

MAXIM POLITENESS IN THE NOVEL “*THE LAND OF FIVE TOWERS*”

PROPOSAL

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ABSTRACT

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This study deals with the maxim politeness in the novel *The Land of Five Towers*, the objectives of this study are to describe types of maxim politeness which are used in the novel of *The Land of Five Towers* and to investigate how many types of maxim politeness are used in the novel of *The Land of Five Towers*. The research used descriptive qualitative method. The data was taken from the twenty two chapter of the novel. Based on the result of the maxim politeness in the novel *The Land of Five Towers*, it was found that the six types of maxim politeness in this research, they were tact maxim 13 occurrences, generosity maxim 7 occurrences, approbation maxim 7 occurrences, modesty maxim 6 the occurrences, agreement maxim 19 occurrences and sympathy maxim 4 occurrences.

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The researcher,

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TABLE OF CONTENT

CHAPTER I	1
INTRODUCTION.....	1
A. The Background of the Study.....	1
B. The Identification of the Problems	3
C. The Scope and Limitation	4
D. The Formulation of the Problems.....	4
E. The Objectives of the Study	4
F. The Significance of the Study	5
CHAPTER II.....	6
REVIEW OF LITERATURE	6
A. Theoretical Framework	6
1. Description of Pragmatics	6
2. Description of Cooperative Principle	8
3. Description of Politeness.....	11
4. Description of Politeness principle.....	12
4.1. The Tact Maxim	13
4.2. The Generosity Maxim.....	14
4.3. The Approbation Maxim	15
4.4. The Modesty Maxim	16
4.5. The Agreement Maxim	16
4.6. The Sympathy Maxim.....	17

5. Description of Novel	18
6. Description <i>The Land of Five Towers</i>	19
7. Sinopsis	19
B. Conceptual Framework	21
CHAPTER III.....	23
Method of Research	23
A. Research Design	23
B. Source of Data	24
C. The Technique of Data Collection	24
D. The Technique of Data Analysis	25
CHAPTER IV	26
Data Analysis	26
A. Description of Data	26
B. Data Analysis	26
CHAPTER V.....	46
Conclusions and Suggestions	46
A. Conclusions	46
B. Suggestions.....	46
REFERENCES.....	48
APPENDIX	

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

Politeness is a communication strategies of maximizing polite and minimizing impolite. It can be done in various ways: being contextual appropriate, following social and cultural norms and being socially. Cruse (2006:131) states that politeness is a matter of minimizing the negative effects of what one says on the feelings of others and maximizing the positive effects (known as 'negative politeness' and 'positive politeness' respectively).

Many daily interaction faces unsuccessful purpose because of lack of using good manner and strategies, one has to follow some important strategies to be polite. Grundy (2000:146) states that politeness phenomena are one manifestation of the wider concept of etiquette, or appropriate behaviour. There are six maxims of politeness principle introduced by Leech. They are tact maxim, generosity maxim, approbation maxim, modesty maxim, agreement maxim, and sympathy maxim. For example is the utterance "I'll miss you" on replying the utterance "Will you miss me while i'm gone." This is the one of sample for Agreement maxim.

Another concept that served when people are talking is the politeness principle which is developed by Geoff Leech. The center of

this concept is effect of what is said on the people. So that, the S can speak untruth in order to make the H becoming pleasant. The politeness principle is interesting topic because it teaches us how to produce utterances that cause the hearer not angry. From one of maxims politeness principle, the speaker is allowed to speak a white lie because in approbation maxim, it requires minimize dispraise of other and maximize prise of other.

We are obligated to adjust our use of word to fit the occasion, to make all the parties relaxed and comfortable with one another or to avoid a conflict in a communication eventand also to maintain social harmony in among interactions. So, we can conclude that we have to be polite by using language politeness to make the communication better. That's why, learning about politeness is important.

To be able to communicate in English politely or to have a comfortable interaction with others, students have to study about language politeness. There are so many strategies in teaching language politeness, and one of them is by teaching speaking in conversation. But, another creativity way to teach politeness is analyzing them in stories especially novel. Novel is one of largest literary work that consists of varied stories and uses many utterances, the conversation in the novel could be polite and sometimes impolite.

Research about pragmatics especially for politeness is uncommon. It gives many benefits, especially for the researcher. So, the researcher

did the research about maxim politeness. In this research the researcher uses novel *The Land of Five Towers* to analyze maxim politeness.

The Land of Five Towers is one of novels that the researcher interested in. The first reason is *The Land of Five Towers* is a famous and one of best sellers indonesian novel. The second reason is this novel teaches many of kindnesses for the reader. The third reason is the background of the novel is islamic boarding school. The peoples who live in an islamic boarding school whether teachers or students have the role that they should have good attitude to each other. They always use polite expression in their daily communication.

In this novel there are some types of utterances. It is also include the maxim politeness, that can be analyzed, there are many characters and there are conversation between or among the characters, so the researcher is interesting to analyze about the maxim of politeness in the novel *The Land of Five Towers*

B. The Identification of the Problems

The problems in the study were identified as the following.

1. Maxim politeness is an important role in communication but sometime the peoples are not understand how to maximizing politeness and minimizing impoliteness.
2. The study of politeness is needed for the students because most of the students have luck politeness strategy in communication.

3. The study of good character and behaviour are rare to be implemented in the school.

C. The Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study is focused on pragmatics, that is maxim politeness. There are six types of maxim politeness proposed by Leech and all the types of politeness maxim are analyzed. This study is limited only on the utterances in the twenty-three chapters of the novel *The Land of Five Towers*.

D. The Formulation of the Problems

The problems of the study were formulated as the following.

1. What types of maxim politeness are used in the novel *The Land of Five Towers*?
2. How does maxim politeness are used in the novel *The Land of Five Towers*?

E. The Objectives of the Study

In accordance with the problems above, the study is intended for several objectives as follows

1. to describe types of maxim politeness which are used in the novel of *The Land of Five Towers*.

2. to investigate how many types of maxim politeness are used in the novel of *The Land of Five Towers*.

F. The Significance of the Study

The findings of the study are expecting to have significances theoretically and practically as follows

1. Theoretically

this study hopefully can:

- a. enrich the findings in pragmatics and sociolinguistics.
- b. contribute to English literature as a valuable source of reference.

2. Practically

This study is expected to give:

- a. a good understanding to the students about the maxims politeness principle.
- b. the scientific knowledge for teachers on pragmatics study, especially in the area of politeness.
- c. an useful reference for other researcher when they are interested in doing similar research in the future.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

C. Theoretical Framework

8. Description of Pragmatics

Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker or writer and interpreted by a listener or reader. Leech (1983:1) states that pragmatics can be usefully defined as the study of how utterances have meanings in situation and how language is used in communication.

Yule (1996:5) states that there are four areas of pragmatics. They are, (1) Pragmatics is the study of speaker 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. (2) Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. It means that pragmatics involves the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what is said. It requires a consideration of how speakers organize what they want to say in accordance with who they are talking to, where, when, and under what circumstances. (3) Pragmatics is the study of how more gets communicated than is said. This study explores how a great deal of what is unsaid is recognized as part of what is communicated. It can be said that pragmatics is the study of invisible

meaning. (4) Pragmatics is the study of the expression of relative distance. It is on the assumption of how close or distant the listener is, speakers determine how much needs to be said.

In line with Yule (1996:9), Pragmatics is the branch of linguistics which studies how speakers use language to achieve their goals and how hearers interpret the meaning the speaker wishes to convey (Aitchison, 2003:104). This was developed by other researchers after Austin's death. A conversation depends not only on the speaker, who is trying to deliver a message, but also on the hearer, who draws a conclusion from the implication of the utterance, depending on the context in which it occurs. In contrast to syntax and semantics, pragmatics focuses on human cooperation and knowledge instead of on linguistic meaning and structure only. Semantics, which concentrates on the study of meaning of the lexical item and lexical structure, is the precursor to pragmatics, which focuses on the intended meaning dependent on the context (Aitchison, 2003:14). Pragmatics encompasses theory, conversational implicature, talk in interaction and other approaches to language behaviour in philosophy, sociology, and linguistics. It studies how the transmission of meaning depends not only on the linguistic knowledge of the speaker and listener, but also on the context of the utterance, the status of those who involved, and inferred intent of the speaker. Pragmatics is the branch of linguistics

which studies how speakers use language to achieve their goals and how hearers interpret the meaning the speaker wishes to convey.

9. Description of Cooperative Principle

Conversation is a social activity, which always involves two or more participants. Conversation cannot emerge if one is talking to oneself. And once the conversation has emerged, it needs some efforts from the participants to make it good and smooth. Grice in Yule (1996) defines implicature as a term to account for what a speaker can imply, suggest or mean as distinct from what the speaker literally says. Of much greater interest to discourse analysis is the notion of conversational implicature, which is derived from a general principle of conversational plus a number of maxims, which speakers normally obey. The general principles are called Cooperative Principle. In this observation, based on this theory, the sender of a language obeys the four maxims: quantity, quality, relation and manner.

In order to explain how hearers interpret the utterance implicature, Grice introduced the Cooperative Principle (CP). The CP runs like this: "Make your contribution such as is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged" (Grund 2000:37). According to the Cooperative Principle both speaker and hearer converse with the

willingness to deliver and interpret a message. The speaker and hearer cooperate and that is why they communicate efficiently.

The Cooperative Principle (CP) is proposed by H.P Grice. Grice expressed CP to suggest that in conversational interaction people work on the assumption that a certain set of rules is in operation, unless they receive indications to the contrary. CP consist of a limited set of conversational maxims to which Grice maintains that in a conversational exchange should but frequently do not adhere (Watts, 2003:57). When speakers violate any of the maxims lead the addressee or hearer to make what Grice calls implicature. Those maxims will be explained as follows.

9.1. Maxim of Quantity

In this maxim we must (a) Make the contribution as informative as is required for the current purpose of the exchange. (b) Do not make our contribution more informative than is required. Those rules mean that number of utterance used to deliver message must be informative as what is required and does not more or less than it. So that, the information does not boring or disappointing, for example:

A: "What is your job?"

B: "I am teacher."

In these utterances, what B says is informative for what A asks. When A asks about B's job, B answer, teacher, is enough because the message is delivered.

9.2. Maxim Quality

There are two rules in this maxim, they are: (a) Do not say what you believe to be false and (b) Do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence. The meaning of these rules is clear that the delivered message must be truth and does not lack suitable evidence, for example:

A: "Where is my coat?"

B: "It is in the wardrobe."

In this case, B put the coat in the wardrobe. So that, when A asks where his coat, B can answer it truthfully because he can proof it.

9.3. Maxim of Relation

In this maxim, the rule is being relevant. The meaning of relevant is the connection between what the speaker says and the addressee hears is related each other, for example:

A: "Where is my box of chocolates?"

B: "It is in your room."

In these utterances, what the hearer answers is connected with what the speaker asks about place of his box of chocolates.

9.4. Maxim of Manner

The rules are: (a) Avoid obscurity of expression, (b) Avoid ambiguity, (c) Be brief (avoid unnecessary prolixity), and (d) Be orderly. It means utterance that is conveyed must be clear. There are two kinds of clarity, clear text and clear message. Clear text is constructed by syntax and phonology of the language. Then, clear message is when the sense of illocutionary goal conveyed is understandable, for example:

A: "Where is the car key?":

B: "It is on the table in my bedroom."

In these utterances, B's answer is constructed by clear syntax and the message that is conveyed does not make ambiguous. So that the utterance is clear text and message.

The cooperative principle and the politeness principle have close relationship because they study about the use of language in communication using a set of principles or maxims to manage it. Besides, the politeness principle appears to argue the cooperative principle. The politeness principle says that not all people are being cooperative in a conversation to be polite.

10. Description of Politeness

Politeness is the study about the usage of linguistics components to achieve better relationship, which appropriate to the situation and

condition. Spolsky (1988:19) sees that politeness as a rule, which reflects the speaker understanding of the hearer's right. Politeness characteristics are not awkward but consist of a number choice and utterances. Which is chosen according to the certain consideration. A speaker can choose to be polite because he wants to avoid and resolve a conflict in a communication.

There are many theories used in language politeness. Each different author uses different terms of the theories. However, they refer to the rule of politeness. T Lakoff (1975) as quoted by Irigiliati (2005:41) states three rules of politeness, they are formality, difference and camaraderie. Leech (1993) as quoted by Irigiliati (2005:44) states six maxims of expressing politeness. They are tact maxim, generosity maxim, approbation maxim, modesty maxim, agreement maxim, sympathy maxim. Brown and Levinson (1993:95) introduce four maxims. They are maxim of quality, maxim of quantity, maxim of relation, and maxim of manner. The other theory is Brown and Levinson's theory (1987:70) which identified two kinds of politeness based on concept of face, they are negative politeness and positive politeness.

11. Description of Politeness principle

Politeness concerns a relationship between self and another. In conversation, self is identified as the speaker and other is the hearer.

Beside that, the speaker also shows politeness to the third parties who may be present or not.

There are seven maxims of the politeness principle that are used to explain relationship between sense and force in daily conversation. In measuring politeness, those maxims correlate with pragmatics scales which will be explained in the next section. The explanation and the example of each maxim will be discussed briefly below.

11.1. The Tact Maxim

According to Leech tact maxim is minimizing cost to other and maximizing benefit to other. This maxim is applied in Searle's speech act, commissive and directives called by Leech as impositives. Commissive is found in utterances that express speaker's intention in the future action. Then, directives/impositives are expressions that influence the hearer to do action. The example of the tact maxim as follows:

(1) "Won't you drink a cup of coffee?"

It is the directive/impositive utterance. This utterance is spoken to ask the hearer drinking coffee. The speaker uses indirect utterance to be more polite and minimizing cost to the hearer. This utterance implies that drinking coffee is benefit for the hearer.

(2) "Come on downstairs vampire, you can meet the whole happy family"

This utterance also directive/impositive utterance to be more polite and implies that blood absorption is benefit for the vampire (hearer)

(3) "I'm getting some coffee, does anyone want anything?"

The utterance is indirective spoken to ask the hearers drinking coffee. The speaker uses indirect utterance to be more polite because not all the hearers like the coffee.

11.2. The Generosity Maxim

Leech explains that the generosity maxim states no minimizing benefit to self and maximizing cost to self. Like tact maxim, the generosity maxim occurs in commissives and directives/impositives. This maxim is centered to self, while the tact maxim is to other. The example will be illustrated as follows:

(4) "You must come and lunch with us"

(5) "They'll believe you. They know how...how close you two are"

(6) "Explain it clearly! The students will understand well"

(7) "We were almost totally sure you were going to pass the test"

It is an advice utterance that is involved in directive illocutionary act. In this case the speaker implies that cost of the utterance is to his self. Meanwhile, the utterance implies that benefit is for the hearer.

11.3. The Approbation Maxim

Leech states that the approbation maxim requires to minimizing dispraise of other and maximizing praise of other. This maxim instructs to avoid saying unpleasant things about others and especially about the hearer. This maxim occurs in assertives/ representatives and expressives. Assertives/ representatives are utterances that express the true propositional. Meanwhile, expressive are utterances that show the speaker feeling. The example is sampled below.

- (8) A: "The performance was great!"
B: "Yes, wasn't it!"

In the example, A gives a good comment about the performance. He talks the pleasant thing about other. This expression is a congratulation utterance that maximizes praise of other. This utterance is included the approbation maxim.

- (9) A: "what a great surprise!"
B: "nice to hear that!"

It is thanking expression about the gift that maximizes praise of other. He gives a pleasant comment about the gift which surprising him.

- (10) "There's always something you can do."

This example states that the speaker gives a comment of trustworthiness of the hearer to maximize praise of other. This utterance is included in the approbation maxim.

11.4. The Modesty Maxim

Leech states that in the modesty maxim, the participants must minimize praise of self and maximize dispraise of self. This maxim is applied in assertives/ representatives and expressives like the approbation maxim. 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 the other hand, the modesty maxim usually occurs in apologies. The sample of the modesty maxim is below.

(11) "Please accept this small gift as prize of your achievement"

(12) "I also speak Russian and Italian. And some Romanian, I could teach you some phrases"

(13) "I'm not professional, but I can repair almost everything."

In this case, the utterance above is categorized as the modesty maxim because the speaker maximizes dispraise of himself. The speaker notices his utterance by using "small gift"

11.5. The Agreement Maxim

Leech states that in the agreement maxim, there is a tendency to maximize agreement between self and other people and minimize

disagreement between self and other as well. The disagreement, in this maxim, usually is expressed by regret of partial agreement. This maxim occurs in assertives/ representatives illocutionary act. There example will be illustrated below.

- (14) A: "English is a difficult language to learn."
B: "True, but the grammar is quite easy."

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

- (15) A: "I guesses you'd better go, then"
B: "Yes, I guess I'd better"

Like the old one sample, here B actually does not agree all part of suggestion to go. B's answer minimizes his disagreement using partial agreement, "Yes, I guess"

11.6. The Sympathy Maxim

Leech states the sympathy maxim explains to minimize antipathy between self and other and maximize sympathy between self and other. In this case, the achievement being reached by other must be congratulated. On other hand, the calamity happens to other, must be given sympathy or condolences. This maxim is applicable in assertives/ representatives. The example is as follows.

- (16) "I'm terribly sorry to hear about your father."

(17) "Oh, I'm sorry"

(18) "Sorry. But this couldn't wait."

It is expression of condolence which is expressed the sympathy for misfortune. This utterance is uttered when the hearer gets calamity of father's died or sick. This expression shows the solidarity between the speaker and the hearer.

12. Description of Novel

Novel is an invented prose narrative of considerable length and a certain complexity that deals imaginatively with human experience, usually through a connected sequence of events involving a group or persons in a specific setting. The novel is a genre of fiction, and fiction may be defined as the art or craft of contiving, through the written word, representations of human life that instruct or divert or both.

The basis of a novel is a story E.M Forster (1879-1970). The narration of the events in the order they happened, but storutelling alone can never produce a great novel. The simple of greatness because it has extended over space as well as time, and the sense of space until it terrifies us is exhilarating, and leaves behind it and effect like music.

In studying literature, we can analyze and understand the situations and problems that occur in social life, including all answer question of human existence. We are able to feel about life even they live, in along distance centuries ago.

Language is the medium of literature, signifies in way which depend on more than just linguistic organization literature in writing on the study books, etc. Valued as works of art (drama, essays, novel, poetry, biography, technical books and journalism). Literature is a kind of writing, which is changed with human interest and characterized by permanent color of imagination and artistic embellishment. We feel pleased reading a work of arts because in it we found reflection of our joys, sorrow, love and hate.

13. Description *The Land of Five Towers*

The land of five towers is the first novel from the trilogy of Sahibul Menara (ranah tiga warna and rantau satu muara) series, set in west sumatera and east java. It was originally published in Indonesia in hardcover on july, 2009 by Gramedia. It is education, religion and romance novel written by Ahmad Fuadi.

The novel is translated into English as meet the demand and some requests of the foreign communities and to follow the world novel festival held in ubud October 2011.

14. Sinopsis

Alif had never set foot outside of West Sumatera. He passed his childhood days searching for fallen durian fruit in the jungle, playing soccer on rice paddies, and swimming in the blue waters of Lake

Maninjau. His mother wants him to attend an islamic boarding school. Halfheartedly, he follow his mother's wishes. He finds himself on a grueling three-day bus ride from Sumatera to Madani Pesantren (MP) in a remote villlage on Java.

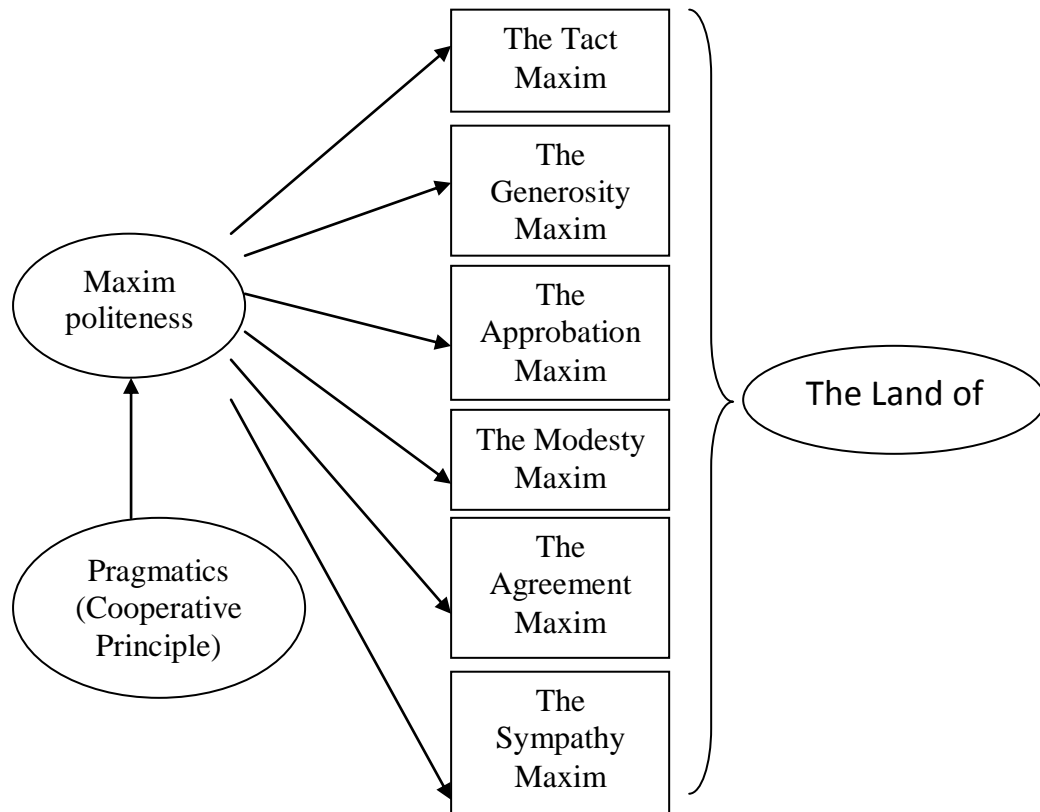
On his first day at MP, Alif is captivated by the powerful *phrase man jadda wajada. He who gives his all will surely succeed.* United by punishment, he quickly becomes friend with five boys from acroos the archipelago, and together they become known as the *Fellowship of the Manara*. Beneath the mosque's minaret, the boys gaze at the clouds on the horizon, seeing in them their individual dreams of far-away lands, like America and Europe. What they did know was never underestimate dreams, no matter how high they may be. God truly is The Listener.

His daily activities in MP is not easy as the non islamic school in usual. They should study hard a whole day and the new students only have four months left in which may speak Bahasa. After four months, everyone must speak English and Arabic. They also should be discipline to follow the qanun if they do not want to get punishment. Qanun is unwritten rules, but all students must abide PM. Since qanun was read, all the rules should not be violated.

As the wise man says, suffering together is the cement of a solid friendship. Ever since becoming central securitu jasus (spy), Alif, Raja, Said, Dulmajid, Atang and Baso go together and studied more often.

D. Conceptual Framework

A first-draft of Conceptual Framework by Miles and Huberman states how and what, will (and will not) be analyzed as follows:



In different social situation, we are obligated to adjust our use of word to fit the occasion, to make all the parties relaxed and comfortable with one another or to avoid a conflict in a communication event. So, we can conclude that we have to be polite by using language politeness to make the communication better. That's why, learning about politeness is important.

Politeness in communication requires people to adopt strategies of maximizing polite beliefs and minimizing impolite beliefs. There are six maxims of politeness principle introduced by Leech. They are tact maxim, generosity maxim, approbation maxim, modesty maxim, agreement maxim, and sympathy maxim. Language politeness is the best expressed as the practical application of good manners of etiquette which reflect the human's life. Maxim politeness is the study about the usage of linguistics component to achieve the better relationship in social context. This study will try to analyze how is the six types of politeness principles used in the communication between and among of the characters in the novel.

Maxim of politeness is used in the dialogue of the novel as the way of each actor to interact with others. Just like another novel, *The Land of Five Towers* also consist such a dialogue in spoken utterances, a language politeness is used in it. Based on the explanation above, this study will tend to analyze about the maxim politeness of the utterances which uttered by the characters in the novel *The Land of Five Towers*, which concern about 23 chapters of the novel.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

E. Research Design

The research design of this study is descriptive qualitative method since it provides a systematic, factual, and accurate description of a situation are. Creswell (2014:16) states that qualitative research in education and other areas concentrates on the study of human behaviour and social life in natural settings.

The research will be conducted by qualitative approach because the result of the data analyzed is in descriptive phenomenon such a words, sentence, and utterance. In this study, the researcher will describe the maxims of politeness principle used by the characters of “The Land of Five Towers” novel is described based on Geoff Leech’s theory. Qualitative method was used because of four reasons based on Bogdan and Biklen’s characteristics (1992:88) (1) naturalistic which the key instrument is the researcher.(2) the data about utterances that are spoken by the characters of the novel is in form of words rather than numbers. (3) concerning with process rather than simply with outcomes or products. And (4) analyzing the data inductively.

F. Source of Data

The data in this study was the spoken utterances by the characters containing the maxims of politeness principle that are tact maxim, generosity maxim, approbation maxim, modesty maxim, agreement maxim, and sympathy maxim. There are 46 chapters in *The Land of Five Towers* novel. Since it will be too large to have all the chapters as the data, so the researcher took a half (23 chapters) of the total chapter in the novel in order to easy the researcher in analyzing the data.

G. The Technique of Data Collection

It is a *documentary method* by Bohnsack (2014:217) and the steps of collecting the data will be taken as the following.

1. Reading the novel of *The Land of Five Towers*
2. Observing the utterances in the novel to find out the politeness maxim in the novel *The Land of Five Towers*
3. Underlining the maxim of politeness in the novel of *The Land of Five Towers*
4. Classifying the data based on the type of maxim, they are: tact maxim, generosity maxim, approbation maxim, modesty maxim, agreement maxim, and sympathy maxim.

H. The Technique of Data Analysis

The *content analysis method* is used in analyzing the data. And systemic procedures according to Schreier (2014:174) will be done as follows

1. Selecting material.
2. Segmentation.
3. Main analysis.
4. Presenting and interpreting the findings.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

A. Description of Data

The data of the research were the total occurrences of maxim politeness based on 23 chapters of *The Land of Five Towers* Novel by Ahmad Fuadi. The maxims were included tact maxim, generosity maxim, approbation maxim, modesty maxim, agreement maxim, and sympathy maxim.

B. Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the researcher used two main point of formulations as following.

1. The types of maxim politeness are used in the novel *The Land of Five Towers*

The types of maxim politeness were classified into six types of maxims, it was found that the description below shows the detail explanation of maxim politeness in the novel of *The Land of Five Towers* are as the following.

a. Tact Maxim

According to Leech tact maxim has the rule minimizing cost to other and maximizing benefit to other. Besides, tact maxim is concerned in the form of commissive and directive utterance.

- (1) Amak : “Son, since you were still in your Amak’s womb, i have a dream always had a dreams, Amak wanted her son to become a great religious leader with vast knowledge” (Data 3)

(The speaker (Amak) uses indirect utterance to be more polite and minimizing cost to the hearer (Alif) and maximizing benefit to the hearer. It implies that become a great religious is for the benefit to Alif. Amak requests Alif to continue his study in Islamic Boarding School to get more knowledge or religion. Then, the speech act in which the characters observed tact maxim is request act. The utterance “become a great religious...” has the illocution that Amak wants to console Alif in order to enter Islamic Boarding School.)

- (2) Amak : “Be good in your travel to a far land, son. Your Amak believes that this is a journey to support religion, studying religion is the same as upholding islam on the path of Allah.” (Data 8)

(The speaker (Amak) uses directive utterance to minimizing cost to the hearer (Alif) and maximizing benefit to the hearer. It implies that the act of being good is for the benefit to Alif. Amak requests Alif to be good in his travel to a far land to continue his study. Then, the the speech act in which the characters observed tact maxim is request act. The utterance “Be good in your travel to a far land, son...” has the illocution that Amak wants Alif keeping good his behaviour.)

(3) Ismail : “Don’t forget your bags and your belongings.” (Data 11)

(Ismail uses indirect utterance to be more polite and minimizing cost to the hearer (The Guests) and maximizing benefit to the hearer. It implies that the act of Do not forget is for the benefit to the guests. He request the guests to keep their bags and belongings and do not forget it. Then, the speech act in which the characters observed tact maxim is request act. The utterance “Don’t forget your bags and your belongings...” has the illocution that Ismail wants to console the guests in order to be more carefully)

(4) Kak Iskandar : “If i were you, i’d like leave right now, because the line will be long.” (Data 14)

(Kak Iskandar uses indirect utterance to be more polite and minimizing cost to the hearer (Alif) and maximizing benefit to the hearer. It implies that the act of leaving right now is for the benefit to Alif. He requests Alif to go to the cooperative store right now because the line will be long. Then, the speech act in which the characters observed tact maxim is request act. The utterance “If i were you, i’d like leave right now...” has the illocution that Kak Iskandar wants to console Alif in order to be hurry)

- (5) Tyson : “Tug your friend’s ear as strongly as I’m tugging yours!”
(Data 16)

(Tyson uses directive utterance to minimizing cost to the hearer (Alif) and maximizing benefit to the hearer. It implies that the act of tugging ear is for the benefit to Alif. He requests Alif to punish his friends as hard as he got punished. Then, the speech act in which the characters observed tact maxim is request act. The utterance “Tug your friend’s ear as strongly as I’m tugging yours!” has the illocution that Tyson wants to console Alif in order to be punisher)

- (6) Kak Sofyan : “*Would this week’s money order recipients please go to the secretariat.*”(Data 17)

(Kak Sofyan uses indirect utterance to be more polite and minimizing cost to the hearer (students) and maximizing benefit to the hearer. It implies that the act of going to the secretariat is for the benefit to the students. He requests the students to go to the secretariat to take their package which is delivered from their parents. Then, the speech act in which the characters observed tact maxim is request act. The utterance “*please go to the secretariat.*” Has the illocution that Kak Sofyan wants the students to take their belongings to the secretariat right now)

(7) Tyson : “*Please accept this punishment with sincerity as part of your education.*” (**Data 18**)

(Tyson uses indirect utterance to be more polite and minimizing cost to the hearer (students) and maximizing benefit to the hearer. It implies that the act of accepting punishment with sincerity is for the benefit to the students. He requests students to be sincerity in accepting the punishment and as part of their education in this school. Then, the speech act in which the characters observed tact maxim is request act)

(8) Kak Iskandar : “Akhi, five minutes until the room must be empty, *time go to mosque!*” (**Data 19**)

(Kak Iskandar uses indirect utterance to be more polite and minimizing cost to the hearer (members of dorm) and maximizing benefit to the hearer. It implies that the act of going to mosque is for the benefit to hearer. He requests the members of dorm to go to the mosque right now to avoid punishment if they were late. Then, the speech act in which the characters observed tact maxim is statement act)

(9) Baso : “To be safe and relaxed, *why don't we just gather at the mosque?*” (**Data 20**)

(Baso uses indirect utterance to be more polite and minimizing cost to the hearer (sahibul manara) and maximizing benefit to the hearer. It implies that the act of gathering at the mosque and take a

rest there is for the benefit to the hearer. He requests sahibul manara to take a rest together at the mosque until they would not be late if the praying time was on. Then, the speech act in which the characters observed tact maxim is request act)

- (10) Ustad Salman : “*Don’t let security destroy your mental state. Don’t let yourselves be upset and angry, that only wastes energy.*” (**Data 21**)

(Ustad Salman uses indirect utterance to be more polite and minimizing cost to the hearer (students) and maximizing benefit to the hearer. It implies that the act of having strong mental is for the benefit to the hearer. He requests the students stay where they are and do not let the punishment destroy their mental and make them upset because it is just wastes energy. Then, the speech act in which the characters observed tact maxim is statement act)

- (11) Said : “*Come on Lif, let’s hurry up and raid the kitchen. Today’s menu has a side of rendang!*” (**Data 22**)

(Siad uses directive utterance to minimizing cost to the hearer (Alif) and maximizing benefit to the hearer as well. It implies that the act of hurrying up and raiding the kitchen is for the benefit to the hearer. He requests Alif to be hurry to take lunch in the kitchen because they have a special menu today. Then, the speech act in which the characters observed tact maxim is request act)

(12) Said : “*Alif and Raja, you guys are these on the list of publication recipients!* There are no more...no more.” (**Data 31**)

(Said uses indirect utterance to be more polite and minimizing cost to the hearers (Alif and Raja) and maximizing benefit to the hearer. It implies that the act of *going to the publication recipients* is for the benefit to the hearer. He requests Alif and Raja to take their belongings to the publication recipients. Then, the speech act in which the characters observed tact maxim is statement act)

b. Generosity Maxim

Leech explains that the generosity maxim states no minimizing benefit to self and maximizing cost to self. The result of analysis also occurs in directive and commissive utterance.

(1) Amak : “*So, Amak is imploring you not to go to public high school.*” (**Data 4**)

(Amak’s utterance is maximizing cost to self and minimizing benefit to self. It implies that the act of *not to go to public high school* is for the benefit to the hearer, and the cost of utterance is to the speaker because Amak responsible for the payment of Alif’s school. The speech act in which the characters observed generosity maxim is an offering act because the utterance “*Amak is imploring you not to go to public high school*” has the illocution that the speaker is offering a choice for Alif)

(2) Burhan : “*Anyone interested in the tour, please meet here in a half hour.*” (Data 12)

(Burhan’s utterance is minimizing benefit to self and maximizing cost to self. It implies that the act of *touring* is for the benefit to the hearer (new students) and the cost of utterance is to the speaker (Burhan) because he has become a guide. The speech act in which the characters observed generosity maxim is an offering act because the utterance “*Anyone interested in the tour, please meet here in a half hour.*” has the illocution that the speaker is offering a help for hearer)

(3) Said : “*Come on guys. When else can we ride bikes together to the town? I will treat you all at the most delicious satay restaurant there.*” (Data 25)

(Said’s utterance is minimizing benefit to self and maximizing cost to self. It implies that the act of *riding bikes together* is for the benefit to the hearer (sahibul manara) and the cost of utterance is to the speaker (Said) because he should treats sahibul manara. The speech act in which the characters observed generosity maxim is an offering act because the utterance “*I will treat you all at the most delicious satay restaurant there*” has the illocution that the speaker is offering something for hearer)

(4) Said : “Why are you confused Baso? *You will missing out if you don't watch.*” (**Data 30**)

(Said's utterance is minimizing benefit to self and maximizing cost to self. It implies that the act of *watching* is for the benefit to the hearer (Baso) and the cost of utterance is to the speaker (Said) because he should invite Baso for watching. The speech act in which the characters observed generosity maxim is an offering act because the utterance “*You will missing out if you don't watch*” has the illocution that the speaker is offering a chance for hearer)

(5) Alif : “Yeah, but we can't see Liem Swie King do his jump smash.”

Dulmajid : “*Who said we can't watch?*” (**Data 32**)

(Dulmajid's utterance is minimizing benefit to self and maximizing cost to self. It implies that the act of *watching* is for the benefit to the hearer (Alif) and the cost of utterance is to the speaker (Dulmajid) because he should get the permission for watching badminton. The speech act in which the characters observed generosity maxim is an offering act because the utterance “*Who said we can't watch?*” has the illocution that the speaker is offering a pleasure for hearer)

c. **Approbation Maxim**

Leech states that the approbation maxim requires to minimizing dispraise of other and maximizing prise of other. It conducts on representative/assertive and expressive speech act.

(1) Amak : “*Son, you are an intelligent and talented boy.*” (**Data 6**)

(The utterance above maximizes prise of other and minimizes dispraise of other. Amak uses direct utterance to express his prise to Alif. She prises Alif’s intelligence. The speech act in which the characters observed approbation maxim is expressive act because the utterance “*you are an intelligent and talented boy*” has the illocution that the speaker is expressing his prise for hearer)

(2) Mr.Sutan : “*Wow, that’s wonderful.*” (**Data 9**)

(The utterance above maximizes prise of other and minimizes dispraise of other. Mr.Sutan uses direct utterance to express his prise to Father. he prises Alif’s school (pesantren). The speech act in which the characters observed approbation maxim is expressive act because the utterance “*Wow, that’s wonderful*” has the illocution that the speaker is expressing his prise for hearer)

(3) Mr.Sutan : “*Hopefully he secceds. I hear the pesantren in Java offers a very high quality education.*” (**Data 10**)

(The utterance above maximizes prise of other and minimizes dispraise of other. Mr.Sutan uses direct utterance to express his prise

of Alif's school. he prides the quality of pesantren in Java. The speech act in which the characters observed approbation maxim is expressive act because the utterance "*I hear the pesantren in Java offers a very high quality education.*" has the illocution that the speaker is expressing his pride for hearer)

(4) Ustad Salman : "*Congratulation. Keep to the ethics of writing and comply with deadlines.*" (**Data 29**)

(The utterance above maximizes pride of other and minimizes dispride of other. Ustad Salman uses direct utterance to express his pride of Alif's essay. he prides Alif's talent in writing. The speech act in which the characters observed approbation maxim is expressive act because the utterance "*Congratulation. Keep to the ethics of writing and comply with deadlines*" has the illocution that the speaker is expressing his congratulation for hearer)

(5) Alif : "*Dul, you did your best for Iruk's people and this country.*" (**Data 33**)

(The utterance above maximizes pride of other and minimizes dispride of other. Alif uses direct utterance to express his pride to Dulmajid. He prides Dul's action. The speech act in which the characters observed approbation maxim is expressive act because the utterance "*you did your best for Iruk's people and this country*" has the illocution that the speaker is expressing his pride for hearer)

d. Modesty Maxim

Modesty maxim is minimizing praise of self and maximizing dispraise of self. It is applied in representative/assertive and expressive speech act.

(1) Alif : “But Amak, *I am not gifted with religious knowledge*”
(Data 5)

(The utterance above is minimizing prise of self and maximizing dispraise of self. Alif uses an indirect utterance to be more polite, because he won't to continue his study to Islamic Boarding School so, he states his self poor of religious knowledge. The speech act in which the characters observed modesty maxim is assertive act. The utterance “*I am not gifted with religious knowledge*” has the illocution that Alif wants Amak to cancel her plan)

e. Agreement Maxim

In the agreement maxim, there is tendency to maximize agreement between self and other people and minimize disagreement between self and other as well. It concerns on assertive/representative utterance.

(1) Atang : “sorry, is this alif from madani?”

Alif : “*Yes. Who's this?*” (Data 2)

(The utterance above is maximizing agreement and minimizing diasreement between self and other. Alif gives complain to Atang “*Who's this?*” although he states partial agreement “*Yes*”. The speech act in which the characters observed agreement maxim

is complaining act. The utterance “*Yes. Who’s this?*” has the illocution that Alif persuades Atang to answer his question)

(2) Amak : “About your schooling son”

Alif : “*Yes Amak, tomorrow I will sign up for the public high school entrance exam*” (**Data 4**)

(The utterance above is maximizing agreement and minimizing diasagreement between self and other. Alif gives assertion to Amak that he will sign up for the public high school tomorrow, he states partial agreement “*Yes*”. The speech act in which the characters observed agreement maxim is assertive act. The utterance “*Yes Amak, tomorrow I will sign up for the public high school entrance exam*” has the illocution that Alif agree with Amak statement)

(3) Father : “Have you thought this through, son?”

Alif : “*Yes Father, I try to assert my voice*” (**Data 7**)

(The utterance above is maximizing agreement and minimizing diasagreement between self and other. Alif gives assertion to Father that he will follow Amak’s wihes to sign up for Islamic Boarding School, he states partial agreement “*Yes*”. The speech act in which the characters observed agreement maxim is assertive act. The utterance “*Yes Father, I try to assert my voice*” has the illocution that Alif firms with his statement)

(4) Alif : “What? There’s a test to get in?”

Raja : “*Yeah, a selection test, around 2.000 peoples take the test, but only 400 are accepeted*” (**Data 13**)

(The utterance above is maximizing agreement and minimizing disagreement between self and other. Raja gives complain to Alif question “*but only 400 are accepted*” although he states partial agreement “*Yeah*”. The speech act in which the characters observed agreement maxim is complaining act. The utterance “*Yeah, a selection test, around 2.000 peoples take the test, but only 400 are accepted?*” has the illocution that Raja persuades Alif to prepare his exam)

- (5) Said : “Quick, we’ll lose out to the dorm next door!”
Alif : “*Yeah, but i don’t have a coupon, it’s not here*” (**Data 23**)

(The utterance above is maximizing agreement and minimizing disagreement between self and other. Alif gives complain to Said “*but i don’t have a coupon...*” although he states partial agreement “*Yeah*”. The speech act in which the characters observed agreement maxim is complaining act. The utterance “*Yeah, but i don’t have a coupon, it’s not here*” has the illocution that Alif persuades Said to believe on him)

- (6)Ustad Torik :“We? In asking permission here are ni representatives. You ask permission for yourself”
Raja : “*Oh yes...yes, ustad. I meant me myself*. I need to buy an additional book that isn’t at the cooperative” (**Data 26**)

(The utterance above is maximizing agreement and minimizing disagreement between self and other. Raja gives assertion to

Ustad Torik that he asks permission for his self only, he states partial agreement “*Yes*”. The speech act in which the characters observed agreement maxim is assertive act. The utterance “*Oh yes...yes, ustad. I meant me myself*” has the illocution that Raja persuades Ustad Torik to believe him)

- (7) Father : “But he’s just six years old”
Amak : “*Yes, and that is exactly why we should educate him now. at young age*” (**Data 27**)

(The utterance above is maximizing agreement and minimizing disagreement between self and other. Amak gives assertion to Father “*and that is exactly why we should educate him now*” and she states partial agreement “*Yes*”. The speech act in which the characters observed agreement maxim is assertive act. The utterance “*Yes, and that is exactly why we should educate him now. at young age*” has the illocution that Amak persuades Father to do same thing)

- (8) Atang : “Lif, try to listen carefully. High school is indeed a wonderful time. Everyday the world is beautiful, happy and exciting. We are just a little stressed during exam time. The rest is play. At MP, everyday is like an exam”
Said : “*Yes, unforgettable times.*” (**Data 28**)

(The utterance above is maximizing agreement and minimizing disagreement between self and other. Said gives assertion to Atang that he agree with atang’s utterance, he states partial

agreement “*Yes*”. The speech act in which the characters observed agreement maxim is assertive act)

- (9) Alif : “But everyone fought. Ick your idol played great right?
Dulmajid : “*Yeah, and his lob and drop shot were incredible amazing!*” (Data 34)

(The utterance above is maximizing agreement and minimizing diasagreement between self and other. Dulmajid gives assertion to Alif that Ick played great and hhe states partial agreement “*Yes*”. The speech act in which the characters observed agreement maxim is assertive act)

f. Sympathy Maxim

The sympathy maxim explains to minimize antipathy between self and other and maximize sympathy between self and other. It concerns in asseritive utterance.

- (1) Tyson : “Don’t be affraid of a human. ANSWER!”
Alif : “*Sorry,sorry we are late but only a little, just five minutes*” (Data 15)

(The utterance above shows that Alif minimizes antipathy and maximizes sympathy between himself and Tyson. The utterance is uttered when they were late to go to the mosque and then caught by Tyson. In this utterance “*Sorry,sorry we are late but only a little, just five minutes*” Alif give assertion that they are late only

five minutes. The speech act in which the characters observed sympathy maxim is assertive act)

- (2) Alif : “*Sorry kak, I lost my coupon*”
Kak Saif : “Akhi, you know the rule right? No coupon, no rendang” (**Data 24**)

(The utterance above shows that Alif minimizes antipathy and maximizes sympathy between himself and Kak Saif. The utterance is uttered when he lost his coupon to take lunch. In this utterance “*Sorry kak, I lost my coupon*” Alif gives an assertion that he really wants to take lunch but he lost his coupon. The speech act in which the characters observed sympathy maxim is assertive act)

2. There are seven types of maxim politeness used in the novel *The Land of Five Towers*

There were some particular conditions of speech acts in which the maxim politeness used by the characters in the novel *The Land of Five Towers* such as:

a. Request act

Request speech act is one of the basic types of directive speech act in which the utterance is in the shape of an imperative sentence. The main purpose of a request act is to cause others to behave in certain ways. Then, some utterances about request acts that were found in the novel *The Land of Five Towers* were:

- (1) Amak : “Be good in your travel to a far land, son. Your Amak believes that this is a journey to support religion, studying religion is the same as upholding islam on the path of Allah.”
- (2) Said : “Come on Lif, let’s hurry up and raid the kitchen. Today’s menu has a side of rendang!”

b. Expressive act

Expressive act is are those kinds of directive speech acts that state what the speakers feel. Then, some utterances of expressive act that found in the novel *The Land of Five Towers* were:

- (1) Mr.Sutan : *“Wow, that’s wonderful.”*
- (2) Ustad Salman : *“Congratulation. Keep to the ethics of writing and comply with deadlines.”*

c. Asssertive act

Assertive act is on of the basic type of directive speech act which is included declarative sentence. The purpose of assertive act is to convey information, is true or false. Then, some utterances about assertive act that found in the novel *The Land of Five Towers* were:

- (1) Alif : *“But Amak, I am not gifted with religious knowledge”*
- (2) Tyson : *“Don’t be affraid of a human. ANSWER!”*
Alif : *“Sorry,sorry we are late but only a little, just five minutes”*

d. Complaining act

Complaining act is directive speech act in which a speaker expresses displeasure or annoyance as a result of a past or ongoing action that affects

him/her unfavorably. Then, some utterances about complaining act that found in the novel *The Land of Five Towers* were:

(1) Alif : “What? There’s a test to get in?”

Raja : “*Yeah, a selection test, around 2.000 peoples take the test, but only 400 are accepted*”

(2) Said : “Quick, we’ll lose out to the dorm next door!”

Alif : “*Yeah, but i don’t have a coupon, it’s not here*”

e. Offering act

Offering act is directive speech act for the purpose of presenting something to be accepted or refused. Some utterances about offering act that found in the novel *The Land of Five Towers* were:

(1) Said : “*Come on guys. When else can we ride bikes together to the town? I will treat you all at the most delicious satay restaurant there.*”

(2) Burhan : “*Anyone interested in the tour, please meet here in a half hour.*”

C. Research Findings

By consulting to the analysis of the data, it can be explained that the occurrences of tact maxim were 12, the occurrences of generosity maxim were 6, the occurrences of approbation maxim were 7, the occurrences of modesty maxim were 5, the occurrences of agreement maxim were 14 and the occurrences of sympathy maxim were 3 which totaled 47 maxim

politeness occurrences. It means that all the six types of maxim politeness are used in the half of total chapter in the novel *The Land of Five Towers*.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

Having analyzed the data, some conclusions can be drawn as the following.

1. Based on the result of the maxim politeness in the novel *The Land of Five Towers*, it was found that the six types of maxim politeness found in this research, they were tact maxim 12 occurrences, generosity maxim 6 occurrences, approbation maxim 7 occurrences, modesty maxim 5 the occurrences, agreement maxim 14 occurrences and sympathy maxim 3 occurrences.
2. The result showed us that the half of total chapter in the novel *The Land of Five Towers* occurred all the types of maxim politeness there are tact maxim, generosity maxim, approbation maxim, modesty maxim, agreement maxim and sympathy maxim.

B. Suggestions

In relation to the conclusion above, some suggestions can be staged as in the following.

1. Readers should be more concerned about the politeness language used in the novel, in order to gain a better understanding about the novel, and how the characters interacted each other in the novel.

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2. For the students who are learning English as a second language should be more accurate in differentiate each types of maxim politeness, especially which is found in the novel.

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APPENDIX

	Expression							
	<p style="text-align: center;">Chapter 1 (Message from the Past)</p> <p>Atang : “sorry, is this alif from Madani?”</p>							
	<p>Alif : “Yes, who’s this?”</p>							
	<p>Amak : “Son, since you were still in your Amak’s womb, I have a dream always had dreams,”</p> <p>“Amak wanted her son to become a great religious leader with vast knowledge”</p>							
	<p>Amak : “So, Amak is imploring you not to go to public high school.</p>							
	<p>Alif : “But Amak, I am not gifted with religious knowledge.”</p>							
	<p>Amak : “Son, you are an intelligent and talented boy.”</p>							
	<p>Father : “Have you thought this through, son?”</p> <p>Alif : “Yes, Father,” I try to assert my voice.</p>							
	<p style="text-align: center;">Chapter 3 (Mice Meeting)</p> <p>Amak : “Be good in your travel to a far land, son. Your Amak believes that this is a journey to support religion. Studying religion is the same as upholding Islam on the path of Allah,”</p>							

	Father : “Yes, that’s right.”						
	Mr.Sutan : “Wow, that’s wonderful.”						
	Chapter 4 (Village above the Fog) Ismail : “Don’t forget your bags and belongings.”						
	Burhan : “Anyone interested in the tour, please meet here in a half hour.”						
	Raja : “Yeah, a selection test. Around 2.000 peoples take the test, but only 400 are accepted,”						
	Chapter 7 (Shopping Day) Kak Iskandar : “ <u>If i were you, I’d like leave right now, because the line will be long.</u> ”						
	Chapter 8 (Tyson’s First Attact) Tyson : “Don’t be affraid of a human. ANSWER!” Alif : “ <u>Sorry, sorry, we are late. But only a little, just five minutes.</u> ”						
	Tyson : “ <u>Tug your friend’s ear as strongly as I’m tugging yours!</u> ”						
	Chapter 9 (Agent 007) Kak Sofyan : “ <u>Would this week’s money order recipients please go to the secretariat.</u> ”						

	<p>Tyson : <u>“Please accept this punishment with sincerity as part of your education.”</u></p>						
	<p>Chapter 10 (Sarong and Sacrifice) Kak Iskandar : <u>“Akhi, five minutes until the room must be empty, time to go to mosque!”</u></p>						
	<p>Chapter 11 (The Fellowship of the Manara) Baso : <u>“To be safe and relaxed, why don’t we just gather at the mosque?”</u></p>						
	<p>Chapter 13 (The Exclamation Points) Ustad Salman : <u>“Don’t let security destroy your mental state. Don’t let yourselves be upset and angry, that only wastes energy.”</u></p>						
	<p>Chapter 15 (Thank God It’s Friday) Said : <u>“Come on Lif, let’s hurry up and raid the kitchen. Today’s menu has a side of rendang!”</u></p>						
	<p>Said : <u>“Quck, we’ll lose out to the dorm next door!”</u></p> <p>Alif : <u>“Yeah but i don’t have a coupon. It’s not here.”</u></p>						
	<p>Alif : <u>“Sorry kak, I lost my coupon.”</u></p> <p>Kak Saif : <u>“Akhi, you know the rule, right? No coupon, no rendang.”</u></p>						

	<p>Said : <u>“Come on, guys. When else can we ride bikes together to the town? I will treat you all at the most delicious satay restaurant there.”</u></p>							
	<p>Ustad Torik : “Are your ready to follow the MP discipline?”</p> <p>Raja : <u>“Yes, sir.”</u></p>							
	<p>Father : “But he’s just six years old.”</p> <p>Amak : <u>“Yes, and that is exactly why we should educate him now, at a young age.”</u></p>							
	<p>Chapter 19 (The Maradona of Al-Quran Memorization) Ustad Salman :<u>“Congratulation. Keep to the ethics of writing and comply with deadlines,”</u></p>							
	<p>Said : “Why are you confused, Baso? <u>You’ll be missing out if you don’t watch,”</u></p>							
	<p>Chapter 20 (Diamonds from Belgium) Said : “<u>Alif and Raja, you guys are these on the list of publication recipients!. There are no more...no more.”</u></p>							

	<p>Chapter 21 (Icuk's People) Alif : "Yeah, but we can't see Liem Swie King do his jump smash,"</p> <p>Dulmajid : "<u>Who said we can't watch?</u>"</p>							
	<p>Alif : "<u>Dul, you did your best for Icuk's people and this country,</u>"</p> <p>Dulmajid : "But we lost,"</p>							
	<p>Alif : "But everyone fought. Icuk, your idol, played great, right?"</p> <p>Dulmajid : "<u>Yeah, and his lob and drop shot were incredible. Amazing!</u>"</p>							

The Types of MaMaxim Politeness

Note:

- T = Tact maxim
- G = Generosity maxim
- Ap = Approbation maxim
- Mod = Modesty maxim
- Agr = Agreement maxim
- Sym = Sympathy maxim