

**AN ANALYSIS OF POLITENESS STRATEGY USED BY THE MAIN  
CHARACTER OF NOVEL “THE PERKS OF BEING WALLFLOWER”**

**A THESIS**



**NUR HIKMAH JULIANTI**

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION FACULTY OF TEACHER  
TRAINING AND EDUCATION  
MAROS MUSLIM UNIVERSITY**

**2021**

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**A THESIS**

Submitted to the English Education Department Faculty of Teacher Training and  
Education Muslim University of Maros, As a Fulfillment of the Requirement for  
S1-Degree

**NUR HIKMAH JULIANTI**

**NIM : 1788203002**

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION FACULTY OF TEACHER  
TRAINING AND EDUCATION  
MAROS MUSLIM UNIVERSITY**

**2021**

## HALAMAN PERSETUJUAN

Skripsi dengan judul “An Analysis of Politeness Strategy Used by the Main Character of Novel “The Perks of Being Wallflower”.

Atas Nama Mahasiswa :

**Nama Mahasiswa : Nur Hikmah Julianti**  
**Nomor Induk Mahasiswa : 1788203002**  
**Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan**  
**Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris**

Setelah diteliti dan diperiksa, maka Skripsi ini telah memenuhi syarat untuk disetujui.

Maros, 23 Agustus 2021

Pembimbing I,



**Zul Astri, S.S., M.Hum**

Pembimbing II,



**Nurul Fachrunnisa, S.Pd., M.Pd**

Mengetahui,

Dekan Fakultas dan Ilmu Pendidikan

Universitas Muslim Maros,



**Hikmah Rusdi, S.Pd., M.Pd**

**NIDN. 0919128802**

**HALAMAN PENGESAHAN**

**SKRIPSI**

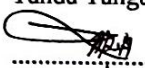



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MAIN CHARACTER OF NOVEL "THE PERKS OF BEING  
WALLFLOWER"**

disusun oleh:

Nurhikmah Julianti  
1788203002

Telah diujikan dan diseminarkan  
pada tanggal 30 Agustus 2021

**TIM PENGUJI**

Nama	Jabatan	Tanda Tangan
Zul Astri,S.S.,M.Hum.	Ketua	
Isnaeni Wahab,S.Pd.,M.Pd.	Anggota	
Novalia Tanasy,S.Pd.,M.Pd.	Anggota	
Nurul Fachrunnisa,S.Pd.,M.Pd.	Anggota	

Maros, 8 September 2021  
Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan  
Universitas Muslim Maros

Dekah,

  
Hikmah Rusdi, S. Pd., M. Pd.  
NIDN: 0919128802

## MOTTO AND DEDICATION

### MOTTO

*“ It's okay if you can not run fast, just walk slowly and carefully, and if you can't walk then just crawl as much as you can, as long as you don't stop. “*

*(Author)*

### DEDICATION

*This thesis is dedicated to:*

- ∞ Allah the Almighty*
- ∞ My beloved parents who have supported me and prayed for me every time.*
- ∞ My beloved sister, big family, my beloved bestfriend who always bring the happiness and support.*
- ∞ The lectures who had been patient in guiding and teaching many things that the researcher can not get anywhere else*

## ABSTRAK

**NUR HIKMAH JULIANTI**, 2021 “An Analysis of Politeness Strategy Used by the Main Character of Novel *The Perks of Being Wallflower*”. Skripsi, Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, Universitas Muslim Maros. Pembimbing: (1) Zul Astri (2) Nurul Fachrunnisa.

Skripsi ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis strategi kesantunan apa saja yang digunakan oleh tokoh utama dalam novel “*The Perks of Being Wallflower*” menurut teori Brown & Levinson 1987, dan jenis strategi politeness apakah yang paling sering digunakan dalam tuturan tokoh utamanya, serta apa alasan tuturan tersebut sering digunakan dalam berkomunikasi. Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian jenis kualitatif. Tehnik pengumpulan data dilakukan secara bertahap yaitu pertama mempersiapkan instrument penelitian dan teori politeness strategy yang digunakan dalam penelitian, kemudian data dikumpulkan dari tuturan charlie diberi tanda dan ditulis secara manual serta dianalisis dan dikelompokkan berdasarkan jenisnya. Analisis data menggunakan deskriptif kualitatif menggunakan metode analisis tuturan, dialog atau wacana. Temuan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ditemukan 32 data tuturan kesopanan the main character menggunakan ke-4 jenis strategi menurut Brown & Levinson yaitu 3 data Bald on record startegy, 16 data Positive politeness Strategy, 8 data Negative politeness strategy, dan 5 data Off-record strategy. Dari data tersebut menunjukkan bahwa tokoh utama paling sering menggunakan Positive Politeness Strategy karena karakter tokoh utama yang selalu ingin mempertahankan wajah positif lawan tutur karena ingin berteman dengan banyak orang maka itu dia selalu menggunakan tuturan yang paling aman dan memiliki sedikit ancaman terhadap wajah lawan tutur. Berdasarkan proses dan hasil penelitian ini, peneliti menyarankan agar lebih banyak lagi mahasiswa yang mengkaji mengenai strategi kesantunan karena dengan itu maka kita bisa mempelajari berbagai strategi kesantunan yang bisa diterapkan dalam kehidupan sehari hari yang tentunya sangat bermanfaat.

Kata kunci : Politeness, Novel, Main Character

## ABSTRACT

**NUR HIKMAH JULIANTI**, 2021 “An Analysis of Politeness Strategy Used by the Main Character of Novel *The Perks of Being Wallflower* ”. Thesis, English Language Education, Muslim Maros University. Supervisor: (1) Zul Astri (2) Nurul Fachrunnisa.

This thesis aims to find out the types of politeness strategies are used by the main character in the novel "The Perks of Being Wallflower" according to the theory of Brown & Levinson 1987, and the types of politeness strategies are most often used in the main character's speech, the reasons for the speech often used in communication. This study used a qualitative type of research. The data collection technique was carried out in stages, namely first preparing the research instrument and the politeness strategy theory used in the study, then the data collected from Charlie's speech was marked and written manually and analyzed and grouped by type. Data analysis used descriptive qualitative using speech, dialogue or discourse analysis methods. The research findings show that there are 32 data on the main character's politeness speech using the 4 types of strategies according to Brown & Levinson, namely 3 data Bald on record strategy, 16 data Positive politeness strategy, 8 data Negative politeness strategy, and 5 data Off-record strategy. The data showed that the main character most often uses Positive Politeness Strategy because the main character always wants to maintain a positive face to the interlocutor because he wants to be friends with many people, therefore he always uses the safest speech and has little threat to the face of the interlocutor. Based on the process and results of this study, the researcher suggests that more students should study politeness strategies because with that, we can learn various politeness strategies that can be applied in everyday life which are certainly very useful.

*Keywords : Politeness, Novel, Main Character*

## PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama : Nur Hikmah Julianti  
NIM : 1788203002  
Fakultas : Fakultas Keguruan Dan Ilmu Pendidikan  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Menyatakan dengan sebenarnya bahwa skripsi dengan judul “AN ANALYSIS OF POLITENESS STRATEGY USED BY THE MAIN CHARACTER OF NOVEL “THE PERKS OF BEING WALLFLOWER”, adalah benar asli karya saya dan bukan jiplakan ataupun plagiat dari karya orang lain.

Jika kemudian hari terbukti bahwa pernyataan saya ini tidak benar, maka saya bersedia menerima sanksi akademik berupa batalnya gelar saya, maupun sanksi pidana atas perbuatan saya tersebut.

Demikian pernyataan ini saya buat atas kesadaran saya sebagai civitas akademik Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muslim Maros.

Maros, 21 Agustus 2021

Yang Membuat,



Nur Hikmah Julianti

## FOREWORD

First, gratitude for the presence of Allah S.W.T for blessings so that researcher can complete the proposal entitled “*An Analysis of Politeness Strategy Used by The Main Character of Novel “The Perks of Being Wallflower”*”. Second, the researcher also did not forget to send greetings and prayers to the Prophet Muhammad SAW, who sent us from a life filled with darkness to a life blessed by Allah S.W.T Insha Allah

Second, the researcher would like to express my deepest gratitude to my father Syamsu.B and my mother Rahmatia, as well as my sisters, who have given sacrifices, trust, understanding, and all their prayers, so that the researcher can complete this proposal. And do not forget to also say thank you to:

1. Prof. Nurul Ilmi Idrus, M.Sc., Ph.D., as the Rector of the Maros Muslim University.
2. Hikmah Rusdi, S.Pd., M.Pd, as the Dean of the FKIP, Maros Muslim University.
3. Zul Astri, S.S., M.Hum., as the Head of the English Language Education Study Program and as the first supervisor, who always spends time, energy, and thoughts in guiding the author so that this proposal can be completed on time.
4. Nurul Fachrunnisa, S.Pd., M.Pd., as the second supervisor, who always provides directions to the author in completing this proposal.

5. To all of my friends in the Maros Muslim University, who i cannot name one by one who have provided knowledge to the author in pursuing education.
6. As well as fellow students of English Education FKIP Maros Muslim University, who assisted the researcher in completing this proposal. Thank you very much for you support and help. The researcher always remember the help and support that always give to author, thank you

Maros, 30 August 2021

Researcher

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## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **A. Background**

Language is one of the most important things for humans because language is a tool use and interact. Without language, humans cannot convey what they feel. From most of the definitions put forward by experts, many experts have formulated that language is a system of sound symbols used by humans to communicate with other humans. The definition of language according to Brown (1987: 4) "Language is a communication system that uses voice and is read through the speech organ and can be heard by members of the public using a vowel symbol which conventionally means in arbitrators or whatever they like". From that definition we can understand language is arbitrary sound symbol system used by group members social to work together, communicate, and identify themselves. Function the main language is as a means of communication between humans. Language as a tool intermediaries between members of the community in a group and means of interaction individual or group this is the definition of language according to Kridalaksana and Kentjono (2014: 32).

Language is closely related to communication so that in communicating, a person needs to understand the rules and agreements in language. Especially those used in the rules for using language in social contexts or what is commonly called pragmatics. According to one expert opinion Yule (1996:3) "Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies the meaning desired by speakers". According to Wijana

and Rohmadi (2010:4) pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies the structure of language externally, namely how the language unit is used in communication.

Politeness in communication included in the basic thing that deserves to be studied because basically humans are often negligent or experience conflicts in the communication process. As speakers we must be smart in deciding polite language to maintain communication because with that we can create a proper communication so that close relationships with other people can be maintained properly. Good communication relationship or not is determined by the speaker them self. It depends on how the rules when the speaker whether it is polite or not to the other person because it affects several factors, namely social interaction, status, solidarity, and distance.

People generally think that politeness in communication only talks about words of apology, requests for help, and words of gratitude. In fact, politeness in language has its own rules. There is one strategy in communicating that is used to make the other person feel comfortable with us. This strategy is called the politeness strategy. In accordance with the expert opinion Brown and Levinson (1987: 60) emphasize "The strategy of politeness is to save the face of the listener". The face referred to here is a symbol of one's honor and dignity. Therefore, it is very important to learn politeness strategies in order to keep the faces of others more comfortable around us.

There have been many studies that discuss politeness strategies. Some researcher have researched about politeness in interviews, TV shows, and films. The

result, they found some use of politeness strategies. However, this research uses novel because novels can also be used as a medium for studying politeness strategies. Novels was be choose as data sources because in novels there is a more specific story structure. This study analyzes the politeness strategies used by the main character in the novel entitled "The Perks of Being Wallflower" by Stephan Chbosky. This novel contains a lot of moral value in it and because this novel is a teenager novel, there are formal and informal languages which was be the object of research on how many politeness strategies are used in communicating.

#### **B. Research Question**

- a. What kind of strategies are used and the most strategy used by the main character in the novel "The Perks of Being Wallflower"?
- b. What is the reason for the strategy most used by the main character in the novel "The Perks of Being Wallflower"?

#### **C. Research Objective**

- a. To find out the kind of strategies are used and the most used by the main characters in the novel "The Perks of Being Wallflower".
- b. To find out the reason for the strategy most used by the main character in the novel "The Perks of Being Wallflower".

#### **D. Significance of research**

The expected significance of this research are the writer can provide an overview to readers of what a politeness strategy looks like and why it is important

to learn politeness. In addition, we can also find out the types of politeness strategies contained in this research novel so that they can be applied in daily life.

#### **E. Definition of terms**

Term restrictions are statements that contain terms which is the main focus in writing scientific papers. Based on the focus and problem formulation in the research,

1. The first term contained in this research is analysis, according to Wiradi (2009:20), analysis is an action or activity to separate, sort and clarify something, which is then grouped according to parameters certain. After that, the meaning of each component is searched, interpreted, and the relationship is searched.
2. The second definition of the term is politeness, according to Yule (1996: 60), politeness, in an interaction, can be defined as the means employed to show awareness of another person's face. Face here is defined as respect for one's self-image in performing speech acts.
3. The third term is Pragmatics, as for the definition of pragmatics according to Leech (1983:2), pragmatic is the study of meaning in relation to speech situations.
4. The last terms is novel, Rokhmansyah (2014: 31-32) says that a novel is a fictional prose that presents characters and displays a series of events and settings in an arranged manner.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **A. Previous Study**

There were some relevant studies related to this research . The first previous study related to this research is entitled “Analysis on the politeness in the mystery of the blue train novel by Agatha Christie" by Fadila Noor Hamida Nim (2012) Muria Kudus University. The politeness strategy referred to in this study was the strategy used by speakers to maintain politeness in communicating with their interlocutors. The research conducted by Noor (2012) analyzes the politeness strategy used by the characters in the novel "The Blue Train". In the previous research conducted by Fadila Noor Hamida Nim (2012), she analyzed the politeness strategies used by all characters in the novel 'In the Mystery of the Blue Train', while in the research that the researcher analyzed the politeness strategies. Which focuses on the main character only.

The next previous study that was related to this research is entitled "Politeness Strategies used by the main character in Bridge to Terabitha 'Novel By Katherine Paterson” by Friska Maulani Dewi (2016) Syekh Nurjati State Islamic Institute Cirebon. In this research, it was still the same as the previous study. The first one that the researcher was discuss is analyzing the politeness strategy but the object is the same as the research made, namely more specifically by making the main character as the object of research. The research conducted by Friska Maulani Dewi (2016), which in her research aims to discuss the

opponent's response or the opponent's reaction to what the main character is talking about as a speaker who uses politeness strategies, whereas in the researcher was made it aims to discuss what types of politeness strategies are the most widely used by the main character.

Widyastuti (2019), from IAIN Salatiga, entitled "The Analysis of Politeness Strategy used by the Main Character of Novel the sun also rises". In her research Widyastuti, she focuses on analyzing the types of politeness strategies used and the second focuses on the factors behind the character to carry out the politeness strategy. Her research focuses on the types of politeness strategies and also what factors or reasons encourage the main character as speakers to use this politeness strategy. Meanwhile, in this research that was be carried out is the type of politeness strategy that is most widely used and the reasons why the strategy is used the most.

Fhadli Noer (2018), from Hasanuddin University, entitled "The Psychological Effects of Patriarchy System Endured by Main Female Character in the Novel of the Tenant of Wildfell Hall". The patriarchal system that is meant here is a system that considers men as the main or the highest priority in the social environment. Therefore, women will tend to be considered low and get injustice in society. His research focuses on analyzing how the patriarchal system contained in the novel will affect the psychological effects of the main character in the novel "The tenant of Wildfell Hall". Meanwhile, the research that was be carried out here is to analyze the politeness strategy in character novels.

Mustakim Rija (2016), from University of Padjadjaran, entitled "Positive Politeness Strategies in the Novel" *The Client* ": A Sociopragmatic Study". In this study, he analyzes more specifically about positive politeness strategies. The main objective is to analyze the meaning of the positive politeness strategies used by the characters in the novel. Meanwhile, what the researcher was do here is to analyze the types of politeness strategies, both positive and negative faces.

The difference of the researcher was make with the research in previous research is, the research that the researcher was do focuses on analyzing what kinds of politeness strategies are used by the main character in the novel "*The Perks of Being Wallflower*" according to Brown & Levinson theory and secondly, analyzing the reasons why This type of politeness strategy is widely used compared to other strategies.

Whereas in previous studies, which were basically the same as researching politeness in the novel, some focused on analyzing the overall politeness strategy of the characters but on a different theory of politeness and also the listener's reaction to the spoken politness dialogue as well as research on the factors that encourage speakers to use politeness expressions. Not only that, previous studies have only focused on examining positive politeness strategies for novel characters. Meanwhile, the advantage of this research is that it focuses on both positive and negative politeness strategies according to Brown and Levinson's theory. In addition, the researcher was do focuses on only one character who has

the character of politeness targeted by the researcher so that research is easier to analyze where the politeness is and what type to use.

## **B. Theoretical Background**

### **A. Pragmatics**

Pragmatics in the branch of linguistics in which we can learn how the structure or meaning of a language, in other words, how we can use these language units in communicating.

As stated by Rahardi (2005: 49), pragmatics is the study of the conditions of use of human language which is basically very much determined by the context behind the language. From this understanding, we can understand that pragmatics basically discusses how the background context of a language can be used in communication or in other words, what is the reason why speakers use the language.

As for pragmatics, according to Yule (2006: 3) Pragmatics is a study of a speaker's intentions and the cause and effect of this study is more related to the analysis of speech intent than the separate meanings of words or phrases used in the speech itself. The meaning of the pragmatic understanding stated by Yule is that the language spoken by a speaker must have its own cause and effect, therefore, pragmatics analyzes the cause and effect or the intent of the speech.

## B. Politeness

Politeness is one of the most basic things that need to be learned in communicating. Politeness can be interpreted as a way for an individual to communicate with the aim of bringing social distance between the speaker and the listener closer. Therefore it creates an emotional closeness for the speaker and the interlocutor. It is very important to apply politeness in communicating because politeness serves to create and maintain the dignity of our interlocutors.

According to Lakoff (1990: 34), politeness as a system of interpersonal relationships designed to facilitate interaction by minimizing the potential for conflict that naturally exists in interactions between individuals. Politeness in this case serves as a medium for social interaction that must be applied in communicating in order to avoid a conflict of misunderstanding between individuals. Misunderstanding can happen anytime and with anyone, whether they realize it or not. To prevent this, it would be very good if we as speakers are good at the language or words that we speak to the interlocutor.

According to Markhamah and Sabardila (2013: 153), politeness as a way that speakers do when communicating so that speakers don't feel pressured, cornered, and offended. Because this greatly affects the image of the speaker, it is very important to maintain intimacy or closeness between speaker with the interlocutor. The image or face of the speaker discussed here is very influential so as not to appear close or familiar to us to our

interlocutors. It all depends on what language strategy is used in communicating. According to the theory discussed above, the more familiar a speaker is with the interlocutor, the more different the politeness language strategy they use.

### C. Politeness Strategy

Along with the increasingly complex structure of society today, various forms of communication have been carried out in the community. For the sake of smooth communication between speakers and listeners, it is necessary to understand the politeness strategy for all parties.

The politeness strategy that needs to be understood here is a method that serves to avoid conflict in communication. As stated by Brown and Levinson (1987: 60) that Politeness is comprehended in terms of conflict prevention or avoidance. Meanwhile, according to Lakoff (1990: 34) "Politeness is a strategy to facilitate interaction between speakers and listeners by minimizing the potential for conflict and confrontation in line with the objectives of communication between humans, both verbally and non-verbally."

Currently, many researchers have analyzed the politeness strategies, but what distinguishes them is the type of politeness strategies analyzed by the researcher. Some have examined the general politeness strategy contained in pragmatic studies and some have examined specifically according to experts whose theories are well known in the field of politeness.

One example of this is the politeness strategy presented by politeness expert Brown & Levinson (1987: 61-65). As discussed in the theory of Brown & Levinson (1987: 60), there is a lot of discussion about politeness strategy which focuses on face as the main concept. In theory, this expert discussed a lot of concepts based on rationality and faces. The point is their politeness strategy focuses on developing concepts in order to save the "face" of the speaker. This time the author uses Brown & Levinson's theory as the main explanation of this study. Brown & Levinson (1987: 60) identified that there are four kinds of politeness strategies that can be applied by speakers or speakers, including (1) *Bald-on Record Politeness Strategy*, (2) *Positive Politeness strategy*, (3) *Negative Politeness strategy*, , and the last (4) *Off-record politeness strategy*.

#### 1) *Bald-on Record Politeness Strategy*

The first strategy is bald-on record strategy, bald on record strategy refers more to speakers who do not have to take any action to minimize or reduce the negative faces of the interlocutors. This strategy applies to two people who have known each other well before. Brown & Levinson (1987: 94) define that "Bald-on record strategy is a direct way of saying something, without minimizing coercion, in a direct, clear, unambiguous and concise way".

Examples of bald on record strategies that are usually used in day-to-day communication include direct requests or instructions such as

requests for "please give that to me ...", strategies for expressing emergency "please ..." and others.

## 2) *Positive Politeness Strategy*

The second strategy is the positive politeness strategy or strategy used by speakers as a way to show close social distance, or in other words, to show intimacy to the interlocutor who is not close to the speaker. This strategy serves to avoid misunderstanding by showing the friendliness of the speakers.

This strategy serves as a tool that brings distance or social relationships with other people. That way the relationship with the interlocutor will be closer than the relationship that existed before the speaker used the positive politeness strategy.

There are several sub-strategy included in the positive politeness strategy, namely:

- a) sub-strategy 1 : Notice to what the interlocutor interests, wants, need, goods (Brown & Levinson, 1987 : )
- b) Sub-strategy 2 : exaggerating interest in approval and sympathy (Brown & Levinson, 1987 : )
- c) Sub-strategy 3 : increase interest in the opponent's speech (Brown & Levinson, 1987 : 106)
- d) Sub-strategy 4 : using family markers and various slang in group. (Brown & Levinson, 1987 : 107)

- e) Sub-strategy 5 : seek agreement with the opponent by repeating the words of the interlocutor. (Brown & Levinson, 1987 : 112)
- f) Sub-strategy 6 : avoid disagreeing by agreeing to it. (Brown & Levinson, 1987 : 113)
- g) Sub-strategy 7 : supposing the interlocutor with the speaker. (Brown & Levinson, 1987 : 117)
- h) Sub-strategy 8 : using jokes (Brown & Levinson, 1987 : 124)
- i) Sub-strategy 9 : understand that the interlocutor and the speaker are cooperators. (Brown & Levinson, 1987 : 125)
- j) Sub-strategy 10 : make an offer/promise. (Brown & Levinson, 1987 : 125)
- k) Sub-strategy 11 : show a sense of optimism. (Brown & Levinson, 1987 : 126)
- l) Sub-strategy 12 : trying to involve the interlocutor by inviting "lets". (Brown & Levinson, 1987 : 127)
- m) Sub-strategy 13 : giving and asking for reasons by involving the opponent. (Brown & Levinson, 1987 : 128)
- n) Sub-strategy 14 : expecting reciprocity. (Brown & Levinson, 1987 : 129)
- o) Sub-strategy 15 : reward not only objects but recognition, attention, understanding, listening. (Brown & Levinson, 1987 : 129)

### 3) *Negative Politeness Strategy*

Negative politeness strategy here is an action taken by speakers to prevent negative faces from the interlocutor, the meaning is so that the interlocutor does not feel disturbed by the speaker's actions which cause a misunderstanding.

As found in the positive politeness strategy, this action is the basis of politeness, the difference is that this action is an action to prevent certain misunderstandings that have already occurred when the communication takes place. There are several sub-strategy that are included in the negative politeness strategy, namely:

- a) Sub-strategy 1: using indirect expressions to avoid facial disturbances. (Brown & Levinson, 1987: 132)
- b) Sub-strategy 2: using fences. (Brown & Levinson, 1987: 145)
- c) Sub-strategy 3: be pessimistic and don't be too optimistic. (Brown & Levinson, 1987: 176)
- d) Sub-strategy 4: Minimizing the burden. (Brown & Levinson, 1987: 176)
- e) Sub-strategy 5: Express respect. (Brown & Levinson, 1987: 178)
- f) Sub-strategy 6: Using apologies. (Brown & Levinson, 1987: 187)
- g) Sub-strategy 7: Does not mention the speaker and the interlocutor. (Brown & Levinson, 1987: 190)

- h) Sub-strategy 8 :Declare FTA or violations as applicable rules.  
(Brown & Levinson, 1987: 206)
- i) Sub-strategy 9 : nominalize the statement. (Brown & Levinson, 1987: 207)
- j) Sub-strategy 10: Saying directly that the interlocutor is in debt or not to the interlocutor. (Brown & Levinson, 1987: 210)

#### 4) *Off-record Politeness Strategy*

This strategy is another word for an indirect politeness strategy that works if the speaker wants to do an action that is likely to threaten the face and then the speaker doesn't want to take the risk of that action. In using the off-record strategy the speaker will rely on the interlocutor to interpret the meaning of what the speaker is saying because the meaning of the speech will not be said directly. Examples commonly used in the off-record strategy are giving a reference, using tautology, using metaphors, being ironic, presupposing something, understating, using ambiguously.

- a) Sub-strategy 1: giving instructions by revealing the reasons for doing an action. (Brown & Levinson, 1987: 213)
- b) Sub-strategy 2: Expressing instructions by mentioning something that is felt in the action requested to the interlocutor. (Brown & Levinson, 1987: 215)

- c) Sub-strategy 3: presuppose the speaker's intention. (Brown & Levinson, 1987: 217)
- d) Sub-strategy 4: Stating less than the truth by limiting a number of attributes to minimize the occurrence of something bad. (Brown & Levinson, 1987: 217)
- e) Sub-strategy 5: Exaggerated by exaggerating the actual situation. (Brown & Levinson, 1987: 218)
- f) Sub-strategy 6: repeating the speech without adding clarity by telling the patent and important truth. (Brown & Levinson, 1987: 219)
- g) Sub-strategy 7: using conflict by stating the truth and encouraging the interlocutor to reconcile the problem. (Brown & Levinson, 1987: 221)
- h) Sub-strategy 8: Insinuating to say the intention is indirect and opposite. (Brown & Levinson, 1987: 221)
- i) Sub-strategy 9 : using figure of speech/metaphor by hiding the real connotation (Brown & Levinson, 1987: 222)
- j) Sub-strategy 10: using rhetorical questions. (Brown & Levinson, 1987: 225)
- k) Sub-strategy 11: using double meaning speech. (Brown & Levinson, 1987: 225)

- l) Sub-strategy 12 : disguise the violation committed. (Brown & Levinson, 1987: 226)
- m) Sub-strategy 13: overgeneralizing to avoid face threats by revealing general rules. (Brown & Levinson, 1987: 226)
- n) Sub-strategy 14: replace the interlocutor by placing threats on people whose faces are unlikely to be threatened. (Brown & Levinson, 1987: 226)
- o) Sub-strategy 15: using incomplete speech by using ellipsis. (Brown & Levinson, 1987: 227)

#### D. Novel

One of the literary works that are generally favored by various parts of the world is the novel. Novels are very much in demand because it is very widespread and also as a reading material that can entertain and also as a source of various knowledge. Novels consist of many types, both fiction and non-fiction. But besides that, novels are still widely read by people around the world regardless of the type because novels are very entertaining and captivate the reader.

Seen from its history, the word novel comes from the Italian language, novella, which literally means "a small new item" which is then interpreted again as "a short story in prose" Abrams in Nurgiyanto, (2019: 9). Rokhmansyah (2014: 31-32) says that a novel is a fictional prose that presents characters and displays a series of events and settings in an arranged manner.

Novels as imaginative works reveal deep human aspects and present them subtly. Novels are not only a means of entertainment, but also as an art form that studies and examines aspects of life and the good and bad values (morals) in this life and directs the reader to noble character.

Sayuti (2000: 10) defines that "Novels are often contrasted with short stories, the difference is that short stories focus on intensity, while novels tend to be broad" expands. " creating a "finished" world, in contrast to implicit short stories, namely telling the problem in brief ". Nurgiyantoro (2009: 10) defines that "a novel is described as a work of fictional prose which is not too long but not too short". Although there are many similarities with short stories, novels are different from short stories because novels are told more specifically and broadly than short stories in general.

#### E. Novel "The Perks of Being Wallflower" by Stephen Chbosky

The novel "The Perks of Being wallflower" is a teenage fiction novel by Chbosky released on February 1, 1999 and published by Pocket books. This novel was made into a film in 2012 with the same title as the novel's title. This novel is one of the youth novels that is recomend to be read because it is not only about the stories of teenage love stories but also stories related to psychology and mental health. In addition, the stories from this novel are cool and are not marketable to read differently from teenage novels in general.

The novel tells the story of a teenager named Charlie who wants to be a teenager in general because he tends to different from other teenagers. He is

very innocent, kind, and naive, but he lacks in socializing with his schoolmates. He started as a teenager and attended high school in the United States where Charlie began to find good friends and first love. Although in his past Charlie has been complicated by the story of his tragic friendship because of the death of a friend who committed suicide. But that did not prevent Charlie from continuing to struggle against his sadness by having a good day. The reason researcher chose a novel is because there are many moral values in it. Charlie who plays the main character in the novel also has a closed and awkward character, so he tends to use politeness strategies in communicating with other characters.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHODOLOGY**

#### **A. Research Types and Design**

The types of this research used qualitative research. Qualitative research according to Judith Preissle (Creswel 1998: 24) is a loosely defined category of research designs or models, all of which elicit verbal, visual, tactile, olfactory, and gustatory data in the form of descriptive narratives like field notes, recordings, or other transcriptions from audio and videotapes and other written records and pictures or films.

This research used the descriptive qualitative method because this research describes accurately and systematically the politeness strategies used by the main character in the novel. There is a descriptive research method according to Nazir (2011: 54) descriptive research is a method of examining the status of a group of people, an object, a set of conditions, a system of thought, or a class of events at present. The purpose of this descriptive method is to create descriptions or paintings systematic, factual, and accurate regarding the facts, properties and relationships between the phenomena being investigated.

In this research, the researcher used the technique of reading novels which were then followed up with notes, because this method was very easy to analyzed data. In analyzed the data, the researcher used the theory of Brown & Levinson.

## **B. Time and Place of Research**

This research was conducted for three months, from June until August 2021. The research time lasts for the time specified by the university. And the place for doing this research was in the campus library, and at the researcher's house. The implementation of this research was also adjusted to the matrix covid protocol because it was carried out during a pandemic.

## **C. Object of Research**

The object of the research was the main character in Stephen Chbosky's teen fiction novel entitled "The Perks of Being Wallflower" named Charlie. Because Charlie character tends to be quiet and likes to used formal sentences in communicating, made it easier for researcher to found the politeness strategy. The sample in this research was the novel part of 'The Perks of Being Wallflower' which contains elements of politeness strategy.

## **D. Implementation of Research**

### **1. Preparation Phase**

The first stage is preparation, here the researcher prepared the research by completed the proposal first. Then prepared for the implementation of research by prepared the novels, e-book versions of the novel and other research preparations.

### **2. Research Implementation phase**

At this stage the researcher conducted research, namely conducted data collection and data analysis that had been prepared.

### 3. Reporting phase

At this stage, the researcher completed the research report by compiling the data that had been collected and analyzed into a thesis.

## **E. Data Collection Techniques**

The way to collect data in this study was arranged chronologically or sequentially as follows. The first, namely the preparation stage At this stage the researcher read the entire novel that was be researched first so that the researcher could understand the story of the novel. After reading, the researcher was found out about pragmatics to found a theory that fits the research topic.

The second, namely data collection. At this stage, the author was collected data by first downloaded the e-book version of the novel available on the internet then taking sentences and classified which speech or dialogue was included in the politeness strategy according to the theory Brown & Levinson (1987). Data is collected from Charlie was speech in the novel and written and categorized manually by marked, wrote, or typing in a document data analysis. The data was identified, analyzed, and classified descriptively.

The third, the researcher studied documents or collected data sources needed in research, whether in the form of written sources, films, or others. This document was help researcher obtain various information that was be needed in the research process, namely related to the politeness strategy used by the main character in the novel.

## **F. Data Analysis Techniques**

According to Patton, 1980 (in Lexy J. Moleong 2002: 103) explains that data analysis is the process of arranging data sequences, organizing them into patterns, categories, and basic units of description. The data analysis technique to be carried out in this study consists of several stages.

The first stage is that the researcher was collected data in the form of Charlie's dialogue as the main object and character in this study by marked one by one on the main character's dialogue so that the data is easier to categorized and group according to the function. The second stage, the dialogue that had previously been collected in a note was then categorized according to the type of politeness strategy based on Brown & Levinson's theory included with the description, and examined the reasons why this type of strategy is the most used. The third stage, the researcher checked by made sure the theory and the data obtained were suitable, it was done repeatedly on the results of the data obtained, so that the data can be said to be valid. After the data is confirmed as valid, then the researcher can describe the conclusions obtained from the data obtained.

## CHAPTER IV FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the data sample of the main character's politeness strategies contained in the novel "The Perks of Being Wallflower" be analyzed by type and explained based on the theory of Brown and Levinson (1987) which had been described in chapter II. There are two subs in chapter 4, namely data analysis and discussion. The first sub-chapter contains data analysis that answers the research question in this thesis. In the second sub-chapter, contains a discussion of the description of the overall used of politeness strategies used by Charlie as the main character in the novel.

### A. Research Finding

1. Kind of strategies are used and kind the most used by the main characters in the novel "The Perks of Being Wallflower".

The following are the results of the research found from analyzing the types of politeness strategies used by Charlie as the main character in the novel "The Perks of Being Wallflower".

#### **A. Bald on Record Strategy**

Bald on record strategy is a speech that is uttered directly, openly, and without further ado due to an urgent situation or situation. Usually when this strategy is carried out, the speaker does not try to minimize the threat from the face of the interlocutor. There are several data bald on record strategies or speech strategies that are spoken directly without further and found in charlie's dialogue:

(1) *"No. Don't be sorry,"* I said.

*“But, I feel bad,” she said.*

*“Please don’t feel bad. It was very nice,” I said.*

(The perks of being wallflower : 185)

In the speech spoken by Charlie above, it is a type of speech in the form of an order by telling the other person not to feel guilty about what the other person did. This strategy is bald on record because it is asking for it, but even though it is asking, this utterance has a slight risk of a negative face that will arise because of the use of the word "please" in it.

(2) *“Get dressed. I’m on my way.”*

(The perks of being wallflower : 144)

That Charlie's speech above is a bald on record strategy because the speech used tends to be like a command sentence from the word "*get dressed*". Charlie tells the interlocutor without ignore or minimize the negative face of the interlocutor whether or not he agrees with what he is told.

(3) *I don’t even know, but I hope it was Broken Wings because it would make the story perfect.*

*“Keep going,” I encouraged.*

*“Okay. Okay.” He swallowed.*

(The perks of being wallflower : 146)

Charlie in the dialogue above is sharing a story with his interlocutor. This dialogue contains a bald on record in the word "*Keep going.*" Charlie instructs his interlocutor to always continue the story he is listening to. This utterance contains a slight risk of a negative face because even though it is commanding, it does not pose a negative face threat by the interlocutor.

## B. Positive Politeness Strategy

Positive politeness strategy is a strategy used by showing friendliness and solidarity to the interlocutor. Positive strategies are used by speakers to seek a positive face from the interlocutor. As for some of the results of data analysis obtained from Charlie's speech which contains a positive politeness strategy or also known as a strategy used to maintain a positive face from the interlocutor, namely, found 16 data with 8 positive strategies, namely increasing / provoking interest (sub-strategy 3) , using group identity or slang (sub-strategy 4), seeking agreement (sub-strategy 5), avoiding disagreeing (sub-strategy 6), presupposing similarities, gossip, small talk (sub-strategy 7), using jokes (sub-strategy 8), making promises (sub-strategy 10), giving rewards (sub-strategy 15).

### a. Sub-strategy 3

*(4) I said, "Well, I thought a lot of things. But mostly, I thought that your being sad was much more important to me than Craig not being your boyfriend anymore. And if it meant that I would never get to think of you that way, as long as you were happy, it was okay. That's when I realized that I really loved you."*

(The Perks of Being Wallflower : 182)

The speech above is Charlie's speech strategy that makes the interlocutor interested and touched by what is being said. This can be seen from the use of the word '*as long as you were happy, it was okay*' which implies Charlie's sincerity towards the interlocutor. Accompanied by the words '*That's when I realized that I really loved you.*' which dramatically creates a defense against a positive face.

b. Sub-strategy 4

(5) *“Hey, Dad. Is the hockey game on tonight?”*

(The perks of being wallflower : 113)

We can see from Charlie's speech above trying to create a positive impression on the interlocutor by using the greeting *‘Hey, Dad’* which includes the use of greeting in the form of slang words, the type of clipping or cutting from the actual word (Daddy) or in other words using the term identity of their group (family).

(6) *I called them “Candy Grandma” and “Cookies Grandma.” I also called pizza crust “pizza bones.”*

(The perks of being wallflower : 82)

The use of the slang greeting strategy above is one of Charlie's utterances that wants to show the close relationship between Charlie and his interlocutor. In the greeting language the speaker makes, namely *‘Candy Grandma’* and also *‘Cookie Grandma’* to his grandmother, it shows that Charlie is trying to give the impression of affection and positive impression that he gives to the interlocutor.

c. Sub-strategy 5

(7) *“I want to make sure that the first person you kiss loves you. Okay?”*  
*“Okay.” She was crying harder now. And I was, too, because when I hear something like that I just can’t help it.*  
*“I just want to make sure of that. Okay?”*  
*“Okay.”*

(The perks of being wallflower : 69)

We can understand from the speech above, it is very clear that Charlie tries to keep a positive face towards his interlocutor by using strategy 5 seeking agreement with the opponent or the strategy of satisfying the positive face of the interlocutor by repeating the word 'okay' to the interlocutor to express his agreement with the interlocutor.

- (8) *“Do you think I’m pretty?”*  
*“I think you’re very pretty.”*  
*“Really?”*  
*“Really.”*

(The perks of being wallflower : 119)

The dialogue is one type of speech use that seeks a positive face defense for the interlocutor. This can be seen from the way Charlie uses replies to the interlocutor by using the repetition of the utterance *‘I think you’re pretty’* and the word *‘really’* as an affirmation which states that he really agrees with what the interlocutor is asking.

- (9) *“Now, that looks normal doesn’t it?”*  
*“Uh-huh,” I think I said.*  
*“Now, look at the cement on the playground. Is it moving?”*  
*“Uh-huh.”*

(The perks of being wallflower : 97)

The speech above is one of the dialogues used by speakers to seek approval for the interlocutor. However, the form of the speech above serves to show a firm agreement that this is found in the utterance *‘Uh-uh.’* to respond when the interlocutor asks or tells something.

- (10) *“You know you’re too young for me, Charlie? You do know that?”*

*"Yes, I do."*

(The perks of being wallflower : 28)

The meaning of the conversation above is that the interlocutor is trying to make Charlie understand that he and his opponent cannot date because Charlie is younger than him. And Charlie agreed because he really understood this by doing the strategy of repeating the word '*Yes, I do.*' to express his agreement.

d. Sub-strategy 6

(11) *"Right. You know? Girls like guys to be a challenge. It gives them some mold to fit in how they act. Like a mom. What would a mom do if she couldn't fuss over you and make you clean your room? And what would you do without her fussing and making you do it? Everyone needs a mom. And a mom knows this. And it gives her a sense of purpose. You get it?" "Yeah," I said even though I didn't. But I got it enough to say "Yeah" and not be lying, though.*

(The perks of being wallflower : 29)

The above statement is Charlie's strategy to maintain a positive face by avoiding speech that does not agree with the interlocutor. It can be found when the speaker says 'Yeah,' even though he doesn't really understand what the other person is saying.

(12) *Sam said, "You know I'm leaving in a week, Charlie?"*

*"Yeah. I know."*

*"Don't start crying again."*

*"Okay."*

(The perks of being wallflower : 178)

The use of the strategy to avoid disagreement in the above speech is also not much different from the previous data. The speaker insists on agreeing to

what the interlocutor asks even when the speaker feels that by saying not to cry, but ends up crying because he can't hold back his sadness. However, the speaker must maintain a positive face by agreeing to what the interlocutor is asking.

e. Sub-strategy 7

- (13) *"How long have you been 'going out'?" I asked.  
Then, they started laughing. Really laughing hard.  
"What's so funny?" I said.  
"We're brother and sister," Patrick said*

(The perks of being wallflower : 27)

The strategy used by the speaker in the conversation above is positive strategies sub strategy 7, where in the speech Charlie uses is the use of small talk or small talk in his sentence '*How long have you been'going out'?*' The speaker says that because he wants to try to open a conversation with the interlocutor in order to familiarize himself with the interlocutor.

- (14) *So, then I said,  
"So, we can be friends now?"  
"Of course," was all she said.  
"And Patrick?"  
"And Patrick."  
"And everyone else?"  
"And everyone else."*

(The perks of being wallflower : 142)

The above utterance is a form of using sub-strategy 7 by placing the interlocutor in the same position as the speaker. can be seen in charlie's utterance '*so we can be friends now?*' which means he has made up after a

misunderstanding between the two, then the interlocutor agrees which means they become partners again.

- (15) *“You remember what I said to Brad?”*  
*“Yeah. You told him that he should tell Patrick that he was sorry himself.”*  
*“That goes for Mary Elizabeth, too.”*  
*“I tried, but she told me ...”*  
(The perks of being wallflower : 142)

The speech used by Charlie in the dialogue above is said to have this type of strategy due to the placement of the position of the interlocutor and the speaker of the word 'I tried, but she told me....' which means Charlie's efforts in placing the same position as the interlocutor but there may be problem that does not allow for it. This strategy is also included in the type of gossip where the speech involves other people, namely Mary Elizabeth and Brad.

- (16) *“Hey, you’re in my shop class!” He’s a very friendly person.*  
*“I’m Charlie.” I said, not too shy.*  
(The perks of being wallflower : 25)

The type of positive face speech strategy that contains other small talk is found in the conversation above. This can be seen from Charlie's dialogue in his speech 'I'm Charlie' which means small talk in the form of self-introduction to the interlocutor in order to give a positive impression to the interlocutor.

f. Sub-strategy 8

- (17) *“It’s lucky I got my license now.”*  
*I said that to make her laugh. But she didn’t.*  
(The perks of being wallflower : 110)

The speech strategy above is a positive face strategy type 8 or speech using jokes for the interlocutor in order to maintain a positive face from the interlocutor. Charlie in his dialogue reveals things that he thinks can make the interlocutor laugh even though his efforts have failed.

g. Sub-strategy 10

(18) *"i will"*

(The perks of being wallflower : 69)

The utterance shows that Charlie uses strategy 10, namely making an agreement with the interlocutor in order to get a positive face from the interlocutor. Through his speech, namely *'I will'* he said in order to make a positive impression on himself and his interlocutor.

h. Sub-strategy 15

(19) *So, finally I just said, "You're the best teacher I ever had."*

(The perks of being wallflower : 166)

In Charlie's speech above, it clearly shows that Charlie really appreciates the opponent he said so he wants to give positive face satisfaction by giving awards. it can be seen from his speech 'you're the best teacher I ever had' means Charlie is proud of his teacher and he admits that he is proud.

### C. Negative Politeness Strategy

If the positive strategy is to appreciate the positive face of the interlocutor, it is different from negative politeness. Negative politeness is done to appreciate

the negative face of the interlocutor. Negative politeness is used to minimize facial threats that have occurred in a certain situation. The results of the data analysis were Negative politeness strategy or a strategy to save negative faces obtained from Charlie's dialogue. There were 8 data found using 4 negative politeness strategies, including expressing indirect speech (sub-strategy 1), used fences or questions (sub-strategy 2), being pessimistic and not being too optimistic (sub-strategy 3), minimizing burdens. (Strategy 4), using apology (sub-strategy 6).

a. Sub-strategy 1

(20) *I said, "Would it be okay if I watched the end?"*

(The perks of being wallflower : 137)

The speech above shows that the speaker used the first type of negative face strategy or the used of saving negative faces through indirect speech in the form of the question '*Would it be okay if...*' The speech is used to avoid negative face threats against the interlocutor.

b. Sub-strategy 2

(21) *That's when she paused the movie.*

*"Can't you take a hint?"*

*"I suppose not."*

(The perks of being wallflower : 137)

The speech used by Charlie in the dialogue above means that he used words that can relatively pose a negative face threat to his interlocutor. but because Charlie uses a strategy to save negative faces by using the word

'suppose' so that it can reduce a little threat to the negative face of the interlocutor.

(22) *I said, "Well, I think he said that college sports puts a lot of pressure on the students who do them."*

(The perks of being wallflower : 169)

The speech used by Charlie in the dialogue above can be said to cause a negative face threat because the speech does not match the expectations of the interlocutor. So to minimize this from happening, Charlie uses the beginning of the word 'well, I think...' in order to reduce the negative face.

c. Sub-strategy 3

(23) *"I don't know. This is my first date, so I don't know what to compare it to."*

*"Don't worry. You'll do fine."*

(The perks of being wallflower : 108)

The speech above shows that Charlie is trying to be pessimistic about his opponent. The speech was addressed to Sam's best friend as well as his crush when he was going on a date with another girl, therefore to prevent misunderstandings in front of Sam, Charlie tried to be pessimistic to minimize the negative face.

(24) *"Then, why didn't you?" she asked real serious."*

*"Because I didn't think you wanted me to."*

(The perks of being wallflower : 183)

Charlie's speech in the conversation above shows a strategy to be pessimistic. Because his interlocutor, Sam asked the reason why Charlie never asked him out, then the speaker answered pessimistically with a minimizing strategy in his speech '*Because I didn't think you wanted me to.*' so that the interlocutor will most likely not be offended and cause a negative face.

d. Sub-strategy 4

(25) "*Are you okay, Charlie?*" Mary Elizabeth asked. *I guess I was starting to look bad again because she looked worried.*  
*"I'm fine. I'm just tired," I lied.*

(The perks of being wallflower : 187)

The utterance is used by Charlie as a strategy to minimize the negative face that arises due to the guilt of the interlocutor against the speaker. Therefore, Charlie minimizes this by using speech strategies that can reduce the burden on the interlocutor. By using the utterance 'I'm fine. I'm just Tired' so that the interlocutor can assume that everything is fine and there is no need to feel guilty about Charlie anymore.

e. Sub-strategy 6

(26) "*Uh, Sam ... I have to wait for my relatives to leave,*" I said.

(The perks of being wallflower : 175)

The use of the speech above is one of the strategies that minimize the negative face by using an apology for the interlocutor. From the meaning of Charlie's speech above, he said an indirect apology to Sam that he had to delay going to the party because Charlie had something to prioritize at that time. In

Charlie's sentence, *'I have to wait for my relatives to leave,'* it can be seen clearly that he used an apology.

- (27) *"I can't do that anymore. I'm sorry," I said.*  
*"It's okay, Charlie. Just go to sleep," Sam said.*

(The perks of being wallflower :186)

In the speech above, Charlie who feels he has committed a violation uses an appropriate apology in strategy 6. The strategy used in the speech above serves to minimize the violation or the presence of a negative face by using an apology as the next strategy in minimizing the negative face of the interlocutor.

#### **D. Off-record Strategy**

Off record strategy is a strategy that is uttered by speakers using indirect speech. Indirect utterances are utterances that have unrelated forms and functions. There are some data found by the writer that contain utterances from indirect or off-record strategies. There are 5 data that uses the off-record strategy and uses 3 types of off-record sub-strategies including, giving instructions by stating the reasons for taking action (sub-strategy 1), using conflict to reconcile the problem (sub-strategy 7), Insinuating by stating the intent of the utterance indirectly (sub-strategy 8).

##### **a. Sub-strategy 1**

- (28) *"So, why did you let him?"*  
*"I was just trying to be a friend," I said.*

(The perks of being wallflower : 184)

The above statement is an off-record strategy with a strategy of saying reasons as a guide for taking an action. The action referred to in the conversation above is an incident against the speaker with other people so as to make the interlocutor feel surprised. Charlie uses the utterance *'I was just trying to'* the speaker expresses the reason as a clue as to why it can happen.

b. Sub-strategy 7

(29) *"Charlie's got a girlfriend," my sister said.  
"She's not my girlfriend," I said.*

(The perks of being wallflower : 115)

Charlie's speech above is an off record strategy from Charlie's sentence which says 'She's not my girlfriend' from the speech. Charlie uses a conflict strategy with the interlocutor in accordance with the off record strategy 7 by revealing the truth in front of the interlocutor whose function is to avoid misunderstanding what Charlie's interlocutor is saying.

(30) *"If you ever do this again, I'll tell everyone. And if that doesn't work, I'll blind you."*

(The perks of being wallflower : 140)

In the speech above, it can be understood that Charlie made a statement of affirmation of opposition to his interlocutor by making a few threats in order to reconcile the problems made by the interlocutor. Charlie uses the word *'if you ever do this again,'* which is an indirect speech and makes the interlocutor reluctant and inevitably has to reconcile the problems that occur.

(31) *“But I didn’t like Mary Elizabeth.”*

(The perks of being wallflower : 183)

The utterance is a type of off record strategy used by speakers by trying to make the interlocutor interpret their speech. This can be seen from Charlie's words 'But I didn't like Mary Elizabeth' to Sam, which means that the speaker is trying to contradict or change what is in the view of the interlocutor.

c. Sub-strategy 8

(32) *“I’m sorry I bothered you, Susan. I’m just having a tough time. That’s all. Have a good one,” I said and walked away*

(The perks of being wallflower : 134)

The utterance is an off-record strategy of sub-strategy 8, the contents of which are used to insinuate the interlocutor with indirect expressions and ask the interlocutor to interpret what is said. In the story above Charlie quipped to his old friend who has become a stranger that he looked very fine after his ex-girlfriend who was Charlie's best friend died and only Charlie felt his sadness. For that Charlie reminded the interlocutor with his sarcastic impression.

**Table 1.1 The data kind of strategy politeness used by the main character**

No.	Kind of strategy used by Charlie	Speech
1.	Bald on Record Strategy	3
2.	Positive politeness Strategy	16
3.	Negative Politeness Strategy	8
4.	Off-record Strategy	5
<b>Amount</b>		<b>32</b>

Based on the data analysis that has been carried out by the researcher in this study, the researcher found 4 types of politeness strategies used by Charlie as the main character of "The Perks of Being Wallflower" above. It can be seen in the data analysis in the first research question above, there are 32 speeches that use the politeness strategy found by the researcher. Four types of politeness strategies according to the type of politeness according to Brown & Levinson (1987) are Bald-on record strategy, Positive face strategy, Negative face strategy, and Off-record strategy.

Then based on the data that has been collected, the researcher finally found that the main character most often uses positive face strategy speech or positive face defense strategies for his opponent. This can be proven and seen from the data analysis above that speakers only use 3 utterances for bald on record strategy, 8 utterances using negative face strategy, and only 5 utterances using off-record strategy while 16 positive face utterances are most often used by the main character.

## 2. The reason for the strategy most used by the main character by the main character in the novel "The Perks of Being Wallflower"

In the analysis of the data above, the researcher found that the positive politeness strategy was the most frequently used by the main character as a speaker for the interlocutor. Positive politeness strategy is a strategy to maintain the positive face of the interlocutor when the speaker communicates. Positive politeness strategy

is also used by speakers so that the interlocutor always receives a good impression for himself so that there will be less possibility of a negative face threat from the interlocutor. The number of politeness strategy utterances used by Charlie is 16 utterances out of 33 total utterances.

There are several reasons why positive politeness utterances are the most frequently used by the main character as a speaker. The first, from Charlie's personality, which has an introverted personality since birth so that he has an awkward and uncomfortable character towards his interlocutor so that his personality causes Charlie to use a lot of positive facial defenses against his opponent. Another reason is that Charlie doesn't have as many friends as most other kids his age. Charlie had always only had a family he loved and also a friend of Charlie named Michael but he committed suicide because he had mental problems so he had to lose the only friend he had. However, by the time he entered high school, Charlie was very happy to make new friends and was very careful with his words so that he did not lose his friends again. That is the reason why Charlie used so many positive politeness strategies to get his new friend interested in him when they communicate. As we know that politeness strategy is the safest to use in attracting the interlocutor's interest in the speaker.

Based on the data found, Charlie most often uses a positive politeness strategy in sub strategy 5 and sub strategy 7. Types of positive politeness Sub strategy 5 uses efforts to position similarity or agreement by repeating words. This is because Charlie has a bad character and with a character who will do anything for the

interlocutor to create a positive impression. The type of positive politeness strategy sub strategy 7 is the type of small talk or small talk to attract the attention of the interlocutor and the strategy to familiarize oneself for Charlie and the interlocutor.

## B. Discussion

1. The kind of strategy used by the main character novel “The perks of being wallflower”

In this study, the researcher found a number of sample speech data for Charlie's dialogue in the novel entitled *The Perks of Being Wallflower* by Stephen Chbosky. Based on the data analysis that had been done, the researcher found 32 samples of Charlie's speech data using politeness strategies found by the researcher this time. The data that had been found is obtained according to the type of politeness strategy based on the opinion of politeness strategies according to Brown & Levinson (1987).

Politeness strategies according to Brown & Levinson (1987) include: direct and no-nonsense strategies (bald on record strategy), politeness strategies to maintain a positive face (positive politeness strategy), negative politeness strategy, and indirect speech strategies. (off record strategy). Brown & Levinson's (1987) politeness theory focuses on the concept of face, both positive and negative faces. Positive face is nice or positive image that a person had of himself in order to gain approval. Meanwhile, the negative face is a basic human demand for territory, personal matters, the right not to be disturbed.

Brown & Levinson (1987) suggest that positive politeness was a politeness strategy that can be used by showing friendliness. Negative politeness was paying attention to negative faces by applying distance and not disturbing each other's territory. Then as for the understanding of the bald on record and off-record strategies, according to Brown & Levinson (1987), the bald on record strategy is used when the speaker says something that is direct, blatant, as it is caused by a situation. Off-record is an indirect strategy, which is a strategy of doing FTA indirectly by letting the interlocutor decide how to interpret the speaker's utterance.

The results of the study were in line with existing research in previous research conducted by Widyastuti (2019) entitled 'Analysis of Politeness Strategies Used by The Main Character Novel The Sun Also Rises'. The results obtained in this study, which is the main character in the novel, also uses a lot of politeness strategies as in this study. The most frequently used strategies in her research were the positive politeness type and the bald on record strategy. In line with this study, which also used a lot of positive politeness types of politeness strategies.

This research is also in line with previous research by Fadila Noor Hamida Nim (2012) with the title 'Analysis of Politeness in the Mystery of the Novel Blue Train by Agatha Christie'. In her research she found 73 positive politeness strategies, and 39 negative politeness strategies. This shows that her research is in line with this study which found 16 positive utterances and 8 negative utterances used by the main character of the novel The perks of being wallflower, which means

that these two studied were in line because they used a lot of positive politeness strategies.

The next research which was also in line with this research was the research of Friska Maulani Dewi (2016) with the title 'Politeness Strategy Used by the Main Character in the Terabitha Bridge' Novel by Katherine Paterson'. The results of the politeness strategy obtained is the bald on record strategy which was the dominant strategy used by the characters in the novel Bridge to Terabitha, which is as many as 22 utterances. Then the used of politeness strategies as many as 16 utterances, negative politeness 12 utterances, and off-record only 8 utterances.

Based on data analysis on the first strategy, namely the direct strategy (bald on record strategy) found some data using the bald on record sub-strategy, there is 3 speech used bald on record strategies. The researcher found that the speech was used by speakers directly without further ado or without caring whether the speech threatened a negative face. opponent or not. The bald on record utterances mostly use the utterances of asking and commanding the interlocutor directly to fulfill the speaker's wishes.

In the data analysis of the strategy of maintaining a positive face (positive politeness strategy), the researcher found 16 results of speech data used in the positive politeness strategy. There are 8 sub-strategies used by speakers in the novel. The sub-strategies used in the use of this positive politeness strategy include: increase interest (sub-strategy 3), using family markers (sub-strategy 4), seek agreement (sub-strategy 5), avoid disagreeing (sub-strategy 6), supposing the

interlocutor with the speaker (sub-strategy 7), using jokes (sub-strategy 8), make an offer/promise (sub-strategy 10), giving a reward (sub-strategy 15). Based on the data analysis that has been done, the positive politeness strategy is the most widely used strategy than the other 3 politeness strategies. The positive politeness strategy is used by speakers to show friendliness and to maintain a positive face of the opponent.

In analyzing the data, politeness strategies save negative faces (negative politeness strategy). The researcher found 8 speech of negative politeness and 5 sub-strategies of negative politeness used by speakers in the novel. These sub-strategies include: indirect expression (sub-strategy 1), using fences (sub-strategy 2), (sub-strategy 3), minimizing the burden caused (sub-strategy 4), using apologies (sub-strategy 6). In this data analysis, negative politeness strategies are used to show the speaker's guilt to the interlocutor or in other words it aims to save the negative face that has arisen at the time of communication.

Finally, when the data analysis process was carried out, the researcher found only 5 speech of off-record strategies used by speakers in the novel. There are only 3 off-record sub-strategies used by researchers in communicating with the interlocutor. These sub-strategies include: giving instructions by revealing the reasons (sub-strategy 1), using conflict by stating the truth (sub-strategy 7), and Insinuating to say the intention is indirect and opposite (sub-strategy 8). In this data analysis, the indirect strategy is used by the speaker with the aim of reconciling a problem with the use of off record which makes the interlocutor interpret the

meaning of what the speaker wants to convey. This strategy was used the least by speakers in *The Perks of Being Wallflower* novel than the used of other politeness strategies.

2. Reason for the most strategy used by the main character of novel “*The Perks of Being Wallflower*”.

From the data obtained on the results of the types of politeness above, the researcher can see that the main character in this novel very often uses a positive politeness strategy. The results show that as many as 16 positive politeness utterances are used by the main character and of course the 16 utterances are divided into several more sub-strategies. namely 8 positive strategies sub-strategy, namely increasing / provoking interest (sub-strategy 3), using group identity or slang (sub-strategy 4), seeking agreement (sub-strategy 5), avoiding disagreeing (sub-strategy 6), presupposing similarities, gossip, small talk (sub-strategy 7), using jokes (sub-strategy 8), making promises (sub-strategy 10), giving rewards (sub-strategy 15).

Then, as for the reason that allows the main character to often use a positive politeness strategy, because so many of the main character's utterances contain politeness whose contents try to maintain the positive face of the opponent he said. The main character as a speaker really wants to see his interlocutor can be satisfied with what is said by the speaker. From the way speakers often agree with something or avoid their disagreement in communicating with the interlocutor.

This is because the speaker does not want to take the risk of the threat of the opponent's negative face. Because it is possible that the main character will lose his

close friends again and will have a hard time again like him in the past when he lost one by one his friends. This is the possible reason why the main character often uses positive politeness which can be seen according to Brown & Levinson's theory positive politeness is the best strategy to reduce negative face threats to the interlocutor.ason

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

#### **A. Conclusion**

Based on the analysis of the data that had been obtained, the researcher could conclude that there were 32 types of discourse or speech used the politeness strategy used by the main character as a speaker in the novel "The Perks of Beingg Wallflower". The type of politeness used is found 3 data using bald on strategy, as many as 16 utterances using positive politeness strategy utterances, 8 data using negative politeness strategy, and the last as many as 5 data using off record strategy. The strategy that was most often used by speakers in the novel is the positive politeness strategy or the strategy of showing friendliness and maintaining a positive face to the interlocutor. The reason that causes this strategy to be used the most is because Charlie has a bad character towards the interlocutor so he uses a lot of positive facial defenses for the interlocutor, the next reason was Charlie wants to maintain his intimacy with the interlocutor so that he could still be friends with him.

#### **B. Suggestion**

The suggestion to be conveyed by the researcher as well as closing this research is that this research is hopefully will be useful for further research especially to the English education department on campus. Then other students are interested in doing research, especially in the field of pragmatics or even

making new research on politeness strategies because there are many benefits that will be obtained, especially increasing knowledge about politeness strategies and being able to practice them in everyday life.

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## APPENDICES 1

### SYNOPSIS NOVEL “THE PERKS OF BEING WALLFLOWER”

Charlie, the fifteen-year-old from *The Perks of Being a Wallflower*, was just into his freshman year of high school when the book began. Charlie is the eponymous "wall flower". He is quiet and introverted, but he is also very observant and discreet, always paying attention to everything that happens around him, even if he is just a silent witness. Charlie wrote the entire book as a letter to an anonymous "friend". The reader never knows who this "friend" is, and the "friend" never replies. Each letter starts with "Dear friend" and ends with "Love always, Charlie." Since the recipient of the letter never replied, the novel was read like a diary entry.

As the novel opens, Charlie is burdened with two major traumatic deaths of loved ones from his past. The most recent death occurred last spring, when the only friend she had from high school committed suicide. When Charlie was seven years old, his beloved Aunt Helen died in a car accident on Christmas Eve, which was also Charlie's birthday. Even though Charlie was starting to enter high school, he soon received acceptance from mainstream sources. First, his English teacher, Bill Anderson, recognized Charlie's literary talent, and mentored him, giving him additional books to read and write throughout the year. Also, Charlie begins to participate more in events, and he befriends Patrick and his half-brother, Sam, who integrate him into their group of friends. Then he grew up hanging out and loving Sam, which he tells us about, but Sam treats your sister with great affection as a class. Patrick, who is gay, has a close relationship with Brad, the midfielder of the soccer team. Sam kissed Charlie so he could first from someone who loved him.

As the school year progresses, Charlie begins to come out of his shell, but Charlie's life, his family life, and the lives of his friends become more and more complicated. The holidays have always been a difficult time for Charlie's family, as they carry memories of Aunt Helen's death. This year there is none. Although Charlie finds solace in reading and rereading *The Catcher in the Rye*, he still struggles to cope with depression and with flashbacks of his time with Aunt Helen. However, Charlie's acceptance by his group of friends helps him become more at peace with himself. As Charlie grew older, his relationship with his sister deepened as well. Charlie's sister has an abusive boyfriend. Charlie tells Bill about his girlfriend, and Bill reports it to their parents, which infuriates his sister at Charlie. But when Charlie's sister becomes pregnant, she decides to have an abortion, she trusts Charlie to take her to the clinic.

After Charlie appears as Rocky in one of the group's shows from the film *The Rocky Horror Picture Show*, Mary Elizabeth, a bright and beautiful senior in their group, begins studying with Charlie. However, Mary Elizabeth was much more interested in Mary Elizabeth than in a relationship. During a game of Truth or Dare, Charlie dares to kiss the prettiest girl in the room, and he kisses Sam.

Mary Elizabeth came out of the room in anger. In solidarity, the rest of the group takes Mary Elizabeth's side, and Patrick advises Charlie to stay away from everyone for a while until the emotions subside.

Brad's abusive father discovers Patrick and Brad's relationship, and Brad is sent to rehab. When Brad returns, he refuses to speak to Patrick. Patrick confronts Brad in the cafeteria, Brad makes derogatory comments about Patrick's homosexuality, and Brad's soccer teammates beat Patrick. Charlie steps in and, in a whirlwind, breaks up the fight. His defense of Patrick won the respect of Sam and his group of friends. Patrick is really depressed and leans on Charlie for support. Patrick gets drunk and kisses Charlie, but he apologizes, and Charlie understands that Patrick is his friend.

After the homecoming game, Charlie goes to a party with Sam and Patrick. As they listened to the song in the car, Charlie said, "I feel limitless." At the party, Charlie has a brownie pot, which gives him a snack. Sam makes him a milkshake, and meanwhile, Charlie accidentally walks into Patrick and Brad kisses each other. But Patrick forgave him. She called Charlie a "wall flower," but in a loving, not condescending way. The next day, at the homecoming dance, Brad is dancing with his girlfriend, and he and Patrick don't talk. Charlie's sister is dancing with a rough boy. On the way home from the dance, Sam

## APPENDICES 2

### Data Analysis

#### SPEECH DATA POLITENESS STRATEGY USED BY THE MAIN CHARACTER OF NOVEL ACCORDING TO TEORI BROWN & LEVINSON 1987

#### Information

BOR : Bald on record Strategy

PPS : Positive Politeness Strategy

NGP : Negative Politeness Strategy

OFR : Off-record strategy

No.	Speech	BOR	PPS	NGP	OFR
1.	<p><i>"No. Don't be sorry," I said.</i>  <i>"But, I feel bad," she said.</i>  <i>"Please don't feel bad. It was very nice," I said. (page 185)</i></p>	√			
2.	<p><i>"I want to make sure that the first person you kiss loves you. Okay?"</i>  <i>"Okay." She was crying harder now. And I was, too, because when I hear something like that I just can't help it.</i>  <i>"I just want to make sure of that. Okay?"</i>  <i>"Okay." (page 69)</i></p>		√		
3.	<p><i>"Hey, Dad. Is the hockey game on tonight?" (page 113)</i></p>		√		
4.	<p><i>"Get dressed. I'm on my way." (page 144)</i></p>	√			

5.	<i>I called them “Candy Grandma” and “Cookies Grandma.” I also called pizza crust “pizza bones.” (page 82)</i>		√		
6.	<i>I don’t even know, but I hope it was Broken Wings because it would make the story perfect. “Keep going,” I encouraged. “Okay. Okay.” He swallowed. (page 146)</i>	√			
7.	<i>“So, why did you let him?” “I was just trying to be a friend,” I said. (page 184)</i>				√
8.	<i>“I can’t do that anymore. I’m sorry,” I said.” “It’s okay, Charlie. Just go to sleep,” Sam said. (page 186)</i>			√	
9.	<i>“Uh, Sam ... I have to wait for my relatives to leave,” I said. (page 175)</i>			√	
10.	<i>“I’m sorry I bothered you, Susan. I’m just having a tough time. That’s all. Have a good one,” I said and walked away (page 134)</i>				√
11	<i>I said, “Well, I thought a lot of things. But mostly, I thought that your being sad was much more important to me than Craig not being your boyfriend anymore. And if it meant that I would never get to think of you that way, as long as you were happy, it was okay. That’s when I realized that I really loved you.” (page 182)</i>		√		

12	<i>"I don't know. This is my first date, so I don't know what to compare it to." "Don't worry. You'll do fine." (page 108)</i>			√	
13	<i>"If you ever do this again, I'll tell everyone. And if that doesn't work, I'll blind you." (page 140)</i>				√
14	<i>So, finally I just said, "You're the best teacher I ever had." (page 166)</i>		√		
15	<i>"i will" (page 69)</i>		√		
16	<i>"Are you okay, Charlie?" Mary Elizabeth asked. I guess I was starting to look bad again because she looked worried. "I'm fine. I'm just tired," I lied. (page 187)</i>			√	
17	<i>I said, "Would it be okay if I watched the end?" (page 137)</i>			√	
18	<i>So, then I said, "So, we can be friends now?" "Of course," was all she said. "And Patrick?" "And Patrick." "And everyone else?" "And everyone else." (page 142)</i>		√		
19	<i>I said, "Well, I think he said that college sports puts a lot of pressure on the students who do them." (page 169)</i>			√	
20	<i>"But I didn't like Mary Elizabeth." (page 183)</i>				√

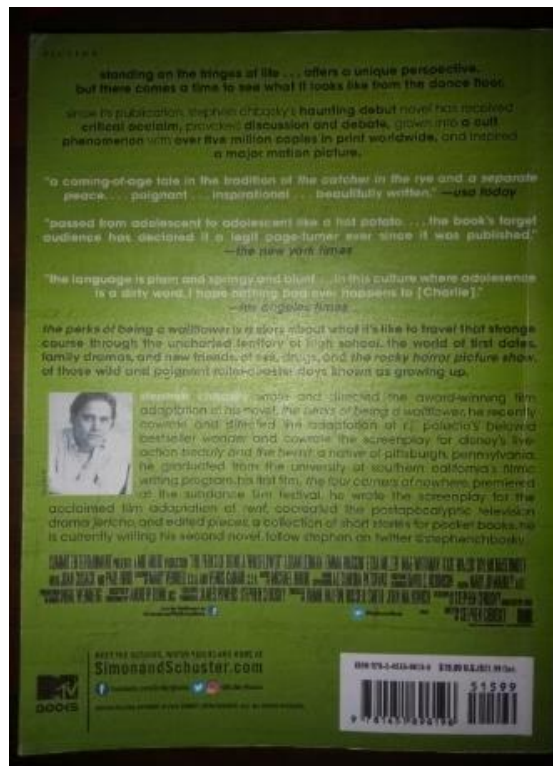
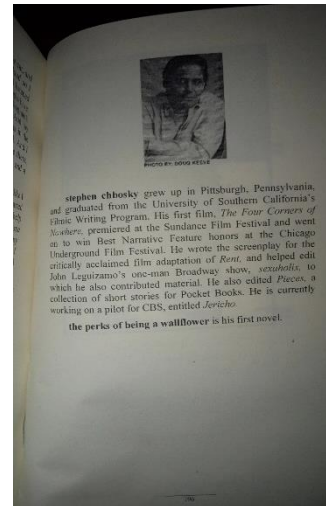
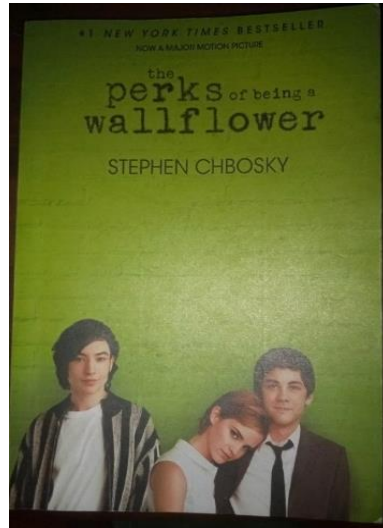
21	<p><i>That's when she paused the movie.</i>  <i>"Can't you take a hint?"</i>  <i>"I suppose not." (page 137)</i></p>			√	
22	<p><i>Sam said, "You know I'm leaving in a week, Charlie?"</i>  <i>"Yeah. I know."</i>  <i>"Don't start crying again."</i>  <i>"Okay." (page 178)</i></p>			√	
23	<p><i>"How long have you been 'going out'?" I asked.</i>  <i>Then, they started laughing. Really laughing hard.</i>  <i>"What's so funny?" I said.</i>  <i>"We're brother and sister," Patrick said (page 27)</i></p>			√	
24	<p><i>"It's lucky I got my license now."</i>  <i>I said that to make her laugh. But she didn't. (page 110)</i></p>			√	
25	<p><i>"Right. You know? Girls like guys to be a challenge. It gives them some mold to fit in how they act. Like a mom. What would a mom do if she couldn't fuss over you and make you clean your room? And what would you do without her fussing and making you do it? Everyone needs a mom. And a mom knows this. And it gives her a sense of purpose. You get it?"</i>  <i>"Yeah," I said even though I didn't. But I got it enough to say "Yeah" and not be lying, though. (page 29)</i></p>			√	
26	<p><i>"You know you're too young for me, Charlie? You do know that?"</i>  <i>"Yes, I do." (page 28)</i></p>			√	

27	<p>“  <i>You remember what I said to Brad?</i>”  <i>“Yeah. You told him that he should tell Patrick that he was sorry himself.”</i>  <i>“That goes for Mary Elizabeth, too.”</i>  <i>“I tried, but she told me ...”</i> (page 142)</p>		√		
28	<p><i>“I can’t do that anymore. I’m sorry,” I said.</i>  <i>“It’s okay, Charlie. Just go to sleep,” Sam said.</i> (page 186)</p>			√	
29	<p><i>“Then, why didn’t you?” she asked real serious.”</i>  <i>“Because I didn’t think you wanted me to.”</i> (page 183)</p>			√	
30	<p><i>“Now, that looks normal doesn’t it?”</i>  <i>“Uh-huh,” I think I said.</i></p>		√		

	<p><i>“Now, look at the cement on the playground. Is it moving?”</i></p> <p><i>“Uh-huh.” (page 97)</i></p>				
31	<p><i>“Hey, you’re in my shop class!” He’s a very friendly person.</i></p> <p><i>“I’m Charlie.” I said, not too shy.</i></p> <p>(page 25)</p>		√		
32	<p><i>“Do you think I’m pretty?”</i></p> <p><i>“I think you’re very pretty.”</i></p> <p><i>“Really?”</i></p> <p><i>“Really.” (page 119)</i></p>		√		

## APPENDICES 3

### The novel “The Perks of Being a Wallflower”



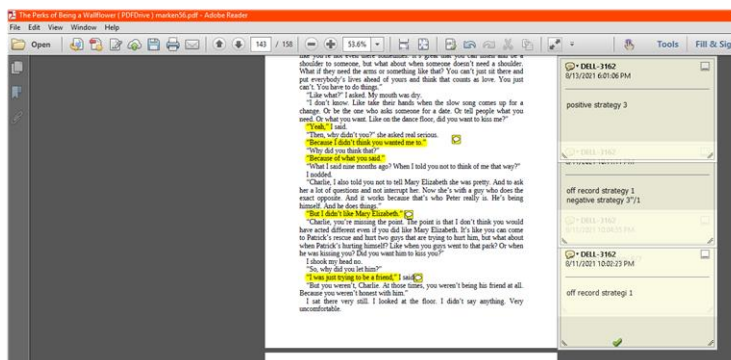
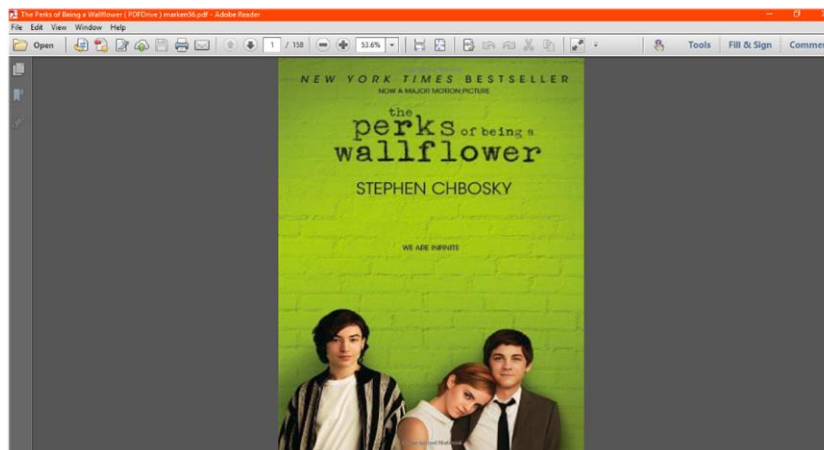
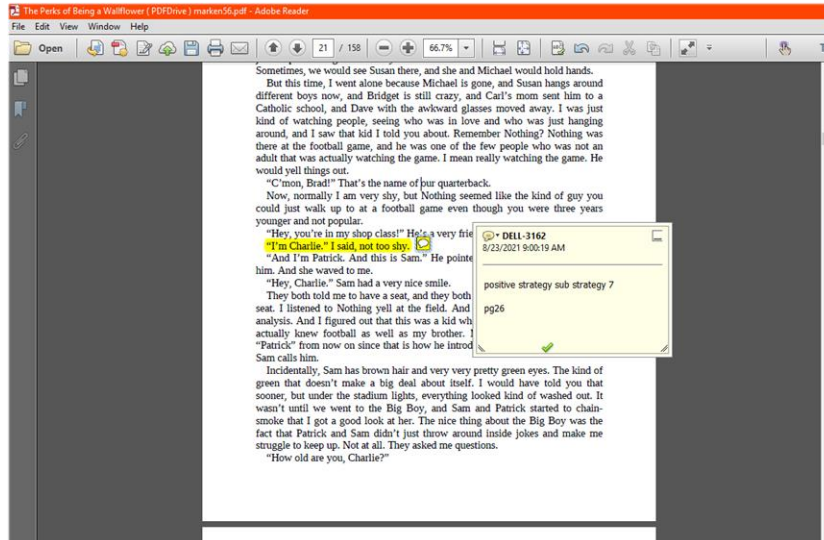
## APPENDICES 4

Documentation doing the research



# APPENDICES 5

## E-book version of novel




## APPENDICES 6

Permit to do research

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Kampus 1: Jalan Dr. Ratulangi No.62 Maros Sulawesi Selatan, e-mail : umma.yapim.2015@gmail.com, Kode Pos 90511  
Kampus 2: Jalan Kokoa – Pamelakkang Je'ne Kelurahan Allepolea Kecamatan Lau kabupaten Maros



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Tempat

*Assalamu Alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.*

Dengan hormat,  
Disampaikan kepada Bapak/Ibu bahwa mahasiswi di bawah ini:

**Nama** : Nur Hikmah Julianti  
**NIM** : 1788203002  
**Program Studi** : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris


Bermaksud mengadakan Penelitian dalam rangka penyelesaian pendidikan Program Sarjana FKIP Universitas Muslim Maros.  
Adapun judul Penelitian yaitu :

**“AN ANALYSIS OF POLITENESS STRATEGY USED BY THE MAIN CHARACTER OF NOVEL THE PERKS OF BEING WALLFLOWER”**

Dosen Pembimbing : 1. Zul Astri, S.S.,M.Hum  
2. Nurul Fachrunnisa, S.Pd.,M.Pd

Sehubungan dengan maksud tersebut mohon kiranya kepada Bapak/Ibu berkenan memberikan Izin kepada yang bersangkutan untuk melakukan penelitian di tempat Bapak/Ibu Atas bantuan dan kerjasama Bapak/Ibu yang baik diucapkan terima kasih.

Maros, 22 Agustus 2021  
Wakil Dekan I,  
Bidang Akademik Kemahasiswaan dan Alumni

  
**Ernawati, S.Pd.,M.Pd.**  
NIDN: 0905048801

**Tembusan Kepada Yth.:**  
1. Ketua Program Studi  
2. Yang bersangkutan  
3. Peringgal

## APPENDICES 7

Permit to do research in library

**PERPUSTAKAAN  
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Perihal : **Izin Penelitian**

Assalamu Alaikum Wr. Wb.


Dengan Hormat,

Berdasarkan surat wakil dekan bidang akademik kemahasiswaan nomor 247/UL/FKIP-UMMA/VIII/2021 perihal permohonan rekomendasi penelitian yang ditujukan kepada staf Perpustakaan Universitas Muslim Maros. Terkait rencana penelitian mahasiswa fakultas pendidikan Universitas Muslim Maros (FKIP-UMMA) Tahun Akademik 2020/2021. Maka dengan ini, mahasiswa yang bernama:

Nama : Nur Hikmah Julianti  
Nim : 1788203002  
Fakultas : Pendidikan  
Program Studi : Pendidikan bahasa dan Inggris  
Lokasi Penelitian : Perpustakaan Universitas Muslim Maros  
Judul Penelitian : "An analysis of politeness strategy used by the main character of novel The perks of being wallflower".

Benar yang namanya dan datanya tersebut diatas telah melaksanakan penelitian di perpustakaan Universitas Muslim Maros. Demikian surat ini untuk dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Maros, 23 Agustus 2021  
Staf Perpustakaan UMMA

  
Suriani, S.I.P.

Tembusan:

1. Wakil dekan I bidang akademik Universitas Muslim Maros
2. Pertnggal file