeness by applying bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off record, both after and before her personality changed.

And last, Politeness Techniques Employed by the Lead Character in C Nasihin's Black Swan (2014). The goal of Nasihin's study was to identify the many kinds of politeness methods and the ones Nina, the main character in the film Black Swan, used the most frequently. It demonstrates that Nina, the primary character, employs four different politeness techniques. They are bald-on record, off-record, positive, and negative politeness strategies. The research and discussion lead to the conclusion that Nina, the major character in the film Black Swan, employs a politeness approach in her speech. All four politeness approach types are present in 78 utterances.

In the research on politeness, the researcher chooses *Pride and Prejudice* film as an object of research which in *Pride and Prejudice* has many things related to politeness. The movie *Pride and Prejudice* talks about the theme of English romance in 2005. The story of *Pride and Prejudice* is based on the novel itself, namely Jane Austen's novel in 1813. The movie *Pride and Prejudice* has many things related to politeness where almost all the characters in the film use politeness.

In research on politeness in the movie *Pride and Prejudice*, the researcher has two problem formulations to be discussed, namely:

1. How is the pattern of politeness used in everyday life in the movie *Pride and Prejudice*?
2. What types of politeness are used by characters in the movie *Pride and Prejudice*?

Review of Related Literature
Politeness
According to (Yule 1996, p.60), politeness is also an explicit concept, such as the notion of courteous social behavior or cultural etiquette. In other words, courtesy can also be interpreted through body language.

In the Anglo-Saxon linguistic tradition, politeness is a concept in English that is evaluated pragmatically and sociolinguistically. In actuality, social theory also focuses on this idea. In general, being polite has to do with concepts like tact, humility, and consideration for other people.

According to Watts (2003, p.9), being courteous is a quality that one develops independently of others. No generation has had brief teachers and manuals on etiquette and "proper behavior" to help individuals develop humility skills; this is something that must be learnt and socialized. He also discusses how politeness is seen by Brown and Levinson as a sophisticated system for softening face-threating behaviors. According to a study on politeness, in order to engage in social interactions, one must pay attention to one's appearance, sense of self, and interlocutor.

In pragmatics, politeness is concerned with the ways that relational function in language activities is expressed (Kasper in Barron 2003, p.15). In other words, it deals with the strategic use of language to further objectives like fostering or upholding interpersonal connections. But politeness also denotes sociolinguistic and lay conceptions in addition to pragmatic ones. The typical idea of politeness has to do with good manners and receiving respect from others. One such example is etiquette guides created for many cultures. Contrarily, politeness as a sociolinguistic concept is linked to the obligatory signal of respect for intimacy, which is derived from traits like age, gender, family status, and social standing.

The speaker makes a claim on their behalf. The speaker can save the listener's positive face by expressing intimacy, forging friendships, making the listener feel good, and demonstrating that the speaker shares the listener's goals in order to satisfy the other person's desire for their positive face. According to (Brown & Levinson 1987, p.70), being polite is a tactic used by speakers to present a positive image. The speaker's assertion of the listener's positive self-perception.

Types of Politeness

a. Bald on Record

This approach is generally used whenever the speaker wants to perform a face-threatening action as effectively as possible beyond his goal to even somewhat endanger the listener's face (Brown & Levinson 1987, p.95). The bald on-record method, in accordance with Lestari and Prayitno (2016), is a style of saying things directly so that the audience understands what the speaker means right away. Speakers use this method, claims (Nihayati, 2018), to make it clear to the other person what they need. The language is direct, unambiguous, and plain. People who discover Bald on tape usually already know each other and feel comfortable in their surroundings, including their close friends, family, etc. Brown and Levinson use five sub-strategies to deal with heavy.

Bald on record, speakers and listeners are willing to be precise about the intended message that the speaker wants to express (Brown & Levinson, 1987, p.71). As a result, both the speaker and the listener can escape the danger of confusion. The speaker will also have the chance to apologize for the face that has been accused of being manipulated and misled by the FTA.

b. Positive Politeness

The basic desire of every person for their public self-image, which they wish to demonstrate involvement, ratification, and respect from others, is referred to as positive politeness. FTA is conducted using an approach that aims to provide a favorable face threat to listeners (Bousfield 2008, p.57). Positive manners demonstrate that the speaker is aware of the listener's desire for respect. Additionally, it expresses the group's reciprocity and proves the amicable nature of the relationship. This kind of tactic is typically used by groups of friends or when social acquaintances are present.

According to Brown and Levinson's theory, positive politeness is approach-based and demonstrates S's desire for H's wishes. According to (Karimkhanlooei&Vaezi, 2017), positive politeness is utilized to lessen threats to the recipient's positive face by making the speaker and recipient feel like they come from similar backgrounds.

c. Negative Politeness

The goal of negative politeness is to keep the listener from interfering. According to (Rosari, 2016), negative culture serves a minimal coercive role on its audience and is "the heart of respectful conduct." Fences and pessimism in speech can be used by speakers to lessen compulsion. The main goal of negative politeness approaches is to improve the listener's negative perception. As a result, the speaker can satisfy the listener's need for freedom of choice in how they interpret the speaker's discourse while minimizing listeners' specific impositions. The speaker will convey respect and the difference the FTA makes to the listener by adopting negative politeness. The speaker must also avoid embarrassment and preserve emotional distance between the persons involved.

d. Off Record

Off Record refers to a tactic in a situation rather than just a formal kind of deceit. Metaphor, irony, ridiculing, racial questions, etc. are undoubtedly several of the traditional off-record techniques. According to (Niroomand, 2012), using vague or imprecise language in order to get the intended meaning over to the recipient is known as "off the record." Off-the-record, however, indirect communication must translate the language's meaning. From the perspective of individuals, couples, or societal groups, modesty. The engaging dyad is the unit of Brown and Levinson's model. It simulates how interlocutors previously estimated the possibility of upsetting each other and altered their speech to express this worry, how they inferred politeness from each other's strategic departures from effective Gricean communication, and how stable patterns of strategy characterize specific dyadic interactions. Many of Brown's and Levinson's diplomatic techniques are well-known instances of "intersubjective perspective-taking" putting oneself in another person's shoes which views the dyad as the smallest unit of analysis. In reality, Brown and Levinson's fundamental objective is to underline the importance of social contact as a significant level of social life, the bridge between the individual and society, in which social/cultural facts (status, roles, values, norms, rights, and obligations) are merged with the individual (goals, plans, strategies, communicative intentions).

The Function of Politeness

a. Transactional View

Teaching others is a crucial component, according to linguists and philosophers of language.

Gender determines our educational, health, life expectancy, and mobility options. Our sexuality, relationships, and ability to make decisions and act autonomously are all influenced by these additional gender characteristics.

b. Interactional View

The interactional perspective of language sees language as a means for creating and sustaining interpersonal connections and social transaction acts between speakers and interlocutors (Brown & Yule, 1983).

Theory of Politeness

In contrast to Lakoff, Leech did not attempt to explain pragmatic competence. In an effort to model what he refers to as generic pragmatics—an explanation of how language is employed in communication—he takes a particular approach to the phenomena of linguistic politeness. According to Leech's theory of politeness, politeness is a component of interpersonal rhetoric. According to Leech, the major goal of the Politeness Principle (PP) is to create and preserve a sense of community among social groups.

Theory of Movie

Movie is simply a moving image, and the movement is what's known as intermittent movement, which only manifests itself due to how little time the human eye and brain have to process multiple image changes in a split second. Movies have more influence than other forms of media because the aural and visual elements complement each other well, keeping viewers interested and helping them recall important information.

METHOD

Research Design

In this research, the researchers used a descriptive qualitative approach, where a descriptive qualitative method is used to achieve the research objective, namely analyzing the politeness in the Pride and Prejudice movie. To support this research, several types of theories have been described as a form of support in this research. Researchers use descriptive qualitative approach as a type of research conducted by researchers. The focus of the qualitative method is on examining the sorts of strategy the qualities in the data and determining why specific speakers utilized them in particular circumstances with specific individuals (Wray, Trot, Bloomer, Reay, & Butler, 1998, p. 95). A descriptive qualitative research method produces conclusions that are not possible to obtain by statistical procedures or other quantification techniques. In order to gather reliable information for the study process, the researcher hopes that this qualitative descriptive method might help.

Data Collection instruments

The data source used in this study is the researchers who will take the data source through the movie Pride and Prejudice (https://172.105.121.16/pride-prejudice-2005/). Pride and Prejudice is a 2005 romantic drama movie directed by Joe Wright and produced by Tim Bevan, Eric Fellner, and Paul Webster. The screenplay for the movie was written by Deborah Moggach based on Jane Austen's novel Pride and Prejudice. Researchers are interested in researching the Pride and Prejudice movie as a source of research data, because in the Pride and Prejudice movie there are many things that can be obtained and used as research material. This movie has a duration of 2 hours 7 minutes and will be investigated by researchers by observing directly the Pride and Prejudice movie as one way to obtain data sources.

Produce Data Collection

The procedure for collecting data in this research is first of all the researcher watches the Pride and Prejudice movie through websites on the internet. In addition to watching movie, researcher will also search through e-books or the internet as additional material to collect information, the last step after researcher collect data and information, researchers will make an extract which contains the result of scenes about politeness and attaches dialogues that contain politeness in the Pride and Prejudice movie.

Data Analysis

1. The data Condensation that will be carried out by researchers is by data simplification. Data condensation is the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, and abstracting and modifying field notes, transcripts, interviews, documents, and other materials. The researcher will collect the required data through the Pride and Prejudice movie, then after all the data has been collected, the researcher relates it to the theory used.

2. Data display, which is an organizing and unification of information to assist inference and action. In this stage the data on the application of politeness patterns in the Pride and Prejudice movie that has been reduced by the researcher will be presented in the form of a transcript, to make it easier for the researcher to come to a conclusion.

3. The next step that researchers do is draw conclusions. Conclusions were drawn by the researcher after all the data had been collected. After the data is complete, the researcher can draw conclusions to answer the formulation of the problems in this research.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

1. How is the pattern of politeness used in everyday life in the movie *Pride and Prejudice*?

Based on the two problems discussed in this study, the first section goes through the movie Pride and Prejudice's example of how civility should be used in daily interactions. A description of the various forms of politeness found in the Pride and Prejudice movie follows in the second section.

Positive Politeness

Positive politeness has the highest frequency among the four existing strategies, besides that positive politeness still has fixed sub strategies which will be explained in the following points:

a.Showing Disagreement

In this case the speaker claims similarities with the listener and shows that the two are close people. In this sub-strategy, politeness patterns can be seen through several ways, such as paying attention, exaggerating, intensifying interest in H, as a marker of identity, joking, etc. The following dialogue explains how they came up with the trick by introducing each of them to Mr. Darcy.

Figure 4.1(Assembly Rooms – Meryton Village – Night 07.45)

Mr. William came over to Mr. Darcy then he began to greet and introduce them to Mr. Darcy ***"Mr. Darcy this is my eldest daughter, these are Mrs. Bennet, Miss Jane, Elizabeth and Miss Mary."*** It was done to talk about the topic he wanted to explain. Those strategies (Greeting and introducing to start a topic) are applied to intensify interest in Mr. Darcy, he wants to get respect by introducing all his family members, this is in accordance with the pattern of politeness applied to this film which is part of the sub strategies positive politeness.

Figure 4.2 (Mr. Darcy's Mansion – Daytime(24.23)

The picture above shows Mrs Bennet coming to Mr Darcy's residence with the excuse of wanting to pick up Miss Jane then Miss Bennet asking "***Mr Bingley is it true that you are going to have a party at Netherfield?***" This he did to intensify the interest that they wanted to invite the soldiers and make Mr. Bingley and Miss Jane grow closer to each other. Intensifying interest is one way of implementing sub-strategies to be able to show evidence or ways of claiming common ground.

b. Conveying that S & H are Cooperators

There are six sub-strategies in this section that can be utilized or applied to this politeness pattern. Giving (asking for) reasons and offering/promising are two of these sub-strategies. The speaker demonstrates his good intentions by promising to fulfill the listener's request. The speaker involves the audience in his reasoning while providing or requesting justifications. To explain why the speaker did or did not do something, you can either give reasons or ask them.

Figure 4.3(Rosings Lady Catherine-Day 01.02.20)

Based on the picture above, the dialogue occurs when Lady Catherine asks Elizabeth to play the piano. In her dialogue Lady Catherine says "***Miss Bennet play the piano***", then Elizabeth refuses this and says "***No, please***". Lady Catherine requested this because she wanted to test Elizabeth's skills. He knew that Elizabeth would do it, so he asked Elizabeth. This is in line with the sub-strategies applied in politeness patterns as Elizabeth is the listener and Lady Catherine is the speaker.

c. Fulfilling H's Wants For Some X

Fulfilling H's request for some X in this section is the final example of positive courtesy. To show that he wants the listener's request for his own listener, the speaker in this instance chooses to directly rectify the listener's face by fulfilling some of the listener's wishes.

Figure 4.4 (Elizabeth's Residence-Daytime 01.39.26)

Mr. Darcy visits Elizabeth's residence with Mr. Bingley. During Elizabeth's meeting with Mr. Darcy, Elizabeth greeted Mr. Darcy first by asking how Mr. Darcy was ***"How are you, Mr. Darcy?"*** then Mr. Darcy replied to Elizabeth's greeting by answering ***"Quite well, thank you"***. In this case, Elizabeth implemented sub-strategies with her opponent where Elizabeth could satisfy the desire for a positive face from her audience by greeting her first and giving her a smile. The word how are you is a form of giving sympathy to the other person.

Extract 5

Figure 4.5 (Elizabeth's Mansion – Daytime 01.41.38)

In the next extract it still takes place at Elizabeth's residence where Mrs. Bennet in her dialogue tries to express strong concern for Mr. Bingley by saying ***"My Jane looks beautiful, doesn't she?"***. Mrs. Bennet wanted to show concern for Mr. Bingley, so she said this to Mr. Bingley, and Mr. Bingley gave a good response by replying to Mrs. Bennet's statement. Mr. Bingley replied ***"Absolutely"***. It could be taken that Mr Bingley not only lives up to the statement of Mrs Bennett but it could also be taken more than she meant to say ***"It's true that Jane looks very pretty"***.
d*.* Avoiding Disagreement

Extract 6

Figure 4.6 (Dance Hall – Night 35.20)

The picture above shows where Elizabeth and her family came to the dance. As they entered the room, Mr. Bingley who was at the party immediately greeted them. Mr. Bingley greeted Jane and said "*I'm so glad you came.*" and Jane also answered Mr. Bingley by saying *"Me too."* Meanwhile Elizabeth ignored Mr. Bingley's greeting, that was because Elizabeth was looking for Mr. Wickham. Mr. Bingley, who saw Elizabeth looking for someone, asked Elizabeth *"Miss Elizabeth? you looking for someone?"* then Elizabeth also answered a question from Mr. Bingley *"No, not at all just admiring the party."*

In Elizabeth's statement to Mr. Bingley, Elizabeth did not answer questions from Mr. Bingley honestly. Elizabeth tried to keep a positive face listeners by telling lies to avoid disputes. In this case Elizabeth applies avoiding disputes by telling lies which avoids disputes as one of positive politeness.

Bald On Record

Figure 4.7 (Elizabeth's Mansion – Daytime 54.11)

In the picture, when Jane is going to visit her relative's house, then her father talks to Elizabeth, her father says *"Now it's your turn, Lizzie, now you are free to look for any man. How about Mr Wichkam, he is a lovely man and does a good job."* Then Elizabeth answered *"Father."* Elizabeth's father gave advice or advise that Mr. Wichkam was the man who fit Elizabeth. Her father conveyed his advice directly and clearly to Elizabeth and Elizabeth could easily understand what he was suggesting without trying to interpret the meaning of her own father's words.

Figure 4.8 (Lady Catherine Visits Elizabeth's Residence-Night 01.50.48)

The picture in the extract above tells when Lady Catherine came to Elizabeth's residence to question the truth about Elizabeth's engagement to Mr. Darcy. Lady Catherine told Elizabeth ***"I need to speak to Miss Elizabeth Bennet privately, there is an urgent matter."*** Then Lady Catherine invited Elizabeth to speak, Lady Catherine ***"Miss Elizabeth, I warn you, I cannot be underestimated, one of the worst reports I have heard, that you are going to marry my niece, Mr. Darcy."*** In this situation, Lady Catherine warned Elizabeth that Elizabeth should not marry Mr. Darcy, because Mr. Darcy was betrothed to Lady Catherine's child. In this case Lady Catherine stated her FTA clearly and unambiguously which made Elizabeth understand Lady Catherine's intention.

Figure 4.9 (Elizabeth's Home Page – Day 51.03)

In this next extract, Mrs. Bennet, who is Elizabeth's mother, asks Elizabeth to accept Mr. Collins' proposal so that the life and house they currently occupy will not be taken by Mr. Collins. Mrs. Bennett said ***"You will get this house, so your sisters don't suffer."*** Elizabeth also replied ***"I can't,"*** Then Mrs. Bennet again told Elizabeth ***"Come back and tell me you changed your mind."*** Elizabeth still insisted on not going back there and did not want to accept Mr. Collins' proposal, but Mrs. Bennet insisted and threatened Elizabeth by saying ***"Yes, or I will never see her again."*** In this case the warning shown by Mrs. Bennet to Elizabeth, by putting pressure on Elizabeth so that Elizabeth would change her mind and still accept Mr. Collins' proposal. In addition, Mrs. Bennet also made threats that she would never see Elizabeth again by conveying her threats in a direct FTA without any attempt to soften it.

2. What types of politeness are used by characters in the movie *Pride and Prejudice*?

The researchers also found data of types Politeness In Character That Use In Pride and Prejudice Movie, as follows:

 a. **Bald On Record**

Figure 4.11 (Mr. Darcy House – Day 17.51)

Caroline : *"Wow, Miss Elizabeth, did you just stroll in here?"*
Elizabeth : *"yes true"*
Elizabeth : *"Sorry, how's my sister doing?"*
Mr. Darcy : *"she's upstairs"*
Elizabeth : *"I'm grateful"*

Based on the picture and dialogue above, it tells how Elizabeth came to Mr. Darcy's residence to look for her sister who stayed overnight at Mr. Darcy's house. Darcy. In this case Elizabeth uses bald on record strategies in which Elizabeth asks Mr. Darcy how her brother is doing, and Mr. Darcy pointed out that Elizabeth's older sister was upstairs, the strategies used were bald on record strategies which were part of the bald on record sub strategies, namely asking for directions. These strategies are generally found in people who already know each other well enough.

b. Positive Politeness

Figure 4.14 (Mrs. House Bennett – Night 28.48)

Mr. Collins : *"I want to quickly find a wife for my house, I must tell you, the eldest Miss Bennet has caught my eye."*
Mrs. Bennet : *"Mr. Collins, I am sorry to inform you that the eldest Miss Bennet is soon to be engaged."*

Based on the picture and dialogue above, it shows that Mr. Collins has an interest in the eldest daughter of Mrs. Bennett. Mr. Collins spoke to Mrs. Bennet and said that he wanted his eldest daughter to be his wife, but Mrs. Bennet said that his eldest daughter was engaged and suggested to Mr. Collins that there was another daughter who was no less beautiful than his first daughter. In the conversation between Mrs. Bennet and Mr. Collins, Mrs. Bennet immediately hid his sad face by smiling directly at Mr. Collin so that Mr. Collins would not feel disappointed.

c. Negative Politeness

Figure 4.20 (*Backyard-Day 31.20*)

Lydia : *"Mr. Bingley What about using my ribbon at your event?"*
Mr. Bingley: *"So lovely"*
Lydia : *"Don't forget to invite Mr. Wickham, he is a meritorious soldier".*
Mr. Bingley: *"Of course you have to come Mr. Wickham"*

Based on the dialogue above, Lydia first asked Mr. Bingley what about the ribbon, and Mr. Bingley replied that the ribbon was very beautiful, then Lydia asked Mr. Bingley that he should invite Mr. Wickham to come to the party, and Old Bingley immediately answered what he said. said Lydia. This can be assumed as Lydia's request for Mr. Bingley to allow Mr. Wickham to come to the party later.

d. Off Record
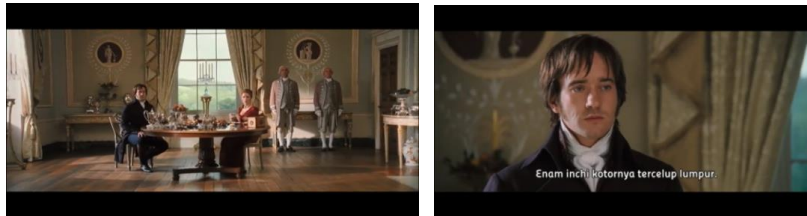
Figure 4.28 (Mr. Darcy House – Day 17.34-18.15)

Caroline : *"Gosh, did you see the frock dress? Six dirty inches covered in mud."*

Based on the picture and dialogue above, it explains how to use off record in the Pride and Prejudice film scenes. The scene tells about Caroline's response when she first met Elizabeth and saw the dress Elizabeth was wearing. Caroline immediately told Mr. Darcy about the skirt worn by Elizabeth. Caroline's statement regarding this matter is part of an off record, namely exaggerating, where this is an act of understatement, but Caroline exaggerates her words so that Mr. Darcy did not feel angry or offended by Caroline's words.

DISCUSSION

After the researchers explain what is in the findings, it can be emphasized that the politeness strategy is the most used in the film Pride and Prejudice. It can be concluded that the more politeness strategies used by each character in the film Pride and Prejudice, the better the communication will be. There are four types of politeness strategies used by each character in the film Pride and Prejudice, namely, Bald On Record, Positive Politeness, Negative Politeness, and Off Record, where the four strategies are types of politeness that also exist in the film Pride and Prejudice.Bald on Record In the film, Pride and Prejudice strategies Bald on Record uses the strategies that exist in each character in the film. In this case Mr. Darcy and Elizabeth use the Bald on Record strategy. Bald on Record has three extracts in the Bald on Record strategy. In the first

extract of the Bald on Record strategy Elizabeth comes to Mr. Darcy to ask where Elizabeth's sister is. Then Mr. Darcy informs Elizabeth that her brother is upstairs. Elizabeth did this by first asking Mr. Darcy allows Elizabeth to save her FTA even if just by asking where her sister is. In the second extract, she still uses the bald on record strategy, where Elizabeth talks to her father so that his father doesn't let Lydia go. What Elizabeth did was part of the Bald on Record strategies, in which Elizabeth used sub strategies to ask. And the last extract is Elizabeth using Bald on Record strategies where she rejects Mr. Collins in a polite way but pressured Mr. Collins to understand that Elizabeth did not want to marry him.

Positive Politeness is one of the most widely used strategies of politeness, where positive politeness is used by showing friendliness. Showing friendliness is one of Brown and Levinson's theories when someone wants to reprimand or order to use the word help. This is also in accordance with what is applied in each Pride and Prejudice film character. In the first extract on positive politeness Mr. Collins talks with Mrs. Bennet that he wants to marry one of his daughters, namely Jane, but Jane already has a fiancé and Mrs. Bennet in her conversation uses the word sorry as a sign of hospitality to Mr. Collins.Negative politeness is part of politeness strategies, in which negative politeness pays attention to the negative face, by applying distance between the speaker and the listener. In the film Pride and Prejudice, negative politeness has five extracts found by researchers, one of which is when Mr. Darcy is having a big party and one of Mrs. Bennet's children, Lydia, asks Mr. Bingley to invite Mr. Wickham to the party, but Mr. Darcy didn't answer anything, until at last Mr. Bingley was the one who answered in order to save the negative face that Mr. Darcy to Mr. Wickham.Off record is a strategy of politeness in which communication actions between speakers and listeners may not only associate one communicative intention but with other actions. In the off record strategy used in the Pride and Prejudice film, there are five extracts used by each character in the Pride and Prejudice film. One of the off-record examples used in the film Pride and Prejudice is when the Bennet family is having breakfast together, where Mrs. Bennet suddenly discusses the marriage of her children, and suggests that they immediately marry a rich and handsome man so that later their offspring can inherited wealth from her father, but Elizabeth suddenly changed the subject by saying that it was still early. The purpose of Elizabeth's words was for Mrs. Bennet to be quiet and not discuss marriage.

Of the four types of politeness strategies, each has its differences and shows the other side of politeness itself. These four types are the hallmarks of politeness in the Pride and Prejudice film itself. In addition to these four types, the film Pride and Prejudice also raises the type of politeness that is most often used in each of its characters which is applied in everyday life, namely Bald On Record. There are three sub-strategies contained in Bald on Record, namely, giving advice, warning/threatening, task oriented. Positive Politeness has four sub-strategies namely, showing disagreement, conveying that S and H are cooperators, fulfilling H's wishes for some X, and avoiding disagreement. These two patterns are the most used in the daily lives of each character in the film.

In addition, the researcher found that several politeness strategy formulas used in the film Pride and Prejudice are in accordance with the application of the theory of Geoffrey Leech and Robbin Lakkof. The findings and theories that have been obtained by researchers have a close relationship formulation in how to produce polite speech in conveying requests or other things. As Leech said, the purpose of politeness is to create and perpetuate a sense of community among social groups. In addition to Leech and Lakkof's theory, the researcher also uses Brown and Levinson's theory where Brown and Levinson say that politeness is a request that tends to threaten

the faces of the speaker and listener, so it must be delivered appropriately. Although Pride and Prejudice was first published in 1813, some expressions of apology in the novel are still related to the politeness theory written by Brown & Levinson (1987). Austen uses the term 'pray' before apologizing in several expressions of his novel which means 'please'. The term 'pray' or what we know today as 'please' can be considered as a very polite request. In addition, the research analysis revealed that in the film Pride and Prejudice, men tend to use positive politeness, while women tend to use negative politeness. Both of them use on record and off record politeness strategies. This is due to the variations in social stratification between the rich and poor characters in the novel which describes society in the Austen era.

CONCLUSION

Based on these observations and discussions, study results were collected that indicated the movie Pride and Prejudice featured four different types of politeness techniques, namely Bald On Record, Positive Politeness, Negative Politeness, and Off Record. things which cannot be separated from politeness. In this Pride and Prejudice film, there are various types of politeness used by each character. The pattern of politeness strategies applied by each character in the film Pride and Prejudice applies various sub-strategies. Each character in the Pride and Prejudice film uses the Bald On Record strategy as a strategy pattern that is often used to give permission, talk oriented, warn, give advice, besides the Bald On Record strategy, the characters in the Pride and Prejudice film also apply the positive politeness strategy in make statements, express emotions, ask questions, use identity markers. This Pride and Prejudice film is one of the films in which almost every character uses the strategy of politeness, where not all films apply politeness.

REFERENCES

Achmad, S. (2012).*Strategi Kesopanan Berbahasa Masyarakat Bugis Pinrang* Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan.Bahasa Dan Seni, *40*(1), 1–13.

Barron, A. (2003). Offering in Ireland and England. *TRENDS IN LINGUISTICS STUDIES AND MONOGRAPHS*, *164*, 141.

Bloomer, A., Griffiths, P., & Merrison, A. J. (2005). *Introducing Language in use, A course Book. London and New York*: Routledge Taylor and Francis Group.

Brown, P., & Levinson, S. (1987). *Politeness Universal in Language Usage*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Brown, G., & Yule, G. (1983). Introduction: Linguistic forms and functions. In *Discourse analysis* (2nd ed).

Bousfield, D. 2008. *Impoliteness in Interaction*. Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company.

Cutting, J. (2002).*Pragmatics and Discourse: A Resource Book for Students*. London: Routledge.

Effendy, O. U. (1986). Televisi Siaran, Teori dan Praktek. Bandung: Alumni.

Fauziati, E. (2009). *Readings on applied linguistics: a handbook for language teacher and teacher researcher.*

Griffith, P. 2006. *An Introduction to English Semantics and Pragmatics*. Edinburgh: Edinburg University Press.

Huberman, M., & Miles, M. B. (2002). *The qualitative researcher's companion*. sage.