

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

Language is one form of communication. Language is important for a human being for communication in their communication. Furthermore, the writer is fascinated with language and how it differs from one another, language has its allure for me. As in Indonesia, there are up to 718 ethnic languages spoken, we may articulate our point of view, our perception of something, the origins of our nation and country, our education, and even our existence through language. Language becomes a representation of ourselves as a country and as individuals. It becomes a representation of us, both as a country and as individuals. To ensure smooth communication, both the receiver and sender of the language must be fluent in it.

One of the functions of language in social life is as a means of communication. By using polite language human beings can communicate information and maintain the relationship among members of a speech community well. In communicating ideas and information to listeners, a speaker must pay serious attention to the setting of the conversation. In communicating with the others, the speaker must be attention to the politeness. A field of linguistics that concerns so much on this phenomenon is called pragmatics. Humans use language as a medium for conveying messages and all information to convey ideas, thoughts, and goals to others. The use of language cannot be separated from human life, considering that in fact, humans are social creatures whose lives will always need other people.

Everyone certainly has different ways of using language; therefore, language can be a mirror for one's personality. A good personality will be seen from the way someone uses good language selection and is polite when speaking and vice versa, a bad personality will be reflected in the way someone uses language selection that does not pay attention to courtesy in his delivery. Therefore, language politeness in everyday life is important for humans to pay attention to.

Before deciding to do this research, the writer conducted preliminary research in every short story of Oscar Wilde and the result the writer found impolite language. Such as "How miserable he looks!" the writer found in *The Model Millionaire*, "I will not listen to you. You are not my father" the writer found in *The Star Child*, "I really don't know what is the use of sending you to school" found in *The Devoted Friend*, and the last is "I will kill you. You must tell me the secret now." The writer found from *The Fisherman and His Soul*. All of the short stories which the writer will investigate are easy to read especially for children. The writer is curious if in the short story there is politeness or not because the children who read the short story will apply it in their daily life of course it could affect the politeness of a person's language and also the morals of the child.

Nowadays, short stories have one certain benefit: they are short. And "short" doesn't only mean the number of words or characters. It also means the fast pace, the single-minded plot, and the concise form. The writer is interested to analyze the way people speak the politeness sentences especially in selected short stories of Oscar Wilde.

Here the writer prefers to use politeness principle by Geoffrey Leech which can help writer to search the politeness principle of short story.

Futhermore, Rahardi (2005 : 59) state “principle of politeness which until now is considered the most complete, most established, and relatively the most comprehensive has been formulated by Leech (1983)”. Later, the writer will contribute to pragmatic research, because “Pragmatic research is still relatively uncommon in Indonesian linguists.” in the Rahardi’s foreword in his book *Kesantunan Imperatif Bahasa Indonesia*.

In this research, the writer will analyze the politeness principle in the short stories selected from Oscar Wilde who is an Irish poet and playwright. The writer prefers to investigate short stories because the writer is curious if would later notice violations in a language similar to those writer encountered in the environment. The writer will take short stories as the object of study because language used in short story is easier and not difficult to understand and the writer interested to discuss tact maxim and to identify tactful teaching implant for children in conversation with others. All of these short stories are stories for children that describe the kindness of the characters such as The Star Child, The Fisherman and His Soul, The Devoted Friend, and The Model Millionaire and the writer only focuses to search for the tact maxim those short stories.

1.2 The Problems of the Study

Based on the research background above, the problems of the research are:

1. What utterances that have tact maxim found in selected short stories are classified as more polite?
2. What utterances that have tact maxim found in selected short stories are classified as less polite?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

Based on the research problems above, the objective of this study are:

1. To determine the more polite of each utterance found in selected short stories that has tact maxim.
2. To determine the less polite of each utterance found in selected short stories that has tact maxim.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

The analysis is based on the Pragmatics view focused on the politeness principle by Geoffrey Leech. They are tact maxim, generosity maxim, approbation maxim, modesty maxim, agreement maxim, and sympathy maxim. The writer only focuses on tact maxim. The writer analyzed the more polite or less polite of the tact maxim in the utterance of the short story. This analysis is limited to four selected short stories written by Oscar Wilde, they are The Star Child, The Fisherman and His Soul, The Devoted Friend, and The Model Millionaire. The writer has concentrated on tact maxim in utterances that were found in the four short stories.

1.5 The Significances of the Study

There are two benefits of this research, namely theoretically and practically:

1. Theoretically

It is expected that the findings of this study can support and complement previous theories related to the tact maxim. And to give more and more information to help them in understanding politeness principles especially in the

form of utterances, and also to help their understanding of politeness principles in social reality and its connection to language and interaction.

2. Practically

a. Students

This research will be useful for them as an authentic source of study in Pragmatics because it gives contributions about the analysis of politeness, especially in politeness principles.

b. Teachers

It is hoped that this research able to enrich the knowledge of literature and expected to add insight to understand a literary work. Furthermore, the lecturers are hoping to be more understand especially about politeness principles. For English teachers and Lecturers, to enrich their way in utterance words to their students in good word choosing and also to apply politeness principles especially in communicating to the students, studying the politeness principles people can be careful to determine the choice of words, phrase, clause and sentence in expression the ideas or meaning in a given context. Because being polite is an important thing in our life to connect to other.

c. Researcher

It is expected that this finding can be a reference for them to conduct a similar research study about tact maxim politeness theory.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1. Theoretical Framework

This chapter presents a review of related literature and explain the related materials in order to give the clearer concept and ideas for this study. It includes Pragmatics, politeness, politeness theory, and the scale of politeness, defenition of maxim, six maxims according to Leech, short story, and previous study.

2.2. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics, which is the study of language. Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics study which focuses on the meaning of utterances. Pragmatics concerns with the meaning of utterance, in which the meaning depends on the situation where the utterance occurs.

Yule (1996:3) states that pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). He defines there are four definitions about pragmatics, as following:

- a. Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning
- b. Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning
- c. Pragmatics is the study of how more gets communicated than is said
- d. Pragmatics is the study of expression of relative distance

Levinson in Rahardi (2005:49) says that “Pragmatics is the study of those relations between language and context that are grammaticalized, or encoded in the structure of a language.”

Mey in Rahardi (2005 : 49) says that “Pragmatics is the study of the conditions of human uses as these are determined by the context of society.”

Leech in Oka (2020 : 4) gives his definition “... the pragmatics I use more or less refers to Kuhn's paradigm, that is, not as a synonym for 'theory' but as a general term that refers to a set of basic assumptions about the nature and boundaries of fields, studies, methods, and criteria and evidence material...” From his definition, it can be seen that pragmatics is a study which understands the meanings of utterances by looking at the situation when the utterances happen.

Parker in Rahardi (2005 : 49) “Pragmatics is the study of the conditions of human language uses as these are determined by the context of society.”

Charles Morris in Rahardi et al (2016:15) state that “Pragmatics is the study of the relation of sign to interpreters”.

2.3.Politeness

Politeness is one the important issues in Pragmatics. Politeness is an interaction, can then be defined as the means employed to show awareness of another person's face. When people polite she/he is minimizing the conflict that may be happened in communication. Politeness needs to learn because in daily communication sometimes people need to express what they want to express to other without hurting the others feeling. People in different communities behave in a particular way when being in contact with each other or when engaging in a certain activity which involves other people to show their good manners and consideration for the other people. We often open the door for someone, such as a old lady, or give our seat on a bus to an elderly person, or smile at a person on a lift while saying “Hi” even though the person is a stranger. This is common sense,

is what we perceive as politeness, which is known and practiced by people in all cultures around the globe.

Through commonsense politeness may take varying forms from culture to culture, its essential significance is universal, that is, to show positive intention, good manners and care for the feelings of other people. There may also varying degree across cultures of what is taken as politeness or impoliteness with regard to a certain behavior or practice, which may relate to how people in the prespective cultures preceive such a behavior or practice. That is, what is perceived as a polite or impolite behavior in one culture may not be so preceived in another. For example, interrupting one's talk such as in a seminar is regarded as impolite in the English culture but not so in the French culture. Marsih (2010 : 7) state politeness is one of the cultural aspects that people must pay attention to in cross cultural communication. Concerning with verbal politeness, every culture has its own politeness principles. In speaking with other people from different cultures, someone must follow politeness principles of those cultures so that a misunderstanding can be avoided.

Leech (1983:62) defines politeness as a type of behavior that allows the participants to engage in a social interaction in an atmosphere of relative harmony. Richards et al as quoted by Rahardi (2005:6) state that politeness is how language expresses the social distance between the speakers and their different role relationship. Huang (2008:97) says that in order to be polite, we have to be tolerant.

2.4.The Notion of Politeness Principless

Politeness principle is minimizing (all thing being equal) the expression of impolite beliefs; maximizing (all things being equal) the expression of polite beliefs Thomas (1995: 159). While Leech (1983: 132) states that politeness concerns a relationship between two participants; self and other. Self has to be more polite in referring to other's spouse that in referring to self's own spouse.

According to Yule (1996: 60), politeness can be defined as the means employed to show awareness of another person's face. In other hand, politeness can be accomplished in situations of social distance or closeness.

Example:

- (I) a. Excuse me, Mr. Buckingham, but can I talk to you for a minute?
- b. Hey, Bucky got a minute?

In following illustrations the first type might be found in a student's question to the teacher (I.a), second illustration in the friend's question to the same individual (I.b). Concerning the above utterances, it can be understood that that there will be different kinds of politeness with the assumption of relative social distance or closeness. In most English speaking context, the participants in an interaction often have to determine as they speak, the relative social distance between them and hence their face wants. Further, Yule (1996: 62) states two faces, they are:

- a. Negative politeness is a face saving act which is oriented to the person's negative face which will tend to show difference, emphasize the importance of the other's time or concerns, and even include an apology for the imposition or interruption.

Example:

(1) How about letting me use your pen?

(2) Hey, buddy, I'd appreciate it if you'd let me use your pen.

- b. Positive politeness is a face saving act which concerned with the person's positive face. It will tend to show solidarity, emphasize that both speakers want the same thing, and they have a common goal.

Example:

(1) Could you lend me a pen?

(2) I'm sorry to bother you, but can I ask you for a pen or out something?

(3) I know you're busy, but might I ask you if –em –if you happen to have an extra pen that I could, you know –eh –maybe borrow.

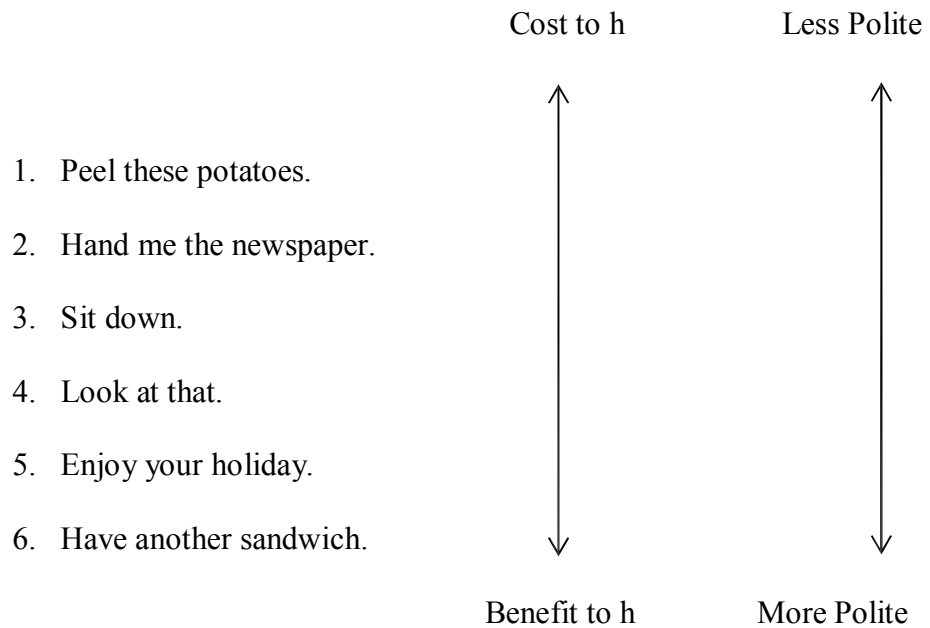
2.5. Maxims of Politeness Principle

According to Oxford Dictionary, maxim is defined as a compact expression of a general truth or rule of conduct expressed in a sentence, while according to Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English; maxim is a well-known phrase or saying, especially one that gives a rule for sensible behavior. Simply, maxim is a phrase that expresses something that is usually true or that people think is a rule for sensible behavior. According to Leech (1983 : 80) politeness becomes important in a broader, socially and psychologically oriented application of pragmatics principles. According to Kunjana (2005:59), *Prinsip kesantunan yang sampai dengan saat ini dianggap paling lengkap, paling mapan, dan relative paling komprehensif telah dirumuskan oleh Leech.* (Up to this time, principle of politeness that regarded more complete, more established and relatively more

comprehensive are formulated by leech). The politeness principle is a series of maxims. The maxims are :

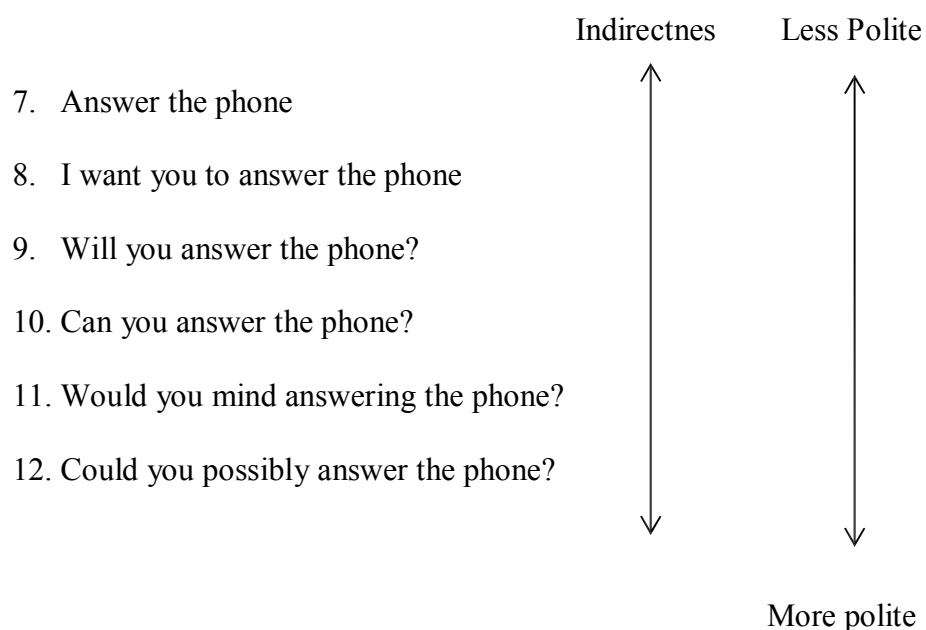
1. Tact Maxim

Tact maxim is minimizing cost to other and maximizing benefit to other (Watts, 2003:66). According to Leech (1983:107) applies to Searle’s directive and commissive categories of illocutions, which refer, in their propositional content X, to some action to be performed, respectively, by the hearer (h) or the speaker (s). This action may be called A, and may be evaluated in terms of what it assumes to be its cost or benefit to s or h. On this basis, X (‘you will peel those potatoes’, etc.) may be placed on a Cost-Benefit Scale, as in the following examples:



At some rather indeterminate point on this scale (depending on the context) the relevant value becomes ‘benefit to h’ rather than ‘cost to h’ but clearly, if we keep the imperative mood constant, there is general increase in politeness (other factors be equal) between 1 and 6.

Another examples :



Chaer (2010:57) *menambahkan bahwa seseorang dapat terhindar dari sikap iri hati, jika melaksanakan maksim kebijaksanaan. Perlakuan menguntungkan pihak lain dilakukan agar dianggap sopan dan menjaga perasaan lawan tutur.* This following example is obtained from the environment of writer.

Examples :

Cindy : "Eat everything, just finish it."

Yoona : "Oh yes, friend. I brought home all of the cake, yeah. "

From the example of the speech above, it seems that Cindy is trying to give all her food to Yoona as a speech partner, even though in reality Cindy has not tasted the cake and Cindy will run out of the cake. This was done by Yoona so that her partners feel happy because they can enjoy all the cakes served by Cindy.

That way, Cindy has fulfilled the maxims of wisdom that maximize the benefits of others.

Example :

David: Oh, hi Nancy! Look at you! How wonderful you are!

Nancy: Thank you. You look great, too.

In the utterance David maximizes benefit to Nancy by praising Nancy about her beauty. Meanwhile, Nancy also maximizes David by giving responds about his self.

2. The Generosity Maxim

Self-deprecation (if sincere, even if exaggerated) is often felt to be polite. The approbation maxim is exemplified courtesy of congratulating or compliment, while the modesty maxim usually occurs in apologies or humility. The concept of this maxim is to minimize benefit to self and maximize cost to self (Watts, 2003:66). In using this maxim, the speaker will tend to put the cost to herself rather than to the hearer. Like tact maxim, the generosity maxim occurs in impositives e.g. ordering, requesting, commanding, advising, recommending, etc. and commissives e.g. promising, vowing, offering, etc.

Example:

(1) I can lend you my car

(2) You must come and have dinner with us.

In utterance (1), the speaker maximizes benefit to the hearer by offering him to lend his car, although he adds burden for himself. In utterance (2), the speaker maximizes benefit to the hearer by offering them to come and have dinner with him, although he adds burden for himself.

3. The Approbation Maxim

We like to pay (and be paid) compliments, if it seems appropriate to do so. (Insincere or excessive compliments count as flattery and receive a more mixed reception). Commonly, compliments like “Your garden looks so lovely” or “What a pretty dress!” are familiar occurrences.

Holmes in Jucker and Taavitsainen (2008:198) define compliment as a speech act which explicitly or implicitly attributes credit to someone other than the speaker, usually the person addressed, for some good (possession, characteristic, skill, etc.) which is positively valued by the speaker and the hearer.

The approbation maxim criteria are:

- a. Minimize dispraise of other
- b. Maximize praise of other

Example :

(1) What a marvelous meal you cooked!

(2) That’s a nice haircut you got, where did you get it!

It is clearly seen that in utterance (1), the speaker appreciates the meal which have been cooked so much. In utterances (2), the speaker appreciates the hairs which have been cut so much.

4. The Modesty Maxim

Self-deprecation (if sincere, even if exaggerated) is often felt to be polite. The approbation maxim is exemplified courtesy of congratulating or compliment, while the modesty maxim usually occurs in apologies or humility. The most compliments are in statement form, someone might confuse to choose between responses that accept or agree with that statement, and responses that reject or

disagree with it. But, the humility of our self can also be used when asking for something or when to inviting someone.

The modesty maxim criteria are:

- a. Minimize praise of self
- b. Maximize dispraise of self

For examples:

- (1) A: They were so kind to us
B: Yes, They were, weren't they?
- (2) A: You were so kind to us (impolite)
B: Yes, I was, wasn't I?

As (1) shows, it is felicitous to agree with another's commendation except when it is a commendation of on self. But (2) fault maxim of modesty, it is to commit the social transgression of boasting.

Another example :

- (3) Please accept this small gift as a taken of our esteem
- (4) How stupid of me!

In utterance (3), the speaker minimizes self-praise by saying the small gift to the hearer, not large gift. In utterance (4), the speaker maximize self-dispraise by saying that he or she is stupid.

5.The Agreement Maxim

When someone expresses an opinion, there is a tendency in ordinary social conversation for the interlocutor to express agreement with them rather than disagreement..

The agreement maxim criteria are:

- a. Minimize disagreement between self and other
- b. Maximize agreement between self and other

For examples:

- (1) Melisa : A referendum will satisfy everybody
Melitha : Yes, definitely
- (2) Audi : It was an interesting exhibition, wasn't it?
Aneth : No, it was very uninteresting

As (1) shows, it is agreement maxim because agreement was happened between self and other, in (2) partial disagreement happened so agreement maxim was fault but it is often preferable to complete disagreement.

6. The Sympathy Maxim

Sympathy maxim is a maxim in which a speaker minimizes antipathy between self and other; maximizes sympathy between self and other. This includes a small group of speech acts such as congratulation, commiseration, and expressing condolences. Sympathy (or emotive concern) is needed to explain why we give a high value to other people's feelings in such speech acts as congratulations and condolences. It is polite to show others that you share their feelings: feeling sad when they have suffered misfortune, and feeling joyful when they have cause for rejoicing. The sympathy maxim criteria are:

- a. Minimize antipathy between self and other
- b. Maximize sympathy between self and other

For examples:

- (1a) Aditya : I'm was sorry to hear about your father.
- (1b) Mar : I'm was sorry to hear about your father's death (impolite)

Can be interpreted that (1a) as a condolence, an expression of sympathy for misfortune, and it might be preferable to say, instead of (1b).

Another example:

I'm terribly sorry to hear that your cat died

In utterance above the speaker shows his condolences (as an expression of sympathy for misfortune) her cat died.

According to Leech (1983 : 80) politeness becomes important in a broader, socially and psychologically oriented application of pragmatics principles. According to Rahardi (2005:59), *prinsip kesantunan yang sampai dengan saat ini dianggap paling lengkap, paling mapan, dan relative paling komprehensif telah dirumuskan oleh Leech.* (Up to this time, principle of politeness that regarded more complete, more established and relatively more comprehensive are formulated by leech). Even though there are many theories in the politeness field that can be the basic theory in this research, but after comparing with all the theories, the writer decides to use Leech's politeness principles theory with some reasons as follows:

1. The role of the politeness principle is very important, because politeness principles complete the missing link of cooperative principles.
2. Leech's politeness principles often become the basic theory to analyze the other researcher.
3. Leech's politeness principles has higher regulative role (Rahardi 2005: 59).

2.6. Politeness Scale

There are three kinds of politeness scale, they are; 1) politeness scale of Leech, 2) politeness scale of Brown and Levinson, and 3) politeness scale of Robin Lakoff in Rahardi (2005: 66-70).

2.6.1. Politeness Scale of Leech

Leech (1983: 123) proposes pragmatic scales which can be used to measure the politeness of a speech. They are:

1. Cost benefit scale: Representing the cost or benefit of an act to speaker and hearer. It refers to the cost or benefit of a speech uttered by a speaker. It is stated if a speaker minimizes the benefit from himself, he will be conveyed as a polite speaker. In other words, if an utterance maximizes the benefit of the hearer, it is regarded as a polite utterance.
2. Optimality scale: Indicating the degree of choice permitted to speaker and/or hearer by a specific linguistic act. Optionality scale refers to the number of options uttered by a speaker to a hearer. The more options the speaker and hearer can choose, the more polite the utterances will be.
3. Indirectness scale: indicating the amount of inferencerequired of the hearer in order to establish the intended speaker meaning. Indirectness scale refers to whether an utterance s uttered directly or indirectly. The indirect utterances are regarded as polite ones. In other words, the more indirect an utterance is, the more polite it will be.
4. Authority scale: representing the status relationship between speaker and hearer. Authority scale refers to different rank rating between a

speaker and a hearer. A quite different rank rating between a speaker and a hearer will cause a more polite utterance uttered.

5. Social distance scale: Indicating the degree of familiarity between speaker and hearer. Social distance scale refers to levels of social relationship between a speaker and a hearer in a conversation. The closer social relationship between a speaker and a hearer influences them to apply a polite utterance.

2.6.2. Politeness Scale of Brown and Levinson

There are three kinds of politeness scale of utterance. Each scale is based on contextual, social, and cultural setting Brown and Levinson in Rahardi, (2005: 68-70).

1. Social distance between speaker and hearer. Social distance scale is determined by different age, sex, and sociocultural background. Older speaker and hearer tend to apply more polite utterances in conversation. On the other hand, younger speaker and hearer tend to apply less polite utterances in conversation. In relation to sex, female speaker and hearer tend to use higher politeness than male ones. Sociocultural background plays a crucial role in determining scale of politeness. Different speakers and hearers coming from different sociocultural backgrounds color different scales of politeness.
2. The speaker and hearer relative power. The speaker and hearer relative power refers to different positions between a speaker and hearer. In a hospital, a patient has different position from a doctor. In a campus, a student has different position from a lecturer.

3. The degree of imposition associated with the required expenditure of goods or services. This scale refers to the degree of position between a certain utterance and other utterances. In a certain case, a male quest coming to a female one is regarded as uncommon if he comes at an inappropriate time. In different case, however, this is appropriate.

2.6.3. Politeness Scale of Robin Lakoff

Lakoff in Rahardi (2005: 70) states that there are three kinds of politeness scale as follows.

1. Formality scale. Formality scale refers to a situation stating that a speaker should not force the hearer in a conversation.
2. Hesitancy scale. This can also be called optionality scale referring to a situation in which a speaker and hearer must feel convenient in a conversation. A speaker should provide options to a hearer so that the situation of a conversation is enjoyable.
3. Equality scale. This scale refers to the fact that a speaker and a hearer should maintain equality. A speaker should consider that a hearer is his partner. Based on that explanation above, this research will focus the research in the maxim in politeness principle by Leech and politeness scale by Lakoff.

2.7. Utterance

According to Oxford Dictionary, an utterance is the smallest unit of speech. It is a continuous piece of speech beginning and ending with a clear pause. In the case of oral languages, it is generally but not always bounded by silence.

Utterances do not exist in written language, only their representations do. They can be represented and delineated in written language in many ways.

While according to Nordquist (2019) in linguistics, an utterance is a unit of speech. In phonetic terms, an utterance is a stretch of spoken language that is preceded by silence and followed by silence or a change of speaker. In orthographic terms, an utterance is a syntactic unit that begins with a capital letter and ends in a period, question mark, or exclamation point. An utterance is considered the smallest unit of speech. It can be defined as “a natural unit of speech bounded by breaths or pauses.” Thus, it necessarily doesn’t convey a complete meaning. An utterance can, therefore, be a clause, a single word, pause, and even a meaningful statement.

However, unlike a sentence that can exist in both oral and written form, utterance exists only in the oral form. However, they can be represented and delineated in the written form using many ways.

2.8. Short Story

2.8.1. Definition of Short Story

Notosusanto in Tarigan (2011 : 180) state the short story is a story about 5000 words long or approximately 17 quarto double-spaced quartile pages complete on itself. However both have the same element of storyline, story character, title, background story, theme, point of view, diction and language. The difference is the short story has only one conflict, one main theme and one climax. A crucial feature commonly identified with the short story is its impression of unity since it can be read-in contrast to the novel-in one sitting without interruption. Due to restriction of length, according to Klarer (1998 : 14) the plot

of the short story has to be highly selective, entailing an idiosyncratic temporal dimension that usually focuses on one central moment of action.

Therefore, Poe in Nurgiyantoro (2002:10) states that the short story is a story be read in one sitting, roughly between half to two hours, something that would not be possible for a novel. Short story is a short story and a roundness of ideas. In its abbreviation and density, a short story is complete, round, and brief. That is, all parts of the short story should be tied to a unity of soul, that is short, solid, and complete; no unimportant parts (Tarigan, 2011: 180). Short story deals with important elements that build the story itself. All of these elements take their own role to make the story sensible. They are theme, plot, setting, character and point of view. Based on the statement above, the writer concludes that short story is a story that has one climax and less than 10.000 words.

2.8.2. Characteristics of Short Story

The characteristics of short stories according to Sumarjo and Saini (1997: 36) are as follows :

1. A short story should be short.
2. Fictional, there are two types of fictional: short story and novel.
Based on the types of fictional the writer choose short story because it is suitable with my ability and time.
3. Narrative, there are many different types of narrative, those are: humor, romance, crime, legend, myth, fable, real-life fiction, historical fiction, mystery, fantasy, science fiction, diary-novels, and adventure.
4. Has a single impression. It means that, the story only has one plot

But, According to Tarigan (2011 : 80-181) The characteristics are:

1. One short story should short, solid, and intensive.
2. The main elements of the short story are scenes, characters, and motion.
3. It depends on one situation. It means that a short story has a single theme or plot.
4. A short story is that one should be able to be read it in one sitting no more than 10,000 words. Other definitions the maximum word length at 7,500 words. In contemporary usage, the term short story most often refers to a work of fiction no longer than 20,000 words and no shorter than 1,000.

2.8.3. The Elements of Short Story

1. Character

Character is a person in literary work. It is such an important part of a story that has major contribution to the plot of the story. Characters are the life of literature: they are the objects of our curiosity and fascination, affection and dislike, admiration and condemnation. Indeed, so intense is our relationship with literary characters that they often cease to be simply 'objects'. Through the power of identification, through sympathy and antipathy, they can become part of how we conceive ourselves, a part of who we are. It means that character is the focus of a story that we grow attached to, and develop feelings for.

2. Setting

The overall setting of a narrative or dramatic work is the general locale, historical time, and social circumstances in which its action occurs;

the setting of a single episode or scene within the work is the particular physical location in which it takes place Abrams & Harpham (2009:330). In short, setting is the when and the where a story takes place, refer to the time and place also the environment where the character exist in a story.

3. Plot

Plot is the series of events that leads from beginning to end. Additionally, Cuddon (2013) states that plot is the plan, design, scheme or pattern of events in a play, poem or work of fiction; and, further, the organization of incident and character in such a way as to induce curiosity and suspense in the spectator or reader.

4. Conflict

Conflict is the tension in a situation between characters, or the actual opposition of characters. In short, it a struggle that main character undergoes. There are two kinds of conflict as follows:

- a. An external conflict is a conflict that exist when character struggles against some outside force, such as another person, nature, society, or fate.
- b. An internal conflict is a conflict of a person against self, exist within a character.

5. Theme

The theme of a story is what the author is trying to convey, in other words, the central idea of the story. Short stories often have just one theme, whereas novels usually have multiple themes. The theme of a story is woven

all the way through the story, and the characters' actions, interactions, and motivations all reflect the story's theme.

2.9.Previous Study

In accomplishing this research, journals and previous researches was taken as reference. There have been many journals conducted in politeness principle, one of them was written by Isnu Maharani (2017) journal entitle “*Politeness Maxim of Main Character In Secret Forgiven*”. The study attempts to identify and analyze the politeness maxim aspects which are found in the drama *Secret Forgiven*. The research is a descriptive research using Pragmatics approach, particularly, the politeness principles. The six maxims proposed by Leech are tact, generosity, approbation, modesty, agreement and sympathy maxims. In the research, the writer focuses on the polite utterance as one aspect of behavior which is found in the Kami and Kristen utterances as a subject of the study. The research was done through the descriptive method. In collecting the data, the writer paid close attention to the Kami and Kristen characters. Then the writer categorized them into their suitable maxims using the concept of Leech. The finding shows that the uses of politeness maxims in the film are tact maxim, generosity maxim, approbation maxim, agreement maxim, sympathy maxim, and modesty maxim. It means that all types of six politeness maxims are performed by the main character. However, in the comparison of the number of the politeness maxims performed by main character, the tact maxim performed three times, the generosity maxim performed six times, the approbation maxim performed seven times, the agreement maxim performed seven times, the sympathy maxim performed two times, and the last, the modesty maxim performed only once.

Therefore, the types of politeness maxim that often appeared in the main character's conversation in drama *Secrets Forgiven* are the approbation maxim and agreement maxim (both performed seven times). The difference between this study with the Isnu research is this research only focuses on tact maxim and the subject of the study is in the short story.

Setpyaningsih (2007) entitled "*An Analysis of Positive Politeness Strategy in the Film Entitled 'In Good Company'*". The research was conducted to find out the kinds of positive politeness strategies employed by the characters and the factors influencing the characters to employ those strategies in relation to Brown and Levinson's politeness strategy. The research deals with Pragmatics approach. It is a descriptive qualitative study, and it employs purposive sampling as the sampling technique. The data are all the dialogs containing positive politeness strategy which have significant relationship with the problem statements. There are 29 data found in the film. The data are then identified by using Brown and Levinson's politeness strategy to answer the kinds of positive politeness strategy employed by the character. The result of the analysis shows that there are 15 strategies of positive politeness employed by the characters in the dialogs of film entitled "In Good Company". That is very different research because this research using Leech theory to conducted this research while Setianingsih using Brown and Levinson's politeness strategy.

Lestari Puji (2013) entitled "*A Pragmatic Analysis Of Leech's Maxim Found In The Princess And The Frog Movie Script'*". The research conducted on Pragmatics approach using Leech Theory with six maxims they are tact, generosity, approbation, modesty, agreement and sympathy maxims. The result

of this research are the most dominant maxim that is used by the characters of the princess and the frog movie is approbation maxim, which is minimize dispraise and maximize praise of other. The dominant category of maxim is observing maxim. The types of speech act used are assertive/ representative, commissive, directive and expressive utterance. Then, the intention of speaker depends on the maxims which is observed or flouted by the characters. This research also different with Lestari's research because the writers analyzed the movie with all maxims while this research only pay attention on tact maxim.

Petra Oktanawati (2016) entitle "*An Analysis of Tact Maxim in Selected Short Stories of Oscar Wilde*". The research was conducted to find out the kinds of What utterances that have sides of Tact maxim found in selected short stories are classified as a negative side "minimize the cost to the hearer (h)", and a positive side, "maximize the benefit to h" and what utterances that have tact maxim found in selected short stories are classified as more polite and less polite. This research deals with the Pragmatics approach. It is a descriptive qualitative study. The data are all the utterances containing tact maxim. There are 33 data found in the short stories. The data were identified by using Geoffrey Leech's theory. There are some similarities and differences between this research and Petra's research. The similarity is in the title, problems number two, and the theory that is used. The difference is only in the source data, this research takes the source data from 4 short stories of Oscar Wilde, namely The Star Child, The Fisherman and His Soul, The Devoted Friend, and The Model Millionaire while Petra's source data are Happy Prince, The Nightingale and the Rose, The Remarkable Rocket and The Selfish Giant. The findings of this research show that 41 data represent 6

utterances of minimizing cost to the hearer and 15 utterances of maximum benefit to the hearer. Short stories of Oscar Wilde are classified as a positive side of tact maxim that maximizes the benefit to the hearer and There are 5 utterances considered as more polite and 7 utterances considered as less polite.

2.10. Conceptual Framework

This research is qualitative descriptive research, which analyzes the tact maxim in selected short stories of Oscar Wilde. Politeness principles needed in a conversation in order to establish and maintain feeling of community and social relationship. In answering the first research question that is what utterances that have more polite of tact maxim found in selected short stories, using the scale of politeness principles by Geoffrey Leech (1983).

In answering the second research question that is what utterances that have less polite of tact maxim found in selected short stories also use scale of politeness by Geoffrey Leech (1983). The classification of politeness principles is: tact maxim, generosity maxim, approbation maxim, modesty maxim, agreement maxim and sympathy maxim. But the writer only focus on Tact maxim is minimizing cost to other and maximizing benefit to other. An analytical construct diagram is drawn to outline the theories used in this research, which is shown on the next page.

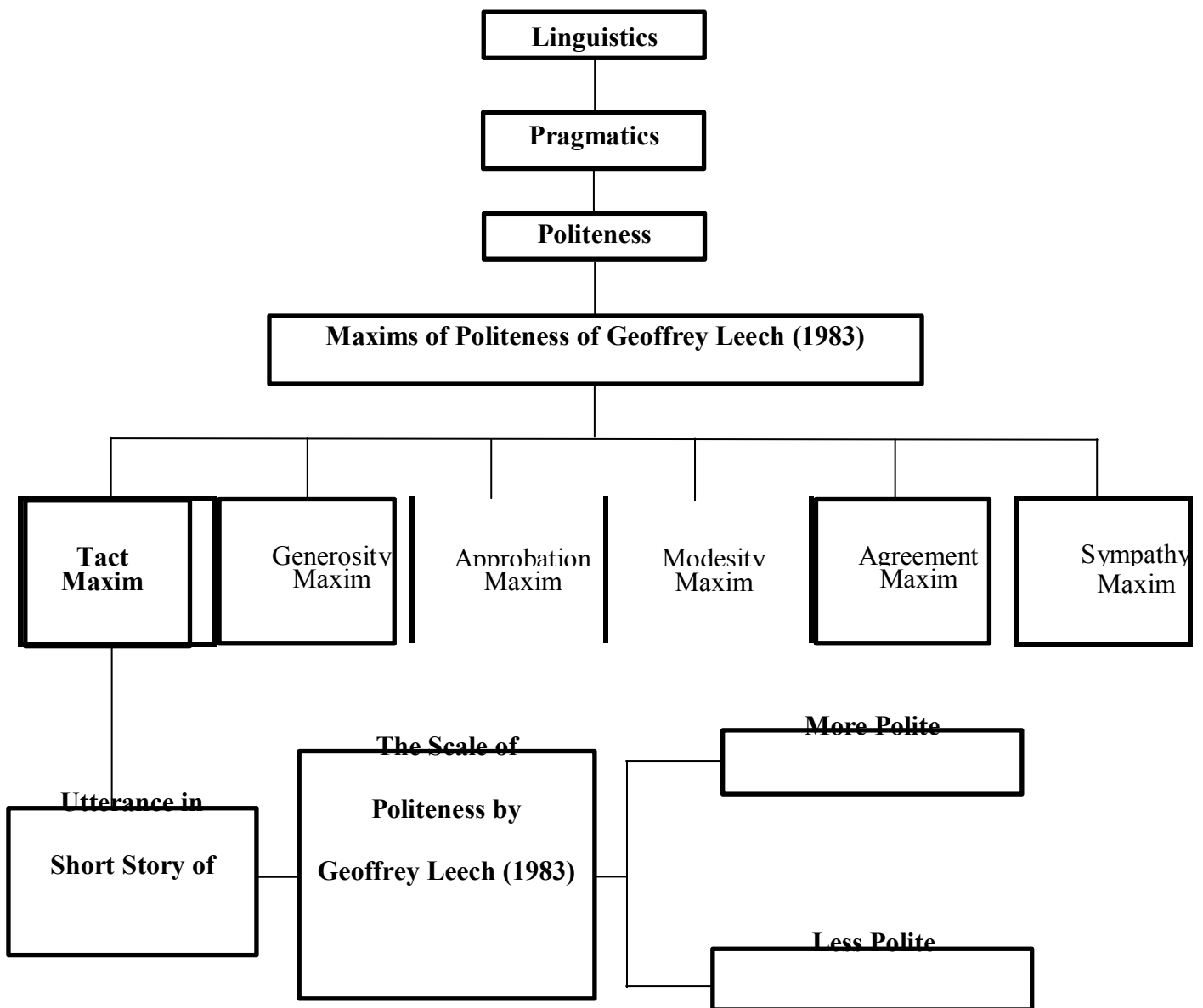


Figure 2.10 The Conceptual Framework of the Tact Maxim in Short Stories.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This research was designed by using descriptive qualitative method. It is called qualitative since the objectives of the research are to find out the maxim of politeness principle that was selected in Oscar Wilde's short story. Research design refers to the strategy to integrate the different components of research projects in cohesive and coherence way. Some experts have different opinion about what is mean by research design. According to Creswell (2009:3) Research design is plans and the procedures for research to detailed methods of data collection and analysis.

Wahyuni (2012:1) says that qualitative research methods were developed in the social sciences to enable researchers to study social and cultural phenomena. It is related with data which is usually not in the form of numbers. The qualitative research goal is to gain a deeper understanding of a person's or group's experience. The data are in the form of written messages in short story of Oscar Wilde. Although the data are in the form of written messages, the writer will use the terminology "utterance" referring to the written messages, speaker referring to the senders of the messages and hearers referring to the receivers of the messages. According Moleong (2006:4), qualitative research is research procedures that procedure descriptive data in the form of written or oral words of the people and behaviors that can be observed.

Moreover, Endraswara (2011) gives the important features of qualitative research in investigating the literature, such as the researcher is the key of

instrument that reads the literature thrifty, the research is done descriptively which elaborated in the form of words or pictures than numbers, and the process is more priority than result, because literature establishes interpretations.

In this thesis entitled “An analysis of Tact maxim in selected Short Stories of Oscar Wilde”, the writer has collected some relevant references such as textbooks, journals, and browsing the internet. All of the references are related to Pragmatics books, especially Politeness Principles of Geoffrey Leech.

3.2 Source of Data and Data

Source of data refers to the subject from which the data are obtained Arikunto (2002: 107). Subroto (1992 : 7) says data themselves may appear in the form of discourse, sentences, clauses, phrases, or words which can be obtained from magazines, newspapers, books, etc.

In conducted this research, the writer employed the four short stories from Oscar Wilde they are, The Star Child, The Fisherman and His Soul, The Devoted Friend, and The Model Millionaire. The short stories are chosen since the messages of the short stories employ many kinds of positive politeness principles. Besides, the characters represent the people in real life, the social and situational contexts are like in the characters in the real world. Data in this research contain the tact maxim in utterances of the character in the four short stories.

3.3 The Instrument for Collecting Data

In this research, the documentation method applied in collecting data. Raco (2010: 108) says data is collected if the direction and the research objective are clear and the source of the data is informants or participants, has been

identified, contacted, and has obtained consent to provide the required information. The data of this study were utterances of the characters found in selected short stories of Oscar Wilde. The writer was conduct observation and documentation to do this research.

3.4 The Tecnique of Collecting Data

The writer has used three stages to collect the data, first 1) content analysis or by reading, 2) observation, and 3) documentation. First, content analysis was conducted through several steps as follows :

1. Searching the short story from the website.
2. Collecting the short story, the writer has chosen 4 short stories of Oscar Wilde, such as The Star Child, The Fisherman and His Soul, The Devoted Friend, and The Model Millionaire.
3. Reading and identifying the whole short story to know the content.
4. Signing the utterances which are related to the tact maxim.

Second is observation, Yusuf (2014) states that *kunci keberhasilan observasi sebagai teknik pengumpulan data sangat banyak ditentukan pengamat sendiri, sebab pengamat melihat, mendengar, mencium, atau mendengarkan suatu onjek penelitian dan kemudiana menyimpulkan dari apa yang ia amati itu. Pengamat adalah kunci keberhasilan dan ketepatan hasil penelitian.*

To collect the data with observation has followed the same steps as :

1. The writer observed the utterances that have tact maxims in short stories.
2. The writer decided to use the politeness scale by Geoffrey Leech to know what utterances which is more polite and less polite.

3. The writer identified the utterances from the short story as tact maxim which is more polite and less polite.

The last is documentation. To collect the data with observation has followed some steps:

1. Writing down the data that is more polite and less polite.
2. Making a conclusion.

3.5 The Technique for Analyzing the Data

The techniques for analyzing the data was done as in the following:

1. To answer research problem number 1 and number 2, the writer has identified; the first step the writer was to analyze the data from the utterance from the short story of Oscar Wilde to Geoffrey Leech's maxim, a writer only focuses on tact maxim.
2. Classified the data.

Classifying the data, whether the data obtained is more polite and less polite, the writer has chosen to use a cost-benefit scale and indirect to determine whether the maxim.

Cost benefit scale: representing the cost or benefit of an act to speaker and hearer. The cost or benefit scale made up of two distinct scales, cost/benefit to speaker and cost/benefit to hearer. In general, these two measures vary inversely, but it is possible for them to vary independently. For example, speaker may purpose a course of action which is, in speaker's estimation, at a cost himself and beneficial to hearer. So, it is assumed polite. This is appropriately described as an offer.

Indirectness scale: Indicating the amount of inferencing required of the hearer in order to establish the intended speaker meaning. The indirectness scale on which, from speaker's point of view, illocutions are ordered with respect to the length of the path connecting the illocutionary act to its illocutionary goal. The indirectness scale can also be formulated from hearer's point of view, in terms of the length of the inferential path by which the force is derived from the sense.

3. The next step is to write down the data in the form of a table to make it easier to read.

4. Made a conclusion.