

# POLITENESS STRATEGIES IN DAVE PELZER'S *A CHILD CALLED IT*

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## ABSTRACT

This study deals with Politeness Strategies in Dave Pelzer's *A Child Called It*. The objectives of the study were (1) to find out the types of politeness strategies, (2) the most dominant type of politeness strategies, and (3) the reasons for the most dominant type of politeness strategies in Dave Pelzer's *A Child Called It*. The result of the analysis showed (1) there were two types of politeness strategies in Dave Pelzer's *A Child Called It*, They were positive and negative politeness strategies. (2) The most dominant type of politeness strategy is negative politeness. (3) The reasons for the most dominant type of politeness strategies because people in the novel *A Child Called It* unappreciated and unsocialized one each other and prefer to used rude words that make the hearer hurt.

**Keywords:** *Politeness Strategies, Positive Politeness, Negative Politeness*

## ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini membahas tentang strategi kesopanan dalam *A Child Called It* karya Dave Pelzer. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis jenis-jenis strategi kesopanan yang di temukan dalam *A Child Called It* Karya Dave Pelzer, jenis kesopanan yang dominan, dan alasan kesopanan yang dominan. Dalam penelitian in ditemukan (1) ada dua jenis strategi kesopanan dalam *A Child Called It* karya Dave Pelzer's yaitu positif dan negatif strategi kesopanan. (2) kesopanan yang dominan yaitu kesopanan negatif. (3) alasan kesopanan yang dominan karena orang-orang dalam novel *A Child Called It* tidak menghargai dan tidak bergaul satu sama lain dan lebih memilih menggunakan kata-kata kasar yang membuat pendengar sakit hati.

**Kata Kunci :** *Strategi Kesopanan, Kesopanan Positif, Kesopanan Negative*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Humans are social creatures that need to communicate with one another. To make social interaction, they have to communicate with others by using language. Language is a tool of communication for the human being to express ideas, feeling, and all other things that need expression in any situation. A

language is a familiar tool that everybody uses in their life. By using language, everybody can express their feeling more easily. Language can be expressed in two forms: they are written and spoken language.

Communication is a process that allows humans to exchange several methods.

People need to communicate with one another to say what they want to do and achieve, whether it is in an informal and formal situation. Communication can be built if there is an understanding between speaker and hearer, in other words, the source person and target person. According to Lunenburg (2010:1), the study of communication is important, because every administrative function and activity involves some forms of direct or indirect communication.

Communication in society happens chiefly through language. However, the users of language as a social being, communicate and use language on society's premises, society controls their access to the linguistic and communicative means. Pragmatics is the study of the way humans use their language in communication, bases itself on a study of those premises, and determines how they affect and effectual human language use (Mey, 2001:6).

Politeness strategies are a suitable theory to observe the behavior of participants in communication. This study is also strengthened by Yule's statement that politeness is the idea of polite social behavior, etiquette within a culture. Being could be being tactful, generous, modest, and sympathetic toward others. In common, polite behavior can be said the attitude of someone appropriately within a culture in society. Politeness can be defined as showing awareness and consideration of another person's face ( Yule, 2010:135)

In this study, the writer analyzed what are the types of politeness strategies, what is the most dominant type of politeness, and what are the reasons for the most dominant type of politeness.

## **2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS**

There are some relevant theories that there are used to conducting this study, they are sociolinguistics, politeness, and the types of politeness.

### **a. Sociolinguistics**

Sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society. Language is a system of communication used by a particular country or community and society is a group of individuals in persistent

social interaction or a large social group sharing the same spatial or social territory.

According to Holmes (2018:01), sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that takes language as an object of study, in a way that is usually distinguished from how syntax, semantics, morphology, and phonology handle it. It is a field that analyzes language as a part of social property. The study explores the function and the varieties of language, the contacts between different languages, attitudes of people towards use and users, changes of language, as well as plans on language.

Sociolinguistics as institutional linguistics is related to the association of language with people who use that language. Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that studies social factors that play a role in language use and which play a role in the association.

(<http://www.sigodangpos.com/2012/08/pengertian-sosiolinguistik-menurut-para.html?m=1>). It means the way how humans speak differently in a different context by using different language and how they use it in association to convey social meaning.

### **b. Politeness**

Politeness is a good form of action taken by someone to another person. Generally, politeness is related to the relationship between "self" and "others". Being polite means expressing and conveying something that makes other people not offended. The terms of politeness are very important to make a good relationship and communication one each other. Politeness is an important rule in society it shows that others are respected and their feeling is considered too.

Holmes (2018:285) states that linguistic politeness involves discourse strategies or linguistic devices which are perceived or evaluated by others as having been used to maintain harmonious relation and avoid causing trouble.

Mills (2003) states that gender and politeness are complex relations, and also argues that although there are circumstances when women speakers, drawing on stereotypes of femininity to guide their behavior, will appear to be acting

more politely than men, there are many circumstances where women will act just as impolitely as men.

### c. The Types of Politeness

Holmes (2018:285) defines two dimensions also provide the basis for a distinction between two different types of politeness:

#### a) Positive Politeness

Positive politeness is solidarity oriented. It emphasizes shared attitudes and values. When the boss suggests that a subordinate should use the first name (FN) to her, this is a positive politeness move, expressing solidarity and minimizing status differences.

According to Brown and Levinson, positive politeness concerns the positive face in which the speaker satisfies the hearer's positive face by wanting the hearer's want in some respect. In interaction, positive language employs offers of friendship, compliment, and informal language where the addresser treats the addressee as a friend and does not impose or threaten face. According to Brown and Levinson (1987), there are some strategies to show positive politeness in a way of claiming common ground and conveying speaker and hearer are cooperators.

#### 1) Claim common ground

Claim common ground is a concept to show positive politeness. The speaker shares common ground with the hearer by indicating what they share specific wants, including goals and values. The concept of common ground is applied in eight strategies of positive politeness that includes three broad mechanisms.

- a) Speaker conveys hearer's want is interesting to speaker and hearer
- b) Speaker claims in-group membership with the hearer
- c) Speaker insists common perspective with hearer without referring to in-group membership

The strategy is a general plan to achieve one or more long-term or overall goals under conditions of uncertainty. To show claim

common grounds there are some strategies, they are :

#### a. Strategy 1: Notice, attend to the hearer (interests, wants, needs, goods)

This strategy is done by taking notice of the hearer's condition. The hearer's condition itself can be hearer's interests, noticeable change, or possessions. For example: "*Goodness, you cut your hair! By the way, I come to borrow your book*". Based on the example, the speaker notices the hearer's condition by saying "*Goodness, you cut your hair!*" to show positive politeness. This way may happy with the hearer's positive face because the speaker conveys what the hearer wants.

#### b. Strategy 2: Exaggerate (interest, approval, and sympathy with hearer)

The speaker can claim common ground by exaggerating interest, approval, or sympathy with the hearer. This is often done with exaggerated intonation, stress, or other aspects of prosodic, as well as intensifying modifier. For example: " what a beautiful dress you have!". By exaggerating it makes the hearer's face positive face.

#### c. Strategy 3: Intensify interest to the hearer

In this strategy, the speaker intensifies interest to the hearer by sharing some of his wants through a good story. This strategy is often done by exaggerating the fact, using tag question or expression that intensifies interest to the hearer. For example: "I come down the stairs, and what do you think I see?". Based on the example, the speaker shares some want to addressee through a story to attract the addressee's interest.

#### d. Strategy 4: Use in-group identity markers

The use of familiar address form, jargon, dialects, or ellipses as in-group identity markers is the way to claim ground with the hearer. For example: " help me with this book here, will you mate ?". the word of mate is a kind of familiar address form. The speaker treats the hearer as an in-group member by using the familiar address form.

So, the hearer's a positive face because the hearer is treated as a member of a group.

#### **e. Strategy 5: Seek Agreement**

This strategy usually involves two ways, repetition, and a safe topic. For example:  
Son: "Mom, I had a flat on the way home"  
Mother: "Oh god, a flat tire! Isn't your new car a beautiful color?"

As the example above, the mother seeks agreement by using repetition and safe topics to complain about her son's new car. It is done by saying "a flat tire! Isn't your car a beautiful color?" Repetition and safe topics are ways to seek agreement.

#### **f. Strategy 6: Avoid disagreement**

Avoid disagreement is also kind of a strategy. The speaker can avoid disagreement through token agreement, pseudo-agreement, white lies, and hedging opinion. For example :

Tina: " That's where you live, Medan."

Clara: "That's where I was born."

Tina: " I'll be seeing you then."

Clara: " Oh, I can't. I will fly to Jakarta."

Tina: " It's a good idea, in a way."

Tina wants to say that she did not live in Medan. Hence, she avoids her disagreement by concealing her disagreement with Tina through the statement " That's where I was born" as a way of token agreement. But, Tina also avoids her disagreement by using pseudo-agreement in which the word "then" employs itself as a conclusory marker to emphasize agreement with Clara. All of the examples are ways to avoid disagreement.

#### **g. Strategy 7: Presuppose /raise /assert a common ground**

To show positive politeness, the speaker may show common ground with his addressee. This way can be of mutual interest or opinion. For example :

Budi: " My heart is broken, san."

Sandra: " Yes best, it hurt terribly. I know."

As an example above, Sandra indicates to show common ground with his friend Budi about the pain that her friend feels. Then, her friend's positive face can be satisfied because Budi feels care for by his friend.

#### **h. Strategy 8: Joke**

A joke may be used to show positive politeness. The speaker may joke to the hearer as a way to claim common ground. For example: " How if I drink all these juice ?". in requesting a juice, the speaker says " How if I drink all these juice?" as a joke to put hearer at ease and minimize FTA.

#### **2) Convey that speaker and hearer are cooperates**

In either conversation or activity, the speaker and hearer are cooperators that share the goal in some domains. Then, they can redress the hearer's positive face. There are three ways to convey cooperation:

- a) Speaker indicates his knowledge of and sensitivity to hearer's want
- b) Speaker and hearer can claim a kind of reflexivity between their wants
- c) Speaker shows that he asserts reciprocity to be obtained between the hearer and himself in which they are in the state of mutual helping.

There are some strategies to show convey that the speaker and hearer are cooperating, they are :

#### **a. Strategy 9: Offer or promise**

To be polite or to redress the threat of some FTAs, the speaker can offer or promise something to the hearer as cooperation. For example: " I will bring a cake for you sometimes". The example explains that the speaker shows his cooperation to the hearer. The speaker wants to satisfy the hearer's positive face based on the claim that whatever hearer's wants, the speaker wants for the hearer. It is a way to show positive politeness.

#### **b. Strategy 10: Be optimistic**

In the particular context, the speaker can be optimistic by sharing the wants presumptuously to indicate that hearer wants the speaker's want for a speaker or them as cooperation. For example: "You will lend me a flower this week". The example shows that the speaker is optimistic if the hearer will lend her a flower. In this case, the speaker assumes that the hearer wants to do something for the speaker and will help the speaker to obtain her goal. When the hearer

lens a flower to the speaker, they can be considered as cooperation.

### **c. Strategy 11: Give or ask the reason**

Giving or asking for the reason can be a way to imply cooperation act in conversation or activity. In this case, the hearer does something to the speaker because there is no good reason why the hearer should not cooperate. For example :

“ You need to shut the door. The wind is coming in.”

“ Why don't we go to the seashore?”

The examples show that the speaker performs the request to the hearer. To save the hearer's positive face, the speaker asks or gives the reason to perform a face-threatening act by telling the wind is coming as the way to give the reason or using " why don't" as the way to ask the reason.

### **b) Negative Politeness**

According to Brown and Levinson (1987: 129-211), negative politeness is the strategy that is oriented toward the hearer's negative face in which the speaker respects the addressee's negative face wants and it is achieved without interfering with the hearer's freedom of action. In communication, the use of conventional politeness markers, deference markers, minimizing imposition is some examples of the strategy. Therefore, there are some strategies to show negative politeness. The strategies can be described as follows.

#### **1) Be direct**

In this way, on-record delivery and redress of FTA are enjoined in showing negative politeness. Be direct in communication is the simplest way to construct record delivery. In the representative of the strategy, however, the speaker should redress the FTA to show negative politeness, the strategy is:

#### **a. Strategy 1: Be conventionally indirect**

In this strategy, the speaker is being indirect and in the record to communicate the FTA. For example: " Can you please bring the water?". The example shows that the speaker avoids being too direct through the phrase " Can you please" as a device of indirectness. Consequently, the speaker can

avoid imposing the hearer by not being too direct.

### **2) Do not assume or presume**

In negative politeness, the speaker can be polite by avoiding presuming or assume as a way to keep the distance from the hearer and the strategy that used is :

#### **a. Strategy 2: Using question, hedge**

In this strategy, the speaker can use hedges or questions to show negative politeness. The use of hedges is to modify the level of predicate or noun phrase in which the level of the predicate is partial or true in some particular aspects or more true and complete than what is expected by the interaction. For example:" I'm smart sure I've eaten the juice before". " I rather think it's hopeless". The word "smart", " rather" is functioned as hedges to indicate the speaker does not presume something. In this case, the speaker makes the utterance be a little vague.

### **3) Do not coerce hearer**

In communication, when the speaker does not give compulsion on hearer is defined as a way to show negative politeness. It can be done by giving the hearer an option to his response and to show that, there are some strategies.

#### **a. Strategy 3: Be pessimistic**

The speaker can redress the FTA on the hearer's negative face by expressing something doubtfully. For example: " You couldn't lend me a flower, could you?". By using a negative form, the speaker can be polite by being pessimistic in performing an FTA. In this case, the speaker assumes that the hearer probably will not do something for him.

#### **b. Strategy 4: Give deference**

By threatening the hearer as superior, the speaker may show deference to the hearer. For example: " I hope, we can dining together". The example shows that the word "dining" as a reference honorific may give deference to the hearer. Giving deference is a strategy to show negative politeness.

#### **4) Communicate speaker's want not to impinge on the hearer**

In negative politeness, the speaker should be aware of the hearer's negative face in communicating his wants as not impingement to the hearer. The ways of negative politeness strategy to communicate speaker's wants as not impinge on hearer are described in the strategy below.

##### **a. Strategy 5: Apologies**

The apology can be used to admit an impingement between speaker and hearer. It can be expressed by admitting the impingement, indicating reluctance, giving overwhelming reasons, and begging forgiveness. For example:

" I know that you are busy, but I need your help to fix our homework"

" I am sorry to disturb you, I want to borrow your book"

By apologizing for doing FTA, the speaker can indicate his reluctance to impinge on the addressee's negative face and thereby partially redress the impingement. The examples above are the ways to show negative politeness.

##### **b. Strategy 6: Impersonalize speaker and hearer**

In this conversation, hiding who the speaker is, or hearer is, can be way too polite. Speaker is not considered as alone or the addressee is not the hearer. For example: "Do this for me (From: "I ask you to do this"). The example shows that the speaker avoids "I" and "you" pronouns to impersonalize the speaker and hearer. When the speaker is unmentioned in a conversation, it means that the speaker does not want to impinge the hearer. In negative politeness, it can be the strategy.

##### **c. Strategy 7: State the FTA as a general rule**

in this strategy, the speaker generalizes the expression of FTA to the addressee. For example: "Passengers will please refrain from flushing toilets on the train" (from: "you will please refrain from flushing toilets on the train"). The example shows that the speaker communicates the FTA to the hearer as not to impinge on the addressee's face. By using the word "passengers" and avoiding

the "you" pronoun, the speaker states the FTA as a general rule.

### **3. RESEARCH DESIGN**

In conducting the research, the writer uses a qualitative research design to identify and find Politeness Strategies in Dave Pelzer's *A Child Called It*. Kenneth S. Bordens (2014: 39) describes qualitative is any theory that is not quantitative. Qualitative theories tend to be stated in verbal rather than mathematical terms. These theories state which variables are important and loosely, how variables interact. This method aims at finding out the dominant type of Politeness Strategies used in Dave Pelzer's *A Child Called It*.

The statements of problems of the study which relate to politeness strategies as follows:

1. What are the types of politeness strategies in Dave Pelzer's *A Child Called It*?
2. What is the most dominant type of politeness in Dave Pelzer's *A Child Called It*?
3. What are the reasons for the most dominant type of politeness in the novel Dave Pelzer's *A Child Called It*?

The data were collected through the following procedures:

1. Reading the conversation in Dave Pelzer's *A Child Called It*.
2. Identifying and finding the dialogues which contain politeness strategies.
3. Finding the data of the most dominant type of politeness strategies in Dave Pelzer's *A Child Called It*.

### **4. DISCUSSION**

This study deals with Politeness Strategies in Dave Pelzer's *A Child Called It*. The data were taken from all dialog in the novel. The writer selected the utterance that used politeness strategy and organized them based on the types of politeness strategy. The complete data can be seen in appendices.

There are two types of politeness strategy. As introduced by Holmes there are two types of politeness strategies. After collecting and transcribing the data, they

were classified into the politeness strategies in Dave Pelzer's *A Child Called It*.

#### A. Positive Politeness Strategies

There are some positive politeness found in Dave Pelzer's *A Child Called It*, they are:

1. *"Have a nice day"*

Based on the utterance above the speaker (Woman) indicates FTA (Face Threating Act). The speaker says "Have a nice day" to the hearer because the speaker wants the hearer happy and has a nice day. The explanation above shows strategy 3: Intensify interest to the hearer.

2. *"She is so warm. I don't want to let go. I want to stay in her arms forever"*

The utterance above shows that the speaker feels amazing to someone. The speaker likes her and does not want to let go of her. In this case, the speaker (Boy) gives interest to the hearer (Woman) and it is the strategy of positive politeness which is shown by strategy 1: Notice, attend to the hearer (interest, wants, needs, goods).

3. *"I have to call her, David"*

The utterance above shows that the speaker wants to do a good thing for the hearer because the speaker sees the hearer's condition is difficult. So, the speaker says "I have to call her" to show positive politeness. This strategy shows strategy 1: Notice, attend to the hearer (interest, wants, needs, goods).

4. *"No, David. You have nothing to worry about, honest. Your mother is never going to hurt you again"*

Based on the utterance above the speaker does FTA and the speaker notices the hearer's condition. The hearer (Boy) faces some problems in his family, so the speaker says "You have nothing to worry about, honest" to make the hearer not worry and fear anymore. It is the strategy to show positive politeness, that is strategy 1: Notice, attend to the hearer (interest, wants, needs, goods).

5. *"I just wanted to surprise your dad"*

In this case, the speaker (Woman) wants to give a surprise that makes her husband

(hearer's Dad) happy. The speaker does not say directly to the hearer's Dad, because she wants to give a surprise to the hearer's Dad, so she just says it to her son (Boy). The speaker wants to satisfy the hearer's (Boy) positive face based on the claim said by the speaker. The explanation above shows strategy 3: Intensify interest to the hearer.

6. *"Santa Came!"*

Based on the utterance above, the speaker wants to share how happy he is when Santa is coming to the hearer. This strategy is often done by exaggerating the fact using an expression that intensifies interest to the hearer. This strategy shows strategy 3: Intensify interest to the hearer.

7. *"Maybe tomorrow I'll get dinner"*

This utterance shows that the speaker is optimistic. He thinks that he will get dinner tomorrow. The speaker assumes that the hearer wants to do what the speaker wants. When the hearer gets dinner from the speaker, they can be considered as cooperation. It is a way to show positive politeness by using strategy 10: Be Optimistic.

8. *"Well, Roerva, if you would just let the boy have something to eat"*

The utterance of the speaker above uses FTA. The speaker (Man) performs the request to the hearer (Woman) by saying "let the boy have something to eat" to save the hearer's positive face. The explanation above shows strategy 11: Give or ask the reason.

9. *"Wait here tiger, I'll see what I can do."*

Based on the utterance above, the speaker shows his concern to the hearer. Because the speaker sees the hearer's condition as pathetic, so the speaker wants to help him by saying "I'll see what I can do" to show positive politeness. This way may make the hearer's positive face happy because the speaker conveys what the hearer needs. This strategy shows strategy 1: Notice, attend to the hearer (interest, wants, needs, goods).

10. *"I lost my lunch. Could you make me one?"*

In this case, the speaker performs the request to the hearer. The speaker asks to perform a face-threatening act by saying "could you make me one?" for the hearer gives him food for lunch and the hearer's face become positive. It is a way to show positive politeness by using strategy 1: Notice, attend to the hearer (interest, wants, needs, goods).

11. *"Well, you better go back in there and do the dishes"*

The utterance above expresses that the speaker does FTA. From the utterance, the speaker shows common ground to the hearer by supporting what the hearer faces. Then, the hearer's positive face can be satisfied and this strategy shows strategy 7: Presuppose/raise/assert common ground.

12. *"Give me the dishes, I'll put them away. You better go downstairs and change that shirt"*

Based on the utterance above the speaker notices the hearer's condition. The speaker sees that the hearer's concerning condition, so the speaker helps the hearer by saying "Give me the dishes, I'll put them away" to make the hearer's face positive and still feels that someone cares about him. This strategy shows strategy 1: Notice, attend to the hearer (interest, wants, needs, goods).

## **B. Negative Politeness Strategy**

There are some negatives politeness found in Dave Pelzer's *A Child Called It*, they are:

1. *"Please, Not today! Don't you understand, it's Friday?"*

Based on the case above, the speaker expresses FTA. The speaker says directly to the speaker by using the question "Don't you understand, it's Friday?". It means that the speaker is mad at the hearer and the utterance used by the speaker is like a rude statement. The explanation shows strategy 2: Using question, hedge.

2. *"That's it. It's back to hell! I'm going to get it from her again!"*

From the utterance above the speaker (Boy) shows that he will get

something bad from his mom. He is scared of his mom knows and he will get into trouble. So, the speaker is being indirect to communicate because he does not want to impinge the hearer. This is a strategy to show Negative Politeness and shows in strategy 1: Be conventionally indirect.

3. *"No. Send me back to school. Don't you get it? She mustn't find out I told!"*

The utterance above shows that the speaker does not want the hearer to intervene in his problem. He's saying "Don't you get it?" means that the speaker wants the hearer to understand what he means. He wants the hearer to send him back to school because he does not want his mom to know what happens. The explanation shows Negative Politeness used in strategy 2: Using question, hedge.

4. *"I don't understand. Aren't you taking me to some kind of jail?"*

Based on the utterance above, the speaker (Boy) does not believe the hearer. He thinks that the hearer (Man) will bring him to jail. The speaker does not like the hearer to help him because the hearer does something that makes him confused and not believes him. The explanation shows Negative Politeness used in strategy 2: Using question, hedge.

5. *"You know damn well what you're looking for! Now find it!"*

The utterance above shows that the speaker is mad at the hearer and says words that are hurt to hear. She does not hedge something. The speaker says to the hearer "you know damn well what you're looking for". It means that the hearer does a big mistake. The speaker wants the hearer to do a good thing not a bad thing. In this case, the speaker makes the utterance rude. This strategy shows Negative Politeness used in strategy 2: Using question, hedge

6. *"I'm a bad boy!"*

From the utterance above, the speaker shows that he is a bad boy. He thinks that everything he does is bad. He does not believe in himself. He assumes that the hearer will hate him. This can redress the FTA on the hearer's negative face by



expressing a pessimistic expression. This strategy shows strategy 3: Be pessimistic.

7. *"You've made my life a living hell! Now it's time I showed you what hell is like!"*

Based on the utterance above, the speaker and the hearer show that they have a relationship. She is mad at the hearer because the hearer does a bad thing. He does something that makes the speaker's life like hell. So, Because of that, the speaker says to the hearer " Now it's time I showed you what hell is like". This is a way to show Negative Politeness used in strategy 7: State the FTA as a general rule.

8. *" It's too bad your drunken father's not here to save you"*

The utterance above shows that the speaker (Woman) threatens and frightens the hearer (Boy). She does not hedge the words used by her. She does not care whether what she says will be difficult or not for the hearer because the hearer's helper is not there. The explanation above shows Negative Politeness used in strategy 2: Using question, hedge.

9. *"Clean the shit off your face"*

From the utterance above the speaker shows that she does not treat the hearer well. She is well assumed if the boy's father is at home but if not, she will do a bad thing to the hearer. She says directly "Clean the shit off your face" to the hearer without caring about the hearer's feeling. The explanation shows Negative Politeness because the speaker says something rude to the hearer. This strategy shows strategy 1: Be conventionally indirect.

10. *"Eat? You want the boy to eat Stephen? Well, the boy is going to eat! He can eat this!"*

Based on the utterance above, the speaker (Woman) expresses how she dislikes the hearer (Boy). She does not want the boy to eat, but because the hearer's father there, finally she allows the boy to eat. She allows the boy to eat by using a vague utterance. This way can create the hearer's negative face. This strategy shows in strategy 2: Using question, hedge.

11. *"Chew it!"*

The utterance above shows that the speaker is not considered as alone or the addressee is not the hearer. The speaker does not mention someone or pronouns in that conversation, because she does not want to impinge the hearer. This is the strategy to show Negative Politeness used in strategy 6: Impersonalize speaker and hearer.

12. *"You're a quick little shit, aren't you? You can run fast and find time to beg for food. Well..., we'll just see how fast you are"*

Based on the utterance above, the speaker curses the hearer. She does not care about the hearer's feelings. She says "You're a quick little shit, aren't you?" It means that the hearer does a bad thing that makes the speaker mad. When the hearer tries to beg for food, the speaker does not like it. Instead, she curses the hearer. In this case, the speaker expresses hurting utterance. This strategy shows strategy 2: Using question, hedge.

13. *"Get out here! Move your ass!"*

The utterance above shows that the speaker drives out the hearer. She drives out the hearer without respect because the hearer does not hear what the speaker says. The speaker communicates the FTA to the hearer in order not to impinge on the addressee's face. The explanation above shows Negative Politeness used in strategy 7: State the FTA as a general rule.

14. *"You have 20 minutes! One minute, one second more, and go hungry again! Is that understood?"*

The utterance above shows that the speaker makes the hearer overwhelmed. She limits the time for the hearer. She does not give more time to the hearer to do what she ordered. The speaker asks "Is that understood?" because she sees that the hearer does not understand what the speaker says. This is a way to show Negative Politeness and the strategy used is strategy 2: Using the question, hedge

15. *"Look at me when I'm talking to you!"*

Based on the utterance above the speaker generalizes the expression of FTA to

the addressee. She wants the hearer to look at and focus on her when she is talking. The speaker does not want the hearer to change his attention from the speaker. The explanation above shows strategy 7: State the FTA as a general rule.

16. "Do you hear me? Look at me when I'm talking to you! If you don't finish on time, I'm going to kill you!"

The utterance above shows that the speaker is mad and threatens the hearer. The speaker says "Do you hear me?" It means that the hearer does not hear what the speaker says. The speaker threatens him by saying "I'm going to kill you". Because of what the speaker says, the hearer becomes scared. To avoid what the speaker says to happen, he does what the speaker says on time. This is a way to show negative politeness because the speaker says hurting and rude the utterance. This strategy is shown in strategy 2: Using question, hedge.

17. "Father... Mo...Mo...Mother stabbed me"

The utterance above shows that the speaker (Boy) tells the truth to the hearer (Man). The speaker does not hedge his words anymore to defend his mom. He tells the truth because he is scared and he wants his father to help him. This strategy can create the hearer's Negative Face and it is shown in strategy 7: State the FTA as a general rule.

## 5. CONCLUSION

After analyzing Politeness Strategies in Dave Pelzer's *A Child Called It*, the writer draws some conclusion, they are :

1. There are two types of Politeness Strategies in Dave Pelzer's *A Child Called It*, they are Positive Politeness Strategy and Negative Politeness Strategy.
2. The Most Dominant Type of Politeness Strategies in Dave Pelzer's *A Child Called It* is Negative Politeness Strategies. It has 25 utterances which are classified as Negative Politeness Strategies.
3. The reason for the most dominant type of politeness strategies because people in the novel *A Child Called It* unrespectful and irresponsible one each other and prefer used rude words that makes the

hearer hurt. For example: "You know damn well what you're looking for! Now find it!"

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