THE ELEMENT OF POLITENESS IN STEPHEN CHBOSKY NOVEL : *THE PERKS OF BEING A WALLFLOWER*

THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of Requirement for the Bachelor Degree at Faculty of Letter Bosowa University

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THESIS

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Makassar, 17 June 2021

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STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

The writer here by declares that the content in this thesis **THE ELEMENT OF POLITENESS IN STEPHEN CHBOSKY NOVEL *THE PERKS OF BEING A WALLFLOWER*** certify that the thesis is my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this thesis. Writer 's other opinions or findings included in this thesis are quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

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ABSTRACT

Andi Tenriuji. 2021. *The Element of Politeness in Stephen Chbosky Novel "The Perks of Being a Wallflower"* (Supervised by Sudirman Maca and Andi Tenri Abeng)

The objective of this study were to analyze the type politeness principle used and how the politeness principle use in the novel written by Stephen Chbosky.

The data source used in this research was *The Perks of Being a wallflower novel*. In analyzing the data, the writer used a qualitative descriptive research method through a sociopragmatic approach. The data were obtained by using reading, collecting, and analyzing techniques and to classify the politeness principle in the novel by Geoffrey Leech theory.

The result of this research were 28 utterances that contain maxim of politeness principle where 6 utterances of tact maxim, 2 utterances of generosity maxim, 5 utterances of approbation maxim, 5 utterances of modesty maxim, 6 utterances of agreement maxim and 4 utterances of sympathy maxim. Furthermore, the characters used politeness by followed some of the pragmatic scale to express their politeness. Those pragmatic scale were the cost-benefit scale, the optionally scale, the indirectness scale, the authority scale and the social distance scale.

Keywords: *Politeness, Maxim*, *Utterance, Novel*

ABSTRAK

Andi Tenriuji. 2021. *The Element of Politeness in Stephen Chbosky Novel "The Perks of Being a Wallflower"* (Dibimbing oleh Sudirman Maca dan Andi Tenri Abeng)

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis tipe prinsip kesantunan yang digunakan dan bagaimana prinsip kesantunan digunakan dalam novel karya Stephen Chbosky.

Sumber data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah novel *The Perks of Being a wallflower.* Dalam menganalisis data, penulis menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif kualitatif melalui pendekatan sosiopragmatis. Data diperoleh dengan menggunakan teknik membaca, mengumpulkan, dan menganalisis serta mengklasifikasikan prinsip kesantunan dalam novel dengan teori Geoffrey Leech.

Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah 28 ucapan yang mengandung maksim prinsip kesopanan dimana 6 ucapan maksim kebijaksanaan, 2 ucapan maksim kedermawanan, 5 ucapan maksim pujian, 5 ucapan maksim kesopanan, 6 ucapan maksim kesepakatan dan 4 ucapan maksim simpati. Selanjutnya, karakter menggunakan skala pragmatik untuk mengekspresikan kesantunan mereka. Skala pragmatik tersebut adalah skala biaya-manfaat, skala pilihan, skala tidak langsung, skala otoritas dan skala jarak sosial.

Kata kunci: *Kesopanan, Maksim, Ucapan, Novel*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE OF PAGE	**i**
PAGE OF APPROVAL	**ii**
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	**iii**
THESIS STATEMENT	**v**
ABSTRACT	**vi**
ABSTRAK	**vii**
TABLE OF CONTENTS	**viii**
LIST OF TABLE	**x**
LIST OF APPENDICES	**xi**
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	
A. Background	**1**
B. Reason for Choosing the Tittle	**4**
C. Problem of the Research	**4**
D. Research Question	**4**
E. Scope of the Research	**4**
F. Objective of the Research	**5**
G. Significance of the Research	**5**
CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW	
A. Previous Studies	**6**
B. Literature	**9**
C. Linguistics Study	**12**
1. Pragmatics	**12**
2. Pragmatic Scale	**14**
D. Politeness Theories	**16**

E. The Principle of Politeness **22**

1. Tact Maxim **23**

2. Generosity Maxim **24**

3. Approbation Maxim **25**

4. Modesty Maxim **25**

5. Agreement Maxim **26**

6. Sympathy Maxim **26**

CHAPTER III METHODOLOGY

A. Type of the Research **27**

B. Source of Data **27**

C. Method of Collecting Data **28**

D. Method of Analyzing Data **28**

CHAPTER IV FINDING AND DISCUSSION

A. Finding **29**

B. Discussion **53**

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion **56**

B. Suggestion **57**

BIBLIOGRAPHY **58**

APPENDICES **61**

LIST OF TABLE

a. Tact Maxim 29
b. Generosity Maxim 34
c. Approbation Maxim 36
d. Modesty Maxim 39
e. Agreement Maxim 42
f. Sympathy Maxim 46

LIST OF APPENDICES

Synopsis of The Perks of Being a Wallflower	61
Biography of Stephen Chbosky	63
Biography of Author	64

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background, reason for choosing the title problem of the research, research question, scope of the research, objective of the research and significance of the research.

A. Background

In human life, language is one of the most important aspects. People can interact with each other through language. The fact, that language is really necessary to interact between people in everyday life or in society.

As a human being, people need to communicate with other people to fulfill their needs, for example to share and ask about information, or talking with other people around them. In conducting communication, the speaker always produced utterances that might have different background, knowledge, age, etc. People should use appropriate language depend on the situation and to whom people talk to, if the speakers do not understand well about language especially politeness theory, the problem will appear between them. In everyday life, people use language to communicate certain things or communicate with those around them. In communication, several strategies should be considered for effective communication. The language a person uses in communication depends on who people talk to.

According to Arni (2014:43) the use of language can be influenced by several factors such as linguistic, social and individual factors as users thus conveying or expressing opinions in communicating are categorized into

social, individual and linguistic categories. A conversation will be easier to understand if the speaker is relevant to the situation.

One of the most obvious features of language in revealing human social traits as expressed in speech is politeness. Basically politeness is a matter that takes into account the feelings of others as to how they should be interactionally treated when they engaged in a conversation including behaving in a manner that demonstrates appropriate concern for interactors social status and their social relationship.

One of the phenomena in communication is politeness which can be found in daily communication. According to Rose and Karper (2001:51) politeness is one of the sciences in linguistics whose theory is pragmatic. Politeness is included in sociopragmatic studies namely mapping forms, meanings, strengths and contexts that are sometimes necessary and sometimes not.

According to Mills (2003:6) "politeness is an expression of the speaker aimed at reducing the threat of a certain face that threatens others Another definition is a combination of social skills, whose purpose is to ensure that everyone feels competent in social interaction". Therefore, being polite is trying to keep a face to others.

Therefore the use of politeness strategies and principles is used to minimize or avoid conflict, and maintain interpersonal relationships such as the use of appropriate social behaviour and refers to evaluative judgments about social suitability (Spencer - Oatey, 2000 : 280).

Politeness is needed by everyone in behaviour, attitude, conduct and language behaviour. Politeness is reflected in the way human dress, act and speech. In essence, language politeness is human ethics when interacting with other people. The language that is good in society is not only the correct language of the system but also the language that is targeted and context sensitive. The advantages was to be aware of and adapt to who the person is talking to, where the conversation is taking place, the time of the conversation, and the purpose of using the language. A language that can be used in any field, whether it is official fields in several institutions, as well as the smallest fields in everyday life.

Politeness is not only seen from the expression of spoken language, but also includes attitudes and other aspects that are followed when conveying information and communicating. The language life of our people is the key to improving and simplifying communication procedures. Polite language is not only manifested in words, but also in expression of behaviour.

First, this study chooses politeness because politeness in conversation that reflects recognition of another's face. In this sense, humility can be achieved in a case of long distance or social intimacy. In addition to being modest, when others show a sense of equality when they are socially close, they are usually described in a friendly, camaraderie, or solidarity. Second, this study refers to Leech Theory because describe how the utterance can be called polite. Third, the research choose the novel as a tool to investigate politeness, because novel

can bring the readers into specific situations in novel stories. Through the series of events and conflict experienced by the characters.

A. Reason for Choosing the Title

The reason for choosing the title about politeness is Politeness becomes an important aspect in the society; it is used to recognize social culture within a community in a region. Politeness in this case includes respectful behavior, respecting the culture of a society , for other reasons for researchers, on the facts there are still many violations of the norms of politeness in the society, both manner of speech and manner of behavior. The researcher will conduct her research based on the politeness theory used in the research.

B. Problem of the Research

The problem statement of this research about the characters in the novel *The Perks of Being a Wallflower* build social interactions on other characters with introvert behavior through politeness strategies related to pragmatic approach.

C. Research Question

1. What are the politeness principle types used by the characters in novel?

2. How do the characters use the politeness principle?

D. Scope of the Research

The research will be limited to Geoffrey Leech theory maxim politeness principle that use by the characters in *The Perks of Being a Wallflower* novel by Stephen Chbosky.

E. Objective of the Research

Based on the research question above, this research aims to:

1. To classify the types of politeness principle are used by the characters in novel.
2. To explain how the politeness principle are used by the characters in novel.

F. Significance of the Research

1. Theoretical Benefit

   This research is expected to give contribution to the linguistics development especially to politeness theory by Geoffrey Leech.

2. Practical Benefit

   This research is expected to be useful not only for researchers but also for the reader, used that research can be a reference in the use of the politeness strategies either in speech or behaviour which is like the function in the social system.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Previous Studies

Before presenting the objects to be analyzed in this project of undergraduate thesis, it is necessary firstly to look at the prior researcher related to this research.

"Politeness Analysis of Main Character "The Descendants" Movie Directed by Alexander Payne (Harmoko, 2016). In this research, the writer analyzes politeness degree in social interaction, especially the relationship between parents and their children. This research is grounded by the Politeness theory from Leech. In the dialogue in the movie, the writer found some words and expression that indicated impoliteness, such as, fuck, damn, goddamn, shit, tampon, spaz, retarded, dope, stupid, hell, chicken-head, half-pipe, motherless whore, and suck. Except that, the impoliteness is also be indicated by some actions or behaviors for instance, ignoring to talk and confronting parents argument.

"An Analysis of Politeness Strategies used by Deddy Corbuzier in Hitam Putih Talkshow" (Selvia & Marlina, 2016) his paper aims to describe the types of politeness strategies and dominant politeness strategies used by Deddy Corbuzier in interviewing especially in asking guest stars. Theory that used to describe an analysis of politeness strategies is Brown and Levinson theory. There are four politeness strategies that are classified by Brown and Levinson, they are Bald on Record, Positive Politeness, Negative

Politeness and Off Record. This result finding shows that the host of Hitam Putih talk show used four types of politeness strategies with different presentations. The most dominant politeness strategy used was positive politeness with 59%. Another dominant politeness strategy used was Bald on Record (18%), negative politeness (15%) and off record (9%). It can be concluded that positive politeness strategy is the most dominant strategy used by the host in Hitam Putih talk show.

"Strategi Kesantunan Positif dalam Tindak Tutur Pada Novel *"Bidadari -Bidadari Surga"* karya Tere Liye (Tadjuddin, 2017). This study aims to gain an in-depth understanding of the positive politeness strategy of speech acts in Tere Liye's *Bidadari-Bidadari Surga* novel. The data analysis uses Brown and Levinson's politeness theory. These findings indicate that Tere Liye's novel *Bidadari-Bidadari Surga* contains a positive politeness strategy. The strategy of positive politeness includes 15 positive politeness strategies and in the form of 39 kinds of mannerisms spoken by the characters of the story.

"Maxim of Politeness in Alice in Wonderland Movie" (Widyaningsih & Hastuti, 2018)" the purpose of this study is to identify and analyze the maxim modesty in the film Alice in Wonderland. Data were analyzed using descriptive qualitative method of analysis with the steps of reducing or selecting the subject matter then analyzing and categorizing it according to the maxim of politeness in film conversation. The results show that Alice in Wonderland film consists of Maxim proposed by Leech such as generosity, wisdom, approval, courtesy, approval, and sympathy.

"The Analysis of Richard a Vias Never on Wednesday Based on Brown and Levinson Politeness Strategies" (Geramosiva & Timur, 2020) The purpose of this study was to identify politeness strategies found in the script of a play, Never on Wednesday, written by Richard A. Vias. This analysis was based on Brown and Levinson's theory about politeness strategies. The subject of this study was the exchange between the character Fred, Father, and Mother. Based on the findings, it was found that there are 4 politeness strategies in this play, namely bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off-record strategy. There is no don't-do-the-act strategy in this play because each character keeps talking and not being silent.

"The Investigation of Politeness Principles and Strategies Used in Akeelah and the Bee Movie" (Hikmawati et al., 2021) this study aims to examine what politeness principles are used in the speech of the main character in the film Akeelah and the Bee and the most dominant type applied in the speech of the main character in the film Akeelah and the bee and the strategies applied in the speech of the main character in the film Akeelah and the Bee. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method. The results of this study are: first, the main characters apply tact maxim, approbation maxim, tact maxim, modesty maxim, and sympathy maxim in their utterances and the most dominant type used is agreement maxim. Second, in implementing strategy politeness, the main character applies bald-on-record, positive politeness, negative politeness and off-record in their speech.

Based on previous studies, the researcher looked at and attempted to undertake a study of a politeness strategies. The study is conducted to figure out the politeness strategy used by the character in the novel the perks of being a wallflower by Stephen Chbosky. A new aspect of my research that was different from before because it focused on characters in novels that had introverted behavior. The study was a descriptive qualitative data analyzing with politeness strategies theory by Geoffrey Leech.

B. Literature

Literature is an expression of life in a real and beautiful world. It is a writer's note of human thought, emotion, and expressive spirit. Because of the imaginative nature of art inherent in literature is described from generation to generation as an existing collection of works (Luken, 2003: 3) and literature can be described as being written by a process of imagination, imitation, or reflection of real life. Literature has many types, such as poetry, novels, prose and drama. A novel is a masterpiece that makes its readers happy.

Literary works are part of the community. Literature was born from the imagination of a writer, as well as reflections of social phenomena. Therefore, the presence of a literary work is a part of community life. Jabrohim (2003:89) defines that literature is one branch of art in the center of human civilization. It could not be denied even the existence accepted as a cultural reality. Then, literary works are not only valued as works of art containing the values of imagination and emotion wrapped up in appreciation of the author. It can be said that literature is the basic expression and thinking of the people have

witnessed in life, what people have experienced about life, what people have contemplated and felt about the aspects of life that attracted them directly and profoundly.

Literature has the dual function of both fun and beneficial. Literature comforts by presenting beauty and giving meaning to life. The creation of literary works is essentially a fantasizing process. This harmonizes with the fictional prose of stories that are played by a number of doers ina particular sequence of events and based on a particular setting as a result of the imagination of authors. Thus, the process of creating the fictional prose is a work of imagination embodied in both oral and written forms (Wahid, 2004:65).

As a conclusion, it can be said that literature is a kind of writing not only gives the readers information but also expressing communicates thoughts, feeling, attitudes, ideas about life and it can be fact or fiction.

Novel

According to Santosa (2010: 46), a novel is a masterpiece that makes its readers happy. Novels can bring readers into specific situations, locations, or periods in novel stories. Through the series of events and conflicts experienced by the characters, the reader has, in effect, entered the lives of the characters in the novel

Novel is a prose, longer than a short story, telling a person's deep life in the vernacular and discussing many aspects of human life. The novel is Latin in reference to a new language, novus or New England. Since they are a literary form of other literary works (such as poetry and drama), some say they

are Italian novels, similar to Latin. They are also defined as a literary essay, or shorter than a romantic novel, but are longer than a short story, and only briefly express important and exciting events in one's life (from one's episode), and simply express the main points. Furthermore, the subjectivity of the perpetrator is explained in broad terms, no problem at all, and the events described include the conflict that leads to a change of luck.

Meanwhile according to Santosa and Wahyuningtyas, 2010: 47), "novel" is defined as a product of society. The novel is shaped as a new member of society based on emotion or rational drive. Meanwhile, according to the 1996 English lexicon (Siswanto 2008: 141) "novel" is defined as "a long prose" carrying the life story of someone living with others around, highlighting the character of the guilty. "And nature."Forms of the novel have many elements called themes.

This is less complicated than is described in romance novels, usually relating events within a given period of time, and the use is more like everyday language. However, the development of the internal element is still incomplete, such as theme, plot, setting, style, character value, and representation.

According to Menrath (2013: 34) the subject is a principal information or idea of a work literature and art. It was discovered indirectly by the reader. The themes of the story may have many motives, among them the literary themes of love, war and peace, loneliness in the modern world communication problems, men and women, nature and industry, and so on. It makes the story

more relevant, unified, conical and influential, so that we can know the theme posed by the author.

Based on above definition of novel, it can be said that it is part of a work of non-scientific literature. But that does not mean they cant provide anything for the development of science, but the personal and social aspects of the idea expressed there in are valuable sciences for people social lives.

C. Linguistics Study

Linguistics is the scientific study of language. It involves analysis of language form, language meaning, and language in context, as well as an analysis of the social, cultural, historical, and political factors that influence language.

Linguistics traditionally analyse human language by observing the relationship between sound and meaning. Meaning can be studied in its directly spoken or written form through the field of semantics, as well as in it is indirect form through body language and gestures under the discipline of pragmatics. Each speech sound particle is called a phoneme. How these phonemes are organised to convey meaning depends on various linguistic patterns and structures that theoretical linguists describe and analyse.

1. Pragmatic

Pragmatics are linguistic branches that examine language from a speaker's perspective and depend on the context of a speech. Pragmatic is the study of contextual meaning. It is associated with human interaction. When dealing with others, it is important for people to be respectful to one another in

order to interact well. To respect others, one must be polite. Therefore politeness is one of the units that must be studied pragmatically.

Quote from Asna (2000:2) suggests that pragmatically relating to information presented through untranslated traditional language, the information has reached a consensus in the form of the language used in society, but it naturally produces and depends on meaning.

According to Horn and Ward (2006: 16) defined pragmatic as a study of contextual, meaningful aspects, systematically extracted from construction content or logical forms.

In addition, Bublitz in Schauer (2009: 6) defines pragmatics as the study of the principles of communication that people follow naturally and effectively in a social environment. Speakers / writers follow these principles to imply additional meanings in sentences, and Listener / can follow that. These principles are for deducing the possible meanings of a word based on all the options available in a given situation.

Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. This method will always be about how the listener can draw attention to what is being said to give the speaker the explanation he wants. This type of research explores any unspoken things as a statement of what is conveyed. People can manifest invisible meanings. Pragmatics is the study of more ways of communication that people say.

In the pragmatics there are four areas that pragmatics concerned with, they are:

a. Pragmatics are the study of the speaker's meaning. Pragmatics focus on learning the meaning conveyed by speakers (or written) and interpreted by audiences (or readers). The study is more about analyzing the meaning of what people say than about words or phrases that the words themselves might imply.
b. Pragmatic is the study of contextual meaning. The study involves the explanation of what people mean in a certain context and how the context affects what is said. This means that the speaker must determine what they want to say and with whom to talk, when, where and under what circumstances.
c. Pragmatics are the study of getting more communication than is said in other matters of unseen meaning research.
d. Pragmatic is the study of perspective on the meaning of words and unspoken words related to relative expression.

From the definition above, it can be concluded that pragmatics is the science of language seen in relation to users. Pragmatics is the study of relation or utterance meaning in language interaction between speaker and hearer.

2. Pragmatic Scale

Leech (2014:88) determine the politeness rating of an utterance with make use of every interpersonal maxim. The discussion below is a description of each of the scales proposed by Leech.

a. Cost-benefit Scale

The cost-benefit scale is a scale that focuses on the costs and benefits to the speaker or listener. This scale encourages the speaker to measure the amount of cost to himself and the amount of benefit to the hearer. In this case, if the cost to the listener is higher than the benefit, the speech is less polite. Meanwhile, if the benefit to the listener is greater than the cost, the speech is more polite.

b. The Optionally Scale

Optionally scale is judging the illocutionary done to the level of choice that the speaker allows for the listener. In this case, the choice of narration to answer or respond to the illocutionary narration of what is said. If the speaker gives the listener a choice to choose an answer, it will be more polite.

c. The Indirectness Scale

The indirectness scale measures the amount of work the listener does in interpreting the illocutionary utterance of what the speaker is saying. The amount will indirectly affect the increase in speaker costs and decrease benefits for listeners. In this case, the higher indirectness indicates higher politeness.

d. The Social-Distance Scale

The social distance scale shows the level of respect depending on real factors, age, social class, gender, etc. This scale is used to indicate differences, existence, or solidarity between group members. For ex-

ample, people who have getting to know each other will show a higher solidarity with one another. On the other hand, people who are in distant relationships will have low solidarity with one another.

D. Politeness Theories

It is best to have modest behavior as firm concepts such as ethical ideas and modest social conduct that are found in cultures. Through an attitude of politeness one may be called wise, gracious, sympathetic, and humble. It is time people realize if participants of interaction are the norms and principles that exist in large societies. Politeness relates to culture and values of a relative nature in a society. A utterance is polite, in a sense, but elsewhere it may be viewed as disrespectful. People should understand and be able to put them conscious selves where people communicate. Humans are social creatures, so it is reasonable for any human to understand the social aspects of everyday life.

According to Watts (2013:10) Politeness in pragmatics differs from everyday understanding and focuses uniquely on polite language in learning verbal language. One should be aware of both the co-text and context as well as culture as politeness may differ from one to another.

Markhamah and Sabardila (2009:153) state that politeness is a means by which speakers communicate to avoid pressure, angle, and offense. Linguistic politeness in this matter endeavors to maintain both the speaker and the listener's dignity. The language of good communication makes the speech partner and the person with whom you are talking feel respected, comfortable, and uncommunicative.

The theory of politeness was first presented in 1978 by brown and Stephen Levinson they explained that the theory of politeness was a facial concept proposed by goffman in 1967. Brown and Stephen Levinson defined the face asa basic desire that everyone wants in general based on everyone's best interests.

Politeness is relative to society. Speech of some is commonly spoken of as being good within a particular group of people, but in others there is no good manners. The purpose of politeness includes language civility is to make interacting pleasant, nonthreatening and effective.

Politeness includes intonation, claim that intonation is the high pitch of the voice, the short length of the voice, the loudest, the pauses, and the rhythm that accompany the speech. Intonation can be distinguished into two, that is, the intonation which marks the end of a sentence or final intonation, and the intonation in the middle of a sentence or nonfinal intonation. Intonation serves to clarify the point of speech. Thus, distinguished intonation is again the intonation of news, the intonation of question, and the intonation of exclamation. The intonation of the call itself can be further defined as the intonation of orders, invitations, requests, and appeals.

Grundy (2000:145) a major factor in linguistics behavior is the function of politeness. Based on Leech theory, politeness is about the concept of *cost and benefit*. In communication with other, the speaker should determine which behavior or utterance that they used to make the addressee feel at case. By studying politeness both the speaker and the listener can lessen problems that

may arise because of what they say. It is best to select appropriate speech based on those around him, so that the listener can also grasp the underlying meaning that appears in communication.

According to Cruse (2006: 131), politeness as linguistic behaviour concerned, politeness is a matter of minimising the negative effects of what one says on the feelings of others and maximising the positive effects (known as 'negative politeness' and 'positive politeness' respectively).

According to Brown and Levinson (1987:64) politeness usually involves a relationship between two participants who can be called "self" and "other ". In everyday usage the word "courteous" describes formal and behavior. Being polite means honoring the person you are talking to rather than offending them.

A view of politeness in pragmatism has been brought up by some experts. Because the theory of politeness has consistently been the object of study for many researchers, it has also been asked by various scientists. Hence, scientists try to define politeness based on their understanding.

1. Robin T Lakoff

Robin T. Lakoff, called by Eelen "The mother of modern politeness theory," began the modern study of politeness from a pragmatic point of view in Lakoff (1973), taking a broadly Gricean perspective and proposing three politeness rules: "Don't impose," "Give options," and "Make a feel good be friendly." In a later publication (1990: 35) she came up with three rather different rules "Distance," "Deference," and "Camaraderie" stating that these may have different degrees of importance according to the culture. Lakoff's

account was not worked out in detail, but it set people thinking about the pragmatic impact of politeness on linguistic behaviour and convention.

2. H. P Grice

To make effective conversation, the participants consist of the speakers and the hearer must be considerate some of aspects in communication. Grice (1975:45) divided the corporation principle into four parts :

a. Maxim of Quantity

Maxim of quantity explains that every speaker has to gives a short and clear information needed by the hearer. Maxim of quantity contains two advice.

1) Make your contribution as informative as is required.

2) Do not make your contribution more informative than is required.

b. Maxim of Quality

This maxim suggests that to give the true contribution or information based on the fact. Maxim of quality contains of.

1) Do not say what you believe to be false

2) Do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence

c. Maxim of Relevant

This maxim explain that the information of contribution has to relevant with the topic of speech. Grice tries to inform the speakers for always keeping the relevance of information.

d. Maxim of Manners

The last maxim from Grice explains that to give the information or contribution have to do directly, clearly, briefly, and orderly. Below are the advice:

1) Avoid the uncertainly expression
2) Avoid ambiguity
3) Be brief
4) Be orderly

3. Brown and Levinson

Brown and Levinson developed, as already mentioned, a more clearly articulated model, which, although it was built on a Gricean foundation, took into account a broader view of social behaviour, in particular developing the concept of face, influentially introduced into Western social theorizing by Goffman (1967), as the key to the study of politeness. In practice, the whole focus of Brown and Levinson's theory was on face-threatening acts (FTAs) and the strategies of politeness that were designed to redress or mitigate them. Brown and Levinson (1987:64) divided strategies of politeness into five strategies.

a. Face Threatening Act

Face-threatening acts are acts which in some way threaten the 'face' or self-image of another people in the communication. Murakami (2011:7) describes Face Threatening Acts as an act that violates either kind of face; negative and positive. The act itself is actually a threat depends not so much on the intent of the speaker but on the perception of the hearer. If the hearer has a negative face, every act that potentially can distract his/her wants or

desire of freedom will be categorized as Face Threatening Acts. Moreover, if the hearer has a positive face, every act that potentially can be incompatible to their wants and desire to be liked, admired, or ratified by the other will also be categorized as Face Threatening Acts.

1) Bald on Record

Bald on record strategy does not try to minimize the impact of the FTA. The speaker usually terrifies the listener, embarrasses them, or makes them feel uncomfortable. The strategy is usually employed between people who know one another well and are very comfortable in their own territory (such as relatives and family).

2) Positive Politeness

Positive politeness strategy means that every conversational participant wants at least what the other participant wants. The speaker can extend positive courtesy and give the speaker the desired impression. Positive courtesy also helps build relationships or intimacy and unity.

3) Negative Politeness

Negative politeness also known as respect , where participants in the social process must remain undisturbed and free. This strategy assumes that there may be social distance or shame between speakers, and they want to impose a barrier to social interaction.

4) Off Record

Off record has the main purpose is to reduce pressure on the audience. In this case, the speaker is performing an action in an unclear

way, and the listener can interpret it as another action Indirect speech usually uses a language that is the more common speech, or actually differs from the expected language.

b. Do not do the FTA

This strategy suggests that humans are usually encountered with two choices: performing an FTA or not doing it, each choice has its own consequences.

E. The Principle of Politeness

Leech in his books the pragmatics politeness (2014:87-88) said The Principle of Politeness is a constraint observed in human communicative behaviour, influencing people to avoid communicative discord or offence, and maintain or enhance communicative concord or comity. “Communicative discord” is a situation in which two people, x and y, can be assumed, on the basis of what meanings have been communicated, to entertain mutually incompatible goals.

A politeness principle is often used to respect with each-others. In everyday communication, some cannot politely communicate words at all times, which may hurt the feel ings of others. The purpose of politeness is to make each other comfortable.

Politeness principle is essentially a refrain from knowing how people use language in interacting and communicating. In terms of communication, everyone wants to be understood and does not want to be disturbed by others and feel lost in face. Losing one's face in this case is embarrassment,

humiliation or disappointment, which is why the face is something deeply invested in interacting.

The Politeness Principles as a way of explaining how politeness operates in conversational exchanges, indicating the ability of participants in a social interaction to engage in interaction in an atmosphere of relative harmony. There are six maxims used in politeness in analysing politeness.

They are the Tact Maxim, the Generosity Maxim, the Approbation Maxim, the Modesty Maxim, the Agreement Maxim and the Sympathy Maxim.

1. Tact Maxim

In his book Leech (2014: 35) state that tact maxim is " Minimize trust expressions that imply loss to others while maximizing trust expressions that imply advantages to others.".

When maximizing its benefits to others, it is said that speakers are polite and prudent. The one who addresses the principled principle of tact maxim is said to be a virtuous person. Moreover, this authoritative utterance of tact maxim can avoid becoming envious, and other unmannered attitudes toward the other person. So too the hurt feelings resulting from the treatment of others can be minimized if this tact maxim is firmly held and carried out in a speech or interaction.

This maxim is carried out commissively and directive / impositive. Commissive is found in utterances that express the speaker's intention in future actions, such as making a promise or offers something. Directive / impositive is

speech that affects story teller to take action. These utterances can usually be found on some sayings such as; inviting, ordering, ordering,advise, and others. Example of these according to Leech (2014 : 93) :

a. “Could I help myself to a tiny sip of sherry”

b. “Of course you can! have as much as you like.

a. “Come to my house”!

b. “If you don’t mind, please come to my house”.

The longer a person speaks, the greater his or her desire to be courteous to those to whom he is spoken. The same is true of expressions expressed indirectly that are usually more polite than expressions directly. Ruling with a news sentence or ask sentence is viewed as more appropriate than a command sentence.

2. Generosity Maxim

In his book Leech (2014:35) says that generosity maxim is “The expression of expense to others should be kept to a minimum, while the expression of benefit to others should be maximized.”. In Leech (2014:92) there are some examples of these maxims:

a. “you must come and stay with us next time. I won’t take no for an answer”!

The Generosity Maxim can also be seen at work in positive, compliant replies to requests, which can show intensified equivalents of yes, as in Yes, of course; Certainly; Sure; etc. But refusals of requests are “ungenerous” and often have to be very indirect or even unspoken.

3. Approbation Maxim

In his book Leech (2014:35) state that approbation maxim is "reduce belief expressions that convey disapproval of others; maximize belief expressions that express approval of others".

This maxim explains that one can be considered polite if in communication people tries to honor others. In this term, it is expected that speakers and hearer of speech do not ridicule one another, refrain from reviling one another, do not hate each other, and do not demean the other. Speakers who mock participants in other speech when activity may be said to be immodest. Example of these maxim According to Leech (2014:93) :

a. "they are so delicious! Your cuisine is as good as that of a chef at any big restaurants"

4. Modesty Maxim

In his book Leech (2014:35) state that modesty maxim is "Self-praise should be kept to a minimum, while self-dis-praise should be maximized."

In communication participants in speech it is expected to have a humble attitude by reducing the credit for itself. A person is boastful if in communication he always gives himself or commends himself. In society, simplicity or humility are defined as a parameters for a person's politeness assessment. Example of these maxim according to Leech (2014:94) :

a. "How clever a person could be"

b. "Right, he's good"

a. "You are very clever"

b. “Yes I am”

5. Agreement Maxim

In his book Leech (2014:35) state that agreement maxim is “Minimize self-and other-expressions of disagreement and enhance self-and other-expressions of agreement.” as the other entire maxim, the usual caveat applies concerning the need to take account of the relationship between the speaker and the hearer and of the nature of the interaction in which they are involved. People are much more direct in expressing their agreement than disagreement. Example of these maxim according to Leech (2014:96) is:

a.“It’s a beautiful view isn’t it”?

b.“Yeah , absolutely gorgeous”.

a. “The book is tremendously well written”.

b.” Yes, well written as a whole, but there are some rather boring patches, don’t you think”?

This does not mean that one should always agree with what the other person says. The opponent may make statements that indicate disapproval or incompatibility

6. Sympathy Maxim

In his book Leech (2014:35) state that sympathy maxim is “Reduce antipathy toward others and increase sympathy for others.”.

The objective of this maxim is that participants in speech can maximize their sympathetic attitude between one side and the other. If the speaker has no sympathy then it can be said that the speaker has an aversion and may be said

to be an act of unkindness. Sympathy for others may be shown by smiles, by nodding, by holding hands, and so on. Example:

'Long time, I missed you man, good to see you' this utterance seems care about the hearer and shows the sympathy of the speaker to the hearer.

'I am sorry for your loss' this utterance seems care about the hearer and shows the sympathy of the speaker to the header.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

This Chapter will present the type of the research, source of data procedure of collecting data, method of analysing data.

A. Type of the Research

The researcher employs the descriptive qualitative research on this research. Descriptive qualitative research is the research employing the method of collecting, describing, classifying and analysing the data and then drawing conclusion.

Based on the purpose in this research, this study used descriptive qualitative method. It is called descriptive qualitative because this study describes politeness strategies of the character in novel based on Leech theory.

B. Source of Data

There are two types of data namely primary data and secondary data that are needed to do this research.

1. The primary data

The data were the main data obtained from all the words, dialogue, phrase and sentence in novel. The primary data source of the research in the novel The Perks of Being a Wallflower by Stephen Chbosky published by MTV Books/Pocket Books in 1999 amounted 231 pages.

e. The secondary Data

The supporting data taken from literary books, journal, exploring internet and some article related to the novel and the research problem about politeness.

C. Method of Collecting Data

1. The novel was read repeatedly more than once and under lined the important words, phrase, sentence which are related to the research. Taking notes, it can be written in sticky note and then selecting the data by rejecting the irrelevant information which does not support the topic of the research and arranging the data into several part based on politeness principle.
2. Collecting the supporting of the data that will relate with the object of the research such as interrelated articles, theory, the biography of author, and previous research.

D. Method of Analyzing Data

The research data were identified by applying six maxims: tact maxim, generosity maxim, approbation maxim, modesty maxim, agreement maxim and sympathy maxim politeness strategies by Leech theory through sociopragmatic approach. The data will be presented through qualitative descriptive data.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

A. Findings

The writer found politeness principle type used by the characters in novel *"The Perks of Being a Wallflower"*. They were tact maxim, generosity maxim, approbation maxim, modesty maxim, agreement maxim and sympathy maxim. As a followed:

1. Politeness Principle type used by the characters.

a. Tact Maxim

In his book Leech (2014: 35) stated that tact maxim "Minimize the expression trust that implies loss to others but maximize the expression of trust that implies benefits to others". The table below showed the data finding based on the Tact Maxim:

No	Pages	Tact Maxim
1	34	**Data 1: "**Patrick, is that you? And Sam… it's been so long. Who's winning? God, college is such trial. My professor is making me read twenty-seven books this weekend, and my girl-friend needs me to paint signs for her protest rally Tuesday. Let those administrators know we mean business. Dad is busy with this golf swing, and Mom has her hands full with tennis. We must do this again. **I would stay, but I have to pick my sister up from her emotional workshop.**
2	75	**Data 2:** I felt so sad. I didn't know what was going on. Mom

		was trying to be really nice because when I get like this, she is one that tries real hard to keep things calm. "I'm sorry, Mom" **" No. Don't be sorry. You want to get a nice present for your father. That's a good things."**
3	104	**Data 3:** The next thing I know, I was wearing nothing but slippers and a bathing suit, which somebody painted gold. I don't know how these things happen to me sometimes. I was very nervous, especially because in the show, Rocky has to touch Janet all over her body, and Sam was playing Janet. Patrick kept making jokes that I would get an "eraction". I really hopes this wouldn't happen. Once, I got an erection in class and had to go to the blackboard. It was terrible time. And when my mind took that experience and added a spotlight and the fact that I was only wearing a bathing suit, I panicked. I almost didn't do the show, but then **Sam told me she really wanted me to play Rocky,** and I guess that's all I really needed to hear.
4	108	**Data 4:** "Are you having a good time?" Sam didn't answer right away. She just kind of looked sad. "Not really. Are you?" "I don't know. This is my first date, so I don't know what to compare it to." **"Don't worry. You'll do fine."** "Really?" "You want some punch?" "Sure."
5	166	**Data 5:** "Charlie. Please don't take this the wrong way. I'm not trying to make you feel uncomfortable. I just want you to know that you're very special ... and the only reason I'm telling you is that I don't know if anyone else ever has." I looked up at him. And then I didn't feel strange. I felt like I wanted to cry. He was being so nice to me, and the way his girlfriend looked, I knew that this meant a lot to him. And I didn't know why it did.

		"So, when the school year ends, and I'm not your teacher anymore, I want you to know that if you ever need anything, or want to know about more books, or want to show me anything you write, or anything, you can always come to me as a friend. I do consider you a friend, Charlie."
6	170	**Data 6:** that was enough for my dad and everybody else, and I didn't even have to lie. Luckily, the attention was turned off me when my mother said what she likes to say when we're all together celebrating something. **"who's in the mood for ice cream?"**

From the table above, there were 6 data consist of 6 utterance. Below showed the data analysis of Tact Maxim:

Data 1:

Based on data 1 above, the utterance ***"I would stay, but I have to pick my sister up from her emotional workshop"***. It could be classified as a directive because the speaker's intention is about what he would do in the future action. The above statement was spoken by Charlie to pick up his sister. It is very clear that the pick-up action has not been taken. This utterance showed that Charlie maximizes benefits for others and minimizes losses for others. Therefore, this data was called tact maxim because the rules maximized benefits for other and minimize losses for other. From the utterance, the politeness was told by using the cost-benefit scale. It was caused by benefit of the utterance to the addressee was higher than the cost. When the benefit to the hearer was higher than the cost, the utterance was being polite.

Data 2:

Based on data 2 above, the utterance ***"I felt so sad"*****,** the hearer tried to reduced the speakers sadness by saying ***"No. don't be sorry. You want to get a nice present for your father. That's a good thing."*** This utterance showed that hearer maximized benefits for others and minimize loss for others. Therefore, this data was obeyed to tact maxim because the rules maximize benefits for other parties and minimize losses for other parties.

Data 3:

Based on Data 3 above, Charlie tried to maximize benefit to Sam, where Charlie does Sam request to play the role as Rocky ***"she really wanted me to play Rocky".*** It could be classified as a directive because Charlie intention was about what he would do in future actions. The utterance is the command that Sam gave to Charlie. This utterance showed that Charlie maximizes benefits for others and minimizes costs for others. Therefore, this data was called the maxim of wisdom because the rule maximizes benefits for others and minimizes costs for others. Maximizing benefits and minimizing costs for others is one example of politeness

Data 4:

Based on data 4 above, the quote ***"Don't worry. You'll do fine."*** It could be categorized as tact maxim because the hearer tried to gived confidence to speakers. The utterance showed that the hearer maximizes benefits for others and mi nimizes costs for others. Therefore, this data is called the maxim of wisdom because the rule maximizes benefits for others and minimizes costs for others. Maximized benefits and minimized costs for others one

example of politeness. When the benefit to the hearer is higher than the cost, the utterance is being polite. Then, the solidarity is also used in this utterance because their social distance is equal.

Data 5:

Based on data 5, the utterance ***"so when the school year ends, and I'm not your teacher anymore, I want you know that if you ever need anything, or want to know about more books, or want to show me anything you write or anything, you can always come to me as a friend. I do consider you a friend, Charlie."*** this utterance obeyed to tact maxim, because even though he was no longer a teacher to Charlie, but he would be happy to still helped Charlie in every way. The teacher was trying to maximize the benefits for Charlie. This utterance called tact maxim because the rule was maximized benefits to other and minimized cost to other. From the utterance, the politeness was told by using the cost-benefit scale. It was caused by benefit of the utterance to the hearer was higher than the cost. When the benefit to the hearer was higher than the cost, the utterance was being polite.

Data 6:

Based on data 6 above, Dad utterance ***"who's in the mood for ice cream"*** according to Mom's question, she asked if anyone wanted to eat ice cream? In this question, she wanted treats everyone. which meant she mini-mized the costs to others and maximized the benefits to others in line with the definition of the maxim of wisdom, the principle of politeness, so Mom's question could be called doing the tact maxim because the rule maximizes

benefits for others and minimizes costs for others. Maximized benefits and minimized costs for others one example of politeness.

b. Generosity Maxim

In his book Leech (2014:35) state that generosity maxim "minimize the expression of cost to other; maximize the expression of benefit to other." The data below showed the data finding based on Generosity Maxim :

No	Pages	Generosity Maxim
1	39	**Data 7:** I looked around, and I saw that Sam and Patrick had left with Brad. That's when Bob started passing around food. **"Would you like a brownie"** "Yes, thank you." I was actually quite hungry because normally Sam and Patrick take me to the Big Boy after the football games and I guess I was used to it by now.
2	52	**Data 8:** I did ask my sister about the boy at the dance. She wouldn't talk about it until I promised that I wouldn't tell anybody, not even Bill. So,I promised. She said that she has been seeing this boy secretly since Dad said she couldn't. she says she thinks about him when he's not there. She says they're going to get married after they both finish college, and he finishes law school. **She told me not to worry because he hasn't hit her since that night. And she said not to worry because he won't hit her again. She really didn't say any more other than that, although she kept talking.**

From the table above, there were 2 data consisting of 2 utterance. Below showed the analysis data of Generosity Maxim:

Data 7:

Based on data 7, Bob utterance ***"Would you like a brownie"*** he gave his brownies to Charlie. It certainly reduced the benefit of Bob because he had to share the brownies to Charlie. The utterance had complied with the generosity maxim. The generosity maxim occurs when the speaker maximized the harm to himself and minimizes the benefit to himself. In addition, the speaker described his solidarity with the hearer. Thus, the speaker also applies the solidarity scale in his speech. The above expression implies that using the principle of politeness, especially the maxim of generosity, would make the hearer to be pleasant. It was also more polite.

Data 8:

Based on data 8, the utterance ***"she told me not to worry because he hasn't hit her since that night. And she said not to worry because he won't hit her again."*** This utterance obeyed to generosity maxim because the speaker maximizes the harm to self and minimizes the benefit to self. In addition, the speaker described his solidarity with the he. Thus, the speaker also applies the solidarity scale in her speech. The above expression implies that using the principle of politeness, especially generosity maxim. Charlie sister that maximizes the dispraise to herself because she still wanted to hide the truth if he got beaten up by her boyfriend.

c. Approbation Maxim

In his book Leech (2014:35) stated that approbation maxim "minimize the expression of belief which express dispraise of other; maximize

the expression of belief which express approval of other". The table showed the data finding based on Approbation Maxim :

No	Pages	Approbation Maxim
1	18	**Data 9:** One boy has it particularly hard. I won't tell you his name. But I will tell you all about him. He has very nice brown hair, and he wears it long with ponytail. I think he will regret this when he looks back on his life. He is always making mix tapes for my sister with very specific theme. One was called "autumn Leaves." He included many songs by the Smiths. He even hand-colored the cover. After the movie he rented was over, and he left, my sister gave me the tape. "Do you want this Charlie?" **I took the tape, but I felt weird** about it because he had made it for her. But it listened to it. And loved it very much. There is one song called"Asleep" that I would you to listen to.
2	105	**Data 10:** when the show was over , we all bowed together, and there was applause everywhere. Patrick even shoved me in front of the rest of the cast to take my own personal bow. I think this is the initation for new cast members. All I could think was how nice it was that everyone applauded for me and how glad I was feather boa. Especially my dad. That's when Mary Elizabeth asked me to the Sadie Hawkins' dance after she said**, "you looked really good in your costume."**
3	125	**Data 11:** The next day in school I gave Mary Elizabeth the gift that I drove to buy her. It was a new copy of To Kill a Mockingbird. The first thing Mary Elizabeth said was, "That's original." I just reminded myself that she didn't say it mean. She wasn't making fun of me. She wasn't comparing. Or criticizing. And she really wasn't. Believe me. So, I just explained to her how Bill gives me special books to read outside of class and how To Kill a Mockingbird was the first one. And how it was special to me.

		Then, she said, **"Thank you. It's very sweet."**
4	140	**Data 12:** On that first day of detention, Brad came to sit next to me. He looked very sad. I think it all kind of hit him after he stopped feeling numb from fight. "Charlie" "yeah?" **"thanks. Thank for stopping them."** "you're welcome"
5	166	**Data 13:** I started crying a little bit. I actually think his girlfr was, too. But Bill wasn't. He looked very solid. I just remember wanting to hug him. But I've never done that before, and I guess Patrick and girls and family don't count. I didn't say anything for a while because I didn't know what to say. So, finally I just said, **"You're the best teacher I ever had."**

From the table above, there were 5 data consisting of 5 utterances. Below showed the analysis data of Approbation Maxim :

Data 9:

Based on data 9 above, the utterance ***"I took the tape, but I felt weird"*** through the utterance Charlie appreciated his sister's gift even though Charlie felt weird to receive it. Charlie's actions obeyed to approbation maxim, tried to maximized praise and minimized dispraise for others. Thus, the data is classified as a approbation maxim. There are several scales used by her sister to show her polite. One of them was the optionality scale, which could be seen from the utterance. She was still gived the option of responding to her statement because she had just opened the conversation. When the speaker allowed the hearer to answer or respond, the speaker's speech would be more polite. The used of the principle of politeness in the maxim of approbation helped the speaker to be more polite.

Data 10:

Based on data 10 above, ***"you looked really good in your costume."*** Mary Elizabeth utterance obeyed to approbation maxim because she said good thing and avoids said unpleasant thing to Charlie. She minimized dispraise of Charlie and maximized praise of Charlie. Thus, the utterance was classified as a maxim of appreciation. The used of the principle of politeness in the maxim of praise helps the speaker to be polite to the interlocutor because the speaker maximizes praise and minimizes dispraise to the hearer.

Data 11:

Based on data 11 above, the utterance ***"thank you. It's very sweet."*** This utterance was called as a approbation maxim. Then, from the utterance, their solidarity and existence were seemed closed. It showed that their social distance is equal. The using of politeness principle in the type of approbation maxim helped the speaker to be polite to the hearer because the speaker maximized praise and minimized dispraise to the hearer.

Data 12:

Based on data 12 above, the utterance ***"Thanks. Thanks for stopping them"***. This utterance had obeyed to approbation maxim where Brad expressed his gratitude to Charlie who had helped him stop the fight that occurred at that time. The used of the principle of politeness in the maxim of approbation helped the speaker to be polite to the interlocutor because the speaker maximizes praise and minimizes dispraise to the hearer.

Data 13:

Based on data 13, the speaker had obeyed to approbation maxim, which could be seen ***"You're the best teacher I ever had".*** The used of the principle of politeness in the maxim of praise helps the speaker to be polite to the interlocutor because the speaker maximizes praise and minimizes dispraise to the hearer. The speaker gave his teacher a good compliment with the aimed of rewarded the teacher.

d. Modesty Maxim

In his book Leech (2014:35) state that modesty maxim is "Minimize the expression of praise of self; maximize the expression of dispraise of self". The table show the data finding based on Modesty Maxim :

No	Pages	Modesty Maxim
1	30	**Data 14:** Bill looked at me looking at people, and after class, he asked me what I was thinking about, and I told him. He listened and he nodded and made" affirmation" sounds. When I had finished, his face changed into a "serious talk" face. " well, are you dancing at these dances"? **"I'm not a very good dancer"**
2	49	**Data 15:** I have decided that maybe I want to write when I grow up. I just don't know what I would write. I thought about maybe writing for magazine just so I could see an article that didn't say things like I mentioned before. " As……. Wiped the honey mustard off of her lips, she spoke to me about her third husband and the healing power of crystals**." But honestly, I think I would be a very bad reporter** because I can't imagine sitting across the table from a politician or a movie star and asking them questions. I think I would probably just ask for their autograph for my mom

		or something. I would probably get fired for doing this. So, I thought about maybe writing for a newspaper instead because I could ask regular people question, but my sister says that newspaper always lie. I don't know if this true, so I'll just have to see when I get older.
3	50	**Data 16:** To tell you the truth, I love Sam. It's not a movie kind of love either. I just look at her sometimes, and I think she is the prettiest and nicest person in the whole world. She is also very smart and fun. I wrote her a poem after I saw her in *The Rocky Horror Picture show,* but didn't show it her because **I was embarrassed** I would write it out for you, but I think that would be disrespectful to Sam.
4	108	**Data 17:** "Are you having a good time?" Sam didn't answer right away. She just kind of looked sad. "Not really. Are you?" **"I don't know. This is my first date, so I don't know what to compare it to."**
5	141	**Data 18**: so, she said that when I kissed her instead of Mary Elizabeth, I really hurt their friendship for a while. Because I guess Mary really liked me a lot. That made me feel sad because I didn't know that she liked me that much. I just thought she wanted to expose me to all those great things. That when Sam said. "Charlie, you're so stupid sometimes. Do you know that"? **"yeah. I really do. Know that. Honest."**

From the table above, there were 5 data consisting of 5 utterances. Below showed the analysis data of Modesty Maxim:

Data 14:

The utterance on data 14***"I'm not a very good dancer"*** above could be categorized as the used of from the modesty maxim because showed how he really wanted to be humble. He knew that he was not a good dancer. Thus, he

maximized dispraise for himself and minimized praise for self. Sincere humility was called the maxim of politeness because the speaker minimizes praise of others and maximizes humiliation of self. The speech was delivered politely using the politeness principle, which had an impact on the interlocutor to speak politely.

Data 15:

The utterance on data 15 ***"but honestly, I think I would be a very bad reporter"*** above could be categorized as the used of from the modesty maxim because he minimized praises himself and maximized related to himself. The speech was delivered politely using the politeness principle, which had an impact on the interlocutor to speak politely. He maximized dispraise of himself it against by saying he would be a very bad reporter.

Data 16:

Based on data 16 above, the utterance ***"but I didn't show it her because I was embarrassed"*** said by Charlie could be categorized as the used of modesty maxim because Charlie minimized praise of self and maximized dispraise of him self. Charlie maximized dispraise of himself by saying he felt embarrassed and disrespectful to showed Sam the letter, even though it was possible that she could get it right.

Data 17:

Based on data 17 above, the utterance ***"I don't know. This is my first date, so I don't know what to compare it to".*** said by Charlie could be

categorized as the used of modesty maxim because Charlie minimized praise of self and maximized dispraise of him self. Charlie felt unconfident with his first date.

Data 18:

The utterance on data 18 ***"yeah. I really do".*** said by Charlie could be categorized as the used of modesty maxim because Charlie minimizes praise of himself and maximized dispraise of himself. Sincere humility is called the maxim of politeness because the speaker minimizes praise of others and maximizes humiliation of oneself. Thus, the speech was delivered politely using the politeness principle, which had an impact on the interlocutor to speak politely. Maximizing

self-deprecation makes the listener happy and pleased.

e. Agreement Maxim

In his book Leech (2014:35) state that agreement maxim "Minimize the expression of disagreement between self and other; maximize the expression of agreement between self and other." The table showed the data finding based on Agreement Maxim :

No	Pages	Agreement Maxim
1	24	**Data 19:** The family was sitting around, watching the final episode of M"A"S"H, and I'll never forget it even though I was very young. My mom was crying. My sister was crying. My brother was using every ounce of strength he had not to cry. And my dad left during one of the final moments to make a sandwich. Now, I don't remember much about the program itself because I

		was too young, but my dad never left to make a sandwich except during commercial breaks, and then he usually just sent my mom. I walked to the kitchen, and I saw my dad making a sandwich ... and crying. He was crying harder than even my mom. And I couldn't believe it. When he finished making his sandwich, he put away the things in the refrigerator and stopped crying and wiped his eyes and saw me. Then, he walked up, patted my shoulder, and said, "This is our little secret, okay, champ?" **"Okay," I said.**
2	24	**Data 20:** And Dad picked me up with the arm that wasn't holding the sandwich, and carried me to the room that had the television, and put me on his lap for the rest of the television episode. At the end of the episode, he picked me up, turned off the TV, and turned around. And my dad declared, "That was a great series." And my mom said, **"The best."**
3	35	**Data 21:** Sam told me during the game that they were going over to their friend's house later for a party. Then, she asked me if I wanted to go, and **I said yes because I had never been to a party before. pI had seen one at my house, though.**
4	56	**Data 22:** when I saw Sam and Patrick at school today, **they both agreed that my Mom has very good taste in clothing**. I told my mom this when I got home from school, and she smiled
5	56	**Data 23:** . She asked me if I wanted to invite Sam and Patrick over for dinner sometime after the holidays are over because my mom gets nervous enough as it is during the holidays**. I called Sam and Patrick and they said they would.**
6	160	**Data 24:** after I handed in the final, I asked Bill if he wanted me to write an essay about *The Fountainhead,* since I told him that I had finished it, and he hadn't told me do anything. He said that it wouldn't be affair to have me write another essay when I have so many finals this week. Instead, he invited me over to his town

		house to spend Saturday afternoon with his girlfriend and him, **which sounds like fun.**

From the table above, there were 6 data consisting of 6 utterances. Below showed the analysis data of Agreement Maxim:

Data 19:

Based on data 19 above, Charlie utterance, ***"okay"*** as a response of Dad utterance. His utterance showed that he agreed with his Dad to keep a secret. Therefore, these utterance were classified as agreement maxim because the speaker maximizes agreement between himself and others and minimize disagreements between self and others. The utterance in the conversation above could be seen from the pragmatic point of view of it is used. The utterance is indirect because it does not say directly that he does not agree with the argument. Using the indirection would make the speech more polite. From the above statement, it implies that to showed politeness, people could used the maxim of agreement. The hearers would be happy when they hear utterances that contain agreement maxims.

Data 20:

Based on data 20 above, Mom utterance performs the agreement maxim in which she agreed with Dad statement by said ***"the best".*** Her utterance showed that she maximizes the expression of agreement with Dad. From the context, it could be seen that the utterance was an utterance of agreement. Mom maximized the agreement between Dad and said Ok, Thus, the data is classified as a maxim of agreement. Used of the principle of politeness in the

type of maxim of agreement would increase agreement. Besides being more polite, the listener's anger can also be reduced.

Data 21:

Based on data 21 above, between Sam and Charlie, Charlie performs the agreement maxim in which he agreed with Sam statement by said ***"I said yes because I had never been to a party before"*** which he agreed with her. His utterance showed that he maximized the expression of agreement with Sam.

Data 22:

Based on data 22 above, showed the principle of agreement maxim could be seen in the utterance ***"they both agreed that my Mom has very good taste in clothing"*** This utterance explains if Sam and Patrick agreed that Charlie's mother's taste in choosing clothes was very good.

Data 23:

Utterances that showed the agreement maxim could be seen in the utterance ***"I called Sam and Patrick and they said they would."*** explains that there had been an agreement between Sam and Patrick to fulfilled the dinner call with Charlie's mother.

Data 24:

The utterance ***"which sound fun"*** could be said performing the politeness principle of agreement maxim, because the speaker maximizes the expression of agreement between himself and Billy. From the context, it can

be seen that the utterance is an utterance of agreement In this case, Charlie maximized the agreement between Billy.

f. Sympathy Maxim

In his book Leech (2014:35) state that sympathy maxim "Minimize antipathy with others and maximize sympathy with other". The table showed the data finding based on Sympathy Maxim:

No	Pages	Sympathy Maxim
1	11	**Data 25:** I try to think of my family as a reason for me being this way, especially after my friend Michael stopped going to school one day last spring and we heard Mr.Vaughn's voice on the loud-speakers. "Boys and girls. **I regret** to inform you that one of our student has passed on. We will hold a memorial service for Michael Dobson assembly this Friday."
2	123	**Data 26: I have made a terrible mess of things. I really have. I feel terrible about it.** Patrick said the best thing I could do just stay away for a while. It all started last Monday. Mary Elizabeth came to school with a book of poem by a famous poet named e.e.cummings. the story behind the book was that she saw a movie that talked about one poem that compare this woman's hands to flowers and rain. She thought it was so beautiful that she went out and bought the book. She has read it a lot of times since, and she said she wanted me to have my own copy. Not the copy she bought, but a new one.
3	136	**Data 27:** That was last week. And Brad still hasn't come to school. Everyone thinks he might have been sent to a military school or something. Nobody knows for sure about anything. Patrick tried calling once, but when Brad's father answered, he just hung up. Bob said Patrick was "in bad shape." **I can't tell you how sad I**

		felt when he told me that because I wanted to call Patrick and be his friend and help him. But I didn't know if I should call him because of what he had said about waiting until things got clear. The thing was I couldn't think about anything else.
4	149	**Data 28:** it seems like every morning since that first night, I wake up dull and my head hurts and I can't breathe. Patrick and I have been spending a lot of time together. We drink a lot. Actually, it's more like Patrick drinks and I sip. It's just hard to see a friend hurt this much. Especially, when you can't do anything except **" be there". I want to make him stop hurting**, but I can't. so, I just follow him around whenever he wants to show me his world.

From the table above, there were 4 data consisting of 4 utterances. Below showed the analysis data of Sympathy Maxim :

Data 25:

In Mr. Vaughn's utterance, it was seen that he expressed his sympathy for what had happened to Michael Dobson by used the words ***"Regret".*** Furthermore, ***"Regret"*** Mr. Vaughn's expressed that he was also saddened and condolences for the death of Michael Dobson. Mr. Vaughn's antipathy between self and others and maximized sympathy between oneself and others so that the speech could be categorized as the used of sympathy maxim.

Data 26:

The utterance on data 26 ***"I feel terrible about it"*** it could be categorized sympathy maxim because the speaker maximizes her sympathy between self and other and minimizes antipathy between self and other, the utterance is classified as sympathy maxim. In this case Because Charlie felt bad about Pat-

rick, and he felt worried about it.. Thus, the social distance between Charlie and Patrick was equal and they had closed relation. From the utterance above, it implies that the used of politeness principle in type of sympathy maxim showed that the speaker gived attention to the hearer. Sympathy maxim would made the hearer being comfort and decrease the hearers sadness.

Data 27:

Based on data 27 above, it appears that it expressed his sympathy for Patrick. He is very worried about patrick's condition could be seen in the sentence ***"I can't tell you how sad I felt when he told me that because I wanted to call Patrick and be his friend and help him"*** this utterance expressed an expression of concern for Patrick's condition. This utterance could be categorized as the used of sympathy maxim.

Data 28:

The utterance of Charlie in data 28 above ***"be there, I want to make him stop hurting"*** it could be seen that he expressed his sympathy for Patrick. Charlie minimizes antipathy between self and other and maximizes sympathy between self and other so his utterance could be categorized as the used of sympathy maxim. Sympathy maxim would made the hearer being comfort and decrease the hearers sadness.

2. How do the characters use the politeness principle in their term.

From the data found, the character used 4 types of pragmatic scales in applying the maxim of politeness, namely the Cost-benefit scale, the Optional scale, and the Social-distance scale.

a. The Indirectness Scale

I don't know how long my mom was on the phone because I couldn't stay at the table and listen. I went into my room and read. I wasn't hungry anymore anyway. I just wanted to be in a quiet place. After a little while, my mom came into the room. Home in thirty minutes. She asked me if anything was wrong, and I knew that she didn't mean my sister, and I knew that she didn't mean she and Dad fighting on the phone because that stuff just happens sometimes. She just notice that I looked very sad today, and she didn't think it was my frineds leaving because I looked okay yesterday when I came back from sledding.

"Is it your aunt Helen?"

It was the way she said it that started me feeling.

"Please don't do this to yourself, Charlie." (Page 77)

Based on speech above was more polite, according to the indirectness scale. The indirectness scale refers to the directness or indirectness of speech, according to its definition. The more direct the speech, the more insulting the speech would be perceived. The more indirect the discourse, the more polite and likewise. According to the utterance above, the speaker's showed what was better for the communication partner with a more polite speech. Using polite utterance gived the impression that the address is pleasant. Thus, if the utterance above was associated with the cost-benefit scale, it becomes more polite.

b. The Cost-Benefit Scale

I looked around, and I saw that Sam and Patrick had left with Brad. That's when Bob started passing around food.

"Would you like a brownie"

"Yes, thank you." (Page 39)

According to definition of cost-benefit. The more the speech harms the speaker, the more polite the speech would be. On the other hand, the more the speech benefits the speaker, the more disrespectful the speech will be. The speech above used a cost benefit scale because the benefits to the hearer were higher than the costs, the speech was said to be polite. The speech above has an impact on hearers that would you like a brownie, made listeners felt respected. Minimized benefits for self, as well as maximized benefits for others was an attitude of politeness.

c. Optionally Scale

One boy has it particularly hard. I won't tell you his name. But I will tell you all about him. He has very nice brown hair, and he wears it long with ponytail. I think he will regret this when he looks back on his life. He is always making mix tapes for my sister with very specific theme. One was called "autumn Leaves." He included many songs by the Smiths. He even hand-colored the cover. After the movie he rented was over, and he left, my sister gave me the tape.

"Do you want this, Charlie?" (Page 18)

Based on the utterance above. The discourse would be more polite if it permitted the speaker or speech partner to choose a variety of free options. The utterance above comprised a choice scale in which the speaking partner was offered the option of accepting or declining the speaker's gift.

Because the speaker increased praise and reduced dispraise to the listener, using the approbation maxim helped the speaker be nice to the listener.

d. Authority Scale

I would have explained that I didn't want to start going on dates again and I was just doing these things as a friend, but I knew it would have only made things worse, so I didn't

J just said "I'm sorry" (Page 129)

The authority scale referred to the social status relationship between the speaker and the hearer involved in the utterance. The farther the distance of authority between the speaker and the speech partner, the speech used would tend to be more polite and vice versa, the closer the distance of authority between the speaker and the speech partner, the speech used would tend to be more disrespectful. In this speech there was a scale of authority. The meaning of deepest apologies seemed to be respectful to the other person. Thus, the utterance was conveyed politely the used of politeness principle brings impact to the addressee to speak politely. Maximizing dispraise to self makes the hearer being pleasant and pleasure.

e. The Social-Distance Scale

Sam told me during the game that they were going over to their friend's house later for a party. Then, she asked me if I wanted to go, and ***I said yes because I had never been to a party before****. I had seen one at my house, though.* (Page 35)

The politeness of the utterance above could be seen from the pragmatic scale used. The statement above was indirect because Carlie did not say directly that he did not agree with the argument. Using indirectness would make the speech more polite. The conversation above happened to Sam and Charlie. Charlie had authority and could speak impolitely, but he did not show his strength but showed equality. When he felt equal to others, he could show solidarity. Thus, the social distance scale was also used. From the utterance above, it implies that to show polite speech, people could used the maxim of agreement. Minimize disagreement between self and other, maximize agreement between self and other is an attitude of politeness.

B. Discussion

The data showed that all the politeness maxim of Leech's Theory were employed by the characters.

Tact maxim used to maximize benefit to others while reducing cost to self. The purpose of behavior that benefits the others was carried out so that considered polite and maintains the feelings of the hearers. The frequency of using tact maxim by characters in the novel showed 6 data consist of 6 utterance. The used of tact maxim and agreement maxim is most used by the characters.

The generosity maxim occurred when the speaker maximized his/her own loss while minimizing the benefit to self. The speakers who tried to add burden to self for the sake of other people, then he fulfilled the generosity

maxim. The purpose of this maxim was to showed kindness and respect to the hearers. The frequency of using generosity maxim by characters in the novel showed 2 data consist of 2 utterances. The used of this maxim was the least used by characters.

The approbation maxim assumed that people those who were polite in language were those who always try to gived appreciation. The purpose of this maxim aimed to showed the respect to the hearers. The frequency of using this maxim by characters in the novel show 5 data consist of 5 utterances. The used of this maxim is equivalent to the used of modesty maxim.

In modesty maxim the speaker should minimize self-praise and maximize dispraise on self. This maxim aimed to keep the speaker humble and not show the impression of being arrogant towards hearers. The frequency of using modesty maxim by characters in the novel showed 5 data consist of 5 utterances. The used of this maxim was balanced with the used of approbation maxim.

The agreement maxim used to minimize disagreement between self and other and maximizing agreement between self and other. The purpose of this maxim in order to respect to the hearer. The hearer would not show direct rejection to the speakers. The frequency of using agreement maxim by characters in the novel showed 6 data consist of 6 utterances. The used of this maxim and tact maxim is most used by the character rs.

Sympathy maxim used to maximized sympathy between self and other while limiting hostility between self and other. The purpose of this maxim to

showed feelings of compassion and affection to the hearer and understand the hearers felt. The frequency of using sympathy maxim by characters in the novel showed 4 data consist of 4 utterances. This maxim is used several times by the characters.

2. The Way of Characters Use Politeness Principle.

The data showed that the characters showed their politeness by following pragmatics scales. The characters used cost-benefit scale when the benefit for the hearer was higher than the cost or the cost for the speaker was higher than the benefit. The optionality scale used when the speaker gived the addressee option to answer or responds the question. The indirectness scale operates when the speaker used the indirectness utterance. The higher indirect utterance was the more polite. The authority scale operates between person who have power and the lower authority. Sometimes the lower authority was more polite to who had power. The social distance scale was used for equal participants to showed their intimacy and solidarity. The used of a pragmatic scale aimed to showed the level of politeness in an utterance.

The implication showed that the used of maxims of politeness principle such as tact maxim, generosity maxim, approbation maxim, modesty maxim, agreement maxim, and sympathy maxim, was important to make a good behavior in communication. Using maxims of politeness principle made the utterances to be polite. When the speaker speaks politely, the addressee would be pleasant. Thus, the maxims of politeness principle were important to be

applied in daily lived to produce and comprehend the polite utterances in communication.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter consisted of two points, they were conclusion and suggestion. The writer concluded the finding of the study that conducted and the writer gave suggestion to the further study in the same field.

A. Conclusion

The characters in the novel *"The Perks of Being a Wallflower"* used all politeness maxim in communicating with other characters. It could be seen based on the results obtained in chapter IV politeness maxim used by the characters in the novel are tact maxim, generosity maxim, approbation maxim, modesty maxim, agreement maxim and sympathy maxim. There were 28 utterances that contained maxim of politeness principle where 6 utterances of tact maxim, 2 utterances of generosity maxim, 5 utterances of approbation maxim, 5 utterances of modesty maxim, 6 utterances of agreement maxim and 4 utterances of sympathy maxim.

Based on the data, was found that the characters of *"The Perks of being a wallflower"* novel showed their politeness by used the pragmatic scale such as indirectness scale, cost-benefit scale, optionally scale, authority scale and social distance scale to show their politeness. The maxims of politeness principle should be understood and practiced in daily life because of some important reasons there were a variety of characters that had a conversation because they are from a different age and a different culture.

B. Suggestion

After conducting the study, the writer focuses on examining the principles of politeness in the novel *"The Perks of Being a Wallflower"* using Geoffrey Leech theory. The principle of politeness is very important in social life. Therefore, the writer suggests that further research on the principle of politeness should be improved with different theories or data sources. In expanding the research, the next researcher would find other forms of politeness, by using other theories, the next researcher can compare one theory with another theory.

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APPENDICES

1. Synopsis The Perks of Being a Wallflower

The story begins by the main character Charlie, is writing a letter to an annonym pen-pal, someone he is once suggested by his psychiatric that is really nice and humble and would be able to understand anything about Charlie's life. However, he never meets him, not even once. He starts writing about anything that happens in him recently, or his preception of things, or even his memory in the past life.

Charlie endures a post traumatic events caused by several events that happens to him on his childhood such as death of the two of his closest figure in his life, and also sex abusing that he had gone through.

Afterwards, he becomes a freshman in a high school, but at first, he is too shy to befriend with anyone around the school. Until one day, he meets Patricks and Sam, his senior, and that is when the story of the school life begins. After being very close to Patrick and Sam whom everyone at the school understands that they are very popular, Charlie starts encountering free sex and drugs use. Nevertheless, by doing all those things, it can be such helpful for Charlie as little bit relief due to his psychological issue such as anxiety attacts. Just because he feels accepted for who he is.

On the other hand, Charlie has such a really care-loving family that always supports him in any way. He has a relatively stable home life like common teenagers in the United States. However, there is this an embarracing family secret that makes him feel repressed for his entire life. At the end of the

novel, Charlie's mental breakdown is coming back, and finally he can manage his memory to remember about what happens to him in his childhood that affects his behaviour in present.

2. Biography of Stephen Chbosky

Stephen Chbosky is a contemporary American young adult novelist. He was a man of many talents, most famous as a novelist, screenwriter, and director. He grew up in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on January 25, 1970. He lived with a Catholic family of his mother, father and sister. Young chbosky was abducted by j.d. salinger as a catcher in a wheat field. Jobsky participates in a film writing program at the university of southern California. And then he started his first film "no names around ", which premiered at the sundance film festival and won the best narrative feature film award at the Chicago film underground film festival. In the following years, he wrote many unpublished scripts in the 1990s. In early 1994 he began writing his first novel as wallpaper, published in 1999. Because of his novel's success after publication, he had the opportunity to write for the next film studio, wallflower. After five years of research and writing, it was published and became one of the best-selling novels in 1999.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Andi Tenriuji was born in the city of Barru, on July 17, 1997. She is the fourth child of the couple Andi Pawelai Pieter and Ulfiani HM. Her hobbies is traveling and swimming. She graduated from elementary school at SD Inp. No. 33 Sumpang Binangae in 2009 and then continued her education at SMP Negeri 1 Barru and graduated in 2012. Then continued her senior high school at SMA negeri 1 Barru. The year of 2015 after completing her education in high school, she did not immediately continue her education to the university level but took an English course at Briton in 2016. In 2017 she finally continued her education at the Bosowa University faculty of letter. During college, she spent her time studying in the classes room and join student executive board faculty of letters serves as coordinator of the secretarial department over a period.