Politeness Strategies Applied by the Characters of Princess Diaries Movie

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Abstract

This study examines the politeness strategies of the characters in the Princess Diaries movie. The data were utterances of Mia and her grandmother, the main characters in the Princess Diaries movie. The analysis is based on Scollon and Scollon's politeness theory. As a result, the researcher found that Mia and Her Grandmother employed two types of politeness: involvement and independent strategies. Mia used twenty politeness strategies, including four involvement strategies and sixteen independent strategies. Her grandmother, on the other hand, employed fifteen politeness strategies: twelve involvement strategies and three independent strategies. This study may inspire additional researchers to investigate politeness strategies not only in two characters but also in various films, theories, or methods. Additionally, it is hoped that research on politeness strategies will expand our understanding of how linguistic aspects, particularly in English, are applied.

Keywords: politeness strategies, involvement strategy, independent strategy, film

Introduction

Communication is the most crucial aspect of human life. Communication is a means by which people can interact with one another. To accomplish this, people communicate using a code known as language. Language enables people to communicate with one another and express their communication needs, according to Wardhaugh (1977:7). Consequently, language serves as the primary means of communication. People use language to express themselves and communicate information. They can learn from one another and exchange concepts. Additionally, language can be utilized to maintain personal behaviors as well as social relationships.

During the process of oral communication, two people attempt to communicate effectively and accurately. They also try to work together simultaneously. Brown and Yule (1986:32) claim that simple speech mechanics are shared by individuals. On the one hand, the speaker tries to speak in a way that is easy for the listener to understand. In contrast, the listener tries to fully comprehend what the speaker is saying and expressing. It indicates that the listener is cooperative while the speaker is attempting to be informative. In order for the communication between the speaker and the listener to run smoothly, this objective necessitates a general rule or principle. Consequently, the speaker will participate in the conversation's topic, followed by the listener.

A politeness strategy is necessary for a conversation to run smoothly, according to Renkema (1993:8). This term appears frequently in scientific research as well as common usage in a society. In order to comprehend the characteristics of polite language in a society, experts in the scientific field have studied politeness phenomena. In the meantime, phrases like "respectful, considerate, and courteous" may be used in everyday conversation to describe politeness.

Scollon and Scollon (1995:36) propose a definition based on the concept of politeness. This tactic of politeness addresses the needs and desires of individuals in two distinct ways. They are, on the one hand, independent individuals who value their privacy. On the other hand, they want to be active members of the social community in their area and make a contribution to it. The participation and independence of the speaker and the listener in a communication is considered politeness. Paying attention to other people, expressing a deep interest in the subject at hand, or emphasizing one's membership in the group are all examples of ways to demonstrate this involvement. It implies that a conversation must involve either the speaker or the listener. Meanwhile, allowing others to communicate freely demonstrates independence.

According to Scollon and Scollon (1992: 42), this politeness system is influenced by three things: power, distance, and the imposition's weight. A person's social standing in a community, such as their educational background, occupation, or social status, can be referred to as power. The relationship between the speaker and the listener or the addressee and the speaker may then be related to distance. In the meantime, the level of kinship among the participants could be used to deal with the weight of the mandate. Because they will have an effect on the community members when they converse, these aspects of language use cannot be avoided.

The Princess Diaries movie is the focus of the research. It is categorized as a comedy-drama film, which is also known as a dramedy. A dramedy is a type of film in which the serious content and the humor are roughly equal. This movie about a princess was directed by Garry Marshall. Amelia Thermopolis Renaldi is her name, and she recently finished college and moved back to Genovia to get ready for her coronation as her grandmother, Queen Rinaldi, gets ready to hand the throne over to her.

Two research questions will be addressed in this study: 1) To determine the politeness strategies employed by Mia and her grandmother in the Princess Diaries film, and 2) To investigate the politeness strategies that Mia and her grandmother primarily employ in the Princess Diaries movie? The concepts of politeness, politeness strategies, and factors influencing someone's politeness in speaking are briefly discussed in the following, which served as the foundational theory for answering the two research questions.

Theoretical Framework
1. Politeness Theory

During a conversation, we can achieve our goals in a variety of ways. However, we need to adapt our language to the context of each social setting. If people spoke the same way to everyone in their immediate environment, it would appear to be socially unacceptable. Brown and Levinson (cited in Watts, 2003: 34), politeness is a method for achieving individual face satisfaction. Strategies for politeness are developed to avoid offending the listener. An individual's regard for themselves is referred to as their face. The main idea is to keep one's "face," which is made up of two aspects that are related. The desire of a member of society to not have their actions imposed on them by others is the first face, or negative face. Second, a positive appearance, which reflects an individual's desire to be appreciated by others. People collaborate in this concept to keep their faces in contact.

2. Scollon & Scollon's Model of Politeness Strategies

The Scollon and Scollon 36) stated that the idea of a face is contradictory. We must, on the one hand, collaborate with other participants; On the other hand, we must demonstrate that we respect the independence of other participants and maintain some degree of independence from them. Speaking or listening individuals will exhibit polite behavior in both involvement and independence. The following is a list of these terms' definitions.

Involvement Strategy

The person's right is connected to the involvement of the face. It is necessary for people to be regarded as normal, to contribute, and to support their neighbors. Engaging in a communication can show that you care. It is shown by paying attention to other people, such as by expressing interest in the subject at hand or by addressing them by their first names. Watts (2003: "Jim, you're really good at solving computer problems," and "I agree" are two examples. Right. "I think you've had a little too much to drink, Jim," "Manchester United played really badly last night, didn't they?" These instances demonstrate respect for the interlocutor through participation in a communication.

Scollon and Scollon (1995: 40) argue that linguistic forms can be used in a variety of ways to show involvement. According to Brown and Levinson (in Goody, 1996), these are only ten examples chosen from the English language. The "Hearer" in these examples is represented by the letter "H," and the "Speaker" is represented by the letter "S."

1. S wants to demonstrate that he or she understands and is paying attention to H's condition
   in this instance.
2. Exaggerate (H's approval, interest, and sympathy). By exaggerating H's expression, S wants to convey empathy in this situation.
3. S wishes to demonstrate to H that they are members of the same group by claiming in group membership.
4. Make the case that you share a common point of view, opinion, attitude, knowledge, and empathy. Here, S wants to give the listener gifts in the form of goods or compliments in order to satisfy the listener's positive face, which is the desire to be liked and appreciated. S informs H that the same condition existed the previous week.
5. Be positive. S is hopeful that H shares S's desires in this instance. This tactic is typically employed by close friends and family.
6. Declare that S is considering H's desires and is aware of them.
7. Rely on or insist on reciprocity. By demonstrating that S and H have reciprocal rights or responsibilities, the politeness involvement strategy works in this case.
8. Use nicknames as well as given names.
9. Be voluble (spoke frequently). S shares some of his or her desires to increase the interest in S's contribution to the conversation by telling compelling stories in this example.
10. Use H's dialect or language. S is able to implicitly claim the group's definition-carried common ground with H.

Independence Strategy

According to Scollon and Scollon, independence is a feature that emphasizes the individuality of the participants. The participants' right to not be ruled by group or social values and to not be imposed upon by others is emphasized in this strategy. A person's independence demonstrates that they have some degree of freedom of movement and choice.

According to Scollon and Scollon, independence can be demonstrated by "not putting words into their mouths," providing others with more options, or using more formal names and titles, among other things. We might say, for instance, "I don't know if you will want to have rice or noodles" when placing an order at a restaurant, or "I'd enjoy going out for coffee, but I imagine you are buss" when making the initial suggestion to go out for coffee. Giving the listener autonomy exemplifies independence's characteristics. Like involvement, independence can be reflected linguistically in a variety of ways. The ten features listed below were chosen from among the most frequently used ones in English. Again, "H" is for the "Hearer," and "S" is for the "Speaker."

1. Limit your presumptions regarding H's requirements.
2. Give H the option of not performing the action.
3. Reduce danger. S employs this tactic in an effort to minimize the favor requested when making the request.
4. S tries to avoid interrupting H in a negative way by apologizing.
5. Be negative. By explicitly expressing doubt that S can obtain the expected acts from H 6, this tactic redresses H's negative face. Separate S, H from the conversation.
7. Give a general guideline. This tactic is used to manipulate S into doing something that H does not want, but the situation forces S to do.
8. Use titles and family names.
9. Be quiet (do not speak much).
10. Use your own dialect or language.

Politeness System

According to Scollon and Scollon (1995:42), the politeness system is comprised of three major factors. They are power, distance, and imposition weight. When a sales department assistant manager meets his or her manager, for example, the relationship is unlikely to change. The assistant will address the manager politely, while the manager may address her by her first name when calling her.

Power (+P, -P)

When discussing politeness systems, the term "power" refers to the vertical inequality that exists between participants in a hierarchical structure. For instance, Bill is likely to always address Mr. Hutchins by his first name, and he is likely to always use the word "Mr." when addressing Mr. Hutchins. To put it another way, Bill is lower down in their company's hierarchy than Mr. Hutchins. Because Mr. Hutchins has special privileges over Bill and Bill owes Mr. Hutchins certain duties, their relationship would be referred to as +P (plus power). In contrast, a situation like this, in which there is little or no hierarchy between participants, is referred to as an equal system or –P. Because neither party is regarded as superior to the other, close friends typically have a –P relationship.

Distance (+D, -D)

Two participants' distance should not be confused with their power disparity. In an equal relationship (-P), distance is easiest to see. Two close friends, for instance, would be categorized as -D because of their proximity to one another. On the other hand, two government officials from different nations are likely to have equal power within their systems but to be far apart, which is represented by +D.

Weight of Imposition (+W, -W)

The third factor that will influence face strategies is the imposition's weight. Even if two people at a speech event have a very stable relationship, their facial expressions will change based on how important the topic is to them. For instance, if Bill and Mr. Hutchins are debating a typical day-to-day business issue, their expressions will be quite recognizable. On the other hand, if Bill has decided that today is the right time to talk to Mr. Hutchins about a promotion, he will probably speak with more respect and use far more independence strategies than he normally does.

In other words, as the weight of imposition grows, so will the use of independence strategies. When the weight of imposition is reduced, the use of involvement strategies will increase. In many different contexts, three major types of politeness systems can be observed. These were determined primarily by the presence or absence of a power difference (+P or -P) and the distance between participants (+D or -D). The difference politeness system, the solidarity politeness system, and the hierarchal politeness system are the names given to these terms.
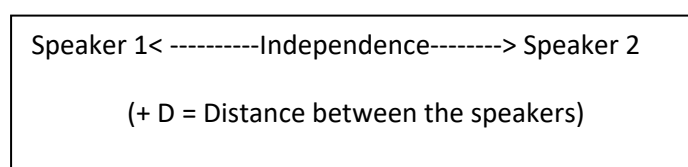
a) Difference Politeness System (-P, +D)

When Dr. Wong, a university professor from Hong Kong, meets Dr. Hamada, a university professor from Tokyo, they will probably refer to each other as "Professor Wong" and "Professor Hamada." Out of respect for one another and their academic positions, they would treat one another as equals in such a system and employ a relatively high concentration of independence politeness strategies. A system of mutual but distant independence is what is meant by the term "difference politeness."

Participants in a difference politeness system are treated similarly to one another or nearly so, but at a distance. An illustration of this would be relationships among professional colleagues who are not familiar with one another. The following are the features of this system:
1. The term "symmetrical" (-P) refers to the perception that the participants share a social level with one another.
2. Distant (+ D), which means that they communicate with one another using independence strategies.

Such a face system can be sketched as in figure 1.1:

Speaker 1< ----------Independence--------> Speaker 2

(+ D = Distance between the speakers)

Deference politeness can be found anywhere an equal or egalitarian system exists and participants keep a respectful distance from one another.

b) Solidarity Politeness System (-P,-D)

A solidarity face system is shown when two close friends converse with one another. There is a lot of participation and politeness strategies. There is no sense of either a distance (- D) or a power difference (- P) between them. This solidarity face system has the following characteristics:

1. Symmetrical (- P), in which participants believe they are in an equal social position with Speaker 1 (---------Independence--------> Speaker 2) (+ D = Distance between the speakers).
2. Close (- D), which means that both participants employ polite involvement strategies.

Such a face system can be sketched as in figure 1.2:

> Speaker 1 <= Involvement => Speaker 2
>
> (- D = Minimal distance between speakers)
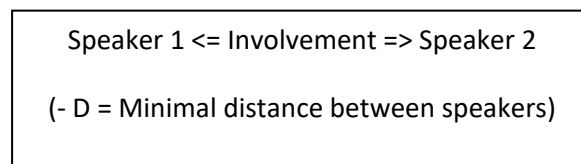
Wherever the system is equal or egalitarian and participants feel close to one another, solidarity and politeness can be found. Coworker friendship is frequently used to create solidarity systems. For instance, Professor Wong may refer to a colleague in his own department by a name that is much more recognizable, even though he refers to Professor Hamada as "Professor" or "Doctor." This pattern is one that Americans quickly adopt in business relationships, particularly in sales and marketing, according to those who are familiar with North American business.

c) Hierarchical Politeness System (+ P, +/-D)

Hierarchical politeness is the third system. The social distinctions that place one person in a position of authority and another in a position of subordination are acknowledged and respected by those who participate in such a system. This is the facial communication system that Mr. Hutchins uses to communicate with his employee Bill by speaking "down" and Bill by speaking "up." The recognized difference in status, which we refer to as + P, is the system's primary feature.

It might not matter as much if the participants are physically separated. For our purposes, this system has been categorized as close, distance, + P, or - P. In such a face system, the relationships are asymmetrical. It indicates that when conversing with one another, the participants do not employ the same face politeness strategies. The person in the superordinate or upper position uses involvement strategies when speaking "down." The person in the subordinate or lower position uses independence strategies when speaking "up." A strategy for independence is to refer to someone by their surname and title, such as "Mr. Hutchins." Using someone's given name without their title is an involvement strategy (Bill). The following are the features of this hierarchical face system:

1. Asymmetrical (+P) refers to the participants' perception of unequal social status.
2. Face strategies are asymmetrical, with the "higher" using involvement strategies and the "lower" using independence strategies.

Such a face system can be sketched as figure 1.3:

Speaker 1
(Involvement strategies)

Speaker 2
(Independent Strategies)
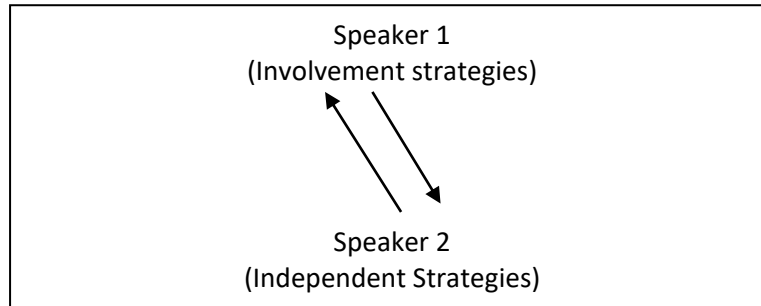
Business, government, and educational settings all use this kind of hierarchical face system. According to organizational tables, it is actually the most prevalent type of organizational relationship.

Method

This research, which was classified as qualitative, was carried out by the author. A study that examines the quality of relationships, activities, situations, and materials is referred to as qualitative research, according to Frankel and Wallen (2006). Additionally, rather than being numerical or statistical, the data that was gathered is descriptive. As a result, this study does not use any numerical data. It alludes to Sutopo's theory that, in qualitative research, information is typically gathered using words, sentences, or images, where meaning is more significant than quantity (2002, p. 35).

The researcher obtained the data by watching a film. The data was the conversations or utterances which contained politeness strategies used by Mia and her grandma in the "Princess Diaries" film. Source of the data is film entitled Princess Diaries because all conversation was obtained from this film.

There were several steps in collecting the data as follows. First, the researcher gathered the data by watching the entire "Princess Diaries" movie. The researcher then looked into whether or not the words used by Mia and her grandmother in the movie contained politeness strategies. There were no standards for how many utterances should be examined in order to identify a particular strategy because they occasionally varied depending on the circumstance. Second, based on the kind of politeness strategies-involvement politeness strategies or independent politeness strategies-the researcher chose each utterance made by Mia and her grandmother. The utterances were categorized as involvement politeness strategies if they showed that the speaker was closing to the listener's solidarity. In the meantime, utterances that suggested the speaker was cutting off formality to the listener were divided into separate politeness tactics. Third, to determine whether the collected data had accurately reflected the target strategy, all of the data was

read again. Additionally, it was done to prevent repetition of the same pattern of politeness techniques.

The researcher carried out the following actions in order to analyze the data: First, using Scollon's theory of politeness, involvement, and independent strategies to identify and classify the data. Notice or attend to H, exaggerate (interest, approval, sympathy with H), claim in-group membership with H, claim common point of view, opinions, attitudes, knowledge, and empathy, be optimistic, indicate S knows H's wants and is considering them, assume or assert reciprocity, use given names and nicknames, be voluble (speak a lot) or use H's language or dialect are all examples of the first politeness strategy. The second politeness strategy also includes ten strategies, such as making few assumptions about H's needs, giving H the option not to do the act, minimizing threat, apologizing, remaining pessimistic, dissociating S (H) from the conversation, stating a general rule, employing family names and titles, remaining taciturn (speaking little), and using one's own language or dialect. Second, provide a description of the data from each preceding category. The researcher took into account social factors like power, distance, and the weight of imposition in order to explain the data that was categorized. Third, observing every result once more to avoid repeating the analysis. Fourth, bringing to a close all of the data that were analyzed in order to answer the research questions.

Discussion

The Politeness Strategies Used by Mia

The researcher focused on the character of Mia in the section below to identify the politeness techniques applied either collaboratively or independently. From each set of data, Mia's character serves as the conversation's speaker. As a result, this character becomes the main subject of the discussion regarding the application of politeness techniques. Prior to discussing independent strategies, the researcher first covered involvement strategies.

Involvement Strategy

The individual's right is connected to the involvement strategy of politeness. It is necessary for people to be regarded as normal, to contribute, and to support other members of society. Mia employs the involvement strategies of giving voluble (speak frequently), exaggerating, and attending to the listener. The manners of politeness in involvement are demonstrated by the utterances (8.4) and (20.3). The speaker employs these tactics to minimize the issue that arose during the course of the conversation.

These strategies happened in informal situation in which the topic discussed is less serious. Although the conversation took place in less formal situation, the problem among participants (the speaker and the hearer) makes their relationship getting worst. This problem happened when there is no further conversation anymore. To avoid the worst situation and to make harmonious relationship among participants, the hearer speaks a lot. It is used to contain the emptiness of the conversation. The important thing of the use this strategy is to make the hearer/interlocutor will feel being appreciated. Further, the involvement strategy of politeness also appears in next conversation as in utterance (18.1). It shows exaggeration (making something seems better). The situation is also less formal. This strategy used by the speaker to admire the interlocutor. It, of course, make the interlocutor fell comfortable. In this case, this strategy is not used to reduce the conflict among

participants because during the conversation, it happened well. However, the use of this strategy is because the speaker wants to build her relationship get better than before.

Besides, another involvement strategy of politeness that is used by Mia is in giving a notice to hearer. In one hand, the speaker wants to respect to the hearer. In other side, the speaker also wants to be respected by the hearer. Giving notice is quite needed to reach this aim. It seems simple; however, it is not easy to do. Ask the interlocutor about his/her condition and attend the conversation which is taking place is the example of giving notice. The utterance (19.2) shows the situation like this. The speaker used this strategy because she wants to make the situation more comfortable during the conversation.

Based on the findings, the use of involvement strategy of politeness is much influenced by the informal context. It could be seen from the how the speaker close to the hearer and the topic discussed is less serious. The speaker tends to reduce his/her the social status, so the hearer feels easy to get closer to her/him.

Independence Strategy

The participants' right to be free from the demands of others is the focus of this strategy. The independence strategy demonstrates that an individual acts with some degree of autonomy, including freedom of movement and choice. Giving an apology, being pessimistic, calling the other person by their nickname, and minimizing the threat to the other person are independent strategies that Mia employs.

The utterances (6.5), (7.8), (7.12), (7.14), (19.1), (20.2), and (24.2) show independent strategy of politeness. They are used by the speaker to apologize to the hearer. The reason of the speaker used these utterances are because the speaker makes a mistake and wants her relationship continue well. To avoid the trouble during the conversation, the speaker asks apology to the hearer. The situation seems less formal when the conversation took place. In a conversation, this strategy is quite important to be used as strategy to make our conversation run well. Giving apology to the interlocutor usually occurs when one of participant is in super ordinate position.

Then, the utterances (8.2), (113), (11.5), and (24.3) show being pessimistic. These strategies are usually performed by the participants who cannot do something. These strategies are not only just to show being pessimistic, however, these are used to express that the hearer/interlocutor can do well than the speaker. It means that the speaker assumes that the hearer has better competence. These strategies are better given to the hearer than the hearer knows by herself that the speaker cannot do something. Because of that the hearer may feel more comfortable after the speaker used these strategies.

Besides, the utterances (10.2), (11.1), (15.1), and (16.1) also show the independent strategy of politeness. Calling the interlocutor by his/her nicknames will make the interlocutor getting close. Someone prefers to be called by his/her nickname than the word "you" or another name. The speaker used this strategy to reduce the social gap between the participants.

The utterance (15.2) shows strategy in minimizing threat to the interlocutor. In a conversation, we usually dislike that our interlocutor know or even guess what we mean. It seems uncomfortable for us. Therefore, this acts actually are less polite in a conversation. To avoid this condition, this strategy is very useful to be used. We have a right that others do not impose our opinions. Although the conversation occurs in too informal situation, talking

with friends and the members of family, we like that we are not imposed be them because we have freedom to act without any pressure from anyone. Based on the findings above, the researcher can state that the independent strategy of politeness is much influenced by the gap of social status among participants and formal situation where the conversation takes place.

The Politeness Strategies Used by Grandma

In the further section, the researcher discussed the strategies of politeness used by the character Grandmother. The researcher discussed the involvement strategies of politeness firstly, then discussing the independent strategies of politeness.

Involvement Strategy

The involvement strategy of politeness is used to save the hearer's positive face, that is the needs to be received and to be the members of the group. The involvement strategies of politeness used by Grandma are in showing attention or notice to the interlocutor, speaking a lot, showing expressions to show claim common point of view and opinions, using the interlocutor's language.

The utterances (1.3), (2.1), (5.3), (9.1), (12.1), and (13.2) show strategies of politeness in giving attention. They are used by the speaker to give notice to the hearer. The utterances (1.3), (2.1), (5.3), (9.1), and (13.2) occurred in less formal situation, while the utterance (12.1) occurred in formal situation, that is in a meeting. These strategies are used to show that the speaker understand what the hearer wants/conditions. There are little bit differences between the use of the first utterances and the last.

The utterances (4.1) and (13.4) are strategy of politeness in speaking a lot. These strategies used by the speaker to reduce the conflict during conversation. It occurred in less formal situation. It may be not polite if it is used in formal situation since the speaker will fell annoyed. These strategies, however, will increase the relationship when they are used in informal situation.

The utterance (24.1) shows sympathy. This is one of kind of involvement strategy of politeness. In this case the speaker wants to motivate the hearer that the hearer can do a thing. By giving sympatric statement, the speaker hopes the hearer will do better and will not disappoint the speaker. The situation is less formal but
 the topic seems very crucial.

The utterances (21.3) and (22.2) show strategies which are used to claim common point of view and opinions. The reason why the speaker used these strategies are because the hearer feels pessimistic. The speaker explained to the hearer that she could not do when the speaker is in the age of hearer.

Then, the utterance (23.1) is the strategy of politeness which shows the interlocutor's language. The speaker makes her interlocutor feel comfortable by using the hearer's language as long as conversation. In this case, the hearer cannot speak English well although the hearer sometimes understands what the speaker speaks. To make the hearer get closer to the her, the speaker uses the interlocutor's language.

Independent Strategy

The independent strategy of politeness is used to save the hearer's negative face, the needs to be not disturbed and respected by the speaker. The independent strategies used by grandma are in calling the hearer by using his/her nickname, giving an apology, stating general rules. The utterance (3.1) includes independent strategy of politeness. This happens in informal situation. Though the topic discussed is weight because it is very crucial matter, that is about the future of Genovia however the conversation occurred relax. The speaker used the interlocutor's name to call to reduce the gap among them. They do not meet each other very long and the speaker does not show her privileges status, while she shows closeness as the interlocutor's mother in low. In my opinion, the use of calling the interlocutor's nickname is to make closeness among participant.

Besides, it is just a strategy to reduce even to lose the social distance among participants (the speaker and the hearer). Then, the utterance (17.1) also shows strategy of politeness in independent. This strategy is used by the speaker by giving an apology. It happened in informal situation. The speaker used this strategy because she wants to make a better relationship. As we know, before this conversation, there is a little problem between them. The speaker accused the hearer without looking at the fact. Finally, the speaker feels that she has a fault and to make a better relationship, the speaker used strategy by asking an apology to the hearer.

Besides, another strategy of politeness which shows independent is as utterance (14.3). It is stating general rules. The speaker uses this utterance is to limit or reduce her own opinion in giving reason to the hearer. It will be better if the hearer prohibits someone by using the institution or the country's rule than the own speaker's opinion. It will make the hearer more comfortable.

The results indicate that either Mia or her grandmother used the involvement and independent politeness strategies when speaking to their interlocutors. Grandma and Mia's characters are heavily influenced by the less formal situation when using involvement strategies of politeness, whereas these two characters are heavily influenced by the formal situation when using independent strategies of politeness. The choice of politeness tactics is influenced by the situation in which the conversation was held. Participants often use involvement as a relationship-building strategy when the situation doesn't appear to be serious, while they often turn to independence when the situation seems to be taking things too seriously.

Conclusion and Suggestions

Based on the results, it can be said that Mia and her grandmother employed either involvement or independent politeness strategies. The findings indicate that Grandma used the politeness strategy fifteen times, and Mia used it twenty times. Mia used the independent strategy sixteen times and the involvement strategy four times. Grandma employed three separate strategies in addition to the involvement strategy twelve times. In the Princess Diaries movie, Mia employed a variety of politeness techniques, most of which are independent. These techniques include apologizing, being pessimistic, using the hearer's nicknames, and downplaying the interlocutor's threat.

Her grandmother, on the other hand, mostly employs involvement politeness strategies, which include paying attention to the listener, speaking loudly, claiming a shared

viewpoint, expressing sympathy, and speaking in the listener's language. Additionally, power (P), distance (D), and weight of imposition (W) are three social factors that affect how politeness strategies are used (W). Power and distance, however, have the greatest influence.

The researcher offers advice to the following parties as well. *First*, the researcher hopes that this study will make English teachers more conscious of how they speak to others, particularly when teaching in the classroom. This study will help them become more aware of the way they speak to others. Teachers can use positive politeness strategies such as: B. "Can you clean the whiteboard?" In addition, this study encourages teachers to assess students' sociolinguistic aspects, especially their ability to be polite. *Second*, the researcher hope that this research will have some benefits to English learners studying sociolinguistics and pragmatics. As a result, learners in English classes will be able to speak English politely. *Third*, The researcher hopes that future researchers interested in studying the politeness phenomenon will benefit from this study.

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