

**POLITENESS PRINCIPLE AS SEEN IN THE DIALOGUE BETWEEN
CHARACTERS ON “THE GREAT DEBATERS” MOVIE**

SKRIPSI

*Submitted In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
English Education Program*

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**FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
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Ujian Mempertahankan Skripsi Sarjana Bagi Mahasiswa Program Strata 1
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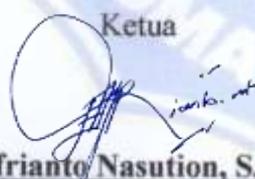
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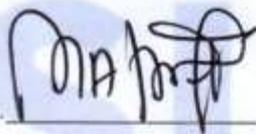
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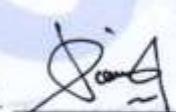

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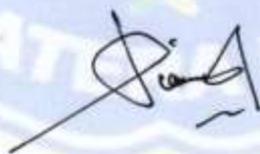
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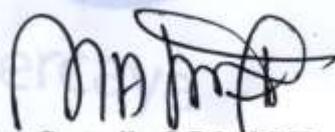
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PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN SKRIPSI

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Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa skripsi saya yang berjudul **“Politeness Principle As Seen in The Dialogue Between Characters on “The Great Debaters” Movie”**. Adalah benar bersifat asli (original), bukan hasil menyadur mutlak dari karya orang lain.

Bilamana dikemudian hari ditemukan ketidaksesuaian dengan pernyataan ini, maka saya bersedia dituntut dan diproses sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku di Universitas Muhamamdiyah Sumatera Utara

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ABSTRACT

Dinamita, Tri Anindia . 1402050313. “Politeness Principle in The Great Debaters” Movie. Skripsi. English Education Program Faculty of Teachers’ Training and Education of University Of Muhammadiyah North Sumatera. Medan, 2018.

This research is Pragmatics approach study of Politeness Principle in The Great Debaters Movie. The objectives of this research are (1) To find out the types of politeness principle performed by the main character in *The Great Debaters*. (2) To find out how did politeness principle realize in characters. methodology of this study is Descriptive Qualitative Research; it means that it does not need statistic approach to explore the material. In this research, the researcher research about politeness principle in the Great Debaters movie. Qualitative research is a search of which the data written or oral words are descriptive analyzed. the movie great debaters for several times in order to understand the whole story (2)colleting the data, transcribing the data from the dialogue in the movie into the form of dialogue list, identify the listed dialogue that contain the politeness maxims carried out by the participant. Finding out tact, approbation, agreement, modesty and sympathy maxims carried out by each participant (3) reducing the data which has been selected based on kinds of politeness maxims in the theory, it involves the process of selecting and focusing the raw data into refined data. The researcher uses content analysis which focus on analyzing kinds of politeness maxims in The Great Debaters movie with Leech” Theory. The result of the analysis, the researcher found the answer of the research problems. The result of the research showed that there were six kinds of politeness maxim in The Great Debaters movie. Those were; agreement, generosity, approbation, modesty, sympathy and tact. The dominant of politeness maxims is agreement and approbation maxim, The politeness principle is realized by playing characters who act as the best debate movie, who have a very broad and organized level of language, with language that is always polite.

Key words : Politeness Principle, movie

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The Researcher

Anindia Tri Dinamita

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

Every human being in this world has to communicate to each other to fulfill his or her own needs. In reaching the goal of communication, at least, there were be two parties, the speaker and hearer. In communication, people convey their intentions and know other's needs through their utterances. By saying their intentions, people can achieve their aims. On the other hand, by knowing other's needs, people can place themselves to respond in a certain way.

Sometimes when people communicate, what they utter was not always the same as what they mean. In other words, the speaker has another meaning behind what said. The listeners, as the partner of communication, have to be able to interpret this meaning since the speakers' intention was implicitly stated. It occurs because they was breached from rules of conversation. Started from this point, it was then interesting to bring up this language phenomenon to be further observed. This study of language that was concerned with meaning of utterances were pragmatics. The phenomenon of politeness features happens in the society, in real conversations. However, to analyze them, it is not a must to observe a real society since this is depicted in many media such as movies. Movie is one among many media which are popular in the society and can be used to investigate politeness.

As Yule (1996:3) says, pragmatics is the study of speakers' meaning. It has, consequently, more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their

utterances than what the words or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves. When doing an interaction or making an utterance, people should pay attention to the hearer. They have to treat the hearer in appropriate ways.

Most of the student of Teacher and Learning Education University Of North Sumatera did not comprehend about Pragmatic problems because this subject did not learn enough more in the faculty . Indonesian and English society may learn the concept of politeness from each other that was referred to as mutual respect. For example, Indonesian society can learn from English society about how one's attitude in keeping the eye contact, proper body language or sincere smile when speaking to others.

In this research, the researcher focused on a movie entitled *The Great Debaters*, an American movie was based on a true story. It tells about the efforts of an underdog debate team from Wiley College whose members are "Blacks" people that want to place their team on equal footing with "Whites" people. There are reasons why the researcher chooses *The Great Debaters* movie as the object to be analyzed. The first, This movie tells about the debate between two races that was blacks and whites and the other reasons why the researcher discuss about politeness because the researcher want to know what was politeness principle in the movie. Get pays attention to the conversation that happens and finds out that the main character in the movie using polite utterance to asks or give response and answer. It make the researcher interesting to analyze the conversation that being used for some of the main characters in this movie. And the other reason Researcher chooses *The Great Debaters* movie because it serves a great deal of

politeness phenomena among the characters in which researcher seeks to analyze. *The Great Debaters* movies an excellent source since it has various utterances which can be the main source and object to be analyzed. The researcher focuses on the characters' utterances in the forms of social behavior involving language. The researcher was impressed by various cultures in the world, in particular Indonesia and English culture in speaking politely. By considering the phenomena, the researcher analyzes the politeness principle used by the characters in *The Great Debaters* movie since it was interesting to reveal the different ways among the characters interaction by means of communication, especially in the use of politeness principles and the factors affecting speaking politeness.

B. The Identifications of Problem

Relating to the background above, the problems were identified below:

1. FKIP students did not learn about theory and concept in Pragmatic because the changing of curriculum.
2. FKIP students did not understand more the rules of language use in Pragmatic.

C. The Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research was Pragmatic. The limited on Politeness Principle the dialogue between characters protagonist in “The Great Debaters” movie.

D. The Formulations of the Problem

In reference to the limitation of the problem above, the research problems were formulated as follows :

1. What types of politeness principle were performed by the main character in *The Great Debaters* movie?
2. What the dominant types realize in characters?

E. The Objectives of the Study

In relation to the research problems, the objectives of the study were :

1. to find out the types of politeness principle performed by the main character in *The Great Debaters*.
2. to find out the dominant types of politeness principle realize in characters.

F. The Significance of the Study

The finding of the study expected to be useful theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretically

This research gives the information and enriches specific knowledge in linguistics study, especially in use politeness principles by Leech's theory.

2. Practically

- a. For the readers, this research were expected to give knowledge about principle politeness especially in *The Great Debaters* movie, so that the readers know what was the politeness principles.

- b. For the next researchers, this research were expected to give more understanding about Pragmatics, Deixis, Speech Acts, Politeness, presupposition, Implicature, specially for those who were interested in speech errors.
- c. For the lecturers, this research were aims to enrich the knowledge of literature and expect to add insight to understand a literary work. Furthermore, the lecturers were hope to be more understand especially about politeness principles.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

In conducting a research, theories were needed to explain some concepts applied in the research concerned. The terms had to be made clearly to avoid confusing the readers. The researcher presented some theories related to the study in order to get the points clearly.

1. Pragmatic

Yule (1996:3) defines pragmatics as the study that focused on the meaning as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a listener. This type of study necessarily involved the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what was said. Grundy (2000:3) said that pragmatics was the study that discusses how to produced utterances and comprehend what people say in daily conversation although maybe they used unfamiliar language.

In addition, Leech (1983: 11) explained that general pragmatics is abstraction between the study of language in total abstraction from situation, and the study of more socially specialized uses of language.

2. The Scope of Pragmatics

As emphasizing on meaning and context, pragmatics covers some areas related to these. Some of which were deixis, speech acts, politeness, presupposition, and implicature.

1) Deixis

Deixis was a form of referring which was dependent on the speaker's context or speaker's circumstances (Yule, 1996: 9). It involved pointing and indicating something such as people, place, and time. Therefore, he divides deixis into three main types that were person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. Person deixis was used to indicate person mainly by using pronouns for first person i.e. *I* and *we*; second person i.e. *you*; and third person i.e. *they*, *she*, *he*, and *it*. However, if it goes further to the use of honorifics, then it belongs to social deixis. deixis was to indicated location by using deictic expression such as *here* and *there* and temporal deixis was to indicate time by used deictic expression such as *tomorrow* and *yesterday*.

2) Speech Acts

Speech act was firstly developed by John Austin and then expanded by John Searle (Holgratves, 2008: 9). It is action performed in saying something (Austin in Cutting, 2002: 16). When people talk with others, they solely did not use words for no reason or intention since they perform actions as well. According to Mey (2001: 93), speech act was produced in actual situations of language used and by people having something in their mind. Thus, speech

act was an act executed via language with a certain intention. Cutting (2002: 16) adds that speech act can be analyzed in three different levels. Three of which respectively are locutionary act, illocutionary forced, and perlocutionary effect. Locutionary act was the level of act focusing on what form of words uttered, while illocutionary forced was what a speaker intends to have recognized and perlocutionary effect was the effects of utterance on the recipient.

3) Politeness

It was a strategy employed by a speaker to achieve a variety of goals, such as promoting or maintaining harmonious relations (Thomas, 1995:157). In any society, there were several rules and principles that regulate how people speak and behave. Brown and Levinson offer descriptive analysis of strategy used by the participants to maintain their faces in social interaction. In Watts (2003, 86-87), Brown and Levinson sum up human politeness behavior in four strategies: Bald On Record, Positive Politeness, Negative Politeness, and Off Record.

Politeness also means a way to establish and maintain feelings of community within the social group (Leech, 1983:82). In Watts (2003, 66-67), Leech sum up politeness principles in six principles: *Tact Maxim*, *Generosity Maxim*, *Approbation Maxim*, *Modesty Maxim*, *Agreement Maxim*, and *Sympathy Maxim*. Tact maxim is a way to minimize the expression of beliefs which express of imply cost to other and maximize the expression of beliefs which express of imply benefit to other.

Generosity maxim was a way to minimize the expression of beliefs which express of imply benefit to self and maximize the expression of beliefs which expressed of imply cost to self. Approbation maxim was a way to minimize the expression of beliefs which expressed dispraise of other and maximize the expression of beliefs which expressed praised of other. Modesty maxim was a way to minimize the expression of praise of self and maximize the expression of praise of other. Agreement maxim was a way to minimize the expression of disagreement between self and other and maximize the expression of disagreement between self and other. Last, sympathy 9 maxim was a way to minimize the expression of antipathy between self and maximize sympathy between self and other. Cooperative principle was also another topic discussed in pragmatics. According to Yule (1996:128), cooperative principle is a basic assumption in conversation that each participant will attempt to contribute appropriately, at the required time, to the current exchange of talk. Based on Grice's opinion (in Watts, 2003:57), the cooperative principles in a conversation can be described in terms of four conversational maxims: Maxim of Quantity, Maxim of Quality, Maxim of Relation, and Maxim of Manner. Maxim of quantity means the speakers should be informative as what is required. Maxim of quality means the speakers were expected to be sincere and to be saying what they believe to be true. Maxim of relation means the speakers are assumed to be saying something relevant to what has been said before. Last, maxim of manner means the speakers should be brief and avoid ambiguity.

4) Presupposition

According to Yule (1996: 25), presupposition was speaker's assumption about something which he/she believes to be the case prior in making utterances. It means that he/she presupposes something before uttering. Thus, presupposition was all on the speaker and its validity can be wrong. However, according to Caffi (in Mey, 2001: 186), presupposition concerns on the common or shared knowledge about the utterance whether they were true or false. Furthermore, Yule (1996: 27-29) classifies presupposition into six which he calls as potential presupposition. First, it is presupposition of existence called as existential presupposition. Second, it is factive presupposition which means presupposing information as a fact. Third, it was non-factive presupposition in which the presupposition itself is assumed not to be true. Fourth, it is lexical presupposition in which the use of one form did not only have its asserted meaning but also its non-asserted meaning. Fifth, it was structural presupposition in which part of certain sentence structure was assumed to be true. Finally, it was counterfactual presupposition in which what was presupposed was contrary to facts.

5) Implicature

According to Mey (2001: 25), implicature is actually originated from the verb 'to imply'. It refers to the meaning that there was something which is folded over something else. Hence, when an utterance has an implied meaning, it means that there was folded meaning which has to be unfolded in order to be understood.

Furthermore, Horn (2006) states that implicature means what was meant in speakers' utterance was apart from what is actually said. He also adds that there were two types of implicature, namely conversational implicature and conventional implicature. According to Huang (2011), conversational implicature is the implied meaning which is firmly unsaid, while conventional implicature is a non-truth-conditional meaning which only attached to particular lexical items used.

3. Theories on Politeness

Some theories on politeness have been proposed by some scholars such as Penelope Brown and Steven Levinson, Geoffrey Leech, Robin Lakoff, Shoshena Blum Kulka, and many others. They present their own concepts and rules of politeness. Out of all, the most influential one was of Brown and Levinson's. In their theory, politeness involves how people make use of their words while concerning to another face (in Holtgraves, 2008: 38). In addition, they state that it is a universal characteristic that speakers should respect others' face or self-images (in Cutting, 2008: 43). Yule (1996: 60) supports the idea by stating that politeness is a means used to show the awareness in recognizing other face, so that people try to save or threat it. As a result, it can be said that the concept of politeness cannot be separated from the concept of face it self.

4. Politeness Principles

Linguistic politeness is one of the most important abilities that everyone tries to use as proper as possible in order to seem very sympathetic to other people. Besides cooperation, most interactions are governed by politeness, that

was to say by what is considered a “*polite social behavior*” within a certain culture. According to Yule (1996), politeness can be defined as the means employed to show awareness of another person’s face. In other hand politeness can be accomplished in situations of social distance or closeness.

The politeness principle was a series of maxim, which Geoffrey Leech has proposed as a way of explaining how politeness operates in conversational exchanges. The purpose of politeness principles were to establish feeling of community and social relationship and to focuses on process of interpretation that the center of the study is on the effect hearer than the speaker.

The politeness principles concerns with two participant of conversation those were self and other. The self conventionaly was the speaker, while the other is the hearer or addressee. The concept of other also refers to the third side. The speaker should show his politeness to third side either presented or not. It can be expressed by certain polite formulatic utterances like thank you, please, excuse me, sorry, and etc.

Leech defines politeness as a type of behavior that allows the participants to engage in a social interaction in an atmosphere of relative harmony. In stating his maxims, Leech used his own terms for two kinds of illocutionary acts. He calls representatives “assertives” and calls directives as “impositives.”

Leech’s centra model of is cost benefit scale of politeness related to both the speaker and hearer. In this theory, Leech uses some maxim to reflect politeness. Politeness involves minimizing the cost and maximizing the benefit to speaker/hearer. He mentions seven maxims, all of which were related to the

notion of cost and benefit: tact, generosity, approbation, modesty, agreement, sympathy, and consideration.

Leech claims that the 7 maxims have the same status as Grice's CP and they are important to account for the relationship between sense and force in human conversations. Each maxim was accompanied by a sub-maxim, which was of less importance. They all support the idea that negative politeness (avoidance of discord) was more important than positive politeness (seeking concord). Not all of the maxims were equal important. For instance, tact influences what we say more powerfully than did generosity, while approbation is more important than modesty. Speakers may adhere to more than one maxim of politeness at the same time. Often one maxim was the one the forefront of the utterance, while a second maxim was implied.

4.1 Tact Maxim

In the tact maxim a speaker minimizes the expression of beliefs which imply cost to other and maximizes the expression of beliefs which imply benefit to other. About the cost Leech (in Wijana, 1996) says that the longer a person's utterance, it will be good for the person's for the desire to be polite to the other person. Similarly, the utterance that is expressed indirectly was usually more polite rather than the spoken words in directly. This maxim was applied in illocutionary functions classified by Leech as 'impositive' such as ordering, commanding, advising, recommending, etc and 'commissive' such as promising, vowing, offering, etc.

Example :

The situation: The conversation between Colin and Sybil took place in the Pinewood Studio; the place where *The Prince and the showgirl* film were took its picture. The shooting had not started yet. The actors and actress were waiting for the preparation that was prepared by the crews. Dame sybil who was the oldest actress in the film looked like a bit bored. Colin who was the assistant director was offering a chair to Dame Sybil.

Colin : **would you like to sit down, Dame Sybil?**

Sybil : how kind of you, Colin. Yes, why don't we all sit down?

In this conversation, the colin uses indirect utterance to be more polite. Because Sybil is the oldest actress in the shoot place. By saying "*would you like to sit down, Dame Sybil?*" Colin applied the tact maxim which minimize cost to hearer and maximizes benefit to hearer. It can consider that Colin offered a chair in polite way and implied that sitting down was a benefit to sybil.

Age is the factor that determines Colin to use politeness maxim. Dame Sybil was the oldest actress in the film so that one should behave politely to her in order to show a respect. Therefore, Colin offered a chair politely to her because his age was so younger than Dame Sybil even he should say grandmother to dame Sybil.

4.2 Generosity Maxim

In the generosity maxim a speaker minimizes the expressions of beliefs that express or imply benefit to self; maximize the expression of beliefs that express or imply cost to self. Unlike the fact maxim, The maxim of generosity

focuses on the speaker, and says that others should be put first instead of the “self”. By applying this maxim, the participants of the speech were expected to respect others. Not only in ordering and offering a person something that was should be polite, but in expressing feelings, and expressing opinion it was still obliged to behave thus (Wijana 1996).

Example:

The situation: the conversation took place between Sybil and Marilyn after disappointing act by Marilyn at her first shooting. She misses a lot of lines on her script. She could not act because act because of nervous that could not be solved by her. Sybil as a senior actress tried to help her by inviting to practice their lines together.

Sybil : **Perhaps we could practice our lines together later.** You’d be doing me such a kindness. At my great age it’s just so hard to make them stick! Why don’t you come for tea tomorrow?

Marilyn: can i?

The conversation above is happen Sybil and Marilyn. By saying “*Perhaps we could practice our lines together later,*” it maximized cost to self because Sybil as a senior actress was willing to teach Marilyn how to improve the acting skill and confidence by practicing lines together. Besides, the benefit would be for Marilyn. It can consider that she applied the generosity maxim.

The factor influences Sybil’s utterance is context of the situation (participant). Beside of practicing line together, she implicated that she wanted to be closer with Marilyn Monroe by sharing together.

4.3 Approbation Maxim

In the approbation maxim a speaker minimizes the expression of beliefs which express dispraise of other; maximizes the expression of beliefs which express approval of other. It was preferred to praise others and if this was impossible, to side step the issue, to give some sort of minimal response (possibly through the use of euphemisms), or to remain silent.

Another subtitle for the approbation maxim would be '*the Flattery Maxim,*' but the term '*flattery*' was generally reserved for insincere approbation. In its more important negative aspect, this maxim says avoid saying unpleasant things about others and more particularly about the hearer. Hence, where as a compliment like '*What a marvelous meal you cooked*' was highly valued according to the approbation maxim, while '*What a awful meal you cooked*' was not.

Example :

The situation: it took place in the office of the Laurence Oliver Production where Colin was waiting for the job. He would like to work in the film industry. However, there was not job yet at Laurence Oliver Production because the film would be started in 8 months later. So, he should wait at that time in case there was a job came.

Vanessa :Are you going to sit there all day?

Colin :If I have to.

Vanessa :**You're very determined**

Colin :I'd do anything to be in the film business.

From the utterance, Vanessa maximized praise to Colin by saying pleasant thing about his determination. Seeing Colin's determination to get a job in Laurence Oliver Productions, Vanessa who was a secretary of the office applied approbation maxim by saying "*You're very determined*".

The factor influences Vanessa's utterance was context of situation (function). Vanessa impresses with Colin determination that he would do anything to be in the film business. By giving that praise, she also implied that she wanted to give Colin more spirit in waiting a job.

4.4 Modesty Maxim

Modesty maxim was a maxim in which a speaker minimizes the expression of praise of self; maximizes the expression of dispraise of self. Both the approbation maxim and the modesty maxim concern to the degree of good or bad evaluation of other or self that is uttered by the speaker. The approbation maxim is exemplified by courtesy of congratulation. On other hand. The modesty maxim usually occurs in apologies. In modesty maxim, the speaker have to be low profile or humble by minimize the praise of self. People was said an arrogant or boastful person if it always uttered to praise or favor themselves.

Example:

The situation: Marilyn Monroe came into the pinewood studios where the shooting of Prince and the Showgirl was taken. She was welcome by Oliver who was the director in the film The Prince and The Showgirl in front of the crews, actress and actors in the film production.

Oliver : Welcome dear Marilyn, **to our little fraternity.**

Marilyn : Thank you, Oliver.

The conversation above Oliver welcoming Marilyn modestly by saying “*little fraternity*” in his utterance. It can consider as the modesty maxim. All of people involved in the film production represent as the fraternity. He maximized dispraise of self and minimized praise of self by saying the fraternity in the film production was a little fraternity.

The factor influences that utterance was the context of situation (participant). He expected Marilyn would feel that she got a warm welcome from him and the fraternity. He wanted Marilyn to get closer with all the people in the fraternity.

4.5 Agreement Maxim

In the agreement maxim, a speaker minimizes the expression of the disagreement between self and other; maximizes the expression of agreement between self and other. If there was an agreement between the speaker and the hearer in the activity of speech, it can be said both of them showing polite attitude. The agreement maxim was only applicable in assertive. This maxim seeks agreement and avoids disagreement.

Example:

The situation: It took place in the office of the Laurence Oliver Production. The conversation happens between Vivien who was the wife of the director of the film ‘The Prince and The Showgirl’ and Vanessa who was the secretary of the office. Vivien gave an opinion about Colin and asked Vanessa about her opinion.

Vivien :Isn’t he gorgeous, Vanessa?

Vanessa : **I suppose he's all right.**

The conversation above, Vanessa minimized disagreement to Vivien and considered that she agreed about Vivian's opinion by saying "*I suppose he's all right*". It can consider that the agreement maxim had applied in that utterance. The factor influences Vanessa utterance's was the context of situation (topic). They were talking about how gorgeous Colin was and Vanessa responded in polite way to say her agreement.

4.6 Sympathy Maxim

Sympathy maxim was a maxim in which a speaker minimizes antipathy between self and other; maximizes sympathy between self and other. This includes a small group of speech acts as congratulation, commiseration, and expressing condolences.

Example:

The situation: it happens in the Pinewood Studios between a married couple, Oliver and Vivien. Vivien who had played a role as Elsie before replaced by Marilyn Monroe and Oliver who was the director were watching the act of Marilyn Monroe in the viewing theatre. Vivian was really jealous after looking how beautiful and shiny Marilyn on the screen.

Vivien : I didn't think she would be so beautiful. She shines on that screen.

Oliver : **Oh, you shouldn't upset yourself.**

In this conversation, Oliver showed his sympathy to his wife, Vivien by saying "*Oh, you shouldn't upset yourself.*" He maximized sympathy and suggests

his wife to did not upset herself because of jealousy to Marilyn. It can consider that the sympathy maxim was applied.

The factor that influences Oliver's utterance is the context of situation (participant). Their relationship was very close. However, Oliver still delivered an utterance in polite way to nurture his relationship with Vivien.

5. Factor Influence The Politeness Maxim

In sociolinguistic theory, there were some factors by Janet Holmes that influenced the politeness maxim by the main character. These factors divided in to six factors. Such as age, gender, and context of situation (the participants, the setting or social context of the interaction, the topic, and the function).

1. **Age**, the younger speakers have to speak politely to the old speaker.
2. **Gender**, the women and men have different way of talking in which most women enjoy talking and regarding talking as an important means keeping in touch, especially with friends and intimates.
3. **Context of situation (The participant)**, it was the one who is speaking and who were they speaking to.
4. **Context of Situation (The setting or Social Context of Interaction)**, it depends where they were speaking.
5. **Context of Situation (The Topic)**, it means that what was being talked about.
6. **Context of Situation (The Function)**, it means that why were they speaking.

6. Context

Speaking of pragmatics, the used of language cannot be separated from the word *context*. According to Stillwell Peccei and Yule (in Cutting, 2002: 2) there were two interpretations of the meaning of context. First, it is the knowledge of the world which socially and/or psychologically influences the communication. Second, it was the knowledge of when and where the communication happened.

Cutting (2002: 2) divides context into three types. They were situational, background knowledge, and co-textual context. Situational context was the physical environment including the surrounding situation where the interaction happens, such as a classroom, a restaurant, a mosque, etc. Background knowledge context was the assumed background knowledge which speaker-hearer has in mind about each other either in cultural or personal level. Meanwhile, co-textual context refers to the context of the text itself that was the linguistic material escorting the referring expression used.

In general, context was useful in making sense of the people's utterances. In other words, without understanding context, the interpretation of the utterances was be dull. The instance of how context gives meaning in people's utterances or called as the role of context can be seen in a real life or in a movie. Through a movie, not only setting including time, place, and situation, but also background knowledge of the characters and the linguistic environment in which a word is used to help the characters know what other characters mean in their utterances.

7. The Great Debaters

The Great Debaters was a movie directed and starred by Denzel Washington. It was written by Robert Eisele and released on 25 December 2007 by The Weinstein Co. It was a biography and drama movie which was based on the true story of Melvin B. Tolson who was an English professor from Wiley College. The setting of the story is in 1935, in Marshall, Texas, United States of America. The story itself was about an underdog team which wins a national debate championship. This team consists of four members: Henry Lowe starred by Nate parker, Hamilton Burgess starred by Jermaine Williams, James Farmer Jr. starred by Denzel Whitaker, and Samantha Booke starred by Jurnee Smollett-Bell as the only female member of the 1930 debate team who participates in the collegiate interracial debate in America. All of them are selected from mini auditions held by Tolson in the college.

In the beginning of the movie, these students are not confident enough to do debate. However, Tolson drills them, disciplines them, counsels them and leads them until they find a string of victories. Most of the time, they beat the whites including from Oklahoma University and at the climax they culminate a victory over Harvard to be the national champion. Not only focuses on teaching debating to them, but Tolson also encourages the team to believe in themselves, that it is okay for being black and they must show off it to find racial equality with whites in United States through debating. At that time, where America is still in the Great Depression era, the blacks have to see and accept discrimination such as insults, slights, and even lynch mobs from the whites. Therefore, aside of having

academic activity in Wiley college, Tolson also has politics activity outside the class that is persuading laborers, especially sharecroppers to organize union to fight back the injustice. However, he puts aside the field of politics in the classroom.

At the end of the story, Tolson cannot accompany the team in debating with Harvard as he does in the prior competitions because he has been blacklisted to leave the city for forming underground union, Southern Tenant Farmer's union. However, the Wiley College debating team can finally win, and even become undefeated for ten years long. Tolson himself does not stop from his activities. He still runs his work with the union and becomes famous poet instead. His students even more become successful people since then. James Farmer Jr. becomes the leader of civil right movement, Henry Lowe becomes a minister, and Samantha

Booke becomes a lawyer.



Figure 1. *The Great Debaters* DVD Poster

B. Relevant Study

There are some previous related studies refer to this present study. The first study was conducted in the thesis by Talitha Yuniawati (2012). On her journal entitles : *A Pragmatic Analysis of Politeness Features in Revolutionary Road*. In this research, she tried to dig out the politeness strategies used by the main characters, which are the female and the male ones, and the politeness principles underlying the preference of the strategies themselves. It was based on Brown and Levinson's theory of politeness strategies and Leech's theory of politeness principles. The result showed that both of the characters used four types of politeness and used mostly the positive politeness. Meanwhile, the principle mostly used is approbation maxim. In addition, the result of the research highlighted that there was no significant difference in the application of politeness principles between the male and female main character.

The second related study was done by Fajar Subekti Zulkarnain (2016). Her thesis entitles: *Politeness Strategies of Commands Used by Vanessa Keller and Darius Hayes in the First Season of the Lottery Super Series*. The research discussed politeness strategies, their realizations, and the factors regarding to the use of politeness expression in one speech act form namely commands. The result showed that all politeness strategies with various realizations are used by both of the characters in giving commands and the relative power is the large contributing factor to their politeness strategies.

The third related study was done by Fajar Subekti Zulkarnain (2016). Her thesis entitles: "Politeness Principle Analysis in Carton Movie Entitled Stand By Me

Doraemon”. The researcher attempts to identify and analyze pragmatically focusing on the use of politeness principles in the movie “Stand By Me Doraemon”. It concerns every maxim and scale by Leech and Lakoff. The data are collected by taking a note technique and analyzed descriptively. The findings shows that approbation maxim is the most numerous maxims in the movie, because the characters in this movie seek to avoid conflict and create an environment that is comfortable in communication. The uses of politeness principles in pragmatic studies also help the readers on how to implement the politeness in communication.

Related to this study, the three researches are used as the comparison as well as the reference for the current study. The difference between these researches and the current research lies in the object and the focus of the study. The current study is aimed to examine the types of politeness principle, the realizations of each strategy, and the affecting sociological factors in the utterances of the main character only.

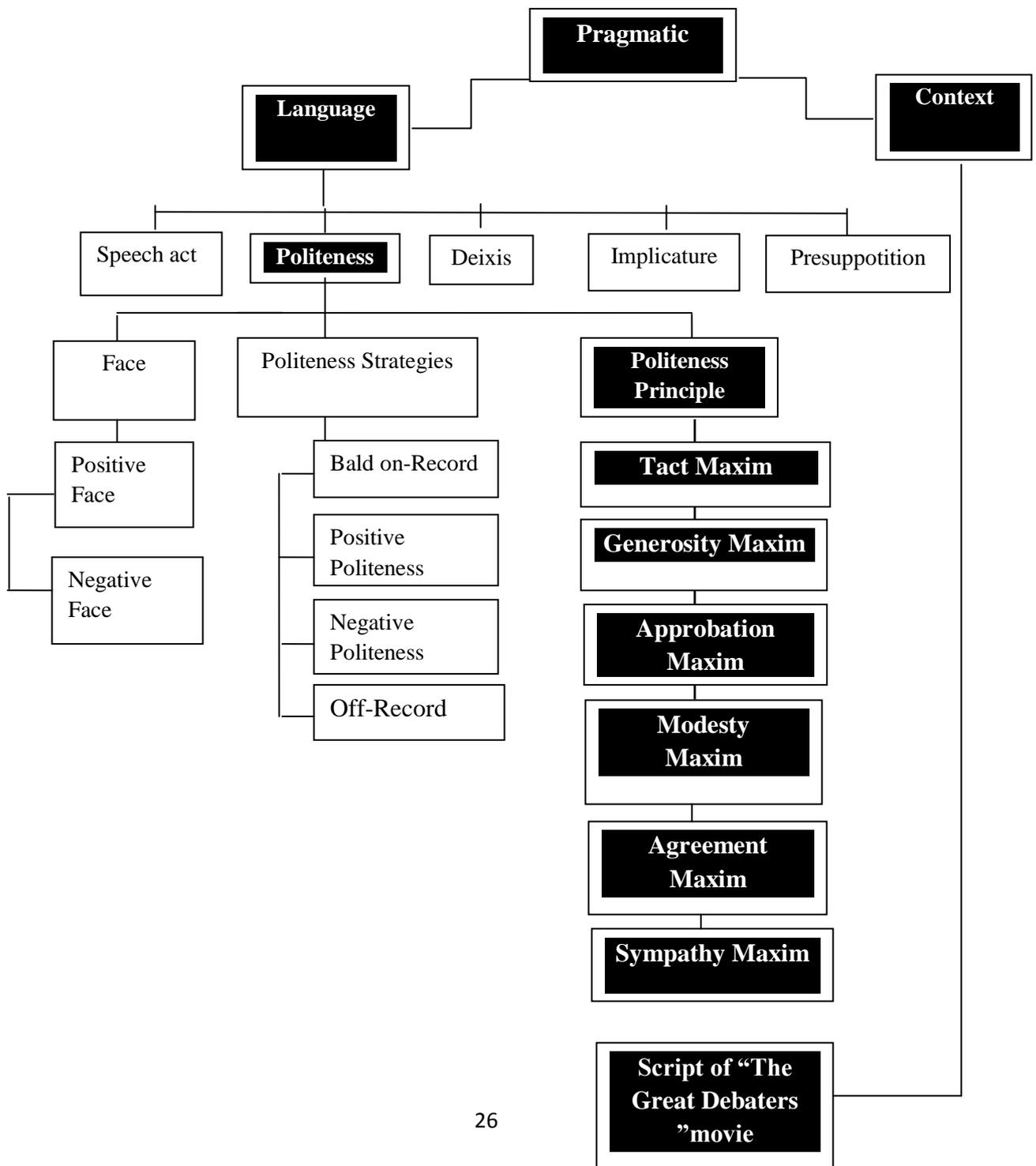
C. Conceptual Framework

This research was qualitative descriptive research, which analyzes the use of politeness principles in *The Great Debaters* movie. Politeness principle was needed in a conversation in order to establish and maintain feeling of community and social relationship. the types of politeness principles, a classification made by Leech (1983) in Watts (2003) is used the classification

of politeness principles is: tact maxim, generosity maxim, approbation maxim, modesty maxim, agreement maxim and sympathy maxim.

An analytical construct diagram is drawn to outline the theories used in this research, which is shown on the following page :

Politeness principle in “*The Great Debaters*” movie



CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

The study was conducted by using descriptive qualitative. That aims to describe the politeness principle as seen in the dialogue between characters on “The Great Debaters” movie. According to Ary (2002), qualitative research was conducted to describe the current status of phenomenon that exists at the time of study. In this case of the research, the descriptive qualitative design was used to analyze the types of politeness principle as seen in the dialogue between characters on “the great debaters” movie and to investigate the factor affecting the use of politeness maxim in the movie “the great debaters”.

B. Source of Data

The sources of data are *The Great Debaters* Movie and its transcript was taken from a reliable internet page, http://www.script-o-rama.com/movie_scripts/a1/the-great-debaters-script-transcript.html. Lastly, the context of data was the dialogues between Melvin B. Tolson and the other characters in the movie.

C. Techniques for Collecting Data

The researcher applies documentation techniques in collecting the data. The documents were *The Great Debaters* Movie and it was transcripts. In collecting the data, the Researcher commits several steps bellows:

1. Download the transcript of *The Great Debaters* in http://www.script-orama.com/movie_scripts/a1/the-great-debaters-script-transcript.html
2. watching *The Great Debaters* movie.
3. Selecting the data based on the types of politeness principles *The Great Debaters* movie.
4. Classified the types of politeness principles in *The Great Debaters* movie.
5. Every utterances or sentences that containing politeness principles in *The Great Debaters* movie were notated by numbering.

D. The Technique of Analyzing Data

After collecting the data from the English Textbooks, the data were be analyzed by using Miles & Hubermann (2014) that involves, (a) data reduction, (b) data display, (3) conclusion. There were explain briefly as follows:

a. Data Reduction

The first step of data analysis was data reduction. It was the process of reducing the data occured repeatedly. Reducing the data means summarizing, choose the main thing, focusing on the important things, finding the topic and the form. In this stage, the researcher get the data from analysis documents about in reading questions fond in English Text books. In this step, the researcher only focuses on reading questions. The irrelevant data reduce and the useful data were include.

b. Data Display

The second step of data analysis were data display. It was process of displaying data in the form of table and use the checklist mark to analyze the data so that more to understanding. Looking at displays help us to understand what was happening and to do something. In this research, the researcher are used table and checklist mark in displaying the data, because it is most common data display use in qualitative research.

c. Conclusion

The last step of data analysis were conclusion. Here, the researcher begin to see what the data. The researcher were classified the data with the same code, and merge the categories and finds the kind among the categories. Then, it continues to give the explanation and description. Finally, the researcher get the result and conclusion of the research.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH FINDINGS

A. Data Collecting

The researcher classified the data in this research based on kinds of politeness principle. The data was found qualitative data. This qualitative data was the form of politeness maxims. This research used pragmatics approach, It emphasized the using of language in content of the speaker, In this research the data was analyzed by the researcher collected from “The Great Debaters” movie.

In this data the researcher would analysis the dialogue in The Great Debaters movie consisting politeness maxim. The data were included 6 tact maxims, 5 generosity maxims, 8 approbation maxims, 7 modesty maxims, 6 sympathy maxims, 8 agreement maxims.

Table 1.1

The politeness principle used maxim by the dialogue in The Great Debaters movie

No	Kinds of politeness principle maxim	Numbers
1	Tact Maxim	6
2	Generosity Maxim	6
3	Approbation Maxim	8
4	Modesty Maxim	7
5	Sympaty Maxim	6

6	Agreement Maxim	8
	TOTAL	41

B. Data Analysis

In analyzing the data , the researcher it could be seen the main characters in The Great Debaters movie used positive and negative politeness strategies consisting politeness principle maxim to ask or give response and answer and the was the most dominant type maxim used by the dialogue main character in The Great Debater movie. The findings of analysis were presented as follows:

A. Tact Maxim

The first maxim being analyzed was tact maxim. The data shows that the principle is applied 6 times in main characters *Great Debaters* movie conversations. The concept of tact maxim is to minimize cost to other and maximize benefit to other. On the other hand, in the tact maxim, the speaker in concerned more with giving benefit to the hearer. Tact maxim lays in impositive statement. Below were examples of the used of the maxim used positive politeness strategy by the main characters Mr. Tolson in *The Great Debaters* movie.

Data I

Samantha : Most of the New Deal goes to children, anyway, and to the handicapped and to old people.
 Mr. Tolson : Is that fact or conjecture? **Speak up**
 Samantha : It is a fact.
 Mr. Tolson : Of the United States?

Samantha : Yes, sir
 Mr, Tolson : Oh, a radio broadcast, any other sources?
 Samantha : Well, Syllogism?
 Mr, Tolson : Your logic feel apart.

This was example of the tact maxim applied by Mr. Tolson and Samantha. The conversations takes place at debate room. The conversations occurs between Mr. Tolson and Samantha, his student. Situation at debate form Mr. Tolson invites each student to submit materials. Then he was applied tact maxim in his utterance. The maxim is used positive politeness strategy. He was maximizing benefit to Samantha by said *Speak Up*, The speaker was maximizing benefit to Samantha to make her explain the materials. The next example of the used of tact maxim was shown in the dialogue in example II, This conversations happens room debate competition.

Data II

Mr . Tolson : **My message to you is to never quit.**
 Samantha : We are never quitting.

Mr. Tolson applied tact maxim in his utterance since he maximized benefit to Samantha. It can be proved by seeing the indirect utterance used by Mr. Tolson to Samantha , This indirect utterances shows that Mr. tolson wants Samantha to never give up in Debate Harvard.

Data III

Below are the examples of the use of the maxim by the main characters in Great Debater.

Henry : Can you take those off?
 Samantha : (to ingrid) Ing, I'll call you.

Samantha : **Baby... you can have** all of the things in this room. That's yours.
 Henry : No, my boxers... can I have them back, please? Thanks.

This was the example of the tact maxim applied by Samantha. The conversation takes place at Samantha's house. The conversation occurs between Samantha and Henry, After her birthday party, Henry stayed at Samantha's house for a week. Henry feels that he did not learn if he still stays at Samantha's house. Then, he decided to go to his house. Samantha did not want Henry to leave her. Then she was applying tact maxim in her utterance. The maxim was used under positive politeness strategy. She was maximizing benefit to Henry by said you can have all of the things in this room. That's yours. This sentence implies that the center of the goal is on the hearer. The speaker is maximizing benefit to Henry to make him stay at her home. The following was an example of tact maxim. The maxim was used under negative politeness strategy.

Data IV

Samantha : Where are you going, sir?
 Mr. Tolson : **I'm sorry to bother you, but if you refuse to have a nice time with me, I'm going to have fun by myself.**
 Samantha : Two hundred plies isn't fun, Mr. It's slave labor.

This dialogue happens at Mr. Tolson's room. The conversation occurs between Samantha and Mr. Tolson. They were discussing their favorite music. They have a different taste of music. Then, Mr. Tolson used tact maxim in Samantha utterance. She was maximizing benefit to

other by saying I'm sorry to bother you. Mr. Tolson was maximizing benefit to other because he lets Samantha spend time together with her by listening to her favorite song. The center of the utterance was the hearer so the speaker was maximizing benefit to the hearer. The next example of the use of tact maxim is shown in the dialogue in Data V. The maxim is used under positive politeness strategy.

Data V

Mr. Tolson : A hundred and one degrees. You better hope you don't get radiation poisoning from that toxic pond scum.
Samantha : Okay sir.
Mr. Tolson : **Call me if you need anything else.**

This conversation happens between Samantha and Mr. Tolson. Mr. Tolson used tact maxim in her conversation. It starts when Samantha was broken hearted and tried to drown herself into a dirty river. After that, she went to Mr. Tolson's house and she was fainted. Mr. Tolson takes care of Samantha in his bedroom when Samantha was sick. Then he said Call me if you need anything else to Samantha. She was maximizing benefit to other by saying that. The center was on the hearer.

Data VI

Mr. Tolson : **Yay! Read again, read again!**
Team : Sorry sir, it's time for us to be heading home. Say good night, Mr. Tolson.

This conversation occurs between Mr. Tolson and the team, Mr. Tolson so excited that he forgot when it was late at night, The utterance above minimizes benefit and maximizes cost to other. It implies that team

was maximizing benefit to themselves. Mr. Tolson refused team request to read again the story of debate but team want to go home. Therefore, utterance was the tact maxim because the utterance which the speaker ought to maximize benefit to other .

b. Generosity Maxim

The second maxim being analyzed was Generosity maxim, The data shows that the principle was applied 6 times in main characters Mr. Tolson and Samantha in *The Great Debaters* movie conversations. Generosity maxim requires the participants to minimize benefit to self and minimize cost to self. This maxim, like the tact maxim, was also expressed by the directive / imperative and commissive utterances. However, this maxim was self centered maxim, while the tact maxim was other-centered maxim.

In this example, the maxim was used generosity maxim. The conversation happens in the Lecturer's room,

Data I

- Mr. Tolson : **At least let me buy you lunch after all, we've only got each other to get through this humiliation.**
- Mr. Farmer : Mr Tolson, the first lunch was a mistake. As second would be complete torture.
- Mr. Tolson : **Drinks, then ?**

The situation in the conversation above was that Mr. Tolson offered Mr. Farmer for having lunch and drink with him, but Mr. Farmer rejected all. In offering, actually, Mr. Tolson was putting pressure on Mr.

Farmer to comply with him offering. This indicates Mr. Tolson sincerity in having Mr. Farmer accepts him offering. Since the speaker maximizes the cost and minimizes the benefit to himself, indicates that he implies generosity maxim him Utterance. The next example was dialogue negative politeness strategy, This happens in Mr. Tolson room.

Data II

Mr. Tolson : **Hang your coat up in there, Henry Lowe with an e**
 Henry : What is this, The Shining? Who is that?
 Mr. Tolson : Nobody.
 Henry : What's wrong with him?
 Mr. Tolson : None of your b-i business. Shoes!

The conversation occurs between Mr. Tolson and Henry. After finished up debate at school, Before Henry comes to his room, Mr. Tolson talks that Henry should hang his coat behind the door. In this case, Mr. Tolson was maximizing cost to self. He says hang your coat up in there. It makes him getting the negative impact in him utterance.

Data III

Samantha mom : You missed a spot.
 Samantha : **Isn't doing the dishes what the maid is supposed to be for?**
 Samantha mom : She doesn't know how to dry without leaving spots.

The conversation occurs between Samantha and Samantha mom. Samantha help mom in the kitchen, when samantha washes a plate, mom said to wash the plate twice because there were a spot on the plate. On the other hand, samantha thinks once was enough. Then, she was saying Isn't doing the dishes what the maid is supposed to be for? to samantha.

Samantha feels that she was not a servant, so mom should not treat her. Next, the other example of generosity maxim is shown in the dialogue in data IV.

Data IV

Mr. Tolson : Are you have done ?
Samantha : One week's not enough time to write our arguments
Mr. Tolson : **You do the research, i'll write the arguments, and you deliver them.**

This conversations occurs between Mr. Tolson and Samantha, happened at Mr. Tolson room, When Mr. Tolson ask samantha to finishing data to debate competition, but samantha not sure to have done in one week, then Mr. Tolson said You do the research, i'll write the arguments, and you deliver them, Mr. Tolson was maximizing benefit to her, to given big support.

Data V

Mr. Tolson : One thing we dont know about your father, Henry
Mr. Tolson : Tell us about your father
Henry : Why dont you tell us about your father?
Mr. Tolson : **We're trying to get to know each other, Mr. Henry Lowe with an e**
Henry : **I was trying to get know you, Mr. Tolson**

This conversation occurs between Mr. Tolson and Henry, happened at classroom debate, Mr. Tolson affirmed to Henry that the question was to bring the team closer, and Henry objected to Mr. Tolson, and Mr. Tolson again upheld his point by said we were trying to get to know each other, Mr. Tolson was maximizing cost to henry.

Data VI

James : I want to buy a hat, can you choose it for me ?
Samantha : Yes, sure
James : I like black really
Samantha : **It's none of my business really, but you look so much nicer in the green hat than in the black one. If I were you, I'd buy that one.**

This conversation occurs between James and Samantha, happened at market city, In the first part of the utterance '*It's none of my business really*', the speaker reduces any concern of hers to a minimum but in the second half, the speaker maximum cost to self by said '*If I were you, I'd buy that one*'. It indicates that the speaker would for prefer to see his friend in the green hat rather than the black one.

c. Approbation Maxim

The third maxim being analyzed was approbation maxim, The data shows that the principle was applied 8 times in *The Great Debaters* movie conversations. Leech defines that approbation maxim requires the speaker to minimize dispraise to others. On the contrary, he must maximize praise to others. This maxim requires the speaker to avoid everything which hurts to others, especially the addressee. This maxim was expressed by the expressive and assertive utterances.

The expressive utterance was the utterance which its function was to express the speaker's psychological attitude toward a situation. This utterance can usually be found in some utterances expressed to say thankfulness, congratulation, welcoming, apologizing, praising, etc. The

assertive utterance was the utterance commonly used to declare the truthproposition that was expressed. This utterance usually can be found if someone carries his opinion, comment, suggestion, complain, etc.

The example was dialogue positive politeness maxim, This happens in first meet at classroom.

Data I

James : Good evening, Mr. Tolson
Mr. Tolson : Evening, excuse me we are waiting for you
James : **I'm sorry sir**
Mr. Tolson : **You smell very good, boy**
James : Thank you, sir

This conversation occurred when James arrived late at the first meeting of the debate subject, James was the son of Mr. Farmer, one of the lecturers at the university, James expressed his apologies to Mr. Tolson, and then Mr. Tolson praised him again. He maximizes the praise to James, Therefore, it can be categorized as approbation maxim. The next example of the use of approbation maxim is shown in the dialogue in example VI, This conversations happens at Harvard Debate University when the debate team Mr. Tolson entered the final round.

Data II

Mr. Tolson : Dr. Farmer
Mr. Farmer : **Congratulations Melvin (Mr. Tolson)**
Mr. Farmer : You've put us on the map
Mr. Tolson : **Well, your son is doing a great job, His research is impeccable.**
Mr. Tolson : They'd have to catch me first.
Mr. Farmer : **This is serious, Melvin? Proud my son**

This conversation happened between Mr. farmer and mr. Tolson, Mr. Tolson's team entered the final of a debate competition at Harvard University, Mr Farmer congratulated Mr. Tolson, and Mr. Tolson also praised James for being great, James is the son of Mr. Farmer, Mr Farmer also expressed his pride in his son, He maximizes the praise to James, Therefore, it can be categorized as approbation maxim.

Data III

In this example, the maximconversation happens in samantha's apartment.

Samantha : I know this is a big change for you, but it'll feel like home i no time at all. This is the bedroom...my bedroom, of course...but there's plenty of drawer space if you need it.
Ingrid : I can't believe those creeps would throw a destitute woman into the street. Chivalry is so dead.
Samantha : This is the bathroom. I hung up your towels for you.
Ingrid :**I've been here a thousand times. How nice you are.**

This conversation happens between Ingrid and Samamtha. After Ingrid's lawyer steals all of her family's asset. Samantha offers her to stay in her apartment. When Samantha tried to show the room, Ingrid knows well when they were since she has been went there many times. Samantha tells *that this is the bathroom* to Ingrid. Then, Ingrid responds to her utterance by saying *I've been here a thousand times*. After that, she wasmaximizing praise of other by saying *how nice you are*. She wants to make Samantha feel good in this situation.

Data IV

(at debatet's room)

- James : **You sure looked great out there. I just, you know... Yelling at you the other day and all...I'm sorry.**
- Samantha : What are you doing here?
- James : I called Roma, your mom... and she said that if you said that it was okay. Could I have my job back, please?
- Samantha : You're on probation.

The conversation occurs between James and Samantha. That afternoon, James comes to the debate room to say sorry to Samantha. Then, to reach her goal, He was maximizing praise of other by saying *You sure looked great out there* to Samantha. He used this principle to show her admiration to Samantha her debate recital today. In the next example, the maxim is used under positive politeness strategy. The conversation happens in Samantha's room

Data V

- Mr. Tolson : Rise and shine, **Hello, my little sugar pie.** How you doin' ?
- Samantha : Isn't it your day off, sir ?
- Mr. Tolson : Indeed it is. And it's yours and the others, too.

This conversation occurs between Mr. Tolson and Samantha. Mr. Tolson comes to Samantha's house to visit her and see her condition. Mr. Tolson applies the maxim by said *Hello, my little sugar pie* to express the feeling. In expressing his feeling, He was maximizing her praise to Samantha, because Samantha was only one woman in the team.

Data VI

Samantha mom : **Lavender! You are very creative, Samantha.**
Samantha : Thank you, Mom
Samantha mom : besides being reliable in debating you are also a gifted child in helping mothers arrange flowers.

In this conversation happens at Samantha's home, Mrs. Roma gives a good comment about Samantha appearance in presenting a bundle of purple orchids with the lavender scent. The utterance uttered by Mrs. Roma shows the expression of admiration. She maximizes the praise to Marissa. Therefore, it can be categorized as approbation maxim.

Data VII

This conversation occurs when the debate competition was imminent and there was an amorous conflict between James and Samantha.

James : I resigned from this match
Samantha : **You're our best researcher, James. We could not do this without you**
James : You do plenty without me
Samantha : James!

The utterance by Samantha showed the expression of praise James, She was maximize the praise to James, that this team did not completed without James, by said *You're our best researcher, James. We could not do this without you.*

Data VIII

This conversation was occurred during the celebration of the acceptance of the debate team between James and Samantha used politeness positive strategy.

Samantha : Want to dance ?
James : Yes
Samantha : **You are a good dancer**
James : Thank you, I practice in my room

The utterance by Samantha showed the expression of praise James, she was maximize the praise to James, by said *You are a good dancer* in the sense of praised with amazement.

d. Modesty Maxim

The fourth maxim being analyzed was modesty maxim, The data shows that the principle is applied 7 times in *The Great Debaters* movie conversations. This Modesty maxim requires the speaker to minimize praise of self, but he must maximize dispraise of self. Like the generosity maxim, this maxim is also expressed by the expressive and assertive utterances. In this example, the maxim is used under negative politeness strategy. The conversation occurs at the boutique.

Data I

Ingrid : Molly, I thought you were dead.
Molly : Neal's in the other room.
Ingrid : That guy is still there? You always do this. When are you gonna grow up?
Molly : He's never going to leave. All he does is mope and play these loser songs. **Help me, please. I don't know how to get rid of this guy without breaking his heart.**

The conversation happens between Molly and Ingrid. After Molly's birthday party, Neal stays at her house for a week. Neal feels that he cannot work if he still stays at her house. Then, he decided to go to his house. Molly does not want Neal to leave her. On the other hand, she was bored about Neal's activity. Then, she calls Ingrid to help her to solve this problem. Then, Molly is applied Modesty maxim. She was minimizing praise of herself by saying I don't know how. It implies that she needs a help from Ingrid.

Data II

Henry : **Here the difference between the goddess and me she is playing games to trick him into wanting her.**

Samantha : And you are what ?

Henry : I'm working hard for the money.

This conversations occurs between Henry and Samantha at the Road, The utterance uttered by the speaker in the conversation above is categorized as the modesty maxim since the speaker maximizes dispraise of herself. In this case, Henry notifies about him lower position as a maid compared with Samantha, someone in higher position.

Data III

Mr. Tolson : Why don't you sit down?

Henry : Sit down?**Sir I'm sorry. I didn't mean to offend you or anything.**

This conversations was occurs between Mr. Tolson and Henry at Mr. Tolson's room, Henry made a mistake during a special debate between students, which made Mr. Tolson and the others were disappointed, then Henry approached Mr. Tolson to explain everything and Mr. Tolson turned the conversation away by telling him to sit first and Henry felt it was a talk switch and Henry said *Sit down? Sir I'm sorry. I didn't mean to offend you or anything.* He was maximizing cost to him.

Data IV

Henry : Mr. Tolson, sir, with all due respect, um. Harvard ain't going to debate us, not little old Willy College in Marshall, Texas.

Mr. Tolson : **They know who we are, Henry.**

This conversations occurs between Henry and Mr. Tolson at debate's room, Henry and others were hesitant to join the debate more than usual, and Mr. Tolson said *They know who we are, Henry*, that was meant by Mr. Tolson was Harvard to know how Mr. Tolson in the debate, Mr. Tolson maximizing benefit to other.

Data V

Mr. Tolson : You know, there is never been a female on the debating team, ever.

Samantha : Yes, Sir. I know that.

Mr. Tolson : What makes you think you should be the first?

Samantha : Because, Sir. I am just a qualified as....

Mr. Tolson : Quit stammering. Miss Booke.

Samantha : **My gender has nothing.**

This conversation occurs between Mr. Tolson and Samantha, happened at debate room Mr. Tolson forced Samantha not to feel inferior because she was the only woman in the team, and Samantha maximizing the cost for herself by said *My gender has nothing*.

Data VI

James : **My father, I'd like to volunteer my self for this task. I want to be leader in the team.**

Mr. Tolson : As inspiring, i'm so proud to hear that

This conversations occurs between James and Mr. Tolson, happens at Mr. Tolson private room, James took the initiative to become a leader in the team created by Mr. Tolson, He was maximizing benefit to others.

Data VII

James : I think you are afraid to dabate white people, sir?

Mr. Tolson :**My politics are my business Mr. Burger, and i promise you that they will not endanger the team**

James : But sir, it is being endangered if we don't move!

This conversation occurs between James and Mr. Tolson when James was hesitant to participate in the competition White people, and Mr. Tolson maximizing the cost by saying *My politics are my business Mr. Burger, and I promise you that they will not endanger the team*, to make sure that there was nothing to fear from the white people debaters.

e. Agreement Maxim

The fifth maxim being analyzed was agreement maxim, The data shows that the principle was applied 8 times in *TheGreat Debaters* movie conversations. The concept of agreement maxim is to minimize disagreement between self and other and maximize agreement between self and other (Watts, 2003:67). This maxim is only applicable in assertives e.g. stating, boasting, complaining, claiming, re-reporting, etc.

Data I

In this conversation, the maxim is used under negative politeness strategy. It occurs at school.

Henry : You're late.

Mr. Tolson : By, like, a second.

Henry : By three and a half minutes. I have to take my Aciphex by 4:26, and it's...4:18 right now,

Mr. Tolson : **you might be true, but I actually am uniquely qualified for this position, having spent so many years developing my skills as a people person. Mission accomplished?**

This conversation occurs between Henry and Mr. Tolson, Today is Mr. Tolson's first day to prove he be the best. Unfortunately, He was late to arrived at school. Because of his being late, Henry and the other thinks that Mr. Tolsonwas not qualified enough for him job. Then, Mr. Tolson is minimizing the disagreement by saying *you might be true* to Henry.

Data II

Mr. Tolson : No, listen to me. Look at me. I'm the lizard king. This guy, he's nothing but an illusion. He ain't real. Everything he is, I made. You want real, you want substance, look no further than what you got in front of you. I'm the lizard king,

Samantha : **You're right, Sir. True friends, true hearts. That is what counts in life.**

Mr. Tolson : That's right. Hit me one. Give me some loves

The conversation happens between Mr. Tolson and Samantha, besides the teacher who was close to his team, Mr. Tolson was also a lecturer who can understand and provide input for the personal lives of his student, Samantha shows a video about she ex-boyfriend, He betrayed her. Then Mr. Tolson said that Neal was not the right person for her. He wanted to say that he was her best friend. It aims to make Samantha forget Neal. Then, Samantha was maximizing agreement between Mr. Tolson and her. Samantha was maximizing the agreement by saying *you're right, sir. True friends, true hearts*. It implies that she agrees with Mr. Tolson's statement.

Data III

James : You can have your job back, you know.

Henry : I don't think so. You and I... we're gonna be friends. Okay?

James : **Adult never stay friends with kids.**

Henry : I don't see any grownups around here.

James : I do.

The dialogue occurs between James and Henry. James tells that Henry can get him job back, but Henry prefers to be him friend than becomes him guide. Then, James responds by saying *adults never stay friends with kids*. He was minimizing disagreement by saying that to Henry. He was applied this principle because he prefers Henry to be him guide than her friend.

Data IV

This conversation occurs between Mr. Tolson and Samantha Booke when first meeting debate class.

Mr. Tolson : I'am deeply moved any woman in this class, What your name?

Samantha : Samantha Booke, Sir

Mr. Tolson : **Book?**

Samantha : **With an "e"**

Mr. Tolson : Alright, Miss Booke with an "e"

This conversation explains the full name of Samantha which was considered weird by Mr. Tolson, Samantha Maximizing disagreement by saying her name Booke with an "e" to Mr. Tolson.

Data V

This conversation occurs between Mr. Tolson and Henry Lowe when first meeting debate class.

Mr. Tolson : For the first i want your profile each other

Mr. Tolson : Mr. Corner, Tell us your name ?

Henry : **I'm Henry Lowe with an "e"**

This conversation explains the full name of Henry Lowe which was considered weird by Mr. Tolson, Henry Maximizing disagreement by saying hisname Lowe with an "e" to Mr. Tolson.

Data VI

Mr. Tolson : I love D.H. Lawrence, Have you ever read?

Henry : I heard the old, old men say, all that is beautiful drifts away, like the waters

Mr. Tolson : **History and name the author**

Henry : **History is a nightmare, from which i am trying to awake, James Joyce**

Mr. Tolson : Very Good

This conversation occurs between Henry and Mr Tolson, when individual debates were on going, every Mr. Tolson mentions the names of the experts and then the chosen student must explain the theory of the expert, Henry Maximizing Agreement with the answered to be perfect.

Data VII

Mr. Tolson : Tell me the irony in the name “ Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Mr. Buger

James : Bethlehem is a birth place of Jesus, Prince of peace and Bethlehem Steel makes weapons of war

Mr. Tolson : **Very good. Sit down**

This conversation occurred between Mr. Tolson and James, during the first debate class meeting, Mr. Tolson asked each student to test the ability of each individual, James Maximizing Agreement by answering correctly Mr. Tolson's question and Mr. Tolson praise to James.

Data VIII

James : Mr. Tolson's tough, isn't he ?

Samantha : He sure is

James : **I'm James**

Samantha : **Is your father Dr. James Farmer?**

James : **Yes, lecturer with seven language**

This conversations occurred between James and Samantha, James is trying to get to know Samantha by starting a conversation discussing Mr. Tolson, but Samantha was welcomed, She maximizing agreement to get to know James.

f. Symphaty Maxim

The last maxim being analyzed was symphaty maxim, The data shows that the principle was applied 6 times in *TheDebaters* movie conversations. The concept of sympathy maxim is to minimize antipathy between self and other and maximize sympathy between self and other. The obedience of this maxim is required foreveryone who needs sympathizing to the achievement being reached or calamity happened to other. The achievement being reached by other must be given congratulation.

Data I

Samantha : **Sorry, Henry, but I have to.**
Henry : I understand

This conversation Henry talks about his feelings and then Samantha felt sorry to hear that Henry was retired. He expressed his condolences in order to achieve solidarity and to show his sympathy to Henry. In this case, Samantha maximizes sympathy to Henry, and it is therefore, the utterance uttered by Egi in the conversation above employs sympathy maxim.

Data II

Mr. Tolson : **Well, I'm sorry to hear about your fail exam is there are no change to fix it ?**
Henry : Yes sir. I will

This conversation occurs between Mr. Tolson and Henry when Mr. Tolson found out about Henry's failure in the physics test. In this case, Mr. Tolson maximizes sympathy to Henry.

Data III

Mr. Tolson : Dr. Farmer ? (James's dad)
Mr. Farmer : **Congratulations Melvin (that means Melvin Tolson)**
Mr. Farmer : You've put us on the map

This conversation happened when Mr. Tolson's team won the Harvard debate, and Mr. Farmer expressed a happy expression for the victory to M. Tolson. In this case, Mr. Farmer maximizes sympathy to Mr. Tolson.

Data IV

James : Dad
Mr. Farmer : Junior
James : **I made the debate team at the college**
Mr. Farmer : **Well, congratulations junior**

This conversation occurs between daddy and son, James so excited to tell his father, he made it into the debate team on his first college day, Mr. Farmer maximizes sympathy to James by congratulating.

Data V

James : There are women in our debate team, dad, and she wants to be a lawyer
Mr. Farmer : A lawyer ?
James : **Yes, She is very intelligent**
Mr. Farmer : Is she pretty?
James : I don't know, I never really noticed

This conversation James who told his father that the women in the debate team were very smart, and in this case Mr. Farmer maximizes sympathy by asking *Is she pretty?* he felt like James was attracted to her.

Data VI

Henry : At 14, You're just as good as me, **The judges will love you**
Samantha : No, No, You can't quit
Henry : **You can finished well**

In this case, In the 14th session Henry felt Samantha was able to finish the debate well, but Samantha who did not believe in herself was not aware of her abilities and Henry maximizes the sympathy to Samantha by saying *The judges will love you, and you can finished well.*

C. Research Findings

After analyzing the data, some findings were found as follows :

1. The six types of politeness principle maxim in The Great Debater Movie, were the total maxims were approbation maxim occurs 8 times (25.58%), agreement maxim 8 times (25.58%), modesty maxim 7 times (18.20%), tact maxim 6 times (14.63%), geneosity maxim and sympathy maxim which happens 6 times (14.63%).
2. The most dominant types politeness principle in The Great Debater movie were approbation maxim and agreement maxim 8 times (25.58%).
3. Main characters realized the politeness principle by used approbation and agreement maxim in conversations.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusion

Having analyzed the data completely, it can be concluded that pragmatical study concerning the politeness principle in The Great Debaters movie from Denzel Washington related to the theory of pragmatic based on the politeness principle using the maxim suggested by Leech. It can be concluded that the maxims in this movie, tact maxim, approbation maxim, generosity maxim, modesty maxim, sympathy maxim, agreement maxim.

Based on the data, there are 40 data that represent the type of politeness principles in the utterance of the main characters in The Great debaters movie. Approbation maxim occurs 8 times (25.58%). It is followed by agreement maxim which takes place 8 times (25.58%). The third position is modesty maxim which happens 7 times (18.20%). The fourth and the last position is tact maxim which happens 6 times (14.63%), is generosity maxim and sympathy maxim which happens 6 times (14.63%).

Approbation and agreement maxim gets the highest position because the main characters, especially B. Tolson he was an English profesor in debate subjects, he always appreciate the students opinion and criticism and also matches their opinions and thought with the special students in his debate team. The lowest position is sympathy maxim because B. Tolson as the main characters was assertive profesor. , The politeness principle is realized by playing characters who

act as the best debate movie, who have a very broad and organized level of language, with language that is always polite.

B. Suggestion

1. The next researcher

The result of the researcher can be used as a reference in studying linguistics, especially about pragmatics and more specific into politeness principle which employed by the characters in movie. The next researcher can also develop this research not only limit by the kinds of politeness principle, but also can analyze from the structure and culture more detail, or other aspect.

2. The readers

The result of this research may helpful for the readers to know that English can also learned by media (movie), especially drama genre, The politeness principle itself not only can be found orally from daily conversations, but also it can be found in movie. By reading this research, the reseacher hopes that the readers can develop their languages by using more than to face the modern life style.

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Appendix 1

Dialogue by *The Great Debaters* movie?

Dialogue

Mr. Tolson: i cut my teeth as a black raccoon

Henry: for implements of battle

Mr. Tolson: meet me after class.

Henry: what is a professor doing jn the middle of the night dressed like a cotton chopper?

Mr. Tolson: what is a student doing in the middle of the night throwing his life away?

Henry: it is funny. I thought I was defending my self.

Mr. Tolson: Mm.

Mr. Tolson: I remember you, Couple of years ago. Then disappeared. What happened?

Henry: I come and go whenever it suits me.

Mr. Tolson: Suspensions?

Henry: Leaves of absence .

Mr. Tolson: why did you come back?

Henry: School's the only place you can read all day. Except prison.

Mr. Tolson: I want you to come by my house tonight, 7:30. Corner of June and Campus.

Henry: why would I do that?

Henry: you sure you want somebody like me?

Mr. Tolson: No that's way you are trying 7.30. June and Campus.

Mr. Tolson: sit down, Mr. Farmer. Not right there. Over there.

James: yes, sir.

James: Good evening, Mr. Tolson.

Mr. Tolson: Evening.

Mr. Tolson:Excuse me. We are waiting for you, Mr. Farmer.

James: i'm going sir.

Mr. Tolson: Thank you, Mr. Farmer.

Mr. Tolson: you smell very good, Mr. Farmer.

James: Thank you,sir.

Mr. Tolson: You are very Welcome

Mr. Tolson: Negative means that you are what?

Burgees: Against.

Mr. Tolson: Brilliant, Mr. Burgess.

Mr. Tolson: I am deeply moved. What is your name?

Samantha: Samantha Booke.

Mr. Tolson: book?

Samantha: With an "e".

Mr. Tolson: Arise, Miss Booke. With an "e".

Mr. Tolson: you know, there is never been a female on the debating team, ever.

Samantha: Yes, sir. I know that.

Mr. Tolson: what makes you think you should be the first?

Samantha: Because, sir, I am just as qualified as.....

Mr. Tolson: Quit stammering, Miss Booke.

Samantha: My gender has nothing.

Mr. Tolson: "Resolved Welfare discourages hard work."

Mr. Tolson: You will argue the negative.

Samantha: All right.

Samantha: Most of the New Deal goes to children, anyway, and to the handicapped and to old people.

Mr. Tolson: Is that fact or conjecture?

Mr. Tolson: Speak up.

Samantha: It is a fact.

Mr. Tolson: Of the United States?

Samantha: Yes, sir.

Mr. Tolson: Oh, a radio broadcast.

Samantha: Yes.

Mr. Tolson: Any other sources?

Samantha: Well....

Samantha: "Syllogism"?

Mr. Tolson: Your logic fell apart.

Mr. Tolson: Tell us your name.

Henry: I'm Henry Lowe. With an "e"

Mr. Tolson: You speak a fact words a pertinent quote from world literature.

Henry: Go ahead.

Henry: "I heard the old, old men say, all that is beautiful drifts away, like the waters."

Mr. Tolson: Very good.

Mr. Tolson: History. And name the author this time.

Henry: History is a nightmare, from which I am trying to awake. James Joyce.

Henry: I love D.H. Lawrence. Have you ever read.

Mr. Tolson: Mr. Farmer.

Mr. Tolson: Tell me the irony in the name "Bethlehem Steel Corporation."

James: Bethlehem is the birthplace of Jesus. Prince of peace and Bethlehem Steel makes weapons of war.

Mr. Tolson: Very good. Sit down.

James: Tolson's tough, isn't he?

Samantha: He sure is.

James: I'm James.

Samantha: Is your Father Dr. James Farmer?

James: Seven languages.

Samantha: "Seven languages."

Samantha: He must be the smartest man in Texas.

James: Well, that is not saying much.

James: So why do you want to be on the team?

Samantha: I think it would be good training.

Samantha: Bein'a lawyer.

James: Lawyer? That's great.

Samantha: You know how many Negro women practice law in this state?

James: Two.

James: one of them's my aunt.

Samantha: Well, look at you, Mr. Farmer.

Henry: Miss Booke with an "e," she fought back....

Samantha: And lost!

Mr. Tolson: The debaters will be Mr. Hamilton Burgess from last year's team..

Burgees: Yea!

James: Dad.

Mr. Farmer: Junior.

James: Not believing? Doubt?

Mr. Farmer: That's it. Thank you, Junior.

James: I made the debate team.

Mr. Farmer: Well, congratulation.

James: She wants to be a lawyer.

Mr. Farmer: A lawyer?

James: She is very intelligent.

Mr. Farmer: Is she petty?

Jmaes: I don't know. I never really noticed.

Mr. Farmer: Because extracurricular activities like the debate team are fine, but you must not take your eye off the ball,son.

Mr. Farmer: Hmph. So what do here?

James: We do what we have to do, so we can do what we want to do.

Mr. Farmer: So get to it.

James: Yes, sir.

James: Dad...

Mr. Farmer: I told you in get in the car.

James: He was the first Negro Ph..

Mr. Tolson: one thing we don't know about your father, Mr. Farmer.

Mr. Tolson: Tell us about your father.

Henry: why don't you tell us somethingabout your father?

Mr. Tolson: We're trying to get to know each other, Mr. Lowe.

Henry: I was trying to get to know you, Mr. Tolson.

Henry: Are we not engaged in a debate right now?

Mr. Tolson: All right.

Samantha: Want to dance?

James: yes.

Samantha: You are a good dancer.

James: Thank you. I...I practice in my room.

James: MM-HMMM. I guess I better go get me some punch.

Henry: Here, you can have mine if you want .

Henry: You know I can take you to a place that plays real music, right?

Samntha: I'm not leaving here. Henry.

Henry: What's the matter? You afraid?

Samantha: What's the matter? You afraid?

Mr. Tolson: what are you doing out here? Huh?

Jmaes: I saw you.... I was walking by your house.

James: and I saw you dressed funny

Mr. Tolson: I'm dressed like them, son.

Mr. Tolson: Not even my wife know about this.

James: I won't tell snybody, I promise.

James: I promise on a stack of Bibles....Jesus... I won't tell anybody.

Mr. Tolson: Come on.

Mr. Farmer: Junior? Are you just going to stand there?

James: No, sir.

James: Sorry I'm late.

Mr. Farmer: you are sorry?

James: I can't tell you, sir.

Mr. Farmer: Junior where were you?

James: I can't tell you, sir.

Mr. Farmer: why not?

Mr. Farmer: you were with that girl.

James: no

Mr. Farmer: Because you're 14 years old, Junior. You're got plenty of time for girls later.

James: I want with Samantha.

James: What about school?

Mr. Farmer: Don't go Questioning what I just said, boy!

Mr. Farmer: And don't raise your voice?

James: I'm not raising my voice!

James: Like you apologized to that pig farmer?

Mr. Farmer: what did you say, boy?

James: One week?

Mr. Tolson: That's right.

Samantha : I thought Prairie View was first

Mr. Tolson : Prairie View is tough, so I thought we needed a warm-up.

Burgees : With the best Negro college in the state?

Mr. Tolson : That's right Mr. Burgees

Mr. Tolson : Does that frighten you?

Burgees : Yes, Sir

Samantha : One week's not enough time to write our arguments.

Mr. Tolson : You do the reseach. I'll write the arguments.

Mr. Tolson : And you deliver them, Mr. Lowe.

Henry : waht the hell do I look like, a mailman?

Mr. Tolson : In Theory, you look like a student.

Henry : So what you're saying is I'm not capable.

Henry : How do I know you write—

Mr. Tolson : I write the arguments!

James : Aren't they--?

Mr. Tolson : Anglo-Saxon? Yes. yes

Samantha : University of Oklahoma!

Mr. Tolson : Not University of Oklahoma. Oklahoma City University.

Mr. Tolson : The debate will take place at an off-campus site.

Henry : Wait. An off-campus site? why?

Samantha : This is a great opportunity.

Mr. Tolson : Thank you very much

Henry : Master is going to give us a crumb off his plate, huh?

James : What?Wha--

James : I think Lowe here is afraid.

Henry : What an I afraid of, James?

James : I think you are afraid to debate white people.

Mr. Tolson : Anglo-Saxons.

Burgess : What's going on ?

Mr. Tolson : Maybe you should ask the sheriff.

Mr. Tolson : My politics are my business, Mr. Burgees, and I promise you that they

will not endanger the team.

Burgees : But, sir, it is being endangered.

Mr. Tolson : You're not--

Burgees : If my parents find--

Burgees : Mr. Tolson, please. Just tell me you're not a communist. Otherwise--

Mr. Tolson : Otherwise what?

Henry : Meet me outside in five minutes.

Samantha : And then what?

Mr. Tolson : Dr. Farmer.

Mr. Farmer : Congratulation Melvin.

Mr. Farmer : You've put us on the map

Mr. Tolson : Well, your son is doing a great job. His research is impeccable.

Mr. Tolson : They'd have to catch me first.

Mr. Farmer : this is serious, Melvin.

Mr. Tolson : Jesus was a radical.

Mr. Farmer : Careful

Mr. Farmer : Mental institutions are filled with people who have confused themselves with Jesus Chris.

Mr. Tolson : I'm not confused.

Mr. Farmer : You're convinced you're Jesus Christ now?

Mr. Tolson : No.

Mr. Farmer : James was there that night, wasn't he?

Mr. Tolson : He was not with me.

Mr. Farmer : Is he involved in this?

Mr. Tolson : Of course not, James.

Mr. Farmer : I'm discussing it with you right now, and I don't feel like I'm getting a traight answer.

Mr. Tolson : You're getting a straight answer.

Mr. Farmer : I think that you were there with him that night.

Mr. Tolson : He was not with me.

Mr. Farmer : He's a 14-year-old boy.

Mr. Tolson : I understand that.

Samantha : You seem so calm, so peaceful.

Henry : It's what the lake does to me.

Henry : Lord.

Samantha : what?

Henry : It's the school band, and they're outside.

Samantha : What?Jesus?

Samantha : I thought you said nobody ever comes around here.

Henry : nobody ever does come here, Samantha.

Henry : What's going on?

James : We're gonna go get Mr. Tolson and Samantha, head back to the campus, and have a pep rally.

James : Come on, Get dressed.

Henry : You know what? You go get Tolson, and I'll meet up with y'll later on campus.

Samantha : Mr. Tolson, I do not mind if James—

Mr. Tolson : What's wrong?

Samantha : You're our best researcher, James. We could not do this without you.

James : You do plenty without me.

Samantha : James!

James : what?

Samantha : I don't want to lose your friendship.

James : How can you lose something that you never had?

Henry : Where is he ?

Samantha : Calm down, Henry.

Henry : They didn't do nothing to you, did they?

Samantha : No. We're fine.

Mr.Tolson : Anyone know who Antaeus was?

Henry : Sure. He was a gigantic wrestler in Greek mythology.

Mr.Tolson : My message to you is to never quit.

Samantha : We are not quitting.

James : What do you want us to do?

Mr. Tolson : Debate Harvard.

Henry : Mr.Tolson, sir, with all due respect, um, Harvard ain't going to debate us, not little old Wiley College in Marshall, Texas.

Mr. Tolson : They know who we are, Henry.

Mr. Tolson : I've been writing them letters, sending them articles.

Samantha : But how do we get a letter back?

Henry : You show me where to look because it's not on--

Mr. Tolson : 127 near Waxahachie.

Henry : It's not there.

Mr.Tolson : It's there. You just can't find it.

James : Shup up, Let's go.

Henry : Hey, Preacher boy.

Henry : Where are we going?

James : Back to our room.

James : So it doesn't matter how good we are, does it?

Henry : What are you talk—What?

Henry : What you talking about?

James : I mean we're just a bunch of Negroes debating each other on subjects we all agree on.

James : Where's Samantha?

Mr.Tolson : That's good. Thankyou.

Henry : Mr. Tolson, it was a rough night.

Mr. Tolson : Yes, it was, Mr. Lowe, for all of us.

Mr. Tolson : And she walked out on us at the last minute.

Henry : No, sir. She did not walk out on us.

Samantha : Mr.Tolson, I owe you and my teammates—

Mr. Tolson : You're late. Come in. Sit down.

Henry : Come on! Train's leaving

James : Coming!

James : Why didn't you tell us this before?

Mr. Tolson : Because I didn't want to hear your arguments.

Samantha : What are we supposed to do without you?

Mr. Tolson : Win.

Samantha : We nibble. We do not devour.

James : How do you know?

Henry : They're setting us up to lose.

James : We can't win without him.

James : but we'll save it for the rebuttal.

Samantha : We're going to save the best for last because you have to leave the audience--

James : It's—It's obvious to me that we should begin the debate with Gandhi.

Henry : That's exactly why I won't do it.

James : You're "in charge" does not mean—

Henry : So I can make decisions.

James : We're not starting with Gandhi!

Henry : Yes, we are!

James : Do you hear yourself? You sound like a kid!

Henry : Well, you are a kid.

James : I'm an idiot?

Henry : Yes!

Henry : You're beautiful when you're asleep.

Samantha : Henry, I—

Henry : Yeah, I know, I know

James : Can everybody shut up and go to bed?

Henry : James, come on, wake up.

Henry : Come on, James, get up.

James : what?

James : You're crazy.

Henry : At 14, you're just as good as me.

Henry : The judges will love you.

Samantha : No. No. You can't quit.

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Medan, Oktober 2018

Anindia Tri Dinamita