



The Use of Politeness Strategies Based on Gender Differences in Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban Movie: A Socio-Pragmatic Study

Aris Setiawan Muhammad*, Ajeng Diannurdianti

STKIP Bina Mutiara Sukabumi, West Java-Indonesia

as6964871@gmail.com, ajengdiannur@gmail.com

Abstract

This research focuses on the use of politeness strategies based on gender differences in the movie Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban. This research aims to (1) determine the types of politeness strategies used by male and female characters in "Harry Potter and The Prisoner of Azkaban" movie, (2) discover the differences in politeness strategies used by male and female characters in the movies, and (3) determine the dominant politeness strategies used by male and female characters in the movie. This research used the qualitative method in collecting and analyzing data and the design of the research was a descriptive study. The data source of the research was from the movie of Harry Potter and The Prisoner of Azkaban with 20 male and 8 female characters. The data were collected by watching and transcribing the movie. Furthermore, the researcher analyzed with descriptive qualitative technique. The result of analyzing politeness strategies used based on gender differences showed that 239 utterances used politeness strategies, with males at 173 utterances and females at 66 utterances. The results of the study based on the movie are (1) in the usage of politeness strategies males use the bald on-record 85 (49%) of 173 utterances, positive politeness in 39 (23%) of 173 of utterances, negative politeness in 35 (20%) of 173 utterances, and off-record 14 of (8%) of 173. Whilst, females also use all politeness strategies, there consist of bald on-record 29 (44%) of 66 utterances, positive politeness 22 (33%) of 66 utterances, negative politeness 13 (20%) of 66 utterances, and off- record 2 (3%) of 66 utterances. (2) The differences in politeness strategies used by males and females are in the strategies of notice, exaggerate, hedge, and conventionally indirect. (3) Bald on-strategy is the dominant politeness strategy used, whether by females or males. Males use bald on-record in 85 of 173 utterances and males use 29 of 66 utterances.

Keywords: *Socio-pragmatic, Politeness Strategies, Gender*

Introduction

Language serves as a communication tool. Not only humans but animals also have a way of communicating with themselves. Communication occurs not only by voice but depends on how capable messages communication conveyed because transmission can occur between two or more people. The use of language is different in every place, whether in terms of word structures, meanings, the context of services, and other details. The language used in Indonesia is more foreign than the language used in other countries. Even Indonesia, which has many tribes, certainly differs in the use of language for each tribe. In the closest situation, the language used by humans with a particular family and educational background will vary from those with different backgrounds. There is a phenomenon in which two speakers use the same language with the same experience. However, it still has the distinction in interpreting a language in communication, so a social conflict triggers an inability of interlocutors to understand a language.

Talking about social conflict can also occur when language users do not apply the politeness strategy. A book entitled "The Courage to Be Dislike" states the most common problem in an

individual's life due to interpersonal issues. Humans blessed the mind and brain. It also gave the conscience or sympathy sense, who could appreciate and know how to treat others. Moreover, essentially, human needs others and socialize to fill their needs. Hence, politeness strategies could reduce social conflict. This strategy avoids language that threatens the interlocutor. Politeness strategy must have each individual, especially language users since many occasions require communication. Good communication will build harmony in social life. One of the objectives of politeness is to keep the interlocutor's "face" when communicating. The face means honor, self-image, or self-esteem and feeling in public.

The use of the politeness strategy concerns to whom the language is used—the relationship between interlocutors' effects on using language, and how the language is used depends on the social context, such as gender differences. The stereotypical factors in gender-related society also trigger gender differences. In stereotypical society, women are considered weak compared to men. Women sometimes rely on their emotions more than men, who rely on logic. Therefore, the relevance of language used and gender is that it has to speak more to women. It can be said that stereotypical society has effects on using language. However, the primary focus of attention is the relationship between politeness and gender, incredibly polite behaviors of men and women.

Some previous research relevant to this study focused on analyzing utterances based on gender differences in politeness strategies use. They are Nihayati et al. (2018), Solikhatin and Indah et al. (2019), and Firmansyah et al. (2021). The first research analyzed conversation to determine whether males and females use politeness strategies from "Roland Emmerich's Movie: Independence Day Resurgence". The research by Firmansyah et al (2021) also analyzed the dialogues from "The Synecdoche, New York Movie" to determine politeness strategies used by the main characters of males and females. Furthermore, Solikhatin and Indah et al. (2019) focused on determining whether male and female Instagram users were positively polite in their comments in response to Bill Gates' caption.

This study investigates the differences in politeness strategies used by males and females and the dominant politeness strategies used by both with a socio-pragmatic approach. The object of study is dialogues of Harry Potter and The Prisoner of Azkaban movie as representing social communication. Not only the differences and dominant politeness used by males and females, this study investigates the types of politeness strategies used by males and females in "Harry Potter and The Prisoner of Azkaban" movie. This study aimed to determine the types of politeness strategies used by males and females. It was conducted to discover the differences in politeness strategies used by males and females. Furthermore, this study determined what males and females use dominant politeness strategies in "Harry Potter and The Prisoner of Azkaban" movie.

Theoretical Framework

Socio-pragmatic

Socio-pragmatics is part of pragmatics that involves a social emphasis (Culpeper, 2009, p. 1). However, Leech (1983) states that socio-pragmatics is one of the areas of pragmatics; he distinguishes three areas: general pragmatics, socio-pragmatics, and pragma-linguistics. He also defines socio-pragmatics as language use concerning more specific local conditions and social context (p. 2). As Coulmas stated, social attributes, include as gender, age, and class, influence the way people talk, language, and pattern varieties (Wardaugh 2006, p. 13).

According to Mirzae, Roohani, and Esmaeli (2012), socio-pragmatics is the study of sociological and pragmatics interface which underlying interpretation of participants with social perception and communication performance (p. 231). Understanding of meaning that involves a social aspect also is stated in "Socio-pragmatics Competence in The Characteristics of Banyumas Community Blakasut" Socio-pragmatics does not concern the purpose of the speech, but paying attention to the social aspect and considering the people's characteristic. On the other hand, it is the study of language use in particular societies (Erwita and Gita 2021, p. 32-33). Mirzae, Roohani, and Esmaeli (2012) state that Socio-pragmatics is the study of the connection between communication and power, social injustice, and the imposition of authority. (p. 231).

Politeness Strategy

As Brown and Levinson (1987) stated, politeness strategies are used to reduce face-threatening acts and to minimize a humiliated person's face (cited in Mujiono and Alfi 2020, p. 223). Whereas Goody (1990) defined politeness strategies as saving the face of the Hearer as a participant in communication (cited in Vira and Ambalegin 2022, p. 129). On the other hand, Yule (1996) also stated that the politeness strategy are a strategy that presents awareness and respect for another person's face (Nihayati 2018, p. 42).

As the way, Brown and Levinson stated about politeness strategies that are to reduce FTA, Fukada and Sato (2004) also thought the same way and defined politeness strategies as the way to minimize the risk and prevent a conflict from running well in communication (in Fitri 2022, p. 190).

Brown and Levinson (1987) divided politeness strategies into fourth types, it includes bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off-record (p. 69). The following types of politeness strategies:

a. Bald On-Record

Bald on record is defined as a strategy that is utter directly considering the measure of the relationship between the speaker and the Hearer. It expresses clearly, unambiguous, and short way. (Brown and Levinson 1987; Nihayati 2018, p. 42). The speaker could speak to convey the meaning without minimizing the face-threatening act (Brown and Levinson, 1987; Fitri 2022, p. 190). This strategy concerns how close the relationship among interlocutors. Hence, this strategy is used commonly by people who know each other, such as friends (Coupland, Grainger, & Coupland, 1988; Fitri 2022, p. 190).

According to Brown and Levinson (1987), bald on record consists of several sub-strategies (p. 95). There consist of metaphorical urgency, teasing and joking, warning and advice, invitation, greeting and farewell, leave-taking, and offers.

b. Positive Politeness

As stated by Brown and Levinson (1987), the purpose of positive politeness is to rectify the addressee's positive face, which is his ongoing desire to have his needs (or the acts, acquisitions, or values that come from them) viewed as desirable (p. 101). Positive politeness is typically utilized with close friends or acquaintances who are already quite familiar with one another. It can be employed by different statuses or levels and those who are superior to or inferior to one another (cited in Nihayati 2018, p. 22).

There are fifteen sub-strategies of politeness, one of which, according to Brown and Levinson (1987), is to talk to the Hearer's smiling face and is associated with positive politeness (p. 103). Subordinate forms of politeness are employed, including a notice to the hearer, exaggerating, intensifying interest to the hearer, using in-group identity markers, seeking agreement, avoiding disagreement, presupposing/raising/asserting common ground, joking, asserting or presupposing the speaker's knowledge, offer and promise, be optimistic, including both speaker and hearer in the activity, giving a reason, and giving gifts to the hearer.

c. Negative Politeness

As Brown and Levinson (1987) stated, it is similar to formal politeness in that it refers to the purpose of being polite, but negative politeness does the same. As a result, there is a higher risk of awkwardness or embarrassment in this situation where the speaker uses formal language to demonstrate politeness (cited in Nihayati 2018, p. 43).

There are ten negative politeness strategies, according to Watts (2003) and Brown and Levinson (1987) (cited in Fitri 2022, p. 191). They are to be conventionally indirect, question and hedge, be pessimistic, minimize the imposition, give deference, apologize, impersonalize speaker and hearer, state the FTA as a general rule, nominalize, and go on record as incurring debt, or as not indebted to hearer

d. Off-Record

According to Brown and Levinson (1987), Off-record utterances are essentially indirect uses of language, produced by saying something that is either more general (contains less information by excluding fewer possible states of relations) or inconsistent with what one means (intends to be understood). Hearers must make judgments in either case to ascertain the true intention (p. 211).

The Brown and Levinson theory (1987) states that doing off-record involves fifteen sub-strategies (p. 213). The following sub-strategies are to give hints, give association, presuppose, understate, overstate, use tautologies, use contradiction, be ironic, use a metaphor, use rhetorical questions, be ambiguous, be vague, overgeneralize, displace hearer, as well as be incomplete and use ellipsis.

Sociological Circumstances

There is a reduction of FTA in interaction and there are several factors that influence reducing FTA called ad sociological circumstances. It consists of relative power, social distance, and absolute ranking of imposition (Brown and Levinson 1987, p. 74). The following sociological circumstances include:

- a. Power which refers to the capability of one to another without threatening face. The power level consists of gender, age, social status, and wealth.
- b. Social distance which is how close the relationship between the Speaker and the Hearer is.
- c. Ranking of imposition is a speech act used in interaction that purposes less threatening of FTA.

Language and Gender

Lakoff (1973) is well known for her writings on gender and language. She drew attention to the distinctions between male and female speech. Many academics were motivated to research this area by her claim (cited in Yahya and Zahra 2012, p. 53). Sara Mills (2003) stated that many research

articles prove that there was a distinction between men's and women's speech (p. 169). In Lakoff's article about the study of language and gender, she illustrated that women speak differently than men; this difference reflects and reinforces women's inferior status in society. Lakoff (1973) believed that women's speech demonstrated weakness; others viewed it more favorably, claiming it was more collaborative, respectful, and empathic. As a result, an opposition between cooperative women and competitive men joined the one between dominant men and powerless women (McConel and Ginet 213, p. 38).

However, James and Deborah (1993) argued that is no evidence of gender differences in speakers' typical rates of interruption. James and Clark discovered 34 studies that showed no differences between men and women, 13 that showed men interrupting more frequently than women, and eight that showed women interrupting more regularly than men. This study is not conclusive proof that men interrupt more frequently than women (McConel and Ginet 213, p. 53).

Method

This research used a qualitative descriptive method to collect data, and the research design is a descriptive study. The qualitative approach focuses on examining the varieties of strategies and the attributes in the data and determining why specific speakers utilized them in particular settings with specific individuals. This research aims to determine the types of politeness strategies used by males and females and how gender differences influence politeness strategies in the "Harry Potter and The Prisoner of Azkaban" movie, as well as the dominant politeness strategies that females and males use.

This research data was from utterances from Harry Potter and The Prisoner of Azkaban Movie that had been transcribed. The techniques of data collecting were searching the movie, downloading the movie, watching the movie, transcribing the movie's dialogues into texts, and identifying data into types of politeness strategies by highlighting the female utterances in pink and male utterances in green.

The data analysis consists of several steps. First, read the data in the Harry Potter and The Prisoner of Azkaban script. Second, analyzed the movie script and categorized has been highlighted based on males into politeness strategies. These types are bald on-record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off-record. Third, made a table for the types of politeness strategies and put the data into the table. Fourth, interpreted the text based on the type of politeness strategies and the context of the movie's plot. Fifth, it analyzed the dominant politeness strategies used by males and females' character. Finally, it made the result of the research findings.

Results and Discussion

Results

The result of the data is separated into two sections in this data description described in the tables. This table contained some data based on male and female characters. In analyzation the data description, female utterances were encoded by (f) and males by (m). The first section of the data description had the number of data and percentage of data which showed females' and males' feelings using politeness strategies.

Table 1
Politeness Strategies Used by Males and Females

Politeness Strategy	Data		Percentage	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Bald on Record	85	29	49%	44%
Positive Politeness	39	22	23%	33%
Negative Politeness	35	13	20%	20%
Off Record	14	2	8%	3%
Total	173	66		

Brown and Levinson (1987) divided politeness strategies into four types: bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off-record (p. 69). Furthermore, the second section contained sub-types of politeness strategies used by male and female characters in the movie. This means the types of each politeness strategy types: Bald on Record, Positive Politeness, Negative Politeness, and Off-Record.

Bald On-Record

Table 2
Bald on-Record Strategies Use

No.	Bald on Record	Data	
		Male	Female
1	Metaphorical urgency	55	20
2	Teasing and Joking	2	0
3	Warning and advice	9	3
4	Invitation	8	2
5	Greeting and farewell	5	2
6	Leave-taking	1	1
7	Offering	5	1
Total		85	29

For each of the strategies, an example of the findings was provided. This example compares males and females in using the bald on-record strategy.

Data 1 (m)

Participants	Speaker	Uncle Vernon
	Hearer	Harry Potter
Topic		Uncle Vernon asked Harry to take the suitcase
Setting	Place	Dining Room
	Time	Dusk
Time of movie		02:29

Uncle Vernon: "Take Marge's suitcase upstairs."

This scene tells Uncle Vernon asked Harry to take Auntie Marge's suitcase to the bedroom. This scene happens when Auntie Marge asks Harry about Harry's schools, and Uncle Vernon does not want Auntie Marge to know that Harry's school is the Hogwarts School of Magic, so Vernon lies and encourages Harry to agree with him. Marge still talks about Harry and Vernon directly, and Harry takes Marge's suitcase to switch the topic.

In this situation, Vernon tried to switch the topic by asking Harry to take the suitcase away because he feared Marge would expose their lies. Vernon's utterance refers to ordering and begging, sub-types of metaphorical urgency in bald on record types. This strategy is used to make time efficient with ordering directly. In addition, it is also affected by power: Vernon is an older man than Harry.

Data 2 (f)

Participants	Speaker	Hermione
	Hearer	Harry Potter
Topic		Sirius was arrested
Setting	Place	Hospital wing
	Time	Night
Time of movie		1:45:52

Hermione: "Listen Harry, they've captured Sirius. Any minute the dementors are gonna perform the Kiss"

This scene tells about Harry, who had awakened from fainting. He purposed that his father who was dead sent the dementors away and helped Sirius. Nevertheless, Hermione said that the dementors arrested Sirius.

In this scene, Hermione's expression refers to an attention-getter, and in her utterance, she says, "Listen to Harry..." to make Harry listen to her attentively and emphasize that what she said was important. She used the bald-on-record strategy as an attention-getter. As for attention-getter is part of metaphorical urgency.

Positive Politeness

Table 3
Positive Politeness Strategies Use

No.	Positive Politeness	Data	
		Male	Female
1	Notice, attend to the hearer	8	3
2	Exaggerate	3	2
3	Intensify interest to the hearer	1	2
4	Use in-group identity markers	4	3
5	Seek agreement	1	1

No.	Positive Politeness	Data	
		Male	Female
6	Avoid disagreement	0	0
7	Presuppose/raise/assert common ground	9	2
8	Joke	1	0
9	Assert or presuppose the speaker's knowledge	3	0
10	Offer, promise	0	5
11	Be optimistic	2	0
12	Include both the speaker and hearer in the activity	3	2
13	Give (or ask for) reasons	2	0
14	Assume	0	0
15	Give gifts to H (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation)	2	2
	Total	46	22

For each of the strategies, an example of the findings was provided. This example compares males and males in using positive politeness strategies

Data 3 (m)

Participants	Speaker	Tom
	Hearer	Harry
Topic		Stan answered what Harry asked about.
Setting	Place	Leaky Cauldron
	Time	Night
Time of movie		13:04

Tom: "Right smart bird you got there, Mr. Potter. He arrived here just five minutes before yourself."

This scene tells about Tom, who was a bellboy. He took Harry to his room. It turned out there was a Hedwig, Harry's owl. Tom noticed Hedwig and praised it.

In this scene, Tom's expression refers to a sub-strategy of positive politeness: notice and attend to the hearer. Tom attempted to pay attention and took notice what Harry's possession, his owl.

Data 4 (f)

Participants	Speaker	Hermione
	Hearer	Harry Potter
Topic		Hermione noticed Harry
Setting	Place	Train Compartment
	Time	Night
Time of movie		22:35

Hermione: “Harry. Harry, are you all right?”

This scene tells about Harry passing out suddenly in the train compartment. Hermione worried about him. Then, Harry began awakening, and she asked about his condition.

In this scene, Hermione’s expression refers to noticing and attending to the hearer strategy, which Hermione attempts to update Harry’s condition. She looked like Harry did not look fine and she asked to know what needs that Harry required. On the other hand, Hermione tried to notice his body’s condition. It is a strategy of positive politeness.

Data 5 (m)

Participants	Speaker	Fat Lady
	Hearer	Dumbledore
Topic		Fat Lady feared
Setting	Place	Great Hall
	Time	Evening
Time of movie		49:19

Dumbledore: “Dear lady, who did this to you?”

Fat Lady: “Eyes like the devil, he’s got, and a soul as dark as his name.”

This scene tells about students who noticed that Fat Lady lost. People were looking for her. Furthermore, Flitch finds her, and they come closer to Fat Lady. Dumbledore asked Fat Lady who did this to Fat Lady.

In this scene, Fat Lady’s answer means Sirius Black. She illustrated Sirius. This expression refers to an exaggerated strategy. The fat lady’s utterance might mean Sirius Black was horrific and cruel. However, this expression exaggerates than fact that is to equate humans with the devil. Exaggerate is a positive politeness strategy.

Data 6 (m)

Participants	Speaker	Professor Lupin
	Hearer	Harry
Topic		Lupin taught Harry
Setting	Place	Astronomy Room
	Time	Dusk
Time of movie		1:08:00

Lupin: "Not just any memory, a very happy memory, a very powerful memory."

This scene tells about Harry's desire to learn a Patronus Charm, which is an advanced magic as a shield from dementors feeding. Harry asked Professor Lupin to teach him. Lupin explained the steps to work.

In this scene, Lupin uses a exaggerate strategy, a sub-type of positive politeness. Lupin describes "memory" with exaggerated expression, stress, and intonation. Particularly, in part of 'very powerful memory'. This strategy is signed by an intensifying modifier, that is very powerful. Therefore, this strategy expresses more dramatic than the reality that occurs.

Negative Politeness

Table 4
Negative Politeness Strategies Use

No.	Negative Politeness	Data	
		Male	Female
1	Be conventionally indirect	7	1
2	Question, hedge	17	7
3	Be pessimistic	0	0
4	Minimize the imposition	2	0
5	Give deference	6	1
6	Apologize	0	2
7	Impersonalize speaker and hearer	0	2
8	State the FTA as a general rule	0	0
9	Nominalize	2	0
10	Go on record as incurring debt, or as not indebting hearer	0	0
Total		39	13

For each of the strategies, an example of the findings was provided. This example compares males and males in using negative politeness strategies.

Data 7 (m)

Participants	Speaker	Uncle Vernon
	Hearer	Harry
Topic		Harry asked Uncle to sign
Setting	Place	Front hall
	Time	Dusk
Time of movie		02:02

Harry: "Uncle Vernon. I need you to sign this form." Vernon: "What is it?"

Harry: "School stuff"

Vernon: "Later perhaps. If you behave"

This scene tells about Harry who asked Uncle Vernon to sign for school interest, but Vernon did not sign intentionally, he even told him to behave.

This Vernon's expression refers to hedges which is a sub-strategy of negative politeness. Hedges itself is a hesitation expression. Vernon hesitated to sign; therefore, he used "perhaps" to avoid commitment and presupposition that he would sign. Vernon also used the if clause in his utterance "if you behave", it signed that there was a possible or impossible condition, which means that if Harry misbehave, Vernon perhaps will not sign. This expression is full of hesitation. This is if clause hedges soften a command into a suggestion or tentative request.

Data 8 (f)

Participants	Speaker	McGonagall
	Hearer	Rosmerta and Cornelius
Topic		McGonagall throwback
Setting	Place	Three Broomstick Pub
	Time	Afternoon
Time of movie		1:05:33

McGonagall: "Sirius Black may not have put his hands to the Potters but he's the reason they're dead."

This scene tells about McGonagall and Cornelius visiting Rosmerta's pub. McGonagall throwback and told Resmerta a story about Harry's parents and Sirius Black.

In this scene, McGonagall's expression uses a hedges strategy. She involved "may not" in his utterance because she was not 100% sure about what used to happen to Sirius and Harry's parents. Additionally, to minimize the possibility of Rosmerta and Cornelius opposing the claim that is being made. Hegde is an uncertain expression, which that story could be true or not.

Data 9 (m)

Participants	Speaker	Professor Lupin
	Hearer	Neville
Topic		Lupin was teaching students
Setting	Place	Lupin's Classroom
	Time	Morning
Time of movie		41:23

Lupin: "Neville, would you join me, please?"

This scene tells about Professor Lupin teaching students new magic to repel boggart. Lupin explained how this spell can work. This asked Neville to try that spell.

In this scene, Lupin uses negative politeness in his request. This was called the conventionally indirectness strategy, in which Lupin asked Neville to join and practice the spell directly or desire to go on record, but he chose indirect to decrease imposition and tension by using negative politeness. The characteristic of conventionally indirect is questioning. In this situation, Lupin and Neville should have a connection, Lupin expected that Neville would understand the meaning and respond to his request.

Data 10 (f)

Participants	Speaker	Hermione
	Hearer	Professor Trelawney
Topic		Trelawney was teaching
Setting	Place	Divination Classroom
	Time	Morning
Time of movie		1:19:32

Hermione: "Do you mind me trying?"

This scene tells about Trelawney teaching about the art of crystal gazing. Hermione wanted to read her crystal.

In this scene, Hermione talks to Professor Trelawney and used a conventionally direct negative politeness strategy. Trelawney has power as Hermione's professor. Therefore, she used negative politeness as an honor or respect to Trelawney. Even though this showed a question, it is not. What Hermione said was permission. This is a more polite expression than "Let me try". This strategy provides to minimize threatening Trelawney's face that should be respected.

Off-Record

Table 5
Off-Record Strategies Use

No.	Positive Politeness	Data	
		Male	Female
1	Give hints	1	0
2	Give association clues	0	0
3	Presuppose	0	0
4	Understate	1	0
5	Overstate	3	0
6	Use tautologies	0	0
7	Use contradiction	0	0
8	Be ironic	4	0
9	Use Metaphors	0	2
10	Use rhetorical questions	4	0
11	Be ambiguous	0	0
12	Be vague	0	0
13	Over-generalize	1	0
14	Displace hearer	0	0
15	Be incomplete, use ellipsis	0	0
Total		14	2

For each of the strategies, an example of the findings was provided. This example compares males and males in using off-record strategies.

Data 11 (m)

Participants	Speaker	Severus Snape
	Hearer	Draco Malfoy
Topic		Snape was teaching
Setting	Place	Lupin's Classroom
	Time	Morning
Time of movie		53:04

Snape: "Thank you, Mr. Malfoy.

This scene tells about Hermione that was explaining the differences between Animagus and Werewolf. Malfoy purposely lets out of low howl. Snape stared at Malfoy and he just satirized.

In this scene, Snape said, "Thank you, Malfoy". In literal meaning, people who heard what Snape said will be wondering why Snape appreciated Malfoy who was noisy in the class. But in fact, Snape

expresses a strategy off record, which is ironic. Snape said the opposite of meaning. It can be interpreted that Snape warned Malfoy to be silent.

Data 12 (f)

Participants	Speaker	Prof. Trelawney
	Hearer	Hermione
Topic		Trelawney was teaching
Setting	Place	Divination Classroom
	Time	Morning
Time of movie		1:19:54

Trelawney: “You may be young in years, but your heart is as shriveled as an old maid's, your soul as dry as the pages of the books to which you so desperately cleave.”

This scene tells about Trelawney teaching about the art of crystal gazing. Hermione wanted to read her crystal. Trelawney took Hermione's hand and interpreted the crystal. Therefore, Hermione was angry about that.

In this scene, Trelawney's expression refers to the use of metaphors strategy. This metaphor explicitly says that Hermione is dumb and she insults Hermione's intelligence. In addition, it also means that Hermione is not a good fit to be a witch.

Discussion

Based on the result of the research finding above, there contains the data description that the researcher has analyzed which supports to answer the research questions. This data source is from the “Harry Potter and The Prisoner of Azkaban” movie.

From the result, it answered the first research question is to determine types of politeness strategies used by male and female characters in the movie. Males use all politeness strategies, there consist of bald on-record 49%, positive politeness at 23%, negative politeness at 20%, and off-record at 8%. While females also use all politeness strategies, there consist of bald on-record 44%, positive politeness at 33%, negative politeness at 20%, and off-record at 3%.

The first strategy is bald-on record. It concludes that males and females have similarities, that is dominant bald on-record strategy in their conversations. Nevertheless, the total between both has a big that is 85 male utterances and 29 female utterances. Females and males use bald on-record more than others. It signs that the characters suppose maximum efficiency is very important and they have no concerns about the interlocutor's face, which might cause them to be peers. It relates as stated by Brown and Levinson (1987), that there are sociological circumstances that can affect politeness strategies use, that is power, social distance, and imposition.

The second strategy is positive politeness. The result of finding research found positive politeness used by males used this strategy around 39 utterances and females used 22 utterances. Males and females used to seek agreement is one positive politeness sub-strategy. Both male and female characters are repeating words from their interlocutor to emphasize and correct their agreement to the interlocutor's utterances.

The third strategy is negative politeness. From the result of finding research, the researcher found negative politeness used by males used this strategy around 35 utterances, and females used 13 utterances. Male characters use negative politeness when they desire their interlocutor to do something but they utter implicitly such as Lupin asks Neville to practice the magic ("Neville, would you join me, please?").

The last strategy is off-record. The result of finding research found that off-record was used by males around 14 utterances and females used 2 utterances. This movie did not find utterances that implement an off-record strategy, particularly female characters. Females just use off-record sub-strategy, that is metaphors such as Trelawney ("You may be young in years, but your heart is as shriveled as an old maid's, your soul as dry as the pages of the books to which you so desperately cleave.") and Hermione do ("You! You foul, loathsome, evil little cockroach!"). Off-record utters that are not actually intended and frequently give the interlocutor a hint, such as Uncle Vernon does to ask Harry to give him an int to go way implicitly.

From the result, it answered the second research question is to discover the differences in strategies used by males and females in "Harry Potter and The Prisoner of Azkaban" movie.

The first difference is noticing and attending to Hearer, which is a positive politeness sub- strategy. This sub-strategy attempts to pay attention to the hearer. In this movie, males give notice of the hearer's goods and possession. In some scenes, males tend to attend to good or bad things what the interlocutor's appearance and what the interlocutor has. Meanwhile, female characters notice the interlocutor's needs and want. Female characters seem more caring at another one rather than males, such as Hermione noticing what friends need and the conditions. As stated by Brown (1980), women use politeness as a way to care for others, such as treating people, and how to say something with keeping the interlocutors' feelings (Mills 2003, p. 207).

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The third difference is a hedge, which is a negative politeness sub-strategy. Males tend to convey refusal indirectness with if-clause hedges, they will do what the interlocutor desires if the interlocutor does what they desire first. Meanwhile, females tend to use modal auxiliary hedges such as "may and might" to express their uncertainty.

The last difference is conventionally indirect, which is the negative politeness sub-strategy. Being conventionally indirect is one negative politeness sub-strategy. The researcher found the differences between males and females in practicing conventional indirect. Female characters use indirectness as permission for the hearer to do. Male characters tend to use indirectness to the hearer as a command or request, for the hearer can do what the speaker wants.

On the other hand, the result answered the third research question is to determine dominant politeness used by males and females. Males use more bald on-record strategy, that is about 85 (45%) of 173 utterances. In using this strategy, males tend to practice in metaphorical urgency cases

about 55 of 85 bald in-record utterances, which is once males beg and order to the interlocutor and when they are in danger or urgent situation. Furthermore, a female character uses more bald-on records in their utterances, that is about 29 (44%) of 66 utterances. As same with males use, females also use this bald on record in metaphorical urgency cases in about 20 of 29 utterances.

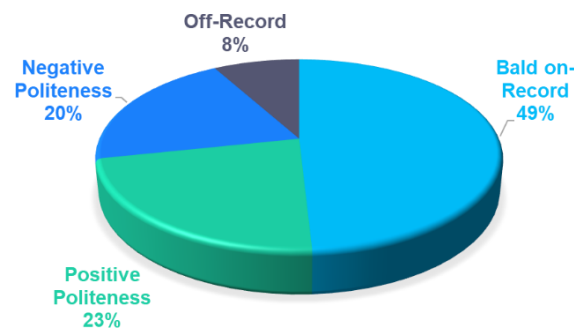


Figure 1
Politeness Strategies Used by Males

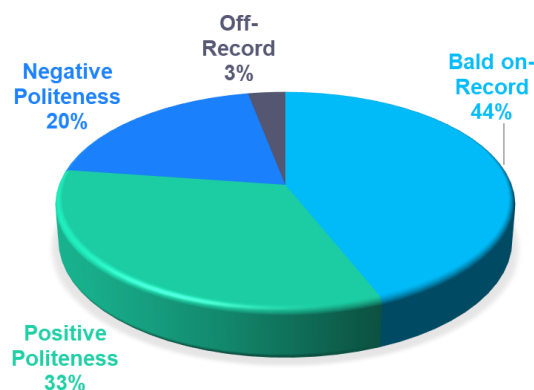


Figure 2
Politeness Strategies Used by Females

Based on the data above, it approves that males and females utter without considering minimizing the threats' face effect. It might occur because they have a close relationship or they are getting used to utter directly in their social habit. In addition, the context that happens around in conversation. Even it might be the writer's view when writing the story, his view of how they should do and treat other people, then implementing to the characters of the movie. The writer creates people that have their characteristics, such as Snape with his curtness, Lupin with his mild-tempered, Harry with his boldness, Hermione with his forthright, and so on.

Conclusion

Based on the result and discussion, the researcher found some politeness strategies used by males and females in this movie. The total number of characters is about 28 people, with 20 male characters and 8 female characters. The researcher found 239 utterances that use politeness strategies, which males use all politeness strategies, there consist of bald on-record 85 (49%) of 173

utterances, positive politeness 39 (23%) of 173 of utterances, negative politeness 35 (20%) of 173 utterances, and off-record 14 of (8%) of 173. Whilst, females also use all politeness strategies, there consist of bald on-record 29 (44%) of 66 utterances, positive politeness 22 (33%) of 66 utterances, negative politeness 13 (20%) of 66 utterances, and off-record 2 (3%) of 66 utterances.

Based on result and discussion, the researcher found some differences in politeness strategies used by males and females in this movie. The researcher found four differences in the politeness strategies use. The first difference is the notice and attend to hearer strategy, in which males tend to notice the interlocutor's good or bad appearance and what the interlocutor has. Meanwhile, female characters notice the interlocutor's needs and want. The second difference is the exaggerate strategy. Males tend to emphasize with exaggerative expression, while females tend to exaggerate by using symbolism. The third difference is the hedge strategy. Males tend to do and claim something, they tend to express 'if clause' hedges. Whilst, females tend to use modal auxiliary hedges. The last difference is conventionally indirect. Males tend to use indirectness to the hearer as a command or request, while females use indirectness as permission to the hearer to do.

Based on result and discussion, the researcher found some dominant politeness strategies used by males and females in this movie. Bald on-strategy is the dominant politeness strategies use, whether by females or males use. Males use bald on-record is 85 of 173 utterances and males use 29 of 66 utterances.

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