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**POLITENESS PRINCIPLE ANALYSIS OF ROAD DAHL'S CHARLIE AND  
THE CHOCOLATE FACTORY**

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**Abstract:** The study focuses on the politeness principle of Road Dahl's Charlie and the Chocolate Factory based on Geoffrey Leech's theory. Leech mentions there are six maxims of politeness principle as follows: Tact Maxim, Generosity Maxim, Approbation Maxim, Modesty Maxim, Agreement Maxim, and Sympathy Maxim. The objectives of this study are identifying and classifying into several categories of politeness principles as well as analysing the conversational text in the story. This research uses a qualitative approach for the study of literature (documents) from a variety of sources, both print and electronic, as well as texts, journals, and scientific articles. In conducting this study, Roald Dahl's Charlie and the Chocolate Factory book is used as the primary source for the data collection. The data are collected by taking several conversational texts in its story. The result of this study can be concluded that in the text of the story of Charlie and the Chocolate Factory by Roald Dahl there are several discourse contexts in the story that are in line with the politeness principle by Geoffrey Leech.

**Keywords:** Politeness principle, Pragmatics, Road Dahl, Cooperative Principle.

## INTRODUCTION

The politeness principle in social interaction is exactly related to the context of language in conversational use. The politeness principle is caused by the customs and cultural background of a certain society. According to Yule (59), he states that regarding the factors of politeness principle "They typically involve the relative status of the participants, based on social values tied to such things as age and power". These factors may influence people to consider the way they communicate based on social status in a certain society. Further, Yule also explains the essence of expressing feelings among human beings is social interaction embodiment. He states that "Linguistic conversation is inherently a social Interaction" (59). Further, he adds that in a significant part of the previous debate, small-scale situations presented to demonstrate the language in use have been inhabited by people who have almost no social life. But, a lot of what we mean, and much of what we interact is decided on our own social relationship. "Politeness Theory" is a set of linguistic theories that relate linguistic action or behavior to social

behaviors". (Al-Hindawi and Alkhazaali 1537). Therefore, the politeness principle unables to be separated among social interaction, social status, and language as a bridge of social connection.

The politeness principle in the context of linguistics has a position in the Pragmatics scope. The social interaction that has a crucial role in the politeness principle may be closely related to the language and context in social interaction. "Socially and Psychologically-oriented implementation of realistic concepts makes politeness is becoming important" (Leech 80). In Pragmatics, the language in use in human interaction is definitely required because in this case, we examine language in the context of communication rather than language in the linguistics context, so both speakers and listener minds can be positioned in the center of pragmatics discussion. According to Yule (3), he explains that "Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader)", further, he states there are

four areas of Pragmatics is concerned with, those are Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning, Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning, Pragmatics is the study of how more gets communicated than is said, and Pragmatics is the study of the expression of relative distance. Thus, politeness principles in language use are also influenced by social and cultural background in a certain society, and these backgrounds affect the way people behave in the communication context and its utterances. Politeness is one of the major social constraints on human interaction regulating participants' communicative consideration of the feelings of the others (Yu and Ren 54). In the context of social interaction, social distance, status, or the relation between speakers and listeners may create a social hierarchy that affects politeness principles. Politeness, when communicating, may then be described as the means used to demonstrate knowledge of the identity of another person. In this way, politeness can be done in circumstances of social isolation or closeness. Showing recognition of another person's face

when the other person is socially remote is also defined in terms of reverence or deference. Showing equal understanding when the other is socially nearby is often defined in terms of affection, camaraderie, or solidarity (Yule 60).

Based on the explanation above, the writer is trying to find out those principles of politeness in the text of children's fiction *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory* by Roald Dahl. The book was published in 1964 and became one of the famous books of Roald Dahl, and the production is still remaining sustainable until this time. The achievement of this story does not stop in this part only, the first movie with the title *Willy Wonka & the Chocolate Factory* was produced in 1971 and began in 1991. And the second movie that was adapted from the previous version was released in 2005 with the title *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*. The story is about Willy Wonka who seeks the successor of his wonderful chocolate factory uncommonly. He does not tell the candidate, who got the opportunity by finding the Golden Ticket inside of chocolate, to be his successor to run

the factory. He lets them behave as what they are and shows their own character. Applying this part of the tale to current recruiting and selection, Wonka will have us establish a method in which failed candidates will learn about themselves and the reasons for their rejection. This knowledge aims to help an individual change his or her behavior and to improve (Billsberry and Gilbert 238). This is one of the beautiful implicit messages that Dahl wants to deliver. On the other hand, the aim of Wonka's recruitment has a reason as well, Pratama and Aji (44) state that "He himself becomes the priority in his life since he does not have any other person who lives with him or any other person to look after". So, he needs someone to inherit his legacy to be continued. This beautiful story is a proper story which is rich in moral value, honesty, life in virtue, and togetherness in a family. The story is a proper insight for children that can be an introduction of the literature as well as a moral value in life. Children can masterfully co-create the narrative world by reading children's literature that is sufficiently accessible but not necessarily simplified in the adult text

(Bland 294). Therefore, with those several advantages that children can take from the story, the writer is also interested in analyzing the politeness principle in the text that probably gives more knowledge along with.

### **Maxims of Politeness by Geoffrey Leech**

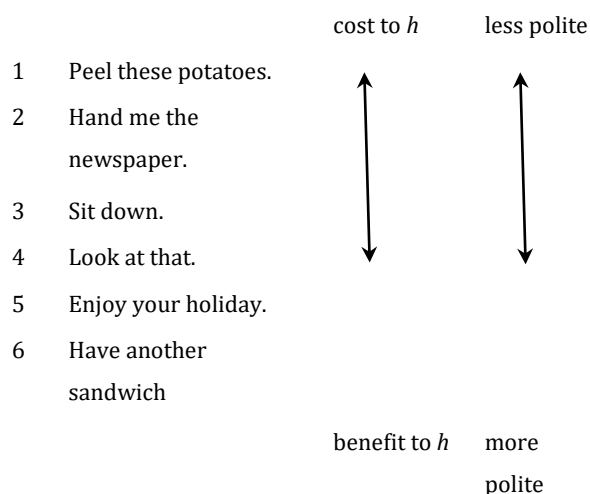
Leech, highlights the general point of the Maxims of politeness as "Politeness concerns a relationship between two participants whom we may call *self* and *other*" (Leech 131). This concept is related to the Cooperative Principle (CP) explained by Yule (37) "The cooperative principle: Make your conversational contribution such as is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you I are engaged". Here, the primary purpose of interaction between speaker and listener can be gotten by understanding each other what they are meant to be, either literal or implicit meaning within a conversation. "Cooperative principle is the key to have the communication run smoothly by observing the maxims" (Karim 396). Leech mentions

there are six maxims of politeness principle as follows: Tact Maxim (minimize the cost to *other*, maximize the benefit to *other*), Generosity Maxim (minimize benefit to *self*, maximize cost to *self*), Approbation Maxim (minimize dispraise of *other*, maximize praise of *other*), Modesty Maxim (minimize praise of *self*, maximize dispraise of *self*), Agreement Maxim (minimize disagreement between *self* and *other*, maximize agreement between *self* and *other*), and Sympathy Maxim (minimize antipathy between *self* and *other*, maximize sympathy between *self* and *other*) (132). In this paper, the writer is trying to identify, classify, and analyze the politeness principle in the text of Charlie and the Chocolate Factory by Roald Dahl based on Geoffrey Leech's maxims of politeness.

The politeness principle in the context of language in use also has some variations. According to Leech, politeness principles can be formulated in a general way: to minimize the expression of impolite belief and maximize the expression of polite belief (81). In this case, politeness principles relate to the speaker and hearer (*self and other*) as the main

figure of those beliefs. Another concept of the politeness principle is the indirect sentence. In this case, it is the part of Tact Maxim as a part of politeness.

The Tact Maxim applies to Searle's *directive* and *commissive* categories of illocutions, which refer, in their propositional content X, to some action to be performed, respectively, by the hearer or the speaker. This action may be called A, and may be evaluated in terms of what s assumes to be its cost or benefit to s (*speakers*) or h (*hearers*) On this basis, X ('you will peel those potatoes', etc.) may be placed on a COST-BENEFIT SCALE, as in the following examples:



At some rather indeterminate point on this scale (depending on the context)

the relevant value becomes 'benefit to *h*' rather than 'cost to *h*'; but clearly, if we keep the imperative mood constant, less polite there is a general increase in politeness (other factors being equal) between (1) and (6) (Leech 107).

Another way of obtaining a scale of politeness is to keep the same propositional content *X* (eg: *X* = 'You will peel these potatoes') and to increase the degree of politeness by using a more and more indirect kind of illocution. Indirect illocutions tend to be more polite (a) because they increase the degree of optionality, and (b) because the more indirect and illocution is, the more diminished and tentative its force tends to be.

- (7) Answer the phone.
- (8) I want you to answer the phone
- (9) Will you answer the phone?
- (10) Can you answer the phone?
- (11) Would you mind answering the phone?
- (12) Could you possibly answer the phone?

An indirect utterance is merely more polite in the context of social

interaction because it seems to be an offer rather than a force or a command toward a belief. According to Leech (108), he states that "Indirect illocutions tend to be more polite because they increase the degree of optionality, and the more indirect an illocution is, the more diminished and tentative its force tends to be".

Meanwhile, the next maxim that is Generosity Maxim has a concept to minimize benefit to *self* and maximize cost to *self*. Leech notices that in this maxim there is little need to distinguish the 'other-centered' of Tact maxim to the 'self-centered' of Generosity maxim.

Based on these examples, "The ideal indirect is less polite, in an offer, to make it appears that the offer makes no sacrifice, so that in turn it can become less polite for *h* (hearer) to accept the offer" (134).

The notion of the next maxim that is the Approbation Maxim is minimizing the dispraise of *others* and maximizing praise of *others*. Further, Leech explains that "an appropriate subtitle for the Approbation Maxim would be 'the Flattery Maxim'- but the term 'flattery' is generally reserved for

*insincere* approbation” (135). It can be assumed that in its more significant negative form, this maxim says 'stop saying bad things about others, and more specifically about hearer. Aubakirova and Bansal (2035) also state that “Positive politeness strategies focus on making the listener feel good through offers, promises, and jokes”. For example, a compliment like *what a marvelous meal you cook!* Is highly valued according to the Approbation Maxim rather than *what an awful meal you cook!* From these two sentences, it can illustrate the first sentence is following the notion of maximizing praise of *other*. For the second sentence what the speaker said was an unpleasant utterance that means fall of minimizing the dispraise of *other*. It can also be concluded that the “lack of praise implicates dispraise” (136).

The next maxim is Modesty Maxim, the concept of this maxim is minimizing praise of *self*, and maximizing dispraise of *self*. Compared with the Approbation Maxim, the focus is more concerned with the *self* in the interaction as an object of minimizing

or maximizing the praise rather than *other*. For example:

- (1) How stupid of me!
- (2) How clever of me! (Impolite).
- (3) How stupid of you! (Impolite).
- (4) How clever of you!
- (5) A: They were so kind to us  
B: Yes, they were, weren't they?
- (6) A: You were so kind to us  
B: Yes I was, wasn't I. (Impolite).

The two comparison sentences between 1 and 2 shows that the first sentence indicates the maximizing dispraise of *self* and the second sentence is impolite because it indicates rising the praise of *self*. The same reason is also found in the next example as 3 shows the dispraise of *other*, and 4 can be polite according to the modesty maxim because even the speaker is trying to maximize the *other* praise, but *self* is dispraised by the speaker itself. Other examples are shown by 5 and 6, the first conversation 5 describes that the response of that statement indicates the minimizing *self*. In this case, B

agrees that *'they'* is so kind to the speaker, which means the *B* is not trying to maximize the praise of him/her. In contrast, it is shown in the second example 6 in which the response of *B* falls to the impolite standard of Modesty Maxim because even *B* agrees with *A*'s statement, it does not mean *B* is polite. The response of *B* is impolite because *A*'s statement is raising *B*'s praise, but on the other side, the statement is agreed by *B* as an indicator that *B* is maximizing its praise.

The last two maxims which are Agreement Maxim and Sympathy Maxim have different characteristics, further Leech explains it as Other Maxim of Politeness. The notions are minimizing disagreement between *self* and *other*, and maximizing Agreement between *self* and *other* (Agreement Maxim), and minimizing antipathy between *self* and *other*, and maximizing sympathy between *self* and *other* (Sympathy Maxim). The examples of Agreement maxim in conversation as follows:

- (1) A: It was an interesting exhibition, wasn't it?  
 B: No, it was very *uninteresting* (impolite)
- (2) A: A referendum will satisfy everybody  
 B: Yes, definitely.
- (3) A: English is a difficult language to learn  
 B: true, but the grammar is quite easy

From those examples of Agreement Maxim, the 1 and 2's responses of their conversation show the agreement and disagreement in which shows the politeness and impoliteness based on the Agreement Maxim. Besides, another example of Agreement Maxim is illustrated in the 3's response in the conversation. The response of *B* that states grammar is quite easy is an indication that *B* does not totally agree with *A*'s statement. "Partially, agreement is often preferable to complete disagreement" (Leech 138). So, it can be concluded that *B*'s response is impolite. Next, the last maxim of politeness is the Maxim of Sympathy, the idea of this maxim is minimizing antipathy between *self* and *other*, and maximizing sympathy between *self* and *other*. According to Leech (138), he states that "maxim of sympathy explains why congratulations and condolences are courteous speech act,



even though condolences express belief which is regard of hearer". An example of this maxim is *I am terribly sorry to hear that your cat died*, this is a polite expression to show sympathy, in contrast to the sentence *I am terribly pleased to hear that your cat died*. The second sentence is an illustration of antipathy which is impolite according to Maxim of sympathy.

## **METHODOLOGY**

This research uses a qualitative approach for the study of literature (documents) from a variety of sources, both print and electronic, as well as texts, journals, and scientific articles. Depending on the outcome of the search and the identified data that satisfies the criteria. The interpretation of the literature review involves data selection, data reduction presentations, and conclusion. This study attempts to identify, classify, and analyze the politeness principle in the text of Charlie and the Chocolate Factory by Roald Dahl based on Geoffrey Leech's maxims of politeness.

In conducting this study, there is a primary source that will be used to collect the data. Roald Dahl's Charlie

and the Chocolate Factory text is used as the primary source. The data are collected by taking several conversations in its story based on the politeness principles by Geoffrey Leech.

In analyzing the data, the writer begins with identifying and classifying the data according to several categories of politeness principle by Leech. The data will be grouped into six categories of politeness principle as follows: Tact Maxim, Generosity Maxim, Approbation Maxim, Modesty Maxim, Agreement Maxim, and Sympathy Maxim. After that, the writer will elaborate and discuss the data based on the politeness principle and conversational context in its story.

## **DISCUSSION**

In this discussion, the writer will identify, classify, and analyze the politeness principle from the data that had been taken from Charlie and the Chocolate Factory text. From this data, the writer found several conversations that contained the politeness principles by Geoffrey Leech. Those data will be classified based on the type of politeness principle by Leech,

then the data will be analyzed by its context and maxim of politeness.

### ***Tact Maxim***

There are several concepts of the Tact maxim, those are including minimizing the cost to *other*; maximizing the benefit to *other*, and also an indirect statement to the hearer as the concept of offering choices rather than forcing. Because Leech states above that the more indirect an illocution is, the less and more tentative its force appears to be.

#### Datum 1

Grandma Georgina: the thing to remember is that whatever happens, you will still have the bar of chocolate. Wonka's Whipple-scrumptious Fudgemallow Delight! It's the best of them all! You'll just love it!

Charlie: Yes, I know (33)

#### Datum 2

Charlie: Are you sure want to spend your money on that Grandpa?

Grandpa Joe: Of course I'm sure! Don't stand there arguing! I'm as keen as you are to find that ticket! Here, take the money and run down

the street to the nearest shop and buy first Wonka bar you see and bring it straight back to me, and we'll open it together. (42-43)

#### Datum 3

Mr. Wonka to all visitors: will you please hang your coats and hats on those pages over there and then follow me. (74)

In datum 1, Grandma Georgina is saying something that Charlie can get on his birthday that is the chocolate bar. Charlie wishes the miracle will happen to him by finding Wonka's Golden Ticket, but the reality is different. Grandma Georgina's statement expresses her politeness in responding to the situation of his grandson by uttering some beneficial situation in her speech. Her statements indicate the notion of Tact maxim where it contains the basic concept of its character. Implicitly, Grandma Georgina is maximizing the benefit to Charlie who at least can enjoy his remaining chocolate bar. A similar discourse context is also happening in the next datum when Grandpa Joe decides to gamble the rest of his money

to seek the last Golden Ticket. He tells Charlie to go rush and purchase the chocolate by hoping the miracle will come to them. His answer is responding to Charlie's hesitation regarding his Grandpa's decision, and his response is maximizing the benefit to Charlie in this case. In the context of its conversation, the response in the datum 2 is polite because the idea is in line with the Tact maxim. In the last, datum 3, Mr. Wonka's statement to all visitors indicates that he is offering them to put their stuff on the pages in his factory. This situation in the conversation involves an indirectness statement that is part of the politeness principle by Leech. Wonka prefers to offer the willingness of the visitors to hang their coats than force them. He uses "will you" as the sign of indirectness statement and this is also the sign of politeness in social interaction. Therefore, those data show that there are concepts of Tact maxim in each conversational context, and also can be concluded that there are politeness principles on those data.

### ***Generosity Maxim***

In this maxim, two ideas are being polite in conversational interaction between speaker and hearer. The focus of who is being polite prefers to the speaker rather than the hearer or others who might be not involved in the conversation. The ideas are either the speakers are minimizing the benefit to them or maximizing the cost to them. Therefore, in this case, the speaker will get more benefits or get minimal cost.

Datum 1

Charlie: Will you tell me now, Grandpa Joe, please.

Grandpa Joe: I certainly will. Sit down beside me on the bed, my dear and listen carefully (11)

Datum 2

Charlie: Here, mother, have a bit. We'll share it. I want everybody to taste it.

Mother: Certainly not!

All: No, no! We wouldn't dream of it! It's all yours!

Charlie: please, (35)

Datum 3

Grandpa Joe: That child has got to have more food, it doesn't matter about us. We are too old to bother with. But a growing boy! He can't go

on like this! He's beginning to look like a skeleton!

Grandma Josephine: what can we do, he refuses to take any of us. (48)

The datum 1 is giving a conversational situation where the concept of maximizing cost to *self* is drawled. The response of Grandpa Joe that he is willing to tell the story of Wonka's factory indicates that Charlie gets more benefits, while Grandpa Joe gets more cost. On the other side, the data 2 and 3 describe the politeness principle of generosity maxim by minimizing benefit to *self*. In the datum 2, the conversation among Charlie, Mother, and Charlie's Grandparents indicate minimizing benefit to themselves. Charlie is willing to share his chocolate with his family, but the whole family refuses it. In the datum 3, a similar thing is also there, Grandpa Joe is talking to Grandma Josephine about the poor Charlie. In this conversation Grandpa Joe expresses his feelings to his Grandson, he states that it does not matter to him to get insufficient food. He is concerned about Charlie's condition which needs more food than him. This statement

indicates the politeness principle of generosity maxim in which he gets less benefit from its situation. So, from those data, it can be concluded that there are politeness principles of Generosity maxim in the collected data above.

### ***Approbation Maxim***

Leech describes the notion of this maxim as slightly close to flattering. Furthermore, *other* can be the focused object of maximizing praise. Also, minimizing the dispraise of *other* is part of the Approbation maxim. In general, politeness concerns the relationship between two participants, which we should name ourselves and others. In the talk, *self* will usually be identified with *s*, and *others* will generally be identified with *h*; but speakers will often display politeness to third parties, whose mayor may not be present in a speech situation (Leech 131). *Other* in this case, can be a hearer or other that is addressed by the speaker who is not involved in the conversation or third parties. Here are the three data that represented the maxim of Approbation:

Datum 1

Charlie: Is Mr. Willy Wonka really the cleverest chocolate maker in the world?

Grandpa Joe: My dear boy, Mr. Wonka is the most amazing, the most fantastic, the most extraordinary chocolate maker the world has ever seen!, I thought everybody knew that (10)

Datum 2

Wonka: Augustus! My dear boy, how good to see you! Delighted! Charmed! Overjoyed to have you with us! And these are your parents? How nice! Come in! Come in! (71)

Datum 3

Charlie: Charlie bucket

Wonka: Charlie! Well, well, well! So there you are! You're the one who found your ticket only yesterday, aren't you? Yes, yes. I read all about this in this morning's paper! Just in time, my dear boy! I am so glad! So happy for you! And this? Your grandfather? Delighted to meet you sir! Overjoyed! (72-73)

There is a different "other" between datum 1 and both data 2 and 3. As mentioned above, the *other* can be a hearer which is involved in the conversation or third parties that can be involved or not involved in the conversation. In the datum 1, Grandpa Joe is maximizing the praise of Mr. Wonka based on what he has done in making chocolate. Even the conversation only involves Charlie and Grandpa Joe, but Grandpa Joe shows his politeness to *other*. In this case, Mr. Wonka is the third party in the context of Charlie and Grandpa Joe's discourse. Meanwhile, for data 2 and 3, the *other* in both conversational contexts are *other* as a hearer, not the third parties. The way Mr. Wonka welcomes the visitors, in this case Charlie and Augustus, describes his politeness by showing his happiness. The words Delighted, Charmed, Overjoyed, and some sentences such as 'I am so glad' and 'So happy for you' are the expression of maximizing the praise of *other*, in this case, the hearer. Therefore, those conversational contexts that contain politeness principles are in line with the concept of Approbation maxim that is part of

the politeness principle according to Geoffrey leech.

### ***Modesty Maxim***

The notion of the Modesty maxim is minimizing praise of *self* and maximizing the dispraise of *self*. In this part, the maxim concerns the way the speaker maximizes hearer or other praise by minimizing praise and maximizing the dispraise of the speaker. This concept can be seen in the data 1 and 2 from the text Charlie and the Chocolate Factory in several contexts discourse. The data are:

Datum 1

Mr. Teavee: Make this awful thing stop!

Wonka: Can't do that it won't stop till we get there. I only hope that no one's using the other lift this moment.

Mr. Teavee: What other lift?

Wonka: The one that goes the opposite way on the same track as this one.

Mr. Teavee: Holly mackerel! You mean we might have a collision?

Wonka: I've always been lucky so far. (145)

Data 2

Mike Teavee: That isn't exactly how it works.

Wonka: I am a little deaf in my left ear. You must forgive me if I don't hear everything you say. (148)

The data show a similar kind of politeness' respond in the context of the modesty maxim; those data draw the image of that maxim when Mr. Wonka dispraising himself toward his conversation partner. Datum 1 explains the situation when all visitors are continuing the journey to visit several secret rooms of the factory. And at the same time, one of the visitors is complaining about the lift. She hesitates about the safety issue. Mr. Wonka himself does not really sure about its safety issue as well. But his response shows his politeness by saying that he is lucky not to get an accident so far. This statement implicitly tells that Mr. Wonka is not a superpower man that can manage everything or he can avoid an accident, he implicitly describes himself as a lucky ordinary man. In this situation, Mr. Wonka dispraises himself to show the politeness toward the hearer. While the context of the second datum

is similar to the previous one, it is begun when Mr. Wonka is explaining how his television works and sending the chocolate through the TV. But Mike does not accept Mr. Wonka's explanation. Responding to Mike's statement, Mr. Wonka politely refuses Mike's statement by dispraising himself that he is pretending his left ear is deaf, this response is more polite than refusing Mike's statement directly. Therefore both those data have a similar concept of Modesty Maxim.

### ***Agreement Maxim***

Agreement maxim is a maxim that has the concept of minimizing disagreement between *self* and *other*, and maximizing agreement between *self* and *other*. In this part, the maxim concerns the hearer that gives the same ideas to the speaker. This concept can be seen in the data 1 to 4 that are taken from the text Charlie and the Chocolate Factory in several contexts discourse.

#### Datum 1

Wonka: The grass you are standing on, my dear little ones, is made of a new kind of soft, minty sugar that

I've just invented! I called it swudge! Try a blade! Please do! It's delectable!

Charlie: Isn't it wonderful? Hasn't it got a wonderful taste, Grandpa?

Grandpa Joe: I could eat the whole field! I could go around on all fours like a cow and eat every blade of grass in the field! (80)

#### Datum 2

Mrs. Gloop: Just imagine it! Augustus-flavoured chocolate-coated Gloop! No one would buy it! They most certainly would! I don't want to think about it!

Wonka: Nor do I, and I do promise you, madam, that your darling boy is perfectly safe! (91)

#### Data 3

Wonka: I told you they loved singing! Aren't they delightful? Aren't they charming? But you mustn't believe a word they said. It's all nonsense, every bit of it!

Charlie: Are the Oompa-Loompas really joking, Grandpa?

Grandpa Joe: Of course they are joking. (95)

#### Datum 4

Grandma Josephine: Charlie, I don't think I trusted this gentleman very much.

Grandma Georgina: Nor I do, he footless around. (185)

The context of the discourse in the first data is the visitors are shown the edible scenery of Mr. Wonka's factory, Wonka explains that almost all the things in his factory are edible. He states even the grass where the visitors are standing on is edible. The conversation that contains the maxim of the agreement is pointed to Grandpa Joe's response toward Charlie's statement on Wonka's explanation. Charlie highlights the greatness and wonderful taste of Wonka's edible grass. He is using Yes and No questions to Grandpa Joe as an expression of offering agreement or disagreement. Meanwhile, even Grandpa Joe does not answer the question by saying Yes or No but his response states that the grass is edible and tasty by saying that he could eat the grass like a cow. This response is sufficient for fulfilling the notion of the agreement maxim that avoiding disagreement and maximizing agreement. A similar thing also

happens in datum 3 where an indirect agreement comes out. The conversation is happening among Mr. Wonka, Charlie, Grandpa Joe, and some visitors but the two people who respond to Wonka's utterance are Charlie and Grandpa Joe. Wonka states that Oompa-Loompas love singing and joking, at the same time Charlie is asking whether Mr. Wonka's statement regarding Oompa-Loompas is true or not. In this case, Grandpa Joe responds by agreeing with Wonka's explanation. This decision to utter that response indicates the politeness of Grandpa Joe in that conversation.

On the other hand, the datum 2 and 4 are slightly different from those previous data (1 and 3). In this case, the discourse contents are sufficient for the politeness concept of agreement. Those data have similarities in their conversational response. Therefore, both responses are direct agreement statements and those responses are in line with the ideas of the politeness principle of Maxim of agreement.

### ***Sympathy Maxim***



Sympathy Maxim is a maxim that minimizes antipathy between *self* and *other*, and maximizes sympathy between *self* and *other*. In this part, the maxim concerns the speaker that got the condolence or congratulate the response from the hearer. This concept can be seen in the data 1 and 2 from the different context of discourse.

Datum 1

Mrs. Gloop: He'll be made into marshmallows in five seconds!

Wonka: Impossible! Unthinkable! Inconceivable! Absurd! He could never be made into marshmallows!

Mrs. Gloop: And why not, may I ask?

Wonka; because the pipe doesn't go anywhere near it! That pipe – the one Augustus went up – happens to lead directly to the room where I make a most delicious kind of strawberry-flavoured chocolate-coated fudge...

Mrs. Gloop: Then he'll be made into strawberry-flavoured chocolate-coated fudge! My poor Augustus! They'll be selling him by the pound all over the country tomorrow morning! (90)

Datum 2

Mrs. Teavee: He's gone! He's gone! Great heavens he has gone!

Wonka: We shall have to hope for the best, we must pray that your little boy will come out unharmed at the other end. (153)

In the datum one, the context of the conversation is when Augustus is drawn in the chocolate river, and he is sucked by the big pipe. Then his mom Mrs. Gloop is feeling so worried about her son. Mrs. Gloop screams and thinks that her son will be made into a marshmallow but Mr. Wonka responds calmly and tells her that her son will be fine. At the end of the conversation, Mrs. Gloop expresses her condolence to his son by saying an expression of sympathy that is "My poor Augustus! They'll be selling him by the pound all over the country tomorrow morning!" The sentence by my poor Augustus indicates the expression of politeness toward what is happening to his son. So, it can be indicated that this discourse contains the maxim of sympathy's concept that minimizes antipathy between *self* and *other*, and maximizing sympathy between *self* and *other*. Mrs. Gloop is minimizing antipathy to her son and showing her

sympathy to his son. While the conversation in datum 2 is going on, Mr. Wonka and visitors arrive in the TV room and the little naughty boy Mike Teavee carelessly sends himself through television as Mr. Wonka did to his chocolate. In datum 2, Mike's mother Mrs. Teavee screams because his son disappears, at the same time Mr. Wonka shows his sympathy by wishing the best for Mike. His expression indicates the feel of his care and he expresses it politely. The ways he minimizes antipathy and maximizes sympathy to Mrs. Teavee are in line with the concept of the maxim of sympathy in which part of Geoffrey Leech's politeness principle.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that in the text of the story of Charlie and the Chocolate Factory by Roald Dahl there are several discourse contexts in the story that are in line with the politeness principle by Geoffrey leech. Those principles are Tact Maxim, Generosity Maxim, Approbation Maxim, Modesty Maxim, Agreement Maxim, and Sympathy Maxim. By the maxims of politeness,

the writer can identify, classify, and analyze the politeness principle in the text of Charlie and the Chocolate Factory by Roald Dahl based on Geoffrey Leech's maxims of politeness.

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