# POSITIVE POLITENESS STRATEGY BY JAMIE AND LANDON IN A WALK TO REMEMBER NOVEL BY NICHOLAS SPARK

#### **THESIS**



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#### **ABSTRACT**

Thoyyibatunnisa, Z. (2020). *Positive Politeness Strategy by Jamie and Landon in A Walk to Remember Novel by Nicholas Sparks*. English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Prof.D r. Zuliati Rohmah, M.Pd. Keywords: politeness, positive politeness strategy, A Walk to Remember,

This study aims to investigate the positive politeness strategy used by Jamie and Landon utterances in *A Walk to Remember* novel by Nicholas Sparks. Then, the writer investigates the factor that affects them from applying a positive politeness strategy. This study uses a qualitative content analysis in yielding. Focus on 15 kinds of positive politeness strategy by Brown and Levinson and the factor affects the use of positive politeness strategy.

Generally, there are 11 kinds from 15 kinds of positive politeness strategy found in the utterances of Jamie and Landon. Those are noticing, exaggerating, intensifying interest to the hearer, using in-group identity, seeking agreement, avoiding disagreement, presupposing, offering and promising, being optimistic, including both speaker and hearer, giving gifts to hearer. Jamie applies 51 times of positive politeness strategy in her utterances and "Including both speaker and hearer" is a strategy she most used with 10 times. On another side, there are 43 utterances of Landon that found as positive politeness strategy. "Intensifying interest to hearer" is strategy he used mostly. He applied it 7 times with percentages 16%. Besides, the factor that affects them applies to this strategy is payoffs. It means that they show their solidarity, cooperation, and friendship to their hearer.

#### **ABSTRAK**

Thoyyibatunnisa, Z. (2020). Strategi Kesantunan Positif oleh Jamie and Landon dalam novel A Walk to Remember karya Nicholas Sparks. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: Prof.Dr. Zuliati Rohmah, M.Pd.

Kata kunci: kesantunan, strategi kesantunan positive, A Walk to Remember,

Penilitian ini bertujuan untuk meneliti strategi kesantunan positif yang digunakan oleh Jamie dan Landon pada novel karya Nicholas Sparks *A Walk to Remember*. Selanjutnya penulis akan meneliti mengenai alasan mereka menggunakan strategi kesantunan positif. Penilitian ini menggunakan analisa isi kualitatif dan deskriptif. Fokus pada lima belas macam strategi kesantunan positif oleh Brown dan Levinson dan factor yang mempengaruhi penggunaan strategi kesantunan positive.

Secara keseluruhan, terdapat 11 macam dari 15 macam strategi kesantunan positif yang ditemukan pada ucapan Jamie dan Landon. Hal tersebut meliputi noticing, exaggerating, Intensifying interest to the hearer, Using in-group identity, Seeking agreement, Avoiding disagreement, Presupposing, Offering, and promising, Being optimistic, Including both Speaker and Hearer, Giving gifts to Hearer. Terdapat 51 data yang termasuk kedalam strategi kesantunan positif dalam ucapan Jamie dan "including both speaker and hearer" adalah yang paling sering digunakan yaitu 10 kali. Dilain sisi, pada ucapan Landon terdapat 43 data yang termasuk dalam strategi kesantunan positif. "intensifying interest to hearer" adalah strategi yang paling sering digunakan. Landon menggunakannya sebanyak 7 kali dengan persentase 16%. Sedangkan faktor yang mempengaruhi mereka menggunakan strategi kesantunan positif adalah *payoffs*. Hal tersebut berarti mereka menunjukkan solidaritas, kerjasama dan juga keramahan mereka pada pendengar mereka.

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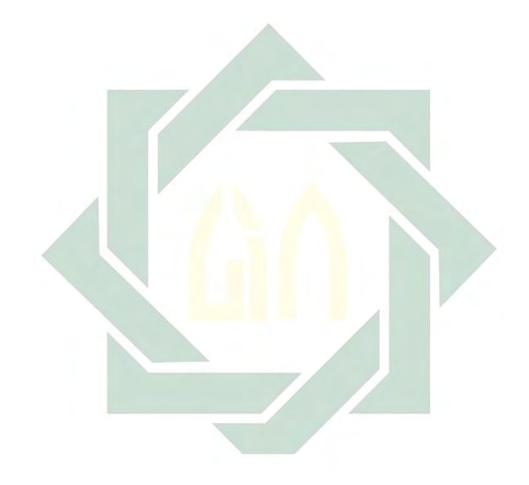
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#### **CHAPTER I**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter begins with an introductory paragraph about the background of the study. Then, it supported with research problems of the study, significance of the research, and the definition of key terms to close this chapter.

#### 1.1. Background of the Study

The theory of politeness first appeared by Brown and Levinson in 1987. As stated by Brown and Levinson (1987), politeness strategies are the strategies used to minimize or avoid face-threatening acts that a speaker makes. Many people often think that politeness is simply saying *please*, *sorry*, *excuse*, *and thank you*, but politeness has its regulation. It is an important thing that people must know when they communicate with others. They must pay attention to the context of speaking and be able to determine which politeness form is the best to be used in the context (Hasmi, 2013, p. 2). Thus, Politeness is not only used to honor old people but also used to give honor to young people (Herawati, S. et. al., 2015, p. 94).

Depending on the aspect of the face there are two aspects of face is being stressed, positive politeness and negative politeness (Brown and Levinson, 1987, p. 70). Positive politeness indicates respect from the speaker and negative politeness indicates self-determination. The important points of positive politeness strategy knowledge become a favorite topic for analysis, many researchers have been interested in doing the study about politeness strategy. Septiyani (2016),

Herawati, S. et. al, (2015), Jeihan (2014), Hasmi (2013), Fauzi (2010), and Agnia (2008) are the researchers who analyze politeness strategy of the character in the movie field. Besides, Munjidah, (2015) Pusparini, (2015) Indriani, (2014) and Septyaningsih (2007) analyze a character in the movie field but focus on the positive politeness strategy used. Maisaroh (2015) and Khaofia (2014) used character in the novel as data sources to analyze positive politeness strategies, whereas Romadhani, (2017) Pangestuti, (2015) and Prastyani (2012) used transcript as the data source to analyze politeness strategy. Thus, to get a clear illustration of positive politeness strategy explanation, the writer aims to describe and tell kinds of Positive politeness strategy. Then find the factor influence the use of positive politeness strategy in *A Walk to Remember* novel. The last discuss the result with other researcher's result.

As the character is an important intrinsic element to plays essential roles in the story of literary work such as novel and movie, most of the researchers chose the character of the movie as the data. Herawati, S et al. (2015), Hasmi (2013), and Agnia (2008) who analyze the politeness strategy of all the characters in the movie use four types of politeness strategy from Brown and Levinson (1987). In line with them, Septiyani (2016) analyzes four types of politeness strategy and the factors affect the use of politeness strategy but the data are taken from two characters and Fauzi (2010) three characters. Archia (2014), and Septyaningsih (2007) focus on the positive politeness strategy. The aim is to know the use of positive politeness strategy (four violations of maxims) and the factor influencing the use of positive politeness strategy (payoffs and social distance). Whereas

Munjidah (2015) finds factor influence use positive politeness, Pusparini (2015) and Indriani (2014) describe reason use politeness strategy, they use the same focus politeness strategy but using one character and two characters as the data. The similarities of movie sets that show the daily life of the characters become a good illustration of the positive politeness strategy used. Thus, the daily life of the characters in *A Walk to Remember* novel becomes a great illustration to develop the knowledge of positive politeness strategy. As a teenager, the characters in the novel have led to the hope about the illustration that positive politeness strategy can use to give honor to young people and people in the same status.

Besides, the research on factor affects the use of politeness strategy being analyzes too because it is a fundamental aspect in maintaining the relationship between speaker and hearer. The way people speaking may sound different toward people who have a different status from them. Besides, the same massage could be delivered in a different way to different people (Indriani, 2014, p. 3). Thus, in the present study, the writer tries to find out the reason of people use positive politeness strategy and discusses the result with other researcher's results to develop the understanding of the effect people use positive politeness strategy.

Recently the areas of study about positive politeness strategy are not only in movie areas but also novel. It is because politeness can also appear in a literary text such as dialogue in a novel that provides a language of people interacting with each other through portrayed by characters. Kaofia (2014) who analyzes all characters' politeness strategies in a novel found that positive politeness strategy is more frequent than negative politeness strategy and bald-on-record strategy is

most infrequent of the three. On another side, Maisaroh (2015) finds out that most of the characters in *Memoirs of Geisha* use the 13<sup>th</sup> strategy namely give or ask for a reason. Thus, the limitation analyzes on positive politeness strategy and teenager daily life in this study let to the hope of a clear explanation and illustration of positive politeness strategy that positive politeness strategy is not only used to honor older people or higher status people but also young people and same status also.

A Walk to Remember as the data sources of this study is a novel by

American novel writer Nicholas Spark. The novel was released in October 1999

and it has 240 pages. The story tells about two teenagers who fall in love with

each other. (Saricks, 2009, p. 95) The novel is included in a gentle read genre that

is known as feel-good books. Strictly speaking, no profanity, no explicit sex,

satisfying, and reflect an uncomplicated are characteristics that include gentle read

genre. Therefore, this novel is suitable for the research because the language used

by the characters is polite enough. By doing the research the writer tries to find

out the factor that influences two characters in the novel applying a positive

politeness strategy and discuss the result with other researcher's results.

Some researchers have analyzed *A Walk to Remember*. Those are Ulinnuha, (2015) Khaofia, (2014) Shifa, (2013) Widodo, (2011) and Puspitasari (2006), they described Jamie's character and how Jamie handles her leukemia. Arini (2011) describes Landon Carter's personality development and how Jamie influences Landon's personality development while Ulinnuha (2015) focuses on analyzing Landon's self-confidence through his struggle and motivation to be better in the

age of seventeen. In the linguistics field, Shifa (2013) finding out the translation method used and reason of the method used in translating *A Walk to Remember* novel while Khaofia (2014) describes politeness strategies used by Mr. Hegbert and other characters whether positive or negative. Thus the finding of the study hopefully develops the study of the novel of Nicholas Sparks in illustration of the use of positive politeness strategy.

The main theory used by this study is the types of positive politeness strategies that come from Brown and Levinson (1987). The purpose of this present study is to analyze positive politeness strategies and the factors influence the use of positive politeness strategy of Landon and Jamie as the characters in *A Walk to Remember*. Hence the studies become beneficially because it is found out the kinds of positive politeness strategy and the factors that influence two characters in the novel applying positive politeness strategy. Then the writer discusses the result with other researcher's results to clear the explanation and illustration of positive politeness strategy.

#### 1.2. Problems of the Study

Research problems refer to some difficulty in the context of either a theoretical or practical situation and want to obtain a solution (research methodology, 2004, p. 24). Therefore the study is conducted to answer these problems;

a. What are the kinds of positive politeness strategy used by Landon Carter and Jamie Sullivan?

b. What are the factors that influence Jamie and Landon used positive politeness strategy?

#### 1.3 Significance of the Study

In this study, the writer tries to find out the kinds of positive politeness strategy and the influence of applying it used by Landon and Jamie in *A Walk to Remember* novel by Nicholas Spark. It is expected to be beneficial for other writers or readers in both theoretical and practical significance. Theoretical significance is to sharing scientific knowledge about positive politeness strategies, kinds of positive politeness strategy, and factors that influence the use of politeness strategy in the linguistics field. In practical significance, this research tries to filling the gaps in the series of politeness strategies especially in positive politeness strategies because the writer discusses the result with other researcher results. Besides, this research can be also required to enlarge the reader's knowledge, the reader can understand and adopt in their real-life to build a relationship and keep a good relationship with others.

#### 1.4 Scope and Limitation

The research focuses on positive politeness strategies used by Landon and Jamie in *A Walk to Remember* as the main purposes of this research. The writer analyzes what kinds of positive politeness strategies used by Jamie and Landon and the factor that influence they used positive politeness strategy.

Generally, the writer analyzes the utterances of Jamie and Landon that included positive politeness strategies in the novel by Nicholas Spark *A Walk to* 

Remember without any exceptional interlocutor and a certain narration in the book. The writer hopes it is resolved clearly with the explanation of the payoffs of the positive politeness strategy used by Landon and Jamie.

#### 1.5 Definition of Key Terms

In order to avoid misinterpretation of the basic concepts in the study, the stated below are the definition of key terms:

- a. Positive Politeness strategy is the strategies to the addressee's positive face, perennial desire that his want should be thought of as desirable.
  (Brown and Levinson, 1987, p. 101).
- b. Landon Carter is the protagonist of *A Walk to Remember* novel, he is the son of a rich family and the narrator of the novel.
- c. Jamie Sullivan is the daughter of the Beaufort church minister and she is the main female character of *A Walk to Remember* novel.
- d. A Walk to Remember is the third novel by Nicholas Spark, released in October 1999, 240 pages, and gentle read genre.

#### **CHAPTER II**

#### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the writer explains the theory used to analyze the data. It also supports related studies to help in understanding the theory.

#### 2.1. Politeness

In 1987, Brown and Levinson started the theory of linguistics called politeness. They describe Politeness as showing awareness of the people's faces (Indriani, 2014, p. 14). Other linguists Yule (cited in Hasmi, 2013, p. 10) explain politeness as show concern of other person's public self-image (face). In the same way, Agnia (2008) state that politeness is the strategy to preserve harmony by showing good intention and consideration for feelings of another. In brief, politeness describes as a way to save people's social image and save people's feelings.

Politeness used by people to build harmonious of communication (Archia, 2014, p. 2; Culper, 2009, p. 120). It means that politeness creates a comforting feeling between the speaker and the hearer. In the same way, politeness also used to control our selves when we communicate with other people (Herawati, S et. al, 2015, p. 94). Using good intonation and avoiding discourteous are some ways to control our good communication. On the other hand, politeness can be used to minimize disrespected and uncomfortable feeling. So that, being polite is the way of expressing deference towards the person you are talking to and avoid offending them (Indriani, 2014, p. 15).

According to linguists, there are two ways to perform politeness. Usually, they are called by positive politeness or positive face and negative politeness or negative face. Brown and Levinson (cited in Septiyani, 2016, p. 17) describe positive politeness as a strategy that is oriented by the speaker towards positive self-image (face) of the hearer that the speaker assertion for himself. In another hand, negative politeness strategy is to put right the action that addressed to hearer's negative face or his want to have his freedom of action unhindered and his attention unimpeded (Septiani, 2016, p. 18). Shortly, the positive face is the need to be appreciated by people (Hasmi, 2013, p. 12) while the negative face is the need to be independent, freedom, and not to be imposed by people (Yule, 1996, p. 61).

#### 2.2. Positive Politeness Strategy

Brown and Levinson (1987) in their book said that positive politeness describes as a strategy that is oriented by the speaker towards positive self-image (face) of the hearer that the speaker assertion for himself. It is emphasize shared attitudes, values (Holmes, 2001, p. 4) and closeness between speaker and hearer (Yule, 1996, p. 65). Generally, positive politeness is solidarity oriented (Holmes, 2014, p. 4) that show close relationship between the speaker and the hearer.

Positive politeness can be used between people who have a symmetrical relationship such as friends, siblings, students, and the speaker wants to phrase his request as a positive appeal (Indriani, 2014, p. 20). It also confirms that the relationship is friendly and it also showing their group reciprocity (Indriani, 2014, p. 19). Therefore, using positive politeness helps them to keep a good relationship.

According to Brown and Levinson (1987), there are 15 strategies of positive politeness. Those 15 strategies are discussed further in the section below;

#### 2.2.1 Noticing, attending to hearer (wants, interests, needs, and goods)

Brown and Levinson (1987) suggest the first strategy of positive politeness that the speaker should take notice or pay attention to hearer's condition. In that case, the condition can be anything that looks as though hearer would speaker notice and approve of it such as changes, remarkable possessions. Being notice hearer's condition, the speaker shows his solidarity, and the relationship can be closer with the hearer.

Example: Gosh, you look beautiful with your new dress! By the way, can I borrow your hat?

#### 2.2.2 Exaggerating (interest, approval, sympathy with hearer)

From other strategy exaggerate strategy is often done exaggerate intonation, stress, and another aspect of prosodic (Indriani, 2014, p. 21). According to Brown and Levinson (1987), this strategy is used to showing interest, approval, and sympathy. The examples of words that can be used are really, for sure, exactly, and absolutely.

Example: What a fantastic bicycle you have!

#### 2.2.3 Intensifying interest to hearer

Intensify the interest to the conversation become another way of positive politeness to have good communication with the hearer. The speaker can put the

hearer into the middle of the conversation by making a good story to get hearer.

Another feature of this strategy is used directly quoted speech rather than indirect reported speech, for instance, the use of tag question or expression which draws as a participant into conversation.

Example: I come down the star and what do you think I see? A huge mess all over the place.

#### 2.2.4 Using in-group identity markers

Generic names and terms of address are the examples of using in-group identity strategy. Brown and Levinson (1987) stated that the speaker can implicitly claim common ground with the hearer by conveying in-group identity. Using this strategy, people can know the solidarity between the speaker and the hearer because they are approved as the same members of the group. The approval identity of the member can be seen through address form, use of in-group language or dialect, jargon or slang contraction and ellipsis (Indiani, 2014, p. 23) that speaker or the hearer used and it is discussed further below;

#### (a) Address forms

Address forms used to convey such in-group membership are generic names and terms of address for instance like honey, brother, mom, buddy, mate, sweetheart, guys. Address forms can be used as imperatives also.

Example;

"Honey, come here"

The example above indicates that the speaker considers the relative power

between the speaker and the hearer to be small. So that, softening imperative by

indicating address form is not power-backed command.

**(b)** Use of in-group language or dialect

The speaker can use these ways to redress Face-Threatening Act (FTA). In

calling the name of the hearer, the speaker can use the nickname or full name. For

the example, the speaker can give request to hearer such as sentences below;

Johnny, help me to put this bag to mickey's room! (First name)

John Martin, help me to close the door! (Full name)

Jargon or slang (c)

One of the ways to show in-group identity is by using brand names.

According to Brown and Levinson (1987), the speaker may evoke all the

associations and attitudes that the speaker and the hearer have toward the object.

Using brand names can stress that speaker and hearer share in-group identity

reliance on the required object.

Example;

Lend us three bucks then, wouldja Mac?

(d) **Contraction and Ellipsis** 

In this way, the speaker and hearer can share some knowledge that can

make the utterance understandable.

Example: *Mind if I smoke!* 

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#### 2.2.5 Seeking Agreement

In this way, the speaker tries to seek agreement with the hearer. It is a strategy that allows the speaker to find a possibility in which he or she can agree with the hearer's statement in a safe topic. The purpose of seeking agreement is to satisfy the hearer's positive face.

Example;

A: Oh gosh, I knew that white rose will be good for this party.

B: I agree. It is nice.

By saying that agreement, the speaker shows his cooperation with the hearer.

Indriani (2014) give another way to seek agreement with the hearer that is using repetitions. The agreement may be stress by reacting part or all the speaker utterance.

Example;

A: I got a flat there on the way home.

B: Oh God, a flat there.

#### 2.2.6 Avoiding Disagreement

Avoiding disagreement is one of the ways to save the hearer's face.

Besides, the desire to agree with the hearer leads to mechanisms for pretending that the speaker agree (Brown and Levinson, 1987, p. 113). According to Romadhani (2017), there are four types to avoid disagreement;

#### (a) Token Agreement

According to Indriani (2014), the speaker may hide disagreement to appear agreement by twisting the utterance.

Example;

A: Can you hear me?

B: Barely.

#### (b) Pseudo-agreement

Another way to show an agreement is by using then as conclusory marker.

Example:

I'll meet you in front of the Johnny's house just before 8 am then.

#### (c) White lies

Rather than damage hearer's positive face, the speaker is better to do white lie in hiding his disagreement.

Example:

Oh, you look beautiful with that shirt.

#### (d) Hedging Opinion

To be vague is other ways to avoid disagreement. The speaker can use unclear opinion that marked by a *sort of, kind of, like, or in a way*.

Example;

It's really beautiful flower, in a way.

#### 2.2.7 Presupposing/ Raising/ Asserting Common Ground

This strategy can be done by sharing the same interests, beliefs, and opinions between interlocutors (Archia, 2014, p. 19). There are three types of strategies that can be used in these ways.

#### (a) Gossip

Gossip is small talk the value of the speaker's spending time and effort on being with the hearer. It is a mark of friendship by talking for a while about an unrelated topic.

#### (b) Personal center switch speaker to hearer

This strategy happens where the speaker speaks as if hearer was speaker, or hearer's knowledge was equal to the speaker's knowledge.

Example;

I had a really hard time learning to cook, didn't I?

#### (c) Time switch the use of the "vivid present"

This strategy speaker tries to shift a tense from past to present tense.

Example;

Marry says she loves your flowers.

#### 2.2.8 Joking

Making a joke is one of the ways to show solidarity and familiarity to the hearer. It makes the hearer feel relieve and minimize the demand also.

Example;

How about lending me this old heap of junk?

#### 2.2.9 Asserting/ Presupposing speaker knowledge of concern for hearer

In applying this strategy, the speaker and hearer are cooperation by putting pressure on the hearer. The speaker can show his solidarity by emphasizing that the speaker knows personal information about the hearer. The speaker tries to fulfill what hearer wants to show his cooperated with the hearer. By fulfilling the hearer's wants, the speaker showing that he save the hearer's positive face.

Example;

I know you like chocolate ice cream, so I've bought you a box of chocolate ice cream. I wonder if I could ask you to lend me your book now?

#### 2.2.10 Offering and Promising

To minimize the potential threat and to show the cooperation between speaker and hearer, the speaker can offer or promise something to the hearer.

Example;

I'll take you out to dinner on Sunday.

#### 2.2.11 Being Optimistic

In applying this strategy, the speaker wants the hearer to do something by expressing this want in the term that the speaker assumes hearer want it. In this case, the hearer cooperated with the speaker because they share the same interest.

Example;

Wait Marry, you haven't brushed your hair!

#### 2.2.12 Including both speaker and hearer in the activity

Using the pronoun "we" can be used to include both the interlocutors in the activity. It is shown that the speaker appreciates the hearer as a member of the same group and safe hearer's positive face. The cooperation between speaker and hearer is not only for the speaker's goals but also for both of them because they share the same activity.

Example;

I'm feeling thirsty. Let's stop for a bit.

#### 2.2.13 Giving or asking for reason

In this strategy, the speaker shows cooperation with the hearer by giving or asking for reasons. This strategy is used to make the speaker's wish understandable by the hearer.

Example;

I think you've had a bit too much to drink Jim. Why not stay at our place this evening?

#### 2.2.14 Assuming

The existence of cooperation between the speaker and the hearer can be shown by giving evidence of reciprocal rights or stating mutual exchange also.

Example;

Mom, if you help me with my homework, I'll mow the lawn after school tomorrow.

The sentence above clearly seen that the speaker and the hearer get their own right by assuming reciprocity and they also provide the same advantages to each other.

#### 2.2.15 Giving gift to hearer

The last strategy of positive politeness is giving gifts to the hearer. This strategy can be done not only by giving a gift but also by giving human relation wants for example desire of being liked, admired, cared about, understood, and listened to.

Example;

A: Have a glass of jasmine tea, Maggie.

B: Terrific! Thanks.

A: Not at all, I wonder if I cou<mark>ld confide i</mark>n yo<mark>u fo</mark>r a minute or two.

#### 2.3 Factors Affecting the Use of Positive Politeness Strategy

In order to make sense of what we said an interaction, we have to look at factors related to relative power, social distance, and closeness. Those factors have an influence not only on what we say but also on how we are interpreted.

The choosing politeness strategy, speaker influenced by several factors too. According to Brown and Levinson (1987), payoffs and relevant circumstances are two factors affecting people to apply the politeness strategy.

#### 2.3.1 Payoffs

The speaker applying a positive politeness strategy because they can get advantages from something they have done. As Brown and Levinson (1987)

stated that the speaker can minimize face- threatening aspects of an act by assuring hearer that speaker likes hearer and wants to fulfill hearer's wants. Besides the speaker can avoid the debt implications of the face-threatening act because the leads mutual friendship, solidarity, and equal participants are the purpose of positive politeness strategy.

Example; let's get on dinner.

The sentences above show that the speaker including himself equally as a participant and also minimize the face-threatening act to the hearer.

#### 2.3.2 Relevant Circumstances

Circumstances are the seriousness of face-threatening acts that may affect the use of politeness strategy. Further, Brown and Levinson (1987) described three dimensions to determine the level of politeness strategy. Those are relative power, social distance, and size of imposition.

#### 2.3.2.1 Relative Power

According to Brown and Levinson (1987), relative power describes as power is an asymmetric social dimension of relative power. Relative power itself uses when we tent to apply greater degree politeness with people who have more power or authority over us. Besides, power is not attached between individuals but also role-set for example employer-employee, teacher-learner, and gangster-victim.

When speakers who possess higher power to communicate with hearer who lowers power whether the speaker lowers their degree of politeness. On the

other side, when speaker who has lower power speaks to those who have a higher power, the speaker applies a high degree of politeness strategy with respect.

#### Example;

*Employee: Excuse me, sir, would it be alright if I put the file in this table?* 

The example above shows that the speaker speaks to people who higher power than him. It is because the speaker uses a greater degree of politeness to the hearer.

#### 2.3.2.2. Social Distance

According to Brown and Levinson (1987) social distance is a symmetric social relation between speaker and hearer. It can be seen as the composite of psychologically real factors such as status, age, sex, degree, of intimacy, etc. when the speaker have communication with their close friend, the degree of politeness that the speakers use is lower. On the other side, when the social distance between the speaker and hearer are getting far, the speaker uses a high degree of politeness.

#### Example;

#### a. Got the time mate?

The sentence above indicates that the speaker and hearer are close enough. The word "mate" that speaker use shows that they have a close relationship, so the speaker applies positive politeness strategy which considered less polite.

b. Excuse me, would you by any chance have the time?

Different from the sentences before that show intimacy between speaker and hearer, sentences above may be used by people who involved are strangers.

The degree of politeness used by the speaker is more polite than a sentence before.

#### 2.3.2.3. Size of Imposition

Size of imposition can be seen from relative status between one speech acts to another in context (Munjidah, 2015, p. 28). When the speaker shows greater face-threatening act in utterances, the imposition of the act is also getting greater. The speaker uses highly standard politeness strategies in speaking.

Example;

a. "Excuse me, I'm terribly sorry to bother you but would there any chance of your lending me just enough money to get railway ticket to get home? I must have dropped my purse and I just don't know what to do."

The example above indicates that the speaker uses great imposition to borrow some money to a stranger without any recompense.

b. "Hey, got change for a quarter?"

The sentence above indicates that the speaker does not imply great imposition in speaking. He uses requests without minimizing face-threatening acts in his utterance since he wants to borrow 25 only.

#### 2.4. A Walk to Remember by Nicholas Spark

A Walk to Remember is a novel by American writer Nicholas Spark that was released in October 1999. The genre of the novel is gentle read and there are 240 pages. It spent nearly six months in the best-seller list on the hardcover and four months on paperback. Spark wrote the novel inspired by the spark's sister named Danielle Spark Lewis. His sister died of cancer in June 2000. Although most of

the story is fictional, certain are part based on real experience. The title is taken from one of the tail end pages of the novel: "in every way, a walk to remember." It is written in the first person and the narrator is a seventeen-year-old boy named Landon Carter and he is living in the 1950s.

Spark's third novel is telling about two teenagers who fall in love with each other and it is adapted into a movie with the same name *A Walk to Remember*. The story started when Landon Carter remembering his last year at Beaufort High. It was 1958 and he already dated Jamie Sullivan. He even swore that he had once been in love with her. Jamie's father was the town's Baptist minister. No boy had ever asked her out and Landon would never have dreamed of it. Then, a twist of fate made Jamie become Landon's partner for the homecoming dance and his life would be changed. Jamie shows him the depths of the human heart and leads him to a decision so stunning it would send him irrevocably on the road to manhood.

Although the novel is number 12 on the list of 1999 bestsellers fiction by Publishers Weekly describe the novel as the forced coming of age story and the author's most simple, formulaic, and blatantly melodramatic package to date.

## CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter divided into research design, subject of the study, data and data sources, research instrument, techniques of data collection, and technique of data analysis.

#### 3.1 Research Design

The study applied qualitative content analysis in yielding the study. The idea of qualitative is started from the methodological basis of quantitative content analysis but to conceptualize the proses of assigning categories to text passages as a qualitative-interpretive act (Maryring, 2014, p. 10). Besides, qualitative research aims for describing, explaining, and interpreting collected data. Thus, the aim of qualitative content analysis is appropriated to this study.

Besides, this study applied the deductive category of qualitative content analysis. Since the clear definition and examples are needed in this study, descriptive research design is appropriated method for this study. In conclusion, the writer applied quantitative content analysis in this study, because the study talked about the characteristics of the content of human communication in the novel and the result of the study describing next.

#### 3.2 Data Collection

This section divided research data, data and data sources, instruments, and techniques of data collection.

#### 3.2.1 Subject of the Study

The subject of this study is Jamie and Landon. They are the main character in the story of Nicholas Sparks "A Walk to Remember" novel. The relationship between Jamie and Landon becomes the main story in the novel. Also, the relationship among their family, their teachers, and their friend become the supplement of the story

As the relationship between Landon and Jamie become the focus story in the story, the writer took Jamie and Landon as the subject in this study. Besides, Landon and Jamie who described as teenagers and students in the story are attracted by the writer to picking the research about positive politeness used by Jamie and Landon. Also, to complete this study the writer analyzes the factor affect the used positive politeness strategy they applied.

#### 3.2.2 Data and Data Sources

The data of this study is taken from the novel *A Walk to Remember* by Nicholas Sparks. It is released in October 1999 and consists of 240 pages. The story tells about two teenagers who fall in love with each other. The novel is included in gentle read genre that is known as feel-good books. Strictly speaking, no profanity, no explicit sex, satisfying, and reflect an uncomplicated are characteristics that include gentle read genre (Saricks, 2009, p. 95). Therefore, this novel is suitable for the research because the language used in the novel is polite enough.

Besides, the data in the study is the whole text of the story in the novel.

The first data of positive politeness strategy is taken from the utterances of Jamie and Landon, while the utterances of Jamie and Landon that included into positive

politeness strategy become the second data in this study. In addition, the description of the author related to the utterances of Jamie and Landon is required to support the data. As the description of the author related to the utterances of Jamie and Landon is needed, the data of this study is taken from the whole text of the novel.

#### 3.2.3 Instruments

The research instrument of this study is the writer herself. It is because the writer was the one who reads, searches, identifies, classifies, analyzes, and interprets the study. Besides, a laptop was another instrument that helps the writer wrote the study. Without the existence of the laptop, this study would not be done.

# 3.2.4 Data Collection Techniques

The data was taken from the utterances of Jamie and Landon in the novel of Nicholas Sparks "A Walk to Remember". The writer used some steps to collect the data:

## (1) Reading

The writer read the novel and obtains a deep understanding of the story of the whole text of the novel to make sure that the writer understands the story well. Furthermore, the writer has an illustration of the character of Jamie and Landon in the novel.

# (2) Selecting the data

The writer was selected the data by underline Landon Carter's utterances first.

Just two days ago I couldn't have imagined myself even thinking about it, but suddenly there I was, listening to myself

as I spoke the magic words. <u>"Well, would you like to go to the dance with me?"</u> (P.82/L.14)

Then the select data is highlighted that contain of the positive politeness strategy. The example is followed:

Just two days ago I couldn't have imagined myself even thinking about it, but suddenly there I was, listening to myself as I spoke the magic words. "Well, would you like to go to the dance with me?" (P.82/L.14)

Because the writer used two characters in the novel to compare the data, selecting the data continue to underline Jamie's utterances.

"Don't I know you?" she said cheerfully, looking right at him. Sometimes Jamie seemed oblivious of situations that were happening right in front of her. "Wait-yes, I do. You work in the garage downtown. Your father's name is Joe, and your grandma lives out on Foster Road, by the railroad crossing. "....

Only Jamie could find humor at time like this. "I saw your picture in your grandma's house. I was walking by, and she needed some help bringing in the groceries. Your picture was on the mantel." (P.28/L.9)

Then, the writer highlighted Jamie's utterances that contain a positive politeness strategy. Here the examples:

"Don't I know you?" she said cheerfully, looking right at him. Sometimes Jamie seemed oblivious of situations that were happening right in front of her. "Wait-yes, I do. You work in the garage downtown. Your father's name is Joe, and your grandma lives out on Foster Road, by the railroad crossing." ....

Only Jamie could find humor at time like this. "I saw your picture in your grandma's house. I was walking by, and she needed some help bringing in the groceries. Your picture was on the mantel." (P.28/L.9)

### 3.3 Data Analysis

After the proses of the data collection complete, the next step was analyzed the data. The ways analyzed the data depend on the research problems of each analysis.

# 1. Identifying

In this section the writer identified kinds of positive politeness strategies used by Landon Carter. Because the writer applied two characters in the novel as the data, the writer not only identified positive politeness strategy of Landon's utterances but also Jamie's utterances. These are the code used:

Exaggerating : 2 Intensifying interest to the hearer in the speaker's contribution : 3 Using in-group identity markers in speech : 4 Seeking agreement in safe topics : 5 Avoiding disagreement : 6 Presupposing, raising, asserting common ground : 7 Joking : 8 Asserting or presupposing : 9 Offering, promising : 10 Being optimistic that the hearer wants what the speaker wants : 1 Including both Speaker and Hearer in the activity : 12 Giving or asking for reasons : 13 Asserting : 14		
Intensifying interest to the hearer in the speaker's contribution  Using in-group identity markers in speech  Seeking agreement in safe topics  Avoiding disagreement  Presupposing, raising, asserting common ground  Joking  Asserting or presupposing  Offering, promising  Being optimistic that the hearer wants what the speaker wants  Including both Speaker and Hearer in the activity  Giving or asking for reasons  Asserting  12	Noticing, attending to Hearer	: 1
Using in-group identity markers in speech  Seeking agreement in safe topics  Avoiding disagreement  Presupposing, raising, asserting common ground  Joking  Asserting or presupposing  Offering, promising  Being optimistic that the hearer wants what the speaker wants  Including both Speaker and Hearer in the activity  Giving or asking for reasons  Asserting  14	Exaggerating	: 2
Seeking agreement in safe topics  Avoiding disagreement  Presupposing, raising, asserting common ground  Joking  Asserting or presupposing  Offering, promising  Being optimistic that the hearer wants what the speaker wants  Including both Speaker and Hearer in the activity  Giving or asking for reasons  Asserting  : 5  5  6  7  8  8  8  8  8  8  8  8  8  8  8  8	Intensifying interest to the hearer in the speaker's contribution	: 3
Avoiding disagreement : 6 Presupposing, raising, asserting common ground : 7 Joking : 8 Asserting or presupposing : 9 Offering, promising : 10 Being optimistic that the hearer wants what the speaker wants : 11 Including both Speaker and Hearer in the activity : 12 Giving or asking for reasons : 13 Asserting : 14	Using in-group identity markers in speech	: 4
Presupposing, raising, asserting common ground : 7  Joking : 8  Asserting or presupposing : 9  Offering, promising : 10  Being optimistic that the hearer wants what the speaker wants : 1  Including both Speaker and Hearer in the activity : 12  Giving or asking for reasons : 13  Asserting : 14	Seeking agreement in safe topics	: 5
Joking : 8 Asserting or presupposing : 9 Offering, promising : 10 Being optimistic that the hearer wants what the speaker wants : 11 Including both Speaker and Hearer in the activity : 12 Giving or asking for reasons : 13 Asserting : 14	Avoiding disagreement	: 6
Asserting or presupposing : 9 Offering, promising : 10 Being optimistic that the hearer wants what the speaker wants : 11 Including both Speaker and Hearer in the activity : 12 Giving or asking for reasons : 13 Asserting : 14	Presupposing, raising, asserting common ground	: 7
Offering, promising : 10 Being optimistic that the hearer wants what the speaker wants : 11 Including both Speaker and Hearer in the activity : 12 Giving or asking for reasons : 13 Asserting : 14	Joking	: 8
Being optimistic that the hearer wants what the speaker wants Including both Speaker and Hearer in the activity Giving or asking for reasons Asserting : 12	Asserting or presupposing	: 9
Including both Speaker and Hearer in the activity : 12 Giving or asking for reasons : 13 Asserting : 14	Offering, promising	: 10
Giving or asking for reasons : 13 Asserting : 14	Being optimistic that the hearer wants what the speaker wants	: 11
Asserting : 14	Including both Speaker and Hearer in the activity	: 12
	Giving or asking for reasons	: 13
Giving gifts to Hearer (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation) : 1:	Asserting	: 14
	Giving gifts to Hearer (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation)	: 15

Figure 3.1: The Code of Positive Politeness Strategy Used By Landon and Jamie

The utterances of Landon below an example of code the writer used:

Just two days ago I couldn't have imagined myself even thinking about it, but suddenly there I was, listening to myself as I spoke the magic words. (10) "Well, would you like to go to the dance with me?" (P.82/L.14)

# 2. Classifying

The writer classified the 15 types of positive politeness strategies that found in Landon Carter's utterances and Jamie Sullivan's utterances. To facilitate the proses of analysis, the writer used the table.

**Table 3.1 Classifying of Positive Politeness Strategy used** 

Kind of Positive politeness	Page	
Kind of Fositive pointeness	Landon	Jamie
Noticing, attending to Hearer	70, 90	20, 28
Exaggerating Intensifying interest to the hearer in the speaker's contribution		
Using in-group identity markers in speech		
Seeking agreement in safe topics		
Avoiding disagreement		
Presupposing, raising, asserting common ground		
Joking		
Asserting or presupposing		
Offering, promising		
Being optimistic that the hearer wants what the speaker wants		
Including both Speaker and Hearer in the		
activity		
Giving or asking for reasons		
Asserting		
Giving gifts to Hearer (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation)		

# 3. Identifying

In this section, the writer identified factor influence the use positive politeness strategy to answer the second question. The writer highlighted in a different color to make it easier, each utterances of Landon and Jamie which

included in factor use positive politeness is marked with a highlight in a different color.

Table 3.2 Kinds of Highlight used

Factor the used politeness strategy	Kinds of highlight used
Payoff	
Relevant circumstances	
Relative power	
Social distance	
Size of imposition	

# 4. Classifying

After identified the factor influence the use of politeness strategy, the writer classified it in the table to make the analysis easier. Because the writer used two characters to analyze, it split up into Jamie and Landon.

**Table 3.3 Classifying The Factor Affect The Used of Positive Politeness Strategy** 

No	Factor Influence use Positive Politeness Strategy		Jamie	Landon
1	Payoff			
		Relative Power	50, 58	37, 42
2	Relevant Circumstances	Social Distance		
		Size of Imposition		

# 5. Interpreting

The writer interpreted the data by showing the utterances that included in kinds of positive politeness strategy. Then, discussed the finding referred to the research problems.

As second research questions, the writer continue to interpreted the factor affect the used of positive politeness strategy by Jamie and Landon.

# 6. Concluding

In describe the data the writer summarized the points of the research.

Then, the writer made conclusion.

#### **CHAPTER IV**

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter explains the result of this research analysis which is named as findings. Afterward, there is a discussion of the research findings also.

## 4.1 Findings

The research findings in this research eventually create several results of data analysis. Firstly, the writer found 82 data of positive politeness strategies applied by the main characters in *Nicholas Sparks's* novel *A Walk to Remember*Jamie and Landon. Secondly, the most factor that influences of applying positive politeness strategies is the payoff. To summarize, in applying positive politeness strategy, there are some advantages that the characters got. As Septyani (2016) said that applying Positive Politeness Strategies may lead to friendship and solidarity, Jamie and Landon as the main characters in the novel show their friendship and solidarity.

# **4.1.1 Types of Positive Politeness Strategies**

The first analyzed data in this study is the kind of positive politeness strategy applied by the main character Landon and Jamie. The writer collects all of Jamie's utterances and Landon's utterances to get the result. Eventually, there are 92 utterances of Jamie and Landon that included into positive politeness strategy.

Based on the findings, the data divided into 11 kinds out of 15 kinds of politeness strategies suggested by Brown and Levinson (1987). This below chart

presents the kinds of politeness strategies used by London and Jamie in total number and frequency of each other.

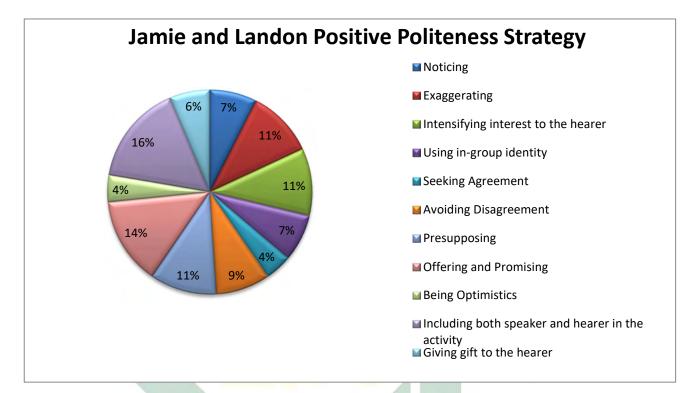


Figure 4.1 Positive Politeness Strategies of Landon and Jamie

The chart above shows that "including both speaker and hearer in the activity" are the most applied by the characters with 16% or 15 data. In opposites, "Seeking Agreement" and "Being Optimistic" is the lower positive politeness strategy that applied with 4% or 2 data applied. Moreover, "offering, promising" is the second-highest applied with 14% or 13 data applied. Besides, "Exaggerating" and "Intensifying" are in fourth most used by the character with 10 data or 11%. In the fifth most strategy used by Jamie and Landon, "presupposing" has 10% or 9 data applied. Additionally, the characters applied "avoiding disagreement" strategy with 9% or 8 data. "Noticing" and "using in-group identity" strategy is in sixth

most used positive politeness strategy found with 7 data found or 7%. Besides, the last strategy in positive politeness strategy "giving gift to hearer" with 6 data found or 6% is the seventh place most used by the characters.

## 4.1.1.1 Noticing

As Brown and Levinson (1987) suggest, the first strategy of positive politeness is the speaker should notice or pay attention to the hearer's condition. In the novel, there are 4 utterances of all Landon's utterances and there are also 4 Jamie's utterances in *A Walk to Remember* novel that categorized as this first strategy of positive politeness. As the purpose of this strategy, the speaker shows his solidarity then the relationship between speaker and hearer may show friendship relations. To make clear the explanation, the following utterances are one of the examples of those data;

### a. Landon

"Why do you always carry it with you?" I asked.

Now, I assumed she carried the bible around simply because she was the minister's daughter. It wasn't that big of an assumption, given how Hegbert felt about Scripture and all. But the Bible she carried was old and the cover was kind of ratty looking, and I figured that she'd be the kind of person who would buy a new one every year or so just to help out the Bible publishing industry or to show her renewed dedication to the lord or something. (P.56/L.12)

Landon's utterances above categorized as noticing that showing interest.

This kind of utterance shows that Landon notices Jamie's appearance and

expressed his interest to Jamie. As Indriani (2014) describes the speaker should notice anything which looks to notice and approve it. Thus, in the sentences above shows that Landon noticing Jamie's appearance.

Related to the content of Landon's utterances, he asks Jamie to reveals his curiosity because she always brings her Bible everywhere she is. Landon assumes that she brings it because she is the minister's daughter. But, when he looks it closely, she brings an old bible in which the cover was kind of ratty looking. He asks her to reveals his curiosity about why she always brings it.

Overall, Landon's utterances that indicate he applies the first positive politeness strategy are 4 utterances. Among the data, those are intended to give the same influence. He applies it to shows that he notices the condition of his hearer. Therefore, the data above already presents the 4 Landon's utterances that categorized as first positive politeness strategy; notice to the hearer.

### b. Jamie

"Landon," She said as she held open the door, "this is a surprise!" Jamie was always glad to see everyone, including me, though I think my appearance starlet her. "You look like you've been exercising," she said.
"Not really," I lied, wiping my brow. Luckily the cramp was fading fast.
"You've sweet clean though your shirt" (P.20/L.3)

In the sentences above, Jamie's utterances express that she is noticing Landon's appearance. In a positive politeness strategy, it is included in the first strategy which notices to the hearer. Applying the first positive politeness

strategy, the speaker has to notice the condition of the hearer and in the sentences above Jamie applying it.

The content of the utterances is when Landon was running to come to Jamie's house. It makes him comes to the house with wet clothes. Jamie who opens the door was startled and asks him who sweat a lot. She says "You've sweet clean though your shirt", the statement exactly shows that Jamie notices at the condition of Landon.

Generally, Jamie applying the first positive politeness strategy; notice to the hearer. There are 4 utterances of Jamie that categorized as this strategy. As the purpose of these strategies, she applies it to makes sure that she notices her speaker. Jamie's utterances above that already give the same influence among all 4 the data makes the writer writes one data as an example.

# 4.1.1.2 Exaggerating

The strategy is used to showing interest, approval, and sympathy (Romadhani, 2017, p. 9) to hearer with exaggerating the utterances. In *A Walk to Remember* novel, few numbers of this strategy are found though Jamie and Landon's utterances. There are 3 Landon's utterances and 7 Jamie's utterances which categorized as this strategy. The following utterances are one of the examples of those data;

# a. Landon

I put my finger beneath her chin, lifting her head up and making her look at me again. "You're a wonderful person, Jamie. You're beautiful, you're kind, you're gentle... you're everything that I'd like to be. If people don't like you, or they think you're strange, then that's their problem." (P.99-100/L.22)

In London's utterances above, Landon shows that he is applying the second positive politeness strategy; exaggerate. As Indriani (2014) says, this strategy is often done with exaggerated intonation, stress, and other aspects of prosodic. In that case, the sentences above are classified as this strategy because Landon's utterances stress that Jamie is a good person and not a strange person. The expression shows Landon's friendship.

Related to the content, Landon tries to comfort Jamie. To calm her down, he stresses and exaggerates his statement to Jamie who thought that other people think she is a strange person. The statements above exactly show that Landon tries to show his friendship relation with Jamie.

All in all, there are 3 utterances of Landon that categorized as this strategy in *A Walk to Remember* novel. Among all the 3 utterances, all the utterances have the same influence that is pleased the reader. So, the data above already present all the 3 Landon's utterances.

### b. Jamie

"Landon." She said to me after counting it up, "this is a miracle!"
"How much is there?" I asked. I knew exactly how much it was. (P.72/L.2)

In the sentences above, Jamie's utterance shows that she is exaggerating her statement. According to Brown and Levinson (1987), this strategy can be done

with exaggerated intonation, stress, and other aspects of prosodics. So, as the sentences above Jamie stress her utterances to show her happiness.

Jamie who set out pickle jars and coffee cans in business all over town early in the years wants to collect them and gives it to orphans before Christmas. She is impressed by the money they got this year which is much better than last year she got. Therefore she is expressing her happiness by hyperbole the sentences that the money they got this year is a miracle.

# 4.1.1.3 Intensifying interest to hearer

Based on the explanation of intensifying interest to the hearer, the main function of this strategy is to have a good conversation with the hearer. In this strategy, there are 7 utterances of London in *A Walk to Remember* by Nicholas Sparks that found. On the other hand, Jamie did not express this strategy. She did not show that she intensifies her hearer. The following utterances are to illustrate that Landon applies this strategy;

### a. Landon

"You knew, from the first day in Miss Garber's class that I was going to do the play, didn't you. When you looked at me and smiled?"
She nodded. "Yes."
"And when I asked you to the homecoming dance, you made me promise that I wouldn't fall in love, but you knew that I was going to, didn't you" (P.119/L.6)

In the sentences above, Landon expresses himself as the speaker who intensifies his hearer. Indriani (2014) stated that intensify interest to hearer can be applied as is the use of tag questions or expressions that draw as a participant into the conversation. In that case, the colored Landon's utterance above categorized as a tag question that drags his hearer into the conversation.

Related to the content of the expression above, Landon asks Jamie about the promise he had before to her to not falling in love with her. When he asks Jamie to come to the homecoming party, there is one condition that Jamie wants from Landon. She wants him to promise her that he won't fall in love with her. But then, after they spend time together, it makes Landon falls in love with Jamie. Therefore, he asks Jamie by applying questions tag to intensify his utterances to Jamie that is she knew that he will fall in love with him later.

Overall, Landon who wants an explanation from Jamie applies this strategy. As the function of this strategy, Landon applies this strategy to get Jamie's intension. Thus, Landon's expression above categorized as this strategy.

# 4.1.1.4 Using in-group identity

The main purpose of this strategy is to make the speaker claim that the speaker has common ground with hearer and shows the solidarity between speaker and hearer. In applying a positive politeness strategy, we can use generic names and terms of address to others. In *A Walk to Remember* novel, Landon and Jamie apply this strategy. There are 2 utterances of Jamie and 4 utterances of Landon that categorized as this strategy. To approve it, here are the illustrate;

#### a. Landon

"She's all I think about, Mom," I confessed, "I mean, I know she likes me, but I don't know if she feels the same way that I do." (P.91/L.5)

In the sentences above, Landon shows that his hearer is in the same group as him. As Indriani (2014) argues, this strategy is one of the ways to approve the hearer as the same member. Landon's utterances show his membership by address her as a family member. The word "Mom" that he used explains that it is referred to as his relationship with his hearer. Thus, he uses address forms to his Mom to shows their family relationship.

In this strategy, Landon used address form from four kinds of in-group identity used. He applies this strategy to show that they are in the same group with his hearer as family members. In *A Walk to Remember* novel, there are 4 Landon's utterances that categorized as group identity markers. Those utterances, all the 4 utterances are categorized as address forms only. So, Landon applies an in-group identity strategy to address his family and it shows the relation between Landon and their hearer. In other word, Landon's utterances showing his solidarity also.

#### b. Jamie

"I'll come over to get you. Is five o'clock okay?"
She looked over her shoulder. "Daddy, would you mind if I visited with London and his parents tomorrow?"(P.83/L.6)

In the sentences above, the colored word "Daddy" signifies that Jamie uses ingroup identity family members. In that case, when Jamie says the word "Daddy",

it is meant that he calls her family member. It is also express that Jamie has solidarity with the hearer and approves him as the same member. In the same line with Landon, Jamie uses group identity markers in address form only. So, both of them are applied to this strategy to address their family only.

In Jamie's utterances, she shows specific information by using the word "Daddy". She is strengthening that the word "Daddy" as the one who treats her with the protective care associated with her father. She also emphasizes the family member as a daughter by the word "Daddy". To conclude, the word "Daddy" is special and important information that shows a close relationship between Jamie and her hearer.

# 4.1.1.5 Seeking Agreement

In expressing positive politeness strategy, Landon and Jamie applied this strategy to save their hearer's positive face. By applying this strategy, they may consider avoiding disagreement, tries to find the possibility to agree with the hearer's statement, and make the speaker and hearer on the same side. Here one of the examples from 2 Jamie's utterances and 2 Landon's utterances;

### a. Landon

"Landon," she finally asked....
"do you ever think about God?"
I pulled my hand back.
"Do you ever wonder why things have to turn out the way they do?"
I nodded uncertainly.
"I've been thinking about it a lot a lately."
(P.80/L.8)

In Landon's utterances above, Landon shows that he is in the same situation with Jamie. Although Landon nodded uncertainly, Landon finds a possibility to agree with Jamie's statement to save the topics. Landon tries to show his cooperation with her and minimize the threat when Jamie talking about god.

#### b. Jamie

It's a beautiful night for strolling, isn't it?" Eric said. I think that because Margaret was between him and Jamie, he felt a little bolder than he usually was in jamies's presence. And there was no way he could let this opportunity pass without sticking it to me. ..

Jamie looked around and smiled. "Yes, it is."
(P.57/L.40)

Contextually, Jamie and London met their school's friend Eric while they are walking together. Eric who saw Jamie and Landon walking together asks them that the night was beautiful for walking. Jamie who wants to safe positive's face of Eric answers his question by showing her approval and her agreement to the topic.

One of the other purposes of this strategy, the speaker can minimize the threat to the hearer. Besides, Jamie's agreement shows that Jamie wants to save Eric's positive face and minimize threat with him. She didn't try to avoid him or raises the debate but she shows her cooperation by agreeing with Eric's topic. Thus, this shows that Jamie applying this strategy is to save and cooperate with Eric's statement.

Overall, this strategy tells that by saying our agreement or approval, we can show our solidarity. As speakers, we didn't debate or threatening our hearer but we show our cooperation. Thus the speaker and hearer can save their good relationship and their solidarity by applying this strategy

# 4.1.1.6 Avoiding Disagreement

Completely, there are 8 utterances from Landon and Jamie that included in this strategy. In detail, there are three utterances from Landon and five utterances from Jamie that categorized as this strategy. As the purpose of this strategy, the speaker wants to hide the feelings of disagreement. Here one example from each character;

### a. Landon

"I know the Lord has plan for us all, but sometimes, I just don't understand what the message can be. Does that ever happen to you?" she said this as though it were something I thought about all time.
"Well," I said, trying to bluff, "I don't think that we're meant to understand.
It all the time. I think that sometimes we just have to have faith." I was a pretty good answer, I admit. I guess that my feelings for Jamie were making my brain work a little faster than usual. (P.80/L.12)

As we can read from the conversation above, Landon who has feelings for Jamie tries to save Jamie's feeling by doing white lies. He wants to satisfy and minimize the threat by applying indirect disagreement. He chooses to say "I think that sometimes we just have to have faith" which appeared her rather than the other expression which can hurt her feeling.

Landon utterances which aim to satisfy Jamie's feeling may be seen as a lie.

On the other side, his utterances which satisfy Jamie's feeling is better expression

than showing direct opinion that may hurt Jamie's feeling. Landon's attitudes can save Jamie's positive face and shows his good impression for Jamie. Therefore to shows his good impression and create friendly relations with Jamie, Landon applying this strategy.

#### b. Jamie

"Don't you get it? I said, exasperatered.
"I'm not nervous about play, I just don't
want to be here. I don't want to walk you
home, I don't want my friends to keep acting
like we're friends, but we're not. We're not
anything. I just want the whole thing to be
over so I can go back to my normal life."
She looked hurt by my outburst, and to be
honest, I couldn't blame her.
"I see," was all she said. I waited for her to
raise her voice at me, to defend herself, to
make her case again, but she didn't.
(P.60/L.10)

Jamie's utterances above included in this strategy because she hiding her feeling from Landon. The word "I see" that Jamie's said can indicate that she tried to agree with Landon's statement. On the other side, it becomes her strategy to hide her feeling and stop the conversation by showing her agreement.

The conversation above describes Landon who did not like everything he did with Jamie. Landon who popular in the school did not want to get any relationship with Jamie who the unpopular girl in the school. Their relationship makes Landon's friends laughing about him. It makes him angry and starts talking about what he did not like Jamie with a high voice. Jamie who tries to calm him down brings the situation bad for Landon, so she just took agreement from Landon's utterances to ending the conversation.

Generally, Landon and Jamie's utterances above illustrate the purpose of avoiding disagreement strategy. As the function that applying this strategy can hide the speaker's feeling or speaker's disagreement from the hearer. Besides, the strategy teaches to save the situation or make the situation better to save the face of the hearer.

# 4.1.1.7 Presupposing/Raising/Asserting

The aim of this strategy is the speaker tries to share common ground, beliefs, and opinions. From five types of this strategy, (gossip, personal center switch speaker to hearer, place switch, presuppose hearer's knowledge, and time switch), both characters Jamie and Landon applying gossip only. Here are the examples;

#### a. Landon

"I think you should become a minister," she said seriously. "I think you're good with people with people, and they'd respect what you have to say." (Jamie)

Though the concept was absolutely ridiculous, with her I just knew it came from the heart and she intended it as a compliment.

"Thanks," I said. "I don't know if I'll do that, but I'm sure I'll find something." (Landon) It took a moment for me to realize that the conversation had stalled and that it was my turn to ask question.

"How about you? What do you want to do in the future?" (P.48/L.15)

In the sentences above, Landon tries to make small conversation with Jamie. As students, the conversation about the future goal and something about the future is a common conversation for them. Besides, Landon makes the small talk and includes Jamie into the discussion by asking her "how about you.". By applying

this strategy Landon shows his solidarity and he tries to satisfy Jamie as his hearer. Therefore, as the purpose of this strategy, Landon utterances include this strategy.

#### b. Jamie

"I know the Lord has a plan for us all, but sometimes, I just don't understand what the message can be. Does that ever happen to you?" she said this as though it was something I thought about all the time.
"Well," I said, trying to bluff, "I don't think that we're meant to understand it all the time. I think that sometimes we just have to have faith."
(P.80/L.30)

The situation above is about Jamie who asks Landon to have small talk and discussion with him. To involve Landon and get his opinion, Jamie asks him, "Does that ever happen to you?". Thus, in the kinds of positive politeness strategy, those are included in presupposing/raising/asserting common ground.

As the purpose of this strategy, Jamie's expression emphasizes that she is trying to make small talk with Landon and she involved him in the discussion. Jamie's expression who considers Landon's opinion can minimize the threat and demand. Besides, Jamie's expression can satisfy and appreciate Landon as her hearer also. Therefore, by asking Landon's opinion, Jamie makes him feel good because she did not talk about true or false but sharing their opinion.

# 4.1.1.8 **Promising or Offering**

As the purpose of this strategy, the speaker can satisfy the hearer by showing good intentions. The two main characters Jamie and Landon applied 15 utterances

in this strategy. There are 8 utterances from Landon and 7 utterances by Jamie. To conclude, here are some illustrates;

#### a. Landon

## (1) Promising

She stopped me suddenly and looked right at me. "Are you lying to me right now?" "No," I said defensively, wondering where this was going.
"I promise that from now on, I'll always tell you the truth." (P.99/L.7)

To minimize the potential threat, Landon promises to Jamie that he'll never lie to her. As a speaker, besides shows his good intention, Landon shows that he can do something for his hearer also. The word "promise" he used is one of the approval words from Landon's sincerity to her. It makes cooperation between them seem connected. Besides he is stressing his cooperation by promising to her that he promises to tell truth to her.

Generally, the conversation above, Landon shows that he was trying to make Jamie believe to him. Landon's expression above can minimize the imposition when Jamie wants him to promise to her. Besides, it shows his friendship and solidarity. Thus this strategy can make the hearer feel the connection with the speaker's promise.

### (2) Offering

"Can I ask you a question?" I finally said, in the hopes of bringing her back to me. "Sure," she said. I took deep breath. "After church tomorrow, and, well... after you've spent some time with your father ... I mean ..." I paused and looked at her. "Would you mind coming over to my house for Christmas dinner?" (P.81/L.16)

To shows his good intention, Landon offers Jamie as hearer to come to his house for spending Christmas dinner with him and his family. Another reason, Landon shows his appreciation and cooperation with Jamie. Besides, applying this strategy, Jamie's positive face has been fulfilled. Thus, the conversation above can shows Landon's good intention to his hearer.

The content of the conversation above is when Landon asks Jamie to spend Christmas eve with him. On the other side as a daughter who lives with her father, Jamie always spends her Christmas with her father. Thus, rather than invite her with a direct invitation he tries to ask her about his invitation.

b. Jamie

## (1) Offering

"Would you like some lemonade while we sit?" she asked. I just made some."
(P.20/L.11)

The situation of conversations above is when Jamie offers a drink to London when he was visiting her house. In the positive politeness strategy, the aim of this strategy is the speaker certainly does something for the hearer. This strategy makes the speaker minimize the imposition and that makes the hearer appreciated. Thus, as Jamie who offers a drink to Landon, the positive face of Landon has been fulfilled by Jamie because she shows that she is appreciated him.

# (2) Promising

```
"See, that's all. I told you it wasn't much," I said. (Landon)
I hoped she wasn't disappointed in it.
"It's beautiful Landon," she said earnestly.
(Jamie)
"I'll wear it the next time I see you. Thank you."(Jamie)
(P.77/L.14)
```

In the conversation above, Jamie's utterances include a promise. Whether she did not use the word "promise", Jamie who got Christmas present from Landon said that she will wear a present from him the next day they meet. Jamie's promise makes Landon as hearer can be satisfied by her indirect promise.

The situation of the conversation above is when Jamie and Landon give a gift to each other on Christmas eve. As Jamie got the present from Landon, she tries to satisfy Landon's gift by promising him that she will wear his gift later. Besides, Jamie's utterances not only show her appreciated but also her solidarity. Thus, Jamie's expression above can minimize the imposition, shows a good intention to Landon as his hearer.

## 4.1.1.9 **Being Optimistic**

In expressing positive politeness strategy using this strategy, both the hearer and the speaker have to cooperate with each other. The characters in the novel apply this strategy; 2 utterances from Jamie and 2 utterances from Landon. To make the explanation clear, here the exemplifies of this strategy;

## a. Landon

The way she answered made me suspect that she thought she'd end up like Miss Garber. I

tried to make her feel better, even though it still seemed silly to me. "Well, you'll get married someday. You'll meet some guy and the two of you will hit it off, and he'll ask you to marry him. And I'm sure that your father will be happy to walk you down the aisle." (P.48/L.13)

In the case of this strategy, Landon tries to save Jamie's positive face by being optimistic about her. Jamie has a pessimistic about her life's goals in the future, when she talking about her dream she looks sad. Thus, Landon wants to save Jamie's positive face and he applied this strategy. Thus, he wants to show that he is showing his solidarity by applying this strategy.

### b. Jamie

"You did really well today," she said. "With your lines, I mean."
"Thanks," I said, feeling proud and dejected at exactly the same time. "I still haven't learned my beats, though," I offered. There was no way we could practice those on the porch, and I hoped she wasn't going to suggest it.
"You will. They're easy once you know all the words." (P.47/L.13)

The conversation above shows how Jamie tries to satisfy Landon. The situation is when Landon has to present an opera for the first time with Jamie. Jamie who already played opera before tries to give Landon optimism. Therefore, she tries to comfort him and makes it enjoyable for him. Thus as a speaker, Jamie appreciated Landon and satisfied his positive face as hearer by applying this strategy.

In general, when applying this strategy, Jamie and Landon can save the hearer's positive face by being optimistic. They show that they want to do is something that their hearer wants. So, the utterances from Jamie and Landon above was exemplified this strategy to save the positive's face of other people.

## 4.1.1.10 Including both Speaker and Hearer in the Activity

In the novel found that Jamie and London applied 15 utterances that indicate as this strategy. From 15 utterances, there are 10 utterances from Jamie that included in this strategy. Besides, 5 utterances from 15 utterances in this strategy are Landon's utterances.

The strategy shows that the speaker appreciated the hearer as a member of the same group. Usually, the speaker includes both the interlocutor in the activity. To make the explanation better, the following conversation is one of ten from Jamie's utterances and one of five Landon's utterances;

## a. Landon

She looked down and sort of shuffled her feet for a moment. "Well, I'd invite you in, but my father isn't home and he doesn't allow boys in the house while he's not around." "Oh," I said dejectedly, "that's okay. We can talk out here, I guess." If I'd had my way, I would have done this inside.

(P.20/L.10)

The situation of the conversation above is when Landon visits Jamie's house to have a conversation with her. On the other side, Jamie was home alone was prohibited to allow boys to come into the house when her father comes out.

Therefore Landon who fell dejected at first tries to satisfy Jamie that they can

have a conversation in front of her house. On the other hand, as the purpose of this strategy, the speaker tries to make their hearer feel that they are in the same activity. In addition, this strategy indicates the cooperation between the speaker and the hearer. Thus, the conversation above indicates that Landon applying this strategy because he shows his cooperation with Jamie.

### b. Jamie

"Would you like some lemonade while we sit?" she asked. I just made some."
(P.20/L.11)

In the provided to the conversation above, Jamie as the speaker offers a drink to Landon while they sitting and chatting together. The use of the word "we" in the sentence shows that speaker Jamie tries to include the hearer in the same activity with her. In that case, it makes her offer more polite because it indicates her cooperation with Landon as the speaker. On the other side, she shows her appreciation to Landon and it saves Landon's positive face too.

In general, the objective of this strategy is to appreciate the hearer as a member of the same group. Usually, the speaker uses the pronoun "we" and "us" in the sentences to shows that they are in the same activity and makes the hearer feels that they are in the same activity. Thus, the example from Jamie and Landon above show that they applying this strategy because they are showing their cooperation and appreciation to their hearer.

# 4.1.1.11 Giving Gifts to Hearer

As the title of the last strategy, this strategy tries to satisfying the hearer by giving a gift to them. In this strategy, Jamie and Landon applied in their 6 utterances. It is divided that one of them from Jamie's utterances and 5 of them from Landon's utterances. Here the one illustration from both of them.

#### a. Landon

"It was my mother's" she said simply.
"Oh...." I said it like I'd stepped on
someone's pet turtle, squashing it under my
shoe.
She looked at me. "It's okay, Landon. How
could you have known?
"I'm sorry I asked. . . " (P.56-57/L.15&2)

Since Landon as the speaker thinks that he was hurting Jamie's feelings, he shows his sympathy and his apology to Jamie. At first, Landon shocks with Jamie's answer but then he shows his sincere apology and his sympathy to Jamie.

As Archia (2014) said that positive politeness strategy that Landon express includes as give a gift to the hearer strategy. The word "gift" in *give gift to the hearer* not only the things that hearer wants but also gives sympathy, understanding, cooperation. Thus, the conversation above didn't talk about the gift but as Landon satisfying Jamie as his hearer by showing his sincere sympathy, he applied this strategy.

### b. Jamie

We sat quietly for moment, and once again I began to look at the lights.

"I bought you something too" Jamie finally whispered. She looked toward the tree, and my eyes followed her gaze. (P.77/L.6)

The situation above is representation when Jamie and Landon celebrate

Christmas together. Landon gives a gift to Jamie then Jamie decides to give a

Christmas's gift for London too. By giving gifts as Christmas gift, Jamie shows

her friendship relation. On the other side, her utterances can minimize the

imposition too. Thus, Jamie's utterances include this strategy because she shows

his appreciation for Landon.

Generally, both Landon and Jamie applied positive politeness to give gifts to the hearer strategy. As the purpose of positive politeness strategy that the speaker saves the hearer's positive face, satisfying hearer and appreciated the hearer, the illustration above proved that they applied it.

# 4.1.2 The Factors that Influence the Choices of Strategy

The second point of this analysis is the factors that influence the speaker to employ positive politeness strategy. The analysis comes from the utterances of the main characters Jamie and Landon that their utterances included in positive politeness strategy. Thus, this analysis shows the factor that influences both the characters applying the positive politeness strategy.

According to Brown and Levinson (1987), there are two factors of applying politeness strategy which are Payoff and relevant circumstance. The relevant circumstance itself divided into three types, they are relative power, social distance, and size of imposition. So, the data divided into payoff and relevant

circumstances. Then, dividing the data of relevant circumstance factor in the right point, there are relative power, social distance, and size of imposition.

From the data of positive politeness strategy that Jamie and Landon apply, their factor of applying positive politeness strategy is payoff which 66 utterances. On the other side, there are 26 utterances that included in relevant circumstances. The 26 utterances itself divided into 6 utterances of relative power, 16 utterances of social distances, and 4 utterances of the size of imposition. To makes the data clearer, the chart summarizes the data;

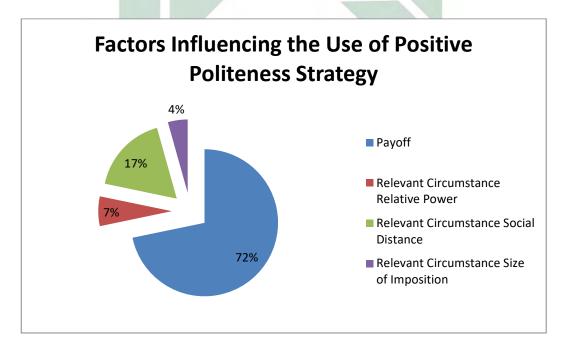


Figure 4.2: The Factor Affect the Use Positive Politeness Strategy

Based on the chart above, the factors that influence both characters use positive politeness strategy are payoff with 72% and relevant circumstance with 28%. The relevant circumstance itself divided into 7% of relative power, 17% of social distance, and 4% of the size of imposition.

## 4.1.2.1 Payoff

The first factor that influences the hearer applying positive politeness strategy is because they can get advantages. As Septiyani (2016) said that the payoff of doing positive politeness strategy leads to mutual friendship, solidarity, and equal participant. Thus, the way of their mutual shares shows that the speaker wants to save the listener's positive face.

Based on the novel of Nicholas Sparks "A Walk to Remember", one factor that influences the main characters Jamie and Landon use positive politeness strategy is payoff. They are 66 utterances that included in payoff factor which are 38 utterances from Jamie and 28 utterances from Landon. Here one of the data from each Jamie and Landon that included in payoff factor.

## a. Landon

She looked down and sort of shuffled her feet for a moment. "Well, I'd invite you in, but my father isn't home and he doesn't allow boys in the house while he's not around." "Oh," I said dejectedly, "that's okay. We can talk out here, I guess." If I'd had my way, I would have done this inside. (P.20/L.10)

The situation in the conversation above is when Landon visits Jamie's house to have a conversation with her. On the other side, Jamie was home alone and she has a regulation to do not allow the boys to come into the house when her father comes out. Therefore Landon who fell dejected at first tries to satisfy Jamie that they can have a conversation in front of her house. So, the conversation above indicates that Landon saves Jamie's positive face by appreciated her.

As a positive politeness strategy, the speaker applies a positive politeness strategy to satisfy the hearer's positive face. The word "we" indicates that Landon tries to cooperate with Jamie and it is influenced by payoff factor. Landon as the speaker shows his friendship and solidarity to Jamie. He comforted Jamie as a response to the regulation from her father. Besides, Landon's utterances show his cooperation.

### b. Jamie

"Would you like some lemonade while we sit?" she asked. I just made some." (P.20/L.11)

As positive politeness strategy, Jamie offers a cup of lemonade that shows her friendship and solidarity to Landon. Besides, her offers indicate that she appreciates Landon. She minimizes the threat by offer a drink to Landon and as a homeowner and she tries to satisfy her guest also. The way she appreciates and the satisfied is presented by the word "we" she used. It shows that she safe Landon's positive face. As a result, her utterances are influenced by the payoff factor.

### 4.1.2.2 Relevant Circumstances

According to this study, the utterances from Jamie and Landon included in this factor are 26 utterances. It is divided into 6 utterances of relative power, 16 utterances of social distance, and 4 utterances of the size of imposition.

## 4.1.2.2.1 Relative Power

Relative power is one of the factors that influence the choice of politeness strategy. In Nicholas Sparks' "A Walk to Remember" novel, the relative

power present between the main Characters Jamie and Landon. From the whole utterances of Jamie and Landon, 6 utterances indicate that their utterances affecting the choice of politeness strategy is relative power. The 3 of 6 utterances from Jamie and the remnant is Landon's utterances.

#### a. Landon

"Can't you just tell me over the phone?" "I'd rather not." "Well, I'm working on my college application essays all afternoon," I said, trying to get out of it. "Oh...well...like I said, it's important, but I suppose I can talk to you Monday at school..." Though neither option was particularly good, there was something in the back of my mind, reminding me that she'd helped me out when I'd really needed it, and the least I could do was to listen to what she had to say. "No," I said, "today is fine.." (P.35-36/L.10-2)

In Landon's utterances above, the factor that influences his positive politeness strategy is the relative power of relevant circumstances. Landon who has a phone call with Jamie feels powerless. At the beginning of the phone call, he tries to end the phone call as fast as possible. Then, he knew that Jamie's help before makes him feeling guilty to end her phone call. So to save Jamie's positive face, he hiding his wants to end the call by hedging opinion and the relative power that Landon's shows in his utterances above, shows that Jamie's help before makes him powerless than Jamie.

#### b. Jamie

"Don't you get it?" I said,
exasperated. I'm not nervous about
the play, I just don't want to be here.
I don't want to walk to you home, I
don't want my friends to keep talking
about me, and I don't want to spend
time with you. You keep acting like
we're friends, but we're not. We're
not anything. I just want the whole
thing to be over so I can go back to
my normal life."
She looked hurt by my outburst, and
to be honest, I coundn'd blame her.
"I see," was all she said.
(P.60/L.11)

In the data above, positive politeness strategy employed by Jamie influences is the relative power of relative circumstances. Jamie applies a positive politeness strategy in her utterances towards Landon as she feels guilty to him. She asks Landon to play a play with her but then she knew that he did not want to do it. Therefore, as she feel that she did something wrong with Landon, she tries to avoiding disagreement.

As feeling guilty to Landon, Jamie shows that she is powerless than Landon. She hides her disagreement through the use of hedging opinion. She chooses to say her agreement rather than telling her disagreement and have a fight with him. Therefore, her agreement makes their exchanging words stopped and shows that she is powerless than Landon.

Generally, the relative power of Jamie and Landon did show that they did not want to hurt their hearer more. They try to save their hearer's positive face. The fact that they want to save their hearer's positive face, they choose to

lower their power. Thus, the positive politeness that they applied is influence by relative power.

#### 4.1.2.2.2 Social Distance

#### a. Jamie

She looked down and sort of shuffled her feet for a moment. "Well, I'd invite you in, but my father isn't home and he doesn't allow boys in the house while he's not around." "Oh," I said dejectedly, "that's okay. We can talk out here, I guess." If I'd had my way, I would have done this inside. (P.20/L.10)

The utterances of Jamie above show that there is a distance between Jamie and Landon. As the daughter of a minister, she did not allow to bring boys to their house when she is home alone. On the other side, Landon tries to comfort Jamie by offer another way to get a conversation with Jamie. Therefore, as positive politeness strategy, the factor that influences Jamie's utterances is social distance.

### b. Landon

"She's all I think about, Mom," I confessed, "I mean, I know she likes me, but I don't know if she feels the same way that I do." (P.91/L.5)

In the sentences above, Landon shows that his hearer is his in-group membership by address her as a family member. His utterances who call "Mom" mean that he uses address forms to shows they are in a family member relationship. Besides, Landon's utterances show his closeness with the hearer.

Thus, the factor that influences him employs positive politeness strategy is social distance.

As result, the other factor that influences the main characters in the novel of Nicholas Sparks' "A Walk to Remember" is Social distances. On the other side, there is social distance between the main characters Jamie and Landon. Thus, from the whole of Jamie and Landon utterances, there are 16 utterances that categorized as social distance factors.

## 4.1.2.2.3 Size of Imposition

The last point of relative circumstances factor that can influence the use of positive politeness is the size of imposition. This factor can be seen in the relative relationship between the speaker and the hearer in the context. Thus understanding the context can be one of the important points in this factor.

Based on the novel of Nicholas Sparks "A Walk to Remember", there are 4 utterances from the main characters Jamie and Landon categorized as this factor. As Septiyani (2016) said that when speaker shows great face-threatening act in the utterances, the imposition of the speech is also getting better. Therefore, the characters Jamie and Landon can be said that they show great FTA in their utterances.

### a. Landon

Hegbert looked up when he saw me, and I knew why he was here. He didn't invite me in, he simply looked away, back toward the window again...
"Reverend?" I said softly.
He didn't answer, but I went in anyway.
"I'd like to be alone," he croaked.

He looked old and beaten, as weary as the israelites dascribed in David's Psalms,.. "Please," he said to me. His tone was defeated, as though he didn't have the strength to confront event me. "I'd like to talk to you," I said firmly. "I wouldn't ask unless it was very important." (P.125/L.7)

The situation of Landon's utterances above is when Landon tries to persuading Jamie's father that he has an important conversation with him. Landon asserts that he wants to have conversations with Jamie's father because he is in an urgent situation. On another side, Jamie's father who is still in sorrow wants to be alone and he tries to refuse to have a conversation with Landon. In fact that he has important things to talk, Landon still uses a great politeness strategy. He applied the promising strategy of positive politeness strategy to Jamie's father. Jamie

I was hurt by that and frighened at the same time.

"I'd made a decision," she explained to me, "that it would be better if i told no one, and i asked my father to do the same. You saw how people were after the services today. No one would even look me in the eye. If you had only a few months left to life, is that what you would want?" (P.104/L.4)

In Jamie's utterances above, she employs a personal center switch speaker to the hearer of Presuppose/raise/assert common ground in a positive politeness strategy. Jamie who hiding her disease tries to makes Landon understand her decision. Besides, in persuading Landon she tries to put Landon if he is in the same situation with her by asking his opinion

#### 4.2 Discussion

In the case that much of people think that politeness is simply as a matter of saying *please*, *sorry*, *excuse*, and *thank you*, positive politeness strategy has its own regulation. Speaker must pay attention to the context of speaking and then determine which politeness form is best to use. Besides, politeness not only used to honor someone who older and more power than us but also used to give honor to young people.

In addition, this study describes the uses of positive politeness strategies and its factor that influence by the main characters Jamie and Landon. As the first point of analysis, the writer found that Jamie and Landon as teenager and student are applying positive politeness strategies and followers with the finding of its factor influenced. As Septiyani (2016) said that positive politeness strategies may lead the friendship and solidarity, in this study the way Jamie and Landon apply positive politeness strategies to show their friendship and solidarity.

In line with this study, the result of Septiyani's (2016) analysis shows that applying positive politeness strategy can show the friendship and the solidarity between the speaker and the hearer. Besides, Septiyani (2016), Pusparini (2015), Archia (2014), Agnia (2008), and Septiyaningsih, (2007) analyze about movies that show the daily life background of the character show the good values of applying positive politeness strategies. It is approved by the fourth Positive Politeness strategy "Using in-group identity markers in speech" that appear in the analysis that showing the closeness between the speaker and hearer. On the other side, Septiyani (2016) and Pusparini (2015) who did not found the fourth positive

politeness strategy indicate the decrease of social distance between the speaker and hearer. It is approved by social distance found as a factor that affects the use of positive politeness strategy. In concluding the result of the analysis above has similarities with this research. Firstly, the setting of the background that shows the daily life of the character in the movie, although this strategy use novel as the data source. Secondly, the balanced results of the kinds of positive politeness strategy found. It is because there is no the kinds of positive politeness found has high number while other has not. The balance of applying positive politeness strategy indicates that the speaker tries to save the positive face of hearer in many ways.

Lastly, to conclude all the points of applying of positive politeness strategy, the closeness between the speaker and hearer can indicate friendship and solidarity in the way they are applying positive politeness strategy.

When there is a balanced result of applying positive politeness strategy in the research before, the research result of Pangestuti (2015) and Prastyani (2012) has a different aspect and also this study. The research of Prastyani (2012), there are only 5 from 15 kinds of positive politeness strategy found. The research before at least found more than 10 kinds of positive politeness strategy whiles this study found 11 kinds of positive politeness strategy. On other side, the seventh strategy of positive politeness strategy is mostly used with 17 utterances when the other strategies there are 2 or 3 utterances only. It is shows the unbalance result.

Pangestuti (2015) who compare the positive politeness used by Dedy

Corbuzier to entertain and non-entertain have unbalanced result too. There are 13

from 15 kinds of positive politeness strategy to entertain and 7 kinds from 15

kinds to non-entertain used by Dedy. In using positive politeness strategy to entertain, the most strategy used by Dedy Corbuzier is the fourth strategy "using in-group identity" with 31,42% when the other strategy less than 15%. Different from the research before that show daily life, Pangestuti (2015) and Prastyani (2012) using *tv* program as data source. Thus, the value of applying positive politeness strategy of Pangestuti (2015) and Prastyani (2012) is to show the respect of professional person to their hearer.

In line with Pangestuti (2015), the result of Romadhoni's (2017) research in applying positive politeness strategy has a balanced result. From the 15 kinds of positive politeness strategy, there are 11 kinds of positive politeness strategies found in the research. In fact that Romadhoni (2017) have a balanced result, there are some differences from this result study. The factor that mostly influences the use of positive politeness strategy, in Romadhoni (2017) social distance becomes the most factor influences while the most factor that influence this study is payoff. The result of the factor that influences positive politeness strategy in Romadhoni's (2017) study shows that the data source is one factor that influences the result. Romadhoni (2017) uses the Korean survival program as her data sources in which the deference is built into the grammar of the Korean language. When Romadhoni (2017) uses the Korean program as the data source, this study uses the novel from an American novelist. Thus, differentiation of grammar in each language can show politeness in a different way. Addition Romadhoni's (2017) study shows that social distance is one of factor applying politeness.

In general, applying positive politeness strategy, the speaker can show friendship and solidarity to the hearer. It also shows the social distance between the speaker and the hearer. The closeness between them influences the politeness they used. Lastly, in applying positive politeness strategy speaker shows the respect to the hearer. Thus, applying positive politeness strategy is important in our communication. It does not only show behavioral norms given by society but an individual's linguistic behavior. Besides it is not only used to honor older people or higher status people but also give honor to young people.

#### **CHAPTER V**

## **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

This chapter consists of two-part, conclusion, and suggestion. The writer explains the result of the study and gives suggestions or recommendations for the next study.

#### 5.1. Conclusion

After finishing the research based on the research question, the writer found the conclusion in applying positive politeness strategy as follow;

Positive politeness strategy is the way to show good intentions, cooperation, solidarity, and consideration of other feelings. In another point, it is more than showing politeness and respect within pragmatics to the hearer.

Applying positive politeness strategy shows that the speaker attends their hearer's positive face. Thus, it is not showing politeness to people by their high status, greater or age only but being polite to everyone to pleasant them.

Related to this study, positive politeness strategy can be found in the utterances of Jamie and Landon. In 15 kinds, both Jamie and Landon applied 11 kinds of positive politeness strategy only. Those are Noticing, Exaggerating, Intensifying interest to the hearer, Using in-group identity, Seeking agreement, Avoiding disagreement, Presupposing, Offering and promising, Being optimistic, Including both Speaker and Hearer and giving gift to hearer. In addition, the strategy that Jamie applied most is "Including both speaker and hearer" with 19% which means that she applied it 10 times. Differently, Landon applies

"Intensifying interest to hearer" strategy mostly. He applied it 7 times with percentages 16%.

Related to the positive politeness strategy found, the factor that most affects them applying positive politeness strategy is Payoffs. Payoffs factor by 72% is the higher factor that affect them applying positive politeness strategy but they also affect other factors. Those are 7% of relative power, 17% of social distance, and 4% of size of imposition. Thus the factor that affects they applied positive politeness strategy is Payoffs which means they show their solidarity and friendship to their hearer.

Related to the discussion, background of the situation can affect the way people applying a positive politeness strategy. As a previous study, Septiyani (2016), Pusparini (2015), Archia (2014), Agnia (2008), and Septiyaningsih (2007) who analysis about movies that show the daily life background of the character. Those are showing the good values of applying positive politeness strategies. In addition that means those show the closeness between the speaker and hearer. On another side Romadhoni (2017), and Pangestuti (2015) Prastyani (2012) who analyze entertainers in their *tv* program show the respect of a professional person to their hearer in the working area.

## 5.2. Suggestion

In reference to the finding above, there are suggestions that considered by the writer as follow;

### 1. Reader

The reader can add their knowledge and applies this study as a reference in applying positive politeness strategy in their daily life to communicate with others. In addition, use the right strategy can build a good relationship between the speaker and the hearer. As the function of positive politeness strategy, this study explains how to save the hearer's positive face. Thus it is important to add the knowledge about positive politeness strategy because it has an important role in communication.

## 2. Other researchers

The weakness of this research is the data source that took from one novel only. The writer suggests that other researchers compare "A Walk to Remember" novel with other novel with different genre. As the subject of this study the writer uses Jamie and Landon only. The writer suggests the whole characters in the novel as subject of research in order to find out that the language in novel in polite enough. Besides, the other researchers can collect more data such as compare the positive politeness strategy used by the age or gender and etc.

## 3. Linguistics student

In learning positive politeness strategy, it shows the important point to consider the use of language in communication. Especially an English student who majored in linguistics, they can learn about language under a pragmatic approach. Pragmatics which explains the meaning behind the

sentence helps them to understand the context of the situation of the conversation between the interlocutors too.



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