

POLITENESS RELATED TO GENDER PERSPECTIVE IN THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL DEBATES

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Abstract

In this study, the researcher discussed the use of Politeness in the first presidential debate between Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump, President Trump and former VP Biden Face Off in First Presidential Debate. In this study, the researcher aims to find out about the types of politeness used by the two debaters in the two debates and the differences in the use of politeness based on a gender perspective. In determining this, the researcher uses the theory of Brown and Levinson (1987) and Sara Mills (2003). In researching the problem the researcher used a qualitative descriptive method. The researchers found the use of politeness was found based on Brown and Levinson's theory and there were differences in the use of the four types of sub-strategies in the two debates like Bald on record (Showing disagreement, Give advice and Warning/Threatening), Positive politeness (Paying attention to listeners wants, Exaggerate, Include both S and H, Offer promises, Give an explanation, and Give gift to H), Negative Politeness (Be pessimistic, Give deference, Apologizing, Go on record), and Off Record (Give hints, Overstate, Use metaphor, Use of rhetorical questions, an Be incomplete). When it comes to a gender perspective, there are differences in their use, which can be seen in the first debate between Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton, where the use of politeness is a type of Positive Politeness, while the debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden is mostly Bald on record.

Keyword: politeness, gender perspective, presidential debates

INTRODUCTION

In human interaction, people do communication to interact with each other. In communication we use language to give ideas, information, conversation, and deliver opinions. Meaning in language is based on perception conditions that appear from our experience and sense of action in the world (Andrew, Frank, & Vigliocco, 2013). This shows that our actions influence how we use language and are very important in our life. The action that people show has a different style. So language is a human's way of doing conversation in daily communication.

Sometimes when we are having a conversation there are several mistakes that we made. The way we speak a word typically has an impact on how well a discussion goes. They are unable to be persuaded by each other because of their mutual misunderstanding. This shows the importance of using attitude when saying something to other people. A good conversation will be good when the speaker and listener understand each other. So, this is showing the importance of attitude in communication. The good attitude in using language is known as politeness. Politeness is one of the important roles in human life. People can show politeness when interacting with each other the way they can express their age, position, relationship, social constraints, gender, and so on. In contrast, being polite assumes the best about the other person. According to Karbelani (2013, p. 52), politeness techniques are used to correct some rule utterances, convey speaker meanings, and make utterances acceptable to the audience, among other things. This is the way to avoid embarrassing or uncomfortable feelings. Politeness is similar to the situation in which we respect those who speak. For instance, when we talk to someone who is older than us, it will be different when we talk with our friends. One of the important things in successful conversation is politeness.

Politeness can increase misunderstandings between speaker and hearer, so statements that the speaker says can be acceptable.

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In human life, politeness can be found in everyday activities such as teaching, speaking, selling or buying interaction, and etc. Aditiawarman and Elba (2018) states that everyone in all circumstances who uses language as their instrument in daily discussion in order to build strong social connections with other people in their life should be courteous. This includes no specific group of people in society. Politeness has some strategies. There are four different kinds of politeness techniques, according to Brown and Levinson in Muliati (2013, p. 13). Bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off record-indirect methods are the techniques. But the researchers were focused on positive and negative politeness. So this is shown to consider to the speaker that using FTA's will reflect feeling and influence good response to the hearer.

Politeness can also be influenced by gender. Gender is considered to be aware of human life to know how we know the differences between women and men. According to Ambarita & Mulyadi (2020) gender influences how men and women believe they should behave when confronted with established beliefs, social norms, and cultural expectations. Likewise, Cameron (2000) offers a different viewpoint on the gender perspective and claims that women may be more cooperative than men. Mills (2003) claims that in order to demonstrate the issues that arise in data interpretation as a result of the adoption of Brown and Levinson's model, she objectively evaluated studies on the use of politeness by men and women from this new perspective. So this shows that politeness has a relation with gender.

Politeness can be analyzed from one person or more on the conversations. One of the conversations that can analyze politeness is debate. Debate is competitive in two-way conversation, the goal in debate is to win an argument. Debate combines can be used as the best spoken-words and non-spoke gestures. Alford (2018, p.32) states that debate, like any type of dialogue, can be understood in multiple senses. More than virtually any other activity, debate fosters critical thinking. In a sense, there is controversy over exactly what is meant by the term "critical thinking." After all, the ability to critically assess a situation and choose how to evaluate it is what critical thinking is all about. It is interesting to choose debate as one of the language works by using a politeness strategy.

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So, this is the reason why researchers are interested in researching the American presidential debate because the discourse of language used has an impact on the communication field and makes it a democratic role. Another reason is that American presidential debates have many viewers because America has an important role in the world and has a history that relates to the world, so the president of the America has an impact because of what kind of policies they will do when they serve as president. That's why s analyzed politeness strategies in the debate. The researchers chose "The First Presidential Debate Between Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump" and "President Trump and Former Vice President Biden Face Off in First Presidential Debate" to determine politeness. Reasons to choose data because Donald Trump is a participant in this video and because we are aware of some rumors about him, the researchers chose this video as data for this study. In addition, Hillary Clinton is running for president, making her the first woman to be a major party candidate in the United States' 200-year history. If she wins, she will be the first woman to hold the office stated in Connel (2009, p.2).

Review of Literature

Pragmatics

Understanding pragmatics is required to fully appreciate what might be referred to as linguistic courtesy. Context affects how people verbally interact with one another. According to Culpeper and Gillings (2019) Pragmatics itself is less dominated by purely verbal data, pragmatics is more focused on its analysis of more macro contextual units. Culpeper and Gillings previously said that human activity can be described in context and verbal is less dominating, so pragmatics shows that not only in verbal form, communication can occur but outside of verbal form, communication can occur and this is included in the study of pragmatics.

Pragmatic is important to analysis on human language behavior. According to Leech (1983), we cannot truly understand the nature of language unless we understand pragmatics and how language is used in communication. In pragmatics, language context is more to understand the speaker's meaning. One of the most well-known ideas that examines pragmatics in the context of politeness is Paul Grice's notion of conversational principles.

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1. *Quantity: Provide just the perfect amount of details.*
 - a. Provide the necessary information in your submission;
 - b. Don't include more information in your donation than is necessary.
2. *Quality: Make an effort to properly contribute examples.*

- a. Do not assert that your beliefs are incorrect;
- b. Don't claim that your claims lack sufficient support.

3. *Relation: Be pertinent*

- a. Provide the appropriate contribution.

4. *Manner: Be observant. Examples*

- a. prevent obscurity
- b. minimize uncertainty
- c. be concise
- d. be obedient

Gender Perspective

We constantly engage with one another throughout our daily lives. We can distinguish between males and females when dealing with others. That the difference between female and male is called gender. According to Connel (2009), gender is not a predetermined condition for both men and women. Simone de Beauvoir, a prominent French feminist, is quoted in Connel's book as stating that a person is not born a woman but becomes a woman, just as a man is not born a man but becomes a man.

In human life, gender is constantly formed and rebuilt. If we do not create gender, it will not exist. It has to do with the analogies or presumptions we make in our everyday actions. Therefore, we cannot claim that nature has predetermined either masculine or femininity. Although we are the ones who make gender a reality, we are not allowed to create it whatever we choose. Our own gender hierarchy has a significant impact on who we are. Gender and language are related, however how the two are used in terms of grammar varies. Generally, gender viewpoints and thoughts on gender-related topics can be expressed using non-gender-oriented terminology.

Politeness

Every study has an early that can be used as references. Politeness is one of the studies that analyze language and politeness is one of the studies that has happened earlier. One of the focuses of politeness in early studies is about face. One of the pioneers in the study of civility was The concept of "face" was first introduced to academic interaction study in 1967 by Erving Goffman. In early 20th-century writings on China and its culture, the concept of "face" was first discussed (Roberts, 2019, p.12). As a beginning, that face as a person can be as a self image of a person. Person must use a good facial expression to still keep the face of someone else.

Theory of Types of Politeness

According to the Politeness Principle, there are two kinds of politeness: Bald on Record, Positive Politeness, Negative Politeness, and Off Record. Since maintaining one's "face" depends on others maintaining theirs as well, politeness is typically used to do so (Brown & Levinson, 1987, p. 313).

a. Bald on record

Bald on record is a strategy used by the speaker which is used to directly convey the core points of the intent of the conversation to the hearer. There are several sub strategy from this types:

- 1) Showing Disagreement. It is clear from the sub strategy that this sub strategy aims to convey the Speaker's disagreement with what the Listener wants to hear.

- 2) Giving suggestions/advice. In this strategy the speaker provides input or describes what is needed by the hearer
- 3) Requesting. In this sub strategy the speaker wants to give or wants to make a request to the listener to fulfill.
- 4) Warning/Threatening. This sub strategy has special characteristics compared to the other types, this type of speaker warns listeners not to do something.
- 5) Using Imperative Form. In this type it is usually used to make a command but only use verbs.

b. Positive Politeness

The main goal of positive politeness tactics is to appeal to the hearer's desire to be liked and accepted. This type is divided into several sub strategies:

- 1) Notice of the listener's wants, needs, and interests. This is for paying attention to the condition of the listener.
- 2) Exaggerate. Interests, goals, or suitability must all be considered.
- 3) Increase your interest in Hearer. The use of direct quotes, tag questions, vivid present tense (such as "I go" rather than "I went")
- 4) Employ as group identity markers. The Speaker in this case employs address forms, endearments, slang phrases, contractions, and other code switching techniques to imply that the Speaker and Hearer are members of the same group and thus share common ground.
- 5) Seek agreement. Begin with small talk, stick to safe topics, and identify elements on which both parties can agree.
- 6) Avoid Disagreements. Stay out of fights. To achieve this, token agreements, deferring conflicts until the end of an utterance to soften them, pseudo-agreement, using "then" or "so" as a conclusion marker, and being imprecise are all used.
- 7) Assume, raise, or assert a point of common ground. Establish common ground through light banter and chit chat, then switch points of view.
- 8) Joke. By highlighting shared experiences or viewpoints that are important for the joke to land, this helps reassure the Hearer.
- 9) Asserts or presupposes the speaker's knowledge of and concern for the listener's wishes.
- 10) Offer promise. Despite the fact that it is false, an offer or promise to the Listener that the Speaker implies that they will obtain something for the Listener in exchange for their goodwill.
- 11) Be optimistic. The Speaker's presumption that the Hearer will cooperate with her in order to achieve her goals exemplifies this quality.
- 12) Include both Speaker and Hearer. When the Speaker means "you" or "me," use the plural pronoun "we" to stress that the action will be carried out for the benefit of all parties.
- 13) Give (or ask for) a justification. This tactic comprises defending the Speaker's demands or posing the question "why not?" to suggest that there are no valid excuses for refusing to cooperate.
- 14) Make an assumption or assertion. By presuming or asserting reciprocity and demonstrating that it would be reciprocated in the future, the debt provision of the FTA is erased.
- 15) Give gifts to H. A gift, merchandise, expression of sympathy, tolerance, or collaboration.

c. Negative Politeness

Using 10 techniques, negative politeness strategies aim to reduce the FTA's imposition.

- 1) Be conventionally indirect. Consist of idiomatic speech patterns and illocutionary power hedges
- 2) Inquire and hedge. Brown and Levinson describe a number of linguistic techniques for reducing ambiguity in sentences, such as "fairly certain" or "sort of," "I suppose," "if," "I think" or similar, "notice the infringement of facial desires," and the use of pause and hesitation.
- 3) Be pessimistic. In contrast to positive approach 11, the speaker here indicates uncertainty directly by using subjunctives like "could you" or "would you,"
- 4) Minimize the degree of impositions. The express minimization of the imposition by the assertion that it isn't that bad.
- 5) Give deference. Positive strategy four has the polar opposite of this method. In this case, the Speaker is elevating themselves above the Hearer and maximizing social distance rather than social proximity
- 6) Apologizing; recognizing the unfavorable face the hearer has and/or demonstrating reluctance to impose; providing compelling justification for doing so; or pleading with the Hearer for pardon.
- 7) Impersonalize the Hearer and the Speaker are eliminating personal pronouns, avoiding "you" in imperatives, using impersonal verbs, pluralizing "I" and "you," separating POV, and avoiding "you" in address phrases.
- 8) Describe the FTA in general terms. This is most commonly used in public places to draw attention to the presence of a restriction, such as "It is prohibited to walk on the grass."
- 9) Nominalize. According to certain theories, the formality of a speech increases with word count, which puts the actor further away from the FTA.
- 10) Go on record or not indenting H. Here, the Speaker can either make it obvious that, should the FTA be adopted, the Hearer will be indebted to them, or they can openly indicate that they will not.

d. Off Record

The last strategy is an off record strategy in which this strategy uses indirect language, this is the opposite of bald on record

- 1) Drop hints. The speaker employs this strategy to point the listener in several directions.
- 2) Provide association hints. In this strategy, the speaker provides a hint to the listener so that the listener understands the speaker's intent in speaking if the listener has the same understanding as the speaker.
- 3) Provide hints. In this strategy, the speaker shows several directions aimed at the listener.
- 4) Understate. In this strategy, the speaker says things that are not true, usually the speaker describes something that is quite different from the real thing.
- 5) Overstate. Speaker in this strategy uses more sentences than should be said, with this in this strategy against the maxim of purity.
- 6) This method is used to convey patent rights and the required truth. The method used to generate conclusions by violating the maxim of quantity
- 7) Use contradictions. In this strategy the speaker uses a contradicting sentence, this is the same as rhetorical questions

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8) Be ironic. In this strategy, Speaker conveys something that is the opposite of what S means in an indirect way.

9) Use metaphors. This strategy Speaker uses metaphors to explain the meaning of the words used.

10) Use rhetorical questions. In this section Speaker wants to convey a statement using a question that doesn't really need to be answered

11) Be ambiguous. In using a strategy, one that is sometimes not always clear in the use of the metaphor is this ambiguous strategy/

12) Be vague. Here Speaker is not clear that he is stating who the object is or what is meant.

13) Overgeneralize. Here Speaker uses a statement by generalizing something.

14) Displace Hearer. This Speaker shows or states a slightly offensive question about Hearer but does not mention Hearer but Speaker hopes that this Hearer understands that the statement said by Speaker is addressed to Hearer.

15) Be incomplete. Speaker here expresses something that hangs or is like a statement or question that is not finished.

Sara Mills Theory of Gender and Politeness

Sara Mills examines politeness and gender in her work (2003). Her research critically reexamines data on the usage of politeness by both men and women, pointing out a number of problems with the use of Brown and Levinson's methodology. Mills suggests a more interactional approach to the topic that considers both the speaker's production and the hearer's reception of the utterances on the basis of a conception of politeness as a judgment of the interactants, in contrast to the view of politeness that has emerged from the establishment of this framework. Mills objectively assessed studies on the use of politeness by men and women from the standpoint of this new perspective in order to demonstrate the issues that Brown and Levinson's Adoption of the model interferes with data interpretation. In addition, Mills contends that the claim frequently upheld by these studies that "women are more polite" than men is more based on a stereotypical view of "women's language" than on actual women's linguistic behavior, drawing on the performative theoretical perspective that the majority of language and gender researchers are currently endorsing. As a result, Mills suggests viewing politeness as an evaluation of the interactants that greatly differ depending on a variety of contextual criteria, including gender, class, race, the environment of communication, and the individual's relationship to the particular community of practice.

METHOD

Research Design

The design that researchers used for this research is a qualitative descriptive method to analyze the use of politeness in Trump vs Clinton and Trump vs VP Biden first presidential debate on Youtube. The reason that researchers choose this method is because this method helps the researcher to explain the goal for researcher research. So, the researcher made a script to use data to analyze the politeness and the use of politeness based on the gender perspective of the presidential debate of "Hillary Clinton vs. Donald Trump in the First Presidential Debate" and "President Trump vs. Former Vice President Biden in the First Presidential Debate" on YouTube. This researcher concentrated on the Brown and Levinson theories as well as the Sara Mills theory.

Source of Data

The researcher uses data from the first debate "The First Presidential Debate Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump" and "President Trump and Former Vice President Biden Face Off in First Presidential Debate" in this study. On September 26th, 2016, the Donald Trump vs. Hillary Clinton debate was held with the three themes of Achieve Prosperity, Secure America, and The Direction of America. While Donald Trump vs. Joe Biden took place on September 29th, 2020, the five themes were the Supreme Court, Covid-19, Economics, Racism and Violence in American Cities, and Election Integrity. The researcher chose these videos because many aspects of linguistics can be learned, including politeness.

Procedures of Collecting Data

The step that researchers do to collect data in this research is to read all the references that are used for this research that is related to the topic. Next, researchers download the video from YouTube and watch the Trump vs. Clinton video Debate between Trump and Vice President Biden. The researcher writes the transcript while watching the video. After the transcript, the researcher takes notes that are relevant to the research. Also, researchers identified data taken from video and transcript of Trump vs Clinton and Trump vs Biden debate. In addition to this, researchers classify the data that can be found and collect all into the categories of the topic, then analyze the data. The last step is to make conclusions based on findings.

Data Analysis

Display data is data that is created after data condensation. A data display is a visual presentation type that organizes information so the user may make decisions and take action (Miles, Huberman & Saldana, p.108). This data research explained the data relating to Brown and Levinson and Sara Mills theories to focus on topic politeness and concluding the data. Data made an explanation in the form of written data in abstract form.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

Based on the two problems discussed in this study, the first discusses types of politeness. Then the second discussion about the differences uses politeness related to gender perspective in the debates.

1. Types of Politeness

Brown and Levinson's (1987) theory of four types of politeness is as follows: Bald record, Positive Politeness, Negative Politeness, and Off record. The debate types used by Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton, as well as Donald Trump and Joe Biden, are described below.

a. Bald on Record

Strategy 1 Showing disagreement

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Hillary: "That's just your opinion"

(Minutes 20.25)

The dialogue above, Donald argued that the policy that was carried out by Hillary was a very serious mistake that had ever happened, but Hillary opposed this by saying "*that's just your opinion.*" Hillary's response to Donald was categorized as a b. Showing Disagreement sub strategy.

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Hillary : “Donald supported the invasion of Iraq”

Donald : “**wrong**”

Hillary : “that is absolute proved over”

Donald : “**wrong**”

Hillary : “and over again”

(Minutes 1.14.15)

In the dialogue above, Hillary said that Donald supported the invasion by Iraq, but on the one hand, Donald opposed Hillary's words by saying "wrong". Donald Trump's use of the word "wrong" is included in the Showing Disagreement strategy, which indicates Donald's disagreement with Hillary's statement.

b. Positive Politeness

Strategy 15 Give Gift to Hearer

Hillary : “Donald, it’s good to be with you”

(Minutes 7. 30)

In the dialogue above, Hillary gave the word satisfying or to be liked for Hearer so that the conversation would be successful. One of the sub strategies used by Hillary is Give Gift to Hearer where the sentence included is the sentence “Donald, it’s good to be with you”

c. Negative Politeness

Strategy 6 Apologizing

Donald : “wait a minute let me shut you down for a second joe just for one second”
(Minutes 32.37)

Joe: “your environmental changes will do the green new deal will pay for itself as we move

forward we're not going to build plants that in fact are great polluting plants”

Moderator: “But you're going to build a brand new deal?”

Joe: “Pardon me?”

Moderator: “Do you support?”

Joe: “no i don't support

(Minutes 1.26.20)

In the sentence above, Biden gave his opinion about climate change and the Moderator asked about Biden's opinion about building a brand new deal, but Biden did not hear and said "pardon me" from that word, it shows an Apologizing strategy, which is included in negative Politeness because Biden wants the Moderator to repeat the question from the moderator.

d. Off Record

Strategy 10 Use of Rhetorical Question

Donald : “Oh, you don't support? oh well that's a big statement”

This statement made by Donald is just a repetition of the sentence said by Biden and actually this question does not have to be answered and this question is included in the use of rhetorical question strategy. This statement is found in the sentence “Oh, you don't support?” here you can see when Donald continued his statement with the sentence showing that in fact Donald only wanted to break the statement that Biden said earlier

Joe : “that's why it is the president has no plan he hasn't laid out anything he knew all the way back in february how serious this crisis was he knew it was a deadly

disease what did he do he's on tape is acknowledging he knew it he said he didn't tell us or give people a warning of it"

(Minutes 22.31)

Joe's dialogue above uses a sub strategy use theoretical question where he questions how President Donald's attitude seems to pay no attention to the covid crisis where he says "why it is the president has no plan" the question said by Joe is categorized as a sub strategy use theoretical question.

2. The differences of the use of politeness on gender perspectives

Based on the results of research question 1 describing the type of Politeness, the elaboration of research question 2 describes the differences in the use of politeness based on gender perspective from the two video debates. This question was answered by Sara Mills (2003) talking about Gender and Politeness.

In the first video of the Debate against Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton, 4 types of Politeness were found, namely Bald on record (Showing disagreement and giving suggestions), Positive politeness (Paying attention to listeners' wishes, include speakers and listeners, include both speakers and Listeners, Giving (or asking for) an explanation and Gifting H), Negative politeness (Being pessimistic and Showing respect), Off record (Giving hints, Using metaphors, and Not being complete). However, the use of the sub-strategy in each of these types is different in that some are used dominantly and some do not use one of the Bald on record types at all where Hillary used this three times, while Donald once. Furthermore, positive politeness here Hillary also dominantly uses this type and one of the sub-strategies that only Hillary uses is the Include both speaker and hearer sub-strategy. Next is the negative politeness here between Donald and Hillary equally in using each of the sub strategies. The last is Off record in this type, Donald dominantly uses this type where one of the sub strategies is only used by Donald, namely the Be incomplete sub strategy.

In the second video between Donald Trump and Joe Biden. This debate is similar to the first debate in that four types of politeness were discovered, but what is different is the use of several sub-strategies, which can be seen in the types of politeness. Bald on record (showing disagreement and warning/threatening), Positive politeness (Exaggerate and offer promises), Negative politeness (be pessimistic, apologize, and go on record), and Off record (overstate and use theoretical questions). At this time, Bald's on record on the dominant sub strategy showing agreement was used by Joe, while the sub strategy warning/threatening was only used by Donald. The positive politeness type in the exaggerated sub-strategy is only used by Donald and the offer promise sub-strategy is used by Joe. The negative politeness type in Be pessimistic sub strategy is only Donald used while apologizing is used by both Donald and Biden. The last is Off record strategy dominated by Donald.

Discussion

1. Types of Politeness

In this part the research will provide the answer to the research question which identifies the types of Politeness by the theory of Brown and Levinson (1987) in the debates Donald Trump between Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump between Joe Biden. The types of politeness are Bald on record, Positive Politeness, Negative Politeness, and Off Record.

First type is Bald On Record. This type of politeness is separated into several points like Showing Disagreement, Giving Suggestion, Requesting, Warning/Threatening, and Using Imperative Form. But not all the points show in the debate, just several points like show disagreement, give advice, and warning/threatening.

Showing Disagreement. As a name of this type this sub point shows the disagreement Speaker about the Hearer statement. The researchers found one example from this type In strategy 1 that Hillary says "No, that is just not accurate". This dialogue Hillary states the Donald statement it's not true so the dialogue that Hillary says includes in the sub strategy by Brown & Levinson theory that states in sub point Showing Disagreement that Speaker does not disagree with Hearer. While in the previous research by Tarigan show sub point of this type that say by Donald in which dialogue "I didn't say over soon"

The second type of politeness is positive politeness. Approaching the hearer's desire to be liked and accepted is the main goal of positive politeness tactics. Give gifts to the hearer. This sub point is Speaker used to convey the give or the desire of the hearer state by Brown & Levinson. The findings that researchers found is said by Hillary "Donald it's good to be with you" that categorize be the type of this sub strategy because Hillary desires Donald.

The third type is negative politeness. There are several sub points like Be pessimistic, Give deference, and Apologize. Be Pessimistic state by Brown & Levinson said at this sub-point the Speaker conveys something to the Listener in a negative form combined with an idiom example sentence explained by Brown & Levinson is "can you jump over that five foot fence?" While the results obtained by researchers in the debate are the words "what does it mean for them in the future?" said by Donald.

Apologizing. At this sub point the speaker uses an apology sentence or says why he did that. What Brown & Levinson said was "I don't want to interrupt but...) while what the researchers found was "pardon me?" said by Joe. The word explained by Joe is categorized as apologize because the word in asking to repeat a word is an apology word.

The next type of Politeness is Off record that is categorized in several sub points. First is Give hint, Metaphor, Overstate, and Theoretical questions. Give a hint. In this sub point the Speaker gives a hint of what the Speaker wants from the Hearer by using implied sentences. In accordance with the findings found by researchers, namely "and our politicians have never done this"

Use theoretical questions. In this sub-point the speaker uses theoretical questions where these questions do not need to be answered, for example in Brown & Levinson's presentation which said "How many times do I have to tell you". With this, the findings obtained by researchers are based on this explanation when Donald said "oh you don't support"

2. The differences of the use of politeness on gender perspectives

The next research question about the difference in the use of politeness by gender perspective with the use theory of Sara Mills (2003). If you look at the use of the type of politeness in the two videos above, in the video the use of the type of politeness is the same, but what distinguishes the two is the sub-strategy of each type. Judging from the use of the Bald on record type, in which both of these videos use the showing disagreement sub strategy, where the sentences are "that's just

your opinion", "No, that is just not accurate", "wrong", they're very simply not true" and "well, no, no you can't trust the scientist she didn't say that" from the five sentences if we compare the sentence "No, that is just not accurate" which was said by Hillary is more polite than the four sentences above.

Then, looking at the type of negative politeness in these two videos, they also have similarities in the use of the Be pessimistic sub strategy, where the sentence is "first maybe he's not as rich as he says he is, second maybe he's not as charitable as he claims to be, third we don't know all of his business dealings", "she's got no business ability we need heart we need a lot of things but you have to have some basic ability and sadly she doesn't have that all", "I don't believe she does have the stamina to be president of this country, you need tremendous stamina", "there's seven million people that's contracted covid what does it mean for them going forward if you strike down the affordable care act", and "they said the problem is no matter how well you run Obamacare it's a disaster" when compared maybe it's more polite that can maintain FTA to H in the sentence said by Joe "there's seven million people that's contracted covid what does it mean for them going forward if you strike down the affordable care act" compared to other sentences.

Then discussing the second finding, the researchers found differences in the use of politeness used by Donald, Hillary, and Joe. This difference is actually not a significant difference in the two debates, but the identified use of the four types of politeness based on Brown & Levinson theory but the difference that does exist is the difference in the sub-strategies of the four types as seen in the findings above. However, if we look at the findings of the first research question, it can be seen that in the debate between Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton, the positive politeness type was more dominant.

If connected with Sara Mills' theory (2003) in research question 2, Mills said that there is no specific difference in the use of politeness based on gender. What's different is the use of the sentence or the difference in context, for example, may like apologize. Usually, the apologies made by both the woman and the man have differences, for example, as quoted in the dialogue analysis example in Sara Mills

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the two debates used as research data, namely Donald Trump vs. Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump vs. Joe Biden, the researchers discovered several types of politeness based on Brown and Levinson's (1987) theory, namely Bald on record. (Showing disagreement, Give advice and Warning/Threatening), Positive politeness (Paying attention to listeners wants, Exaggerate, Include both S and H, Offer promises, Give an explanation, and Give gift to H), Negative Politeness (Be pessimistic, Give deference, Apologizing, Go on record), and Off Record (Give hints, Overstate, Use metaphor, Use of rhetorical questions, an Be incomplete). The use of Politeness was used by the three Donald, Hillary, and Joe in the debate.

So it can be concluded that the use of politeness was discovered in the two debates based on Brown and Levinson's theory, and there were differences in the use of the four types of sub strategies in the two debates. If related to gender perspective, there is a difference in its use, which can be seen in the first debate between Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton, where the use of the type of politeness was the type of Positive politeness, while the debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden Bald was on record

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