

**ANALYSIS OF LANGUAGE POLITENESS IN THE MOVIE OF  
YUNI, 2021 : A PRAGMATICS STUDY**

**SKRIPSI**

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of Requirements  
for The Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)  
English Education Program*

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Dengan ini menyatakan bahwas kripsi saya yang berjudul "Analysis of Language Politeness in the Movie of Yuni, 2021 : A Pragmatics Study " adalah benar bersifat asli (*original*), bukan hasil menyadur mutlak dari karya orang lain.

Bila mana dikemudian hari ditemukan ketidaksesuain dengan pernyataan ini, maka saya bersedia dituntut dan diproses sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku di Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.

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## ABSTRACT

Finna Anira. 2022. *“Analysis of Language Politeness in The Movie of Yuni, 2021 : A Pragmatics Study”*. Skripsi. English Education Program . FKIP Muhammadiyah University Medan. Supervisor : Yayuk Hayulina Manurung, S.Pd., M.Hum.

The purpose of this study was to find out the maxims contained in Yuni's film as an object of research, namely to find out the maxims contained in Yuni's film, to find out the dominant maxims in Yuni's movie and to analyze why the dominant maxims are found. in Yuni's movie The research method used in this research was descriptive research using qualitative methods. This study used descriptive research, to find out the maxims contained in Yuni's film, the dominant maxims in Yuni's movie and then to analyze why these maxims were dominantly found in Yuni's movie. The results of the analysis and the data obtained showed that the use of the politeness principle contained in the speeches between Yuni's film characters totals 12 utterances. Speeches that fulfill the principle of politeness were divided into 1 utterance according to the maxim of wisdom, 2 utterances according to the generosity maxim, 2 utterances according to the maxim of praise, 2 utterances according to the humility maxim, 4 utterances of obedience to the agreement maxim, and 1 utterance of obedience to the sympathy maxim . From the results of this study it could be concluded that the dominant maxim in Yuni's movie was the maxim of agreement. Because according to the researcher the maxim of agreement was closely related to Yuni's movie because there were many scenes that must be accepted or agreed upon in Yuni's movie. So the researcher concludes that the maxim of agreement was the dominant maxim applied in Yuni's movie.

**Keywords :** *language politenees, pragmatics study*

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The thesis is an accountability report that the author compiled based on the research conducted. The purpose of conducting this research is to fulfill the requirements for a Bachelor of Education degree. In completing the research entitled "Analysis of Language Politeness in The Movie of Yuni, 2021: A Pragmatics Study" the author realizes that this thesis is still far from being perfect due to the limitations of time and experience that the writer has. Therefore, the authors really hope for criticism and suggestions for the improvement of this thesis and God willing, for the author's scientific work at a higher education level, aamiin.

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Medan, 08 Maret 2023  
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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Research Background

Language politeness is a crucial aspect because it can shape one's language and character. In interacting, rules are needed that govern the speaker and interlocutor to establish later good communication between the two (Leech, 2014). The following are characteristics of language politeness according to Leech, G (2014) Politeness that occurs will depend on the situation, for example there are some situations that are even more dominated by impoliteness and rude sentences than polite sentences, usually there is a feeling about normal things that are done by community members. Another interesting thing about the phenomenon of politeness is the fact that politeness lies at the intersection between language and social reality.

Politeness in the language aspect can be seen in the choice of words, tone, intonation, and sentence structure. In behavior, politeness can be seen in expressions, attitudes, and other body movements. Selfishness, and the desire to stand out for oneself should be avoided in politeness. In fact, respecting others is a form of self-respect. Politeness is a norm or rule of behavior that is determined, and mutually agreed upon by a certain community which is influenced by the procedures, customs, or habits that apply in society. Politeness is influenced by the context and the role involved in the communication itself. Context relates to the place, time, or atmosphere behind which

communication occurs. The role is related to the age, position, or social status of the speaker and speech partner during the communication process.

The expectation of politeness in language is being able to have the correct language politeness and use the correct language, wherever and whenever at home, school or the surrounding environment so that harmony can arise in association with the surrounding environment. For example, language manners at school can also be shown not only in the form of actions, but also in the form of words. For example, opening the door for students who are late for school is much more polite than slamming the door in front of students who are late for school. Likewise, the word "Please come in" is more polite than the "Enter!" speech, although in the heart there is annoyance. Politeness in the form of speech or language politeness is at least not merely the main motivation for the teacher to speak, but is a factor to regulate and keep the conversation going smoothly, pleasantly, and not offending.

In fact politeness in language among young people today is already very low, because the current generation tends to use abbreviated languages and tends to be non-standard at all. Expressing opinions is also not good and even uses language that is not true. The upbringing of parents who are not firm on children who use inappropriate language in everyday life. Of all the interests of having politeness in language, there are several obstacles in the effort to learn language manners. The example impoliteness on students when they are at school:

A: *Sialan lu*

(Damn you)

B: *Lu lebih sialan, anak b#ngsat*

(You are more of a bastard)

The cause of the decline in language politeness can be the essence of education at home, school, the environment and it can also be from the use of bad gadgets. The next factor is the place factor, the difference in place also affects the difference in the way we speak, if in the office it is different from people who speak in a market environment. Global associations and information exchange can also affect language politeness.

Pragmatics as a linguistic science specializes in the study of the relationship between language and the context of speech. According to Yule (1996: 5) pragmatics is defined as the study of the relationship between linguistic forms and the users of these forms and between the three parts of the difference is only pragmatics that makes it possible human into an analysis. The function of learning linguistics through pragmatics is that human beings can speak about meaning conveyed or intended by people, their assumptions, intentions or their goals, as well as various types of actions such as pleas shown when they are talking. A similar formulation was conveyed by Yacob L. Mey (in Subroto, 2011: 9) states pragmatics is the study of the conditions of human language uses as there are determined by the context of society". From this understanding, language politeness can discuss the phenomenon of language symptoms that are happening and are associated with the accompanying context. Forms of politeness in language can be seen from various points of view and can be learned at the same time. Such as in literary works, public discussion rooms, television shows, interactive dialogues, learning processes, and films. Film itself is a creative work of art and culture which is a medium of mass communication.

Based on the principles of courtesy Leech (1993: 206) which consists of 6 types of maxims, namely (maxim of wisdom, maxim of generosity, maxim of praise, maxim of humility, maxim of agreement and maxim of sympathy). The reasons why the author chose the film Yuni as the object of research are as follows.

Yuni's film focuses on the issue of marrying young. In fact, this idea was inspired by the story of a household assistant from Kamila Andini and her husband who is also a film producer Yuni, Ifa Isfansyah. Ifa Isfansyah said that her household assistant chose to return home because her child, who was still in her teens, was about to give birth.

One of the unique things shown in this 2021 cinema film is that the dialogue uses Javanese Banten and Sunda Banten languages. Yuni's film setting tells the story of a high school girl who comes from the Serang area, Banten. Thus, the majority of them use the local language of Serang Java (Jaseng). This then becomes a new challenge for Yuni's actor, Arawinda Kirana. Armed with a dictionary of Javanese notes he made himself, Arawinda attempted to translate the manuscript from Indonesian to Jaseng. Not only that, the 20-year-old actress also stayed for a few days in Serang to help her adapt while learning the language.

Film is one of the mass media that is widely enjoyed by all the world community, especially in Indonesia itself. For that reason, the author chooses to analyze the film to find out whether the use of the language in the film Yuni has a low level of politeness or high mainly based on Leech's principles of courtesy. With hope, the results of this research can be useful in the development of the world future films.

Films are interesting to study, because generally a film has an implied message to be conveyed, for example about life motivation, religion, and education. Likewise with the messages contained in the movie "Yuni, 2021" we can understand by paying attention the whole story through the utterances used by the characters in the film and the context of the surrounding speech by using pragmatic studies.

### **B. Identification of the Problem**

1. Students still often used impolite language so it was not good to hear
2. Students still often used short language which was sometimes difficult to understand
3. Sometimes there was still a lack of human awareness of the importance of language politeness wherever they were such as at home, school, office and others

### **C. Formulation of the Problem**

Based on the background described previously the formulation of the problems were formulated as follow :

1. What maxims of language politeness were found in the movie of Yuni?
2. Which maxim was dominantly found in the movie of Yuni?
3. Why did it become the dominant maxim applied in the movie?

#### **D. Objective of the Study**

In general, this study was aimed to determine the maxims contained in Yuni's movie and it was described in some objective in details as follow :

1. To find out the maxims found in the movie of Yuni
2. To find out the dominant maxims in the movie of Yuni
3. To analyze why the maxims dominantly found in the movie of Yuni

#### **E. Scope and Limitation**

Based on the point view of the title and background previously the scope of this study was pragmatics and it was specifically limited on the maxim of politeness found in the movie of Yuni (2021).

#### **F. Significance Of the Study**

The significance of this study was classified into 2 categories namely :

##### **1. Theoretically**

The results of this study were expected to be useful for develop pragmatic theories, especially theories regarding language politeness. And through this research, it was hoped that it could expand the repertoire of literature in the field of pragmatic analysis studies.

## **2. Practically**

### 1) Education Field

Speeches that contained politeness in language Hopefully this research could be used as an example to build good communication between students and teachers, especially in developing the values of attitudes and manners. As well as forms of speech that violate the principle of courtesy, hopefully they could be used as learning and evaluation materials to be avoided in language activities.

### 2) For Researchers in the Field of Science

The results of this study could be used as a reference for developed into further research.

### 3) For readers

This research was expected to increase knowledge and understanding of language politeness as a part of Pragmatics specifically the speech acts.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **THEORETICAL STUDY**

#### **A. Relevant Theory and Research Results**

##### **1. The Nature of Pragmatics**

There are many definitions of pragmatics that have been submitted by linguists who are in the field of pragmatics. Several relevant understandings of pragmatics are explained in this theoretical study in order to get a clear picture of what pragmatics actually is. Leech (Wiryotinoyo, 2010: 13) states that pragmatics as a science of studying the meaning of speech. Pragmatics examines meaning in relation to the speech situation, which consists of the elements of the addresser and the person being addressed, context, purpose, illocutionary acts, and speech; can also be added. This pragmatics includes the use of language in interaction so that pragmatics also pays attention to other aspects of communication such as world knowledge, the relationship between the speaker and the listener or a third person, and various speech acts.

According to Levinson 1983, giving at least two pragmatic meanings related to context, namely: (a) pragmatics is the study of the relationship between language and context which is grammaticalized and encoded in the structure of language, and (b) pragmatics is the study of the ability of language users to adapt sentences to context so that the sentence is appropriate or appropriate to say. In line with Levinson's opinion, the study of pragmatics needs to involve the interpretation of what people

mean in a situation specific context and how that context affects what is said (Ida Bagus, 2014:1-2). Based on the opinions of the experts above, it can be concluded that pragmatics is a scientific study that examines the relationship between the meaning of speech and the speaker's ability to place language according to its meaning and context.

## **2. Language Politeness**

The term politeness comes from the adjective "polite" which in the KBBI has the meaning of smooth and good (mindfulness, behavior); patient and calm; polite. CALD (Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary in Wajdi, 2013) provides a definition of politeness is to behave in an appropriate way with social norms that apply in society and by showing concern and sensitivity to the feelings of others. According to Thomas (Wajdi, 2013) it is impossible to evaluate politeness without involving context, because it is not just a linguistic form that will show an utterance is polite or impolite, but the linguistic form + the context of the speech + the relationship between the speaker and the interlocutor, and the effect of the utterance on the opponent said.

The meaning of this statement is that politeness is a system, namely a series of items (speech forms, contexts, participants, and speech effects) that are interrelated with one another and operate together (Ida Bagus, 2014: 107). A speech is said to be polite or not, depending on the size of the politeness of the language-speaking community used. For example, speech in Indonesian is generally considered polite if the speaker uses good and polite words, does not contain direct ridicule, does not command, and does not contain elements of humiliation.

When discussing politeness, this cannot be separated from the role of language as a communication tool used by people in everyday life. In KBBI language is defined as good conversation (words); good behavior; courtesy, because a person's politeness in language can actually reflect the user of that language.

In other words, language teaching also involves the extent to which language use attitudes are applied to the fluency of a communication. A speech is said to be polite or not, depending on the indicators that apply in the community using the language, one of which fulfills the maxim of politeness. As for politeness in one's language, one can be reflected in the procedure for communicating through verbal signs or language procedures. If in communicating, we are subject to cultural norms, not just conveying the ideas that we think. Language procedures must be in accordance with the cultural elements that exist in the user community.

Leech (2014) put forward eight characteristics of politeness, namely as follows:

1. That politeness is not a must. There are times when we behave impolitely for obvious reasons. For example, at a friend's birthday party, we will not be considered rude when we sing and sound loud enough.
2. Politeness and impoliteness have variations and levels.
3. Often something that would normally be considered normal can become polite in certain situations.
4. Politeness applies depending on certain situations.
5. There is reciprocal asymmetry between the two groups.
6. The politeness aspect can be manifested in repetitive behavior that lowers or increases the level of politeness.

7. Politeness is a kind of value transaction between the speaker and other groups.
8. Politeness tends to maintain a balance of values between speakers and other groups.

From Leech's opinion above, it gives an illustration that politeness in language is very much tied to the place, time, and culture in which a person is located. The forms of politeness vary according to who someone is talking to, in what situation, and in what context.

### **3. Courtesy Principle**

Language politeness according to Leech (2014) essentially must pay attention to four principles, namely, the application of politeness principles, avoidance of the use of taboo words, the use of euphemisms, namely smoothing expressions, and the use of honorific word choices. When interacting, communicators requires another principle which he calls the principle of courtesy. (Leech, 2014) divides this politeness principle into several maxims, namely:

#### **1. Maxim of Wisdom**

The main thoughts of the maxim of wisdom in the principle of politeness are:

- a. Make the loss of others as small as possible
- b. Make the benefit of others as big as possible

If in speaking, people adhere to the maxim of wisdom or wisdom, they will be able to avoid envy, jealousy, and other attitudes that are less polite to the speech partner (Rahardi, 2005: 60).

Example:

Brother : *“Silahkan diminum! Saya sudah minum ini kemarin”*

(“Here you just drink! I've tasted this drink yesterday”)

Sister : *“Apakah kamu serius? Terimakasih bang”*

(“Are you serious? Thank you bro”)

In the speech above, it appears that the older brother really maximizes the benefits for the younger brother. In a brotherly relationship, an older brother usually puts his sister before himself.

## **2. Generosity Maxim**

The main principles of this maxim are:

- a. Make your own profit as small as possible
- b. Make your own loss as big as possible

This maxim of generosity uses a pragmatic scale of profit and loss, because the maxim of generosity refers to the speaker's self.

Example :

Student 1 : *“Biar saya bantu bawa tas guru ke kelas, sepertinya tasnya lumayan berat”*

(“Let me help carry the teacher's bag to class, looks like the bag is quite heavy”)

Student 2 : *“Tidak perlu, saya bisa membawa tas ini sendiri, terimakasih”*

(“No need, I can carry this bag myself, thank you”)

From the speech conveyed by student 1 above, it can be seen that he is trying to maximize the benefits of the other party by increasing the burden for himself.

### 3. Maxim of Praise

The main principles of this maxim are:

- a. Criticize others as little as possible
- b. Praise others as much as possible

Example :

Zikry : *“Ayah, saya mendapatkan peringkat 1 disekolah”*

(“Dad, I got 1st place in school”)

Dad : *“Benarkah? Luar biasa ayah sangat bangga padamu, pertahankan anakku”*

(“Really? Amazing I'm so proud of you, keep it up my son”)

The notification given by the son to his father in the example above, was very well received and even accompanied by appreciation or praise. This linguistic phenomenon can be concluded as an example of obeying the maxim of praise.

#### 4. Maxim of Humility

The main principles of this maxim are:

- a. Praise yourself as little as possible
- b. Criticize yourself as much as possible

Example :

Wahyu : *“Terimalah hadiah kecil ini bu, sebagai ucapan terimakasih di Hari Ibu karena telah menjadi ibu terhebat unntukku”*

(“Please accept this little gift mom, as a thank you on Mother's Day for being the greatest mother to me”)

Mom : *“Terimakasih anakku”*

(“Thank you my son”)

From the speech above, it can be seen that the child humbled himself by calling the gift he gave small. Because the speaker criticizes himself, the more polite the speech becomes. The speaker maximizes the advantage over the interlocutor.

#### 5. Maxim of Agreement

The main principles of this maxim are:

- a. Try to make disagreements between yourself and others happen as little as possible.

- b. Try to make the agreement between yourself and others happen as much as possible.

Example :

Yasmyn : *“Nan, malam ini kita makan bersama, oke?”*

(“Nan, tonight we eat together, okay?”)

Nanda : *“Iya, kita akan bertemu di MW nanti”*

(“Yes, we'll meet at MW later”)

The speech above is polite, because Yasmyn is able to build compatibility with Nanda. By maximizing the compatibility between them, the speech will be polite.

## **6. Maxim of Sympathy**

The main principles of this maxim are:

- a. Reduce the feeling of antipathy between yourself and others as much as possible.
- b. Increase self-compassion for others as high as possible.

Example :

Randy : *“Saya sangat sedih mendengar kabar bahwa kucing kesayanganmu mati”*

(“I'm so sad to hear the news that your beloved cat died”)

Melly : *“Terimakasih ran sudah menyayangi kucing saya”*

(“Thank you ran for loving my cat”)

Randy in the context of the speech above has shown a polite attitude. This can be seen from the sadness he feels when he sees his friend Melly having to lose his favorite cat. Not only that, choosing a polite diction can make Randy’s speech well received by his interlocutor. So the communication between them goes well. From the formulation of each maxim on the principle of politeness, it can be stated that actually an utterance is said to be polite if:

(1.) The speech maximizes profits for other parties and minimizes losses for other parties (Rahardi, 2009)

(2.) Politeness of an utterance can also be seen from the number of at least that gives a choice to the speech mira. If an utterance expressed by the speaker does not provide options as an alternative for the interlocutor to choose, it can be said that such speech has a low level of politeness. Conversely, the more choices, the speech can be said to be a speech that has a higher level of politeness.

(3.) Lacoﬀ (Rahardi, 2009) suggests that politeness of speech can be observed from three sides, namely: (a) its formality, (b) its indecisiveness, and (c) its level of alignment or camaraderie. The more informal, the more not assertive, the lower the level of parallelism, it can be ascertained that the speech has a lower gradation of politeness. On the other hand, the more formal, the more assertive, and the higher the friendship distance, the higher the gradation of politeness.

(4.) Levinson stated that politeness in an utterance can be measured by observing three social parameters, namely: (a) the distance of social distance, (b) the degree of

social status between the speaker and the speech partner, and (c) the high and low rank of speech acts.

A person's politeness in language is also inseparable from the factors that influence it, for example, verbal language politeness factors such as the accuracy of the use of intonation, the strength of the voice, the use of tone, and the use of word choice in sentences. This is in accordance with (Hamidah, 2017) which states "the determining factor of politeness is everything that can affect the use of language to be polite or impolite. The determinants of politeness in spoken verbal language include aspects of intonation (hard and soft intonation when someone speaks), aspects of speech tone (related to the emotional mood of the speaker; official tone, joking tone, mocking tone, insinuating and others), word choice factors, and sentence structure factors".

### **7.Politeness Function**

Language politeness as one of the pragmatic aspects of language use also has a function in every narrative. According to Andianto (2013) in his research on language politeness of students and school guardians basic principles, find and categorize the function of language politeness into five points, namely:

1. The expressive-respect function is defined as an effort that express politeness in the form of respect for the speaker to the interlocutor.
2. The expressive-reluctance function is defined as an attempt to express the speaker's mental situation of his desire to do something and his unfitness to do something. This

function occurs in the psychological situation of the speaker who feels bad for the interlocutor if it is not done and it is inappropriate if it is done.

3. The expressive-avoidance function is defined as the speaker's effort expressing politeness in his speech acts which aim to avoid the occurrence of an event that results in unpleasant speakers.

4. The expressive-seduction function is defined as the speaker's attempt to make the partner he said he wanted to fulfill something he expected.

5. The expressive-cowardice function is defined as an effort to express politeness which seems to occur without intentional elements so that the speaker gets comfort for his actions towards the speech partner. The expressive-appreciation function is defined as the speaker's effort to appreciate the role and ability of the speech partner so that the speaker can achieve what is desired.

## **8. Film**

Film is a form of electronic mass communication in the form of audio-visual media capable of displaying words, sounds, images, and their combinations. Films can also be referred to as cinema or live pictures which are defined as works of art, popular forms of entertainment, industrial production or business goods. The definition of film according to Law 8/1992, is an artistic and cultural creation which is a visual-hearing mass communication medium made based on the principle of cinematography by being recorded on celluloid tape, video tape, video disc, and or other technological inventions in all shapes, types and sizes through chemical

processes, electronic processes, or other processes, with or without sound, which can be performed with mechanical, electronic, or other projection systems.

### 1. Film Classification

According to the type of film, they are as follows:

- a. Story films (fiction) are films made or produced based on stories written and played by actors and actresses. Generally these stories are commercial (films are shown in theaters to be traded).
- b. Non story films (Non Fiction) are films that take reality as the subject. This non-fiction film is divided into two categories as follows:

Factual film : showing facts or facts that exist, where

The camera simply records an event or is known as a news film that emphasizes the reporting side of an actual event.

Documentary films: apart from facts, they also contain subjectivity

maker which is defined as an attitude or opinion towards events,

so the perception of reality will depend on the sim of the documentary filmmaker.

According to the method of making the film, it is as follows.

- a. Experimental film, is a film made without referring to the usual film-making rules. The aim is to experiment and find new ways of speaking through film. Generally made by filmmakers who are critical of change (among film artists), without prioritizing the commercial side but more on the freedom of work.

- b. Animated films are films made by utilizing pictures or paintings as well as other inanimate objects such as dolls, tables, chairs and others that can be brought to life with animation techniques.

According to the theme of the film, they are as follows:

- a. Drama, this theme emphasizes the human interest side which aims to invite the audience to feel the events experienced by the characters, so that the audience feels as if they are in the film.
- b. Action, this theme presents scenes of fights, battles with weapons, or speeding vehicles between good characters (protagonist), and bad characters (antagonists), so that the audience feels the tension, anxiety, fear, and can even participate. proud of the hero's victory.
- c. Comedy, the core theme of comedy films is to present a spectacle that makes the audience smile, or even laugh out loud. Comedy films are different from comedy films, because comedy films do not have to be played by comedians but can be played by ordinary people.
- d. Tragedy, is a film with the theme of the tragedy of an event, generally discussing the conditions or fate experienced by the main character in the film. The fate experienced usually makes the audience feel sorry and even concerned.
- e. Horror, is a film that always displays scary scenes that make the audience shudder because of the feeling of fear. This is because horror films are always related to the unseen or magical world, which are made with special effects, animation. Or directly from the characters in the film.

## 2. Yuni Film Synopsis

Yuni is a film produced by Fourcolor Film with producer ifa Isfansyah. This film was released in Canada on September 21, 2021 and received the Best International Feature Film Official Oscar Entry Indonesia. This film was prepared a long time ago in 2017 and will officially be shown on the big screen this year which falls on December 9, 2021 at your favorite cinema.

Yuni (Arawinda Kirana) is a smart girl and has big dreams. His dream is to be able to study as high as possible. One day, Yuni is proposed to by an unknown man. He refused the proposal and became the talk of the people around him. The second application came, Yuni still refused and prioritized achieving her goals. However, a myth haunts him that if a woman refuses two proposals, she will never marry forever. Facing all the pressures that occur in her life, Yuni has to deal with Yoga (Kevin Ardilova), her shy childhood friend and Pak Damar (Dimas Aditya), her favorite literature teacher at school.

This film is based on the story of the household assistant Kamila Andini saying goodbye to going home and soon to be a grandmother even though she is still young, because her teenage son will give birth after getting married at a very young age. This film certainly campaigns about the story above, that a teenager who has big dreams must be supported by his dreams and his environment does not support it. That's pretty much the point of this film.

### 3. Relevant Research

There are several results of previous research related to language politeness, as researched by Akhyaruddin, et al (2018) entitled Analysis of Language Politeness in the Public Debate of Candidates for Regent of Kerinci Regency in 2018. The purpose of their research is to describe language politeness, namely the principle of politeness in the public debate of Kerinci Regency, Jambi Province in 2018. The research method uses a qualitative approach with descriptive research type. Descriptive means describing data or objects naturally, and factually as they are.

The results of the research show that in an open debate the candidates will be more attractive and violate the principles of courtesy. One of these violations was done to gain sympathy from the community. In violation of the principle of courtesy, the purpose and function of informing, arguing, suggesting, criticizing, and defense. This study is considered relevant because it analyzes language politeness using the politeness maxim by Leech. While the difference lies in the object under study. This study uses video recordings of debates while the author uses films.

The results of further research, namely the Kartini film researched by Dina Rizki Triana in 2019 and the Ajari Aku Islam film researched by Ratna Yusmita in 2020 contain six maxims put forward by Leech, namely wisdom, acceptance, generosity, humility, harmony, and sympathy. The six maxims contain assertive, directive, commissive, and expressive illocutionary speech acts. Factors that cause language politeness are social status, social distance, age difference, and keratin environment. This research is considered relevant because both analyze the

language politeness in films, while the difference between this study and the author's research is that the author only analyzes based on Leech's politeness principles and does not analyze the factors that cause language politeness.

The results of the research above are three journals about language politeness related to my research by Finna Anira. As a researcher, the research will examine language politeness in Yuni's film, the same as the researcher above, the research focus on the six maxims and use Leech's theory, qualitatively.

## **B. Theoretical Framework**

Humans are social creatures who cannot live alone. In everyday life, people can not be separated from the activities of communicating with each other by using language. Language as a unifying tool of the nation is used to convey information or exchange messages between speakers and speakers. In language, there are standards or levels of politeness that must be adhered to so that communication remains harmonious. This politeness of language is the value of politeness in the place and situation of using language, and is related to actions and ways of speaking which are attitudes and strategies to avoid conflict in the form of procedures, rules that apply.

The maxims in the principle of politeness become a benchmark for identifying certain language politeness that governs certain actions, uses of language, and interpretations. The maxims in the politeness principle can show how the use of language can be said to be polite or vice versa. One object that can be used to analyze language politeness is using film media. It can simply be described in the following framework.

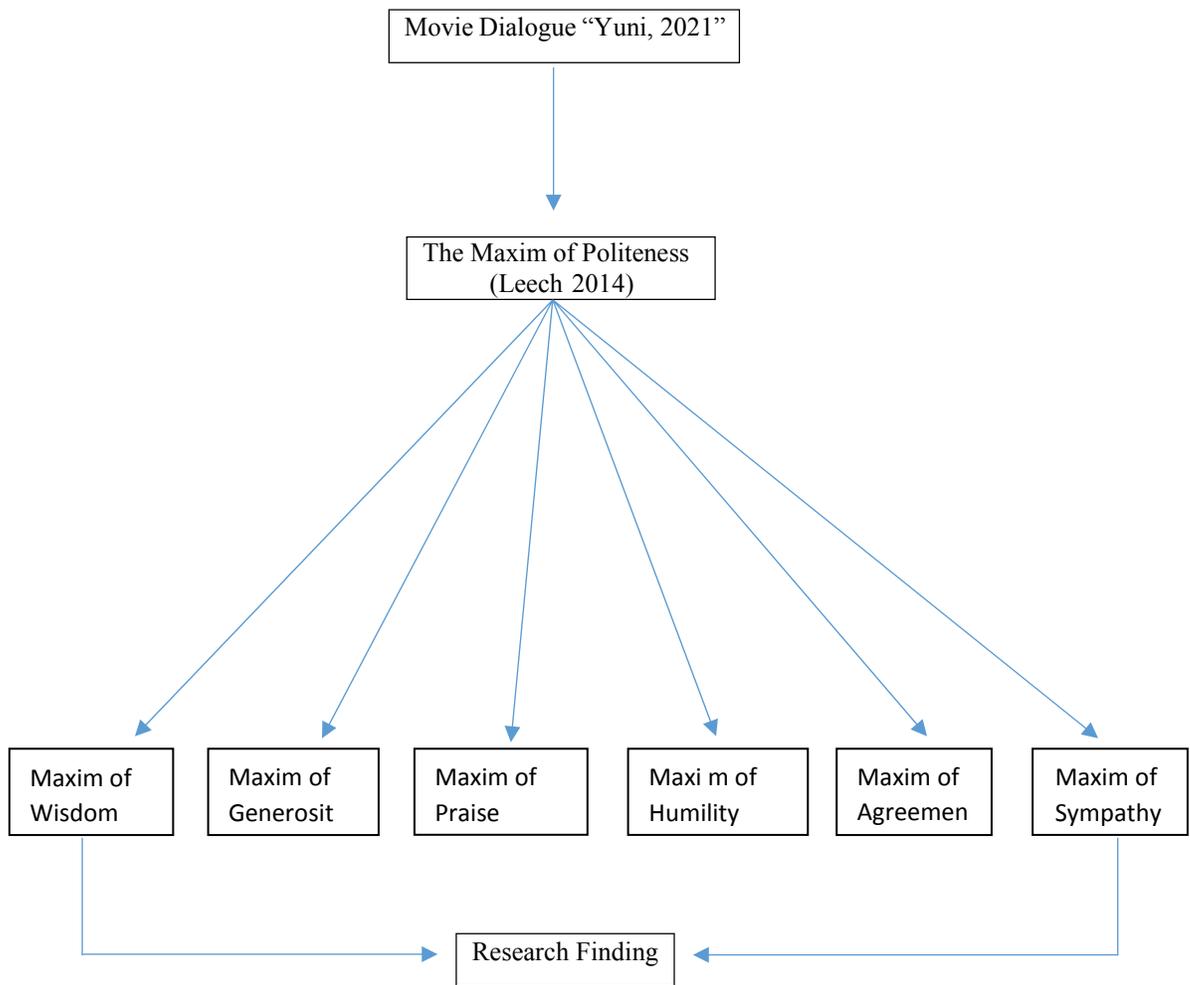


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODS**

#### **A. Research Design**

The research method used in this study was a descriptive research using a qualitative method. According to Sugiyono (2018:15) descriptive qualitative research is research method that based on the philosophy of postpositivism which is usually uses to examine natural objective conditions in which researchers play a key instrument.

This study used descriptive research, to find out the maxims found in the movie of yuni, the dominant maxim in the movie of Yuni and then analyze why the maxim dominantly found in the movie of yuni.

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

In the research the data was taken from the dialogue in the Yuni movie 2021, and it was downloaded in the link : <https://185.182.185.255/yuni-2021/>.

#### **C. Technique of Collecting Data**

The data of this research was collected by using some techniques, they were :

1. Searching the Yuni movie as reference
2. Downloading
3. Watching as much as you need.

## **D. Technique of Analyzing Data**

Data analysis in the study was carried out through three activities that occurred simultaneously namely data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions or verification of Miles and Huberman in Sugiyono (2015, p. 246). Qualitative data analysis in an ongoing, repeated and continuous effort. The problem of data reduction, data presentation, and data drawing conclusions were a series of analysis activities that follow one another.

### **1. Data reduction**

Data reduction is process of data analysis carried out to reduce and summarize the result of research by focusing on things that are considered important by researchers.

Data reduction aims to facilitate the understanding of data that has been collected so that the reduced data gives a more detailed picture.

### **2. Data display**

Data display is data of research result will be displayed, arranged in detail to provide a complete research picture. Data collected in detail and throughly then look for patterns of relationship to draw appropriate conclusions. Presentation of data is then arranged in the form of a description or report in accordance with the results of the study obtained.

### 3. Conclusions

The conclusion is the final stage in the research process to give meaning to the data that has been analyzed. The data processing process begins with structuring field data (raw data), then reduced in the form of unification and data cateforization.

This was data processing procedures and the author in conducting this research, so that the research could expected that researcher conducted by the author could obtain data that met the validity criteria of a study.

## BAB IV

### DATA, DATA ANALYSIS, AND FINDINGS

#### A. Result

This chapter presented the results of research findings in the form of the speech analysis found in Yuni's film was based on Leech's politeness principle which consisted of six types of maxims, namely: wisdom maxim, generosity maxim, praise maxim, modesty maxim, agreement maxim, and sympathy maxim. As described in the following table:

#### 4.1 The maxims used in the Yuni's movie

Data I.

Maxim of Wisdom

Duration : 00:04:15

Context : *Ibu guru memanggil Yuni ke ruang guru karena Yuni mengambil ikat rambut teman nya. Lalu setelah selesai masalah itu ibu guru bertanya kepada Yuni kapan orang tua Yuni pulang dari Jakarta karna ibu guru ingin membicarakan tentang kuliah Yuni.*

(The teacher called Yuni into the teacher's room because Yuni took her friend's hair tie. Then after the problem was solved, the teacher asked

Yuni when Yuni's parents would return from Jakarta because the teacher wanted to talk about Yuni's lectures).

Dialogue :

Ibu Guru : ***“Kapan orang tua kamu pulang dari Jakarta? Ibu ingin bicara sama mereka tentang kuliah kamu”***

***(“When did your parents come back from Jakarta? I want to talk with them about your college”)***

Yuni : *“Belum tahu bu, biayanya gimana bu?”*

*(“Don't know ma'am, how much does it cost, ma'am?”)*

Ibu Guru : *“Nanti ibu beritahu biayanya, dicoba dulu ya?”*

*(“I'll tell you the cost later, try it first”)*

Yuni : *“Iya, baik bu akan Yuni pikirkan”*

*(“Yes, okay ma'am I'll think about it”)*

*Tuturan bercetak tebal yang terdapat pada dialog di atas merupakan bentuk prinsip sopan santun. Maksud dari tuturan tersebut bahwa ibu guru dengan bijaksana dalam berbicara dengan Yuni untuk membahas tentang kuliah Yuni, ibu guru menawarkan kuliah agar Yuni melanjutkan ke perguruan tinggi. Sehingga dapat di simpulkan data 1 termasuk dalam pematuhan prinsip sopan santun maksim kearifan.*

(The bold-printed speech contained in the dialogue above is a form of politeness. The meaning of the statement is that the teacher is wise in talking to Yuni to discuss Yuni's lectures, the teacher offers lectures so that Yuni goes to college. So it can be concluded that data 1 is included in the compliance with the principle of politeness and the maxim of wisdom).

Data 2.

Maxim of Generosity

Duration : 00:30:06

Context : *Saat ingin pulang dari sekolah Yuni dan Sarah sedang menyalakan motor yang susah menyala, lalu Yoga datang.*

(When they wanted to go home from school, Yuni and Sarah were starting the motorcycle, which has a hard time starting, then Yoga came.)

Dialogue :

Sarah : *“Ayo Yun 1,2,3 tetep gak bisa nyala Yun”*

(“Come on Yun 1,2,3 still can't turn on Yun”)

Yuni : *“Kenapa sih motornya, sebentar dicoba lagi”*

(“What's wrong with the motorcycle, I'll try again”)

Yoga : *“**Sini, saya bantu menyalakan motornya”***

(**“Here, let me help turn on the motorcycle”**)

Yuni : *“Dia siapa?”*

*(“Who is he?”)*

Sarah : *“Wah nyala motornya Yun”*

*(“Woah, the motorcycle is already Yun”)*

*Tuturan bercetak tebal yang terdapat pada dialog di atas merupakan bentuk prinsip sopan santun. Maksud dari tuturan tersebut adalah seorang teman laki-laki yang bernama Yoga tiba-tiba datang menghampiri Yuni dan Sarah yang sedang kesusahan menyalakan motor mereka. Lalu Yoga menawarkan bantuan agar motor mereka bisa menyala. Sehingga dapat di simpulkan data 2 termasuk dalam prinsip sopan santun maksim kedermawanan.*

(The bold-printed speech contained in the dialogue above is a form of politeness. The point of this story is that a male friend named Yoga suddenly came to Yuni and Sarah who were having trouble starting their motorcycle. Then Yoga offered to help so that their motorbikes could start. So it can be concluded that data 2 is included in the principle of courtesy maxim of generosity).

Data 3.

Maxim of Praise

Duration : 00:53:46

Context : *Yuni bertemu Pak Damar dan ibunya di pasar, lalu Pak Damar memperkenalkan Yuni didepan ibunya.*

(Yuni met Mr. Damar and his mother at the market, then Mr. Damar introduced Yuni in front of his mother).

Dialogue :

Yuni : *“Pak Damar?”*

(“ Mr. Damar?”)

Pak Damar : *“Eh Yun, jauh sekali main sampai sini, kamu sendirian?”*

(“Eh Yun is far man to here, you are alone?”)

Yuni : *“Tidak pak, sama temen. Bapak sendirian?”*

(“No sir, with my friend. Are you alone?”)

Pak Damar : *“Tidak, sama ibu nemenin beli dagangan”*

(“No, with my mom accompanied my mother to buy merchandise”)

Ibu Pak Damar : *“Siapa ini mar?”*

(“Who is she mar?”)

Pak Damar : *“Ini murid Damar di sekolah bu, paling pintar disekolah”*

(**“This is Damar's student at school mom, the smartest in school”**)

Ibu Pak Damar : *“Wah cantik sekali ya, siapa namanya?”*

(**“Whoa that's beautiful, what's your name?”**)

Yuni : *“Yuni bu (sambil senyum malu)”*

(“Yuni ma’am (with a shy smile)”)

*Tuturan bercetak tebal yang terdapat pada dialog di atas merupakan bentuk prinsip sopan santun. Maksud dari tuturan tersebut adalah saat Yuni bertemu dengan Pak Damar yang sedang belanja bersama ibunya, lalu Pak Damar dengan senang hati memperkenalkan dan memuji Yuni di depan ibunya yang juga memuji Yuni dan Yuni tersenyum malu. Sehingga dapat di simpulkan data 3 termasuk dalam prinsip sopan santun maksim pujian.*

(The bold-printed speech contained in the dialogue above is a form of politeness. The meaning of this statement is when Yuni met Mr. Damar who was shopping with his mother, then Mr. Damar happily introduced and praised Yuni in front of his mother who also praised Yuni and Yuni smiled shyly. So it can be concluded that data 3 is included in the principle of courtesy maxim of praise).

Data 4.

Maxim of Sympathy

Duration : 1:25:00

*Context : Suatu hari Yuni sedang berada di salon Suci tiba-tiba Yuni mendapatkan telepon dari teman-temannya yang lagi bersedih karena Sarah sedang mengalami musibah, lalu Yuni datang ke rumah Sarah.*

(“One day Yuni was at Suci's salon, suddenly Yuni got calls from her friends who were sad because Sarah was having an accident, then Yuni came to Sarah's house”).

Dialogue :

Sarah : *“Arif mengajak aku ke belakang mangrove tiba-tiba ada orang yang mengancam seakan-akan aku dan arif berbuat aneh. Mereka mengancam meminta uang 500 ribu kalau tidak mereka akan melaporkan saya dan Arif ke polisi”*

(“Arif took me behind the mangroves. Suddenly someone threatened me as if Arif and I were doing something strange. They threatened to ask for 500 thousand rupiah or else they would report me and Arif to the police”)

Yuni : *“Terus sekarang gimana?”*

(“So what now?”)

Sarah : *“Keluarga aku dan keluarga Arif malu mereka pintar berbohong di depan polisi, sepertinya aku harus menikah dengan Arif”*

(“My family and Arif's family were ashamed they were good at lying in front of the police, it seemed I had to marry Arif”)

Yuni : *“**Kamu mau menikah dengan Arif?**” (Yuni sambil ikutan sedih dan simpati atas kejadian yang di alami Sarah)*

(“**Do you want to marry Arif?**”) (Yuni while joining in sadness and sympathy for what happened to Sarah)

Sarah : *“Aku tidak bisa mengambil keputusan, aku tidak seberani kamu Yun”*

(“I can't make up my mind, I'm not as brave as you Yun”)

Yuni : *“Kamu harus bisa mengambil keputusan untuk diri kamu sendiri”*

(“You have to be able to make decisions for yourself”)

*Tuturan bercetak tebal yang terdapat pada dialog di atas merupakan bentuk pematuhan prinsip sopan santun. Maksud dari tuturan tersebut adalah Yuni ikut sedih atas kejadian yang di alami oleh Sarah. Sehingga dapat disimpulkan data 4 termasuk dalam pematuhan prinsip sopan santun maksim simpati.*

The bold-printed utterances contained in the dialogue above are a form of complying with the principle of courtesy. The point of this story is that Yuni is saddened by what happened to Sarah. So it can be concluded that data 4 is included in the compliance with the principle of courtesy maxim of sympathy.

Data 5.

Maxim of Agreement

Duration : 1:32:02

Context : *Pak Damar dan ibunya datang untuk melamar Yuni, Yuni pun merasa kaget.*

(“Mr. Damar and his mother came to propose to Yuni, Yuni was shocked”).

Dialogue :

Pak Damar : *“Saya ingin melamar Yuni menjadi istri saya karena saya rasa Yuni dan saya memiliki kesamaan”*

(“I want to propose to Yuni to be my wife because I think Yuni and I have something in common”)

Yuni : *(Hanya diam)*

(Just be quiet)

Ibu Yuni : *“Kalau kamu yakin dengan keputusan kamu ibu tidak apa-apa yang penting kamu senang”*

(“If you are sure of your decision, it's okay, the important thing is that you are happy”)

Yuni : ***(Pelukan dengan ibunya lalu berbisik) “Yuni mau terima lamaran pak Damar”***

(Hugs with her mother then whispers) “Yuni wants to accept Mr. Damar”

Ibu Yuni : *“Kamu yakin?”*

(“Are you sure?”)

Yuni : *“Iya bu”*

(“Yes mom”)

*Tuturan bercetak tebal yang terdapat pada dialog di atas merupakan bentuk pematuhan prinsip sopan santun. Maksud dari tuturan tersebut adalah Yuni sepakat untuk menerima lamaran pak Damar. Sehingga dapat disimpulkan data 5 termasuk dalam pematuhan prinsip sopan santun maksim kesepakatan.*

The bold-printed speech contained in the dialogue above is a form of politeness. The point of this story is that Yuni agreed to accept Pak Damar's proposal. So it can be concluded that data 5 is included in the compliance with the principle of courtesy, maxim of agreement.

Data 6.

Maxim of Humility

Duration : 1:39:07

Context : *Yoga mengajak Yuni ke tepi laut, lalu Yoga bertanya kepada Yuni tentang pak Damar yang akan melamar Yuni.*

(Yoga took Yuni to the seaside, then Yoga asked Yuni about Pak Damar who was going to propose to Yuni).

Dialogue :

Yoga : *“Gimana tentang pak Damar yang akan melamar kamu?”*

(“How about Pak Damar who will propose to you”)

Yuni : *“Kamu sangat berubah sekarang. Maaf ya saya jahat sama kamu, dari dulu aku pikir bisa jadi apa saja”*

**(“You've changed a lot now. Sorry, I'm mean to you, from the beginning I thought anything could be”)**

Yoga : (“Memberi puisi dan mengelus rambut Yuni”)

(“Giving poetry and stroking Yuni's hair”)

*Tuturan bercetak tebal yang terdapat pada dialog di atas merupakan bentuk pematuhan prinsip sopan santun. Maksud dari tuturan tersebut adalah suatu hari Yoga mengajak Yuni ke tepi laut lalu Yoga bertanya tentang pak Damar yang akan melamar Yuni. Lalu Yuni merasa bersalah karena Yuni berpikir apa yang di lakukan ke Yoga itu jahat karena Yuni selalu berpikir bahwa dia bisa menjadi apa saja. Sehingga dapat di simpulkan data 6 termasuk dalam pematuhan prinsip sopan santun maksim rendah hati.*

The bold-printed speech contained in the dialogue above is a form of politeness. The point of this story is that one day Yoga took Yuni to the seaside and Yoga asked about Pak Damar who was going to propose to Yuni. Then Yuni felt guilty because Yuni thought what she did to Yoga was evil because Yuni always thought that she could be anything. So it can be concluded that data 6 is included in the adherence to the principle of modesty maxim of humility.

Data 7.

Maksim of Agreement

Duration : 00:24:47

Context : *Suatu hari Yuni sedang membeli minuman di warung, kemudian datang seorang wanita bernama Suci menawarkan Yuni untuk di makeup.*

(“One day Yuni was buying drinks at a shop, then a woman named Suci came to offer Yuni some makeup”)

Dialogue :

Suci : *“Kamu tinggal dimana? kapan-kapan mau gak di makeup?”*

(“Where do you live? sometimes you don't want to do makeup?”)

Yuni : *“Di belakang sini teh tidak jauh. Hmm saya tidak pernah makeup”*

(“Behind here teh is not far. Hmm, I never do makeup”)

Suci : *“Tidak apa-apa kamu boleh follow Instagram aku Suci panggil aku Suci cute dan ini alamat aku kamu bisa lihat-lihat dulu”*

(“It's okay, you can follow my Instagram, Suci, call me Suci, cute and this is my address, you can have a look first”)

Yuni : ***“Hehe iya baik teh” (kemudian Yuni mencari tahu alamat Suci dan meneriwa tawaran untuk di makeup)***

**(“Hehe, yes, okay teh” (then Yuni finds out the address of Suci and accepts an offer for makeup))**

*Tuturan bercetak tebal yang terdapat pada dialog di atas merupakan bentuk pematuhan prinsip sopan santun. Maksud dari tuturan tersebut adalah Yuni sepakat*

*untuk menerima tawaran dari Suci untuk di makeup. Sehingga dapat disimpulkan data 7 termasuk dalam pematuhan prinsip sopan santun maksim kesepakatan.*

The bold-printed utterances contained in the dialogue above are a form of complying with the principle of courtesy. The point of this story is that Yuni agreed to accept an offer from Suci to do makeup. So it can be concluded that data 7 is included in the compliance with the principle of courtesy, maxim of agreement.

Data 8.

Maxim of Humility

Duration : 00:14:29

Context : *Yuni sedang menelpon ibunya membahas tentang perkuliahan Yuni*

(“Yuni was calling her mother to discuss Yuni's lectures”)

Dialogue :

Ibu Yuni : *“Bapak dan ibu ingin kamu lanjut kuliah”*

(“Your father and mother want you to go to college”)

Yuni : ***“Ibu obrolin saja dengan bapak, kalau tidak kuliah Yuni mau jadi apa?”***

**(“Mom, just discuss it with dad, if I don't go to college, what do I want to be?”)**

*Tuturan bercetak tebal yang terdapat pada dialog di atas merupakan bentuk pematuhan prinsip sopan santun. Maksud dari tuturan tersebut adalah Yuni tidak*

*terlalu buru-buru mengambil keputusan dan rendah hati menerima keputusan dari kedua orang tuanya. Sehingga dapat disimpulkan data 8 termasuk dalam pematuhan prinsip sopan santun maksim kerendahan hati.*

The bold-printed utterances contained in the dialogue above are a form of complying with the principle of courtesy. The point of this story is that Yuni is not too hasty in making decisions and is humble in accepting the decisions of her parents. So it can be concluded that data 8 is included in the compliance with the principle of courtesy maxim of humility.

Data 9.

Maxim of Praise

Duration : 00:20:40

Context : *Yuni datang ke sebuah acara bernyanyi dan sampai di sana Yuni ditawarkan untuk bernyanyi oleh penyanyi itu.*

(“Yuni came to a singing event and got there Yuni was offered to sing by the singer)

Dialogue :

Penyanyi : *“Ayo siapa yang ingin bernyanyi?”*

(“Come on who wants to sing”)

Yuni : *“Saya bu”*

(“Me ma’am”)

Penyanyi : **“Tepuk tangan untuk gadis cantik berjaket jeans”**

**(“Applause for pretty girl in jeans jacket”)**

Yuni : *“Di sini suara bukan aurat kan?” (lalu Yuni bernyanyi)*

(“Here the voice is not genitalia right?”) (then Yuni sings)

*Tuturan bercetak tebal yang terdapat pada dialog di atas merupakan bentuk prinsip sopan santun. Maksud dari tuturan tersebut adalah seorang penyanyi memuji Yuni cantik kemudian Yuni naik ke atas panggung untuk bernyanyi. Sehingga dapat di simpulkan data 9 termasuk dalam prinsip sopan santun maksim pujian.*

The bold-printed speech contained in the dialogue above is a form of politeness. The point of this story is that a singer praised Yuni's beauty, then Yuni went up on stage to sing. So it can be concluded that data 9 is included in the principle of courtesy maxim of praise.

Data 10.

Maxim of Agreement

Duration : 00:40:31

Context : *Suatu hari ibu-ibu tetangga ngumpul di rumah Yuni lalu mereka bertanya tentang lamaran Yuni.*

(“One day, the neighboring ladies gathered at Yuni's house and they asked about Yuni's proposal”)

Dialogue :

Tetangga : *“Yun, bagaimana lamarannya? diterima apa tidak?”*

(“Yun, how was the proposal? accepted or not”)

Yuni : ***“Iya bu masih dipikirkan, sepertinya Yuni ingin sekolah dulu”***

**(“Yes, ma'am, I'm still thinking about it. Looks like Yuni wants to go to school first”)**

Tetangga : *“Sekolah terlalu tinggi mau jadi apa yun? Perempuan yang penting dapur, sumur dan kasur”*

(“School is too high what do you want to be Yun? Women are important kitchen, well and mattress”)

*Tuturan bercetak tebal yang terdapat pada dialog di atas merupakan bentuk pematuhan prinsip sopan santun. Maksud dari tuturan tersebut adalah Yuni sepakat untuk menolak lamaran dari Iman dan Yuni memilih melanjutkan sekolah saja. Sehingga dapat disimpulkan data 10 termasuk dalam pematuhan prinsip sopan santun maksim kesepakatan.*

The bold-printed utterances contained in the dialogue above are a form of complying with the principle of courtesy. The point of this story is that Yuni agreed to reject Faith's

proposal and Yuni chose to continue her studies. So it can be concluded that data 10 is included in the compliance with the principle of courtesy, maxim of agreement.

Data 11.

Maxim of Generosit

Duration : 00:45:37

Context : *“Suatu hari Yuni menangis dekat kamar mandi, lalu Yoga datang”*

(“One day Yuni was crying near the bathroom, then Yoga came”)

Dialogue :

Yoga : *“Teteh kenapa?”*

(“what's wrong with you teh?”)

Yuni : *“Tidak, cuma pusing saja tugas belum selesai”*

(“No, it's just a headache, the task is not finished”)

Yoga : *“Tugas apa?”*

(“What kind of tasks”)

Yuni : *“Tugas bahasa Indonesia memilih puisi Sapardi Djoko Damono, kamu pasti tidak tahu”*

(“The Indonesian language task is to choose Sapardi Djoko Damono's poetry, you certainly don't know”)

Yoga : *“Saya tahu”*

(“I know”)

Yuni : *“Mau tidak membantuku mengerjakan tugas pak Damar?”*

(“Do you want to help me do Mr. Damar's assignment?”)

Yoga : *“Iya mau (dengan gugup)”*

(“Yes I do (nervously)”)

Yuni : *“Terimakasih ya”*

(“Thank you”)

*Tuturan bercetak tebal yang terdapat pada dialog di atas merupakan bentuk prinsip sopan santun. Maksud dari tuturan tersebut adalah Yuni meminta bantuan kepada Yoga untuk membantu mengerjakan tugas dari pak Damar dan Yoga setuju atas permintaan Yuni. Sehingga dapat di simpulkan data 11 termasuk dalam prinsip sopan santun maksim kedermawanan.*

The bold-printed speech contained in the dialogue above is a form of politeness. The point of this story is that Yuni asked Yoga to help with the assignment from Mr. Damar and Yoga agreed to Yuni's request. So it can be concluded that data 11 is included in the principle of courtesy maxim of generosity.

Data 12.

Maxim of Agreement

Duration : 1:01:18

Context : *“Yuni datang ke tempat Yoga untuk membeli kuota internet, lalu Yuni mengajak Yoga untuk mengantarkan Yuni ke suatu tempat”.*

*(“Yuni comes to Yoga's place to buy internet quota, then Yuni invites Yoga to take Yuni somewhere”).*

Dialogue :

Yuni : *“Kamu tahu tempat ini tidak?”*

*(“You know this place doesn't?”)*

Yoga : *“Iya tahu”*

*(“Yes I know”)*

Yuni : *“Mau gak temani aku kesana?”*

*(“Do you want to accompany me there?”)*

Yoga : *“Iya aku mau”*

*(“Yes, I want to”)*

*Tuturan bercetak tebal yang terdapat pada dialog di atas merupakan bentuk pematuhan prinsip sopan santun. Maksud dari tuturan tersebut adalah Yoga sepakat*

*untuk menemani Yuni ketempat tersebut. Sehingga dapat disimpulkan data 12 termasuk dalam pematuhan prinsip sopan santun maksim kesepakatan.*

The bold-printed utterances contained in the dialogue above are a form of complying with the principle of courtesy. The point of this statement is that Yoga regrets accompanying Yuni to that place. So it can be concluded that data 12 is included in the compliance with the principle of courtesy, maxim of agreement.

## 4.2 The most dominant maxims found in the Yuni movie

The most dominant maxims found in the Yuni movie could be seen bellow :

No	Type Maxim / Duration	Expression	Maxim Amount
1	Maxim of Wisdom 00:04:15	Ibu Guru : <i>“Kapan orang tua kamu pulang dari Jakarta? Ibu ingin bicara sama mereka tentang kuliah kamu”</i>  (“When did your parents come back from Jakarta? I want to talk with them about your college”)	1
2	Maxim of Generosity 00:30:06	Yoga : <i>“Sini, saya bantu menyalakan motornya”</i>  (“Here, let me help turn on the motorcycle”)	2

3	Maxim of Generosity 00:45:37	Yoga : <i>“Iya mau (dengan gugup)”</i>  <i> (“Yes I do (nervously)”)</i>	
4	Maxim of Praise 00:20:40	Penyanyi : <i>“Tepuk tangan untuk gadis cantik berjaket jeans”</i>  <i> (“Applause for pretty girl in jeans jacket”)</i>	2
5	Maxim of Praise 00:53:46	Pak Damar : <i>“Ini murid Damar di sekolah bu, paling pintar disekolah”</i>  <i> (“This is Damar's student at school mom, the smartest in school”)</i>  Ibu Pak Damar : <i>“Wah cantik sekali ya, siapa namanya?”</i>  <i> (“Whoa that's beautiful, what's your name?”)</i>	
6	Maxim of Humility 00:14:29	Yuni : <i>“Ibu obrolin saja dengan bapak, kalau tidak kuliah Yuni mau jadi apa?”</i>	2

		<p><b>(“Mom, just discuss it with dad, if I don't go to college, what do I want to be?”</b></p>	
7	<p>Maxim of Humility 1:39:07</p>	<p>Yuni : <i>“Kamu sangat berubah sekarang. Maaf ya saya jahat sama kamu, dari dulu aku piker bisa jadi apa saja”</i></p> <p><b>(“You've changed a lot now. Sorry, I'm mean to you, from the beginning I thought anything could be”)</b></p>	
8	<p>Maxim of Agreement 00:24:47</p>	<p>Yuni : <i>“Hehe iya baik teh” (kemudian Yuni mencari tahu alamat Suci dan meneriwa tawaran untuk di makeup)</i></p> <p><b>(“Hehe, yes, okay teh” (then Yuni finds out the address of Suci and accepts an offer for makeup)</b></p>	4

9	Maxim of Agreement 00:40:31	00:40:31 Yuni	: <i>“Iya bu masih dipikirkan, sepertinya Yuni ingin sekolah dulu”</i>  (“Yes, ma'am, I'm still thinking about it. Looks like Yuni wants to go to school first”)
10	Maxim of Agreement 1:01:18	Yoga	: <i>“Iya aku mau”</i>  (“Yes, I want to”)
11	Maxim of Agreement 1:32:02	Yuni	: <i>(Pelukan dengan ibunya lalu berbisik) “Yuni mau terima lamaran pak Damar”</i>  (Hugs with her mother then whispers) “Yuni wants to accept Mr. Damar”

12	Maxim of Sympathy 1:25:00	Yuni : <b><i>“Kamu mau menikah dengan Arif?”</i></b> (Yuni sambil ikutan sedih dan simpati atas kejadian yang dialami Sarah)  <b> (“Do you want to marry Arif?”)</b>  <b>(Yuni while joining in sadness and sympathy for what happened to Sarah).</b>	1
Total		Maxim of Agreement (4)	

#### 4.3 The reason of the maxim of agreement dominantly applied in the Yuni movie.

The results of the analysis and data obtained show that the use of the principle of courtesy contained in the speeches between Yuni's film characters totals 12 utterances. The utterances of compliance with the politeness principle Leech (1993) are divided into compliance with the maxim of wisdom of 1 utterance, compliance with the maxim of generosity 2 utterances, compliance with the maxim of praise 2 utterances, compliance with the maxim of humility 2 utterances, compliance with the maxim of agreement 4 utterances, and compliance with the maxim of sympathy 1 utterance .

From the results of this study it can be concluded that the dominant maxims in Yuni's film are maxims of agreement. Why is that? because according to the researcher, this maxim of agreement is closely related to Yuni's film because there are many scenes that must be accepted or agreed in Yuni's film, for example in the important scene, namely Yuni must choose to marry or continue to college? then when he was proposed, Mr. Damar Yuni agreed or not? therefore Yuni must agree to choose these things. So the researcher concludes that the maxim of agreement is the dominant maxim applied in Yuni's movie.

## B. Discussion

Politeness is a system, namely a series of items (forms of speech, context, participants and speech effects) that are interrelated with one another and operate together (Ida Bagus, 2014: 107). This definition explains that language politeness can occur in a communication if the components complement each other. Language politeness can occur because it is influenced by several factors, such as the opinion (Hamidah, 2017) which states that the determinants of politeness are all things that can affect the use of language to be polite or not polite. The determinants of politeness in spoken verbal language include aspects intonation, tone aspect, word choice factor and sentence structure factor.

The results of the study of language politeness in Yuni's film were analyzed using a pragmatic study which aims to describe the forms of compliance with Leech's (1993) politeness principles, which consist of six maxims, namely the maxim of wisdom, the maxim of generosity, the maxim of praise, the maxim of humility, and the maxim of agreement. , and the maxim of sympathy. The data collection process carried out by the researcher was by using the free-involved listening method, namely listening to the speeches between the characters in Yuni's film, followed by note-taking techniques. Then the utterances are classified based on the types of maxims and analyzed using the principle of politeness.

This type of research is descriptive qualitative. The data used in this research is in the form of inter-character utterances contained in Yuni's film. The source of the data in this study is the film Yuni, written by Kamila Andini and Prima Rusdi and

directed by Kamila Andini, which was shown in theaters for the first time on December 9, 2021 with a duration of 122 minutes.

### **C. Findings**

The results of the analysis and the data obtained showed that the use of the politeness principle contained in the speeches between Yuni's film characters totals 12 utterances. Speeches that fulfill the principle of politeness were divided into 1 utterance according to the maxim of wisdom, 2 utterances according to the generosity maxim, 2 utterances according to the maxim of praise, 2 utterances according to the humility maxim, 4 utterances of obedience to the agreement maxim, and 1 utterance of obedience to the sympathy maxim . From the results of this study it could be concluded that the dominant maxim in Yuni's movie was the maxim of agreement. Because according to the researcher the maxim of agreement was closely related to Yuni's movie because there were many scenes that must be accepted or agreed upon in Yuni's movie. So the researcher concludes that the maxim of agreement was the dominant maxim applied in Yuni's movie.

## **BAB V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

#### **A. Conclusion**

Based on the research results that have been presented, it can be concluded that there is compliance with the Leech politeness principle used by the characters in Yuni's film. The realization of the use of Leech's politeness principle consists of six maxims, namely the maxim of wisdom, the maxim of generosity, the maxim of praise, the maxim of humility, the maxim of agreement, and the maxim of sympathy. From the results of this study it can be concluded that the dominant maxims in Yuni's film are maxims of agreement. Because according to the researcher, this maxim of agreement is closely related to Yuni's film because there are many scenes that must be accepted or agreed in Yuni's film, for example in the important scene, namely Yuni must choose to marry or continue to college? then when he was proposed, Mr. Damar Yuni agreed or not? therefore Yuni must agree to choose these things. So the researcher concludes that the maxim of agreement is the dominant maxim applied in Yuni's movie.

#### **B. Suggestion**

Researcher has well aware that this research is still far from perfection, because it is still studying a small part of the principle language politeness. She hopes that future research can examine more broadly and deeply about politeness by using objects that are more contemporary, of course, to find out the development of politeness that occurs in the world of cinema. This is intended to attract the attention of screenwriters or film

producer in order to create a work that is not just entertaining but reflects a polite attitude and language. Because it is unavoidable, that film can also be a source of learning that is widely used in this modern era.

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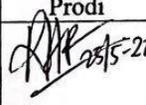
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Perihal : **PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI**

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 IPK Kumulatif : 3,39

IPK = 3,39

Persetujuan Ketua/Sek Prodi	Judul yang diajukan	Disahkan Oleh Dekan Fakultas
	Analysis of Language Politeness in the Movie of Yuni, 2021 : A Pragmatics Study	
	Comparison Analysis of Main Characters in the Movie Laskar Pelangi and Freedom Writers	
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JUDUL	DITERIMA
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Medan, 19 Mei 2022

Disetujui oleh

Dosen Pembimbing



(Yayuk Hayulina Manurung, S.Pd, M.Hum)

Hormat Pemohon



(Finna Anira)



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Dosen Pembimbing : Yayuk Hayulina Manurung S.Pd.,M.Hum

Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi saya

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Dan Dosen Pembimbing**

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim  
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N P M : 1802050093  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Penelitian : **Analysis of Language Politenees in The Movie of Yuni, 2021:A  
Pragmatics Study**

Pembimbing : **Yayuk Hayulina Manurung, S.Pd., M.Hum.**

Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

1. Penulis berpedoman kepada ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dinyatakan **BATAL** apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditentukan.
3. Masa daluwarsa tanggal : 10 Oktober 2023

Medan 14 Rabiul Awwal 1444 H  
10 Oktober 2022 M

Wassalam  
Dekan

  
Dr. Hj. Syamsukurnita, MPd.  
NIDN : 0004066701



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3. Pembimbing Materi dan Teknis
4. Pembimbing Riset
5. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan :  
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 Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan  
 Jurusan/Prog.Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
 Nama Mahasiswa : Finna Anira  
 NPM : 1802050093  
 Judul Proposal : Analysis of Language Politeness in the Movie of Yuni, 2021 : A Pragmatics Study

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
21 Juni 2022	Background of Study, Formulation of Problem	
8 Sept 2022	Conceptual framework and Review of literature	
14 Sept 2022	Research method	
26 Sept 2022	Source of data & Technique of <sup>data</sup> analysis	
5 Oktober 2022	Reference and all chapter reviewed	

Medan, Oktober 2022

Diketahui/Disetujui  
Ketua Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum.

Dosen Pembimbing

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### LEMBAR PENGESAHAN HASIL SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Proposal yang sudah diseminari oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

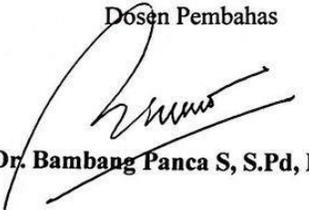
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Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Proposal : Analysis of Language Politeness in the Movie of Yuni, 2021: A Pragmatics Study

Pada hari Kamis tanggal 13 bulan Oktober tahun 2022 sudah layak menjadi proposal skripsi.

Medan, Oktober 2022

Disetujui oleh:

Dosen Pembahas

  
(Dr. Bambang Panca S, S.Pd, M.Hum)

Dosen Pembimbing

  
(Yayuk Hayulina Manurung, S.Pd, M.Hum)

Diketahui oleh  
Ketua Program Studi,

(Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum)



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**SURAT PERNYATAAN**

**Bismillahirrahmanirrahim**

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, mahasiswa Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.

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1. Dalam keadaan sehat jasmani maupun rohani
2. Siap secara optimal dan berada dalam kondisi baik untuk memberikan jawaban atas pertanyaan penguji,
3. Bersedia menerima keputusan Panitia Ujian Skripsi dengan ikhlas tanpa mengadakan gugatan apapun;
4. Menyadari bahwa keputusan Panitia Ujian ini bersifat mutlak dan tidak dapat diganggu gugat.

Demikianlah surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat dengan kesadaran tanpa paksaan dan tekanan dalam bentuk apapun dan dari siapapun, untuk dipergunakan bilamana dipandang perlu. Semoga Allah SWT meridhoi saya. Amin.

**SAYA YANG MENYATAKAN**

**FINNA ANIRA**  
**NPM 1802050093**



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Bila menjwab surat ini agar disebutkan nomor dan tanggalnya

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 Di  
 Tempat.

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim  
 Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Wa ba'du semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan tugas sehari-hari sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk penulisan Skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/ibu memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa kami dalam melakukan penelitian /riset ditempat Bapak/ibu pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa tersebut di bawah ini :

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 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
 Judul Penelitian : Analysis of Language Politeness in the Movie of Yuni, 2021: A Pragmatics Study

Demikian hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak/ibu kami ucapkan banyak terima kasih, Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya. Amin.



**Dra. Hj. Syamsuyurnita, MPd.**  
 NIDN : 0004066701

**\*\*Pertinggal**





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**NIM** : 1802050093  
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**Jurusan/P.Studi** : Pend. Bahasa Inggris

adalah benar telah melakukan kunjungan/penelitian pustaka guna menyelesaikan tugas akhir / skripsi  
 dengan judul :

*“Analysis of Language Politeness in the Movie of Yuni : 2021 : a Pragmatic Study”*

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya

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Kepala UPT Perpustakaan



Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd



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Judul Penelitian : Analysis of Language Politeness in the Movie of Yuni, 2021 : A Pragmatics Study

Tanggal	Materi Bimbingan Skripsi	Paraf	Keterangan
11 Jan 2023	Review the Previous chapters		
30 Jan 2023	Data		
	Data Analysis		
09 Maret 2023	Data analysis (II)		
	Discussion		
13 Maret 2023	Findings		
	Conclusion		
	Suggestions		
27 Maret 2023	Abstract		
28 Maret 2023	Acknowledgment		
	References		

Medan, 28 Maret 2023.....

Diketahui oleh :  
Ketua Program Studi

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum

Dosen Pembimbing

Yayuk Hayulina Manurung, S.Pd., M.Hum