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Linguistic Politeness in the Selected Works of Jonathan Swift

The thesis submitted in the fulfilment for the degree of

Master of Arts by

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Abstract

Politeness has been the common problem for all people in the world. People use language to communicate and to express their ideas. They need polite language to express themselves correctly and not to offend other people whom they talk to. This politeness problem has also been one of the concerns of the writers. As a result of power, age and gender, politeness is tried to be used in different context, different verbal interactions. It can be obviously seen in the most popular works of the world literature. The language that is used in that works indicates the manners of the particular time and it also helps to analyze those works linguistically. Politeness has been investigated many times from different perspectives, including literary works. As well as the works of Jonathan Swift have been subject for different type of linguistic analyses. However, these linguistic analyses do not include politeness aspect. Thus, the works of J. Swift will be the first one to be investigated from the politeness point of view. Politeness is obviously seen in the works of Jonathan Swift as one of the popular writers of 18th century. The main aim of this paper is to analyze the popular works of Jonathan Swift linguistically, to find the reason for such politeness in J. Swift's works, to investigate and to explore politeness in different works of Jonathan Swift, like "A tale of tub", "A modest proposal", "Gulliver's Travels".

Key words: language, linguistic politeness, politeness theory, linguistic analyses, literary discourse

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Introduction
Explanation of the title

Politeness has been the common problem for all people in the world. People use language to communicate and to express themselves. They need polite language to express themselves correctly and not to offend other people whom they talk to. This politeness problem has also been one of the concerns of the writers. As a result of power, age and gender, politeness is tried to be used in different context, different verbal interactions. It can be obviously seen in the most popular works of the world literature. The language that is used in those works indicates the manners of the particular time and it also helps to analyze those works linguistically. One of the writers who used the politest language in his works is Jonathan Swift. Politeness is obviously seen in the works of Jonathan Swift as one of the popular writers of 18th century.

Aims and objectives

- to analyze the popular works of Jonathan Swift linguistically
- to find the reason for such politeness in J. Swift's works
- to investigate politeness in "A Tale of Tub"
- to define polite language in "Gulliver's Travels"
- to explore politeness in "A Modest Proposal"

Limitations of the study

This thesis work investigates linguistic politeness, its strategies, and techniques in the selected works of Jonathan Swift. However, it is limited because of its scope. One of the limitations of this dissertation work is that we analyzed only three works of Swift while he has so many. Another limitation is that this thesis work analyzes linguistic politeness in Swift's works on the base of Brown and Levinson' politeness theory while there are many theories and frameworks about politeness.

Value of the study

This thesis work is assumed to be the reliable and valuable resource for the readers. It aims to enlighten different aspects of politeness and different aspects of Swift's works. This work will be very helpful for the researchers who investigate linguistic politeness, and Jonathan Swift's works.

Structure of the thesis

The thesis work is composed of three chapters with its subchapters, an introduction, a conclusion, a recommendation for further research, and bibliography.

The first chapter of it deals with theoretical framework of the study which includes the general idea about politeness, the theories, strategies, frameworks that are proposed by different scholars. It also deals with the relation between linguistic politeness and literature.

The second chapter deals with the practice of these theories in three major works of Jonathan Swift in which linguistic politeness, its techniques and strategies are found.

In the third part of the thesis results of the study will be discussed. All findings of politeness in the literary works are analyzed, and results are presented.

In the conclusion part, all findings and results of linguistic politeness, its techniques and strategies are summarized and concluded.

In the bibliography part of the work different articles, books and internet resources are mentioned that were used in the writing process of the study as a resource.

Background to the study

People's main way of communication is using language. Language is the main mean of communication for people. Everyone uses language in particular manner. It helps them to express their ideas, opinions to each other. However, it should be taken into consideration that some words or expressions may offend others. Using interrogative or declarative sentences with additional words like 'please', 'would you' is always better than using imperative sentences and to command someone. No one wants to be commanded because we don't have to do other's wishes. It is the same for all people. And in order not to offend others we should use polite language in our communication. But there are some problems within being polite because it may differ from culture to culture. Polite form in one culture may not be considered polite in another culture at all. By asking "Can you tell me the way to the post office?" we can get verification without any action. It depends on the culture of the people. Politeness is the matter of language because it is mostly used in communication, and it has been the central issue for many scholars, like Robin Lakoff, Penelope Brown and Steven Levinson, Geoffrey Leech, Yueguo Gu, Sachiko Ide, Shoshena Blum Kulka, Bruce Frasher and William Nolen, Scollon, Goffman, Schmitt, Watts, Hornst

Arndt and Richard Janney, and so on. We can interpret the term politeness as a behavior that is considered socially correct, having, and showing good manner, and understanding of other people's feelings and care for them (Oxford Dictionary, p. 340). However, all these scholars write different things, and propose different models and frameworks about politeness. However, the most popular and influential framework was proposed by Brown and Levinson, and in many works, authors draw from that theory. Their theory of politeness first appeared in 1978, and main concept of it was the face. When we talk about politeness theory, we should mark the role of Gricean framework that almost every scholar refers to it in their theories about politeness. In this framework, there are maxims that Grice (1975) emphasized for good communication and politeness. They are the maxim of quantity, quality, relation and manner. The maxim of quantity is a situation where speaker should be as informative as one possibly can, and in this case he/she should give as much information as is needed, not more than this. The maxim of quality refers to the person who tries to be truthful, and who does not give false information or information that is not supported by evidence. The maxim of relation indicates a person who should be relevant, and should say things that are relevant to the discussion. The maxim of manner is that a person should be clear, brief, and orderly in what he/she says, and this person should avoid obscurity and ambiguity.

Another main term that often used with politeness is the term face. Many scholars used this term in the definition that they gave for politeness. They divide politeness into two types: positive and negative politeness. The term face is also divided into positive and negative face, which can be seen as a result of positive and negative politeness. There are two main acts in the study of politeness that occur as a result of negative and positive politeness. One is Face Threatening Acts, another is Face

Saving Acts. Face Saving Acts are mainly used after Face Threatening Acts happen. In the communication, people can use on record and off record ways of politeness.

Other set of maxims for politeness are proposed by Geoffery Leech. He claims that 7 maxims are thoutgt as important to account for the relationship between sense and force in human conversations. First one is The Tact Maxim which is able to minimize cost to the speaker, and maximize benefit to the adresee. Second one is The Generosity Maxim that is able to minimize benefit to self, and maximize cost to self. Third maxim is the Praise Maxim which minimize dispraise of the hearer, and maximize praise of the hearer. The forth maxim is The Modesty Maxim which can minimize praise of self, and maximize dispraise of self. Fifth one is The Agreement Maxim which can minimize disagreement with the hearer, and maximize agreement with the hearer. The sixth maxim is The Sympathy Maxim which can minimize antipathy towards the hearer, and maximize sympathy towards the hearer. And the last one is Consideration Maxim which can minimize the hearer's displeasure, and maximize the hearer's pleasure.

Theoretical and practical significance

There may be many reasons that force people to choose their politeness strategies. One of them is the social context which include power, distance, and ranked. These are marked by Brown and Levinson (1987), and they propose that the choice of a particular strategy is force by important contextual factors, which relate to both speaker and hearer. These contextual factors include the ranking of the imposition of the act itself, the relative power of the hearer over the speaker, and the social distance between speaker and hearer.

There are some strategies for positive and negative politeness. Positive politeness strategies include noticing, attending to hearer, exaggerating, showing interest,

approval, sympathy with hearer, intensifying interest to them by exaggerating facts, telling stories in present tense, using in-group identity markers, like in-group address forms, slang, dialect, ellipsis, jargon, seeking agreement by selecting a safe topic on which agreement is expected, avoiding disagreement with the help of token agreement, white lies, hedging opinions, asserting common ground by making small talk, shift deictic center from speaker to hearer, presupposing hearer's knowledge, wants, attitudes, joking, asserting or presupposing speaker's knowledge of and concerning for hearer's wants, offer, promise, being optimistic, giving or asking for reasons, giving some gifts to the hearer, like goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation and so on.

Negative politeness strategies include being indirect, asking question, hedge, being pessimistic by using the subjunctive, negative, and remote-possibility markers, minimizing the imposition, giving deference, apologize, stating the FTA as a rule, nominalizing, going on-record as incurring a debt.

Nonetheless, not only scholars, linguists, but also famous writers investigated this issue and gave a special place to it in their works. Politeness theory can be often seen in literary discourses. Shakespeare is included in this group. His four major tragedies Hamlet, Macbeth, King Lear, and Othello are analyzed for the purpose of finding linguistic politeness by Roger Brown and Albert Gilman (1989). They try to determine traces of politeness in the works of Shakespeare by using a modified version of the Brown/Levinson model. Beside Shakespeare's famous works, traces of linguistic politeness were analyzed in Manuel Puig's Kiss of the Spider Woman, Juliana Barnes's Arthur & George, Ionesco's The Lesson, Orwell's Nineteen Eighty-Four, Reginald Rose's Twelve Angry Men, and so on.

One of the most powerful writers that gave special attention to the politeness issues in his works is Jonathan Swift. J. Swift is an Anglo-Irish writer who was born in Dublin, Ireland in 1667. He is mostly famous for his satires, but politeness was also one of his main concerns. We can see the realities of the time in Swift's works in their clearest form. He is one of the people who always think about the welfare of the state. His works are not a lot in number, but they should be considered as the legacies in the literature. J. Swift's most popular work is "Gulliver's Travel", and this fiction work has been analyzed so many times from the linguistic point of view. His works are the perfect subjects for the linguistic matters. Swift is also known as political journalist, and churchman. His satires in prose are still famous. Jonathan Swift had his own style in his writings that his satires may be considered so sharp. It can be obviously seen in his Modest Proposal. The way that he describes the situation, the things that concerns him about his country and the people, and the way that he gives solution to these problems are very interesting and worth to considered. If we consider that even in these modern times many writers cannot express everything obviously because of some political problems, it is normal for Jonathan Swift that he published his satires under the pseudonym Isaac Bickerstaff, Lemuel Gulliver, MB Drapier or he published his works anonymously. One of Swift's famous works is "A Tale of a Tub", which is one of his major works. This work also was published anonymously in 1704, and it was made up of three pieces: the Tale itself, a satire against the innumerable corruptions in areas of religion and learning, Discourse Concerning the Mechanical Operation of the Spirit, which ridiculed the manner of worship and preaching of religious enthusiasts at that period. A Tale of a Tub is very difficult work, and hard to interpret. Its own structure is very complex that there are so many edgings in it. Interpretation and understanding of the work are also difficult because it is written in the 18th century, and it is very sharp satire.

Jonathan Swift is also considered as a master of two styles of satire. They are the Horatian and Juvenalian styles.

The thesis is an attempt to answer following research questions:

• How is linguistics politeness used in the selected works of Jonathan Swift?

• Which techniques of politeness are mainly used in the works "Gulliver's Travels", "A Modest Proposal", "A Tale of a Tub"?

• Which reasons are the most used for Jonathan Swift to choose his politeness strategies?

• How does Swift's techniques reveal hidden ideologies that are used

in his satires?

CHAPTER I. LITERATURE REVIEW: THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK OF LINGUISTIC POLITENESS.

1.1 What is politeness? Theory, frameworks, strategies

Politeness is a way of showing respects other people whom we talk to. There are a lot of opinions, thoughts about politeness. It has been concerning of many scientists. Iman Kareem Mansoor (2018; 168) indicates that the "face" is the common issue in the mind of many scientists, and it is the most relevant concept in the study of linguistic politeness.

In a verbal interaction, we try to choose our words correctly in order not to offend people and to make a good conversation. Choosing words may depend on different factors in our life. According to Nawal F. Abbas (2013; 186), there are some strategies of politeness, and these strategies are not arbitrarily chosen by speakers in social interaction, but they are constrained by several contextual features. The speakers' relative authority, social distance, and other factors, for example. According to Nawal F. Abbas's research (2013;186), politeness language methods, particularly positive politeness, have been documented in literature. One of the main theories, which is used in the analysis of literary works, is politeness theory of Brown and Levinson. It is used mostly in examining literary texts such as short stories, plays, and novels. Nawal F. Abbas (2013: 186) has also used this theory in his article. Nawal F. Abbas (2013; 195) shows the positive politeness strategies and proves that they can reflect the people's intention in order to establish common grounds and maintaining friendly and harmonious relationships with other people.

Most people like to read literary works for many reasons. They get something important from these works, they learn something. So, literary works, as well as the behavior of the characters in these works have great impact on readers. That is why politeness and impoliteness in literary works should be analyzed. Andreas Jucker

(2016; 95) investigates politeness and impoliteness in some dramas of eighteenth-century. He emphasizes (Jucker, 2016) that early eighteenth-century drama established new dramatic genres to educate their audiences. Characters were employed to illustrate good or bad conduct as models for the audience to follow or avoid, he writes. Early eighteenth century drama was a response against the immortality of Restoration theater, and it was a reaction against Restoration drama in order to set an example of good behavior. It is not the politeness of the literary text itself that is being examined, but rather how the characters represented in these literary sources behave. It shows the importance of the fictional characters in the lives of readers. They were particularly interested in Brown and Levinson's thesis, which has three dimensions: power, distance, and ranking extremity in each culture, and the face-threatening behavior in this theory. The number of positive and negative politeness methods should be calculated to determine the quantity of politeness in literary works. A. Jucker (2016; 102) considers early 18th century as the dawn of the age of politeness, and it was closely linked to the growing commercial middle class. It was the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, which brought improvements in agricultural methods, new roads, and canals. Politeness, in that time, was an ideology of the higher social classes that was used to distinguish themselves from the lower social classes. According to A. Jucker (2016; 112), fictional texts are magnificent source of data for politeness theorists. And the analysis of politeness and impoliteness in particular fictional texts may be new insights for the literary scholar.

Although Jonathan Swift was one of the most well-known writers, he was also engaged with some scientific issues, too. That is why it is worth to investigate his works linguistically, as well. Mireille Ozoux (2019; 1) writes that J. Swift mirrors the scientific knowledge of his time in his fiction just like other men of letters who lived before and after him. Swift had his own approach to use this scientific

knowledge. His option was satire. For M. Ozoux (2019; 1), Swift will be found among the voices who chose the satirical mode to expose scientific behavior.

The messages that are conveyed by the author are important for the readers. Such messages are not only given through polite words or phrases, but they can also be given through the context. Israel Alves Corrêa Noletto, Sebastião Alves Teixeira Lopes, and Margareth Torres de Alencar Costa (2017; 520) indicate that Jonathan Swift shows the possibilities of perfection through language. For him, there is connection, relationship between language and thought. I. A. C. Noletto, S. A. T. Lopez and M. T. A. Costa (2017; 523) show that in "Gulliver's Travel" J. Swift writes that power, war, government, punishment, law, and a thousand other things had no terms wherein that language could express them. It means he tried to reduce such social discrimination in his works, and it is one of the ways to show politeness. There is politeness in this literary work through context, not with words and phrases.

1.2 Theoretical background of the linguistic politeness

According to Fareed H. A. and Musaab A. R. A. (2016), politeness theory is a collection of linguistic theories that attempt to offer a scientific conceptualization for the commonsense concept of politeness by creating a connection between language and social conduct (p. 1537). For Fareed H. A., Musaab A. R. A. (2016), different scholars give different definitions for the term politeness. Some of these definitions are merely linguistic in character, while others include social or socio-cognitive foundations, and yet others are discursive in nature (p. 1537). Fareed H. A. and Musaab A. R. A., (2016, p. 1537) point out popular definitions of the term politeness which are given by famous linguistics. Lakoff (1975) is one of these

linguists who depicts politeness as a concept established by civilizations to decrease friction in interpersonal communication. Leech (1983) offers another viewpoint on politeness, describing it as a strategic conflict avoidance that can be measured in terms of the amount of effort put into avoiding a conflict scenario (p. 1537).

Fareed H. A. and Musaab A. R. A. (2016, p. 1537) writes the opinions of Arndt and Janney (1985) about the definition of politeness. According to them, politeness is interpersonal supportiveness. The offered definition is mostly based on the strategic purpose of some speech actions known as subsidiary acts, which may occur before or after the primary speech act (p. 1537). These secondary acts support the straightforward overflow of interpersonal communication (p. 1537).

The next account that is given for the definition of politeness belongs to Brown and Levinson (1987). They saw politeness as a sophisticated mechanism for reducing the severity of face threats. Fareed H. A., Musaab A. R. A. (2016, p. 1537) write that Brown and Levinson base their famous definition of politeness on face theory, and this face theory was originally seeded by Goffman (1967).

Fareed H. A., Musaab A. R. A. (2016) emphasized the points of Kasper (1990) in their article, as well. She emphasizes the notion of politeness as a human endeavor to improve the smoothness and manners of their conversation. For Kasper, communication is seen as fundamentally dangerous (p. 1538). Fareed H. A. and Musaab A. R. A. (2016) finish that politeness may refer to some strategies that available to conversational interlocutors to abolish the danger and reduce the antagonism.

Another definition that is emphasized here is one that is based on the participants' cognitive construct. Another definition of politeness is that of Sifianou (1992), who describes it as a system of social ideals that educates interactants to regard one

another through meeting common expectations (Fareed H. A., Musaab A. R. A., 2016, p. 1538).

Fareed H. A., Musaab A. R. A., (2016) indicates recent views about the definition of politeness, as well. They represent the thought of Wang (2014) that politeness is a sociocultural phenomenon, which is approximately defined as showing, consideration of others (p. 1538).

Fareed H. A., Musaab A. R. A. (2016) define some problems that politeness theories suffer from and lessen their efficiency in the successful analysis of interactive communication (p. 1543). For example, universalism is one of them that it is not well defined by Brown and Levinsons' theory. They point out that politeness model that was given by Leech is somehow limited to some speech acts, and his model is not clear whether to cover culture-specific, as well as cross-cultural aspects of communication (p. 1543). Fareed H. A., Musaab A. R. A. (2016) simplify that face theory implies the problem of how to accurately define the face notion, and the way of how to limit the threatening effect of some speech acts and functions is problematic (p. 1543).

Nawal F. A., Raja R. S. (2011) give an account of positive and negative face want which first means the wanting of to be respected, appreciated by other people, while the second one means the wanting of to be free to have individual rights, possessions, and so on.

Nawal F. A., Raja R. S. (2011) point out the Face Threatening Acts, which is known as one of the main concepts of politeness theory. They write that these particular acts are threatening to both speaker's and hearer's positive and negative face.

According to Nawal F. A., Raja R. S. (2011), the issue whether pragmatics only pertains to spoken natural discourse has always been a discussion. Some people

agree with this idea, while others believe that it can be found working with written non-natural or fictional discourse examples.

Nawal F. A., Raja R. S. (2011) indicate that plenty of research has been done in character interpretation or characterization with the help of pragmatic frameworks in the last few decades. Journal of Pragmatics, Poetics, Language and Literature, Semiotica, Journal of Politeness Research, Language and Style help to lighten the number of the new advances, which are embedded in the growing field of adopting pragmatic tools in reflecting the literary aspect of communicative interaction and characterization within the literary texts (Nawal F. A., Raja R. S., 2011).

1.3 Techniques and strategies of politeness

One of the most favored models of politeness theory was proposed by Robin Lakoff, who was associated in the late 1960s with the development of a semantic based model of generative grammar. Endang F. writes that Lakoff was involved in the American feminist movement in the late 1960s and 1970s, and this movement led her to the publication of language and gender which is entitled "Language on Women's Place". According to Endang F., in this work politeness had a prominent place. Her links with the area of Generative Semantics, influence the conceptualization of the theory of politeness. She gives some rules about politeness that are seen as a part of a system of pragmatic rules. Endang F. indicates Lakoff's set of rules of politeness. Rule one is being clear, which means that when people are in conversation, they should say suitable things in the development of talk. Rule two is being polite, and it consists of three rules: do not impose, give options, make hearers feel good, and be friendly. (Endang F., 2013)

Endang F. (2013) emphasizes Brown and Levinson's (1987) theory of politeness as one of the most popular ones. He writes that though it has many reactions, critiques, applications, modifications, and revision, their theory of politeness first appeared in 1978, and it is definitely the most influential one. He underlines that the names of Brown and Levinson can be considered as being synonymous with the word politeness itself. It is almost impossible to talk about politeness without referring to them. Brown and Levinson also relate their theory with Gricean framework. They trust that politeness strategies are rational deviations, which is known from the Grice's Cooperative Principle (CP). For them, politeness is conflict avoidance. In the politeness model, which is represented by Brown and Levinson, the main points are rationality and the notion of face, which are known as universal features that can be found in all speakers and hearers. Endang F. (2013), writes about face concept of Brown and Levinson, and indicates that face refers to an individual's feeling of self-worth or self-image, reputation, or good names that everyone has and expects everyone else to recognize. This self-image can be damaged, maintained or enhanced depending on interaction with others. Brown and Levinson (1987) suppose that every person has two types of face. One is negative and another is positive. We can mainly see positive face in the desires, such as to be liked, approved of, respected, or appreciated by others, while negative face is mainly reflected in the desire of not to be impeded, having the freedom to act as a person chooses. According to Endang F. (2013), in interactions, politeness, is a way of to show awareness of another person's face. In this case, politeness can be accomplished in the social distance situation. Socially distance mirrors respect or deference, while socially close can be described in terms of friendliness, solidarity, and so on. There are some strategies for performing Face Threatening Act. First is saying things as it is, and it is called bald-on record. It means we directly address the other people for the purpose of expressing our needs. It is mainly used in emergencies, without

considering who is being addressed. For example, "Don't speak loudly!" Second one is off record. In this case, we utter no word, but give some hints. For example, in case a person needs to borrow a copybook, all they do is just searching obviously through their bag. Even in the case that they need to say something, but they do not literally have to ask for anything. However, this person can simply say that "I forgot my copybook". The third strategy is called on record positive and negative politeness, which leads the speaker to appeal to a common goal and friendship through expressions such as, "How about letting me use your pen?" This strategy carries a risk for the speaker because it can cause to get a refusal. However, for Endang F. (2013), in most English-speaking context, a Face-Saving Act is mainly performed with the help of negative politeness strategy. He indicates that (Endang F., 2013) the most representative form that is used is a question, which contains a modal verb. For instance, "Could/Would you lend me a pen? Negative politeness is also typically expresses with the help of questions, even questions that seem to ask for permission to ask question Positive politeness is indicated by shortening the distance, while negative politeness is indicated by lengthening the distance (Endang F., 2013).

Endang F. (2013) included Leech's model of linguistic politeness, as well. He writes that (Endang F., 2013) unlike Lakoff, the aim of Geoffrey Leech's politeness theory is not accounting for pragmatic competence. Another approach is of Leech, in which he attempts to set up a model of general pragmatics for linguistic politeness phenomena in an account of how language is used in communication. Endang F. (2013) emphasizes that in addition to general pragmatics, Leech proposes two pragmatic systems. One of these pragmatic systems is called Pragmalinguistics, which accounts for more linguistic end of pragmatics, and a particular resource that a given language supplies for conveying illocutions. Second study is

Sociopragmatics, which investigate more particular local condition of language use. Endang F. (2013) shows Geoffrey Leech's two systems of rhetoric, which are called textual and interpersonal rhetoric. There are four sets of principle in textual rhetoric. They are the processibility principle, the clarity principle, the economy principle, and the expressivity principle. However, in the interpersonal rhetoric, there are three sets of principle. They include the cooperative, the politeness, and the irony principle. Leech's theory of politeness uses the framework of interpersonal rhetoric among them. Leech states that the crucial purpose of Politeness Principle is to establish and maintain feelings in a particular social group. The Politeness Principle adjusts the social balance and the friendly relation that allow us to assume that our utterances are cooperative (Endang F., 2013).

In his article, Endang F. (2013) gives an account of Chinese model of politeness theory. He writes that in Chinese society the traces of politeness come from the ages of philosophers, such as Confucius and Dai Sheng. In Chinese, the term, which comes closest to term politeness is "limao". This term is a compound of li which means ceremony, courtesy, or etiquette and "mao" which means appearance. It is defined as a code of conduct that stipulates the way of how person should conduct oneself not only in public, but also at all borders. Endang F. (2013) writes that "limao" contains four basic constituents. Respect, modesty, attitudinal warmth, and refinement are among them. He represents Gu's framework of politeness, which is mainly based on of Leech's. Gu's framework is conducted with a revision of the Politeness Principle status, and its related maxims. For Chinese linguists, Politeness Principle is mainly regarded as a sanctioned belief, in which behavior of a person should live up to the expectations of modesty, respectfulness, attitudinal warmth, and refinement (Endang F., 2013).

Another famous framework or model of politeness theory is in Japanese society that was proposed by Sachiko Ide. Endang F. (2013) represents Ide's opinions that politeness is fundamentally involved in keeping smooth communication. For him, the component of politeness are volition and discernment. Violation is the speaker's strategic choice of linguistic expression, and it involves strategies or maxims that speaker utilizes in order to linguistically polite, making the hearer feels good (Endang F. 2013). It is considered as a part of everyday concept of politeness, which are used by speakers for the purpose of being polite. Sachiko Ide thinks that violation is a concept that indicates the speaker's free choice about his/her verbal strategies. Discernment or wakimae in Japanese language refers to the ability of discerning the correct form of behavior (Endang F. 2013). Discrimination norms are an important component of the Japanese language. To put it another way, the politeness forms in Japanese have been extensively grammaticalized. Endang F. (2013) emphasizes some points that are placed in the model of Ide. They include being polite to a person of a higher social position; being polite to a person with power; being polite to an older person; and being polite in a formal setting is determined by the factors of participants, occasions, or topics (Endang F., 2013).

Shoshana Blum-Kulka likewise describes politeness as being something external, hypocritical, and non-natural, according to Endang F. (2013). The system of politeness, according to Blum-Kulka, is a culturally filtered perception of the interplay between four key factors. The system of politeness, according to Blum-Kulka, is a culturally filtered perception of the interplay between four key factors. Second one is expression modes, third one is social differentials, and last one is social meanings. According to Blum-Kulka, social variations touch on the parameters of the situational evaluation, which can contribute significantly to the politeness value of particular language phrases in specific situational circumstances

According to Blum-Kulka, there are two words that are comparable to politeness in Modern Hebrew. They are nimus and adivut, respectively. The term nimus refers to a formal component of social etiquette, whereas adivut refers to an endeavor to accommodate the addressee. She also represents an interesting contrast between politeness in public and politeness in the private sphere (Endang F., 2013).

Bruce Frasher and William Nolen's view of politeness is another framework that Endang F. (2013) stressed in his article. They regard politeness as a Conversational Contract, which is a set of defined rights and responsibilities to which conversational participants must conform. When individuals start a discussion, they each carry a set of rights and duties that govern what they may expect from each other. This contract isn't set in stone, but it may be changed over time if necessary. This contract is established on four dimensions. They include conventional, institutional, situational, and historical (Endang F., 2013).

Horst Arndt and Richard Janney expanded an approach for politeness from the early 1980s (Endang F., 2013). Social politeness and interpersonal politeness are distinguished in their early works. Social politeness touches on the normalized strategies for getting smoothly into the social situation (Endang F., 2013). Tact, according to Horst Arndt and Richard Janney, is the new name for the notion of interpersonal civility. Since tact is not only associated with positive but also with negative face, it has a broader meaning. These people propose that tact is another phenomenon in human interaction, but with different functions, and here it is seen from a normative perspective. Arndt and Janney also debated on the relation of politeness with the face. According to Brown and Levinson's concept of face, which is defined as the need for autonomy and social acceptability, interpersonal supportiveness is defined as the safeguarding of the interpersonal face. However, their definition of interpersonal face is the same as Brown and Levinson's positive

face in this situation (Endang F., 2013). In the field of language usage, politeness is considered to be one of the most active research fields. There has been a lot of interest in politeness studies since Brown and Levinson's (1987) research. Hossein S. and Masoumeh N. (2016) give two working definitions of politeness in language study on the base of the study of Richards and Schmidts (2002). One of these working definitions show the way that languages express the social distance between speakers and hearers. Second working definition show the way that face-work attempt to maintain, establish and save face during conversations For them, in English language, politeness is represented by a person who is polite, has good manners and behaviors, which is socially correct and not impolite to other people (Hossein S., Masoumeh N., 2016).

Hossein S. and Masoumeh N. (2016) point out four main ways of viewing politeness which are presented by Fraser (1990). These approaches comprise three perspectives: the social-norm view, the conversational-maxim view, the face-saving view, and the conversational-contract view. There are numerous ways that politeness might be interpreted verbally and nonverbally in different cultures, according to Hossein and Masoumeh (2016). As a result of this social norm approach, politeness is regarded as the societal norms of behavior in any culture. Hossein S. and Masoumeh N. (2016) represents that politeness arises when the action is in accordance with the norms, while impoliteness arises when the action is not in accordance. The conversational maxim view mainly relies on the work of Grice (1975). He states that interactants are smart individuals who are interested in the efficient way of conveying messages. Hossein S. and Masoumeh N. (2016) emphasize the Cooperative Principle (CP) which is proposed by Grice. This principle assumes that one should say what he/she has to say. In the face-saving view of linguistic politeness, the main issue is the wants of the participants. When

interacting with others, Hossein S. and Masoumeh N. (2016) define the word face as an emotional phenomenon that may be lost or improved. Brown and Levinson's model is based on the idea that there are a large number of speech actions that might represent a threat. As a result, speech acts endanger the face in that they do not support the face wants of those who speak and those who hear them. Brown and Levinson (1987) stated two basic parameters in face-threatening acts (FTAs). One is the question of whose face is being endangered (the speaker's or the addressee's), and the other is the question of what kind of face is being threatened (positive or negative face). Speaking in ways that damage the positive self-image of the addressee is one way to damage the positive self-image of the addressee. Among them are complaints, critiques, and accusations, as well as the discussion of taboo issues, interruptions, and so on. Situations in which the hearer is pressured to accept or to reject a future act of the speaker, such as offers, and promises are acts that threaten a hearer's negative face. According to Brown and Levinson (1987, p. 313) face universality and rationality, it is intuitively the case that some sorts of activities naturally endanger face, that those acts go counter to the adressee's face wishes by their nature.Examples for FTAs, which threaten speaker's positive face may include apologies, confessions, self-humiliations, acceptance of a compliment, and so on. Some FTAs that risk the speaker's negative face include expressing appreciation, accepting a thank you, an apology, or an offer, and making commitments. For Hossein S. and Masoumeh N. (2016), the theory related to the face, which is proposed, by Brown and Levinson (1987), can be considered as the most influential theory in the politeness area and it plays very important role in the study of speech acts. Brown and Levinson's face theory contains three fundamental notions. Face, face threatening activities (FTAs), and politeness tactics are examples. Hossein S. and Masoumeh N. (2016) indicates the argument of Brown and Levinson (1987) about the concept of face. That face, according to them, is the public self-image that

everyone claims for himself in the public realm. There are two desires in this public self-image. Brown and Levinson (1987) declare that all members in the society have two kinds of face wants. Negative face, also known as the fundamental claim to territories, personal preservers, and non-distraction rights, is the first type of face desire. It denotes freedom of action as well as freedom from imposition. The other kind is called the positive face, and it is the positive self-image or positive personality, which claimed by interactants. Every utterance, according to Hossein S. and Masoumeh N. (2016), is pointed possible a face threatening act (FTA), either to the negative face or to the positive face.

According to Brown and Levinson's (1987) hypothesis, many speech actions, such as requests, offers, dispute, and praises, threaten either the hearer's or the speaker's face-wants. Three primary techniques for performing speech actions are identified based on these assumptions. Positive politeness, negative politeness, and off-record politeness are among these techniques. Positive politeness is defined as strengthening or supporting the addressee's positive face, whereas negative politeness is defined as infringing on the addressee's freedom of action. Hossein S. and Masoumeh N. (2016) indicate that Gricean model of Cooperative Principle is one of the main building blocks in Brown & Levinson's theory. While Brown and Levinson (1987) thought that the face is a universal notion, they explained that in any society we would expect face to be the subject of much cultural elaboration.

Hossein S. and Masoumeh N. (2016) provide an explanation of Grice's instances of the maxims of quantity, quality, relation, and manner to illustrate the maxims. Hossein S. and Masoumeh N. (2016) write that when face-threatening act is involved in the interaction, people make a decision whether they should perform it or not, and if they decide to do it, they can do it either directly, which means on record in Brown and Levinson's term, or indirectly which means off record. As long as it is done

without any concern for the listener, we'll do it straight up. Positive politeness or negative politeness, on the other hand, is used to minimize the face-threatening effect on the listener. Positive politeness is a term, which refers to the meaning that the speaker tries to save the addressee's positive face. He/she do it by reducing the distance between the two. And negative politeness is another term that mainly refers to the type of speaker, who tries to keep the hearer's negative face by giving value to the hearer's personal territory.

Hossein S. and Masoumeh N. (2016) represent that in Brown and Levinson's politeness theory (1987), FTAs can apply to any speech act, which may threaten either negative or positive face. These actions may put the addressee's face in danger. Are included in negative face threats. Disapproval, criticism, contradiction is included in positive face threats, and they threat to the speaker. Thanking, minimizing hearer's debt during conversation are also included in negative face threats, while apology, acceptance of compliment, confession etc. are included in positive face threats.

1.4 Linguistic politeness in the literary works

There are many models of linguistic politeness theory in literature. The most widely used models are proposed by Robin Lakoff, Penelope Brown and Steven Levinson, Geoffrey Leech, Yueguo Gu, Sachiko Ide, Shoshena Blum Kulka, Bruce Frasher and William Nolen, Hornst Arndt and Richard Janney, and so on (Endang F., 2013).

Yasmin A. (2019) argues that satire exposes society's vices, adversities, and harmful acts while dealing with politics in a funny or sarcastic way. The fundamental goal of the satire, according to her, is to shame the government or individuals in society who participate in wrong behavior so that they can change. The fundamental goal of the satire, according to her, is to shame the government or individuals in society who

participate in wrong behavior so that they can change. The purpose of this work was to attack western Christianity and its leaders. Swift chastised prominent individuals who were heavily interested in political matters in his tale "A Tale of Tub". Jonathan Swift had to publish his works with pseudonyms because of the political pressure of his time.

Humor, irony, and satire are the terms that we can see them often together, but they are technically different elements of literature, because they have different origins. These three terms are used in different ways with different purposes. The literary works may possess different modes, and these modes may invokes different kind of fun and pleasure. They have some interrelations and that's why people often see them as synonyms. RAJ K., S. (2012) gives an account of these terms to distinguish them. According to RAJ K., S. (2012), humor is the ability to recognize a feeling of the smart or humorous item, and it is a criterion of being funny. Humor is mainly used for the aim of illustrating some basic absurdity in human nature, and it is generally thought of as a kindly trait. RAJ K., S. (2012) sees humor as being comic or amusing, especially as expressed in literature, and as the ability to express humor or to amuse other people. Another related concept is irony, which RAJ K. S. (2012) defines as the use of words to express a meaning that is the polar opposite of their literal meaning. Irony is a strategy for conveying a different objective or attitude than what is expressed. Irony attempts to organize a work to give full expression to contradictory or complementary attitudes. Third similar term is satire. RAJ K., S. (2012) represents it as the use of irony, ridicule, sarcasm. The literary form of satire is a prose or poem work in which human stupidity and vice are mocked.

RAJ K., S. (2012) introduces several types of irony in literature. These types are verbal, dramatic, and situational irony. The difference between what is said and what is meant is referred to as verbal irony. The difference between what the readers know to be real and what the character believes to be true is represented through dramatic

irony. Readers are usually put in the position of knowing more than one character because we know something the character does not, and we read to see how this character reacts when they discover the truth of the scenario that we already know. The third form of irony is situational irony, which is the most prevalent in literature and refers to the disparity between what occurs and what is expected. It is often more subtle and effective than verbal or dramatic irony because it arises from a story's events and circumstances. So, for RAJ K., S. (2012), satire is the mind, irony is the rhetorical tool, and humor is the substance. Satire is considered as a genre of literature and performing arts, in which vices, follies, and abuses are held up to ridicule, with the aim of shaming individuals, and society, for the aim of their improvement. Satire may be primarily humorous, but its primary goal is to engage in social critique by employing wit to bring attention to both specific and broader societal concerns. Usual features of satire are strong irony and sarcasm. RAJ K., S. (2012) writes that we can find satire in many artistic forms of expression, like literature, commentary, plays, television shows, media, and so on. Satire is a method, which is used by writers to use comedy, exaggeration, irony, or mockery to expose and condemn an individual's or society's depravity and folly. Its main purpose is to improve the humanity by criticizing follies of people and society. In a satire, writers use fictional character, which stands for real people with the aim of exposing their corruption.

Satire may be toward a person, society, country or sometimes even the entire world. According to RAJ K., S. (2012), a satire is a humorous piece of writing that ridicules an individual or a society in order to reveal their folly. Satirist's main expectation is that the people who are the target of criticizing, improves their character by overcoming their weaknesses.

RAJ K. explains the main role of satire, (2012) as or criticizing the vices in the society and to ridicule them, which the writer sees them as a threat to the civilization.

Satirists considers using these things as his/her obligation to expose all vices for the better humanity. That is why, the main function of satire is not only to make people laugh at persons and ideas, but it tries to warn public against corruption, and tries to change their opinions about this prevailing corruption in the society.

Among the most favoured satirists, we can mention the names of Jonathan Swift, Samuel Butler, Alexander Pope, John Dryden, Henry Fielding, Richard Steele, and William Hogarth, in England, and Nicolas Boileau-Despréaux, Molière, and Voltaire, La Fontaine in France (RAJ K., S., 2012).

England lives the great eras of satire in the eighteenth century. Satirists primarily utilize irony and laughter to confront circumstances they find undesirable, and while their remedy to the perceived problem may be impractical at times, it frequently brings to light unfair and disagreeable conditions that would otherwise go unnoticed. (Bryndís G., 2009).

1.5 Politeness in Jonathan Swift's literary works

One of the greatest satirists in English literature is Jonathan Swift. Bryndís G. (2009) considers Swift as a national hero in his country, Ireland, even though he was an Anglican who detested Catholicism. Jonathan Swift used to have sympathy for the Irish Catholics. All the English government's and Anglo-Irish landowners' policies and actions, in Swift's opinion, are unfair and catastrophic to Ireland. He proposed several political ideas to improve Ireland's and the Irish people's circumstances. Bryndís G. (2009) writes that "A Modest Proposal" can be considered as the best satire ever written. She claims that this piece is an example of severe satire, and that it demonstrates the hopelessness of the Irish people's condition to anybody who reads it. The well-known phrase, "The English are devouring the Irish," is interpreted by Brynds G. (2009) as unfair business practices, overly expensive rent, and absentee

landlords starving and slowly destroying the Irish. Swift uses this metaphor to draw attention to the Irish situation in his essay, illustrating how effective satire can be as a technique for capturing and holding the reader's attention.

For Bryndís G. (2009), political satire is an impressive way of looking at society. Politics is concerned with topics and issues that affect us all and that have the potential to make our lives simpler or harder. Brynds G. (2009) believes that addressing issues with humor and irony can assist to take the sting out of the situation and make it simpler to figure out and solve. Satire, she believes, may be useful in grabbing people's attention since it frequently shocks and stirs things up.

There were many things that force Swift to write about them in his times. According to Brynds G. (2009), one of these issues in the 18th century was poverty in Ireland, which was caused by too many children being born to the lower classes. People had a great difficulty in making meat to eat and many mothers had to beg in the streets. Swift saw this as a major issue as well, and he cared deeply for the impoverished. There was a sarcastic metaphor, which is already exist, and Swift mentioned it in the Proposal: "The English are devouring the Irish". Swift's famous Proposal included some of these major issues, such as unethical business practices, excessive rent, and absentee property owners. The Irish were being fed and slowly decimated by the English.

Swift began writing satire in his twenties as a result of all of this. In 1696 or 1997, "A Tale of a Tub" and "The Battle of the Books" are both renowned satires by J. Swift. Several years later, Swift's reputation as a literary genius began to take shape. In Swift's view, effective writing consisted on using appropriate words in proper places, and he was a great writer and satirist in his own right. Bryndís G. (2009) indicates his style as simple and uncomplicated and grows "more tense and

controlled the fiercer the indignation that it is called on to express". His "A Modest Proposal," which is controlled with rage and indignation seething between the words, exemplifies this approach.

Originality of the research

This research project is deemed original. Politeness has been investigated many times from different perspectives, including literary works. As well as the works of Jonathan Swift have been subject for different type of linguistic analyses. However, these linguistic analyses don't include politeness aspect. Thus, the works of Jonathan Swift will be the first one to be investigated from the politeness point of view.

Methodology

Qualitative method was used in this research work. Content analysis was conducted. It was based on popular works of Jonathan Swift. These works were analyzed linguistically. One is the major prose work of Swift, "A tale of tub". Other ones are "Gulliver's Travels" and "A modest proposal". They were analyzed and features of politeness were tried to be found through text and context. Thus, books were used here as secondary sources. "A tale of tub" consists of 18 chapters and 85 pages. "Gulliver's Travels" consists of 190 pages. "A modest proposal" consists of 13 pages. The works were analyzed linguistically from the politeness point of view.

CHAPTER 2. ANALYZING THE LINGUISTIC POLITENESS IN THE WORKS OF JONATHAN SWIFT

2.1 The methodology Applied to Conduct the Research

2.1.1 Context

In this thesis work, linguistic politeness, its techniques, strategies, types are investigated in the works of "Gulliver's Travels", "A Modest Proposal", and "A Tale of a Tub". These works are read, analyzed linguistically then traces of politeness are found and analyzed. The main method is qualitative method that is based on content analysis. These three works were read, understood totally with their satirical meanings, then analyzed linguistically, and politeness strategies are found.

2.1.2 Data collection procedure

In order to obtain the strategies, techniques, methods, and types of linguistic politeness, one of the famous satirists Jonathan Swift and his three famous works "Gulliver's Travels", "A Modest Proposal", and "A Tale of a Tub" are chosen. Books are selected, send to advisor for approval and analyzed in their original form.

2.2 Data analysis
1. **A Tale of A Tub**

A tale of a tub which was published in 1704, serves to enlighten multiple things at the same time. It can be considered as an allegory, parody, and satire. Jonathan Swift compares panegyric and satire in this work, and write that satire is less problematic, because there will be envy or offence for the first one, but for the second one, no one would bear to it. This tale has a lack of internal unity and coherence and that makes this work difficult to understand and interpret. Title of the work is also interesting, and it is explained by the author himself at the beginning of the work. It is the

practice of the seamen. When the sailors come upon a whale, they toss an empty tub overboard to deter it from attacking their ship. The whale, here, symbolizes the critics of the church and government. The main theme of this work is about three sons of a father. Martin, Peter, and Jack, three brothers, represent the Anglican, Catholic, and Low Church, respectively. They inherit three coats from their father. And he commands them not to take these coats off. First times they do it and obey their father's wish. However, as fashion changed, things changed, as well. They begin to feel uncomfortable with their coats, make some changings and decorations on them. In this work, we can see the traces of both positive and negative politeness on the base of Brown and Levinson's politeness theory. It is obvious that politeness strategies are chosen for some reasons. These reasons include people's social distance, relative power, the ranking of the imposition of an act in a particular culture, the speaker's social class, level of education, urbanity, age, gender, environmental factors, such as political revolutions etc. However, Jonathan Swift mainly used environmental factors, such as political revolutions, and also relative power in this work. These factors are influential in redefining polite expressions in some middle eastern societies, as well. In a Tale of a Tub, there are both positive and negative politeness. The main factor that contributes to the use of positive politeness is relative power, while it is both political revolution and relative power for negative politeness. In the use of negative politeness, we can even see face threatening act.

In the beginning of the tale, Jonathan Swift compare himself to other men by using face threatening act by calling them envy:

*"Both among ancients and moderns, that a true critic has one quality in common with a **whore** and an alderman, never to change his title or his nature"* (Swift, p. 27)

Swift gives the explanation of critic in this work. He writes that noblest sort is that

of the true critic and as an original it is the most ancient of all. For Swift, true critic is a hero born. He gives the names of Momus and Hybris, Zoilus, Tigellius, Etcætera the elder, Bentley, Rymer, Wotton, Perrault, Dennis, Etcætera the younger as examples of true critics. However, in the above utterance there are face threatening act, as well. In this part J. Swift used negative politeness for critics, but alderman is also target of his satire. In this case, author's reason to choose this strategy is political revolutions.

"I claim an absolute authority in right as the freshest modern, which gives me a despotic power over all authors before me" (Swift, p. 38)

In this utterance, Swift was based on relative power of him over all other authors before him.

"The reader will, I am sure, agree with me in the conclusion that, if the moderns mean by madness only a disturbance or transposition of the brain, then has this madness been the parent of all those mighty revolutions that have happened in empire, in philosophy, and in religion" (Swift, p. 56)

In this part, author uses impoliteness by calling the moderns as madness. And he relates all revolutions with this madness. Swift was influenced by environmental factors when he chose his strategies.

"That instructs him in his private infirmities, as well as in the stubborn ignorance of the people" (Swift, p. 56)

In this utterance, face threatening act is used by Swift. The main factors that distribute his choice are environmental factors.

In this work, impoliteness and face threatening acts are mainly used for political purposes as a main point of satire. However, we can see positive and negative politeness, as well. This type is mainly used for the readers of the author.

For example:

"I must, with the reader's good leave and patience, have recourse to some points of weight which the authors of that age have not sufficiently illustrated" (Swift, p. 17)

Here negative politeness is used on the base of social distance between author and his readers. We call it negative politeness, because author uses here the words, like must.

"But here it is good to stop the hasty reader, ever impatient to see the end of an adventure before we writers can duly prepare him for it" (Swift, p. 40)

Negative politeness is used here because Swift used his words indirectly, again for the same factor, i.e., relative power of the readers.

Even he does some kind reminds for his readers and this is also one the indicators of politeness of the author towards his readers. However, it is negative politeness, because, again, here he uses the word ought to, and he is not direct in his speech:

"I ought in method to have informed the reader about fifty pages ago of" (Swift, p. 41)

He chooses his strategy on the base of relative power of the readers.

"I think, I have fully proved in my excellent analytical discourse upon that subject, wherein I have deduced a histori-theo-physiological account of zeal, showing how It first proceeded from a notion into a word, and from thence in a hot summer ripened into a tangible substance" (Swift, p. 42)

In this part author indicates that he has an excellent analytical discourse. It shows that Jonathan Swift use positive politeness for not only his readers, but also himself. Here the factors that politeness strategy is chosen for are relative and educational power of the author.

"I design very shortly to publish by the modern way of subscription, not doubting but the nobility and gentry of the land will give me all possible encouragement, having already had such a taste of what I am able to perform" (Swift, p. 42)

Here, again we can see negative politeness towards the nobility and gentry of the land, but it is in the form of satire. Factors that help the author to choose his strategies are relative power of the author and political revolution.

In the eighth section of the tale, Swift emphasize the importance of the removing prejudices:

"For I think it one of the greatest and best of human actions to remove prejudices and place things in their truest and fairest light, which I therefore boldly undertake, without any regards of my own beside the conscience, the honor, and the thanks" (Swift, p. 52)

He calls the writer in a polite way to light things in their truest and fairest form.

In some parts, Swift use both positive and negative politeness in the same utterance:

"This, indeed, was the fatal mistake of that worthy gentleman, my most ingenious friend Mr. Wotton" (Swift, p. 55)

In this utterance, he calls his friend as worthy gentleman and his most ingenious friend. This is a kind of positive politeness of Swift towards his friend. However, by giving a place for his friend's mistake in his work and calling it as a fatal is a kind of impoliteness. The main factor that contributes J. Swift to choose his strategy is social distance between he and his friend. There is a close relationship between them that makes Swift to write about his mistakes in a very comfortable way.

*0*Other traces of negative politeness in this work can be seen in the form of satire:

"And I hope the gentle reader will give some allowance to my great solicitudes in this important affair, upon account of that high esteem I have ever borne that honorable society, whereof I had some time the happiness to be an unworthy member" (Swift, p. 58)

This kind of politeness id called negative one, because author express his feelings in an indirect way.

In the whole case, we can say that the main factor which contributes him to choose his strategy is political revolution.

2. A Modest Proposal

"A Modest Proposal" is considered as the most popular and controversial satire which is written by Jonathan Swift in 1729. The main theme of "A Modest Proposal" is to pursue the subjects of political exploitation, poverty, and poor children. When this masterpiece was written by Swift, Ireland was in pieces, swarming with poverty and corruption. In that time, Swift's main setting was Dublin. He had been walking through the streets and witnessing the number of children pouring out. Considering the condition of the poor children and their parents, Swift comes up with a proposal. He proposes that all these young and numerous children can become food for the masses. A modest proposal can be considered as a masterpiece of Swift. It is a kind of satire in its most polite form. In this work, Swift offer to use the meat of little children, and he uses polite words and expressions that sometimes makes the readers to think that he really offers it. It is a kind of satire that is written in bitter way, but with polite language at the same time and that makes J. Swift unique. We can see that this work is an example of politeness in total, because he makes this proposal

so easy that it is like nothing bad happened. However, beside total politenes in the theme of this work, we can see traces of positive and negative politeness, and also impoliteness in its inside, as well.

"It is a melancholy object to those, who walk through this great town, or travel in the country, when they see the streets, the roads and cabin doors crowded with beggars of the female sex" (Swift, p. 1)

Swift, here, used the word female sex for women. It is a kind of dysphemism. The factor that contributes Swift to choose his strategy can be seen as gender at the first sight, but it is political revolution.

"Who are born of parents in effect as little able to support them" (Swift, p. 2)

In this utterance, author uses this sentence in the mean of poverty.

"A child just dropped from its dam" (Swift, p. 2)

The expression that Swift used here means a child was born, but not in its polite form.

*"And that horrid practice of women murdering their 30 **bastard** children, alas!"* (Swift, p. 2)

Even if this work is considered as polite in total, the word **bastard** is not polite word, and it is used here by Jonathan Swift as an example of impoliteness. The factor is political revolution that contribute Swift to choose his strategy.

*"There may be about two hundred thousand couple whose wives 35 are **breeders**"* (Swift, p. 2)

Swift sees mothers as breeders which is, again, is an indicator of impoliteness.

"When any young person happened to be put to death, the executioner sold the carcass to persons of quality, as a prime dainty" (Swift, p. 4)

The word carcass, again, is an example of impoliteness.

"Men would become as fond of their wives, during the time of their pregnancy, as they are now of their mares in foal, their cows in calf, or sow when they are ready to farrow; nor offer to beat or kick them (as is too frequent a practice) for fear of a miscarriage" (Swift, p. 6)

This utterance carries the traces of face threatening acts towards women, because J. Swift compares pregnant woman to animals that carried a child. And it can cause women to lose their face.

"I desire the reader will observe, that I calculate my remedy for this one individual Kingdom of Ireland, and for no other that ever was, is, or, I think, ever can be upon Earth. Therefore let no man talk to me of other expedients" (Swift, p. 6)

In this utterance, Swift explains his readers that he offers this proposal for only Kingdom of Ireland, not for all countries in the world. That is why he asks gently not any other man talk to him.

"Therefore I repeat, let no man talk to me of these and the like expedients, 'till he hath at least some glimpse of hope, that there will ever be some hearty and sincere attempt to put them into practice" (Swift, p. 7)

He repeats his words in order to strengthen his will, and to prevent any useless talks.

"As things now stand, how they will be able to find food and raiment for a hundred thousand useless mouths and backs. And secondly, There being a round million of creatures in humane figure throughout this kingdom, whose whole subsistence put into a common stock, would leave them in debt two million of pounds sterling, adding those who are beggars by profession, to the bulk of farmers, cottagers and laborers, with their 225 wives and children, who are beggars in effect" (Swift, p. 7)

In this utterance there are many expressions that stand for FTAs. They include:

"A hundred thousand useless mouths and backs, million of creatures in humane figure" (Swift, p. 7)

"I profess, in the sincerity of my heart, that I have not the least personal interest in 235 endeavoring to promote this necessary work, having no other motive than the public good of my country, by advancing our trade, providing for infants, relieving the poor, and giving some pleasure to the rich" (Swift, p. 7)

Again, at the end, he ends his proposal in such a kind and polite way that can make anyone to believe and even support his purposes, reasons, and proposal.

3. **Gulliver's Travels**

Another work that is analyzed from the politeness point of view is Gulliver's Travels which is considered as the masterpiece of Jonathan Swift. This work is political satire and enlightens legal system, colonization, insights of human nature, behavior etc. Swift describes all these things by the help of Captain Gulliver who visited different countries. This work was published in 1726. In this work, we can see the traces of both positive and negative politeness. As it is mentioned earlier, there are some particular reasons that are stressed on the Brown and Levinson's politeness theory which we choose our politeness strategies. These reasons include people's social distance, relative power, the ranking of the imposition of an act in a particular culture, the speaker's social class, level of education, urbanity, age, gender,

environmental factors, such as political revolutions etc. However, for Swift tha main reason is political issues and environmental factors that makes him to choose his politeness strategies. Although Swift uses both positive and negative politeness, sometimes even face threating act, his positive politeness can be mainly considered as negative when we understand it deeply. The main reason of it is that this work is satire, and there are many political things that going on under one word or expression.

PART I. A VOYAGE TO LILLIPUT.

In the voyage to the Lilliput, the war reminds us of the war between England and France, in which, here, Lilliput represents England, and Blefescu represents France. Author doesn't hesitate to describe this situation and compare it to Europe obviously:

They shot another flight into the air, as we do bombs in Europe, whereof many.

Swift uses very polite language when he describes the people of that country. The type of politeness which is used here is positive politeness because of the author's directness:

"These people are most excellent mathematicians, and arrived to a great perfection in mechanics, by the countenance and encouragement of the emperor, who is a renowned patron of learning" (Swift, p. 6)

In this work author is very kind and polite to himself:

"My gentleness and good behavior had gained so far on the emperor and his court, and indeed upon the army and people in general, that I began to conceive hopes of getting my liberty in a short time" (Swift, p. 15)

Again, the type of politeness is positive politeness, because author praise himself in a very direct way.

As in all works of Swift, the readers are the most important issue in Gulliver's Travel, as well:

> *"Upon which I shall desire liberty, with the reader's patience, to enlarge a little"*
> (Swift, p. 15)

Swift uses negative politeness here because he is not direct in his words.

In the voyage to Lilliput, Swift indicates his glad towards the intelligence of those people with very polite language:

> *"Presently knew what they meant and was glad at heart to receive this intelligence"*
> (Swift, p. 1s7)

In almost all works of J. Swift, there is a kind relationship between author and his readers that author indicates it frequently. Swift puts it into word in a very polite way. He use negative politeness because he does not express himself directly. For instance:

> *"This, however, is thought to be a mere strain upon the text; for the words are these: 'that all true believers break their eggs at the convenient end.' And which is the convenient end, seems, **in my humble opinion to be left to every man's conscience, or at least in the power of the chief magistrate to determine**"* (Swift, p. 23)

He expresses his ideas gently and in a way that as if he is afraid of being tedious for the readers.

The main character that Swift created is very gentle person and expresses his opinion in very polite language, specially towards the king and queen. We can see it clearly by stating his desire of defending emperor with the hazard of his life:

"I desired the secretary to present my humble duty to the emperor; and to let him know, "that I thought it would not become me, who was a foreigner, to interfere with parties; but I was ready, with the hazard of my life, to defend his person and state against all invaders" (Swift, p. 23)

Gulliver's appeal to the emperor is an indicator of his politeness towards him:

"I desired they would do me the honour to present my most humble respects to the emperor their master, the renown of whose virtues had so justly filled the whole world with admiration" (Swift, p. 26)

We can see traces of politeness in not only the words that the main character expresses, but also in the actions that he realizes:

"I lay on the ground to kiss his majesty's and the empress's hands" (Swift, p. 40)

PART II. A VOYAGE TO BROBDINGNAG.

In his voyage to Brobdingnag, Gulliver feels himself as a Lilliputian and it makes him mortification:

"I reflected what a mortification it must prove to me, to appear as inconsiderable in this nation, as one single Lilliputian would be among us" (Swift, p. 48)

He called humans as creatures, savage, and cruel. Then he called Brobdingnag as barbarians:

"But this I conceived was to be the least of my misfortunes; for, as human creatures are observed to be more savage and cruel in proportion to their bulk, what could I expect but to be a morsel in the mouth of the first among these enormous barbarians that should happen to seize me?" (Swift, p. 48)

Swift included philosophical thought into his work when he stated that nothing is big or little unless it is measured by comparison.

Swift, here, indicates the cruelty of people towards little animals, and he expresses this with polite language and by comparison:

"He would dash me against the ground, as we usually do any little hateful animal, which we have a mind to destroy" (Swift, p. 48)

Author expresses the classy women of England politely:

"There he called his wife, and showed me to her; but she screamed and ran back, as women in England do at the sight of a toad or a spider" (Swift, p. 49)

We can not observe the same politeness of the author when he describes giant people and the way they eat:

"I must confess no object ever disgusted me so much as the sight of her monstrous breast, which I cannot tell what to compare with, so as to give the curious reader an idea of its bulk, shape, and colour" (Swift, p. 51)

In this utterance, he does not forget his readers and emphasize them as curious readers.

Jonathan Swift writes about the beauty of the women of England and it shows his politeness towards the women of his own country:

"This made me reflect upon the fair skins of our English ladies, who appear so beautiful to us, only because they are of our own size, and their defects not to be seen but through a magnifying glass; where we find by experiment that the smoothest and whitest skins look rough, and coarse, and ill-coloured" (Swift, p. 51)

In the voyage to Lilliput, people of that place used impolite expressions towards Gulliver:

"He said that my face appeared much fairer and smoother when he looked on me from the ground, than it did upon a nearer view" (Swift, p. 51)

In this chapter, author concern the thoughts of the readers, as always, and explain

the appearance of giant people by comparing himself with Lilliput, in order to prevent misunderstanding. However, he uses the word creature, and it cannot be considered as much polite word:

"Confess this reflection was obvious enough; which, however, I could not forbear, lest the reader might think those vast creatures were actually deformed: for I must do them the justice to say, they are a comely race of people" (Swift, p. 52)

Author called these people as horrible animals:

"These horrible animals had the boldness to attack me on both sides" (Swift, p. 52)

The way that indicates his barbarian treat:

*"He fell down at my feet; and the other, seeing the fate of his comrade, made his escape, **but not without one good wound on the back, which I gave him as he fled,** and made the blood run trickling from him"* (Swift, p. 52)

Again, the main concern of the author is his readers:

"I hope the gentle reader will excuse me for dwelling on these and the like particulars, which, however insignificant they may appear to groveling vulgar minds" (Swift, p. 53)

In the second chapter, we can see the traces of both politeness and impoliteness:

"She was very good-natured, and not above forty feet high, being little for her age. Our people, who discovered the cause of my mirth, bore me company in laughing, at which the old fellow was fool enough to be angry and out of countenance" (Swift, p. 54)

Beside other people, author can be very kind and polite about himself, as well:

"She had also observed how modest I was in my nature, how nicely I regarded my honour, and what an indignity I should conceive it, to be exposed for money as a public spectacle, to the meanest of the people" (Swift, p. 54)

In the third chapter, the politeness of the main character towards the emperor is obviously seen, but we can call it beyond the politeness:

"I fell on my knees, and begged the honour of kissing her imperial foot; but this gracious princess held out her little finger towards me, after I was set on the table, which I embraced in both my arms, and put the tip of it with the utmost respect to my lip" (Swift, p. 57)

The same thing is seen again in the 58th page of third chapter:

"Humbly *answered* **"that I was my master's slave:** *but, if I were at my own disposal,* **I should be proud to devote my life to her majesty's service"** (Swift, p. 58)

Author uses impolite word when he expresses the opinions of those people about the traveler:

"One of these virtuosi seemed to think that I might be an embryo, or **abortive birth.** *But this opinion was rejected by the other two, who observed my limbs to be perfect and finished"* (Swift, p. 59)

The main character uses very polite and kind words when he talks to emperor, queen, or king, but when it comes to his opinion about them, things change:

"For the queen (who had indeed but a weak stomach) took up, at one mouthful, as much as a dozen English farmers could eat at a meal, which to me was for some time a very nauseous sight" (Swift, p. 61)

Queen's offensive expression towards the traveler:

*"I was frequently rallied by the queen upon account of my fearfulness; and she used to ask me whether the people of my country were as **great cowards** as myself?"* (Swift, p. 63)

The main concern of the author:

"To satisfy my curious reader, it may be sufficient to describe Lorbrulgrud" (Swift, p. 65)

Author expresses the opinions of the traveler about the bad smell of the people of that country, but he doesn't apply it to the queen and his nurse:

"I was much disgusted because, to say the truth, a very offensive smell came from their skins which I do not mention, or intend, to the disadvantage of those excellent ladies, for whom I have all manner of respect" (Swift, p. 69)

"I cannot forbear doing justice to the queen my mistress, and Glumdalclitch my nurse, whose persons were as sweet as those of any lady in England" (Swift, p. 70)

Impolite words of Gulliver:

"Frolicsome girl of sixteen, would sometimes set me astride upon one of her nipples" (Swift, p. 70)

Main concern of the author, again:

"Wherein the reader will excuse me for not being over particular" (Swift, p. 70)

Author gives an account of his country by giving information about bad things that happen there:

"He was perfectly astonished with the historical account gave him of our affairs during the last century; protesting "it was only a heap of conspiracies, rebellions, murders, massacres, revolutions, banishments, the very worst effects that avarice, faction, hypocrisy, perfidiousness, cruelty, rage, madness, hatred, envy, lust, malice, and ambition, could produce" (Swift, p. 79)

On the return, these things are count in worse manner:

"My little friend Grildrig, you have made a most admirable panegyric upon your country; you have clearly proved, that ignorance, idleness, and vice, are the proper ingredients for qualifying a legislator; that laws are best explained, interpreted, and applied, by those whose interest and abilities lie in perverting, confounding, and eluding them" (Swift, p. 79)

Here the people are called to be the only thing that nature ever suffered:

"I cannot but conclude the bulk of your natives to be the most pernicious race of little odious vermin that nature ever suffered to crawl upon the surface of the earth" (Swift, p. 80)

He humiliates the principle and views of people:

"A strange effect of narrow principles and views!" (Swift, p. 81)

Author uses the word defect, ignorance in which he uses them to stress that they do not have political issue, he uses impolite words, but its sense is different because there is a sarcasm, satire here:

"But I take this defect among them to have risen from their ignorance, by not having hitherto reduced politics into a science, as the more acute wits of Europe have done" (Swift, p. 82)

Author uses impolite words when he describes the nature of men:

"How diminutive, contemptible, and helpless an animal was man in his own nature"
(Swift, p. 83)

The next victim of the author are the other authors that don't reflect the truth in their books, and the readers that believe them:

"that we were overstocked with books of travels: that nothing could now pass which was not extraordinary; wherein I doubted some authors less consulted truth, than their own vanity, or interest, or the diversion of ignorant readers" (Swift, p. 90)

PART III. A VOYAGE TO LAPUTA, BALNIBARBI, LUGGNAGG, GLUBBDUBDRIB, AND JAPAN.

Author praises himself in a very modest way in having skill these subjects:

"The knowledge I had in mathematics, gave me great assistance in acquiring their phraseology, which depended much upon that science, and music; and in the latter I was not unskilled" (Swift, p. 99)

In the description of Laputa, author praise these people for their skill in some subjects, and dispraise them for being awkward:

"I have not seen a more clumsy, awkward, and unhandy people, nor so slow and perplexed in their conceptions upon all other subjects, except those of mathematics and music" (Swift, p. 100)

In one of the conversations of author with his readers, as usual, he asks the readers kindly to consider the nature of women:

*"This may perhaps pass with the reader rather for <u>an</u> European or English story, than for one of a country so remote. But he may **please** to consider, that the caprices of womankind are not limited by any climate or nation, and that they are much more uniform, than can be easily imagined"* (Swift, p. 102)

As usual, author indicates his politeness towards the emperor of that country, as in all countries he visited:

"I told his excellency "that I was entirely at his disposal;"" (Swift, p. 108)

It is another speech that related with the readers of author. He, again, doesn't want to bother his readers with plenty of information:

"I visited many other apartments, but shall not trouble my reader with all the curiosities I observed, being studious of brevity" (Swift, p. 112)

Author describes the meetings of Gulliver with famous people by using both polite and impolite words:

*"I found how the world had been misled by **prostitute** writers, to ascribe the greatest exploits in war, to cowards; the wisest counsel, to fools; sincerity, to flatterers; Roman virtue, to betrayers of their country; piety, to atheists; chastity, to sodomites; truth, to informers: how many innocent and excellent persons had been condemned to death or banishment by the practising of great ministers upon the corruption of judges"* (Swift, p. 123)

Author is not much polite towards some other authors:

"I discovered the roguery and ignorance of those who pretend to write anecdotes, or secret history; who send so many kings to their graves with a cup of poison" (Swift, p. 123)

Impolite word is used here in order to indicate the truth behind some political issues:

*"I discovered the true causes of many great events that have surprised the world; how a **whore** can govern the back-stairs, the back-stairs a council, and the council a senate"* (Swift, p. 124)

This work is satire, that's why many polite and impolite words are used here to indicate something else. Here, again, some words are used to show main opinions of the author:

"That the royal throne could not be supported without corruption, because that positive, confident, restaff temper, which virtue infused into a man, was a perpetual clog to public business" (Swift, p. 124)

Person of quality is an expression that are used many times to indicate the good people by the author.

Impolite words are used here, again, to describe the human nature:

*"My interpreter, said, "he was desired by the rest to set me right in a few mistakes, which I had fallen into through the common **imbecility** of human nature, and upon that allowance was less answerable for them"* (Swift, p. 131)

The word foolish is used here as one of the indicators of the men according to the author:

*"It supposed a perpetuity of youth, health, and vigour, which no man could be so **foolish** to hope"* (Swift, p. 131)

PART IV. A VOYAGE TO THE COUNTRY OF THE HOUYHNHNMS.

Because power, government, war, law, punishment, and a thousand other things have no names in that language, this country and its inhabitants might be regarded as a utopic realm and perfect being for Swift.

Author uses very impolite word in the description of his own language, English:

*"My only concern is, that I shall hardly be able to do justice to my master's arguments and expressions, which must needs suffer by my want of capacity, as well as by a translation into our **barbarous English**"* (Swift, p. 153)

Here, author writes about the idle things that cause to the wars among countries:

"Difference in opinions has cost many millions of lives: for instance, whether flesh be bread, or bread be flesh" (Swift, p. 153)

Author gives a description of the people in the judicial places:

"In all points out of their own trade, they were usually the most ignorant and stupid generation among us" (Swift, p. 157)

Again, dispraise the country on purpose to make a sarcasm:

"He said "that must needs be a miserable country which cannot furnish food for its own inhabitants" (Swift, p. 158)

He calls the first minister as creature:

"that a first or chief minister of state, who was the person I intended to describe, was the creature wholly exempt from joy and grief, love and hatred, pity and anger" (Swift, p. 160)

Another thought that author thinks about his readers:

"And, upon this occasion, I hope the reader will pardon my relating an odd adventure" (Swift, p. 168)

Author uses this situation to give a good description that in this country everything is seen as vein:

"Her excuse for not coming sooner, was, that her husband dying late in the morning, she was a good while consulting her servants about a convenient place where his body should be laid" (Swift, p. 174)

Author uses impolite word:

*"He told me "that he concluded I had been dead;" for these people are subject to no such **imbecilities** of nature"* (Swift, p. 178)

The same situation again that gives us author's concerns about his readers:

"But I shall not trouble the reader with a particular description of my own mechanics" (Swift, p. 179)

"It would be tedious to repeat his arguments, and my contradictions" (Swift, p. 185)

After his voyage, he sees and calls his wife as an animal:

"As soon as I entered the house, my wife took me in her arms, and kissed me; at which, having not been used to the touch of that odious animal for so many years, I fell into a swoon for almost an hour" (Swift, p. 185)

At the end, author calls his reader as gentle, and himself being gentle towards them from the begging to the end of his story:

"Thus, gentle reader, I have given thee a faithful history of my travels for sixteen years and above seven months" (Swift, p. 186)

He indicates that he does not have any personal purpose and he didn't write these stories for fame:

"This indeed would be too great a mortification, if I wrote for fame: but as my sole intention was the public good, I cannot be altogether disappointed" (Swift, p. 187)

This ending may remind us of his ending in the Modest Proposal, that he writes that he doesn't have any personal benefit for this purpose.

As throughout the work, at the end he does not forget his readers, as well:

"I here take a final leave of all my courteous readers, and return to enjoy my own speculations in my little garden at Redriff" (Swift, p. 189)

CHAPTER 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION OF THE STUDY

3.1   Representation of the findings

In this section, we will analyze our findings, which we conducted from three main works of Jonathan Swift.

Jonathan Swift is one of the famous satirists in not only Ireland, but also all over the world. He is good at explain all the absurdity of his time in a very gentle way. That is why he is considered as polite writer. All pressure of England, poverty of his country, tyranny and arbitrariness of office holders, flattery of people are things that placed in Swift's works in a peculiar manner.

In the A Tale of a Tub, utterances are analyzed, and traces of politeness and impoliteness are found. This work first published in 1704 and it serves to illuminate several topics at once. It's an allegory, parody, and satire all rolled into one. In this work, Jonathan Swift compares panegyric with satire, writing that satire is less troublesome since there will be jealousy or indignation for the first, but no one will bear to the second. Internal unity and coherence are lacking in this story, making it difficult to comprehend and analyze. The story's title is also intriguing, and it is explained by the author at the start of the work. It is a common habit among sailors. When the sailors come upon a whale, they toss an empty tub overboard to deter it from attacking their ship. The whale here represents the church and government's opponents. There are 9 utterances that Swift uses impolite language which is called Face Threatening Acts, and it can cause losing face. The politeness that we find in this work, are two types: positive and negative politeness. Positive politeness that are used by Swift are in direct form, that is why we consider them as positive. They are 5 in number. However, there are 3 politeness here that are used in indirect form, or Swift used some words, like must, ought, that's why we call them negative

politeness. In A Tale of a Tub, there are also combination form of politeness and impoliteness that they are used together within one utterance. We find one utterance that contains satiric politeness in which Swift praises the society, but we know he means totally different things. If we consider that this work is a satire, we should also consider that here many positive or negative politeness may carry satirical meaning. This is the chart of findings from "A Tale of Tub":

A TALE OF A TUB

■ FTA　■ negative politeness　■ positive politeness

18%

53%

29%
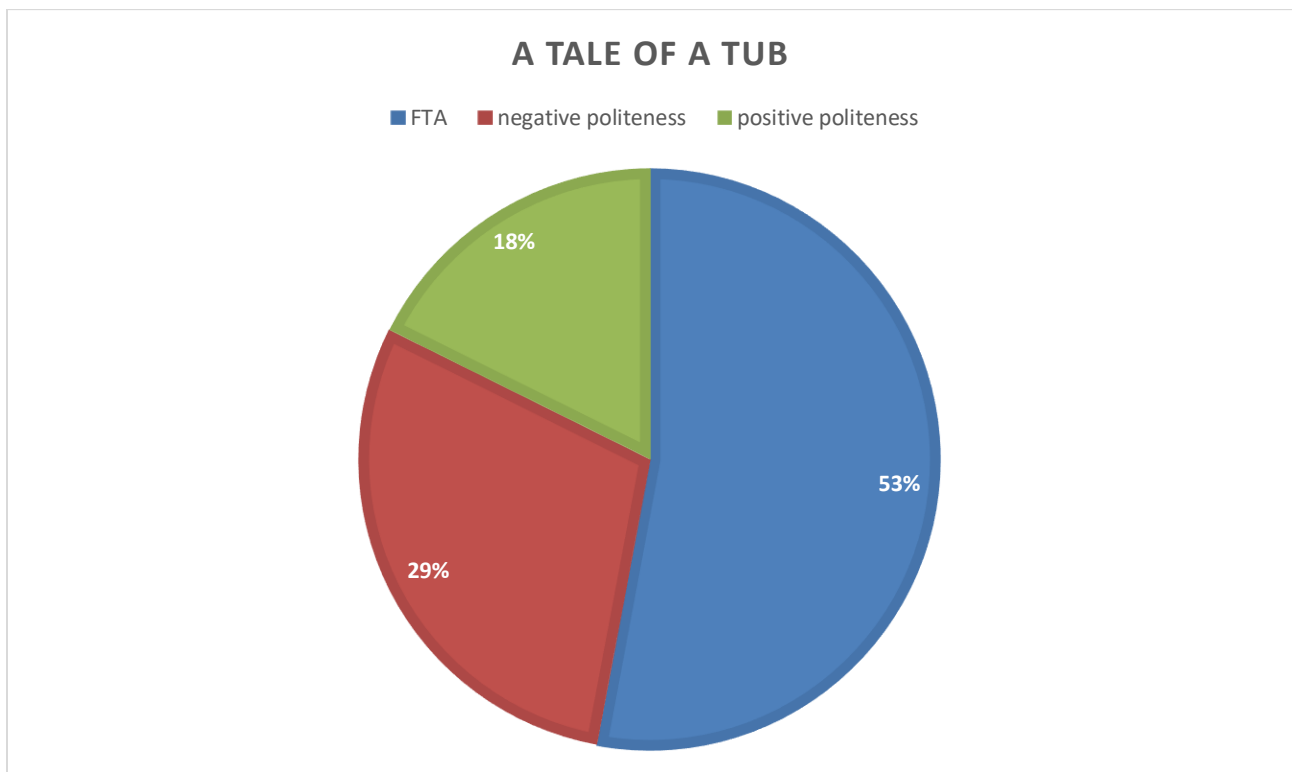
The next result is of a great satire A Modest Proposal. Jonathan Swift's satire "A Modest Proposal," written in 1729, is often regarded as the most popular and

contentious. The central focus of "A Modest Proposal" is to investigate political exploitation, poverty, and the plight of underprivileged children. When Swift wrote this masterwork, Ireland was in shambles, rife with poverty and corruption. Swift's major location at the time was Dublin. He'd been going through the streets and saw how many youngsters were spilling out. Swift makes a suggestion based on the plight of the impoverished youngsters and their parents. He suggests that all of these young and numerous youngsters be turned into mass food. A simple suggestion might be regarded a Swift masterpiece. It's a sort of satire in its purest form. Here, Swift makes an offer to utilize the meat of infants by using polite language that sometimes makes the reader think it's a real offer. The satire is harsh, yet courteous at the same time. That's what makes J. Swift's work distinctive. There's little doubt that this work is a shining example of politeness, because he makes this suggestion seem so simple that it's as if nothing unpleasant has occurred. Apart from absolute politeness, we may also detect positive and negative politeness in the work's topic, along with impoliteness in its interior. It is short work, that's why our findings of politeness are also less in number. There are two utterance that contains politeness. One of them is negative politeness because of its indirectness, and another one satiric politeness. However, there are 7 utterances that carry the traces of impoliteness which can cause Face Threatening Acts. This work is entirely satire; therefore, it is normal to consider all negative, positive politeness, and Face Threatening Acts as ways of expressing satire. This work is a master in being polite in which even at the end, he ends his proposal in such a kind and polite way that can make anyone to believe and even support his purposes, reasons, and proposal. Here are the charts of findings from "A Modest Proposal":

A MODEST PROPOSAL

■ FTA   ■ negative politeness   ■ positive politeness
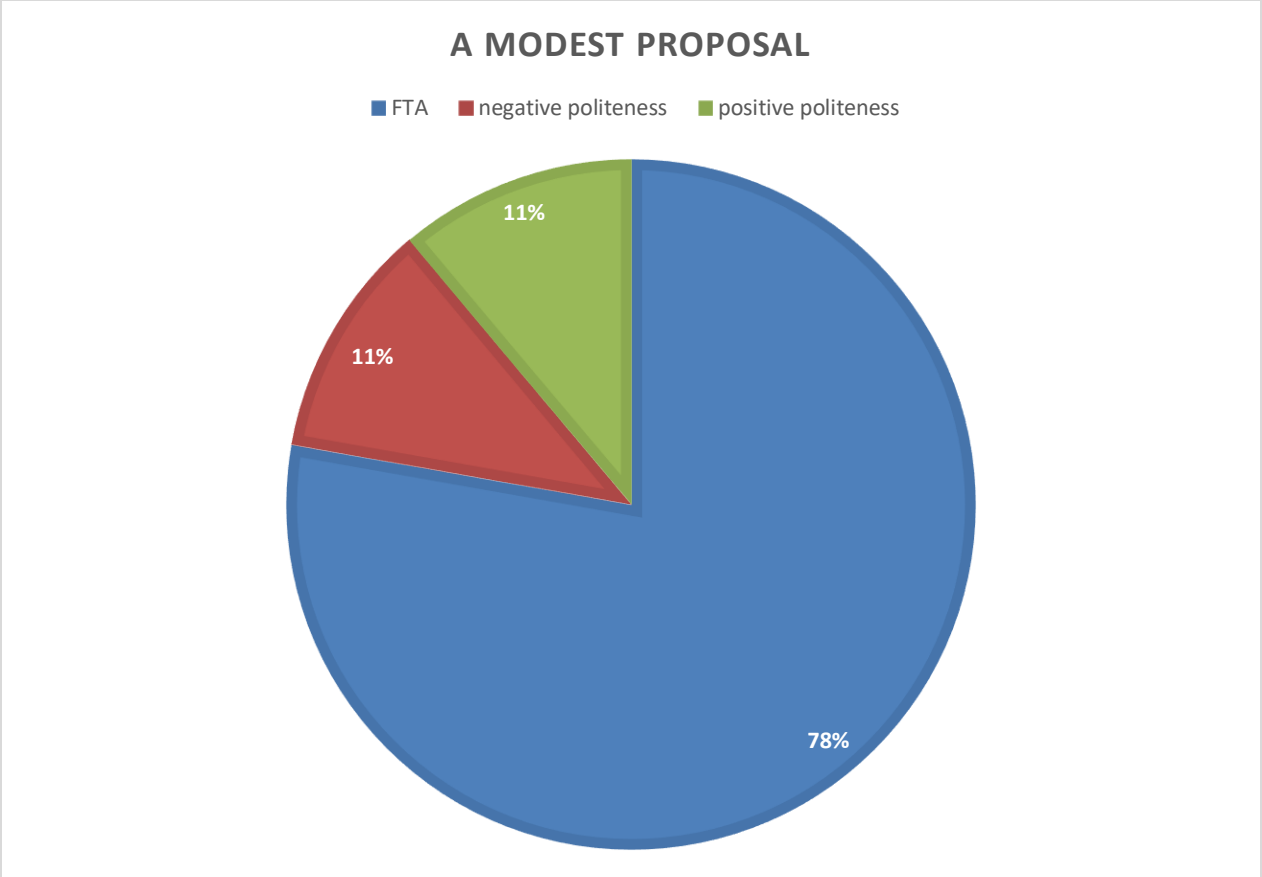
Jonathan Swift's Gulliver's Travels is another book that is studied from a politeness perspective. A political parody, it illuminates the judicial system, colonialism, human nature and conduct among other things. Capt. Gulliver helps Swift describe all of this by traveling to different countries. In 1726, this work was first published. We may observe both good and bad politeness in this work. According to Brown and Levinson's politeness theory, humans select politeness techniques for a variety of reasons. In addition to the speaker's social class and education, his or her age and gender, as well as environmental variables such as political upheavals, there are a

number of other elements that contribute to the speaker's social distance and relative power. But Swift's politeness techniques are mostly influenced by political concerns and environmental circumstances. As a result of Swift's use of both positive politeness and negative politeness, he has been accused of being a bully at times. As a satire, there are numerous political things going on behind one term or expression. Findings of Gulliver's Travels are divided into four parts as the work itself did. In the first part, Gulliver's voyage to Lilliput, there are 9 politeness elements. 5 of them are negative politeness because Jonathan Swift shows very indirect politeness towards his readers. 3 of these elements are of positive politeness because of their directness, and one of them is bald on record. The second part of work is called A Voyage to Brobdingnag. In this part we can see not only politeness, but also impoliteness elements. There are 9 utterances that contain politeness, and 5 of them are negative politeness, 2 of them are positive politeness, while other 2 are satiric politeness. And there are 19 utterances that carry the traces of impoliteness and Face Threatening Acts. In this impoliteness, bold on record form mainly used, especially Gulliver describes the government of his country. Many other impoliteness is in the form indirectness. Swift, for example, says he mistrust certain authors because they didn't consult the truth. Third part of Gulliver's Travels is called A Voyage to Laputa, Balnibarbi, Luggnagg, Glubbdubdrib, and Japan. In this part 5 politeness elements are used. 4 of them are negative politeness, while one of them is satiric politeness. In addition, we can see 4 impoliteness elements, and one combination of politeness and impoliteness. The last part of the work is called A Voyage to the Country of the Houyhnhnms. In this part, as well, there are both politeness and impoliteness. We find here 2 negative, 2 positive politeness, and one element that contains satiric politeness. There are 6 impoliteness which 4 of them are Face Threatening Acts, while 2 of them is used in the form of bold on record. Almost all positive politeness in this work can be seen as a reason of relative power and rank

for choosing politeness strategy. This is the diagrams of findings from "Gulliver's Travels":

Gulliver's Travels
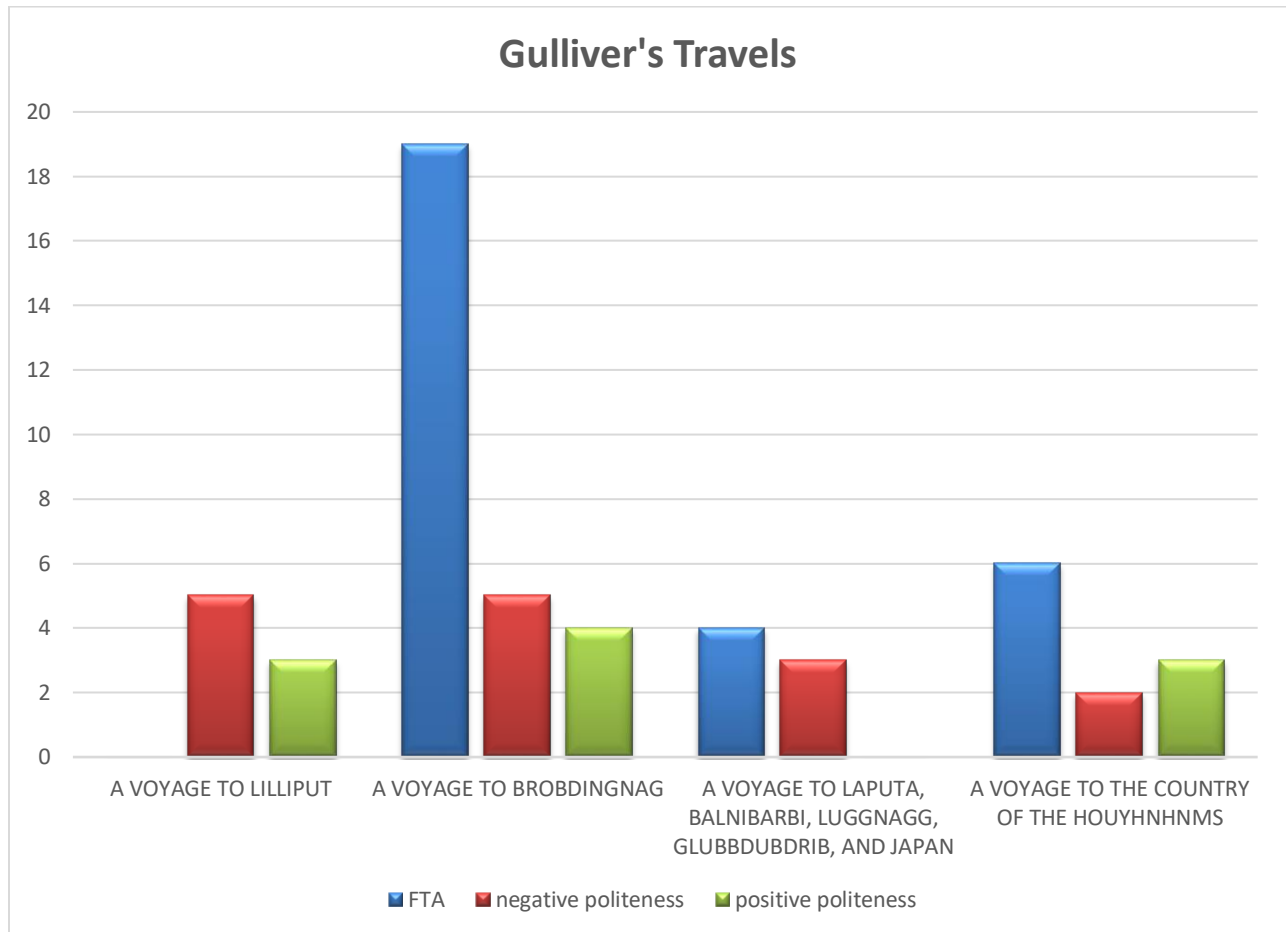
This is the total numbers of findings of FTA, negative and positive politeness from all three works:

TOTAL

	A TALE OF A TUB	A MODEST PROPOSAL	GULLIVER'S TRAVELS
FTA	9	7	29
negative politeness	5		17
positive politeness	3		10
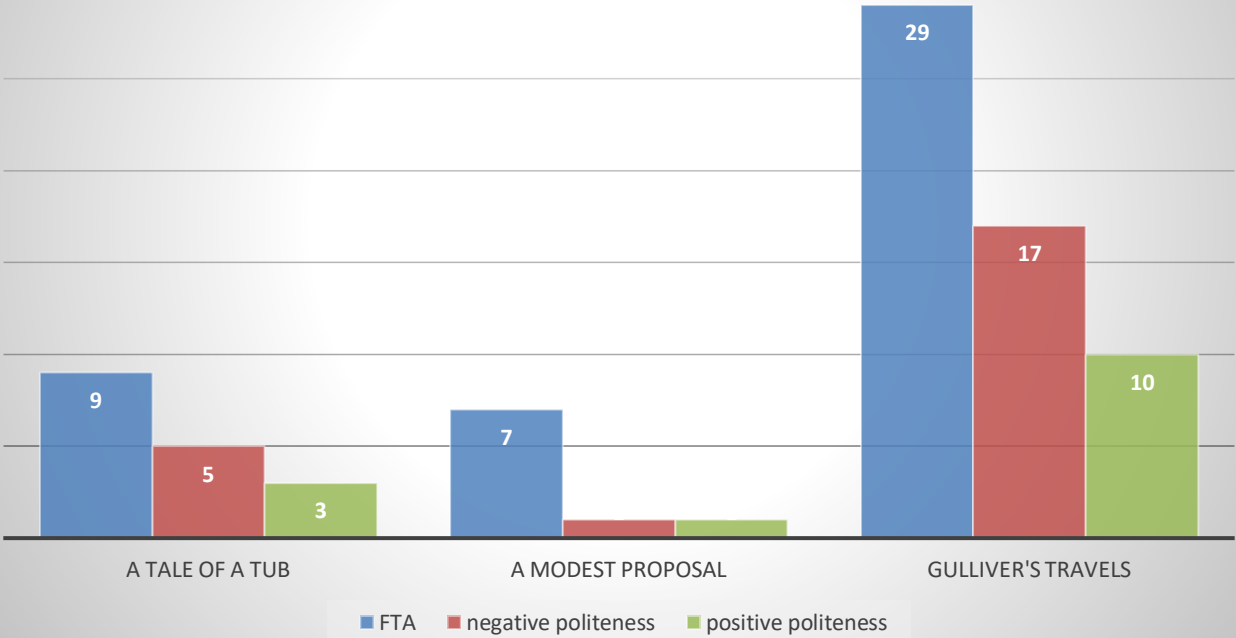
Conclusion

This research work focused on the linguistic politeness in three major works of Jonathan Swift. To analyze linguistic politeness and its techniques and strategies, these works are analyzed linguistically on the base of qualitative method. To conclude:

❖ Politeness has been central issue for many scholars, scientists, and linguists. Different scholars give different definition for the term politeness, and they propose different frameworks and theories about it. Robin Lakoff, Penelope Brown and Steven Levinson, Geoffrey Leech, Yueguo Gu, Sachiko Ide, Bruce Frasher and William Nolen, Goffman, Schmitt, Watts, and others are among these researchers. However, Brown and Levinson's politeness theory is considered as popular and the most influential one. The terms face, negative and positive face, negative and positive politeness, Face Threatening Acts, Face Saving Acts, bold on record, off record and so on. are mainly used within the term politeness, specially for describing and explaining politeness, and its strategies. Another main point is Grice's maxims that are used by scholars in the description of politeness.

❖ Beside discourse and linguistics, politeness has been good subject for literature, as well. literary works of Shakespeare, Orwell, Reginald Rose and so on. have been studied and analyzed by the politeness point of view. In this research work, this linguistic politeness was found and analyzed in the selected works of Jonathan Swift. His "Gulliver's Travels", "A Modest Proposal", and "A Tale of a Tub" were good subjects to analyze. Swift is known as very famous satirist, and he has an ability to say and write everything clearly, but in a polite way at the same time. In his selected works, there are many traces of politeness and impoliteness, which he used both positive and negative politeness strategies including bold on records, off records, directness, and indirectness etc. there many reasons to choose politeness strategies

as it was mentioned in Brown and Levinson's framework. Among them political reasons seem to be the most appropriate for Jonathan Swift to choose his strategies in his works.

Recommendation for further research

We analyzed linguistic politeness in the selected works of Jonathan Swift on the base of Brown and Levinson's politeness theory and strategies. However, as there are many theories of politeness by different scholars, for the further research it may be good choice to analyze these works on the base of other theories and frameworks other than Brown and Levinson's. another recommendation is to analyze other works of Swift from politeness point of view, as we analyzed only three of them.

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