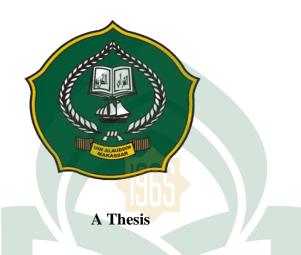
# POLITENESS STRATEGIES USED BY THE CHARACTERS IN THE VERONICA ROTH'S NOVEL "DIVERGENT"



Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Humaniora (S. Hum.) in English Literature Department of Adab and Humanities Faculty of UIN Alauddin Makassar

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# PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN SKRIPSI

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## ABSTRACT

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This thesis is a research about the analysis of Politeness Strategies in Veronica Roth's Novel "*Divergent*". The aim of this thesis is to find out the kinds of politeness strategies used by the characters in Veronica Roth's novel "*Divergent*".

The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method. The writer used Brown and Levinson's theory to describe politeness strategies in the novel. The data resource of this research was the novel "*Divergent*" which was published in 2011. In collecting the data, the writer used note taking as the instrument to get the data. Along the instrument, the writer read the novel, then write the utterances of politeness strategies on the novel by using note cards, after that the utterances of politeness strategies are written down, then the writer classified politeness strategies from the novel.

In this thesis, the writer found all kinds of politeness strategies that are used by the characters in the novel. They are bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness and off record strategy. Then the characters used the politeness strategies to show appropriate manner in particular situations in an attempt to achieve and maintain successful social relationships to the hearer.

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This thesis hopefully useful to improve student's understanding about politeness strategies and how to use them on literary work especially novel. It could be a reference for them in analyzing politeness strategies because novel much serves conversations in which the politeness strategies occur. Additionally, this thesis can stimulate the students of English Literature to know more about discourse analysis especially conversational principles which focuses on politeness strategies.

### **CHAPTER 1**

### INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of Research

Discourse analysis is a general term for a number of approaches to analyze written, spoken, or sign language use or any significant semiotic event. Abrams in Nordquist (2013 : 1) says that discourse is the study of the ways in which language is used in texts and contexts and concerns with the use of language in a running discourse, continued over a number of sentences, and involving the interaction of speaker (or writer) and auditor (or reader) in a specific situational context, and within a framework of social and cultural conventions.

Discourse analysis is not only about method; it is also a perspective on the nature of language and its relationship to the central issues of the social sciences. According to Deborah (2012 : 1), discourse analysis sometimes defined as the study of language 'beyond the sentence'. This is contrasts with linguistic analysis chiefly concerned with the study of smaller bits of language, such as sounds (phonetics and phonology), parts of words (morphology), meaning (semantics), and the order of words in sentences (syntax). Discourse analysts study larger chunks of language as they flow together.

Language itself is part of context analysis in discourse analysis. Language is the instrument to communicate each other both spoken and written. According to Kramsch (1998:3), language is the principle means whereby we conduct our social lives. It means we need language to interact each other in our circle. Language helps us to communicate so it is become the important part to interact each other. It is a human system of communication that uses arbitrary signals, such as voice sounds, gestures, or written symbols. Bruce (2008:52) says that

language as a system of communication using sounds or symbols that enables us to express our feelings, thoughts, ideas, and experiences.

In social aspect, language is supports in communication. In language, we should use polite language because with it we could get good response from the listener well. In daily social interaction, people are required to be polite not only in action but also in communication. It is because being polite in communication can make both of the speaker and the listener feel comfortable to communicate each other. According to Renkema (2004:17), it needs a strategy which is called politeness to make the conversation run well. Politeness is a way to make a well conversation each other by using words. Brown and Levinson (1987: 85) states that being polite means how the speaker tries to keep his or her manners or behaviors and language not to hurt other people's feeling. The statement above means how important and useful politeness in communication in social life because this is a way how to get good relationship each other with using polite language. So people need to be polite, to anyone and anywhere.

Many things could be analyzed especially in discourse analysis. And one of interesting thing to be analyzed is a novel. In this case, the writer wants to analyze politeness strategies because politeness is connected with how people communicate each other well. The writer found some example of politeness strategies used in Veronica Roth's novel "Divergent" like: *The tests don't have to change our choices*. This statement means the test could not change someone choice. This kind of politeness include positive politeness because she said it to make the listener feel better and not to be anxious although the reality of the test will change her choice. Based on the speaker's statement above, the listener will not worry about her choice.

The phenomenon of politeness strategies can be encountered in any context of conversation. Novel as the subject of this research serves conversations in which the politeness

strategies occur. And Veronica Roth's Novel "Divergent" is an interesting subject to be analyzed. So that is why the writer uses this kind of theory to analyze her thesis title.

#### **B.** Problem statement

This research, the writer focuses on analyzing all kinds of politeness strategies which is used by the characters in Veronica Roth's Novel "Divergent". As the explanation of the description above, the writer formulates research question as follow:

What kinds of politeness strategies are used by the characters in the "Divergent" Novel?

# C. Objectives of the Research

Related to the problem statement above, the objectives of this thesis is:

To describe the kinds of Politeness Strategies are used by the characters in the "Divergent" Novel

# D. Significance of the Research

The result of this research is hopefully useful for students to help them know more about Politeness Strategies for the writer herself. The writer expects that the result of this research can possibly become such reference for the next researchers, particularly those who are interested in analyzing Politeness Strategies on literary work especially novel

### E. Scope of Research

This research, focuses on four kinds of politeness strategies. They are: 1. Bald on Record, 2. Positive Politeness, 3. Negative Politeness, 4. off-record. Here the writer focuses on chapter 1 until 10 of the novel by using Brown and Levinson's theory.

#### **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

### **A. Previous Study**

The writer has found some theses that also studied about Politeness Strategies as follows: Rahmawati (2008), in her thesis, "*Politeness Strategies Used by the Main Character* (*Marcus*) In "Get Rich or Dry Trying" Movie". She found four politeness strategies by Brown and Levinson in Movie. The Politeness Strategies used in conversation of the movie was positive politeness strategies, and it occured in the dialogue that the utterances of conversation means to the listener's feeling.

Agus Salim (2011) in his thesis, "*Politeness Strategies Used by a Child In "Jersey Girl" Movie*". He found four Politeness Strategies by Brown and Levinson in Movie. The Politeness Strategies that mostly used in the conversation of the movie was off-record, and it occurred in the dialogue that the utterances of conversation have implicit meaning.

Fathkurozi (2007) in his thesis, "*Politeness Strategies Used by Mia and Her Grandma In* "*Princess Diaries*" *Film*". He found two Politeness Strategies by Scollon and Scollon. The politeness Strategies used in the conversation of the film was Independent Strategy, and it occurred in the dialogue that the utterances of conversation emphasizes the individuality of the participants.

Fitriana (2007) in her thesis, "Politeness Strategies In John Grisham's Novel "The Client". The writer found four kinds of politeness strategies by Brown and Levinson. She found Bald on Record (6), Positive politeness (25), Negative politeness (6), and off-record (5). The dominant type of Politeness Strategies found is positive politeness.

The similarity of this thesis with those thesis above is all of them studied about Politeness Strategies. Rahmawati, Agus Salim, Fitriana analyzed the Politeness Strategies in their thesis by using Brown and Levinson theory. Whereas Fathkurozi analyzed Politeness Strategies in his thesis by using Scollon and Scollon theory. Here the writer will analyze all kinds of politeness strategies by using Brown and Levinson theory.

### **B.** Concept of Communication and Politeness

As social being, people need to communicate each other in order to make interaction. They use a language as a means of communication. Moilanen (2011:1) defines communication as a process by which we assign and convey meaning in an attempt to create shared understanding. This process requires a vast repertoire of skills in intrapersonal and interpersonal processing, listening, observing, speaking, questioning, analyzing, and evaluating. The statement above means how important the communication in social life including in speaking. And the importance of communication is how someone make sure what she or he had said to someone and she or he is talking with. Communication is also used by human being as medium to exchange a few words with others. They apply it to keep a good relationship with their friends, families, and the society around them. The existence of human beings cannot be separated from the society. It means that they are not be able to live alone. In this case, the interrelationship is needed.

Lyon in Brown and Yule (1983: 2) states that the notion of communication is readily used of feelings, moods and attitudes. Similarly Bennet (1976:5) argues that communication is primarily a matter of a speaker's seeking either to inform a listener of something or to enjoin some action upon him. The statements above imply that it used mood, feeling and attitude in communication, because someone should use polite language so that it could make the good impression to the listener and not to hurt him or her with saying or make their mood were bad.

Chaika (1982: 2) states that human beings use language to reveal or conceal our personal identity, our character, and our background, often wholly unconscious that we are doing so. Almost all of our contact with family, friends, and the strangers, involves speaking. And much of that speaking is strongly governed by rules that dictate not only what we say, but also how we say something.

According to Grundy (2000: 145-146), politeness phenomena also extends the notion of indexical, because every utterance is uniquely designed for its audience. Seen as the exercise of language choice to create a context intended to match the addressee's notion of how he or she should be addressed, politeness phenomena is a paradigm example of pragmatic usage. Among the aspects of context that particularly determinate the language choice in the domain of politeness are the power distance relationship of the interactions and extend to which a speaker imposes on or requires something of their addressee.

Sifianou (1999:2) states that politeness phenomena, however, inevitably reflected in language. A politeness phenomenon is one of manifestations of the wider concept of etiquette, or appropriate behavior. In being 'polite', a speaker is attempting to create an implicated context (the speaker stands in relation X to the addressee in respect of act Y) that matches the one assumed by the addressee.

## **C.** Concept of Face and Face Threatening Acts

Face refers to the respect that individual has for herself or himself and maintaining selfesteem in public or private situation. Brown and Levinson in Grundy (2000: 156) states that face come into two varieties, positive and negative face and exist universally human culture. According to Robert (1992: 289), positive face is each person's want his or her own desires be desirable to others as others want him or her to have such things as health, self-esteem, and successful professional practice. A threat to a listener's positive face occurs when the listener perceives criticism or insult (or disapproval, complaint, disagreement, contradiction, out-of-control emotions, irreverence, the bringing of bad news, noncooperation, interruption, non sequiturs, inattention) from a speaker. Negative face is each person's wants to be free from imposition and distraction. Based on Directive in Instructional Conferences, a threat to a hearer's negative face occurs when a speaker's directive or request (suggestion, advice, reminder, threat, warning, dare, offer, promise to help, compliment showing envy or admiration, expression of strong negative emotion) is perceived as an intrusion into listener self-determination. Expressed doubt, disagreement, even indirect requests, which are known to be candidates for offense, may have this effect.

In other words, positive face can be thought as "the positive and consistent image people have of themselves, and their desire for approval", while negative face, on the other hand, is "the basic claim to territories, personal preserves, and rights to non-distraction.

Cutrone (2002:52) explains another important element in understanding how face and politeness are connected involves what brown and Levinson call a *face-threatening act* (FTA). Face threatening acts (FTA's) performs which in some way threaten the 'face' or self-esteem of another person. Face-threatening Acts include action other than spoken or written. Frequently we can threaten others' face by a look, an expression or some other non-verbal communication. And it is the act that break on the hearer's maintain his or her self admiration and be respected. Politeness strategies are developed for the main purpose of dealing with the FTA's (Face threatening acts).

Brown and Levinson (1987: 68) reveal that in the context of mutual vulnerability of face, any rational agent will seek either to avoid these face threatening acts, or to employ certain strategies in order to minimize the threat. In other words, he will take into consideration the relative weightings of (at least) three wants: (a) the want to communicate the content of FTA, (b) the want to be efficient or urgent, and (c) the want to maintain Hearer's (H's) face to any degree. Unless (b) is greater than (c), Speaker (S) will want to minimize the threat of his FTA.

### D. Concept of Politeness Strategies

Politeness allows people to perform many inter-personally sensitive actions in a nonthreatening or less threatening manner. Politeness helps us to communicate better. It is maintaining proper etiquette and speaking properly to a person without offending someone. Someone should use better words to convey something. Foul language can put off a person. One has to be choosy about words while conveying something as well. Whatever has to be conveyed, it has to do in a subtle manner. Wood (2012: 7) describes politeness as a social norm, or a set of prescriptive social 'rules'.

According to Brown and Levinson (1987: 66), politeness strategies are developed in order to save the hearers' "face". Face refers to the respect that an individual has for him or herself, and maintaining the 'self-esteem' in public or in private situation. Politeness strategy is the strategies of how people be polite to someone in words or action. According to Lakoff (1973: 910), politeness is what we think is appropriate manner in particular situations in an attempt to achieve and maintain successful social relationships with others. In Goffman's opinion, every participant in the social process has the need to be appreciated by others and to be free and not to be disturbed. He calls the need to be appreciated as a 'positive face' and the need to be free or not to be disturbed as 'negative face'. Brown and Levinson in Schnoebelen (2012:2) conveys that positive face of consistent self-image or 'personality' (crucially including the desire that this self-image be appreciated and approved of) claimed by interactants. And negative face is the basic claim to territories, personal preserves, rights to non-distraction, i.e. to freedom of action and freedom from imposition.

### E. Kinds of Politeness Strategies

Every speakers use different strategies to avoid or to minimize threats to face. In the following sub topic, the writer explains some politeness strategies based on Brown and Levinson's description of theory of human "politeness" behavior. Brown and Levinson (1987: 60) present four strategies in Politeness: Bald on Record, Negative Politeness, Positive Politeness, and Off-Record-Indirect strategy, Those are schematized as follows:

### 1. Bald on Record

Bald on record strategy provides no effort by the speakers to minimize or reduce the impact of FTA's. The speakers usually shock the hearers, embarrass them, or make them fell a bit uncomfortable. With this kind of strategy, the speaker did not try anything to minimize face threatening acts (FTA) to the hearer or reduce the impact of it. This kind of strategy sometimes make the hearer was shocked, embarrassed and uncomfortable. The reason for doing bald-on record is whenever S wants to do the FTA with maximum efficiency more than he wants to satisfy H's face.

Bald on record strategy is commonly found with people who know each other very well and very comfortable in their close environment such as family. The benefits to the speaker if he chooses this strategy is he considered to be transparent, not manipulative. This strategy as speaking in conformity with Grice's maxims Grice (1975: 5). These maxims are an intuited characterization of conversational principles that world constitute guidelines for achieving maximally efficiency of communication. These maxims are:

## a. Maxim of Quality

It means speaking the truth informatively and be sincere:

- 1). Do not say what you believe to be false.
- 2). Do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence.

# **b. Maxim of Quantity**

Maxim quantity is where someone tries to be as informative as one possibly can, and gives as much information as is needed, and no more. It divides into two:

1). "Make your contribution as informative as required."

2) ."Don't make your contribution more informative than is required."

# c. Maxim of Relevance

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It is where one tries to be relevant, and says things that are pertinent to the discussion.

# d. Maxim of Manner

It is when one tries to be as clear, as brief, and as orderly as one can in what one says, and where one avoids obscurity and ambiguity:

- 1). "Avoid obscurity of expression."
- 2). "Avoid ambiguity."
- 3). "Be brief (avoid unnecessary prolixity)."

# 4). "Be orderly."

In Goody (1996: 43), Brown and Levinson have categorized bald on record in two classes, they are Cases of non minimization of the face threat and Cases of FTA-oriented usage.

# 1). Cases of non minimization of the face threat

According to Brown and Levinson (1987: 95), this type is the standard uses of bald-onrecord usages where other demands override face concerns. Cases of non minimization of the face threat includes:

### a). Maximum efficiency

Where maximum efficiency is very important, and this is mutually known to both speaker and hearer, face redress is not required. In cases of great urgency or desperation, redress would actually decrease the communicated urgency. For example:

(1) Help!

(2) Watch out!

(3) Your pants are on fire!

(4) Give me just one more week! (to pay the rent)

# b). Metaphorical urgency for emphasis.

When Speaker speaks as if maximum efficiency were very important, he provides metaphorical urgency for emphasis. Attention-getters are included in this sub-category of cases of non minimization of the face. For example:

5) Listen, I've got an idea.

6) Hear me out.

7) Look, the point is this.

These metaphorical usages seem to occur in many languages with the same superficial syntax-imperatives. In English, there are some formulaic entreaties.

8) Excuse me.

- 9) Forgive me.
- 10) Pardon me.
- 11) Accept my thanks.

# c). Metaphorical urgency for high valuation of H's friendship

The metaphorical entreaties are stressing his or her high valuation of H's friendship. For

example:

- (12) Send me a postcard.
- (13) Don't forget us.

# d). Task oriented/paradigmatic form of instruction

Where the focus of interaction is task-oriented, face redress may be felt to irrelevant. For

example:

- (14) Lend me a hand here.
- (15) Give me the nails.

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The following two are the usages of paradigmatic form of instructions and recipes:

- (16) Open other end.
- (17) Add three cups of flour and stir vigorously.

# e). Power difference between (S) Speaker and (H) Hearer (S has higher class/score than H)

If there is power difference between S and H, and S's power is greater than H, S does not have to redress the expression in order to satisfy H's face, bald-on-record usages are found. For example:

(18) Bring me wine, Parker.—Yes, me lady.

# f). Sympathetic advice or warnings

In doing the FTA, S conveys that he or she does care about H (and therefore about H's positive face), so that no redress is required. Sympathetic advice or warning may be baldly on record. For example:

(19) Be careful! He's .a dangerous man.

(20) Your slip is showing.

(21) Your wig is askew; let me fix it for you.

(22) Your headlights are on!

# g). Permission that H has requested

Granting permission for something that H has requested may likewise be baldly on

record. For example:

(23) Yes, you may go

# 2). Cases of FTA-oriented usage

In this circumstances it is polite, in a broad sense, for S to alleviate H's anxieties by preemptively inviting H to impinge on S's preserve. According to Brown and Levinson (1987: 99), three areas where one would expect such pre-emptive invitations to occur in languages are these: (a) Welcomings ( or post-greetings), where S insists that H may impose on his negative face. For example: *come in, don't hesitate, I'm not busy*". (b) Greetings and farewells, where S insists that H may impose on his positive face by taking his leave. For example: *I am staying, you go !*". (c) offers, where S insists that H may impose on S's negative face. For example: *"Don't bother, I'll clean it up/ leave it to me"* 

#### 2. Positive Politeness

Positive politeness is used to show familiarity to the hearer who was unclose with the speaker to make the interaction easier. The speaker tries to give good impression such as the speaker has the same willingness with the hearer and it considered as a common desire or willingness that really desirable by them. According to Brown and Levinson in Green (1996: 2), Positive politeness is approached-based, it tries to show that S wants H's wants (shares H's positive face wants) that they are "the same" in some ways, or that S like H in order to have H's positive face.

According to Brown and Levinson in Goody (1996: 106), Positive politeness is redress directed to the addressee's positive face, his perennial desire that his wants ( or the action/acquisition/values resulting from them) should be thought of as desirable. Positive politeness is oriented toward the positive face of H, the positive self-image that he claims for himself. Positive Politeness is approached based; it 'anoints' the face of the addressee by indicating that in some respects, S wants H's wants. For example by treating him as a member of an in group, a friend, a person whose wants and personality traits are known and liked.

The potential face threat of an act is minimized in this case by the assurance that in general S wants at least some of H's wants, for example, that S considers H to be in important respects 'the same' as he, with in-group rights and duties and expectations of reciprocity or by

the implication that S likes H so that the FTA doesn't mean a negative evaluation in general of H's face, (Brown and Levinson, 1987: 70).

There are some strategies according to Brown and Levinson in Goody, (1996: 108-134) that may be conveyed by the speaker in their conversation in order to have positive politeness:

### a. Claim common ground

At this type, the S can claiming 'common ground' with H, by indicating S and H belongs to the same set of persons, who share specific wants, including goals and values. Three ways of making this claim:

- 1). S may convey that some wants (goals or desired objects) of H's is admirable or interesting to S too. (Strategy 1-3).
- 2). S may stress command membership in a group or category. (Strategy 4)
- S can claim common perspective with H without necessarily referring to in group membership. (Strategy 5-8)

According to Brown and Levinson (1987: 103) the strategies of claim common ground divided into 8 types:

- 1. Attend to H's interests, needs, wants. For example: You look sad. Can I do anything?
- 2. Exaggerate interest in H and his interests. For example: *That's a nice haircut you got; where did you get it?*
- 3. Intensify interest to H. For example: "I come into his room, and what do you think I see?
   a huge mess all over the place and right in the middle, a naked...."
- 4. Use solidarity in-group identity markers. For example: *Heh, mate, can you lend me a dollar?*
- 5. Seek agreement. For example: Isn't your new car has a beautiful color!

- 6. Avoid disagreement. For example: Yes, it's rather long; not short certainly.
- Presuppose/raise/assert common ground. For example: And she says to Jim, 'I love you!', and he says...
- 8. Joke. For example: Wow, that's a whopper!

### b. Convey that S and H are cooperators

Convey that S and H are cooperators is the second major class of positive politeness strategies that derives from the want to convey that the speaker and the addressee are cooperatively involved in the relevant activity. If S and H are cooperating, then they goals in some domain, and thus to convey that they are cooperators can serve to redress H's positive-face want. The strategies divided into 7, they are:

- Assert or presuppose S's Knowledge of and concern for H's wants. For example: " I know you love roses but the florist didn't have any more, so I brought you geraniums instead".
- 2) Offer, Promise. For example: "I'll wash the dishes later!"
- Be optimistic. For example: "wait a minute, you haven't brushed your hair! (as husband goes out of the door)
- 4) Include both S and H in the activity. For example: "lets have break! Let's have a kitkat!"
- 5) Give (or ask) reasons. For example: "Why don't we go shopping or to the cinema?"
- 6) Assume or assert reciprocity. For example: "Yesterday I've washed the dishes, so today it's your turn!
- 7) Giving gifts to H (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation). For example: "*I know that you love West Life so much, may be this poster will make you happy.*

### **3.** Negative Politeness

Another kind of politeness is negative politeness. It is derived from negative face. Negative politeness strategy (formal politeness/respect politeness) has the main focus on assuming that you may be imposing and intruding on H's space. Negative politeness is not impeding on someone so minimizing the threat to the negative face. Brown and Levinson (1987:70) states that negative politeness is oriented mainly toward partially satisfying (redressing) H's negative face, his basic want to maintain claims of territory and self-determination. Negative politeness is essentially avoidance-based, and realizations of negative politeness strategies consist in assurances that the speaker recognizes and respects the addressee's negative-face wants and will not ( or will only minimally) interfere with the addressee's freedom of action.

Holmes (1992: 297) reveals that negative politeness pays people respect and avoids intruding on them. However, Brown and Levinson in Goody (1996: 134) states that negative politeness is regressive action addresses to the addressee's negative face; his want to have his freedom of action unhindered and his attention unimpeded. Negative politeness strategy is intended to avoid giving offense by showing deference. This strategy includes questioning, hedging, and presenting disagreements as opinions. The main focus of this strategy is to assume that the speaker is most likely give a burden or nuisance to the hearer. This thing is assumed that there is a certain distance or barriers to social particular in situations.

According to Brown and Levinson (Goody, 1996: 137) there are some strategies that may be included in negative politeness, they are:

- a) Be indirect. "*I'm looking for a comb*." (In this situation you are hoping that you will not have to ask directly, so as not to impose and take up the hearer's time. Therefore, by using this indirect strategy, you hope they will offer to go find one for you).
- b) Forgiveness. For example: "You must forgive me but...."
- c) Minimize imposition. For example: "I just want to ask you if I could use your computer".
- d) Pluralize the person responsible. For example: We forgot to tell you that you needed to buy your plane ticket by yesterday." (This takes all responsibility off of only you and onto "we", even if you were the person responsible for telling the hearer when the deadline was to buy the ticket).
- e) Use hedges or questions. For example: "could you please pass the rice?"
- f) Be pessimistic. For example: You couldn't find your way to lending me a thousand dollars, could you?"
- g) Use obviating structures, like nominalizations, passives, or statements of general rules.For example: "*I hope offense will not be taken*."

# 4. Off Record Strategy IVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI

Off record strategy has the main purpose of taking some pressures of the hearer. This strategy uses indirect language and removes the speaker from the potential to be imposed. For example, a speaker using the indirect strategy might merely say "wow, it's getting cold in here" insinuating that it would be nice if the listener would get up and turn up the thermostat without directly asking the listener to do so.

This strategy realized indirectly and did not picture the clear meaning. With this kind of strategy the speaker indirectly orders the hearer to interpret what he or she means. This strategy

is used if the speaker wants to do face threatening act but she or he does not want to have responsibility about what he or she had done. In this case, the speaker performs an act in a vague manner that could be interpreted by the hearer as some other acts. Such an off record utterance usually uses indirect language that constructs more general utterance or actually different from what one mean. Brown and Levinson (1987: 108) have also explained some classes that lie on off record strategy, for example:

a). Give hints:

"It's getting cold in here".

b). Give associations clues:

"My house isn't very far away...(Intervening material)...There is the path that leads to my house". ( please come to visit me).

c). Understate:

"That dress is quite nice". (in fact, S doesn't think it good at all).

### d). Use contradictions:

A: Are you upset about that?

B: well, yes and no.

e). Be vague:

"Perhaps someone should have been more responsible

f). Be sarcastic, or joking: A K A S S A R "Yeah, he's a real rocket scientist!"

# F. Synopsis of the Novel

**Divergent** is the debut novel of Veronica Roth. It sets within a dystopian version of Chicago. In this novel, society is divided into five factions, each of them dedicated to the

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cultivation of particular virtue. *Candor* (The Honest), *Abnegation* (The Selfless), *Dauntless* (The Brave), *Amity* (The Peaceful) and Erudite (*The Intelligent*). On an appointed day of every year, all sixteen-years-olds must select the faction to which they will devote the rest of their lives. For Beatrice as the Major character, the decision is between staying with her family and being who she really is, she can't have both. So she makes a choice that surprises everyone, including herself. During the highly competitive initiation that follows, Beatrice renames herself as Tris and she struggles alongside her fellow initiates to live out the choice she has made. Together with others they must undergo the extreme physical tests of endurance and intense psychological simulations, some with devastating consequences.

As initiation transforms all of them, Tris must determine who her friends really are and where, exactly, a romance with a sometimes fascinating, sometimes exasperating boy fits into the life she has chosen. But Tris also has a secret, one she has kept hidden from everyone because she has been warned it means death. And as she discovers unrest and growing conflict that threaten to unravel her seemingly perfect society, she also learns that her secret might help her save those she loves or it might destroy her.

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# G. Biography of the Author

**Veronica Roth** (born August 19, 1988) is an American author known for her debut New York Times Bestselling novels Divergent and Insurgent with a third and final book titled Allegiant to be released on October 22, 2013 to conclude the Divergent trilogy. She is also the recipient of the Good reads Favorite Book of 2011 and the 2012 Good reads winner for Best Young Adult Fantasy & Science Fiction. Veronica Roth is best known for her debut novel Divergent as well as the subsequent sequel Insurgent. On April 17, 2013, the title of the third and final novel of the trilogy was revealed to be *Allegiant*. It will be published on October 22, 2013<sup>-</sup>

She is also the recipient of the Good reads 2011 Choice Awards. Roth was raised in Barrington, Illinois, a suburb of Chicago, and wrote her first book, Divergent, while she was supposed to be doing her homework for Northwestern University. Roth has sold the film rights to her Divergent series of books to Summit Entertainment. Divergent is an adaptation of the first book in the series, was started on April 2013. Roth has also published a short story titled *Free Four: Tobias Tells the Divergent Knife-Throwing Scene*. Roth has a degree in creative writing from Northwestern University and currently resides in the Chicago area. She is married to photographer Nelson Fitch.

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#### **CHAPTER III**

## **METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH**

### A. Method of Research

The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative. According to Bogdan and Taylor (1992:21), this method is the one of research procedure which produces descriptive data such as spoken or written and someone's behavioral inspected. It is used to describe a specific information, a phenomenon, event, occurrence as it is. By using utterances in the conversation that showed politeness strategies in the Novel "Divergent" by Veronica Roth.

### **B.** Source of Data

The data took from the utterances of the conversation that showed the politeness strategies in the Novel "Divergent" by Veronica Roth. This Novel published in 2011. It consists of 39 chapters and 190 pages. Here the writer took 10 chapters as samples because almost the chapters dominated by the narration of story and chapter 1 until 10 are dominantly shown politeness strategies which is occurred in utterance of conversation. So that's why the writer took them as samples.

### **C. Instrument of Research**

In collecting data, the writer used note taking as an instrument of this research. According to Murray and Rockowitz (1998:3), note taking is an indispensable part of writing a documented essay or research paper by using notes of cards. It records information from the sources that we use in writing our paper. The information includes last name of author, page and related information. It used to obtain the data of utterances of the conversation that showed the politeness strategies in the Novel "Divergent" by Veronica Roth.

### **D. Procedure of Collecting Data**

In collecting the data for this research, the writer did some procedures

as follows:

- 1. The writer read Veronica Roth's Novel "Divergent" carefully.
- 2. The writer identified all the utterances in the novel that indicated as politeness strategies by underlying them in the novel.
- 3. The writer took 4 cards with different color. They are red card for bald on record, white card for positive politeness, green card for negative politeness and yellow card for off-record.
- 4. The writer classified the utterances and write down them including its page and chapter based on four kinds of politeness strategies by using 4 different color of cards to make easy in classification.

# E. Tehnique of Data Analysis

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After all the utterances of politeness strategies collected, the writer used qualitative descriptive method to analize them. It is used to describe how politeness strategies utterances used in the novel and classify all the utterances in the novel that indicated as politeness strategies said by the characters in Veronica Roth's Novel "Divergent" by using Brown and Levinson's theory.

### **CHAPTER IV**

# FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter, the writer would like to present the result of this research about politeness strategies utterances that found in Veronica Roth's Novel "Divergent". This chapter consist of two parts, finding and discussion.

# A. Findings

Based on the data analysis of the Politeness Strategies in Veronica Roth's Novel "Divergent", the writer found all kinds of politeness strategies. They are bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness and off record strategy. There are 68 utterances in the following table which are showed the politeness strategies. To understand the data collection, the writer presented explanation that C is chapter, P is page and D is data.

Table 1. Finding of Politeness Strategies on the texts

No.	UNIVERData AS ISLAM NEGER	Kinds of Politeness Strategies
1.	Tris: "why?"	Bald On Record
	Tori: "Choose" A K A S S A	R
	I look over my shoulder, but no one is there. I turn	
	back to the baskets. "What will do with them?"	
	Tori: "Choose"	
	(Roth, 2011: C-2/P-6/D-1)	

No.	Data	Kinds of Politeness Strategies
2.	Four flips the gun is in his hand, presses the barrel to	Bald On Record
	Peter's forehead, and clicks a wallet into place. Peter	
	freezes with his lips parted, the yawn dead in his mouth.	
	Four : "wake up". "You're holding a loaded gun, you	
	idiot. Act like it."	
	(Roth, 2011: C-8/P-30/D-2)	
3.	After a few second of circling, Eric shouts.	Bald On Record
	Eric: Do you think this is a leisure activity? Should we	
	break for nap time? "Fight each other!	
	(Roth, 2011: C-9/P-37/D-3)	
4.	Eric: "Get him up"	Bald On Record
	He stares with greedy eyes at Will's fallen body, like the	
	sight is a meal and he hasn't eaten in weeks. The curl of	
	his lip is cruel.	DI
	(Roth, 2011: C-9/P-38/D-4)	
5.	Christina: " <b>Stop</b> "	Bald On Record
	Wails Christina as Molly pulls her foot back to kick again.	P
	She holds out a hand.	
	Christina: "Stop ! I'm "she coughs ."I'm done."	
	(Roth, 2011: C-9/P-39/D-5)	

No.	Data	Kinds of Politeness Strategies
6.	If he had yelled, I might not have felt like everything	Bald On Record
	inside my stomach was the worst he planned out of it. If	
	he had yelled, I would have known that the yelling was	
	the worst he planned to do. But his voice is quiet and his	
	words precise. He grabs Christina's arm, yanks to her feet,	
	and drags her out the door.	
	Eric: "Follow me".	
	He says it to the rest of us, and we do.	
	(Roth, 2011: C-9/P-39/D-6)	
7.	I feel the roar of the river in my chest. We stand near the	Bald On Record
	railing. The Pit is almost empty; it is the middle of the	
	afternoon, though it feels like it's been night for days. Eric	
	shoves Christina against the railing.	
	Eric: "Climb over it" UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGI	RI
	Christina: "What?"	
	Eric: "If you can hang over the chasm for five minutes, I	
	will forget your cowardice. If you can't, I will not allow	R
	you to continue initiation."	
	(Roth, 2011: C-9/P-39/D-7)	

No.	Data	Kinds of Politeness Strategies
8.	Al: "Come on, Christina".	Bald On Record
	His low voice surprisingly loud. She looks at him.	
	Al: "Come on, grab it again. You can do it. Grab it."	
	(Roth, 2011: C-9/P-40/D-8)	
9.	Man: "Then isn't today a special day for you? The day	Bald On Record
	before you choose?"	
	Tris: "Let go of me".	
	I am ready . I know what to do. I picture myself	
	bringing my elbow back and hitting him. I see t he bag	
	of apples flying away from me. I hear my running	
	footsteps. I am prepared to act.	
	Man: "Choose wisely, little girl."	
	(Roth, 2011: C-3/P-10/D-9)	
10.	Tris: "What will happen when this tension breaks?"	Bald On Record
	Eric: "Careful, Tris".	
	My stomach drops like I just swallowed a stone. A	JIN
	Dauntless member at another table calls out Four's	AR
	name, and I turn to Christina. She raises both eyebrow.	
	(Roth, 2011: C-7/P-27/D-10)	

No.	Data	Kinds of Politeness Strategies
11.	Marcus: "Excuse me".	Bald On Record
	But the crowd doesn't hear him. He shouts, "Quiet,	
	please!"	
	The room goes silent. Except for a ringing sound.	
	(Roth, 2011: C-5/P-18/D-11)	
12.	Al: "This is ridiculous". "What's the point of beating	Bald On Record
	him up? We're in the same faction!"	
	Will: "Oh, You think it's going to be that easy? "Go	
	on. " <b>Try to hit me, slowpoke</b> ".	
	(Roth, 2011: C-9/P-37/D-12)	
13.	Mirrors covers the inner walls of the room. I can see	Positive Politeness
	my reflection from all angles: the gray fabric	
	obscuring the shape of my back, my long neck, my	
	knobby-knuckled hands, red with a blood blush. The UNIVERSITAS ISLAM N	EGERI
	ceiling glows white with light. In the center of the	
	room is a reclined chair, like a dentist's, with a	JIN
	machine next to it. It looks like a place where terrible	AR
	things happen.	
	Tori: "Don't worry. It doesn't hurt".	
	(Roth, 2011: C-2/P-5/D-13)	

No.	Data	Kinds of Politeness Strategies
14.	Tori: "Have a seat and get comfortable. My name	Positive Politeness
	is Tori".	
	Clumsily I sit in the chair and recline, putting my	
	head on the headrest. The lights hurt my eyes. Tori	
	busies herself with the machine on my right. I try to	
	focus on her and not on the wires in her hands.	
	(Roth, 2011: C-2/P-5/D-14)	
15.	Tori scratches the back of her neck. "Normally, the	Positive Politeness
	simulation progresses in a linear fashion, isolating	
	one faction by ruling out the rest. The choices you	
	made didn't even allow Candor, the next possibility,	
	to be ruled out, so I had to alter the simulation to put	
	you on the bus. And there your insistence upon	
	dishonesty ruled out Candor."She half smiles".	EGERI
	Tori: "Don't worry about that. Only the Candor	
	tell the truth in that one".	DIN
	(Roth, 2011: C-3/P-8/D-15) K A S S	AR
16.	Man : "You look a little young to be walking	Positive Politeness
	around by yourself, dear".	
	I stop tugging, and stand up straighter. I know I look	
	young; I don't need to be reminded.	

No.	Data	Kinds of Politeness Strategies
	"I'm older than I look, "I retort. "I'm sixteen."	
	(Roth, 2011: C-3/P-10/D-16)	
17.	Caleb: "Beatrice, what happened? Are you all	Positive Politeness
	right?"	
	Tris: "I'm fine.	
	He is with Susan and her brother, Robert, and Susan	
	is giving me a strange look, like I am different	
	person than the one she knew this morning. I shrug.	
	"When the test was over, I got sick. Must have been	
	that liquid they gave us. I feel better now, though".	
	(Roth, 2011: C-4/P-11/D-17)	
18.	Susan: "Our father had to work late, and he told us	Positive Politeness
	we should spend some time thinking before the	
	ceremony tomorrow". UNIVERSITAS ISLAM N	EGERI
	My hearts pounds at the mention of the ceremony.	
	Caleb: "You're welcome to come over later, if	DIN
	you'd like." MAKASS	AR
	"Thank you". Susan smiles at Caleb.	
	(Roth, 2011: C-4/P-11/D-18).	

No.	Data	Kinds of Politeness Strategies
19.	"So," my mother says to my father."Tell me".	Positive Politeness
	She takes my father's hand and moves her thumb in	
	a small circle over his knuckles. I stare at their joined	
	hands. My parents love each other, but they rarely	
	show affection like this in front of us. They taught us	
	that physical contact is powerful, so I have been	
	wary of it since I was Young.	
	Mother: "Tell me what's bothering you?"	
	(Roth, 2011: C-4/P-13/D-19)	
20.	My mother hugs me, and what little resolve I have	Positive Politeness
	left almost breaks. I clench my jaw and stare up at	
	the ceiling, where globe lanterns hang and fill the	
	room with blue light. She holds me for what feels	
	like a long time, even after I let my hands fall.	EGERI
	Mother: "I love you. No matter what".	
	I frown at her back as she walks away. She knows	JIN
	what I might do. She must know, or she wouldn't	AR
	feel the need to say that.	
	(Roth, 2011: C-5/P-16/D-20)	

No.	Data	Kinds of Politeness Strategies
21.	He falls to his knees next to the tracks as we sail	Positive Politeness
	away, and puts his head in his hands. I feel uneasy.	
	He just failed Dauntless initiation. He is factionless	
	now. It could happen at any moment.	
	Christina: "You all right?"	
	The Candor girl who helped me. She is tall, with	
	dark brown skin and short hair. Pretty. I nod.	
	"I'm Christina," she says, offering me her hand".	
	(Roth, 2011: C-5/P-20/D-21)	
22.	Peter is almost a foot taller than I am, and yesterday,	Positive Politeness
	he beat Drew in less than five minutes. Today	
	Drew's face is more black-and-blue than flesh-toned.	
	Al: "Maybe you can just take a few hints and	
	pretend to go unconscious, No one would blame	EGERI
	you."	
	"Yeah, " I say. "Maybe".	DIN
	(Roth, 2011: C-10/P-42/D-22) K A S S	AR
23.	I open one eye, the other stays shut like it's glued	Positive Politeness
	that way. Sitting to my right are Will and Al;	
	Christina sits on the bed to my left with an ice pack	
	on her jaw.	
	Tris: "What happened to your face?	

No.	Data	Kinds of Politeness Strategies
	Should we get you an eye patch?"	
	" I can't believe you couldn't beat Will," Al says,	
	shaking his head.	
	(Roth, 2011: C-10/P-44/D-23)	
24.	Will: "Don't worry about Peter. He'll at least get	Positive Politeness
	beat up by Edward, who has been studying hand-	
	to-hand combat since we were yen years old".	
	"Good," says Christina. She checks her watch. "I	
	think we're missing dinner. Do you want us to stay	
	here, Tris?". I shake my head. "I'm fine".	
	(Roth, 2011: C-10/P-44/D-24)	
25.	Al: " And don't pay attention to Christina. Your	Positive Politeness
	face doesn't look that bad. "I mean, it looks good.	
	It always good. I mean you look brave .	
	Dauntless". UNIVERSITAS ISLAM N	EGERI
	(Roth, 2011: C-10/P-45/D-25)	DIN
26.	Al: "I lost to Drew. After you fight with Peter." He	Positive Politeness
	looks at me. "I took a few hits, fell down, and stayed	AR
	there. Even though I didn't have to. I figureI	
	figure that since I beat Will, If I lose all the rest,, I	
	won't be ranked last, but I won't have to hurt	
	anymore."	

No.	Data	Kinds of Politeness Strategies
	Tris: "Is that really what you want?"	B
	He looks down. "I just can't do it. Maybe that's	
	mean I'm a coward."	
	Tris: <b>"You're not a coward just because you don't</b>	
	want to hurt people".	
	(Roth, 2011: C-10/P-45/D-26)	
27.	He smiles at me. He has a gap between his front	Positive Politeness
	teeth.	
	Man: " <b>My, don't you have pretty eyes?"</b> . It's a	
	shame the rest of you is so plain."	
	(Roth, 2011: C-3/P-10/D-27)	
28.	Abnegation discourages anything done strictly for	Positive Politeness
	my own enjoyment, and that is what this is: my lungs	
	burning, my muscles aching, the fierce pleasure of a	
	flat-out sprint. I follow the Dauntless down the street	EGERI
	and around the corner and hear a familiar sound: the	
	train horn. <b>ALAUD</b>	JIN
	Erudite boy: "Oh no, Are we supposed to hop on	AR
	that thing?"	
	Tris: "Yeah (breathless)".	
	(Roth, 2011: C-6/P-19/D-28)	

	Data	Kinds of Politeness Strategies
29.	"Can't believe it," a voice says from behind him.	Positive Politeness
	It belongs to a dark-haired girl with three silver	
	rings through her right eyebrow.	
	Lauren: "A Stiff, the first to jump? Unheard of."	
	"There's a reason why she left them, Lauren," he	
	says. His voice is deep, and it rumbles."	
	(Roth, 2011: C-6/P-23/D-29)	
30.	"I asked if you remember ever taking a class with	Positive Politeness
	me," she says". " I mean, no offense, but I	
	probably wouldn't remember if you did. All the	
	Abnegation looked the same to me. I mean, they	
	still do, but now you're not one of them".	
	Christina: "Sorry, am I being rude?". "I'm used	
	to just whatever is on my mind. Mom used to say	
	that politeness is deception in pretty packaging".	NEGERI
	(Roth, 2011: C-8/P-31/D-30)	
31.	Tori: " I do. I just took a break to administer the	Positive Politeness
	tests. Most of the time I'm here. I recognize that	AR
	name. You were the first jumper, weren't you?"	
	Tris: "Yes, I was".	
	(Roth, 2011: C-8/P-35/D-31	

No.	Data	Kinds of Politeness Strategies
32.	"I can't believe you couldn't beat Will, "Al says,	Positive Politeness
	shaking his head. "What? He's good, "she says,	
	shrugging. "Plus, I think I've finally learned how	
	to stop losing. I just need to stop people from	
	punching me in the jaw."	
	Will: "You know, you'd think you would have	
	figured that out already". " Now I know why you	
	aren't Erudite. Not too bright, are y <mark>ou?"</mark>	
	(Roth, 2011: C-10/P-44/D-32)	
33.	"It's beef, he says. "Put this on it. "He passes me a	Positive Politeness
	small bowl full of red sauce.	
	Christina: "You've never had a hamburger	
	before?"	
	Tris: "No, is that what it's called?"	
	Four: "Stiffs eat plain food (nodding to	NEGERI
	Christina)".	
	(Roth, 2011: C-7/P-25/D-33)	DIN
34.	Edward and Myra, the other Erudite transfers, sit	A R
	two tables away, so close they bump elbows as	
	they cut their food. Myra pauses to kiss Edward. I	
	watch them carefully.	

I've only seen a few kisses in my life.Al, will, and Christina all give me the same knowing smile. "What? " I say. Christina: " <b>Your Abnegation is showing</b> ". (Roth, 2011: C-8/P-32/D-34)	rategies
<ul> <li>"What? " I say.</li> <li>Christina: "Your Abnegation is showing".</li> <li>(Roth, 2011: C-8/P-32/D-34)</li> <li>35. Mother: "Are you nervous?" Positiv</li> <li>Today is the day of the aptitude test that will show me which of the five factions I belong in. And tomorrow, at the Choosing Ceremony, I will decide on a faction; I will decide the rest of my life; I will decide to stay with my family or abandon them.</li> </ul>	
Christina: "Your Abnegation is showing". (Roth, 2011: C-8/P-32/D-34) 35. Mother: "Are you nervous?" Positiv Today is the day of the aptitude test that will show me which of the five factions I belong in. And tomorrow, at the Choosing Ceremony, I will decide on a faction; I will decide the rest of my life; I will decide to stay with my family or abandon them.	
(Roth, 2011: C-8/P-32/D-34)35.Mother: "Are you nervous?"PositivToday is the day of the aptitude test that will show me which of the five factions I belong in. And tomorrow, at the Choosing Ceremony, I will decide on a faction; I will decide the rest of my life; I will decide to stay with my family or abandon them.	
35.       Mother: "Are you nervous?"       Positiv         Today is the day of the aptitude test that will show       me which of the five factions I belong in. And         tomorrow, at the Choosing Ceremony, I will decide       on a faction; I will decide the rest of my life; I will         decide to stay with my family or abandon them.       Positiv	
Today is the day of the aptitude test that will show me which of the five factions I belong in. And tomorrow, at the Choosing Ceremony, I will decide on a faction; I will decide the rest of my life; I will decide to stay with my family or abandon them.	
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tomorrow, at the Choosing Ceremony, I will decide on a faction; I will decide the rest of my life; I will decide to stay with my family or abandon them.	
on a faction; I will decide the rest of my life; I will decide to stay with my family or abandon them.	
decide to stay with my family or abandon them.	
Tris: "No". "The tests don't have to change our	
choices."	
Mother: "Right. Let's go eat breakfast".	
(Roth, 2011: C-1/P-1/D-35) UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI	
Christina: "You've never had a hamburger before?	
Why?".	
Tris: "Extravagance is considered self-indulgent	
and unnecessary."	
Christina: "No wonder you left."	
Tris: "Yeah, it was just because of the food".	
(Roth, 2011: C-7/P-25/D-36)	

No.	Data	Kinds of Politeness Strategies
37.	Christina: who's that?	Positive Politeness
	Four: His name is Eric, He's a Dauntless leader.	
	Christina: Seriously? But he's so young.	
	Four: "Age doesn't matter here".	
	(Roth, 2011: C-7/P-26/D-37)	
38.	Eric: "You're only permitted to leave this	Positive Politeness
	compound when accompanied by a Dauntless".	
	Behind this door is the room where you will be	
	sleeping for the next few weeks.	
	(Roth, 2011: C-7/P-27/D-38)	
39.	"I asked if you remember ever taking a class with	Positive Politeness
	me," she says". " I mean, no offense, but I	
	probably wouldn't remember if you did. All the	
	Abnegation looked the same to me. I mean, they	
	still do, but now you're not one of them".	NEGERI
	Christina: "Sorry, am I being rude?". "I'm used to	
	just whatever is on my mind. Mom used to say	DIN
	that politeness is deception in pretty	AR
	packaging".	
	(Roth, 2011: C-8/P-31/D-39)	

No.	Data	Kinds of Politeness Strategies
40.	Four: "We will go over technique today, and	Positive Politeness
	tomorrow you will start to fight each other, so I	
	recommended that you will pay attention. Those	
	who don't learn fast will get hurt".	
	(Roth, 2011: C-8/P-32/D-40)	
41.	Christina: "That a good thing or a bad thing?"	Positive Politeness
	Tris: "A good thing. "Sorry, I've just never been	
	allowed to stare at my reflection for this long."	
	Christina: "Really?. "Abnegation is s strange	
	faction, I have to tell you."	
	(Roth, 2011: C-8/P-34/D-41)	
42.	Tori: "Drink this"	Positive Politeness
	Tris: "What is it? What's going to happen?"	
	Tori: "Can't tell you that. Just trust me."	
	I press my air from my lungs and tip the contents	NEGERI
	of the vial into my mouth. My eyes close.	
	(Roth, 2011: C-2/P-6/D-42)	DIN
43.	"We have to jump off too, then, "a Candor girl	Positive Politeness
	says. She has a large nose and crooked teeth.	
	"Well, I'm not doing it, "says Amity boy behind	
	me. He has olive skin and wears a brown shirt-he	
	is the only transfer from Amity.	

No.	Data	Kinds of Politeness Strategies
	His cheeks shine with tears.	Strategies
	Christian: "You've got to, or you fail. "Come on,	
	it'll be all right".	
	(Roth, 2011: C-6/P-21/D-43)	
44.	Four: "Thankfully, if you are here, you already	Positive Politeness
	know how to get on and off a moving train, so I	
	don't need to teach you that."	
	(Roth, 2011: C-8/P-30/D-44)	
45.	Tris: "What is wrong with my clothes? I'm not	Positive Politeness
	wearing gray anymore".	
	Christina: "They're ugly and gigantic. "Will you	
	just let me help you? If you don't like what I	
	put you in, you never have to wear it again, I	
	promise."	
	(Roth, 2011: C-8/P-33/D-45)	NEGERI
46.	"It said," My father says, "that Marcus's violence	Positive Politeness
	and cruelty toward his son is the reason his son	DIN
	chose Dauntless instead of Abnegation."	AR
	Mother: "Cruel? Marcus? "That poor man. As if	
	he needs to be reminded of his loss."	
	(Roth, 2011: C-4/P-13/D-46)	

No.	Data	Kinds of Politeness
47		Strategies
47.	Eric: "There are eleven Dauntless-borns, and nine	Positive Politeness
	of you"."Four initiates will be cut at the end of	
	stage one. The reminder will be cut after the final	
	test."	
	Peter: "What do we do if we're cut?"	
	Eric: "You leave the Dauntless Compound, and	
	live factionless".	
	Molly: "But that's not fair."	
	Eric: "You chose us. "Now we have to choose	
	you."	
	(Roth, 2011: C-7/P-28/D-47)	
48.	Tris: "What is wrong with my clothes? I'm not	Positive Politeness
	wearing gray anymore".	
	Christina: "They're ugly and gigantic. "Will you UNIVERSITAS ISLAMI	
	just let me help you? If you don't like what I put	
	you in, you never have to wear it again, I promise."	DIN
	(Roth, 2011: C-8/P-33/D-48) K A S S	AR
49.	Christina: "Those three, Christina points at Peter,	Positive Politeness
	Drew, and Molly in turn, have been inseparable	
	since they crawled out of the womb, practically. I	
	hate them."	

No.	Data	Kinds of Politeness Strategies
	Tris: "What's wrong with them?"	
	(Roth, 2011: C-9/P-36/D-49)	
50.	Tris: "What's wrong with them?"	Positive Politeness
	Christina: "Peter is pure evil. When we were	
	kids, he would pick fights with people from	
	other factions and then, when an adult came to	
	break it up, he'd cry and make u <mark>p some s</mark> tory	
	about how the other kid started it. And of	
	course, they believed him, because we were	
	Candor and we couldn't lie. ha ha"	
	(Roth, 2011: C-9/P-36/D-50)	
51.	Caleb:"Could you tell me the truth now please?"	Negative Politeness
	Tris: "The truth is, I'm not supposed to discuss it.	
	And you're not supposed to ask.	
	Caleb : "All those rules you bend, and you can't	
	bend this one? Not even for something this	DIN
	important? " MAKASS	AR
	Though his words are accusatory, it sounds like he	
	is probing me for information, like he actually	
	wants my answer.	
	(Roth, 2011: C-4/P-12/D-51)	

No.	Data	Kinds of Politeness
52.	<ul> <li>"Stop!" wails Christina as Molly pulls her foot</li> <li>back to kick again. She holds out a hand.</li> <li>Christina: "Stop! "I'm done "She coughs. "I'm</li> <li>done". "Could you stop this fight initiation</li> <li>please?"</li> <li>Molly smiles.</li> <li>(Roth, 2011: C-9/P-39/D-52)</li> </ul>	Strategies Negative Politeness
53.	Eric: <b>"Hey, Four, Could you give me a hand</b> <b>here please?"</b> Four scratches one of his eye brows with a knife point and approaches Eric. He has dark circles under his eyes and a tense set to his mouth, he's as tired as we are. (Roth, 2011: C-10/P-63/D-53)	DIN

No.	Data	Kinds of Politeness Strategies
54.	The train is picking up speed. I sit down. It will be	Off Record Strategy
	easier to keep my balance if I'm low to the ground.	
	She raises an eyebrow at me.	
	Tris: "A fast train means wind". "Wind means	
	falling out". Get down".	
	Christina sits next to me, inching back to lean	
	against the wall.	
	(Roth, 2011: C-6/P-20/D-54)	
55.	Four: "If you follow me, I'll show you the	Off Record Strategy
	chasm".	
	He waves us forward. Four's appearance seems	
	tame from the front, by Dauntless standards, but	
	when he turns around, I see tattoo peeking out	
	from the collar of his T-shirt. He leads us to the	
	right side of the Pit, which is conspicuously dark.	
	(Roth, 2011: C-7/P-25/D-55)	DIN
56.	I look over the side. The floor drops off at a sharp	Off Record Strategy
	angle, and several stories below us is a river.	
	Gushing water strikes the wall beneath me and	
	sprays upward. To my left, the water is calmer, but	
	to my right, it is white, battling with rock.	

No.	Data	Kinds of Politeness Strategies
	Four: "The chasm reminds us that there is a	
	fine line between bravery and idiocy".	
	(Roth, 2011: C-7/P-25/D-56)	
57.	Eric: "The second purpose is that only the top	Off Record Strategy
	ten initiates are made members. "	
	Christina: "what?"	
	Eric: "There are eleven Dauntless-borns, and nine	
	of you. Four initiates will be cut at the end of stage	
	one. The remainder will be cut after the final test."	
	(Roth, 2011: C-7/P-28/D-57)	
58.	Eric: "If you're really one of us, it won't matter	Off Record Strategy
	to you that you might fail. And if it does, you	
	are a coward."	
	Eric pushes the door to the dormitory open.	NEGERI
	Eric: "You chose us, now we have to choose you".	
	(Roth, 2011: C-7/P-28/D-58)	DIN
59.	Initiation is divided into three stages. The stages	Off Record Strategy
	are not weighed equally in determining the final	
	rank, so it is possible, though, difficult, to	
	drastically improve our rank over time".	
	Four: "We believe that preparation eradicates cowardice,	

No.	Data	Kinds of Politeness Strategies
	which we define as the failure to prepare you in	~~~~~
	the midst of fear".	
	(Roth, 2011: C-8/P-30/D-59)	
60.	Tris: "You aren't going to be able to make me	Off Record Strategy
	pretty, you know".	
	Christina: "Who cares about pretty? I'm going	
	for noticeable."	
	(Roth, 2011: C-8/P-34/D-60)	
61.	Christina: "See, You're striking". You like it?"	Off Record Strategy
	Tris: " Yeah, I look likea different person."	
	She laughs.	
	(Roth, 2011: C-8/P-34/D-61)	
62.	Christina wrinkles her nose.ERSITAS ISLAM I	VEG Off Record Strategy
	Christina: "And Mollyshe's the kind of person	
	who fries ants with magnifying glass just to	
	watch them flail around". KASS	AR
	(Roth, 2011: C-9/P-36/D-62)	

No.	Data	Kinds of Politeness Strategies
63.	Four: "A brave man acknowledges the strength of	Off Record Strategy
	others. "A brave man never surrenders".	
	(Roth, 2011: C-9/P-37/D-63)	
64.	Tori: "Your intelligent response to the dog	Off Record Strategy
	indicates strong alignment with the Erudite. I	
	have no idea what to make of your decision in	
	stage one, but".	
	Tris: "So you have no idea what my aptitude is?"	
	Tori: <b>"Yes and No</b> ".	
	(Roth, 2011: C-3/P-9/D-64)	
65.	Peter: "A stiff's flashing some skin!"	Off Record Strategy
	I lift my head. Stiff is slang for Abnegation, and	
	I'm the only one here. Peter points at me,	
	smirking. I hear laughter. My cheeks heat up, and	EGERI
	I left my sleeve fall.	
	(Roth, 2011: C-6/P-22/D-65)	DIN
66.	Four: "We're about to go into the pit, which you	Off Record Strategy
	will someday learn to love it".	
	Christina: "The Pit? Clever name".	
	Four: "What's your name?"	
	Christina: "Christina"	

No.	Data	Kinds of Politeness Strategies
	Four: "Well, Christina. "The first lesson you	
	will learn from me is too keep your mouth	
	shut."	
	(Roth, 2011: C-7/P-24/D-66)	
67.	Will: "Or you can stay frigid, You know. If you	Off Record Strategy
	want".	
	Christina: "Don't be mean to her".	
	Will: "Frigidity is in her nature"	
	Tris: "I am not frigid".	
	(Roth, 2011: C-8/P-32/D-67)	
68.	Will: "Frigidity is in her nature"	Off Record Strategy
	Tris: "I am not frigid".	
	Will: "Look, you're all red".	
	The comment only makes my face hotter. UNIVERSITAS ISLAM N	FGFRI
	Everyone else chuckles. I force a laugh and, after	
	a few seconds, it's come naturally.	JIN
	(Roth, 2011: C-8/P-32/D-68) K A S S	AR

From the table above, the writer can conclude that the using of all kinds politeness strategies tend to use by all the characters in the novel, the total of data which is found are 68 datum. They are 12 of bald on record, 38 of positive politeness, 3 negative

politeness and 15 off record strategy. And the data which are bold above are the finding of kinds of politeness.

#### **B.** Discussions

According to Brown and Levinson (1987: 66) politeness strategies are developed in order to save the hearers' "face". Politeness strategies are best expressed as the practical application of good manners or etiquette. Based on finding of this research, politeness strategies account for the redressing of the affronts to face posed by facethreatening acts to addressees by the speaker to hearer. From the explanation above, there are 68 utterances of politeness strategies. The writer classified the utterances based on the kinds of politeness strategies and the categories. Here the writer found all kinds of politeness strategies in the text, while the positive politeness strategies dominated the utterances of the conversations. The writer determined them based on Brown and Levinson's theory.

#### a) Bald on Record

According to Brown and Levinson (1987: 68), bald on record strategy provides no effort by the speakers to minimize or reduce the impact of FTA's. This kind of politeness strategy is used by the speaker (character) when she/he wants to provide no effort to minimize or reduce the impact of face threatening acts. Based on finding above, the writer found 4 categories of bald on record used by the characters of Veronica Roth's Novel "Divergent". They are Task Oriented/Paradigmatic form of instructions, Sympathetic advice or warnings, Metaphorical urgency for emphasis, and Power difference between S and H (S is higher).

#### (1). Task Oriented/Paradigmatic form of instructions

This kind of category used by the character (speaker) in the novel "divergent" because she/he wants the hearer to do something for him by giving direct task. At this category, the hearer's face redress may be felt to irrelevant. As expressed are Extract 1, Extract 2, Extract 3, Extract 4, Extract 5, Extract 6, Extract 7, and Extract 8.

#### 1. Extract 1

Extract 1 was uttered by Tori. Here, Tori used a task oriented to Tris to do what her instruction to choose one thing directly. This utterance can be classified as *Bald On Record (Task oriented)*. This strategy used when the character (speaker) ordered something to be done by the hearer directly by using a task oriented. Here the face redress may be felt to irrelevant in this strategy.

#### 2. Extract 2

Extract 2 was uttered by Four. Here Four saw that Peter do wrong thing in initiation. Four using a direct task oriented to Peter and ordered him by saying "wake up". Wake up here meant that Four wanted Peter be focus in initiation. Because here Peter holding a loaded gun. This can be classified as *Bald On Record (Task oriented)*. This strategy used when the character (speaker) tries to order the hearer to act something. Because here the speaker felt that the hearer did something wrong in the initiation. Here the speaker ordered hearer by using a task oriented in directly statement.

#### 3. Extract 3

Extract 3 was uttered by Eric. Here Eric gave a task oriented to new Dauntless to fight each other because they are still in fight initiation by directly instruction. So that's why Eric said it. Eric would them be focus in the fight initiation so that they will be a good Dauntless. And not spent the time to do leisure activity. This can be classified as *Bald On Record (Task oriented)*. This strategy used when the character (speaker) gives a request to the hearer to fight each other. Here the speaker felt that the hearers underrate the initiation. So that's why the speaker uses this kind of strategy.

#### 4. Extract 4

Extract 4 was uttered by Eric. Here Eric gave a task oriented to new Dauntless to help Will. Because here Will was injured in the fight initiation. Here Eric used direct ordered by saying "get him up". Eric felt sympathy to Will but he was not using sympathetic statement here. His direct task oriented implicated that he cared about him. This can be classified as *Bald On Record (Task oriented)*. This strategy used when the character (speaker) tried to order something to hearer by saying "*Get him up*". Here the Speaker wanted the hearer do what he said by a direct task oriented.

#### 5. Extract 5

Extract 5 was uttered by Christina. Here Christina could not want to continue the fight initiation. Because she was be ill. Christina ordered to stop it to her partner in fight initiation by using a task oriented directly. Here Christina said stop. The word stop here can be classified as *Bald On Record (Task oriented)*. This strategy used when the

character tried to order the hearer to stop the initiation. Here the speaker request because she did not able to continue the initiation by saying direct language "stop".

#### 6. Extract 6

Extract 6 was uttered by Eric. Here Eric ordered to new Dauntless to follow him, Eric would show them the next initiation that would be done by them as the rule of Dauntless initiation. Here Eric used direct task oriented instruction to them to be done. This can be classified as *Bald On Record (Task oriented)*. This strategy used when the character (speaker) tried to order the hearer to follow him (speaker) by using a direct task oriented. Here the speaker wanted the hearer did what he had ordered.

## 7. Extract 7

Extract 7 was uttered by Eric. Here Eric ordered Christina to climb to the river railing. Here Eric did it because she would Christina do the rules of Dauntless. Here Eric ordered Christina to do it in five minutes. If she could do it, he would forget her cowardice. If she did not, Eric would not allow Christina to continue the initiation. Here Eric using a task oriented to Christina directly. This can be classified as *Bald On Record (Task oriented)*. This strategy used when the character (speaker) tried to order the hearer to do something by saying "*Climb over it*". Here the speaker wanted the hearer did the Dauntless's rules by using direct request.

#### 8. Extract 8

Extract 8 was uttered by Al. here Al ordered Christina by direct task oriented. Al wanted Christina could pass the initiation. He inspired Christina by saying grab it. This

can be classified as *Bald On Record (Task oriented)*. This strategy used when the character (speaker) tried to give a request to hearer. Here the speaker tried to give an instruction to do to the hearer by using direct request.

#### (2). Sympathetic advice or warnings

This kind of category used by the character (speaker) in the novel "divergent" because she/he wants to be care about hearer by using sympathetic advice or warnings. At this category, indirectly the speaker wants the hearer get better something so that's why the speaker used this category. As expressed are Extract 9 and Extract 10.

9. Extract 9

Extract 9 was uttered by Man. Actually here Man tried to be care about Tris by implicit statement. Here the speaker (Man) knew what was in Tris's mind about the choosing ceremony. Here Man gave a direct warning as sympathetic advice by direct language to Tris. This can be classified as *Bald on Record* (*sympathetic advice or warnings*). This strategy used when the character (speaker) tried to be care about the hearer by using sympathetic advice or warning.

### 10. Extract 10

Extract 10 was uttered by Eric. Here Eric did not give the answer of Tris question. Eric did not want Tris know about the tension. Eric just gave her a warning to be careful by direct language. Here Eric actually cared about her, but he did not answer Tris question. This can be classified as Bald on Record (*sympathetic advice or warnings*).This strategy used when the character (speaker) gave an advice and warning to the hearer to be careful by saying "*Be careful, Tris*".

#### (3). Metaphorical urgency for emphasis

This kind of category used by the character (speaker) in the novel "divergent" because she/he tries to say or announce something to hearer in urgency for example in crowd. Here the speaker used it by using metaphorical urgency for emphasis his/her statement. It needs an attention by hearer. As expressed is Extract 11.

#### 11. Extract 11

Extract 11 was uttered by Marcus. Here Marcus was announced something about choosing Ceremony in front of people, but there was no people heard him. Marcus said "Excuse me" to them. And then he shouted because they did not pay attention to him. The word "Excuse me" here can be classified as *Bald on Record (Metaphorical urgency for emphasis)*. This strategy used when the speaker tried to announce something in the crowd by using metaphorical urgency for emphasis in his statement by saying "*Excuse me*". UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI

# (4). Power difference between S and H (S is higher)

This kind of category used by the character (speaker) in the novel "divergent" because she/ he had higher class than the hearer. Here the speaker has power to dominate something. The speaker used certain words to call the hearer. As expressed is Extract 12.

Extract 12 was uttered by Will. Here Will ordered Al to hit him directly. Will and Al were in same faction. But here Will had high score in initiation than Al. Will used word "slowpoke" to Al. the word of slowpoke here used by the person that had higher class or score in initiation. It could be classified as *Bald on Record (Power difference between S and H (S is higher*. This strategy used when the character (speaker) has a higher class than the hearer. Here the Speaker had higher score (class) in initiation.

#### **b).** Positive Politeness

According to Brown and Levinson in Goody (1996: 106), Positive politeness is redress directed to the addressee's positive face, his perennial desire that his wants (or the action/acquisition/values resulting from them) should be thought of as desirable. This category used by the speaker (character) when she/he is intended to avoid giving offense by highlighting friendliness. These strategies include juxtaposing criticism with compliments, establishing common ground, and using jokes, nicknames, honorifics, tag questions, special discourse markers (*please*), and in-group jargon and slang. Based on finding above, the writer found 8 categories of positive politeness which is used by the characters of Veronica Roth's novel "Divergent. They are Attend to H's (interests, needs, wants), Seek agreement, Joke, Giving gifts to H (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation), Be optimistic, Presuppose/raise/assert common ground, Give (or asks) reasons, and Intensify interest to H.

#### (1). Attend to H's (interests, needs, wants)

This kind of category used by the character (speaker) in the novel "divergent" because she/he wants to make the hearer feel comfort and here the speaker understands and knows what actually the hearer felt. Here The speaker tries to be care about him/her and she/he usually does it by offering any help. As expressed are Extract 13, Extract 14, Extract 15, Extract 16, Extract 17, Extract 18, Extract 19, Extract 20, Extract 21, Extract 22, Extract 23, Extract 24, Extract 25, and Extract 26.

13. Extract 13

# 1000

Extract 13 was uttered by Tori. Tori tried to make Tris comfortable because she would draw a tattoo on her body. He knew that Tris was afraid to do it. She tried to attend what Tris felt. Here Tori tried felt what Tris need. She needed a braveness to do it. So she said to her to be not worry about it, additionally she said it did not hurt. This can be classified as *positive politeness (Attend to H's interests, needs, wants)*. This strategy used when the speaker (character) tried to be what actually the hearer needed. The hearer needed braveness because here the hearer felt she is in a place where terrible things will be happened.

14. Extract 14

Extract 14 was uttered by Tori. Tori tried to make Tris comfortable by saying have a seat and get comfortable. Here, Tori drew tattoos on Tris body. Tori tried to attend what actually Tris's feeling. She was anxious of the wires on Tor's hand. Tori said it to make Tris be focus on her not to the wires of Tori's hand. And Tris did it. This can be classified as *positive politeness (Attend to H's interests, needs, wants)*. This strategy used

when the character tried to make the hearer feel comfort is in the place. The speaker tried to attend to hearer's needed by saying have a seat and get comfortable.

15. Extract 15

Extract 15 was uttered by Tori. He tried to decrease Tris's anxiety about her result in the simulation. Her result was not isolating one faction by ruling out the rest. Here Tori tried to attend what actually Tris's felt. He made sure to Tris that just Candor told the truth about it. So she will not be worried about it. No one knew about it except them. This can be classified as *positive politeness (Attend to H's interests, needs, wants)*. This strategy used when the character tried to make the hearer will not worry about the real result of her test by saying only the Candor will said the truth thing, here the speaker also tries to be in what actually hearer needs and wants.

16. Extract 16

Extract 16 was uttered by Man. He felt that Tris looks like a hopeless little girl. Here Man tried to be care and attend to Tris feeling by saying dear. Although here Tris did not agree about what Man said, he knew Tris still a young little girl. And he knew she had a problem. This can be classified as *positive politeness (Attend to H's interests, needs, wants)*. This strategy used when the character (speaker) tried to attend the hearer's felt, here the speaker knows that the hearer seems like thinking of something and it could be felt by the speaker although the hearer did not tell it directly. Extract 17 was uttered by Caleb. He felt that there was something happened to his younger sister. She looks like different one, because of the liquid which is Tori gave to her. He tried to be care about her, by saying "are you all right?". Here Caleb as her older brother tried to attend about what happened to her. This can be classified as *positive politeness (Attend to H's interests, needs, wants)*. This category used when character (speaker) tried to attend the hearer's felt, the speaker knows there is something imposing the hearer's felt. Here the speaker tries to be care about the hearer.

18. Extract 18

Extract 18 was uttered by Caleb. He tried to attend what Susan and Tris need. They need to think deeply about the choosing Ceremony. And about what will they choose as their new faction. Here Caleb gave them to spend the time to think about it by saying "You're welcome to come over later, if you'd like". This can be classified as *positive politeness (Attend to H's interests, needs, wants)*. This strategy used when the character (speaker) tried to be care about the hearer. The speaker knew there was something imposing them, here the speaker gave the hearers a freedom to come over late.

19. Extract 19

Extract 19 was uttered by Mother. She tried to be care to her husband. Here Mother wanted to be in what Father's feeling and what was bothering him. She tried to attend what her husband need. She knew there was something trouble to Father. This can be classified as *positive politeness (Attend to H's interests, needs, wants)*. This category used when the (speaker) character tried to attend what actually imposing the hearer. Here

the speaker cares about hearer, the speaker tries to minimize hearer's imposition and attend to hearer's felt.

20. Extract 20

Extract 20 was uttered by Mother. She cared about Tris, because she was her daughter. She said that she will always love her, no matter what. Here mother's statement indicated that although Tris was not in same faction with her, she will always love her. She tried to attend what actually Tris's wants. This can be classified as *positive politeness* (*Attend to H's interests, needs, wants*). This strategy used when the speaker cared about the hearer. Here the speaker tried to attend the hearer's felt. The speaker will always love her although they are not in same faction again because she is her daughter.

21. Extract 21

Extract 21 was uttered by Christina. She cared about Tris, here he helped Tris when she felt uneasy to jump off the train. Christina said "you all right?" to Tris. This word indicated as *positive politeness (Attend to H's interests, needs, wants)*.because here Christina attend to Tris' need. She needed any help to jump off the train. This strategy used when the speaker (character) cared about hearer. Here the speaker attended to help the hearer because the speaker seems like know that the hearer is not be all right.

22. Extract 22 M A K A S S A R

Extract 22 was uttered by Al. He knew that Tris was anxious about Peter, because Peter will be her rival in fight initiation. Peter beat Drew, and it made Tris so afraid about Peter. Here Al tried to attend what Tris's feeling. He tried to care about her by giving her a hint to do it. This can be classified as *positive politeness (Attend to H's interests, needs,*  *wants*). This strategy used when the speaker (character) tried to care about the hearer. Here the speaker made sure the hearer and give a kind of solution about her (hearer) problem.

#### 23. Extract 23

Extract 23 was uttered by Tris. Tris knew that Christina was injured because of her fighting in fight initiation with Will. She tried to help her by offering her an eye patch. She cared about her, because she was her friend. Here, Tris attended about what Christina need. He need any help to decrease the injured on her face. This can be classified as *positive politeness (Attend to H's interests, needs, wants)*. This strategy used when the speaker (character) saw that the hearer is injured and she (speaker) wanted to help her (hearer). Hearer the speaker tried to be care about the hearer.

#### 24. Extract 24

Extract 24 was uttered by Will. Will attends to Tris's felt. He knew that Tris did not had a braveness to fight in fight initiation with Peter. Because after Edward, she would be fight with Peter. He gave a hint that Peter is nothing than Edward. Edward stronger than him, so he said to Tris to not worry about Peter. This can be classified as *positive politeness (Attend to H's interests, needs, wants).* This category used when the speaker (character) tried to assuage the hearer about the fight initiation. Here the speaker made sure that she (hearer) could beat Peter at the fight initiation.

#### 25. Extract 25

Extract 25 was uttered by Al. Here, Al tried to inspire to Tris to be not pay attention about Christina word. He tried to make Tris be self-confidence about herself,

because she was good person and brave Dauntless. Al as the speaker here tried to be care and attend to what Tris's need. She needed a support to raise her self-confidence. This can be classified as *positive politeness (Attend to H's interests, needs, wants)*. This category used when the speaker (character) tried to give a spirit to the hearer. Here the speaker also cared about the hearer by trying to assuage her (hearer) by using nice words.

26. Extract 26

Extract 26 was uttered by Tris. Al was so be buried about the fight initiation. Tris as his friend here tries to attend about what he need. Al did want be the last rank, but he also could not to hurt anyone. He felt that he was a coward. Here Tris said to him that he was not a coward just because he did not want to hurt people. She tried to care about Al, which was her friend. This can be classified as *positive politeness (Attend to H's interests, needs, wants)*. This strategy used when the speaker (character) tried to assuage hearer and made sure that he was not a coward just because he did not want to hurt people at the fight initiation.

#### (2). Seek agreement UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI

This kind of category used by the character (speaker) in the novel "divergent" because she/he wants try to make sure her/his own self about what he/she heard. Here the speaker wants to clarify something in order to look for the rightness of something. As expressed are Extract 27, Extract 28, Extract 29, Extract 30, Extract 31, and Extract 32.

Extract 27 was uttered by Man. He tried to praise Tris's eyes. Man said that Tris has beautiful eyes. He said it by seeking for an agreement about his statement to Tris. This can be classified as *Positive Politeness (Seek agreement)*. This category used when the statement's of the character is saying that the hearer has pretty eyes, here the speaker seeks agreement from the hearer of his statement by saying *my*, *don't you have pretty eyes*?

#### 28. Extract 28

Extract 28 was uttered by an Erudite boy. He was afraid to jump off the train. He made sure himself by asking to Tris about it. He was seeking an agreement to jump off by saying "are we supposed to hop on that thing?". This can be classified as *Positive Politeness (Seek agreement)*. This strategy used when the speaker (character) tried to seek agreement to the hearer that they should follow the dauntless down the street by saying "*Are we supposed on that thing*"?

29. Extract 29

# **UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI**

Extract 29 was uttered by Lauren. Here Lauren did not believe that an Abnegation was the first jumper to jump off the train. Because she thought it was impossible. So she was seeking an agreement to Eric about it, is it true or not that a stiff was a first jumper. And the reality is a stiff was a first jumper. This can be classified as *Positive Politeness (Seek agreement)*. This strategy used when the speaker (character) would make sure what he had heard, here he does not believe it. So the speaker tried to seek agreement to the hearer about it.

Extract 30 was uttered by Christina. She felt that her word was rude. He said it based on what actually on her mind, because he was from Candor. And Candor always says the thing based on the reality. She said it by seeking an agreement to Tris, was her said rude word or not. This can be classified as *Positive Politeness (Seek agreement)*. This strategy used when the speaker (character) tried to seek an agreement to the hearer.

#### 31. Extract 31

Extract 31 was uttered by Tori. Here Tori tried to know who was the first jumper. He asked it to Tris to make sure about what he has heard by seeking an agreement to and Tris. And factually, he knew who was the first jumper was Tris. He had ever heard it, but to make it sure he asked it to Tris directly. This can be classified as *Positive Politeness (Seek agreement)*. This strategy used when the speaker (character) tried to seek seek an agreement about who is the first jumper to the hearer. He (speaker) would to make sure about what he had heard.

# 32. Extract 32 UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI

Extract 32 was uttered by Will. Here Will knew why did Al was not in Erudite. But he made it to be sure by asking an agreement about that to Al, that Al was not too bright. This can be classified as *Positive Politeness (Seek agreement)*. This category used when the speaker (character) would to seek an agreement to hearer about why did Al was to be an Erudite. Here the speaker asked Al to make it clear. This kind of category used by the character (speaker) in the novel "divergent" because she/he tries to be closer so that they will be intimated and makes their relation kept. This category used by the speaker when she/he tried to break silence become more comfort and alive. As expressed are Extract 33, and Extract 34.

33. Extract 33

Extract 33 was uttered by Four. He tried to mock Tris, because she knew that she was from Abnegation. And Abnegation did not eat plain food. He used it to make a joke to Tris. This can be classified as *Positive Politeness (joke)*. Here the speaker (character) actually knew that abnegation people did not eat plain food. Here the speaker tried to has a closer relationship, so that's why he made a joke to the hearer.

#### 34. Extract 34

Extract 34 was uttered by Christina. She tried to tease Tris, here she knew that Abnegation did not like to show love in public, especially kiss. Abnegation thought that a **UNERSITAS ISLAM NEGER** was not something to do in public. Christina here tried to make a joke to mock Tris by saying "your abnegation is showing". This can be classified as *Positive Politeness* (*joke*). This strategy used when the speaker (character) tried to make a joke to hearer. The speaker knew that hearer was from Abnegation, and Abnegation is the kind of stiff faction and always be serious. So that's why the speaker did it.

#### (4). Giving gifts to H (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation)

This kind of category used by the character (speaker) in the novel "divergent" because she/he tries to give an understanding about something which this category used when the speaker wants to explain something to hearer in order she/he understands about what the speaker said. As expressed are Extract 35, Extract 36, Extract 37, Extract 38, Extract 39, Extract 40, and Extract 41.

#### 35. Extract 35

Extract 35 was uttered by Tris. Here Tris tried to give an understanding to her mother that she was not nervous. And made sure to her mother that the test will not change her choice. Although finally the test will change the choice. She did it in order that her mother did not worry about her. This can be classified as *positive politeness* (*Giving gifts to H (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation)*). This strategy used when the speaker (character) answered her mother question about the choosing ceremony, here the character is giving understanding that the tests will not change her choice about what actually the faction that she will choose and made sure to her mom about it by saying tests don't have to change our choices.

36. Extract 36

# Extract 36 was uttered by Tris. She tried to give an understanding what her old faction is. Tris said that extravagance is considered self-indulgent and unnecessary. So that's why she did not eat plain food like hamburger. This can be classified as *positive politeness (Giving gifts to H (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation)*. This strategy used when the speaker (character) tried to explain that in her faction

extravagance is unnecessary. Here the speaker tries to give an understanding to the hearer.

37. Extract 37

Extract 37 was uttered by Four. Four tried to give an understanding to Christina that age did not matter for those were young to be a leader of Dauntless. His utterance indicated that if someone had a good capability, she or he could be a leader. Although she or he still a young guy. This can be classified as *positive politeness (Giving gifts to H (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation)*. This category used when the speaker (character) tried tries to give an understanding to the hearer that age is not a measure of someone's capability. Someone could become a leader of a faction although he is still young.

38. Extract 38

Extract 38 was uttered by Eric. He gave an understanding to the new Dauntless that they were only permitted to leave the compound when accompanied by a Dauntless. This was one of rule to a new Dauntless. Because they were new, so they still in their responsibility since they still be in Dauntless's initiation. This can be classified as *positive politeness (Giving gifts to H (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation)*. This strategy used when the speaker (character) tried to give an understanding to hearers that they could not leave the compound without accompanied by a Dauntless because they were still their (speakers) responsibilities when they (hearers) still be new comers in Dauntless.

Extract 39 was uttered by Christina. Christina gave an understanding about why she said like that. She did it because she was from Candor, and Candor always tell the truth. She said that her mother used to say politeness is deception in pretty packaging. So that's why she did it. This can be classified as *Positive Politeness (Giving gifts to H (goods, sympathy, understanding cooperation))*. This strategy used when the speaker (character) gave an understanding about what she (Speaker) had said. Here the Speaker tries to make sure that what she said is on her mind, because she was Candor.

40. Extract 40

Extract 40 was uttered by Four. Here Four gave an understanding to the new Dauntless about the technique in initiation, he recommended that they would pay attention. Because those who did not learn fast will get hurt. This can be classified as *Positive Politeness (Giving gifts to H (goods, sympathy, understanding cooperation))*. This strategy used when the speaker tried to give an understanding about the initiation's technique. Here the Speaker wants the hearer understand about what he (speaker) had said as the clue of technique.

41. Extract 41

Extract 41 was uttered by Christina. She gave an understanding here that Abnegation was a strange faction, because she knew that Abnegation never allowed to stare at their reflection. And Abnegation never admired themselves in front of the people, for example their beautify. This can be classified as *Positive Politeness (Giving gifts to H (goods, sympathy, understanding cooperation))*.

#### (5). Be optimistic

This kind of category used by the character (speaker) in the novel "divergent" because she/he tries to be optimist about something so that the hearer believe in him/her and does what actually the speaker orders to them (hearers). As expressed are Extract 42, Extract 43, Extract 44, and Extract 45.

42. Extract 42

Extract 42 was uttered by Tori. Tori tried to make an optimistic statement to Tris. Here Tori made sure to Tris that she must be trust her to drink the liquid water. She was be optimistic about what she said to Tris by saying "just trust me". This word indicated that Tori would Tris believe in her. This can be classified as *Positive Politeness (Be Optimistic)*. This strategy used when the speaker (character) tried to make sure the hearer that a vial of clear liquid will not make her hurt. Here the speaker tries to be optimistic that the hearer can believe in her by saying trust me.

43. Extract 43

# **UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI**

Extract 43 was uttered by Christina. Christina tried to give an optimistic statement to an Amity boy to jump off the train. She inspired him that he could jump and he will be alright, because if he did not do it he would be failed to be a Dauntless. This can be classified as *Positive Politeness (Be Optimistic)*. This strategy used when the speaker (hearer) be optimistic by making sure that the hearer will be all right to leap off a train onto a roof. Extract 44 was uttered by Four. He said an optimist statement that new Dauntless already know about how to get on and off a moving train, so he did not need to teach them about it. This can be classified as *Positive Politeness (Be Optimistic)*. Here the speaker actually knew that the hearers know how to be a good Dauntless. Here the Speaker did not need to teach them about how to get on and off a moving train because they (hearers) have known how to do it.

#### 45. Extract 45

# 1000

Extract 45 was uttered by Christina. Christina tried to make Tris believe in her about what she would put her in. she said "if you just don't like what I put in, you never have to wear it again, I promise". Christina statement here indicated that she was so optimist that what she would put to Tris will be good. This can be classified as *Positive Politeness (Be Optimistic)*. This strategy used when the speaker (character) tried to make sure the hearer that she had done later will get good result. Here the speaker be optimistic if the hearer does not like what she (speaker) put her in, she had never to wear it again, she (speaker) promises.

## (6). Presuppose/raise/assert common ground

This kind of category used by the character (speaker) in the novel "divergent" because she/he wants to assert something to hearer so that the hearer is be guilty about understanding or predict something. Here the speaker tries to raise a statement to be clear. At this category, the speaker and hearer are in same common ground or cooperation. As expressed are Extract 46, and Extract 47.

Extract 46 was uttered by Mother. She was so concerned to her husband's story about Marcus. Here her utterance indicated, she assumed that Marcus just a kind of poor person because his loss son "Tobias". She tried to assert common ground, here she tried to understand what actually a Father when he lost of his son. They were in same faction with Marcus and also as parents. So she knew it. This can be classified as *Positive Politeness (Presuppose/raise/assert common ground.* This strategy used when the speaker (character) tried to assert that Marcus is just a kind of poor man because his loss of child. Here the speaker tried to raise the hearer's statement about Marcus.

47. Extract 47

Extract 47 was uttered by Eric. Here Eric raised that in initiation there was chosen and be chosen. They (new Dauntless) Have chosen Dauntless as their new faction, and now it would choose them one by one. Are they able to be a Dauntless or not. This can be classified as *Positive Politeness (Presuppose/raise/assert common ground*. This strategy used when the speaker (character) tried to assert a statement that they (hearers) have chosen Dauntless, and now it will choose the best of them (hearers). Because it is the rule of Dauntless's faction.

# (7). Give (or asks) reasons

This kind of category used by the character (speaker) in the novel "divergent" because she/he knows something truth by asking for a reason of it. And also about why does something could be happened or tries to get a clear reason to clarify it. As expressed are Extract 48, and Extract 49.

Extract 48 was uttered by Tris. She tried to ask a reason here to Christina. Tris felt there was something wrong with her clothes. To make it sure she asked it to her friend Christina. she answered her question, she said that her clothes were gigantic. This can be classified as *Positive Politeness (Give (or asks) a reason)*. This strategy used when the speaker asked to the hearer about what's wrong with her (speaker) clothes. The speaker said that she did not use gray clothes anymore. Here the speaker asked the reason about her wrong clothes to the hearer.

#### 49. Extract 49

Extract 49 was uttered by Tris. Here, she wanted to know about what's wrong about Peter, Drew and Molly to Christina. Because she hated them so much. Tris tried to know Christina's reason why she hated them. This can be classified as *Positive Politeness* (*Give (or asks) reason)*). This strategy used when the speaker (character) tried to ask the hearer about Peter, Drew and Molly. Here the speaker wants to know more about what actually wrong with them by asking a reason to the hearer.

## (8). Intensify interest to H

This kind of category used by the character (speaker) in the novel "divergent" because she/he wants the hearer listen goodly what he had told and tries to intensify the interest of hearer by her/his story's statement. As expressed is Extract 50.

Extract 50 was uttered by Christina. She tried to intensify Tris' s interest to listen her reason why she hated Peter, Molly and Drew. She tried to tell her about how actually Peter is. She told to her how did a Candor attitude, because Peter was from Candor. This can be classified as *Positive Politeness (Intensify interest to H)*. This strategy used when the speaker (character) tried to intensify the hearer's interest by telling how actually Peter is.

# c). Negative Politeness

Brown and Levinson (1987:70) states that negative politeness is oriented mainly toward partially satisfying (redressing) H's negative face, his basic want to maintain claims of territory and self-determination. This category used by the speaker (character) when she/he is intended to avoid giving offense by showing deference. The main focus of this strategy is to assume that the speaker is most likely give a burden or nuisance to the hearer. Based on finding above, the writer found 2 categories of negative politeness which is used by the characters of Veronica Roth's novel "Divergent. They are Use hedges or questions, and Be indirect.

# (1). Use hedges or questions

This kind of category used by the character (speaker) in the novel "divergent" because she/he asks for something to be done for her/him. At this category the speaker may be imposing and intruding on hearer's space. As expressed are Extract 51, Extract 52, and Extract 53.

Extract 51 was uttered by Caleb. Here Caleb tried to ask Tris about the test initiation. He ordered Tris to say the truth about it, he would to know about the result. It can be classified as *Negative Politeness (Use hedges or questions)*. This strategy used when the speaker (character) said something that could be imposing the hearer by order something to hearer. This strategy was to assume that the speaker is most likely give a burden or nuisance to the hearer.

#### 52. Extract 52

# Extract 52 was uttered by Christina. Here Christina did not want to continue the fight initiation to her partner Molly. When Molly injured her foot, Christina surrender to Molly. She ordered Molly to stop it because she got injured at her foot. Finally Molly stop it and smiles because she won the fight initiation. This can be classified as *Negative Politeness (Use hedges or questions)*. This strategy used when the character tried to ask the hearer something to be done, but her statement indicated to impose the hearer's space (freedom).

#### 53. Extract 53

Extract was uttered by Eric. Here Eric ordered Four to help him because she was tired and need any help. Eric asked Four to give him a hand, it's meant he would to take a rest. He was tired same like the other new Dauntless, his spirit lower because the fight initiation. Although he was not fight in fight initiation, but he gave the instruction how we fight in fight initiation and it quite absorb his energy so he ordered four to help him. This can be classified as *Negative Politeness ((Use hedges or questions)*. This strategy

used when the speaker tried to ask about the when the fight is end. Here the speaker actually could impose the hearer by his question. Because indirectly the speaker here wanted the fight is end soon.

## d). Off record strategy

This category used by the speaker (character) when she/ he wants to do face threatening act but she or he does not want to have responsibility about what he or she had done. In this case, the speaker performs an act in a vague manner that could be interpreted by the hearer as some other acts. Based on finding above, the writer found 3 categories of off record strategy which is used by the characters in the Veronica Roth's Novel "Divergent". They are Give hints, Use contradictions, and Be sarcastic, or joking.

#### (1). Give hints

This kind of category used by the character (speaker) in the novel "divergent" because she/he wants to give a clue to hearer by using indirectly statement. Here the speaker hopes the hearer to do something based on the speaker's clue. Indirectly the speaker wants the hearer catches what he/she had said. As expressed are Extract 54, Extract 55, Extract 56, Extract 57, Extract 58, Extract 59, Extract 60, Extract 61, Extract 62, and Extract 63.

54. Extract 54

Extract 54 was uttered by Tris. Tris tried give a hint to Christina who sits beside her. Tris wanted Christina interpreted her word. Her word meant that Christina must be able to keep out her body's balances because train was so fast. And fast train meant wind, wind meant falling out, so they should get down. This can be classified as *Off record strategy* (*Give hint*). This strategy used when the character tried to give hint indirectly to the hearer. Here the speaker gives instruction to hearer indirectly because the fast train means wind and wind means falling out so that's why they should get down from the train.

#### 55. Extract 55

Extract 55 was uttered by Four. He had given a hint indirectly to new Dauntless by saying "if you follow me, I'll show you the chasm". His statement meant that he wanted them understood and did what his instruction goodly. He was their instructor and if they did not do it, he would not show them the chasm. Because they were not follow his instruction. Here Four wanted them interpreted his statement. This can be classified as *Off record strategy (Give hint)*. Here the statement's of the speaker meant if they (hearers) followed his instruction he would give the right clue, if they were not do it he would not show them the chasm.

56. Extract 56

Extract 56 was uttered by Four. Four said "The chasm remind them between bravery and idiocy". Here, He gave a hint indirectly to new Dauntless. He meant that they should be smart in chasm initiation, because if they did the wrong thing. It would hurt their own self. So that's why he said it to them. Four did not give the reason why he said like that, but he wanted them know what actually he wanted was for their kindness own self. Because if they were succeed, they would get the better result. The result was they will be a good Dauntless. This can be classified as *Off Record Strategy (Give hints). This strategy used by* the character when he gave a hint indirectly. Here the speaker wanted the hearer interpret what he meant by doing something. Here the speaker means the hearer should be intelligent in doing something.

57. Extract 57

Extract 57 was uttered by Eric. Eric statement's here indicated that he wants new Dauntless try to be better. Because if they get a higher score in initiation. They would be Dauntless's members. And only 10 of them will be in Dauntless. Here Eric gave an indirect hint to the. His statement meant if they wanted to be best, they should do best. This can be classified as *Off Record Strategy (Give hints)*. This kind of strategy used by the character when he wants to give a hint indirectly. Here the speaker means that Dauntless just take 10 person of them, automatically if they (hearers) were not in top ten they will be in factionless.

58. Extract 58

Extract 58 was uttered by Eric. Here, Eric wants them do the best. He tried to give them a hint indirectly. His statement meant that if they tried seriously to be a Dauntless, they would do the initiation goodly. But if they were not, they were same as coward. Because a good Dauntless was brave and not a coward. So that's why he said it. This can be classified as *Off Record Strategy (Give hints)*. It used when the character wants to tries to give a clue indirectly to the hearer. Here the Speakers meant that they (hearer) should have a good preparation before do something. Because with good preparation we could produce good result to be a good Dauntless. Extract 59 was uttered by Four. He tried to give a hint to new Dauntless. He meant that he wanted them to have a good preparation before they do the initiation, because he believed that it defined best result and could decrease the midst of fear. This can be classified as *Off Record Strategy (Give hint)*. It used when the character when he wants to give a hint indirectly. Here the speaker means if they (hearers) are seriously to be a Dauntless they should be endeavor. Because to be a Dauntless is need more braveness.

60. Extract 60

Extract 60 was uttered by Christina. She tried to make real what she said. She should make over Tris to be a different look. Christina statement hear indicated that she gave a hint by saying "who cares about pretty? I'm going for noticeable". Her statement meant that pretty was not too important, the important thing was different look and different look means unique and unique means interesting. Because it was different than other. This can be classified as *Off Record Strategy (Give hints)*. Extract 61 shows that the speaker used Off Record Strategy (Give hints) in the utterance of conversation, because in this situation indirectly the character tries to show that she (speaker) will makes the hearer have a different better look by her (speaker) makeover.

61. Extract 61

Extract 61 was uttered by Tris. He was surprised of Christina's make over for her. She gave a hint indirectly to her. Tris statement meant that she liked what Christina had done to her. She had different look now and better than before. This can be classified as *Off Record Strategy (Give hints).* It used by the character when he indirectly gave a hint that she (speaker) is satisfied with the hearer makeover. She feels look different (beautiful) one.

#### 62. Extract 62

Extract 62 was uttered by Christina. Here Christina's statement meant that Molly was the kind of bad person. She said it by using an indirect hint to Tris how she hated her and her friends. This can be classified as *Off Record Strategy (Give hints)*.extract 63 shows that the speaker used Off Record Strategy (Give hints) in the utterance of conversation, because in this situation the character indirectly wants the hearer knows that Molly just a loser. Here the speaker tries to mock or offend Molly.

### 63. Extract 63

Extract 63 was uttered by Four. Here, Four gave a hint to new Dauntless that "A brave man never surrenders". His statement meant a good Dauntless were those who are brave and never give up of something that happened to them. This can be classified as *Off Record Strategy (Give hints)*. it used in the utterance of conversation, because in this situation the character tries to give a hint to the hearer. Here indirectly the Speaker wants the hearers keep their spirit and keep fighting to be a good Dauntless.

# (2). Use contradictions K A S S A R

This kind of category used by the character (speaker) in the novel "divergent" because she/he gives unclear statement by using contradict statement to hearer which is made him/her confuse and they (hearer) do not get clear answer of their question. Here

the speaker means did not say what actually is because they want the hearer not be worry or anxious about the reality. As expressed is Extract 64.

64. Extract 64

Extract 64 was uttered by Tori. He used a contradiction statement to answer Tris question. He said "Yes and No". these words indicated that he did not gave a clear answer to Tris. This can be classified as *Off Record Strategy (Use contradiction)*. *I* in this situation, the character said contradict word to answer the hearer's question , this strategy realized indirectly and did not picture clear meaning.

#### (3). Be sarcastic, or joking

This kind of category used by the character (speaker) in the novel "divergent" because she/he tries to mocks the hearer by making a joke which is his/her joke indicates that the speaker insults the hearer indirectly by his/her statement. And sometimes the speaker is using sarcastic statement. Indirectly his/her sarcastic statement means so that the hearer won't do more mistakes and be better. As expressed are Extract 65, Extract 66, Extract 67, and Extract 68.

65. Extract 65

Extract 65 was uttered by Peter. He tried to mock Tris. He knew Tris was from Abnegation, and he did not like Tris. So he tried to tease her by using a slang name of abnegation by saying "A stiff's flashing some skin". This can be classified as *off record strategy (Be sarcastic, or joking)*. In this utterance, showed a situation that the character tried to make a joke to the hearer by saying "A *stiff's flashing some skin*". Here the speaker mocks the hearer by using indirect statement.

Extract 66 was uttered by Four. Four said a sarcastic statement o Christina. Actually here Four wanted Christina to learn how to handle her mouth in order to just any to speak by her heart's content to mock something especially the name of Dauntless chasm. This can be classified as *Off record strategy (Be sarcastic, or joking)*. Extract 67 shows that the speaker used this strategy in the utterance of conversation, because in this situation the speaker tried to give a clue to the hearer by using sarcastic words. Here the speaker performs an act in a vague manner that could be interpreted by the hearer as some other acts.

67. Extract 67

Extract 67 was uttered by Will. He tried to mock Tris by saying "Frigidity is in her nature". Her statement meant that she wanted to touch Tris, because he knew that Tris from Abnegation and Abnegation did not like to show frigidity especially kiss in front of public. This can be classified as *Off record strategy (Be sarcastic, or joking)*. in the utterance of conversation, showed a situation that the character tried to mock the hearer indirectly by saying "*Frigidity is in her nature*". Here the speaker tried to offend the hearer.

68. Extract 68

Extract 68 was uttered by Will. He tried to mock Tris here. He expressly made Tris embarrassed by saying "Look, you're all red". He tried to offend her by saying it because he knew that Tris from Abnegation and Abnegation did not like to show frigidity especially kiss in front of public. This can be classified as *Off record strategy (Be*  *sarcastic, or joking).* in the utterance of conversation, it showed a situation when the character tried to offend the hearer by mock her indirectly.



#### **CHAPTER V**

## **CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS**

## A. Conclusions

Based on the analysis in this research, the writer concludes in the novel "Divergent" by Veronica Roth" that:

- 1. In this research, there are 68 utterances of politeness strategies. They are 12 bald on records, 38 positive politenesses, 3 negative politenesses and 15 off record strategies.
- 2. As the result of this research, the writer found the categories for each kind of politeness strategy as follows:

a.Bald On Record:

8 Task oriented/paradigmatic form of instructions, 2 sympathetic advice or warnings, 1 Metaphorical urgency for emphasis , 1 power difference between S and H (S is higher).

# b. Positive Politeness:

14 Attend to H's (interests, needs, wants), 6 seek agreement, 2 Joke, 7 Giving gifts to H (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation), 4 Be optimistic, 2 Presuppose/raise/assert common ground, 2 Give (or asks) reasons and 1 Intensify interest to H.

- c. Negative Politeness:
  - 3 Use hedges or questions
- d.Off Record Strategy:

10 ive hints, 1 Use Contradictions and 4 Be Sarcastic, or Joking.

4. The kind of politeness strategy mostly used in the novel is positive politeness. Here Positive Politeness is mostly used by the characters in the Veronica Roth's Novel Divergent, especially (Attend to H's interests, needs, wants).

# **B.** Suggestions

Based on the conclusion above, the writer gives suggestions as the following below:

- 1. The writer suggests the readers to improve their understanding about politeness strategies. Because politeness strategies can be encountered in any context of conversation on literary work, especially novel.
- 2. This research hopefully helps the next researchers know more about politeness strategies, it could be a reference for them in analyzing the same research in politeness strategies especially in novel. Because novel much serves conversations in which the politeness strategies occur.
- 3. The writer suggests the next researchers who conduct the research on politeness strategies analyze other aspect of politeness strategies in different object for example poetry, short story, traditional poetry, movie, and so on to enrich the politeness studies.

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#### **CURRICULUM VITAE**



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In 1997, she started her education in SDN 003 Bukit Bestari, Tanjung Pinang and graduated in 2003. After she finished her elementary school, she continued junior high school at MTS Negeri Raja Ali Haji in 2003 and graduated in 2006. Then she attended her study in MA Negeri Tanjung Pinang, and then graduated in 2009.

Then in the same year, after finishing her high school, she moved to Makassar city continuing her study at Alauddin Islamic University of Makassar. She accepted as a student at English and Literature Department in Adab and Humanities faculty.

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