

**APOLOGY AS THE POLITENESS EXPRESSION IN F. SCOTT  
FITZGERALD'S "THE GREAT GATSBY"**

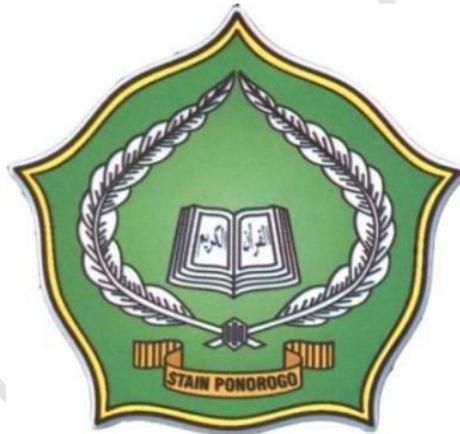
**THESIS**

Presented to

State Islamic College of Ponorogo

In partial fulfillment of the requirement

For the degree of Sarjana in English Education



**By:**

**ERFA YULIANA**

**NIM. 210911099**

**FACULTY OF EDUCATION  
ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT  
STATE ISLAMIC COLLEGE OF PONOROGO  
STAIN PONOROGO  
JUNE 2015**

## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background of Study

Speakers apologize hearers in different ways. It gives some directions to the speakers about what they should say and the way in which they say it. An apology is used to create harmony between speakers and hearers. Leech said that the act of apologizing is a convivial speech act, the goal of which coincides with the social goal of maintaining harmony between speaker and hearer. Apology is a symbol of forgiveness. The apology is recommended when someone hurt person. Meanwhile, politeness partly depends on which apology act strategies are employed, these findings were meaningful, by mentioning ways picture response tests to assess speaking, writing, listening, or cross cultural proficiency skill.

Apologizing is not easy matters in one's own language and having to do it in a second or foreign language is even more complicated. That is why studying the way people apologize different language is important in order to understand the intricacies of language. More than comparative studies in language those are often tough as second or language that essential in order to improve methods and technique.

In apologizing, people need to apply certain strategies of apology. Different degree of severity in action or different circumstances related to the behavior may cause the different strategy of apology. They also ask for apology directly or indirectly. Sometimes they repeat the expression of apology in different ways.

On the other hands, politeness is thus a form of social interaction, a form that mediates between the individual and the social. The polite is act is performed by an individual whose choices for the instrumentality of such an act are based upon collective norms and whose motivation in performing the act is that of structuring social interaction. Politeness can be expressed through communicative and non-communicative acts.<sup>1</sup>

Culture values also affect the ways of conducting a conversation and the linguistic devices that are used to show politeness. The relationship between sociolinguistic competence and overall communication competence has become an increasingly important issue in recent year. Many previous inter language. Pragmatic studies were concerned with politeness in face threatening speech act such as request, apologies, and refusals, as well as the organization of discourse. On the other hand, culture is generally viewed as a mixture of factors underlying human behavior. These

---

<sup>1</sup> Rosina. Márquez Reiter. Linguistic politeness : a contrastive study of requests and apologies / Rosina Márquez Reiter. John Benjamins Publishing Amsterdam. USA.2000. 8

factors have been visualized by means of cultural layers.<sup>2</sup> Novel like *The Great Gatsby* that is so strongly connected to the place of its origin there are many culture-specific element that will appear. These refer to the cultural elements that reflect social. Materials and economics structure of the culture. Fitzgerald's makes a lot of direct or indirect references to real life and the American society of the 1920s. He created fictional events the serve as indirect references to real places, people and event but also mentions them directly. He was still quite young when *The Great Gatsby* was first published and he knew the power popular culture can have.

As the researcher has explained above, there are two kinds of language spoken and written. The researcher here tries to analyze the spoken context. The spoken are found in many literature, like newspaper, magazine, short story, Novel, article, etc. and the researcher chooses a Novel as a subject that would be analyzed. Literature is the writing or the research of books, etc valued as words of art (drama, fiction, essays, poetry, biography, contrasted with technical books and journalism.<sup>3</sup>

Novel is one of the kinds of belles-lettres another drama, essays, poetry, and biography. Novel has popular name as a fiction prose or literature. Novel is one of the belles-letters that often read by

---

<sup>2</sup> Ogiermann, E. On Apologizing in negative and positive politeness Culture. (Amsterdam:The Netherlands . 2009). 25

<sup>3</sup> A.S Hornby, Oxford Dictionary (oxford University Press, 1987),496

many people in spending their break time. The novel is a text form with which most readers feel familiar, but it has several important attributes to consider if you are planning to pass a novel during the exam.<sup>4</sup>

Meanwhile, the researcher has other reasons why the researcher chooses Novel as a subject of the research is the structure of the novel is unique than other. Novel can be analyzed by some aspect. Grammatical and structure is one of some ways that can be used to analyze the text. Many elements of grammar and structure in English found in this novel, but the researcher decides to analyze speech act especially about apologizing. The researcher is interested in this Novel, because this novel is unique. Moreover, the researcher finds apology and politeness in this novel. For example: speaker: "I beg your pardon, I didn't know I was touching it". And the Hearer is given a response "All right, I agreed, I'll be glad to.

An example presented above shows an apology situation. Here, the speaker tries to communicate to the hearer about apology. Apology is actually one realization of a certain social communication and it is closely related to speech act, in which the speaker performs the act through her utterance. When the speaker says something to someone,

---

<sup>4</sup> Suzanne Patma, *Cambridge Checkpoints 2006-10* (Australia: Cambridge University Press, 2005), 29

actually she does not only have a certain purpose, but also perform the act.

Based on the phenomenon above, the researcher is interested to analyze the expression of apologizing in the novel entitled “The Great Gatsby” by F. Scott Fitzgerald’s. It is such an interesting novel that the story is about a romantic novel. The novel contains various apology expression and they are conveyed in the different forms, hence, it seems that the strategy of apology used by the characters is also various. The result of this research is then poured out into the thesis entitled: **Apology as the Politeness Expression in F. Scott Fitzgerald’s “The Great Gatsby”**.

## **B. Statement of the Problems**

Based on the background of the study, the researcher decided some problems statement as follow:

1. What are the types of apology as the politeness expression on The Great Gatsby in F. Scott Fitzgerald’s?
2. What are the functions of apology as the politeness expression employed on The Great Gatsby in F. Scott Fitzgerald’s?

### **C. Objectives of the Study**

1. To define the types of the apology as the politeness expression and the function of employing such apology as the politeness expression on the Great Gatsby in F. Scott Fitzgerald's.

### **D. Significance of the Study**

After completing all research activities, this research is expected to give significances presented as follows:

#### **1. Theoretically**

As generally assumed, any scientific research is intended to solve the research problems under research. In this research, the writer expects that this study is able to contribute in English studies material, especially in giving description about apologizing as politeness.

##### **a. Students:**

It can give additional inputs in improving the ability to analyze the speech act especially about apologizing.

##### **b. Learning process:**

It can help students to reduce misunderstanding of the meaning or intention that may appear in the process of learning at the class.

**c. Other researchers:**

It can be used as a reference for similar research and as stimulation for other researcher concerning the speech act of apology.

**E. Review of Related Literature and Previous Study**

**1. Review of Related Literature**

**a. Pragmatic**

Pragmatic is a study of meaning involve all of thing around speaker and listener, giving the meaning by virtue of conversation situation.<sup>5</sup> Pragmatic agents are communicant, communicator, listener, and understanding.

In other ways pragmatics is science ton understanding the language in dialogues or live language. The audience can get the meaning of language in practice way, if in writing language designed for dialogue or theater text. Chomsky called this branch by performance, because this branch is studied language based of how the social communities use language on practice side, not on their text side.

Pragmatic as tool to understanding language use in practical way, impossible if independence from dynamical movement

---

<sup>5</sup> Adam Schaft, Introduction To Semantic...14

because the everlasting in the world is a change.<sup>6</sup> Depart from this dynamics, knowledge and the function development is always changes, never stop although in a second. The dynamics make humankind have attempted to find the core and function what is in knowledge. Chomsky say the proper domain of pragmatic is performance, where the utilizing rule of the competition or language scholarship will differentiate someone's language speaking with others.<sup>7</sup> That is actually still ambiguous because there are some big questions yet about definition and limitation in linguistics limitation in linguistics. But, whatever the definition and limitation, the prime of view be general orientation one is study of meaning in relation to speech situation.<sup>8</sup> User's point of view is general orientation that used in pragmatic research. In addition, pragmatic is general parole science, so those parts of this science only work in field of specific utterance from language culture tradition.

According to Leech, pragmatics is the study of meaning in relation to speech situation. It means that pragmatic is concerned with the meaning of utterance, in which the meaning depends on the situation where the utterance occurs.

---

<sup>6</sup> , Course in General Linguistics Ferdinand de Saussure. 5

<sup>7</sup> Geoffrey N Leach, Principle of Pragmatics. Longman Group Limited. London 1983.

<sup>8</sup> ibid

In addition, Levinson also argues that pragmatic is the study of the relation between language and context that are basic to account to language understanding. Here, the term of language understanding is used in the way favored by workers in the official intelligence to draw attention to the fact that understanding an utterance involves a great deal, more than knowing the meaning of the words uttered and the grammatical relation between them. Understanding an utterance involves the making of references that will connect what is said to what is mutually assumed or what has been said before.

Besides, Yule defines pragmatics as the study of contextual meaning. The type of study necessary involves the interpretation of what people mean in the particular context and how the context influences what is said. It is 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.<sup>9</sup> According to him, pragmatic also explores how listeners can make inference about what is said in order to be understandable and interpretation of message intended by the speakers, and explores how a great of what is unsaid is recognized as part of what is communicated.

---

<sup>9</sup> George Yule, *Pragmatics*. (Oxford University Press. 2006). 4

Thus based on definition above, it can be concluded that pragmatics is the study of language or utterance meaning in which the meaning is influenced by the context. In short, pragmatics emphasizes on the relation between language meaning and the context.

#### **b. Novel**

Novel comes from the Italian language Novella, which literally means a small new stuff.<sup>10</sup> Novel, however, are long works with a great amount of detail on every page.<sup>11</sup> This opinion is strengthened by Suzanne Patman that novel is a text types which most readers feel familiar, but it has several important attributes, such as: novels are long enough to allow significant development of a wide range of characters, novels tend to explore a significant passage of time, novels, usually offer a detailed analysis of the society on which they are commenting, and novels, are able to provide a detailed and often richly symbolic description of setting (physical, geographical, social and psychological).

Sudjiman stated that the novel of the fiction story and presenting figures showing a series of events and the background is

---

<sup>10</sup> Djuanda and PranaDwijalswara, ApresiasiSastra Indonesia, first edition. (Bandung: UPI Press, 2006), 164

<sup>11</sup> Peck and Martin Coyle, Literary Term and Criticism (Macmillan Education Ltd: London, 1984), 102

composed. Novel as a work of imaginative reveal aspects of deep humanity and serve it smoothly. The novel is not only as a means of entertainment, but also as an art from that studying and researching aspects of live and values of good and evil(Moral) in this life, and directs the reader on a noble character.<sup>12</sup>

Every novel is unique, but for each one there will be a writer, of a particular gender and age, who lived or is living at a particular time and in a particular place. This individual has ideas and attitudes to life which will be expressed in the novel because she or he wrote it. The novel is written in language which is structured into sentences, paragraph, and (probably) chapters. The interaction between these elements creates an incomparable experience for the reader, an experience that might last over several days or weeks, depending on the length of the novel and how much time you have to read. Unlike many poems, which can easily be read on one sitting, a novel becomes part of the very fabric of your daily life as you snatch a couple of chapters or before you going to sleep.<sup>13</sup>

In some opinions, novel is considered similar with prose. In other hand, novel and prose are considered different. Prose refers to the literally or written form of the language of ordinary speech.

---

<sup>12</sup> Panuti Sudjiman, *Bunga Rumpai Stylistic*. (Jakarta:Pustaka Jaya, 1998), 53

<sup>13</sup> Helen Toner and Elizabeth Whittome, *As Level English Language and Literature* (Cambridge University Press: United Kingdom, 2003), 156

We often talk about a book written in prose style or continuous form. The novel falls under prose. It is the least arrival of the literary genres, in fact, novel means new.<sup>14</sup>

Nurgiyantoro stated that prose in literature is called as fiction or narrative text. Fiction here means unreal story or imaginative story.<sup>15</sup> While novel is a fiction work that offer a world, the world that is created by author, imaginative world that is built by many kinds of intrinsic elements, such as events, plot, character, setting, point a view, and so forth that all of them is imaginative.<sup>16</sup>

Based on explanation above, it can be concluded that novel and prose are similar. Both of them are fiction work or imaginative story. So, the novel is fiction work that describes the life of someone and people around her/him and consists of many representative events at the time. The story of the novel also depends on the writer's age, background, nationality, and maybe the place where the writer lives. And, novel can contain many chapters that can take our long time to read and finish.

---

<sup>14</sup> Olaofe Isaac Ade and Oyeniya Okunoye. *ENG III, An Introduction to Literature and Literary Criticism*, (Nigeria; National Open University of Nigeria, 2008), 8

<sup>15</sup> Nurgiyantoro, *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi*, 2

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid*

### c. Apology

#### 1. Definition of Apology

Apologies are expressive illocutionary acts, which can be differentiated from complaint, which are also expressive acts, by being convivial in nature. In the terminology of Leech, the act of apologizing is convivial speech act, the goal of which coincides with the social goal of maintaining harmony between speaker and hearer.<sup>17</sup>

Meanwhile, Holmes considers apology as a speech act directed to the addressee's face need and intended to remedy an offense for which the speaker takes responsibility, and thus to restore equilibrium between the speaker and addressee.<sup>18</sup> Thus the aim of apologizing is to restore the equilibrium between the speaker and the addressees. Olshtain also add that apology as speech act, which is attended to provide support for the hearer as far as he or she is affected by a violation. It's considers admission of fault and responsibility as an essential component of apology.

Apologies are remedial exchanges that indicate an acceptance of responsibility by the speaker, and serve as an implicit self-judgment against the speaker. Apology also is kind of

---

<sup>17</sup> Tronsborg, Anna, 1995, *Reques, Complaint, and Apologies*. New York: Mauton de Gruytar.

<sup>18</sup> Janet Holmes. 1992. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistic*. New York: Longman.

remedial work which involves the splitting of the speaker's self into two parts, the one guilty of having offended the addressee, the other aligning him or herself with the addressee and with the violated norm. Olshtain and Cohen also add that the act of apologizing is called for when there is some behaviors, which have violated social norm, whether the offence is real or potential. It is assumed that there are two participants involved in it, namely the apologizer and the recipient of apology.

The apologizer is the one who is perceived by the recipient to have responsibility for causing the offence. The recipient is the one perceiving her/him a person deserving of apology.<sup>19</sup> Thus, when a person has performed an act (action or utterance) which has offended another person, she or he apologizer should express an apology for the need she has committed. Nevertheless, the type and the intensity of apology may be different. They may be caused by the different degrees of mistakes in the action or by the different circumstance related to the behavior. On the other hand, Goffman state that apologies are verbalized social acts. Their purpose is to maintain or reestablish rapport between participants. They are occasioned by action that are perceived to have negative effects on addresses and for which the speakers take

---

<sup>19</sup> Olshtain, Elite and A.D. Cohen. 1983. Apology: A Speech Act set. In: Nessa Wolfson and E. Judd (eds). Sociolinguistics and Language Acquisition. Roeley. MA: Newbury House

responsibility. An act of apologizing is verbal recognition of some social breach either past, present, or future.

The speech act of apologizing is rather different from that of requesting, since apologies are generally post-event acts, apologies signal the fact that a certain type of event has already taken place<sup>20</sup>. Meanwhile, when a person has mistakes, the person will agree that acknowledging our mistake and offering a sincere apology is a reasonable response. According to Carl Schneider as mentioned in R. Kevin Grigsby, apology involves the acknowledgement of injury with the acceptance of responsibility, affect (felt regret or shame-the person must mean it), and vulnerability- the risking of an acknowledgement without excuses.<sup>21</sup> According to Ury, Brett, and Goldberg as mentioned in William W. Maddux. Apologies are critical for resolving disputes and repairing trust between negotiators<sup>22</sup>. Apology is a process that involved a change in emotion and attitude regarding an offender. On the other hands, apology can be defined as

---

<sup>20</sup> Kevin Grigsby, . 2007. *The fine Art of Apology: When, Why, and How to say" I'm Sorry"*. Retrieved at 25 March 2015 from [http://www.aamc.org/download/164762/data/grigsby\\_fine\\_art\\_of\\_apology.pdf](http://www.aamc.org/download/164762/data/grigsby_fine_art_of_apology.pdf).

<sup>21</sup> Ibid

<sup>22</sup> W William, Maddux.2011. Cultural Differences in the Function and Meaning of Apologies. Retrieved at 25 March 2015 from <http://www.faculty.insead.edu/maddux/personal/documents/INculture> and Apologies.pdf. France.

compensatory actions used to restore and maintain social harmony.<sup>23</sup>

Based on the definition above, it can be noted that an apology is conducted when the offender has committed an offensive act (action or utterance), which also mean that is has violated social norm, by expressing regret and acknowledging responsibility for the undesirable effect of the act upon the offended party. Commonly, apologies are intended to remedy the offense. They are different from other convivial acts, such as thanking, congratulation or complaint, by their remedial function.

## **2. Types of Act Apology**

Apologies are classified depends very much in the way they are defined. Thus, the diversity in definitions of apologies also brings about diversity in classification. There are certain types of apology strategies that are common across different categorizations, while other types are unique.

In performing the act of apologizing, the offender needs to employ certain strategy of apology. The act of apology is uttered to maintain good relationship between participants. As we know, an apology can be performed in the different ways, such as by using the relevant verb, by using a direct way or an indirect one. It

---

<sup>23</sup> Ibid

may be performed directly by means of an explicit apology utilizing one of the verbs directly signaling apology (apologize, be sorry, excuse, etc.), or it can be done indirectly by taking on responsibility or giving explanations.<sup>24</sup>

According to Levinson and Austin as mentioned in Abdullah Y. Sumarah, has given as explicit analyzed which related to the role of the apologizer during his act. Below, the researcher would mention these conditions and exemplify them corresponding to apology phenomenon:

- 1) There must be a conversational procedure having a conventional effect, the example is that to say "*Sorry*".

The circumstances and personal must be appropriate, as specified like to say "*I'm sorry*" and to show this in his/her face's feature.

- 2) The procedure must be executed: Correctly and Completely.

- a. Correctly as to say e.g : "*Pardon me*" but not "*Sorry me!*"

which should be fit with the syntactical description/structure.

- b. Completely is that to response to the apologizer acceptance form like, "*It's Ok!*"

- 3) The person must be has the requisite thoughts, feelings and intentions, as specified in the procedure. Its means that must the apology be serious but not unserious. In other words, to advise

---

<sup>24</sup> Ibid.

someone to do something when you really think it would be advantageous for you but not for him. This would be to violate condition and if consequent conduct it specified, then the relevant parties must so do. It means: the researcher show the apologizer my “real” reaction upon his/her apology. in other words, to promise to do something which one has no intention what so over of doing would be a straight forward violation.

A person who makes an apology or excuse wishes to improve the psychological relations between himself and the receiver of the apology. There is a conventional procedure to do this in language. In English, if people use the expression “sorry” which expresses the emotional state of the speaker, the listener normally has the pragmatic ability to understand that the speaker is sorry, because of something person has done which person thinks is harmful to the receiver apology.

Ideally, the receiver of apology should signal both that person has understood that the speaker his made an apology, and that person has accepted it. As a result, the negative yelling between the interact ants is, then usually removed.

An apology is performed by the offender directly. They use an apology verb such as “apologize”, “be sorry”, “forgive”, “excuse” or “pardon”. And then indirect such as “I am sorry”.<sup>25</sup>

### 3. Strategy of Apology

To perform the act of apologizing, the offender who perceives the need to apologize should employ certain strategy of apology. The strategy of apologizing is intended to maintain the relationship and at least reduce the offense to the offended. Olshain and Cohen distinguish five strategies for apologizing. They are:

#### 1) An expression of an apology

The speakers used a word, expression, or sentence containing a verb, such as: “sorry”, “excuse”, “forgive”, or “apologize”. An expression of apology can be intensified whenever the apologizer feels the need to do so. Such intensification is usually accomplished by adding intensifiers, such as: “really” or “very”. For example, the expression “I’m really sorry”. So, in the expressing of an apology the speaker and hearer can be performed in:

**a.** An expression of regret, for example: “*I’m sorry*”

**b.** An offer of apology, for example: “*I apologize*”

---

<sup>25</sup> Wolfson, Nesa and Elliot Judd .Sociolinguistics and Language Acquisition . Massachusetts: Newbuty House Publishers Inc.

c. A request of apology, for example: *excuse me*", *please forgive me*", or *pardon me*".

2) An explanation or account of the situation

An explanation or account of the situation is brought directly about the offense. It is offered in addition or in subtraction of apology, for example: when a person is coming late for a meeting, *"I'm sorry, there was a traffic jam"*.

3) Acknowledgment of responsibility

The offender recognizes his/her fault in causing the infraction. The degree of such recognition on the part of the apologizer can be placed on a scale. The highest level of intensity is an acceptance of the blame: *"It's my fault"*. At a somewhat lower level would be an expression of self-deficiency: *"I was confused"*, *"I didn't see"*, *"you are right"*. At a still lower level would be an expression of lack of intent: *"I didn't mean to"*. Lower still would be an implicit expression of responsibility: *"I was sure I had given you the right directions"*. Finally, the apologizer may not accept the blame at all, in which case there may be a denial of responsibility: *"It wasn't my fault"*, or even blaming of the hearer: *"It's your own fault"*. So, in here the speaker or the offender will choose an acknowledgement or account of responsibility only when she or he

realizes to be responsible for the offense. They can be described as follow:

1. Accepting the blame, for example: *"It my fault"*.
2. Expressing self-deficiency, for example: *"I was confused"*,  
*"I was not thinking or "I did not see you"*.
3. Recognizing the other person as deserving apology, for example: *"you're right"*.
4. Expressing the lack of intent, for example: *"I didn't mean to"*.

#### 4) An offer of repair

The apologizer makes a bid to carry out an action or provide payment for some kind of damage resulting from his/her infraction. For instance, if someone is late for an appointment with a friend, he/she might say something like: *"How can I make it up to you, why don't I buy you lunch on Friday?"* or someone who fails to fulfill a appointment might say: *"Would you be willing to reschedule the meeting?"*

In here, an apologizer may offer to repair the damage caused by his/her infraction. Repair may be offered in its literal sense or as an offer to pay for the damage. In situations in which actual repair is not possible (not wanted, etc), the apologizer may

offered some kind of compensatory action or tribute to the complainer. Repair: e.g. *“I’ll pay for the cleaning”*. Compensation: e.g. *“You can borrow my dress instead.”*

Furthermore, an offer of repair would be relevant only if the offense results physical injury or other damages, for instance: when someone broke one’s vase, *“I’m sorry, please let me fix it for you”*

#### 5) A promise of forbearance

A promise of forbearance relates to a case, where the offender could avoid the offense but he or she does not do so. He or she probably repeats the offense. Here, the offender promises not to do again. For example, when someone has forgotten a meeting with a friend more than once, *“I’m sorry for coming late, it won’t happen again”*.<sup>26</sup>

Based on explanation above, these five strategies of apology are also known as the five potential Semantic Formula, namely an expression of an apology, an explanation or account of situation, an acknowledgment of responsibility, and offer of repair, and a promise of forbearance.<sup>27</sup> It is possible to combine some of the formulas or all of them. In most cases, actually just

---

<sup>26</sup> Ogiermann, E. On Apologizing in negative and positive politeness Culture. (Amsterdam: The Netherlands . 2009).

<sup>27</sup> Ibid

one of the formulas is sufficient to perform an apology, but often two or three are combined together.

#### **d. Politeness**

##### 1. Definition of Politeness

The politeness term is so confusing. It also causes much misunderstanding. Politeness in communication is very important because it can maintain the social relationship between the speaker and the hearer. Thus, the speaker and the hearer must be aware of it. According to Thomas, the only reason is that people have discussed five separate sets of phenomena (deference, register, a real-world goal, a surface level phenomenon and an illocutionary phenomenon) under the heading of politeness.<sup>28</sup> It is interpreted in everyday life as the use of deferential language and expression of gratitude and apology.<sup>29</sup> In common use, the term is associated with well mannered behavior and social attribute such as good upbringing and formal etiquette.<sup>30</sup> Generally, it is related to tactfulness, nice and warm welcome in relationship with other. Most socially competent individuals acquire what so called a practical sense of politeness from experience. In ordinary, daily contexts of use, members of speech communities are capable of

---

<sup>28</sup> Jenny Tomas, *Meaning in Interaction: An Introduction to Pragmatics* (Edinburgh: Longman, 1995), p. 149.

<sup>29</sup> Helen Spencer-Oatey, *Cultural Speaking: Culture, Communication and Politeness Theory*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed (Cornwall: Continuum, 2008), p. 2

<sup>30</sup> Neomi Geyer, *Discourse and Politeness: Ambivalent Face In Japanese* (London: Continuum, 2008), p. 1

immediate and intuitive assessment of what constitutes polite versus rude, tactful versus offensive behavior. All the concept and the definitions of politeness above are based on the daily usage which is different from the scientific politeness.

Politeness is a concept studied in pragmatic and sociolinguistics in the Anglo-Saxon linguistics tradition.<sup>31</sup> Even, this concept is a subject of social theory. Since the appearance of Brown and Levinson's theory, the scholarly nation of politeness has become a central topic of inquiry across diverse disciplines (pragmatics, sociolinguistics, social psychology, anthropology and language acquisition).<sup>32</sup> But, it is only politeness in the pragmatic view that will be applied in this research. Brown and Levinson's also recognize that politeness is constructed in interaction and only becomes "evident to both participants in other's uptake". Otherwise, the concept of politeness owes a great deal to Goffman's original work on face. In social interaction we present a face to other and to others' face.<sup>33</sup>

Politeness is an aspect of pragmatic. It is pragmatic phenomenon which lies not in the form and the words themselves, but in its function and its intended social meaning.<sup>34</sup> Pragmatically,

---

<sup>31</sup> George Yule, *The Study Language*, 3<sup>rd</sup>ed (Cambridge University Press, 2006). P. 119

<sup>32</sup> John Hall, *Cicero's Letters and Linguistic Politeness* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2009), p. 5.

<sup>33</sup> Ronald W. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. (Blackweel publisher Ltd. 2007). 291

<sup>34</sup> Richard J Watts, *Politeness* (Cambridge University Press, 2003), p, 9-15

politeness is interpreted as a strategy used by a speaker to achieve a variety of goals, such as promoting or maintaining harmonious relations. Just as the definitions of pragmatics vary, so to do the definition of politeness in linguistic. There are many definitions given by linguists.

Lakoff defines politeness as "a system of interpersonal relations designed to facilitate interaction by minimizing the potential for conflict and confrontation inherent in all human interchange."<sup>35</sup> The role of politeness in social interaction and conversation has been an important topic in sociology and conversational studies.<sup>36</sup>

Every discussion about politeness will inevitably return to the theoretical framework and to the basic concepts defining the field of politeness studies. Politeness can be approached from four various perspectives, viewing it as a means to reduce friction in interaction, as the device for conflict avoidance, as a solidarity-building practice, as a behavior that expresses positive concern for others or as a rational behavior aiming to reduce a threat to a speaker or hearer's face. Pragmatics approaches to politeness is limited under four headings: the conversational-maxim view, the

---

<sup>35</sup> Journal Rufaidah Kamal Abdul-Majeed The Realization of Positive Politeness Strategies in Language: The Politeness Theory of Brown and Levinson . p. 510

<sup>36</sup> John I. Saeed. *Introducing Linguistics*. (Blackwell Publisher. 2009). 246

conversational contract view, the pragmatic scales view and the face management view.<sup>37</sup> Based on all perspective, politeness on pragmatics will make the communication between the interlocutors go well. In simplest terms, politeness consists of the recognition of the listener and his or her rights in the situation.

Among the above approaches, the face management view proposed by Brown and Levinson has been the most influential paradigm and the most comprehensive.<sup>38</sup> The theory revolves around the notion of a concept called face. According to Eelen, the central themes of the theory are rationality and face which are both claimed to be universal features. The basic concepts of politeness in this view are:

1. Politeness means minimizing the interlocutor face from threatening acts (FTA) through some specific strategies.
2. People use politeness when they are taking another person's feeling into consideration. People speak or put things in such a way to minimizing the potential threat in the interaction.
3. Linguistic politeness is generated in communication by the individual's concern with face. Politeness derives from the face-

---

<sup>37</sup>Saeko Fukushima, *Request and Culture: Politeness in British English and Javanese*, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. (Bern: Peter Lang European Academic Publisher, 2003), p.21.

<sup>38</sup>John Cutting, *Pragmatics and Discourse: Resource Books for Students* (London: Routledge, 2002), pp. 51-52

needs of people involved in a social encounter. It is this basic feature of interaction that generates polite language.

4. Politeness is the use and the application of communication strategies intended to maintain mutual face and to achieve smooth communication, taking into account human relationships.<sup>39</sup>

## 2. Types of Politeness

Brown and Levinson's say politeness modal that outlines the speaker's politeness strategies. There are basically two types of politeness strategies: positive politeness and negative politeness.<sup>40</sup> According to Yule, there are two types of politeness strategies: positive politeness strategy and negative politeness strategy.<sup>41</sup>

- a. Positive Politeness Strategy, lead the requester to appeal to a common goal and even friendship, via expressions such as those in example:

- a) How about letting me use your pen?
- b) *Hey, buddy, I'd appreciate it if you'd let me use your pen.*

These or record expressions do represent a greater risk for the speaker of suffering a refusal and may be preceded by some.

---

<sup>39</sup> Ibid

<sup>40</sup> Brown and Levinson. Politeness. 1987

<sup>41</sup> George. Yule,.Pragmatic.Yogyakarta:PustakaPelajar. 2006.

b. Negative Politeness strategy, the most typical form used is a question containing a modal verb such example:

a) Could you lend me a pen?

b) *I'm sorry to bother you, but can I ask you if... ehm... if you happen to have an extra pen that I could, you know ... eh... may be borrow?*

Using this strategy also result in forms which contain expressions of apology for the imposition. More elaborate negative politeness work can sometimes be heard in extended talk, often with hesitations.

According to Holmes, there are two different types of politeness. Positive politeness is solidarity oriented. It emphasizes shared attitudes and values. A shift to a more informal style using slang and swear words will function similarly as an expression of positive politeness. Negative politeness is pays people respect and avoids intruding on them. Negative politeness involves expressing oneself appropriately in term of social distance and respecting status differences.<sup>42</sup>

---

<sup>42</sup> Holmes, Janet. An Introduction to Sociolinguistic. New York: Longman. 1992

**e. Functions of apologizing**

1. Apologizing as a ritual

Apologizing as ritual there are part of situation when an apology is emotionally serious, and mean as a remedy for one or several offences made by the speaker. “Sorry and pardon” were used more satisfy social expectation than to express genuine emotion.

2. Apology as a retrospective and anticipatory apologies

The classification into retrospective and anticipatory apologies can be helpful in defining the discourse function of apologies. Retrospective is a response to an offence, whereas the anticipatory apology of course, anticipates an offence. In effect, retrospective apologies (Sorry, Pardon) are remedial, supportive and self demeaning. While, anticipatory apologies (I beg your pardon) are disarming softening.

3. The offence

The types of offences associated with an apology are important because they help determine the variation between different forms. In this case, the speaker mainly uses “Sorry” for communicative problem, uses “pardon” for similar talk offence, uses “forgive me” is either for an inconvenience offence or to apologize for crimes committed, and uses “excuse me” for social gaffes.

## **2. Previous Study**

Before the writer continues this study, she has collected some data and much information which related to the discussion. There were some analyses discussing the politeness strategies previously. First, the analysis of politeness strategies written by Noriko Kitamura (2000) from the school of European, Asian, and Middle Eastern Languages and studies, University of Sidney by title “Adapting Brown and Levinson’s Theory of Politeness to the Analysis of Casual Conversation”. He analyzed a small segment of casual conversation in Japanese to show how Brown and Levinson’s theory of politeness can be adapted and applied in non-goal oriented interaction. This adaptation of their theory to a different type of the interaction has revealed some types of politeness phenomena not described by Brown and Levinson. Then, he concluded that politeness phenomena can be identified utilizing Brown and Levinson’s theory not only in goal-oriented interaction, but also in non-goal oriented interaction.

## **F. Research Methodology**

### **1. Research Approach**

This research applies descriptive qualitative design. This descriptive qualitative design does not intend to find a new theory but to find a new evidence to prove the theory. Qualitative research is descriptive in that the writer is interested in process, meaning

and understanding gained through words or pictures.<sup>43</sup> The purpose of qualitative research is to understand something specifically, not a looking for the cause and affects of something and to deepen comprehension about something that studied.<sup>44</sup> Meanwhile, this research conducts library research. Library research is a set of activities include collecting, reading, making note, and also analyzing research sources from library. And the descriptive analysis is a method in researching the status of human group, an object, a set of conditions, a thinking system, or an event in this time.<sup>45</sup> Descriptive analysis is the mixing of two methods. The way to do this method is by describing many facts and then analyzes it well.<sup>46</sup>

## **2. Data Sources**

### **a. Primary Source**

The source of main data is taken from the Novel the Great Gatsby which was F. Scott Fitzgerald's was the author. This novel was Published in 1920s. Here, the researcher would be analyze some sentences or verb of the Novel that contains apology and politeness.

---

<sup>43</sup> Creswell Jhon W. 2001, Research Design: Qualitative & Quantitative Approaches. London: Sage Publication. Pdf

<sup>44</sup> Lexy J. Moloeng, Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya, 2009, Pg 31.

<sup>45</sup> Ibid 54.

<sup>46</sup> NyomanKuthaRana, Teori, metode dan teknik Penelitian Sastra (Yogyakarta:Pustaka Pelajar,2006), 53.

The primary data resources in this research are the apologies as politeness expression in the Great Gatsby novel.

#### **b. Secondary Source**

To support the main data, the researcher gets other sources such as book, essays, articles, journals, previous studies and all the printing matters which related to apologies as politeness expression and the Great Gatsby novel as a primary source.

### **3. Technique of Data Collecting**

The researcher analyzes the data deal with library research technique, it is an activity that is required in research, especially academic research whose primary purpose is to develop the theoretical aspect and aspect of the practical benefit.

The research is conducted to analyze the apologies as politeness found in Novel. The researcher collects the data using documentation technique. It is done by reading and analyzing the novel, which is used in conducting this research:

- a. Classifying the data into variation apology as the politeness expression.
- b. Highlights and identify the sentence the contain apologies as politeness.

- c. Describing the politeness pattern of the apology in The Great Gatsby Novel.
- d. Draw was the conclusion by checking the gathered data repeatedly, in order to get the accurate data.
- e. Give the verification. It is done by read books, journals, and data from internet related the object of study especially apologies as politeness.

Here, the researcher conducted coding. Coding is analogues to getting ready for a rummage sale.<sup>47</sup> Developing coding categories enables the researcher to physically separate material bearing on a given topic from other material and is a crucial step in organizing the data.<sup>48</sup>

Coding becomes the fundamental means of developing to analysis. The researcher used code to pull together and categorize a series of otherwise discrete events, statement, and observations which they identity in the data, the researcher code the data collected in the following rules:

---

<sup>47</sup>Donal.Ary, Introduction Research in Education (United State)

<sup>48</sup>Ibid. 466

**Table 1.1****Coding**

<b>1.</b>	Title of Novel	The Great Gatsby	TGG
<b>2.</b>	Types of Apology	a. Direct b. Indirect	DIR IND
<b>3.</b>	Strategy of Apology	a. Expression of Regret b. Offer of Apology c. Expression for forgiveness d. Explanation or account of situation	REGT APOL REQF EXPL
<b>4.</b>	Type of Politeness Strategy	a. Positive Politeness Strategy b. Negative Politeness Strategy	PPS NPS

An example:

(01/41/TGG/Dir/REQF/PPS)

It means the datum is number 01. It is found on page 41 of novel “The Great Gatsby”. The type of apology uses direct apology expression. The strategy of apology makes expression of request for forgiveness and it is followed by an expression of explanation. Besides, he/she used positive politeness strategy. This coding is used to make the data in the Novel when the writer and the reader want to see data.

#### 4. Technique of Data Analysis

In this research, the researcher uses content analysis that use to analyze and identify the data. Content analysis is trying to analyze the document to know the contents and the meaning contained in the document.

According to Bruce L. Berg, 'Content analysis is a careful, detailed, systematic, examination and interpretation of a particular body of material in an effort to pattern, themes, biases and meaning.<sup>49</sup> It means that researcher must arrange the research systematically and detail. Content analysis viewed the data as a symbolic phenomenon.

In the literature NyomanKuthaRatna states that content analysis is divided into two types, latent content and communication content.<sup>50</sup> The meaning of latent content is the document and manuscript, while communication content is the message as effect of communication. In the other hand, analysis toward latent content will create meaning, while analysis toward communication content will create sense. In the literature, content analysis can be used to analysis the writing style of an author.<sup>51</sup>

The meaning in content analysis usually is symbolic meaning. So,

---

<sup>49</sup> Bruce L. Berg, *Qualitative Research Method for Social Science* (Boston: University press, 2005), 338.

<sup>50</sup>Nyoman Kutha Ratna, *Teori, Metode dan Teknik Penelitian Sastra Dan Strukturalisme Hingga Prostrukturalisme Perspektif Wacana Naratif*, (Yogyakarta:Pustaka Pelajar,2006) 49

<sup>51</sup>Ratna, *Teori, Metode dan Teknik Penelitian Sastra*. 49

the duty of content analysis is for revealing the hidden symbolic meaning in the literary work.

Based on explanation above, it can be concluded that content analysis is technique of data collecting in analysis of the text or document, especially in literature. Content analysis was applied to this research because this research analyzed symbolic meaning of the sentences, words and phrases in a document or text, in this case was a novel.

Here, the researcher was conducted only to analyze the apology as the politeness were found in the English novel version. In addition, the researcher reading *The Great Gatsby* novel and tried to find any important details that supported this study also was conducted. Some tools such as dictionaries and textbooks have been used in analyzing and investigating the data which was apology sentences were found in the novel.

### **G. Organization of The Thesis**

This thesis will be divided into four chapters as follows:

CHAPTER I: Introduction, this chapter discuss about background of the study, statement of the problems, objective of the study, significance of the study, review of related literature (Definition of Pragmatic, Definition of novel, definition of Apology, type of Apology Strategy,

definition of Politeness, type of Politeness strategy) and previous study related to this research, research methodology, and organization of thesis.

CHAPTER II: This chapter discuss about data and analysis of the first statement of problem. This chapter provides data; types of apology as politeness expression on The Great Gatsby in F. Scott Fitzgerald's novel.

CHAPTER III: This chapter is the final data and analysis of the second statement of problem. This chapter describes the functions of apology as politeness expression employed on the Great Gatsby in F. Scott Fitzgerald's Novel.

CHAPTER IV: Conclusion, this chapter is intended to make easier for the readers who take the essence of the thesis that contains conclusion and suggestion.

## CHAPTER II

### TYPES OF APOLOGY AS THE POLITENESS EXPRESSIONS IN F. SCOTT FITZGERALD'S "THE GREAT GATSBY"

Based on chapter one, the researcher deliberates about three main problems that are types of apology, the strategy of apology and types of politeness strategy in The Great Gatsby Novel.

#### A. Data Display

In this part the researcher presented the data that have been analyzed in the politeness apology expression fields. The data is the utterance at "The Great Gatsby" novel script.

The researcher finds some variation data of apology for the researcher. It is presented in the following table, they are:

**Table 2.1**  
**Variation of Apology**

No	Page	Types of Apology	Strategy of Apology	Types of Politeness Strategy	Expression
1.	16	Direct	Expression of Apology (Request for forgiveness and Explanation or account of	Positive Politeness Strategy	<b>Tom</b> : will have control of things <b>Daisy</b> : tom's been very profound lately. He reads deep books with long words in them. <b>Tom</b> : it's been proved. Its scientific <b>Daisy</b> : we've got to beat them down.

			the situation)		<b>Tom</b> : excuse me, I'll be right back.
2.	42	<b>Direct</b>	Expression of Apology (Offer of Apology)	Positive politeness Strategy 38	<b>Mr. McKee</b> : "Where?"  Anywhere. "Keep your hands off the lever, the elevator boy," "I beg your pardon."  <b>Daisy</b> : "All right, I agreed. I'll be glad to."
3.	47	<b>Indirect</b>	Expression of Apology (Expression of Regret)	Negative Politeness Strategy	<b>Jordan</b> : "Hello?... they cried together."  "Sorry you didn't win."  <b>Nick</b> : "You don't know who we are."
4.	52	<b>Direct</b>	Expression of Apology (Offer of Apology)	Positive Politeness Strategy	<b>Gatsby</b> : I'm Gatsby <b>Jordan</b> : What?  Oh. I beg your pardon.  I thought you knew, old sport. I'm afraid  I'm not a very good host.
5.	53	<b>Direct</b>	Expression of Apology (Expression of regret and Explanation)	Positive Politeness Strategy	<b>Gatsby</b> : if you want anything just ask for it, old sport.  <b>Jordan</b> : excuse me. I will rejoin you later.
6.	55	<b>Direct</b>	Expression of Apology (Offer of Apology and Explanation)	Positive Politeness Strategy	<b>Herzog</b> : "I beg your pardon  <b>Mr. Baker</b> ? "I beg your pardon but Mr. Gatsby would like to speak to you alone.  <b>Mr. Baker</b> : With me?"  <b>Herzog</b> : Yes Madame
7.	58	<b>Direct</b>	Expression of Apology (Offer of Apology)	Positive Politeness Strategy	<b>Jordan</b> : I wanted to explain that I'd hunted for him early in the evening and to apologize for not having known him in the garden.  <b>Gatsby</b> : "Don't mention it.
8.	73	<b>Indirect</b>	Expression of	Positive	<b>Nick</b> : Do you mean you're in love with

			Apology (Expression of Regret)	Politeness Strategy	Miss. Baker?  <b>Gatsby:</b> No, old sport. I'm not. But Miss Baker had kindly consented to speak to you about this matter. I hadn't the faintest idea what "this matter" was, but I was more annoyed than interested. I hadn't asked Jordan to tea in order to discuss Mr. Jay Gatsby. I was sure the request would be something utterly fantastic and for a moment. I was sorry I'd ever set foot upon his overpopulated lawn.  <b>Gatsby:</b> "All right, old sport"
9.	74	Direct	Expression of Apology (Expression of Regret)	Negative Politeness Strategy	<b>Nick:</b> know you next time Mr. Gatsby. "Excuse me"?  <b>Gatsby:</b> What was that? I inquired. "The picture of Oxford?"  I was able to do the commissioner a favor once, and he sends me a Christmas card every year.
10.	77	Direct	Expression of Apology (Request for Forgiveness and Explanation)	Positive Politeness Strategy	<b>Mr. Wolfshiem:</b> Oh no, this isn't the man?  <b>Gatsby:</b> No?"Mr. Wolfshiem seemed disappointed. This is just a friend. I told you we'd talk about that some other time.  <b>Mr. Wolfshiem:</b> I beg your pardon, I had a wrong man.
11.	93	Indirect	Expression of Apology (Expression of Regret and Explanation)	Positive Politeness Strategy	<b>Gatsby:</b> I'm sorry about the clock.  <b>Daisy:</b> it's an old clock, I told them idiotically, I think we all believed for a moment that it had smashed piece on the floor. We haven't met for many years,"  <b>Gatsby:</b> five year next November
12.	109	Indirect	Expression of apology (Expression	Negative Politeness Strategy	<b>Gatsby:</b> Nothing at all, thanks.  "I'm sorry"

			of Regret)		<p><b>Tom:</b> Did you have a nice ride?</p> <p><b>Gatsby:</b> very good roads around here</p> <p><b>Tom:</b> I suppose the automobiles.</p> <p><b>Gatsby:</b> “Yeah...”</p>
13.	111	Direct	Expression of Apology (Expression of Regret and Explanation)	Positive Politeness Strategy	<p><b>Daisy:</b> we won't to be late to.</p> <p><b>Gatsby:</b> Well, you come</p> <p><b>Daisy:</b> We won't be late if we start now.</p> <p><b>Gatsby:</b> I haven't got a horse. I used to ride in the army but I've never bought a horse. I'll have to follow you in my car.</p> <p>“Excuse me for just a minute.”</p>
14.	122	Indirect	Expression of Apology (Expression of Regret and Explanation)	Positive Politeness Strategy	<p><b>Mr. Buchanan:</b> The master's body?</p> <p><b>Gatsby:</b> I'm sorry Madame, but we can't furnish it its far too hot touch this noon!</p> <p><b>Mr. Buchanan:</b> Yes...Yes... I see</p>
15.	135	Direct	Expression of Apology (Request for Forgiveness and Explanation)	Positive Politeness Strategy	<p><b>Gatsby:</b> Why not let her alone, old sport?</p> <p><b>Jordan:</b> Excuse me. I'll pick it up, I offered.</p> <p><b>Gatsby:</b> I've got it.</p> <p>“Humm....”</p>
16.	176	Indirect	Expression of Apology (Offer of Apology and Explanation)	Positive Politeness Strategy	<p><b>Nick:</b> Will you ring again?</p> <p><b>Gatsby:</b> I've rung them three times.</p> <p><b>Nick:</b> It's very important</p> <p><b>Gatsby:</b> Sorry, I'm afraid no one's there.</p>

From the table above, the researcher finds 16 data of apology, that there two finds types of apology; direct and indirect, strategy of apology; expression of

regret, offer of apology, expression for forgiveness, explanation or account of situation, and types of politeness; positive politeness, negative politeness. This table helps the researcher in analyzing the data.

**Table 2.2**  
**Frequency of Apology**

Type	Code	Number/Page	Expression	Total	
<b>DIRECT</b>	Dir	1/16	Excuse me	<b>10</b>	
		2/42	I beg your pardon		
		4/52	I beg your pardon		
		5/53	Excuse me		
		6/55	I beg your pardon		
		7/58	Apologize		
		9/74	Excuse me		
		10/77	I beg your pardon		
					13/111
		15/135	Excuse me		
<b>Indirect</b>	Ind	3/47	Sorry	<b>6</b>	
			8/73		Sorry
			11/93		I'm sorry
			12/109		I'm sorry
			14/122		I'm sorry
			16/176		Sorry
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>			<b>16</b>	

Based on the table 2.2, there are two types of apology that used in the Great Gatsby Novel, and each type can be classified between direct and indirect. First type consists of direct apology with the frequency is 10 data. And the second data consists of indirect apology with the frequency is lower than the direct apology, they are 6 data. This table also can help the researcher to analyze the data.

**Table 2.3**

**Variation and frequency of Politeness Strategy**

<b>Strategy of Politeness</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>Number/page</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Positive Politeness Strategy</b>	<b>PPS</b>	1/16	<b>13</b>
	<b>PPS</b>	4/52	
	<b>PPS</b>	5/53	
	<b>PPS</b>	6/55	
	<b>PPS</b>	7/58	
	<b>PPS</b>	8/73	
	<b>PPS</b>	10/77	
	<b>PPS</b>	11/93	

	<b>PPS</b>	13/111	
	<b>PPS</b>	14/122	
	<b>PPS</b>	15/135	
	<b>PPS</b>	16/176	
<b>Negative Politeness Strategy</b>	<b>NPS</b>	3/47	<b>3</b>
	<b>NPS</b>	9/74	
	<b>NPS</b>	12/109	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16</b>		<b>16</b>

According to the table above, there are two types of politeness expression that used in The Great Gatsby novel. Positive politeness is frequently than negative politeness.

### **B. Data Analysis**

There are 16 data of apology expressions. Certainly, they function as apology. The sixteen data are going to be analyzed. The data are classified based on its form. The result of classification shows that there are two types of apologizing, namely direct and indirect. Direct form of the act of apologizing is indicated by an explicit usage of apology verb, such as “Forgive” and “Apologize”, while indirect form of the act of apologizing, such as “I’m sorry”.

In doing the analysis of the data, sub classification is presented. This classification is based on the types of apology, strategies of apology and types

of politeness strategy. This analysis is proposed to find out the variation of politeness apology expression in the “The Great Gatsby” Novel. The data description of the classification can be seen as follow:

### **Explanation of each variation sentences**

#### 1. Dialogue between Daisy and Tom

**(1/16/TGG/Dir/REQF-EXPL/PPS)**

Tom: will have control of things

Daisy: tom’s been very profound lately. He reads deep books with long words in them.

Tom: it’s been proved. It’s scientific

Daisy: we’ve got to beat them down.

Tom: excuse me, I’ll be right back.

Based on datum above, the researcher finds data on number 01, page 16 in “The Great Gatsby” novel. It is clear that apologizing expression is expressed by Tom. In doing apologizing uses direct apologizing is “pardon”. Besides, he request for forgiveness and explanation to Daisy. The choice of this strategy shows that Tom employs complex apologizing strategy. It is because he uses more than one strategy. Besides he uses positive politeness strategy, because Tom explains to Daisy about her reason.

#### 2. Dialogue between Mr. McKee and Daisy

**(02/ 42/TGG/dir/APOL/PPS)**

Mr. McKee: “Where? “Anywhere. “Keep your hands of the lever, the elevator boy,” “I beg your pardon.”

Tom Buchanan: “All right, I agreed. I’ll be glad to.”

Based on datum above, the researcher finds data on number 02, page 42 in “The Great Gatsby” novel. It is clear that apologizing expression is expressed by Mr. McKee. In doing apologizing uses direct apologizing is “pardon”. Therefore, Mr. McKee just employs a simple strategy. Besides, he offered apology to Daisy. Besides he uses positive politeness strategy, because above expression causes good effect.

### 3. Dialogue between Jordan and Nick

**(03/47/TGG/Ind/REGT/NPS)**

Jordan: “Hello? ...they cried together.”

“Sorry you didn’t win.”

Nick: “You don’t know who we are.”

Based on datum above, the researcher finds data on number 03, page 47 in “The Great Gatsby” novel. It is clear the apologizing expression is expressed by Jordan. Jordan apologizes to Nick because he is offense. In doing apologizing uses indirect apologizing is “Sorry”. Therefore, Jordan just employs a simple strategy. Besides, he expresses his regret to Nick. Beside he uses negative politeness strategy.

### 4. Dialogue between Gatsby and Jordan

**(04/52/TGG/dir/APOL/PPS)**

Gatsby: I'm Gatsby

Jordan: What?

Oh. I beg your pardon.

I thought you knew, old sport. I'm afraid

I'm not a very good host.

Based on the datum above, the researcher finds data on number 04, page 52 in "The Great Gatsby" novel. It is clear that apologizing expression is expressed by Jordan. In doing apologizing uses direct apologizing is "Pardon". Therefore, Jordan just employs a simple strategy. Besides, she offers apology to Gatsby. Besides, he uses positive politeness strategy.

#### 5. Dialogue between Gatsby and Jordan

**(05/53/TGG/Dir/REQT-EXPL/PPS)**

Gatsby: if you want anything just ask for it, old sport.

Jordan: excuse me. I will rejoin you later.

Based on datum above, the researcher finds data on number 05, page 53 in "The Great Gatsby" novel. It is clear that apologizing expression is expressed by Jordan. Jordan explains to Gatsby that he will rejoin with his. In doing apologizing uses direct apologizing is "Excuse me". Therefore, Jordan just employs a simple strategy. Besides, he explains to Gatsby. Besides, he uses politeness strategy.

#### 6. Dialogue between Herzog and Jordan

**(06/55/TGG/Dir/APOL-EXPL/PPS)**

Herzog: “I beg your pardon

Mr Baker? “I beg your pardon but Mr. Gatsby would like to speak to you alone.

Jordan: With me?”

Herzog: Yes Madame

Based on datum above, the researcher finds data on number 06, page 55 in “The Great Gatsby” novel. It is clear that apologizing expression is expressed by Herzog. In doing apologizing uses direct apologizing is “pardon”. Besides, he offered of apology and explanation to Jordan about Mr. Gatsby. The choice of this strategy shows that Herzog employs complex apologizing strategy. It is because he uses more than one strategy apology. Besides, he uses positive politeness strategy.

#### 7. Dialogue between Jordan and Gatsby

**(07/58/TGG/Dir/APOL/PPS)**

Jordan: I wanted to explain that I’d hunted for him early in the evening and to apologize for not having known him in the garden.

Gatsby: “Don’t mention it.

Based on datum above, the researcher finds data on number 07, page 58 in “The Great Gatsby” novel. It is clear that apologizing expression is expressed by Jordan. In doing apologizing uses direct apologizing is “apologize”. Therefore Jordan just employs a simple

strategy. Besides, he offer apology to Gatsby. Besides, he uses positive politeness strategy.

8. Dialogue between Nick and Mr. Gatsby

**(08/73/TGG/Ind/REGT/PPS)**

Nick: Do you mean you're in love with Miss. Baker?

Mr. Gatsby: No, old sport. I'm not. But Miss Baker had kindly consented to speak to you about this matter. I hadn't the faintest idea what "this matter" was, but I was more annoyed than interested. I hadn't asked Jordan to tea in order to discuss Mr. Jay Gatsby. I was sure the request would be something utterly fantastic and for a moment. I was sorry I'd ever set foot upon his overpopulated lawn.

Gatsby: "All right, old sport"

Based on datum above, the researcher finds data on number 08, page 73 in "The Great Gatsby" novel. It is clear that apologizing expression is expressed by Jay Gatsby. Jay Gatsby apologizes to Nick because he is fault. In doing apologizing uses indirect apologizing is "I was sorry". Therefore, Jay Gatsby just employs a simple strategy. Besides, he expresses his regret to Nick. Besides, he uses positive politeness strategy.

9. Dialogue between Nick and Gatsby

**(09/74/TGG/dir/REGT/PPS)**

Nick: know you next time Mr. Gatsby. "Excuse me!"

Mr. Gatsby: What was that? I inquired. "The picture of Oxford?"

I was able to do the commissioner a favor once, and he sends me a Christmas card every year.

Based on datum above, the researcher finds data on number 09, page 74 in "The Great Gatsby" novel. It is clear that apologizing expression is expressed by Nick. In doing apologizing uses direct apologizing is "excuse me". Besides, he request for regret to Mr. Gatsby. The choice of this strategy shows that Nick employs complex apologizing strategy. It is because he uses more than one strategy apology. Besides, he uses positive politeness strategy.

#### 10. Dialogue between Mr. Wolfshiem and Gatsby

**(10/77/TGG/dir/REQF-EXPL/PPS)**

Mr. Wolfshiem: Oh no, this isn't the man?

Gatsby: No?"Mr. Wolfshiem seemed disappointed. This is just a friend. I told you we'd talk about that some other time.

Mr. Wolfshiem: I beg your pardon, I had a wrong man

Based on datum above, the researcher finds data on number 10, page 77 in "The Great Gatsby" novel. It is clear that apologizing expression is expressed by Mr. Wolfshiem. In doing apologizing uses direct apologizing is "pardon". Besides, he request for forgiveness and explanation to Gatsby. The choice of this strategy shows that Gatsby's Mr. Wolfshiem employs complex apologizing strategy. It is because he uses

more than one strategy apology. Besides, he uses positive politeness strategy.

#### 11. Dialogue between Gatsby and Daisy

**(11/93/TGG/Ind/REGT-EXPL/PPS)**

Gatsby: I'm sorry about the clock.

Daisy: it's an old clock, I told them idiotically, I think we all believed for a moment that it had smashed piece on the floor. We haven't met for many years,"

Gatsby: five year next November.

Based on datum above, the researcher finds data on number 11, page 93 in "The Great Gatsby" novel. It is clear that apologizing expression is expressed by Gatsby. Gatsby apologizes to Daisy because he is fault. In doing apologizing uses indirect apologizing is "I'm sorry". Besides, he expresses his regret and explanation to Daisy. The choice of this strategy shows that Gatsby employs complex apologizing strategy. It is because he uses more than one strategy apology. Besides, he uses positive politeness strategy.

#### 12. Dialogue between Gatsby and Tom

**(12/109/TGG/Ind/REGT/NPS)**

Gatsby: Nothing at all, thanks.

"I'm sorry"

Tom: Did you have a nice ride?

Gatsby: very good roads around here

Tom: I suppose the automobiles.

Gatsby: “Yeah...

Based on the datum above, the researcher finds data on number 12, page 109 in “The Great Gatsby” novel. It is clear that apologizing expression is called by Gatsby. Gatsby apologizes to Tom because he is fault. In doing apologizing uses indirect apologizing is “I’m sorry”. Therefore, Gatsby just employs a simple strategy. Besides, he expresses his regret to Tom. Besides, he uses negative politeness strategy, because above expression used to containing a modal verb and hesitation. Gatsby has imposition to Tom.

### 13. Dialogue between Daisy and Gatsby

**(13/111/TGG/dir/REGT-EXPL/PPS)**

Daisy: we won’t to be late to.

Gatsby: Well, you come

Daisy: We won’t be late if we start now.

Gatsby: I haven’t got a horse. I used to ride in the army but I’ve never bought a horse. I’ll have to follow you in my car.

“Excuse me for just a minute.”

Based on the datum above, the researcher finds data on number 13, page 111 in “The Great Gatsby” novel. It is clear that apologizing

expression is expressed by Gatsby. Gatsby apologizes to Mr. Sloane because he is fault. In doing apologizing uses direct apologizing is “excuse me”. Besides, he expresses his regret and explanation to Daisy. The choice of this strategy shows that Gatsby employs complex apologizing strategy. Besides, he uses positive politeness strategy.

#### 14. Dialogue between Mr. Buchanan and Gatsby

**(14/122/TGG/Ind/REGT-EXPL/PPS)**

Mr. Buchanan: The master’s body?

Gatsby: I’m sorry Madame, but we can’t furnish it its far too hot touch this noon!

Mr. Buchanan: Yes...Yes... I see

Based on the datum above, the researcher finds data on number 14, page 122 in “The Great Gatsby” novel. It is clear that apologizing expression is expressed by Gatsby. Gatsby apologizes to Mr. Buchanan because he is fault. In doing apologizing uses indirect apologizing is “I’m sorry”. Besides, he expresses his regret and explanation to Mr. Buchanan. The choice of this strategy shows that Gatsby employs complex apologizing strategy. It is because he uses more than one strategy apology. Besides, he uses positive politeness strategy.

#### 15. Dialogue between Gatsby and Jordan

**(15/135/TGG/Dir/REQT-EXPL/PPS)**

Gatsby: Why not let her alone, old sport?

Jordan: Excuse me. I’ll pick it up, I offered.

Gatsby: I've got it. "Humm...."

Based on the datum above, the researcher finds data on number 15, page 135 in "The Great Gatsby" novel. It is clear that apologizing expression is expressed by Jordan. Jordan apologizes to Gatsby because he is fault. In doing apologizing uses direct apologizing is "excuse me". Besides, he expresses his regret and explanation to Gatsby. The choice of this strategy shows that Jordan employs complex apologizing strategy. Besides, he uses positive politeness strategy.

#### 16. Dialogue between Nick and Gatsby

(16/176/TGG/Ind/APOL-EXPL/PPS)

Nick: Will you ring again?

Gatsby: I've rung them three times.

Nick: It's very important

Gatsby: Sorry, I'm afraid no one's there.

Based on the datum above, the researcher finds data on number 16, page 176 in "The Great Gatsby" novel. It is clear that apologizing expression is expressed by Gatsby. Is doing apologizing uses indirect apologizing is "sorry". Besides, he offers apology and explanation to Nick. The choice of this strategy shows that Gatsby employs complex apologizing strategy. It is because he uses more than one strategy apology. Besides, he uses positive politeness strategy.

### C. Discussion of Findings

This subchapter is called as discussion. It deals with some findings obtained from all data analyzed. These findings are based on the problem statements on the research covering the expression variation of politeness apology, the strategy of politeness apology and what are functions of each type of politeness apology strategy employed on the Great Gatsby in F. Scott Fitzgerald's novel.

### 1. Types of Apologizing

Levinson and Austin, have given in explicit analysis which are related to the role of the apologizer during his act, there are: direct and indirect. There are two types of form of act of apologizing used of "The Great Gatsby" novel when speak are violating social norm., namely a direct and indirect form of the act of apologizing there are 16 data. Since it contains a direct apology expression or apology verb such as "Apologize", "Forgive me", while the act of apologizing is called indirect, such as "I'm sorry". The direct of apologizing expression is mostly found in "The Great Gatsby" novel. They are data of 11 data obtained, data 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,13,15. Meanwhile the use of indirect of act apologizing expression can be found in data of 5 data, they are number 3, 8, 11, 12, 16. Here the apology expression is that is used frequently is direct.

### 2. The Strategy of apology

The strategy of apology applied on 'The Great Gatsby' F. Scott Fitzgerald's novel can be identified through within each act of apologizing.

Meanwhile, the strategy of apology is absolutely needed by the offender, when they perform the act of apologizing. The presence of the strategy of apology is useful to increase the effort to lessons the offense toward the offended or satisfy them. Further, it will be useful to maintain the social harmony, which may be broken because of the past offensive act. The strategy of apology may be performed by mean of an explicit apology, such as an expression of regret “I’m sorry”, “I’m so sorry”, and “I was sorry”. Besides, the strategy of apology can be done indirectly by taking on responsibility, giving an explanation, offering of repair, minimizing the degree of offense or giving a concern.

In accordance with the choice of strategy of apology, it can be noted that most of the acts of apologizing does not only consist of one expression and it is even added with an intensifier “so” or “really”. Thus, it also means that the strategy of apology used on “The Great Gatsby” in F. Scott Fitzgerald’s novel.

Data 3, 8, 9, 12, show that the offenders employ an expression of regret, offer of apology are data 2, 4, 7, expression for forgiveness and explanation are data 1, 10, and 15, expression of regret and explanation are data 5, 11, 13, 14, and then expression offer of apology and explanation are data number 6 and 16.

### 3. Types of Politeness Strategy

Based on Yule there are two types of politeness strategies, there are Positive Politeness and Negative Politeness. In this analysis, the

researchers found of types of politeness strategy in “The Great Gatsby” novel.

Politeness can make the situation will much better. So, apology expression needs politeness. Positive politeness they are data 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16 and then negative politeness are data 3, 9, and 12. So, in this analysis data the dominant data is Positive politeness.

#### **D. Summary of Discussion**

Based on discussion of findings above, can be conclude that the act of apology that uses on the Great Gatsby novel there are two types, direct and indirect. 10 of data uses direct apology. Otherwise, 6 of data uses indirect apology. Here the act of apology expression that used frequently is direct.

Meanwhile, the strategy of apology has five type, they are: 4 of data uses expression of regret, 3 of data uses offer of apology, 3 of data expression for forgiveness, 3 of data uses expression of regret and explanation, and 2 of data uses offer of apology and explanation. So, the strategy that uses frequently is expression of regret strategy.

On the other hands, in apology expression need politeness. In here, the researcher finds two type politeness expressions, there are; 13 of data used positive politeness, and 3 of data used negative politeness. So, in this analysis the data that uses frequently is positive politeness.