

TYPES AND SCALE OF POLITENESS MAXIMS IN LITTLE WOMEN MOVIE

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Abstract

The aims of this research were to find out types and scales of politeness maxims that used in the subtitle of Little Women movie. This research used descriptive qualitative method with steps to explain context of situation when the conversation happened then interpret each of data relate to politeness maxim types and explain the scales of politeness that used in the subtitle of the movie. The results showed that there were six types of politeness maxims in the subtitle of Little Women movie, they were 10 generosity maxims, 8 tact maxims, 10 approbation maxims, 3 modesty maxims, 5 sympathy maxims, and 14 agreement maxims. The most frequently maxim that used in the subtitle of Little Women movie was agreement maxim. Agreement maxim became the most frequently maxim that used in the subtitle of Little Women movie was because the characters frequently focused on agreeing someone ideas or avoiding disagreement someone ideas. The results also showed that there were some scales of politeness maxims in the subtitle of Little Women movie, they were 10 cost-benefit scales, 3 optionality scales, 4 authority scales and 33 social distance scales. The most frequency scale that used in the subtitle of Little Women movie was social distance scale. Social distance scale became the most frequently scale that used in the subtitle of Little Women movie was because the most characters in that movie was a family, then the participants knew well or familiarity of each other.

Keywords: little women, maxim, politeness, types, scales

INTRODUCTION

Communication is an interaction by giving or receiving news or information by speaking or writing. Communication can occur in the movie and not only occur in the real life. In the movie, the dialogues are spoken by the character and the action which they do sometimes are the representation in our life in the society.

Leech (1983, p.131) defined that politeness can be concerned as a relationship between two participants "self" and "other". Self is the speaker, and the other is the hearer. Besides that, the speaker also shows politeness to the third parties who may be present or not. Politeness is for talking or acting in a manner

which gives (appears) benefit or value not to oneself as a speaker but to the other person or the hearer Leech (2014) in Indirafani (2020, p. 4). According to Holmes (2001, p.4) in Selfia and Marlina (2016, p.21), politeness is the expression of concern for the others feelings. Leech in Bousfield (2008) in Lustyantje and Dewi (2019, p.134) stated that all the things could be equal if the speaker is able to minimize impoliteness feelings and maximize a sense of politeness. As stated by Holmes (2013) in Mufliharsi and Pratiwi (2019, p. 82), norms of polite behaviour differ from one speech society to the other.

Politeness principles are a series of maxim. Leech (1983) has proposed politeness

principle as a way to explain how politeness performs in communication to others. The purpose of politeness principles is for establishing the feelings of community and social relationship. Thus, politeness principle focuses on interpretation process which the center of the study is on the effect of the hearer rather than the speaker. Leech (1983) proposed six types maxims of politeness principles that are used for explaining a relationship between sense and force in daily conversation, those are: Tact Maxim, Generosity Maxim, Approbation Maxim, Modesty Maxim, Agreement Maxim, and Sympathy Maxim. Each of politeness maxim had scales to determine the degree of politeness. Leech (1983) in Widya (2017, p.73) explained that there are some scales which can be used to decide if an utterance can be evaluated it is polite or not. They are cost-benefit scale, optionality scale, indirectness scale, authority scale, and social distance stance scale.

According to Yule (1996, p.36), implicature is a primary example of more being communicated than is said but in order for them to be interpreted, some basic cooperative principle have to first be assumed to be in operation. Implicature is a component of speaker meaning which constitutes an aspect of what is meant in a speaker's utterance without being part of what is said (Horn and Ward, 2006, p.3). The implicature is correlated with cooperative principle by Grice's theory (1975). Grice (1975) in Pranoto

(2013, p.16), implicature is divided into two major categories; conventional implicature and nonconventional implicature or conversational implicature. In this subchapter the researcher merely focuses on the conversational implicature, which is related to the research. Conversation is one of the ways of using language socially together with the other person.

According to Leech (1983), the politeness principal concerns with two participants of conversation those are self and other. In the conversation, the self refers to the speaker while the other refers to the hearer or the addressee. The other also has another concept which is the other refers to the third side. And the speaker has to indicate her or his politeness to a third side, either presented or not. Politeness principle also focuses on the interpretation process which the center of the study is the hearer's effect rather than the speaker. The politeness principle is a series of maxims. (Leech, 1983, p.81) also develops that politeness principle is to minimize the expression of impolite beliefs and to maximize the expression of polite beliefs that is rather less important. Leech (1983) states that politeness principle as forms of behavior and proposes how to establish and maintain the feelings of comity in a social relationship to involve interaction in an atmosphere of relative harmony. Brown and Levinson (1987) in Aryani (2017, p.17), politeness is related to psychological state, something which is emotionally invested and can be lost,

defended, or enhanced and must be constantly attended to in interaction. Being polite can be shown by to be friendly or to give respect to the hearer or the listener and avoid threatening others feeling.

Politeness principle proposes how to produce and understand language based on politeness. The purpose of politeness principle is for establishing a community feeling and social relationship. Thus, politeness principle focuses on interpretation process which the center of the study is on the effect of the hearer rather than the speaker. Leech (1983) divides politeness principle into six maxims, they are tact maxim, generosity maxim, approbation maxim, modesty maxim, agreement maxim and sympathy maxim.

In Politeness Principle of Leech, each of maxim has five scales to determine the degree of politeness. Here is the description of each scale by Leech (1983): (1) The Cost-Benefits Scale. It gives the detail about the cost and benefit that is oriented to the hearer and also the addressee. If the cost is higher than the benefit, it can be called impolite or less impolite because the cost and benefit refer to the utterance which is uttered by the participants. While in another case, if the benefit is higher than the cost it can be called more polite. (2) The Optionality Scale. The speaker gives an option to the hearer or the addressee to give the response toward the speaker's utterance. An option is offered when the speaker uses an indirect utterance to give a command, or a request and so on. After

the speaker gives an option and it will increase the degree of politeness that would be considered more polite. (3) Indirectness Scales. The higher of indirectness shows the greater of politeness. It appropriately shows that the indirect utterance will mount the degree of politeness. The more indirect utterance will make the degree of politeness is higher which shows more polite because it will give more advantage or benefits to the hearer or the addressee. (4) Authority scale. It represents the social status relationship between the speaker and the hearer, or we can say it is about the relationship between the participants. The farther the distance between speakers and hearer, the speech used will tend to be more polite. The way somebody or the speaker talks to the others or the hearer describes his or her social status or their relationship to each other. If people has lower status he or she will talk more polite to the person who has higher status. And otherwise, if the people has higher status he or she will talk less polite to the person who has lower status. (5) Social Distance Scale. This kind of scale is useful to emphasize that how well or familiarity the participants know each other, and actually it indicates the degree of politeness between the participants. If we take the example, the relationship between two persons who have been good friends and have known each other for a long time will have a high solidarity. In opposite, the person who has distant or far relationship will has a low solidarity to each other. It would be

considered that the closer the distance between the participants, the speech used will tend to be less polite.

In her research, Marlina (2016) explored about the types of politeness strategies and dominant politeness strategies used by Deddy Corbuzier in interviewing especially in asking guest stars. The researcher used Brown and Levinson theories (1987) and found four types of politeness strategies with different presentations which was Off Record, Bald on Record, Positive Politeness, and Negative Politeness.

Kurniasih (201) analysed about types of maxims of politeness that used by the characters' utterance in Harry Potter movie, the scales of maxim of politeness and also dominant types and dominant of scales of maxim of politeness that found in Harry Potter movie used Leech's theories (1983). The researcher found 62 data, there were five types of maxims of politeness in Harry Potter movie. There were; 29 maxims of agreement, 12 maxims of approbation, 16 maxims of modesty, 4 maxims of sympathy and 1 maxim of tact. The dominant type of maxim of politeness in this research is maxim of agreement. The results of scales of maxim of politeness in this research were social distance and optionality scale. Social distance scale become the dominant scale in this research.

Nurwidyawati (2017) explored types and dominant types of politeness principle that were used by the students in research in

English language teaching 1 in classrooms discussions. used descriptive qualitative method and used Leech's theories (1983). The research showed that 44 data were founded and the researcher found six types of politeness principle that used, they were: 2 maxims of tact, 4 maxims of generosity, 8 maxims of approbation, 2 maxims of modesty, 27 maxims of agreement, and 1 maxim of sympathy. The most dominant maxim that used by students in research in English language teaching 1 in classrooms discussion was maxim of agreement.

In this study, the researcher wants to figure it out what are maxims and scales does exist in *Little Women* movie based on politeness maxim by the perspective of Leech (1983). This movie is based on *Little Women* novel written by Louisa May Alcott which is American coming-of-age period drama film. The movie was directed and scripted by Greta Gerwig. The researcher chooses *Little Women* 2019 version movie is because this 2019 version movie of *Little Women* is different from the five previous versions which came out in 1917, 1918, 1933, 1949, and 1994. What makes this 2019 version of *Little Women* movie different from the previous version is because Greta Gerwig plays two parallel timelines of the story between flashbacks of childhood and present day of adulthood. Therefore, the objective of this research was to find out types and scales of politeness maxims that used in the subtitle of *Little Women* movie.

METHODS

The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method. Bogdan and Biklen (2003) in Lustyantje & Dewi (2019, p.135), descriptive research is defined as the characteristic of data in qualitative research because that was taken from the documents, transcripts, words, audio video recordings, pictures, etc. Moleong (2002) in Lustyantje & Dewi (2019, p.135) defined qualitative methodology as a research procedure which produces descriptive data in the form of oral or written words from people and behaviors observed. This research focuses to make an explanation of types and scales of politeness maxims that used in the subtitle of *Little Women* movie. The researcher limits this research to focus on politeness maxims specifically on types and scales that used in the subtitle *Little Women* movie by using descriptive qualitative method and uses Leech (1983) theories. The data used in this research is the subtitle that contain politeness maxims in *Little Women* movie. There are following steps to collect the data, (1) Watch the movie to understand the story. (2) Concern the movie with subtitle seriously. (3) Identify the subtitle that contains politeness maxims and relate to the theory. (4) Classify the data of movie subtitle that contains politeness maxims. And for the following steps to analyze the data, (1) Analyze the data found with describing situation of context and also interpret the data relate to the theory. (2) Clarify the scales of politeness maxim that

used in the movie subtitle. (3) Draw a conclusion and also the suggestion.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The researcher found 50 data of types and scales of politeness maxims in the subtitle of *Little Women* movie. The researcher classified the data in this research relate to the types and the scales of maxim of politeness by the perspective of Leech (1983). There were six types of politeness maxims in the subtitle *Little Women* movie they are generosity, tact, approbation, modesty, sympathy and agreement maxim. There were also some scales of politeness maxim in the subtitle of *Little Women* movie they are cost-benefit, optionality, authority and social distance scales.

Based on the table 1, the researcher finds six types of politeness maxims that used in the subtitle of *Little Women* movie. The result shows that the researcher got fifty dialogues of subtitle that fit into the each of politeness maxim there are 10 generosity maxims (20%), 8 tact maxims (16%), 10 approbation maxims (20%), 3 modesty maxims (6%), 5 sympathy maxims (10%), and 14 agreement maxims (28%). The most frequently maxim that used in the subtitle of *Little Women* movie is agreement maxim. Agreement maxim becomes the most frequently maxim that used in the subtitle of *Little Women* movie is because the characters frequently focused on agreeing someone ideas or avoiding disagreement someone ideas. For

the least maxim that used in the subtitle of *Little Women* movie is modesty maxim. Modesty maxim becomes the least maxim that used in the subtitle of *Little Women* movie is because the characters are not focused on praising themselves, they tend not to praise themselves.

Besides, each of politeness maxim has scales for determining the degree of politeness. Based on the table 2, from fifty results of types of politeness maxim, it shows that the utterances are influenced by 10 cost-benefit scales (20%), 3 optionality scales (6%), 4 authority scales (8%) and 33 social distance scales (66%). The most frequency scale that used in the subtitle of *Little Women* movie is social distance scale. Social distance scale becomes the most frequently scale that used in the subtitle of *Little Women* movie is because the most characters in that movie was

a family, then the participants know well or familiarity of each other. For the least scale that used in the subtitle of *Little Women* movie is optionality scale. Optionality scale becomes the least maxim that used in the subtitle of *Little Women* movie is because the characters in this movie are rare to use the word “will you” or “would you...” to give an option to the other.

The researcher explains the data found which consists types and scales that used in the subtitle of *Little Women* Movie. The data are analyzed based on Leech theory (1983). The analysis of each data is presented by describing situation context when the conversation occurred, then it followed by interpreting each data based on its types of politeness maxim and explaining the scales of politeness maxim which used in the subtitle of *Little Women* movie.

Table 1. Result of Study Types of Politeness Maxim

No.	Types of Politeness Maxim	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Generosity Maxim	10	20%
2.	Tact Maxim	8	16 %
3.	Approbation Maxim	10	20%
4.	Modesty Maxim	3	6%
5.	Sympathy Maxim	5	10%
6.	Agreement Maxim	14	28%
	TOTAL	50	100%

Table 2. Result of Study Scales of Politeness Maxim

No.	Scales of Politeness Maxim	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Cost Benefit Scale	10	20%
2.	Optionality Scale	3	6%
3.	Authority Scale	4	8%
4.	Social Distance Scale	33	66%
	TOTAL	50	100%

Generosity Maxim

- Mrs. Hummel : Ach, mein Gott!! It is good angels come to us!
- Marmee : *I'm back! I have food and blankets and sweaters. And we brought some medicine.*

It happens when Meg, Jo, Amy, and Beth are in the dining room to have breakfast together on Christmas. When they get ready to have breakfast and hurry up to eat because they very feel hungry, Marmee comes to them. Marmee asks to her daughters to give their food as a Christmas present to Mrs. Hummel who is a poor young woman and has five children, but there is nothing to eat. When Marmee asks that, they are very silent and don't answer it. But in the end, her daughters finally want to give all of their food and they go to Mrs. Hummel's house to bring what Mrs. Hummel needed. This conversation contains generosity maxim when Marmee said "*I'm back! I have food and blankets and sweaters. And we brought some medicine*" because it focuses on the speaker and it implies that others have to be put first rather than the self. It means she and her daughters give their food and stuff on Christmas to people who needs it more than them although they are also not from the rich family, but they keep want to share with the one who needed. It fits to generosity maxim, because Marmee and her daughters minimize benefit to themselves and maximize cost to themselves. While, if we see it from the scale

the words uttered by Marmee "*I'm back! I have food and blankets and sweaters. And we brought some medicine*". It includes to cost-benefit scale because Marmee and her daughters (March's family) minimize benefit to themselves and maximize benefit to Mrs. Hummel's family which is they give their food and stuff to Mrs. Hummel's family although they are also very hungry too.

- Susan Robbins : You should go home to the girls, *I can take care of this.*
- Marmee : No, I need to be here.

There are some men and women busily worked in a converted warehouse with soldiers, veterans and also volunteers. Marmee became one of volunteers there. When she was with her volunteer friend named Susan Robbins, Susan Robbins asked her to go home to her daughters and said that she can handle it by herself. It contains generosity maxim when Susan Robbins said "*You should go home to the girls, I can take care of this*". because it focuses on the speaker and it implies that others have to be put first rather than the self. That means she can handle it by herself without Marmee and asked Marmee to go home to her daughters while they are volunteering together. It fits to generosity maxim, because Susan Robbins minimizes benefit to herself and maximizes cost to herself. For the scale, the words uttered by Susan "*You should go home to the*

girls, I can take care of this". It includes to cost-benefit scale because Susan minimizes benefit to herself and maximizes benefit to Marmee which is she asked Marmee to go home to her daughters and she can take care of that (volunteering without her).

Tact Maxim

Laurie : *Jo, would you like to dance with me?*
 Jo : I can't because...

In Gardiner's party when Meg enjoys dancing, Laurie asks Jo to dance with him. She tells Laurie that she can't dance because she pulls at a string on her dress that makes her embarrassed, but they finally dance not in a crowd of people, they have their own way to dance from a crowd of people. It contains tact maxim when Laurie asks to Jo "*Jo, would you like to dance with me?*" because in delivering a request to Jo, Laurie is being tactful he uses the word *would* to begin his question. The question with the beginning of *would you* is polite for asking about hearer's willingness or ability to perform an action. It certainly shows that in using language, Laurie employs tact maxim because he minimizes cost to Jo and maximizes benefit to Jo by giving her the option to choose the response. Besides, if we see from the scale the words uttered by Laurie "*Jo, would you like to dance with me?*" it includes to optionality scale because Laurie gives an option to Jo to choose the response toward Laurie's utterance.

Amy : Fred, would you like a glass?
 Fred : I will, thank you.

The conversation above happens when Amy and Fred Vaughn are at the party in Paris. After they danced, Amy took a glass of wine and offered it to Fred. It contains tact maxim because Amy offers a glass of wine to Fred by asking, "*Fred, would you like a glass?*" which is Amy is being tactful. She uses the word "would" to begin her question. The question with the beginning of *would you* is polite for asking about hearer's willingness or ability to perform an action. It fits to tact maxim because she minimizes cost to Fred and maximizes benefit to Fred by offering a glass of wine and also giving him the option to choose the response. If we see it from the scale, when Amy says "*Fred, would you like a glass?*" it includes to optionality scale because Amy gives an option to Fred to choose the response toward Amy's utterance.

Marmee : Not far from here lives a poor young woman, Mrs. Hummel. Her five children are in one bed to keep from freezing, and there is nothing to eat. *My girls, will you give them your breakfast as a Christmas present?*
 Beth : Is this where you say that Father would want us to?

Meg, Jo, Amy, and Beth are in the

dining room to have breakfast together on Christmas. When they get ready to have breakfast and hurry up to eat because they very feel hungry, Marmee comes to them. Marmee looks at her daughters with the expectant faces and wrestles with herself and says the unexpected thing that comes from her mouth, she asks to her daughters to give their food as a Christmas present to Mrs. Hummel who is a poor young woman and she has five children but there is nothing to eat. When Marmee asked that, they are very quiet. It contains tact maxim because in delivering a request to her daughters, Marmee is being tactful by asking, *“My girls, will you give them your breakfast as a Christmas present?”* It certainly shows that in using language, she employs tact maxim because she minimizes cost to her daughters and maximizes benefit to her daughters by giving them the option to choose the response. For the scale, when Marmee says *“My girls, will you give them your breakfast as a Christmas present?”* it includes to optionality scale because Marmee gives an option to her daughters to choose the response toward Marmee’s utterance.

Approbation Maxim

- Laurie : I couldn’t find you anywhere.
 Amy : You didn’t look hard enough!
 Laurie : *Or maybe I didn’t recognize you because you’re so beautiful now.*

Amy reads the letter when she rides in open air carriage with Aunt March, but

suddenly she saw a familiar person who she knows well about him. He is Theodore Laurence or Laurie, 26th year’s old man. He is a good friend that she had when they were in childhood. She jumps out of the carriage and they hug each other excitedly. Laurie startled and amazed at her. It contains approbation maxim when the words uttered by Laurie *“Or maybe I just didn’t recognize you, because you’re so beautiful now.”* That means Laurie praises about Amy’s beauty by saying Amy is beautiful. It fits to approbation maxim because he minimizes dispraise of Amy and maximizes praise of Amy. For the scale, when Laurie says *“Or maybe I just didn’t recognize you, because you’re so beautiful now.”* It includes to social distance scale because their relationship to each other is a good friend, they already know each other for a long time since they were childhood.

- Amy : How do I look? Do I look all right?
 Laurie : *You look beautiful, you are beautiful.*

Amy and Laurie are in the painting room and talk seriously. However, when they talked, the sound of carriage approaches. That’s Fred Vaughn who is Amy’s prospective fiancé. Amy takes the outer of her dress quickly and getting ready to meet Fred. When she prepared it, she asks to Laurie about her appearance. For the first time Laurie really looks at her. It contains approbation maxim when the words uttered by Laurie *You look beautiful, you are*

beautiful. that means Laurie praises Amy by saying she is beautiful when Amy asked him. It fits to approbation maxim because Laurie minimizes dispraise of Amy and maximizes praise of Amy. For the scale, when Laurie says “*You look beautiful, you are beautiful.*” It includes to social distance scale because their relationship to each other is a good friend, they already know each other for a long time.

Modesty Maxim

Beth : You’re a regular Shakespeare.
 Jo : *Not quite.*

Jo gives the paper which she has been writing last night to Meg. Beth, who is the youngest sister among them saw it. She knows her old sister really likes writing and spend the whole of her time to write every day. Then when she saw it, she gives compliment to Jo by saying that she is a regular Shakespeare, but Jo tries to be modest. It contains modesty maxim when the words uttered by Jo “*Not quite*” while Beth praises Jo by saying that she is a regular Shakespeare. That means Jo is trying to be modest when she gets praised by her little sister. It fits to modesty maxim, because Jo minimizes praise of herself and maximizes dispraise of herself. For the scale, when Jo says “*Not quite.*” It includes to social distance scale because of their status is siblings between Jo and Beth, so they have a very close relationship and also really know

each other, it could be called as a family relationship.

Jo : Meg married, Amy off to Europe. And now that you’re a graduate, you’ll be off on a long holiday. *I’m just not good like Beth*, so I’m angry and restless.
 Laurie : You don’t have to stay here Jo.

Laurie and Jo walk together through the woods. Jo knows that her sister who is Amy will go to Europe with Aunt March. Besides that, Meg has already married with Mr. Brooke. Laurie graduates and will be off on a long holiday. She begins angry with herself and feels restless. It contains modesty maxim when the words uttered by Jo “*I’m just not good like Beth*” that means she starts dispraise herself and its opposites the fact. Actually, she is a very good girl and very kind-hearted especially to her family. It fits to modesty maxim because Jo minimizes praise of herself and maximizes dispraise of herself. Besides if we see from the scale, when Jo says “*I’m just not good like Beth*” It includes to social distance scale because their relationship between Jo and Laurie is best friend so they have a very close friendship, they really know well each other.

Laurie : *And I realize I’m not half good enough and I’m not this great man.*
 Jo : Yes, you are, you’re a great deal too good for me.

Jo and Laurie have a very close relationship, they have become best friend to

each other. But Laurie feels it is more than just a friend. He loves Jo, but Jo doesn't realize it. Laurie starts to explain what he really feels to Jo. He expects they become more than just a friend. He tells Jo that he has been waiting to her for a long time and he needs a certainty, because he never complains about it. But Jo doesn't want it happen and they start argument. It contains modesty maxim when the words uttered by Laurie "*And I realize I'm not half good enough, and I'm not this great man.*" Jo doesn't want their relationship become more than a best friend after Laurie tells the truth about his feelings to Jo that he loves her. That means Laurie starts dispraise himself by saying that he is not half good enough and starts angry to himself. Besides, Jo says the opposite about him. It fits to modesty maxim because Laurie minimizes praise of himself and maximizes dispraise of himself. For the scale, when Laurie says "*And I realize I'm not half good enough, and I'm not this great man.*" It includes to social distance scale because their relationship between Laurie and Jo is best friend so they have a very close friendship, they really know well each other.

Sympathy Maxim

Beth : Why is her hair off?
 Jo : *Meg, I'm so sorry.*

Meg and Jo want to go to Gardiner's party, she is Meg's friend. They prepare to go. Jo helps Meg to use a pair of hot tongs just to make her old sister's hair more

beautiful. Jo takes down the tong and burns clump of hair follows. Suddenly Jo screams, and make all the sisters startled about what happen. Jo makes Meg's hair is off. It contains sympathy maxim when the words uttered by Jo "*Meg, I'm so sorry*" that means Jo apologizes and directly conveys her sympathy to Meg because the calamity that Meg got, it happens because Jo makes her hair off. It fits to sympathy maxim, because Jo minimizes antipathy between herself and Meg and also maximizes sympathy between herself and Meg. Besides, for the scale when Jo says "*Meg, I'm so sorry*" It includes to social distance because their status between Meg and Jo is siblings so they have a very close relationship and also really know each other, it could be called as a family relationship.

Jo : But none so well as her.
 Friedrich : It is very hard to lose a sister. *I'm sorry.*

The conversation happens when Friedrich came to Jo's house after they have lunch together, he looks at Beth's piano. He asks them who can play the piano. But Jo tells him it belongs to her little sister, Beth, who has passed away. It contains sympathy maxim when the words uttered by Friedrich "*It is very hard to lose a sister. I'm sorry.*" that means he condoles after knowing about Beth who has passed away. He clearly shows that there is a sense of sympathy that Friedrich shows to March's family. It fits to sympathy

maxim because Friedrich minimizes antipathy between himself and March's family and also maximizes sympathy between himself and March's family. If we see it from the scale, when Friedrich says *"It is very hard to lose a sister. I'm sorry."* It includes to authority scale. They have different social status between Jo and Friedrich. Jo is a writer, while Friedrich is a professor. Friedrich's position is higher than Jo.

Agreement Maxim

Agreement maxim criteria is to minimize disagreement between self and other and to maximize agreement between self and other. This maxim indicates agreeing someone ideas and avoiding disagreement someone ideas.

Laurie : Then, may I ask your last portrait be of me?
 Amy : *All right.*

Laurie enters the room; Amy looks through her own paintings and sketched. He seems like he always apologizes to one March sister or another, and he looks truly regret. He comes to Amy and asking for her last portrait be of him. It contains agreement maxim when the words uttered by Amy *"All right"* that means she agrees when Laurie asks her last portrait be of him and the answer is approval replying. It fits to agreement maxim, because Amy minimizes disagreement between herself and Laurie and also maximizes agreement between herself and Laurie. Then,

if we see it from the scale when Amy says *"All right"* It includes to social distance scale because their relationship to each other is a good friend between Amy and Laurie, they already know each other for a long time.

Beth : I think the deep purple is very fitting to Mr. Laurence. Do you agree Amy?
 Amy : *Quite. The design is very cunning.*

Meg reads a letter, Jo writes a story, and meanwhile Amy has her foot in a bucket of plaster, works on making a mold. Beth is doing something for Mr. Laurence that is she finishes a pair of slippers for Mr. Laurence. Beth comes to Amy to ask her opinion. It contains agreement maxim when the words uttered by Amy *"Quite. The design is very cunning"*. that means she agrees to Beth's statement about the color that fits into Mr. Laurence. It fits to agreement maxim, because Amy minimizes disagreement between herself and Beth and also maximizes agreement between herself and Beth. For the scale, when Amy said *"Quite. The design is very cunning"*. It includes to social distance scale because their status between Beth and Amy is siblings so they had a very close relationship and also really know each other, it could be called as a family relationship.

Laurie : Can we still be friends, Jo? Please?
 Jo : *Of course my boy, always.*

Jo falls asleep on the couch; she gets

up but suddenly there is Laurie in front of her. Time flies so fast, they have met again since Laurie told to her that he loved her and Jo refused Laurie's love. After that they don't meet again yet. Until Laurie meets Amy in Paris. There is moment that Jo doesn't know about them. Amy actually loves Laurie. It happens so fast when they are in Paris and now Laurie and Amy are engaged. It contains agreement maxim when the words uttered by Jo "Of course my boy, always" that means Jo agrees to keep be friends with Laurie, although she actually disappointed with the fact that Amy and Laurie are engaged. It fits to agreement maxim, because Jo minimizes disagreement between herself and Laurie and also maximizes agreement between herself and Laurie. Then if we see it from the scale, when Jo says "Of course my boy, always" It includes to social distance scale because their relationship between Jo and Laurie is best friend so they have a very close friendship, they really know well each other.

From the result of study above the researcher finds six types of politeness maxim. Those are maxim of generosity, maxim of tact, maxim of approbation, maxim of modesty, maxim of sympathy, and maxim of agreement. This can be expressed by utterances of politeness maxims such as *It's very good* for giving praise to the others refers to approbation maxim. *I'm sorry* for giving a sympathy refers to sympathy maxim. *Fine, All right, Of course* for agreeing someone ideas refers to agreement maxim.

Would you like to... for offering something refers to tact maxim. *I can take care of this.* for offering help to someone refers to generosity maxim. *I'm not this great man* for minimizing praise of self refers to modesty maxim. Therefore, the purposes of Leech (1983) theories are how to establish and maintain the feelings of comity in the social relationship for involving interaction in the relative harmony atmosphere. The politeness principle by the perspective of Leech is a series of maxims. Leech (1983) divides politeness principle into six types maxims, they are tact maxim, generosity maxim, approbation maxim, modesty maxim, agreement maxim and sympathy maxim. Not only found types of politeness maxim, this research also finds scales of politeness maxim.

The result of scale of politeness maxim in this research are described on the result of study. As stated by Leech (1983) that each of politeness maxim has five scales to determine the degree of politeness, they are cost-benefit scale, optionality scale, indirectness scale, authority scale and social distance scale, but in this research, they only use four types of scales of politeness maxim in the movie. The utterances are affected by cost-benefit scales, optionality scales, authority scales and social distance scales. 49 Comparing to Brown and Levinson (1987) theories, this research and the journal research entitled *An Analysis of Politeness Strategies Used by Deddy Corbuzier in Hitam Putih Talk Show* uses the different theories. While this research

uses Leech (1983) theories and that journal research used Brown and Levinson (1987) theories. It can be shown that the results between this research and that research are totally different. For the results, this research finds six types of politeness maxims namely maxim of generosity, maxim of tact, maxim of approbation, maxim of modesty, maxim of sympathy and maxim of agreement maxim. This research also finds scale of maxim of politeness namely cost-benefit, optionality, authority, and social distance scales.

Besides, that research found four types of politeness strategies which was positive politeness, bald on record, negative politeness and off record. Brown and Levinson's theories of politeness was focused on people's face. Specifically in interaction, politeness make use of showing awareness of the other person's face. Based on Brown and Levinson (1987) theories, politeness strategies are divided into four super strategies, these are positive politeness, bald on record, negative politeness and off record. While, Leech (1983) theories focuses on establishing and maintaining the feelings of comity in the social relationship for involving interaction in the relative harmony atmosphere. Leech (1983) divides politeness principle into six maxims, they are tact maxim, generosity maxim, approbation maxim, modesty maxim, agreement maxim and sympathy maxim.

It can be concluded that the result findings between this research which used Leech (1983) theories and that research which

used Brown and Levinson (1987) theories are totally different and not totally the same, because Brown and Levinson (1987) theories politeness strategies are divided into four super strategies, namely positive politeness, bald on record, negative politeness and off record. While, Leech (1983) theories divides politeness principle into six types maxims, namely tact, generosity, approbation, modesty, agreement and sympathy maxim

CONCLUSION

The result shows that there are six types of politeness maxims in the subtitle of *Little Women* movie, they are 10 generosity maxims, 8 tact maxims, 10 approbation maxims, 3 modesty maxims, 5 sympathy maxims, and 14 agreement maxims. The most frequently maxim that used in the subtitle of *Little Women* movie is agreement maxim. Agreement maxim becomes the most frequently maxim that used in the subtitle of *Little Women* movie is because the characters frequently focused on agreeing someone ideas or avoiding disagreement someone ideas. Each of politeness maxim has scales to determine the degree of politeness. The result also shows that there are some scales of politeness maxim in the subtitle of *Little Women* movie they are 10 cost-benefit, 3 optionality, 4 authority and 33 social distance scales. Social distance scale becomes the most frequency scale that used in the subtitle of *Little Women* movie. Social distance scale becomes the most frequently scale that used in *Little*

Women movie is because the most characters in that movie was a family, then the participants know well or familiarity of each other.

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