

A Study of Politeness Strategies and Flouting of Maxim Used in The Dead Poets Society 1989 Movie

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Abstract

The aims of this research were to find out (1) whether the types of politeness strategies in The Dead Poets Society movie are in accordance with politeness strategies proposed by Brown and Levinson (1987) or not, (2) what type of politeness strategies most frequently appeared in The Dead Poets Society movie, (3) which character(s) use politeness strategies most frequently than the others, and (4) what type of flouting maxims based on Grice's maxim most frequently appeared in The Dead Poets Society movie. The design of this research is a descriptive qualitative research. The data of the research were in the form of utterances that contained politeness strategies and cooperation and implicature (flouting of maxim). The result shows that (1) the types of politeness strategies in The Dead Poets Society movie are in accordance with politeness strategies proposed by Brown and Levinson (1987); (2) Bald on Record is the most frequent politeness strategies appeared in The Dead Poets Society movie; (3) there are three characters who used politeness strategies more frequently in requesting something, they are John Keating, Mr.Perry, and Mr.Nolan and (4) Violating maxim of manner is the most frequently appeared in The Dead Poets Society movie. It can be indicated that Bald on Record is mostly used by the characters because there is a power, social status, or close relationship among the characters. Moreover, maxim of manner is mostly flouted by the characters because there is a misunderstanding or conflict avoidance.

Keywords: politeness strategies, cooperation and implicature, flouting maxim, The Dead Poets Society

1. Introduction

Language is a system that is used by human to say something through communication. As social beings, people need and involved in daily communication in order to express their ideas, feelings and thoughts when they have a conversation. In a conversation, speakers are using statements that reflect a paradigmatic use of language, i.e., making requests, questioning, giving orders, inviting, offering apologies, and so on. Yet, to infer what is said (considering its form and context) is an essential ability for the creation and reception of coherent discourse which would lead to a successful communication. Formulating this knowledge is the essence of what is called the Speech Act Theory. According to Austin (1962), same utterance could at the same time constitute three kinds of acts; they are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary act. Austin focused on the second of these acts. Illocutionary act is now considered the territory of pragmatics, of meaning in context. Besides, Searle (1979), as an improvement of the

classification of the speech acts proposed by Austin, classifies speech acts into five categories, that is, assertive, commissive, directive, declaration, and expressive. Assertive is a statement to describe a state of affairs in the world such as stating, concluding, and describing. Commissive deals with hearers when commit speakers to some future action such as promising, threatening, and offering. Directive refers to the speakers who attempt to get the addressee to carry out an action such as, requestion, advising, and inviting. Then, declaration is a statement attempt to change the world by representing it as having been changed such as declaring, hiring, and arresting. Expressive, a statement that expresses the sincerity of the speech acts such as greeting, thanking, and apologizing. Therefore, it is beneficial for the speakers and hearers to understand this one basic concept before other concepts in pragmatics.

In addition, a good communication also needs the politeness principle to organize how to communicate and give the information to others. Using politeness can make listeners give a good response to the speaker's question or request. Politeness was showing awareness of another person's face. Monreal (2009:176) defined that face is something that should be recognised and be respected in interaction. Moreover, politeness was related to social distance or closeness (Yule, 2006: 104). Politeness is an important factor in developing effective relationships with people, and any misuse of these strategies can hinder the effective communication, leading to individuals' dissatisfaction and indifference (Pishghadam, 2012). In addition, Karbelani (2013:52) stated that politeness strategies are used to fix some rude utterances, to send speaker meaning, to make utterances acceptable by the hearers. In the design of politeness speech, Brown and Levinson (1987) suggested that some formula that is associated with the concept of politeness. There are bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness and off record. Using strategies of politeness properly can help us to control ourselves when we communicate with other.

Futhermore, to make an effective communication, conversation must have both the speaker and the hearer who need to cooperate and have contribution that can be understood. The cooperative principle can help people to be cooperative in conversation. According to Grice, the cooperative principle makes your conversational contribution such as is required (cited in Yule, 1996). It means that do not give any information less or more to the listeners. Moreover, Cooperative Principle that has formulated by H. P. Grice can be divided into four maxims, called Gricean Maxims, describing specific rational principles observed by people who obey the cooperative principle; these principles enable effective communication (Renkema 2004: 19). Cooperative principle has four maxims that can help the conversation become more effective. They are maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relevance, and maxim of manner. However, people sometimes break the maxims by giving more or less information, being irrelevant, saying something false, and being obscure which called as flouting of maxim. According to Levinson (1983) flouting of maxim occurs when the speaker deliberately ceases to apply the maxims to persuade their listeners to infer the hidden meaning behind the utterances; that is, the speakers employ implicature. The concept and the function of cooperation and implicature are fundamentally linked. This sense of cooperation is simply one in which people having a conversation are not normally assumed to be trying to

confuse , trick, or withhold relevant information from each other. Formulating this knowledge provides great opportunity for people in achieving good communication (Yule, 1996).

The concept of speech act, politeness strategies, cooperation and implicature are not only can be seen in real life but also in work like novels, drama or films. Meanwhile, there are a lot of studies shown that watching film or movie is beneficial to improve language competence of English (Kalean, 2013; Ismaili, 2013; Putriani, 2014). Besides, some researchers also have found that films catch the learners' interest and it can positively affect their motivation to learn (Xhemaili, 2013). According to Heider (2006: 1), film is being used to explore the visual and aural possibilities of ethnography, taking us far beyond the traditional printed text. Movie also helps children to expand their experience and heighten their awareness of social and moral dilemma (Downey & A. V. Kelly, 1978:167). In other words, by watching movies, EFL learner requires a consideration of how speakers organize what they want to say in accordance with who they are talking to, where, when, and under what circumstances. In this study, the researcher chooses *The Dead Poets Society* movie by analyzing the politeness strategies and flouting of maxim through the conversation among the characters of the movie. It set out deliberately to inculcate education values into children by the choice of such that movie.

The Dead Poets Society is an American drama film directed by Peter Weir. This story is written by Tom Shulman. This story is really appropriated for all aged especially, for the teacher, parents, and students since it tells the relationship among them. This movie tells how a new English teacher, John Keating uses unorthodox methods to reach out to his students, who face enormous pressures from their parents and the school. Toward Keating's help, students Neil Perry, Todd Anderson, and others learn to break out of their shells, pursue their dreams and seize the day. Based on this different status or power, it is assumed that the characters' ways of politeness strategies used in requesting something to different status are also various depend on to whom they speak.

In accordance to politeness strategies and flouting of maxims, there are several previous researches. A study was done by Selfia (2016) who investigated the reason Deddy Corbuzier used politeness strategies in his talk show. The finding showed that by using politeness strategy, the host wants to show his interest, sympathy and friendliness. The host also wants to show his closeness to the guest stars through this strategy. In addition, Supriyanta (2017) found that positive politeness strategy is used to do something, satisfy someone else, or minimize the FTAs that may threaten the hearers' faces. While, with regard to flouting maxims, there are also several researchers who interested to study this topic. Afrianti (2012) found that the utterances in the comic flouted the maxim that made the readers draw inferences beyond what was originally stated. Sholichah (2013) found that sometimes flouting maxim can be done naturally without causing miscommunication between speaker and hearer of communication.

Viewed from previous studies, most researchers analysed the concepts of politeness strategy and flouting of maxims separately. Yet, the current researcher investigates both of those pragmatics concepts in a study

to make the concepts become more meaningful. A better communication can be achieved when people understand the politeness strategies and its relation to cooperative principle and implicature at the same time. Since this study concerns to the politeness strategies and cooperation and implicature used by the characters in requesting something, thus this research will use Brown and Levinson in Yule (1996) classification of politeness and cooperation and implicature by Grice (1975). The objectives of conducting this present study are to find out:

- (1) whether the types of politeness strategies in *Dead Poet Society* are in accordance with politeness strategies proposed by Brown and Levinson (1987) or not,
- (2) what type of politeness strategies most frequently used by the characters in *The Dead of Poet Society* movie,
- (3) which character(s) use politeness strategies more frequently than the others, and
- (4) what type of flouting maxims based on Grice's maxim most frequently appeared in *The Dead Poets Society* movie.

2. Theoretical Background

This section presents theories that will be used to analyze the results of the literature review.

1.1. Politeness Strategies

Yule (1996) explained politeness as a situation which shows awareness of another person's self-image. In this study the researcher uses the theory of politeness strategies proposed by Brown and Levinson (1987). There are four types of politeness strategies proposed by Brown and Levinson. There are bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness and off record. Further, direct statements that are always associated with imperative forms and get the listener directly know what speaker means or what the speaker want the listener do is characterized as bald on record. This strategy is usually employed in some occasion, such as in emergency situation, unequal power relationship, and task oriented activities. In everyday interaction such bald on record statements would potentially represent a threat to the other's face and would generally be avoided. Avoiding a face threatening act is accomplished by face saving acts which use positive or negative politeness strategies. A positive politeness strategy leads the requester to appeal to a common goal, and even friendship. This strategy can be seen as a solidarity strategy. While, negative politeness shows awareness of other's need for independence. It is typically expressed via questions, even questions that seem to ask for permission to ask a question. This strategy also uses modal in its form. In politeness strategies, if speakers do not have to ask for anything, even they decide to say something, it I called by off record. This strategy may or may not be succeed, but if it is does it will be because more has been communicated than was said.

1.2. Cooperative Principles

The concept of being an expected amount of information provided in conversation is just one aspect of more general idea that people involved in a conversation will cooperate with each other. The assumption of cooperation is so pervasive that it can be stated as a cooperative principle. Cooperative principle is to

make sure your conversational contribution such as required, at that stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged. There are four types of maxims; maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relevance, and maxim of manner (Grice in Yule, 1996). In maxim of quantity, the speakers must make their contribution as informative as required and they are not allowed to make the contribution more informative than is required which means that the speakers also neither give too much nor too little information (Grice in Yule, 1996). Then, when the speakers give the information that it is true, it means they follow the criteria of maxim quality (Grundy, 2000). While, in the maxim of relevance, the speakers are required to be relevant in saying something. To fulfill this maxim, the speakers are expected to say something relevant to what is said before. Last, in maxim relevance, Grice asserted that the speaker tends to be perspicuous, be brief, and be orderly, to avoid ambiguity and obscurity of expression (Grice in Yule, 1996). It means that the speaker must say something clear and should not be vague in a conversation.

1.3. The Flouting of Maxim

Maxim is a rule which can lead people to have a good conversation but sometimes the speakers do not always follow the rules and they flout the maxims. Grundy (2000) explained that the flouting of maxim is a particularly silent way of getting an addressee to draw inference and hence recover an implicature. The speakers flout the maxim considered to some criteria. The speaker flouts the maxim of quantity when their contribution is not as informative as is required or more informative than is required. The speaker perhaps gives less or more information to the listener. When the speakers' contribution is not true and they say something which lacks adequate evidence, it means they flouts maxim of quality. A speaker may use hyperbole, metaphor, irony and banter to flout this type of maxim. Then, a speaker flouts the maxim of relevance when they become irrelevant but they have reasons behind it and usually it is because they have something to hide or they say something indirectly. While, if the speakers say ambiguous or obscure utterance and something not briefly or orderly, they flouts a speaker flouts maxim of manner.

3. Method

This research used descriptive qualitative design. The source of this research was the movie and the script of *The Dead Poet Society* by Tom Schulman. The data of this research was the utterances of the whole characters and the context of the data was also the utterances that contained politeness strategies, cooperation, and flouting maxims in *The Dead Poet Society* movie. The research instrument was the researcher herself. In this case, the researcher planned the research, collected the data, analyzed the data and gave a conclusion of the research since the data used qualitative research. Moreover, there are several steps in collecting the data. First, the researcher watches and replays the film entitled *The Dead Poet Society* several times in order to understand the whole of the story. Second, the researcher looked at the script as well and compared it to the movie in order to be sure towards the data obtained. Third, the researcher determines the parts of the dialogues that contain the certain forms of positive politeness strategies, cooperation and implicature. Fourth, the researcher identifies and classifies the data by giving code on each data based on the theories of positive politeness strategies and theories of cooperation and implicature. The

data were coded by number and classified based on five strategies of politeness theory proposed by Brown and Levinson (1987) and cooperation and implicature theory by Grice (1975). To make the datum coding clearer, the researcher gives an example as presented below.

4/DPS/PS/PP/VM

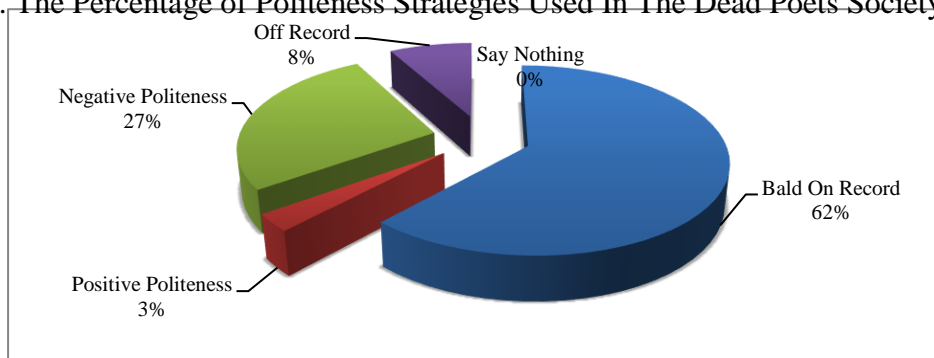
The coding above means that the datum is number four (4). DPS means Dead Poets Society. PS is politeness strategies and PP is one of politeness strategies applied in that datum that is Positive Politeness. Meanwhile, VM means Violates Maxim of Manner.

4. Result and Discussion

4.1. Dealing with the first and second research questions

Having analyzed the politeness strategies used from the utterances in Dead Poet Society movie, the researcher found out the result to answer the research questions. It was presented as in the following chart

Chart 1. The Percentage of Politeness Strategies Used In The Dead Poets Society Movie.



There are 88 utterances which belongs to the classification of politeness strategies proposed by Brown and Levinson. From those requests, there are 3 data belongs to Positive Politeness strategy (3%), 24 data belongs to Negative Politeness strategy (27%), 54 data of Bald on Record strategy (62%), 7 data of Off Record strategy (8%), and 0 data from Say Nothing strategy. This result indicates that the type of politeness strategies exist in Dead Poet Society movie are in accordance with the classification of politeness strategies proposed by Brown and Levinson. Moreover, Bald on Record strategy has the highest proportion among others (62%). Further, close relationship and social status affect the way of characters utter the utterance. Since this movie tells the relationship between the teachers, students, and parents, many characters that have higher social status or close relationship tend to use direct and imperative sentence to control others' behaviour. Thus, the characters in Dead Poet Society movie more frequently use bald on record strategy than the others. This strategy was used more frequently by the John Keating when he requested something to his students in order to control their behaviour. His close relationship to students and his social status as the teacher affects his utterances in request something. This following part showed the analysis for each politeness strategies used by the characters in Dead Poet Society movie.

a. Positive Politeness

Extract 1 represents conversation between two students. After a long holiday, Cameron asks his friend, Neil to have a study group.

Datum Number : 2/DPS/PS/PP

Speech Act : Directive-requesting

Cameron: *hey how's it going Neil, Study group tonight?*

Neil: Yeah, sure.

Cameron and Neil have a close relationship, yet Cameron asks him politely and does not try to force him since he knows that Neil has just arrived at the dorm. Actually, in this conversation, Cameron wanted to entice Neil to do the same thing with his want by saying "*hey how's it going Neil?*" to show his solidarity and it is as the way to preserve the positive face.

Extract 2 represents conversation between two students with their new friend. Charlie and his other friends ask their new friend, Todd to join a study group.

Datum Number: 13/DPS/PS/PP

Speech Act : Directive-inviting

Charlie : *You're welcome to join us, Todd.*

Knox : Yeah, come along.

Todd : Thank you.

The datum shows that Charlie and Todd invite Knox cooperatively and Todd responds it as it should be. Charlie used more polite way to invite Todd. The utterance "*You're welcome to join us, Todd.*" can be seen as a solidarity strategy. Further, Todd is Charlie's new friend, so Charlie tries to preserve the positive face and emphasize that Todd want the same thing without forcing him.

b. Negative Politeness

Extract 2 is taking between Chris and Knox. Knox is Chris' new friend. She invites Knox to come to the party.

Datum Number: 54/DPS/PS/NP

Speech Act : Directive-inviting

Chris: I wanted to call you but I didn't have the number. Chet's parents are going out of town this weekend so Chet's having a party. *Would you like to come?*

Knox: Well, sure.

From this conversation, both Chris and Knox communicate cooperatively. Chris is polite in inviting Knox. This strategy is marked by the expression "*Would you...?*" in order to make the request more polite to be

heard than it is said directly. Her utterance does not force Knox. It also preserves the negative face of the addressee. Perhaps, Chris uses a defense strategy because they have known each other in recent time. Meanwhile, Knox is glad to be invited by Chris.

Extract 2 shows close relationship between teacher and student. Charlie really needs Keating's advice.

Datum Number: 64/DPS/PS/NP

Speech Act : Directive- requesting

Keating: Neil, what's up?

Charlie: *Can I speak to you a minute?*

Keating: Certainly. Sit down.

From this conversation, we can see that Charlie is permitted to speak to Mr. Keating. This conversation takes place in informal situation. Yet, Charlie asks politely by saying "can...?" in order to satisfy his teacher's negative face and avoid the threat or potential face loss from Charlie's requests.

c. Bald On Record

Extract 1 shows Keating's command toward his students.

Datum Number: 25/DPS/PS/BOR

Speech Act : Directive- requesting

Keating: Now, I want you to rip that page. *Go on. Rip out the entire page. You heard me? Rip it out. ? Rip it out!*

This conversation takes in the class. Mr. Keating directly commands the students as a means of expressing his needs. As a teacher, he has the power to do it and he can control the students' behavior.

Extract 2 shows that Todd forces Neil to give his paper back.

Datum Number: 36/DPS/PS/BOR

Speech Act : Directive- requesting

Todd : *Give me that! Neil give that back!*

Neil: Okay, okay.

In this conversation, Todd is really afraid if Neil reads the paper therefore he utters direct utterance in imperative form in forcing Neil to give his book back. Besides, he uses bald on record strategy to control Todd's behavior. as the result, Neil does not want to make Todd mad so he follows Todd's command.

d. Off Record

Extract 1 happens when Keating asks his students about something related to the lesson.

Datum Number: 14/DPS/PS/OR

Speech Act : Directives-questioning

Hager : *Who would like to begin by defining a cosine?*

Cameron: A cosine is the sin of the compliment of an angle or arc. If we define an angle A, then...

In asking the question, Hager does not mention his students’ names. In other words, he does not ask the question directly to someone. Therefore, it is specified as off record utterance. Moreover, Cameron is eager to answers Hager’s questions. He directly completes Hager’s goal in asking the question.

Extract 2, the conversation is between Gloria and Meeks who spend their night in Goa.

Datum Number : 57/DPS/PS/OR

Speech Act : Assertives- stating

Gloria: *I’m cold.*

Meeks: Let’s built a fire.

Gloria actually decides to say something to Meeks but she does not have to ask anything, so she uses the words “I’m cold” as the hint to make Meeks understand. Then, it seems that meeks get the point of Gloria’s utterance.

4.2. Dealing with the third research question

This present study also shows that each character in the movie used different politeness strategy to different people he or she spoke to request something. There are fifteen characters in Dead Poet Society movie. Some characters used all the types of politeness strategies, some just use one or two types. The following table is the frequency of each character to use politeness strategies in the movie.

Table 1. The Politeness Strategies Used By Each Character In The Dead Poets Society Movie.

Characters	Positive Politeness	Negative Politeness	Bald On Record	Off Record	TOTAL
John Keating	-	11	15	2	28
Neil Andreson	-	2	2	1	5
Charlie Dalton	2	1	5	1	9
Knox Overstreet	-	2	5	-	7
Meeks	-	1	1	1	3
Pitts	-	-	1	-	1
Cameron	1	1	-	-	2

Chris	-	2	1	-	3
Chet	-	-	1	-	1
Mr. Perry	-	1	10	-	11
Mr.Nolan	-	1	8	-	9
Mr. Andreson	-	-	3	-	3
Mr. Harger	-	-	-	1	1
McAllester	-	1	1	-	2
Gloria	-	1	-	1	2
TOTAL	3	24	54	7	88

Based on the table above, there are two characters who used politeness strategies more frequently in requesting something, they are John Keating and Mr.Perry who used some types politeness strategies, John Keating who used Negative Politeness, Bald on strategies, and Off Record and Mr.Perry and Mr.Nolan who only used Bald On Record Strategy and Negative Politeness.

4.3. Dealing with the fourth research question

This study also investigates the flouting maxims that exist in 88 utterances. They are maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relevance and maxim of manner. The following table is the frequency of cooperation and implicature (flouting maxims) that exist in the movie.

Table 2. The Flouting of Maxim in Politeness Strategies Used In The Dead Poets Society Movie

	Flouting of Maxims				Cooperation	TOTAL
	Quality	Quantity	Relevance	Manner		
Positive Politeness	1	-	-	-	2	3
Negative Politeness	1	-	1	4	18	24
Bald On Record	4	2	-	10	38	54
Off Record	1	-	-	-	6	7
TOTAL	7	2	1	14	64	88

Based on the table above, some utterances flout some maxims. Violating maxim of manner has the highest proportion among the others. It means, some utterances in this movie are not orderly, not brief, and consist of the ambiguity (Yule, 1996). Here, the data were given with detail explanation.

a. The Flouting of Maxim of Quantity

In the following conversation, Mr.Perry is angry after knowing that his son follows acting performance. Mr.Perry asked about Neil’s thoughts about what actually he is doing.

Datum Number: 62/DPS/PS/BOR/VQN

63/DPS/PS/BOR/VQN

Speech Act : Directives-requesting

Mr. Perry: Don't you dare talk back to me! It's bad enough that you've wasted your time with this absurd acting business. But you deliberately deceived me! Who put this in your head? How did you expect to get away with it? Answer me!

Neil : *Nobody... I thought I'd surprise you. I've got all As and...*

Mr. Perry: Did you really think I wouldn't find out?! "My Niece is in a play with your son, Mrs. Marks says. "You must be mistaken," I say. "My son isn't in a play." You made a liar out of me, Neil! Now you will go tomorrow and tell them you are quitting.

Mr. Perry wondered and asked Neil's thought about what he is doing actually. Mr.Perry poses a question, which he needs to be answered by his son. Yet, Neil does not give enough information. What Niel says in return does not lack of truth, however is still insufficient. Therefore, Neil's answer flouted maxim of quantity.

b. The Flouting of Maxim of Quantity

This following conversation shows that Todd wants to know what happens to Meeks and also Charlie. He is worry since their secret is known by their teacher.

Datum Number: 79/DPS/PS/BOR/VQL

Speech act : Directives-requesting

Todd : Meeks, it's Todd.

Meeks: Go away, I have to study.

Todd : What happened to Charlie?

Meeks: *Expelled.*

Todd : What'd you tell them?

Meeks: *Nothing they didn't already know.*

Todd is expecting more information from Meeks, but he does not get enough information. After meeting his teacher, Meeks feel too guilty and afraid of being expelled. Therefore, he tries to hide averything that happened in the headmaster's office. Meeks says to be false. After meeting Mr. Nolan, he knows the truth but he tends to lie.

c. The Flouting of Maxim of Relevance

In this following conversation, Knox is really nerveous to see Chris. It affects his response toward Chris.

Datum Number : 22/DPS/PS/NP/VM

Speech act : Directives- questioning

((Bell rings))

Chris: Can I help you?

Knox: *Hi, Knox Overstreet.*

In the dialogue above, Knox seems could not believe that Chris is really beautiful. He becomes nerveous in sudden. Knox does not response anything related to the previous saying instead mentioning his name. Therefore, he flouts maxim of relevance since his answer is not relevant.

d. The Flouting of Maxim of Manner

In this following conversation, Keating asks his students to join the exercise but Charlie tends to refuse it.

Datum Number: 55/DPS/PS/NP/VM

Speech act : Directives- questioning

Keating : Gentlemen the courtyard is yours. You don't have to perform. Just make it for yourself. Mr.

Dalton, will you be joining us?

Charlie : *Exercise the right not to walk.*

Charlie's response flouted the maxim of manner for being not straight to the point. It happens since he does not want to follow the exercise and he tries to refuse his teacher's offer.

5. Conclusion and Suggestion

Based on the findings, the researcher concludes that in Dead Poet Society movie, the characters use all type of politeness strategies, cooperation and implicature. There are four politeness strategies found in Dead Poet Society movie clip which are suitable with the application of Brown and Levinson's theory of politeness. Further, Bald on Record strategy is more frequently occur in this movie. In this movie, this strategy is commonly used in commanding the students or children. Many speakers realize the advantage of employing a bald on record strategy, especially for those who have social status. Bald on Record is beneficial for the speakers to express clarity and directness in speaking. Moreover, John Keating uses politeness strategies most frequently than the others. Bald on Record is frequently used than the other politeness strategies; it is because as the teacher and his close relationship to the students, he likes to control his students' behaviour by using clearly direct utterance.

In addition, the characters in this movie floutes all the types of maxim and maxim of manner is the most flouted. The characters tend to flout the maxim as a distraction and also because they wanted to persuade the listeners to find the hidden meaning of what the speakers say. In short, Dead Poet Society is appropriate to be watched by EFL students since it gives many moral values and also provides great understanding about politeness strategy, cooperation and implicature.

The Dead Poet Society movie is appropriate to be watched by EFL students since it gives many moral values and also provides great understanding about politeness strategy, cooperation and implicature. Then, the researcher recommends for the next researchers to use Brown and Levinson theory and Grice's theory as the basic theory to conduct the research about politeness strategy and flouting maxims and also other relevance theories to analyze different topic but still about those two concept of theory, especially that related to maxim.

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