

**POLITENESS IN LOVE EXPRESSION
USED IN *THE LAST PROMISE* NOVEL**



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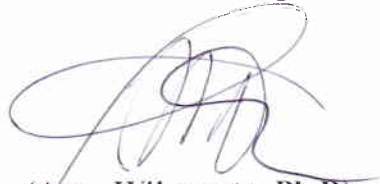
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IN *THE LAST PROMISE* NOVEL BY RICHARD PAUL EVANS

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**POLITENESS IN LOVE EXPRESSION
USED IN *THE LAST PROMISE* NOVEL**

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Abstract

This research aims to describe the politeness strategy of love expression used in the last promise novel the type of this research is descriptive qualitative research which the writer uses documentation and observation method as the method of collecting data. The data of this research are novel which contain of love expression that are found in the data source that is the last promise novel. The result of the research shows the politeness patterns of love expression are bald on 10%, positive politeness strategy 77,5% and negative politeness strategy 12,5%.

Key words: pragmatics, love expression, politeness strategy, the last promise novel.

A. Introduction

Communication is the way to communicate with other people. Speech act is the way used by people to accomplish the goal. In speech act, people do things with words (Austin, 1962). In fact, communication has many kinds of utterance. One of them is expressive utterance. Expressive utterance is used to express a psychological, for example, gratitude for thanks, sympathy, for condolences, pleasure, for congratulation, regret for apologies

about presupposed proposition and showing love. Love is in daily speech often. Love encompasses such a broad range of emotion, and may be related to so many people, place and things.

The definition of love is unusually broad. Racozy, Christy (1996) defines love as strong affection for a person or thing. Love is often expressed through declarative, interrogative and imperative. According to Anderson (2006) love is not about giving or receiving gift but about sharing each other's feeling and letting each other know how much you really care. Love is usually showed by nice word and it also uttered by many kinds of politeness strategy. Because of love is to show a strong affection for a person or thing so that it usually uses positive politeness strategy.

Research on the use of love expression has been very limited in this study, the writer presents ten of the previous studies that are correlated with this study. Some of them are Pipit (2011) studied love expression used in *Mixed Blessing* translated into *Berkah penuh Doa*, Milla (2011) analyzed love expression in a novel entitled *Twilight* by Stephenie Meyer, Andayani (2007) studied the expression of the main character's love in *The Return of the Native* novel, Anthika (2012) studied love ambition of Esther in *Jaume Collect Serra's Orphan* movie. Nevertheless, these studies did not particularly investigate politeness involved in the love expression. Thus this study is meant to fill in the gap. Like the previous studies however, it also investigate the forms and intention of the use of love expression, like the previous studies, it uses a novel as the data source but it has a different data because the novel is also different.

B. Literary review

Pragmatic is the study of meaning that is using non-linguistics knowledge by considering the intension of the utterance, the context and social word. Pragmatics is the study of language usage (Levinson, 1983). Here, pragmatics covers both context-dependent aspect of language structure

and principles of language usage and give a little attention to linguistic structure (Levinson, 1983:9). Levinson (1983:9) states that the space acts, implicature discourse analysis, conversation analysis, politeness, etc.

The term of *speech act* is an action performed through utterance (Yule, 1994:82). Searle (1994:121) introduces the concept of speech act includes directive, commissive, representative, declarative and Griffiths (2006:153) adds expressive. Griffiths (2006:153) states that expressive is the utterance used to express a psychological state (gratitude for thanks, sympathy, for condolences, pleasure, for congratulation, regret for apologies about presupposed proposition, showing love).

1. Love expression

According to Anderson (2006) “Love is not about giving or receiving gifts but about sharing each other’s feeling and letting each other know how much you really care”. You need to be romantic, creative, and unique. The best way to show someone you really care is by words and how your actions make them feel special. When we nurture and honor love it has the ability to lift us up and give us hope, tenderness and affection.

2. Politeness strategy

Politeness is the way to convey the speaker’s want by using the special way that is seldom used in daily language. In Brown and Levinson (1978), there are four highest- level strategies named super strategies. They are bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off-record.

In bald- on record, the maximum efficiency is more important than face redress. People use bald-on record strategy is some reason like in the urgency context, task oriented, difficult to exerting communication with maximum efficiency, and S more powerful than H. There are, Urgency context needs more efficiency than face. Here, no face redress is necessary.

Positive politeness is used less directly to the addressee’s positive face. Positive politeness is usually said by less directly way. There are nine

strategies of politeness: attending to hearer, exaggerating, intensifying interest to hearer, using in group identity markers, seeking agreement, avoiding disagreement, presupposing, joking, asserting speaker's knowledge of and concern for hearer's wants, offering, being pessimistic, including S and H in the activity, giving (or ask for) reasoning, assuming or asserting reciprocity.

In Brown and Levinson (1978:129) "negative politeness is used to preserve the addressee's negative face: the addressee wants to be freedom of action, his action not to be disturbed by speaker's want. There are ten strategies of negative politeness, that is be conventionally indirect, question and hedge, be pessimistic, give deference, apologize, impersonalize S and H, state the FTA as general rule, nominalize, go on record as incurring a debt or as not in debt to H.

The last strategy is off record. Brown and Levinson (1978:211) state "A communicative act is done off record if it is done in such a way that it is not possible to attribute only one clear communicative intention to the act". There are some strategies of off record, give hints, give association clues, presuppose, understate, overstate, use tautologies, use contradiction, etc.

3. Previous study

There are some previous studies that analyze the love expression. For example it was proposed by Dewanti (2006) in her study entitled *A Study on Lucien Taylor's Love Expression in Something to be Desired: A novel by Thomas McGuane (A Psychological Approach*. She found they are five kinds of love expressions: desire, longing, cherishing, and selfless giving. The other examples of analyzing love expression are Andayani (2007) she clarifies the responding of the main characters in Thomas Hardy's novel *The Return of the Native*, she classified the love expression such as symbols, directs, indirect, acts, falling in love and descriptions. Besides that, Vima entitled *Power of Love in Pride Prejudice*

by *Jane Austen (1813): A Psychoanalytic Approach* she concluded her research as follows: first, delivers the moral message through the excellent unity of structural element. She wants to say that love can pride and prejudice of someone, but with the conviction of heart that all of prejudice will be destroyed, but with conviction that the heart of all prejudice will disappear. Then, based on the A Psychoanalytic Approach, Jane Austen's describe the different in character and characterization are not important in a relationship. The other studies that analyze a novel are Nasir (2012) entitled *Needs for Love and Belongingness in Maclahlan's Sarah, Plain and Tall Novel: A Humanistic Psychological Approach* he concluded that the elements of the novel present a good unity that consists of exposition, complication, climax, and resolution. She also founds, love and care of a mother are very needed by a child. Then, a study by Pipit (2012) entitled *A Pragmatic Analysis Of Love Expression In **Mixed Blessing** Translated Into Berkah Penuh Cobaan By Danielle Steel*, she found there are six intentions of love expressions, namely showing affection, showing care, showing eagerness, showing engagement, showing persuasion, and showing praise.

The study that analyzes the love expression in the movie is Nugroho (2006) that has entitled "A Socio-Pragmatic Analysis of Love Expression in Drama Movie". She found that there are three forms of love expressions used in drama movies. They are word, phrase, and sentence. Besides that, a study by Anthika (2012), with her research entitled "Love Ambition of Esther in Jaume Collect Serra's Orphan Movie (2009): An Individual Psychological Approach." She founds that each of the elements are interrelated to each and forms unity. And the individual psychological analysis, it shows that love can raise an ambition in human because love and hate are almost similar. So, must get her love in right way.

The study of love expression also can use the human being as the object of the study. Here there are the study uses the human being, studied by Ortigue entitled *Falling in Love is "More Than You Think"*.

She found different parts of the brain fall for in love. For example, unconditional love, such as that between a mother and child, is sparked by the common and different brains areas, including the middle of the brain. Passionate love is sparked by the reward part of the brain, and also associative cognitive brain areas that have higher-order cognitive functions, such as body image. The other study, proposed by Patriya (1991) that has entitled *The Rule of Love, Affection, and Intimacy in Family Decision*. She found that the consumer behavior has given little credence to the affective component present in family decision making. This paper suggests there is a need to recognize the salience of love, affection and intimacy as important source of the individual goals and desire that influence joint decisions in families. Basic concepts of family are discussed, including definitions of “family” and how it functions differently than other formal groups, such as businesses or social organizations. The paper also describes how the affectional dimensions fit within the existing family decision research paradigm.

The last one is the study that analyzes the love expression use in song lyric. It proposed by Fery (2008) with his thesis “An Analysis of Love Expression in Westlife Song Lyrics (Unbreakable – The Greatest Hits). He found that there are five types of love expressions as mentioned to be (Eros, Ludus, Agape, Storge, Mania, and Pragma).

The different between this study and the previous studies is this study analyzes love expression in *The Last Promise* novel while in the previous studies analyze *Something to be Desired* novel, *The Return of the Native* novel, *Pride Prejudice* novel, *Maclahlan’s Sarah, Plain, and Tall* novel, *Mixed Blessing* novel, *Jaume Collet Serra’s Orphan* movie, and *Westlife (Unbreakable – The Greatest Hits)* song lyric. Besides that, from the whole previous studies, there is no one study that analyzes love expression using politeness strategy. So, this study is different with the previous studies.

C. Research Method

This study is descriptive method of which purposes to describe the form, love expression, and the intention of the politeness strategy uttered by the speaker in *The Last Promise* novel by using Marcella Frank, Searle, and Brown and Levinson theory. The data of this research are written data manuscript from *The Last Promise* novel (2002).

D. Result and Discussion

1. Result

In this study the writer found three types of love expression. They are declarative sentence, interrogative sentence, and imperative sentence. The writer didn't find any data that belongs to exclamatory sentence.

The politeness strategy used in love expression is mostly positive politeness strategy and some of them are negative politeness strategy also bald on record. There are some types of positive politeness strategy that are use in this data. They are strategy 1 (notice), strategy 2 (exaggerate), strategy 3 (intensify interest to H in the speaker's contribution), strategy 10 (offer or promise), and strategy 12 (includes both S and H in the activity), strategy 15 (give gift to H).

The use of positive politeness 1 (notice) can be seen as follows:

- a. Eliana : you can help, **but be carefull!**..... (positive politeness 1)
- b. Ross : **No, I've just been watching you**..... (positive politeness 1)

The use of strategy 2 (exaggerate) can be seen as follows:

- a. Eliana : **I know it's not. I don't mind working. I don't need things. As long as I have you**.... (positive politeness 2)
- b. Eliana : **I could not have made it without you. You have been with me through all the hard time. You're my best friend. I will miss you every day**.... (positive politeness 2)

The use of positive politeness strategy to express the love can apply with intensify interest to H in the speaker's contribution such as:

- a. Ross : **Are you tired from this morning?**.... (positive politeness 3 (FTA; begins a narrative))
- b. Anna : **What has happened Eliana?**..... (positive politeness 3 (FTA; begins a narrative))

Love expression also can apply with some offers or promise (strategy 10) in politeness strategy as follows:

- a. Ross : **I will always love you**.... (positive politeness 10)
- b. Ross : **I love you Eliana, nothing will change that**.... (positive politeness 10)

Love expression sometimes make the people want be together forever, and somehow talk about something they will do together, that can show the one of politeness strategy that is includes both S and H in the activity (strategy 12). The examples in this study are:

- a. Eliana : **I want to be alone with you**.... (positive politeness 12)
- b. Ross : **have you ever seen a moon like that?**..... (positive politeness 12)

Besides that, the use of the last strategy that is strategy 15 (give gift to H), this strategy used by the speaker not just when the speaker will gift something but also some nice utterance, like carrying each other to show love expression. That can be seen as follows:

- a. Eliana : **I love you**.... (positive politeness 15)
- b. Ross : **who's watching Alessio tonight? Anna?**..... (positive politeness 15)

Next politeness strategy was bald on record. Participants used bald on record in some strategies. They are urgency and doesn't care about maintaining face.

The use of urgency can be seen as follows:

- a. Eliana : **Victoria, I need to know. Alessio's asthma is dangerous. If he's upset he could have an attack....** (urgency)

The use of the utterance that doesn't care about maintaining face can be seen as follows:

- a. Eliana : **I won't leave him....** (doesn't care about maintaining face)
b. Anna : **so what's the matter with you?....** (doesn't care about maintaining face)

The last the use of negative politeness strategy, usually it use when the speaker and the hearer in trouble or bad relationship. This negative strategy uses some strategies. They are strategy 2 (do not assume willingness to comply), strategy 3 (be pessimistic about ability willingness to comply), strategy 4 (minimize the imposition), and strategy 6 (apology).

The participant uses the politeness strategy 2 (do not assume willingness to comply) can be seen as follows:

- a. Ross : **please, don't make me go....** (negative politeness 2)

Then, the use of negative politeness strategy 3 (be pessimistic about ability willingness to comply) can be seen such as:

- a. Ross : **I would never ask anything of you that would hurt you....** (negative politeness 3)

The negative politeness strategy 4 (minimize the imposition) is S can minimizes the H's imposition. For example:

- a. Ross : **this won't hurt you, only me....** (negative politeness 4)

The last strategy that used in negative politeness strategy is strategy 6 (apology). This strategy used by S when S felt really sorry about something or S felt has a mistake. For example:

- a. Eliana : **I didn't mean to hurt you.....** (negative politeness 6)
b. Eliana : **I can't live without you....** (negative politeness 6)

The politeness strategy used in love expression is dominated by positive politeness strategy. These data uses different strategy of positive politeness strategy. They are strategy 1 (notice), strategy 2 (exaggerate), strategy 3 (intensify interest to H in the speaker's contribution), strategy 10 (offer or promise), and strategy 12 (includes both S and H in the activity), strategy 15 (give gift to H). Such as:

- a. Ross : **No, I've just been watching you.....** (positive politeness 1)
- b. Eliana : **I know it's not. I don't mind working. I don't need things. As long as I have you....** (positive politeness 2)
- c. Ross : **Are you tired from this morning?....** (positive politeness 3 (FTA; begins a narrative))
- d. Ross : **I will always love you....** (positive politeness 10)
- e. Eliana : **I want to be alone with you....** (positive politeness 12)
- f. Ross : **who's watching Alessio tonight? Anna?.....** (positive politeness 15)

2. Discussion

Brown and Levinson (1978) proposed four highest-level strategies named super strategies including bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off record. This study found the domination of positive politeness in the use of love expression. It happened because this novel involves romantic story in which romantic situation dominated the story. In romantic situation usually people use positive politeness to say something to the hearer. Besides that, positive politeness is the best way to show love to the other person. This study also found negative politeness because sometimes there are situation when a repressive action addressed to the addressee's negative face, the speaker uses these negative politeness number 2 (do not assume willingness to comply), number 3 (be pessimistic about ability willingness to comply), number 4 (minimize the imposition), and number 6 (apology). There are also some bald on record strategy used

in this novel when they speak in anger or urgent situation, it use urgency and doesn't care about maintaining face.

E. Conclusion

The using of politeness strategy in this novel is dominated by positive politeness strategy because this novel is dominated by the romantic situation. Although this novel is a romantic novel but this novel also uses some bald on record and negative politeness strategy. Bald on record usually uses in many urgency situation and negative politeness used when both S and H in anger situation or one of them felt really sorry about something.

BIBLIOGRAPHY