

**POLITENESS STRATEGIES IN *JANE EYRE* MOVIE
(A Pragmatic Perspective)**

ARTICLE

Submitted to the Department of Language Studies, Graduate School of
Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of Master of Education



By

ROMADHANI WULANDARI

S200140072

**DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGE STUDY
GRADUATE SCHOOL
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SURAKARTA
2017**

APPROVAL

POLITENESS STRATEGIES IN *JANE EYRE* MOVIE
(A Pragmatic Perspective)

ARTICLE

By

ROMADHANI WULANDARI
S200140072

Approved to be examined by the Advisor Team

Advisor I



Agus Wijayanto, Ph.D

Advisor II



Dr. Marvadi, M.A.

APPROVAL OF ARTICLE FOR SUBMISSION

POLITENESS STRATEGIES IN *JANE EYRE* MOVIE
(A Pragmatic Perspective)

Submitted by:

RomadhaniWulandari

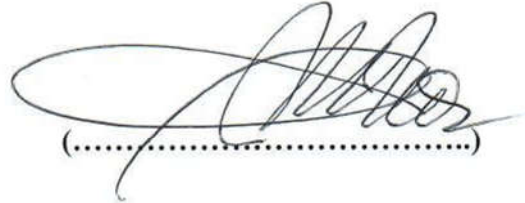
S200140072

Has been examined for all revisions and correction recommended by the board of examiners on 12nd January 2017. And it is certified to be accepted for submission.

The Examiners Board:

1. **Agus Wijayanto, Ph.D.**

(Primary supervisor)


(.....)

2. **Dr. Maryadi, M.A.**

(Co-supervisor)


(.....)


3. **Dr. Dwi Haryanti, M.Hum.**

(Internal examiner)


(.....)

The Director of Graduate School




Prof. Dr. Khudzaifah Dimiyati

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I hereby confirm that the article entitled “**POLITENESS STRATEGIES IN JANE EYRE MOVIE (A Pragmatic Perspective)**” is an original and authentic work written by myself and it has satisfied the rules and regulations of Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta with respect to plagiarism. I certify that all quotations and the sources of information have been fully referred and acknowledged accordingly.

I confirm that this article has not been submitted for the award of any previous degree in any tertiary institutions in Indonesia or abroad.

Name : Romadhani Wulandari
ID Number : S 200140072
Department : Language Studies
Field of study : English Education

Date : 16th January 2017



Signed : _____
(Romadhani Wulandari)

**POLITENESS STRATEGIES IN *JANE EYRE* MOVIE
(A PRAGMATIC PERSPECTIVE).**

**Romadhani Wulandari. S200140072. Department of Language Studies, the
Graduate School, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta.2017.**

Abstract

Politeness is one of the central concepts of pragmatics. It is the way how people save other people's face and feeling in communication. This research is a pragmatic study on politeness strategies employed by the main characters in *Jane Eyre* movie. The objectives of this research are(1) to describe the kinds of politeness maxims followed by the characters in *Jane Eyre* movie and(2)to explain the underlying reasons of the characters in *Jane Eyre* movie in using politeness strategy. This research used descriptive qualitative approach. The data were in the form of utterances which contain politeness strategies. The data source was *Jane Eyre* movie English manuscript. The data were collected by documentation technique, and the steps are watching, classifying, coding and analyzing.

The results of the research show two important points. First, there are ten types of politeness strategies employed by the main characters in *Jane Eyre* movie: Tact Maxim (13 out of 113), Generosity Maxim (23), Approbation Maxim (25), Modesty Maxim (5), Agreement Maxim (6), Sympathy Maxim (11), Obligation Maxim(14 speaker to others and 2 others to speaker), Opinion Reticence Maxim(6) and feeling Reticence Maxim(8).Second, the underlying reasons of the characters in using politeness strategies are Commanding, Offering a help, Promising, Requesting, Praising, Expressing amazement, Giving reinforcement, Expressing Sympathy and Hopes, Apologizing, Thanking, Clarifying, Forgiving, Suggesting and Covering Suppressing Feeling. The selection of maxims which were followed to convey the reasons depended on the context situation background.

Keywords: pragmatic, politeness strategy, *Jane Eyre*

Abstrak

Kesopan-santunan adalah salah satu inti dari konsep pragmatik. Ini merupakan cara bagaimana seseorang menjaga dan menyelamatkan wibawa dan perasaan orang lain dalam kegiatan berkomunikasi. Penelitian ini adalah sebuah kajian pragmatik tentang strategi kesopan-santunan yang diterapkan oleh para tokoh di dalam film *Jane Eyre*. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah (1) menjelaskan jenis strategi dari kesopan-santunan yang di gunakan oleh para tokoh di dalam film *Jane Eyre* dan (2) menjelaskan alasan-alasan yang melatarbelakangi para tokoh dalam film *Jane Eyre* dalam menggunakan strategi kesopan-santunan. Penelitian

ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif. Data yang di gunakan adalah ucapan yang mengandung kesopan-santunan yang terdapat di dalam percakapan antar tokoh di film *Jane Eyre*. Sumber data dari penelitian ini adalah transkrip berbahasa inggris dari film *Jane Eyre*. Pengumpulan data menggunakan teknik dokumentasi dengan cara melihat film, mengklasifikasi, mengkode dan menganalisa transkrip tersebut. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan dua hal penting. Pertama, ada sepuluh jenis strategi kesopan-santunan yang di terapkan oleh para tokoh di film *Jane Eyre*, mereka adalah: Maksim kebijaksanaan(13 data dari 113 total data),Maksim Kederawanan (23), Maksim Penghargaan (25), Maksim Kesederhanaan (5), Maksim Pemufakatan (6), Maksim Kesimpatian (11), Maksim Kewajiban (14 kewajiban penutur kepada pendengar dan 2 kewajiban dari pendengar kepada penutur), Maksim kebungkaman dalam berpendapat (6) and Maksim kebungkaman perasaan(8).kedua, alasan-alasan dominan yang melatarbelakangi para tokoh dalam film *Jane Eyre* dalam menggunakan strategi kesopan-santunan adalah untuk memerintah, membantu, berjanji, meminta, memuji, mengungkapkan kekaguman, mengungkapkan rasa simpati, meminta maaf, berterimakasih, memaafkan dan menutupi perasaan tertekan. Pemilihan penggunaan strategi kesopan-santunan di pengaruhi oleh konteks situasi dimana ujaran tersebut di ucapkan oleh tokoh

Keywords: pragmatik, strategi kesopan-santunan, *Jane Eyre*

1. Introduction

According to Pridham (2001, p. 2) conversation is any interactive spoken exchange between two or more people. It can be in the form of face-to-face exchanges and non-face to face exchanges. The former can be private conversations, such as talk at home between the family or more public and ritualized conversations such as classroom talk or Question Time in the Houses of Parliament. However the later one (non-face-to-face exchanges) is the form of conversations such as telephone conversations; and, broadcast materials such as alive radio phone-in or a television chat show. A spoken communication is constructed through conversation. In variety social context, spoken communication involves at least two participants, a speaker and a hearer. Both of the speaker and the hearer should convey and understand the thoughts, feelings, and desires of each other. Pragmatics is a field of study in linguistics which provides a proper theory to study the meaning of utterances conveyed by both the

speaker and the hearer.

Politeness is one of the central concepts in pragmatics. Yule (1998, p. 60) explained that politeness is a “polite social behavior” within a certain culture. Meanwhile, Watt (2003, p. 2) stated that politeness is the way how people save other people’s face and feeling in communication. Generally, being polite involves taking into account the feelings of others. It means employing awareness of other’s face too. In the other words, when someone feels comfortable, a good relationship will appear between them.

Understanding politeness is very important. People often think that politeness is simply a matter of saying *please*, *sorry*, *excuse*, and *thank you*. Politeness does have its own role. Being linguistically polite means speaking to people appropriately in the right place and the right time. People must be aware of the context of speaking and then be able to determine which politeness form is the best to be applied in a context.

Furthermore, Watt (2003, p. 9) states that politeness is not something people are born with, but people have to learn and be socialized into, and no generation has been short of teachers and handbooks on etiquette and correct behavior to help them acquire polite skills. It means that politeness is something that crucial to be learnt. Conducting research of politeness is suggested to dig deeply the scope related to its principles. Some of the researchers conducted study of politeness by using the data from numerous data sources, for example; debate (Hinck & Hinck, 2002), talk show (Putri, 2012), business letter (Zheng, 2015), translation (Afghari & Hoseini, 2014), etc. Those two former sources are the example of politeness study related to verbal communication and the other sample of verbal communication source is data that taken from movie.

A good movie has good story, good actors, good actresses, and good language so that it gives the audience a visual and real life to experience. As their scripts are verbal, those movies can work as a great help for learners of English to improve their language competence from the point of pragmatics. The way of communication played by the actors is an explicit image of social interaction tied by some factors which have correlation with social distance and closeness.

Watching movie could make people to observe directly the actor's gesture, body language and their manner which possibly reflecting politeness in every scene of the movie. By this phenomenon, the writer has the intention to conduct the research of politeness strategy in *Jane Eyre* movie.

It is further research that tries to analyze a specific case about speech actions under theory of Politeness Principles. There were some researchers who had conducted several researches that had similarities in applying the theory of Politeness Principles.

Study of politeness theory on the nonverbal elements in the literary texts and related translation problematic issues had been conducted by Afghari & Hoseini (2014). By using two Jane Austen's English novels "Sense and Sensibility" and "Emma" which were compared with their Persians translations. They found the importance of translating nonverbal politeness acts, the problems which translators may face which indicated nonverbal acts as well as verbal acts were crucial in translation.

Employing Brown & Levinson's (1987) politeness theory Aliakbari & Moalemi (2015) observed the variation of politeness strategies among the Iranian students in their interactions with university service providers in the library, computer lab and restaurant contexts. The result indicated the participants' insistence on self-serving goals. Negative and positive politeness strategies were the most frequent ones, but indirect strategy was the least favored one applied by the student and only a minor portion of students chose avoidance of face threatening act strategy.

Some researcher concerned to study politeness strategy by using movie manuscripts (Winerta (2012) used AVATAR movie, ZHAO (2008) employed *Scent of a Woman*, and Eftanastarini (2015) used Movie Entitled "Facing the Giants," "Dangerous Minds," and "Ron Clark Stories"). Although all of them had similarity in choosing movie as the research object, each of them had specific intention which distinguished each other. Winerta focused on requesting expression, Zhao was on interaction meaning and Etanastarini concerned to command expression. Generally the results of their researches showed the amount of the data in each politeness strategy and the percentage degree of it.

Expanding the focus of the research, Putri (2012) not only tried to analyze

the politeness strategies but also the factors that might influence the choice of strategies used in Oprah Winfrey's Talk Show script with Ricky Martin's as the Guest Star. On the research findings, it could be shown that politeness strategies and the factors that influence the choice of strategies had a correlation whether when spoke to female or male person, or had a close relation or not, they always tried to be polite in all situations. They all applied politeness strategies depend on the situations and the needs of communication.

By focusing on Persian offers and invitations, Yaqubi, Saeed, and Khaksari (2016) adopted two politeness principles namely "tact" and "generosity" maxims as well as the cost-benefit and directness-indirectness scales proposed by Leech (1983) to fill the gap in the area of Persian pragmatics. The results of this study showed that both generosity and tact maxims were the main reasons behind both direct and indirect offers and invitations..

Using *Jane Eyre* movie English manuscript in conducting the analysis might distinguish this current research with the previous researches (Afghari & Hoseini (2014) and Aliakbari & Moalemi (2015)). This current research focuses on politeness strategy employed by the characters in Jane Eyre movie in all of kind expressions and do not just put the concern to specific expressions as what previous researchers ((Winerta (2012), ZHAO (2008), and Eftanastarini (2015)) did. Moreover, by employing Leech (1983)'s politeness Principles theory and Grand Strategy of Politeness proposed by the same expert in 2014, the writer wants to make something new and different with Yaqubi, Saeed, and Khaksari (2016) who only observed two kind of politeness maxims from six maxims of Leech (1983)'s politeness principle theory.

According to Yule (1998, p. 60), politeness is defined as a way to show awareness of another person's public self-image. Meanwhile Watts (2003, p. 9) explains politeness as a thing that is not born with people. It is something people have to learn and be socialized into ,and no generation has been of short teachers and handbooks on etiquette and "correct behavior" to help people acquire politeness skills.

There are eight characteristics of politeness proposed by Leech (2014, p. 4-8) namely ***Obligatory***(means that people can be non polite unless there is a reason to be polite, even if the reason is somewhat vague), ***Gradation Variation***

(the way to show polite and impolite behaviour), *Normal Sense* (a sense of what is normal, recognized by members of society, as to how polite to be for a particular occasion), *Situation Dependency* (how far politeness will occur, or whether it will occur at all, *depend on the situation*), *A Reciprocal Asymmetry* (Audience's behavior (clapping and cheering) is meant to attribute high value to performer and his performance, performer's behavior (bowing) is meant to attribute low value to himself and his performance), *Manifest in repetitive behavior* (aspect of politeness is that it can manifest itself in repetitive behavior, which is to a lesser or greater degree ritualized), *Value transaction* (For example, in thanking, people thank someone for *something*. The "something" referred to here is something of value (either material or abstract) that is supposed to pass from one person to the other) and *Value Balancing* (The hospitality can scarcely be wholly "repaid" by thanks, and a gift is offered by the guest as a "token" of gratitude; or (usually after a delay) the invitation may be reciprocated).

To analyze the type of politeness strategy, this research employed two basic theories proposed by Leech, namely Leech (1983)'s politeness principles and Leech (2014)'s Grand Strategy of Politeness theories. The Politeness Principle is a series of maxims, which Leech (1983) has proposed as a way of explaining how politeness operates in conversational exchanges. According to Leech (1983, p.81) politeness principles is Minimizing (other things being equal) the expression of impolite beliefs, and there is a corresponding positive version (maximizing (other things being equal) the expression of polite beliefs) which is somewhat less important. The purpose of politeness principle is to establish feeling of community and social relationship. Thus, politeness principle focuses on process of interpretation that the center of the study is on the effect of the hearer rather than the speaker.

Leech (2014, p. 90) began with a single superconstraint, which comprehends all these maxims which called by the *General Strategy of Politeness* (or *GSP*). *General Strategy of Politeness* means in order to be polite, *S* expresses or implies meanings that associate a favorable value with what pertains to *O* or associates an unfavorable value with what pertains to *S* (*S* = self, speaker). There are six maxims mentioned in Leech (1983)'s politeness

principles and reformulated into ten maxims mentioned in Leech (2014)'s Grand Strategy of Politeness theories.

First Maxim is Tact Maxim. The tact maxim is minimizing cost to other and maximizing benefit to other (Leech, 1983, p. 80). It stated give a low value to S's wants. "*Won't you sit down?*" is the example of tact maxim. This utterance is spoken to ask the hearer sitting down. The speaker uses indirect utterance to be more polite and minimizing cost to the hearer. This utterance implies that sitting down is benefit to the hearer.

Second maxim is Generosity Maxim. The generosity maxim states to minimizing benefit to self and maximizing cost to self. It stated give a high value to O's wants. "*You must come and dinner with us.*" Is the example of generosity maxim. It is an advice utterance that is involved in directive illocutionary act. In this case the speaker implies that cost of the utterance is to his self. Meanwhile, the utterance implies that benefit is for the hearer.

Third maxim is Approbation Maxim. It gives a high value to O's qualities. The approbation maxim requires to minimizing dispraise of other and maximizing praise of other. "*The performance was great!*" is the example of generosity maxim. This expression is a congratulation utterance that maximizes praise of other.

Forth maxim is Modesty Maxim. It gives a low value to S's qualities. In the modesty maxim, the participants must minimize praise of self and maximize dispraise of self. "*Please accept this small gift as prize of your achievement.*" Is the example of modesty maxim. The speaker maximizes dispraise of himself because the speaker notices his utterance by using "small gift".

Fifth maxim is Agreement Maxim. It gives a high value to O's opinions. In the agreement maxim, there is tendency to maximize agreement between self and other people and minimize disagreement between self and other.

A: "English is a difficult language to learn."

B: "True, but the grammar is quite easy."

From the example, B actually does not agree that all part of English language difficult to learn. He does not express his disagreement strongly to be more polite. The polite answer will influence the effect of the hearer. In this case, B's answer minimizes his disagreement using partial agreement, "true, but..."

Sixth maxim is Sympathy Maxim. It gives a high value on O's feelings. The sympathy maxim explains to minimize antipathy between self and other and maximize sympathy between self and other. In this case, the achievement being reached by other must be congratulated. On other hand, the calamity happens to other, must be given sympathy or condolences. "*I'm terribly sorry to hear about your father*" is the example of sympathy maxim.

Seventh maxim is Obligation of Speaker to Other maxim. It gives a high value to speaker's obligation to others. It covers apologies for some offense by *S* to *H* are examples of polite speech acts giving high prominence to *S*'s fault and obligation to *O* and the expression of gratitude for some favor *H* has done to *S* (i.e. thanking).

Eighth maxim is Obligation of Other to Speaker maxim. It gives a low value to other's obligation to speaker. Responses of apologies and thanks are the example of this obligation.

Ninth maxim is Opinion-reticence maxim. people frequently soften the force of their own opinions, by using propositional hedges such as *I think, I guess, I don't suppose, It might be that. . . .* In other cases, *S* consults *H*'s opinion, deferring to *H*'s supposed greater understanding, wisdom, or experience. Opinion-reticence maxim gives a low value to speakers' opinions.

Tenth maxim is Feeling-reticence maxim. It gives a low value to speakers' feeling. The corresponding negative-politeness constraint places a low value on one's own feelings. For example; it appears that in English one shouldn't admit that one is feeling too bad, and quote the following:

A: Hi, how are you?

B: Oh, fine. Actually though. . .

The first response to questions like *How are you?* is likely to suppress any bad news, even though speaker B may be tempted to share his or her troubles.

Meanwhile, this research also investigated the underlying reason which is used by the character in *Jane Eyre* movie in using politeness strategy. Hyme's SPEAKING formula is employed to conduct that analysis. Brown and Yule (1983, p. 38) explained this formula as follows: **Setting and Scene (S)** refers to the physical relation of communication occurred in place and time and

psychological or cultural situation such serious or festive, formal or informal situation. **Participants (P)** refers to two categories namely addresser (speaker or writer) and addressee (hearer or reader) included in the conversation. **Ends (E)** involves the purposes of what the participant intended as a result of communication. **Act Sequence (A)** refers to recent form and content of message when the person speaks. **Key (K)** refers to the tone or general spirit of conversation and the manner which referring to participant behavior. **Instrumentality (I)** shows the choice of channel or medium of speech for instance written, spoken, signal (semaphore or telegraphic) or codes which refers to whether a language or a direct language is being used. **Norms (N)** refers to the specific attitude or properties during the conversation which may be seen by the person who does not share them. **Genre (G)** is defined as the categories of communication appear in utterances such thing as poem, sermons, prayers, and many other things.

2. Research Methods

This research was a descriptive qualitative research which took the data from utterances found in the English manuscript of the *Jane Eyre* movie which contained politeness strategy. The objects of this research were politeness maxims and underlying reasons of characters in using politeness strategy. It used documentation method to collect the data and the steps were watching the movie, reading its English manuscript, identifying and coding the data. In analyzing the type of politeness maxim, the writer employed both Politeness Principle theory (1983) and Grand Strategy of Politeness theory (2014) proposed by Leech. Meanwhile, Hymes's ethnography of communication abbreviated as SPEAKING was employed to observe the underlying reasons of politeness strategy's usage.

3. Findings and Discussion.

The findings showed that all of component maxims stated in Leech's Grand Strategy of Politeness (GSP) theory are employed by the characters which placed Approbation Maxim on the top of percentage degree and Obligation of Other to Speaker on the lowest one. Various reasons are implicitly conveyed by the characters in uttering those maxims.

There are twenty five data of one hundred and thirteen data which belong to approbation maxim. Leech (2014, p. 93) explained that approbation maxim gives a high value to O's qualities. It requires to minimizing dispraise of other and maximizing praise of other (1983, p. 109). Moreover Leech (1983, p. 135) stated that this maxim instructs to avoid saying unpleasant things about others and especially about the hearer. This research showed the evidence of this theory.

0198/JE/p.9	MRS. FAIRFAX: How do you do,my dear?
0199/JE/p.9	JANE EYRE : Are you Mrs. Fairfax? MRS. FAIRFAX: Indeed I am.
0200/JE/p.9	MRS. FAIRFAX: What a tedious journey you must have had.
0201/JE/p.9	Your hands must be frozen. Here.
0202/JE/p.9	Goodness. How young you are.
0203/JE/p.9	JANE EYRE : I'm quite experienced,I can assure you.

The context of situation:Jane had been accepted as a governess in Thornfield house. Mrs. Fairfax, one of the residents of Thornfield House welcomed Jane soon after she arrived in Thornfield. Taking a long journey in winter season made Jane to be chilled. All of her dress was getting wet and made her suffered of cold. Mrs. Fairfax was in readiness helped her to change her dress.

The conversation was occurred at Thornfield Hall at the evening when Jane Eyre just arrived Thornfield Hall and had been welcomed by its housekeeper, Mrs. Fairfax. Mrs. Fairfax showed her amazement of how young Jane Eyre was. It was presented by using direct speech in declarative form through amazement manner. It was maintained by oral speech. Jane responded Mrs. Fairfax complimentary word by smiling at her.

The reason of using approbation maxim:It was the first time Mrs. Fairfax met with Jane.Mrs. Fairfax never thought that Jane was still very young. She thought that Jane was as old as another governess who ever she met before. It surprised her when she helped Jane to take her hood off and knew that Jane was still very young; therefore she gave a high value to Jane's qualities by uttering "*Goodness. How young you are.*" The reason of Mrs. Fairfax uttered the sentence because

she was amazed of Jane's youthfulness. By the utterance, she maximized praise of Jane because she gave a compliment to Jane's beauty. Hence, she followed Approbation Maxim.

Most of approbation maxims are conveyed to Jane Eyre, the main character of the movie. It is possibly happen because Jane Eyre as the main character was characterized as a young woman who has a lot of superiority, both character and appearance, inner and outer side. Meanwhile, the lowest maxim found in *Jane Eyre* movie is obligation of others to speaker.

Normally, in direct casual conversation the amount of obligation of others to speaker should stand in balance with obligation of speaker to others because the former obligation is employed as the feedback to respond of the expression using the later one. Obligation of speaker to others places the third first level in percentage degree of politeness maxims, while obligation of others to speaker is in the last level. This condition occurs because of two reasons. First, the scene position where the obligation of speaker to others maxim is uttered tends to be placed in the last scene and followed by other different scene. Second, the obligation of others to speaker maxim is uttered in the middle of speaker's turn taking. In other word, without giving any chance to other to respond her/his thanking or apologizing, the speakers tend to continue her/his utterances. It is possible happen because continuing the idea or utterance is more important than getting response of their thanking or apologizing.

Leech (2014, p. 90) stated that there are at least two kinds of expressions which are usually expressed by using obligation maxim (obligation of speaker to others) namely *Apologizing* and *Thanking*. Apologizing is obligation of speaker which gives high prominence to speaker's fault and/or offended actions to others, while Thanking is the expression of gratitude for some favor that has been done by other to speaker. In step with this theory, this current study also showed that obligation of speaker to others is the reason that is used by the character in *Jane Eyre* movie in expressing their apologizing (i.e. **0094/JE/P.5 "I'm sorry to have caused so much trouble"** and **0394/JE/P.17 "I beg your pardon, sir"**) and thanking (i.e. **0107/JE/P.5 "With all my heart, sir"** and **0177/JE/P.8 "Mr. Rivers,thank you"**). Moreover, the writer finds another expression that uses this obligation maxim, namely *Clarifying*. What follows is the explanation of it.

1099/JE/p.45	MRS. FAIRFAX: I didn't know.
1100/JE/p.45	I didn't know it was his wife, I promise you.
1101/JE/p.45	Why did you run away, child?
1102/JE/p.45	I would have helped you.
1103/JE/p.45	I had some money saved.
1104/JE/p.45	You could have come to me.

The Context of Situation: Jane had failed to marry Mr. Rochester because he already had a wife. Jane came back to Thornfield hall after a couple years leaving it. She met Mrs. Fairfax who seemed surprised to see Jane again. In front of Jane, Mrs. Fairfax showed her regret. She regretted letting Jane escaped from Thornfield Hall.

The conversation was occurred in ruined Thornfield Hall in the afternoon when Jane Eyre came back after a couple years she left it. It was presented by using direct speech in declarative form through sympathetic manner. It was maintained by oral speech. In responding Mrs. Fairfax's clarification, Jane held Mrs. Fairfax's hand and smiled at her.

The reason of using Obligation Maxim: Jane had been offended by Mr. Rochester's deceit. He had hidden the truth that he already had a wife. Mrs. Fairfax was afraid if Jane had presumption that she also knew the fact about Mr. Rochester's marriage because she was Thornfield Hall's housekeeper and at once Mr. Rochester's trusted person who certainly knew everything that happened in Thornfield Hall. Mrs. Fairfax worried if Jane blamed her of her marriage failure. To avoid misunderstanding between them, she had to tell the fact, therefore she said "*I didn't know it was his wife, I promise you*".

The reason of Mrs. Fairfax uttered the sentence because she wanted to clarify the truth. She wanted to inform Jane about the fact that she did not know about her master's marriage. By the utterance, she gave a high value to her obligation to Jane in clarifying the truthfulness. Hence, she followed Obligation Maxim (Obligation of Speaker to Others).

Agree with Yaqubi, Saeed, and Khaksari (2016) which stated that both

generosity and tact maxims were the main reasons behind both direct and indirect offers and invitations, the findings of this current study also showed that generosity maxim was the most underlying reason of the character in delivering offers. From twenty three generosity maxims found in *Jane Eyre* movie, there are eleven data which have purpose offering a help (i.e. 0013/JE/P.1, 0017/JE/P.1, 0018/JE/P.1, 0086/JE/P.4, and 0099/JE/P.5).

In line with research findings conducted by Putri (2012) which showed that politeness strategy and the factors that influence the choice of strategies had a correlation whether the participants had a close relation or not, they always tried to be polite in all situations. This current study showed that most scenes in *Jane Eyre* movie involve polite utterances in its dialogue between characters. This phenomenon is possible happen because most of scene put the main character, Jane Eyre who is characterized as a stranger who must dwell and be a new resident in family which does not have any relative relationship with her. It is really common, people tend to use polite utterances when they are committing communication with someone who s/he never known and interacted before.

4. Conclusion

There are ten politeness maxims found in *Jane Eyre* movie; Tact Maxim, Generosity Maxim, Approbation Maxim, Modesty Maxim, Agreement Maxim, Sympathy Maxim, Obligation Maxim (both obligation of speaker to others and obligation of others to speaker), Opinion Reticence Maxim and Feeling Reticence Maxim.

Various reasons are implicitly conveyed by the characters in uttering those maxims. Some of them are Commanding, Offering a help, Promising, Requesting, Praising, Expressing amazement, Giving reinforcement, Expressing Sympathy and Hopes, Apologizing, Thanking, Clarifying, Forgiving, Suggesting and Covering Suppressing Feeling. The selection of maxims which are followed to convey the reasons depends on the context situation background.

Bibliography

- Afghari, Akbar and Hoseini, Hosein. 2014. "Investigating Politeness Transfer Strategies in Translation of Jane Austen's Novels with a Focus on Nonverbal Communication". *Modern Journal of Language Teaching Methods*. Vol. 4. Issue 4. <http://search.proquest.com>. Accessed at Tuesday, June 14th 2016 (09.00)
- Aliakbari, Mohammad and Moalemi, Rezvan. 2015. "Variation of Politeness Strategies among the Iranian Students". *Theory and Practice in Language Studies*. Vol. 5, No. 5: 981-988. <http://search.proquest.com>. Accessed at Monday, June 13th 2016 (21.00)
- Eftanastarini. 2015. *Politeness Strategies in Command used by Main Characters in Movie Entitled "Facing the Giants," "Dangerous Minds," and "Ron Clark Stories"*. Surakarta: Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta Press. Unpublished Research Paper.
- Fauzi, Muhammad Ihzan. 2010. *A Politeness Strategy Analysis on the Main Characters' Dialogues of the Movie Pirates of the Caribbean: Dead Man's Chest*. Malang: Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Press. Unpublished Research Paper.
- Leech, Geoffrey N. 1983. *Principles of Pragmatics*. New York: Longman Group Limited
- Leech, Geoffrey. 2014. *The Pragmatics of Politeness*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Pridham, F. 2001. *The Language of Conversation*. London: Routledge.
- Putri, Luh Putu. A. A. 2012. *Analysis of Politeness Strategies used in Oprah Winfrey's Talk Show with Rickly Martin as Guest Star*. Bali: Udayana University Press. Unpublished Research Paper.
- Yaqubi, M., Saeed, K. M., and Khaksari, M. 2016. "Conversational Maxim Vies of Politeness: Focus on Politeness Implicatures Raised in Performing Persian Offers and Invitations". *Theory and Practice in Language Studies*. Vol. 6, No. 1: 52-5. <http://search.proquest.com>. Accessed at Monday, June 13th 2016 (21.00)
- Yule, George. 1998. *Pragmatics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.