



THE ROLE OF POLITENESS STRATEGIES IN ADJACENCY PAIRS WITH IN “THE OYSTER AND THE PEARL”

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Abstract

This research is conducted to analyze the use of adjacency pairs and the politeness strategies in the play “The Oyster and the Pearl” by William Saroyan. The purpose of this research is to explore the types of adjacency pairs in the interactions of the characters, to evaluate the responses of the discussion as well as to find out the politeness strategies in the interpersonal communication of the characters. This qualitative research uses text analysis as methodology by utilizing the documents particularly the dialogues which fall under the category of politeness theory. Data collection is based on the study of the relevant material in order to find out the dialogues which are based on the politeness strategies as well as the adjacency pairs. The study explores the two types of politeness strategies: based on the structure of Brown and Levinson. As positive politeness is shown in the character of Harry who shows utmost politeness to other people by including humor in his conversation. On the other hand Miss McCutcheon employs negative face by using the indirect and formal use in her interaction. Thus the use of the strategies unveils the core themes of the play that is based on the honor and respect, empathy, cultural values and norms of the society which are observed in the conversations of the characters of the play.

Keywords: politeness, adjacency pair, conversational analysis, the oyster and the pearl

1 .Introduction

Language is a tool that is used to deliver information and to convey emotions within social setup. In the interpersonal communication, language is used to convey and to create balance in the social relations.(Halliday,1978) .Along with it Gumperz(1982).says that language is used as a tool to build conversation that aims to maintain social identities by permitting the speakers to response in particular social and cultural setup. Levinson (1983), informs that language indicates the “conversational implicatures” to structure the discussion and conversation. Further Hymes(1974) focuses on the contextual meanings of the language that is quite relevant to the society and it constructs its meanings with cultural norms .Hudson(1980),defines the function of the language that serves a way to deliver emotions and thoughts in various contexts.

Holtgraves(2002).highlights that adjacency pair is the basic structure of the conversation of daily life as request-compliance pair and the sequence of the question-answer. Further Coulthard(2002)highlights as in the conversation one person greets with ”hi” while other responds as “hello” is the communicative way that shows exchange in a sequence. While discussing about politeness, Brown and Levinson (1987).explain politeness theory as it provides a structure that clarifies the use of language in the social context. Furthermore politeness strategies can be classified as positive and negative politeness. Positive politeness, according to Brown& Levinson (1987).focuses on the closeness and on the other hand negative politeness focuses on the social respect of the person and it lessens the impositions of a person.

In order to find out the role of politeness strategies in politeness in case of The Oyster and the Pearl, many scholars throw light on the use of the language in the conversation and its hidden

meanings in the cultural context. The politeness strategies, in fact, provide assistance to create a balance among the relationships with respect and honor and along with it, it reduces the societal conflicts. (Brown & Levinson, 1987). The role of politeness in adjacency pairs clarifies the relations of the characters that definitely reflect the society. In addition to this, Leech (1983) elaborates that adjacency pairs are basically, the foundations which construct the conversation with respect to the social norms by reducing the conflicts in the conversations as well as helps to maintain balance in the communication.

Thus The Oyster and the Pearl's dialogues not only portray the respect and honor but also reflect the power dynamics in the conversation, as narrated by Mills (2003). Therefore, the study of The Oyster and the Pearl highlights the use of politeness strategies to create harmony along with the cultural relationships. Thus politeness strategies provide direction to the character development. As Brown (1987) describes politeness as it highlights the feelings and involves sensitivity in the conversation by taking the cultural context in view.

In order to highlight the social relationships as well the cultural conventions, language serves as a vehicle to express this communication cycle. Conversational analysis (CA) is the way to focus on the communicative interactions that is occurred on daily basis. It examines the structure of the discussion along with pauses, turn-taking and the use of the language in the context of the culture. CA mainly focuses on the social norms and how the language is constructed on these grounds. (Sacks, Schegloff, & Jefferson, 1974). In the perspective of CA the role of politeness is indispensable which is grounded as greeting-greeting pairs, question-answer pairs which provide the structure for interactions (Holtgraves, 2002).

As Brown and Levinson (1987), explain that in order to make the structure of the conversation, complete, politeness strategies lead to understand the choice of language in the cultural context and with social cohesion. These strategies are further divided into: positive politeness, negative politeness, direct, indirect politeness. In the perspective of the play The Oyster and the Pearl not only performs the role of making the conversation fluent but also provides insight to the values of the culture along with the social relations. The dialogues in the form of a conversation unfold the language and its role in social, cultural context. This study, therefore answers the next research questions: In the play, The Oyster and the Pearl, what type of adjacency pairs do we find? What type of politeness strategies are implemented by the characters? and how these strategies provide assistance to explore the cultural values along with the social relationships in The Oyster and the Pearl? With the explanation of these questions, this research has the purpose to unfold the reflection of the social norms and cultural values in the perspective of the adjacency pairs in terms of politeness strategies. In order to evaluate these dimensions, the play The Oyster and the Pearl, exposes the social relationships along with cultural norms and the influence of this on the interaction of the characters. This exploration basically unfolds the insights of the social relations on literary grounds.

The study of The Oyster and the Pearl, aims at focusing the types of adjacency pairs along with the politeness strategies used by the characters. This illustrates that the conversations of the characters are like a gate way to explore the social relations along with cultural values. According to Holtgraves (2002) Adjacency pairs are known as conversation of two persons, such as greeting-greeting, question-answer, which are the basics of the connected dialogues. Brown and Levinson (1987) explore politeness strategies as the tool to create a balance between the impressive interactions with the societal norms along with positive and negative strategies. By

exploring these components, the study defines that these strategies help to portray the language in the social context and perspective. This research involves the particular objectives.

Adjacency Pairs: The idea of Conversation analysis is rooted with adjacency pairs in which first person's utterances are involve the response of the other person in a well-structured ,organized and coherent way(Schegloff &Sacks,1973).

1. Question-Answer: A relevant and confined response is delivered as a result of a question. It is very common and it provides a direction to the conversation by receiving the expected response (Schegloff, 2007). For Example: What are you doing? Playing cricket.

2. Greeting-Greeting: This pair shows that a greeting is the response of a greeting and it maintains the mutual respect and honor between the speaker and the listener (Goffman .1981).

3. Offer-Acceptance/refusal: This pair shows the acceptance or denial of the offer politely with cooperation of the societal norms and conventions (Heritage.1984).

4. Request-Refusal/grant: Polite refusal or acceptance can be followed as a response to any request. It provides the assistance to create a balance among the social harmony and the respect of the other person (Levinson,1983).

5. Invitation-acceptance/rejection: Definitely it depends on the preceptor to accept or reject the invitation, the polite refusal shows the minimization of face threatening effects. (Pomerantz, 1984).

6. Complaint-Apology/Justification: Justification and apology are two definite responses of complaint which serves as to create social harmony (Brown& Levinson, 1987).

7. Assertion-Agreement/Disagreement: A statement of opinion can be accepted or rejected by using the politeness strategy in order to create a balance in the responses. (Pomerantz 1984).

8. Summons- Response: A listener responses on calling the speaker and his response is acknowledged (Schegloff, 1968).These adjacency pairs help to maintain the social relationships while responding others politely. Thus these patterns help to provide that how the social context play impressive role in conversation to expose the implicit meanings of the words. (Coulthard, 2002).

Politeness theory is introduced by Brown and Levinson in ‘‘Universals in language Usage (1987) that provides a structure that how any person or speaker executes the social affairs by avoiding conflicts and by creating a balance among the social interactions. The most dominant concept in this theory of politeness is ‘‘Face’’ that is known as public self-image or the value in the society. Brown & Levinson described the two forms or kinds of face as Positive face and the Negative face. Positive face shows the wish to be praised by the society. On the other hand negative face has the wish of liberty and not to be restricted by anyone else. Thus the politeness strategy shows that the positive and negative face is based on the choice of any individual during his interaction to anyone else (Brown & Levinson, 1987).

The structure highlights the four main dimensions of politeness strategies:

1. Bald-on-Record: This strategy is the direct way to communicate without considering the negative face value of the listener. Such commands are used in close relations as ‘‘Open the door for me.’’

2. Positive politeness: This strategy aims to avoid friendliness by showing respect, appreciation and honor to other person. For instance. ‘‘You painted this picture well, can you please teach me the way you painted?’’ it clarifies the appreciation in this statement (Brown & Levinson, 1987).

3.Negative politeness: Brown and Levinson narrate negative face as any individual has wish to have his own rights and it is usually expressed by the use of hedges and indirect language like "could you please lend me your book for a week?"

4.Off-Record (Indirect): This strategy permits the listener to impose the meanings by the uttered words. For Example, "It is hot outside" is supposed to switch on the fan. Thus Levinson and Brown's theory of politeness also reflect contextual and cultural aspects that shows that how the speaker considers the role of participants and the social contexts. Brown and Levinson (1987), explains that positive politeness aims to create social harmony and on the other hand negative politeness lessens the limitations. This study will explore the use of the politeness strategies to reflect the social norms and the cultural values (Holmes 2001).

By analyzing the types of the politeness and its implementation along with adjacency pair in the conversation, the study reveals that how culture is portrayed with social norms to express the texts. The findings of the study will make a great participation in the theory of linguistics as well as the literary evaluation provides the insight to the cultural depiction along with the character portrayal.(Holmes,2001;Holtgraves,2002). This study explores that how language performs its role as a medium of understanding. With the help of this evaluation, this study provides a framework to use social as well as cultural themes by the analysis of the conversation of the characters. By this research, the great combination of literature and linguistics is found with the in depth study of the language along with the social interaction of the characters.(Brown&Levinson,1987;Holtgraves,2002).

(Arslan et.al, 2023) This research aimed to study social power relations in a postcolonial hybrid culture. The purpose is to reveal what lexicons are used to control power. The researcher manually collected words expressing power and analyzed the characters and their languages embodied in Pakistani literature. My Son the Fanatic, a short story by Hanif Kureishi is a story of Parvaiz and his son, who rejects his father's Western secularism and returns to strict Islamic fundamentalism. This study follows Fairclough's critical discourse analysis model for studying the power relationship. Discourse analysis is a very coherent model for analyzing spoken and written language in the text of a short story. The results show that power is a constantly changing phenomenon. However, male dominance is seen in the language and social practices of postcolonial literature. The study gets significant because of the language that is used in the category of politeness and adjacency pairs reflects the cultural norms along with social norms within the conversations. In regard to this play The Oyster and the Pearl, this play binds the linguistics and the literature in a tie by using the language evaluation along with social conventions.(Brown&Levinson,1987;Holmes,2001). The exposition of this approach provides the ground to elaborate that how language is reflected in the mirror of literature. This provides a chance to see language in the perspective of society.(Coulthard,2002;Holtgraves,2002).Resultantly, this study overpasses the analysis of both: the literature and the linguistics by exposing the usage of language that serves the purposes of: societal articulation, cultural beliefs in novel setting.(Hudson,1980).

Research objectives:

The objectives of this research are to

- .find out the types of the adjacency pairs
- elaborate the politeness strategies in adjacency pairs
- exposes the assistance of cultural values with societal norms.

Research Questions:

The present research answers the following questions.

1. In the play The Oyster and the Pearl, what type of adjacency pairs are found?
2. What type of politeness strategies are implemented by the characters in The Oyster and the Pearl?
3. How these strategies provide assistance to explore the cultural values along with the social relationships in the play?

Delimitations:

- In the play The Oyster and the Pearl, only adjacency pairs in terms of politeness strategies are analyzed by ignoring other linguistic features as tone, genre, registers and stylistics that may influence the society.
- This research only focuses on spoken words by ignoring non-verbal cues that might build relationship of understanding of the characters.

2.Literature Review

The purpose of this study is to highlight the role of politeness strategies in adjacency pairs in order to facilitate the smooth conversation. In conversation analysis, adjacency pairs are deep rooted in which the turn of one speaker is known as “first pair part” while the respondent is known as “second pair part.” These turns play a necessary role in organizing the conversation and these show the behavior of others in the social interaction.(Schegloff & Saks,1973).

According to Levinson(1983), Some common types of adjacency pairs can be described as:

Offer	Blame	Invitation	Question
Acceptance	Admittance	Acceptance	Answer(expected)
Refusal	Refusal	Refusal	Answer(Unexpected)

Types of Adjacency pairs:

1. Offer that may be accepted or rejected.
2. Opinion that may lead to be agreed or disagreed.
3. Apology that may resultantly accepted or rejected.
4. Complaint may be responded as acceptance or excuse.
5. Complaint that may be excused or justified.
- 6.Greeting that will be followed by greeting
7. Farewell that receives its answer as farewell.
- 8.Invitation can be resulted as acceptance or rejection
9. Statement that may provide information.
- 10 .Assertion that may be with response to be agreed or disagreed.
- 11.Threat prompts generally as response

The study explains that Preferred and dis preferred answers are the two classifications of the adjacency pairs. Preferred responses are the answers which are given as a result of the first part person to response him directly. On the other hand dis preferred response include reluctant and hesitant answers.(Pomerantz,1984;Levinson,1983).

Preferred responses are such responses that are often presented as a result of the first person speech without any delay or wait. For instance, In invitation- (accepted/rejected) pairs the preferred response is obviously acceptance as it maintains the strong societal relations to the speaker(Heritage,1984).and dis preferred responses, contrastively, such type of responses are

always delayed and not responded promptly .Such type of responses include hedges, hesitations, reluctances and apologies(Levinson,1983). The example of the invitation-acceptance/rejection, the dis preferred response is known as it is in the form of rejection as it raises the risk to the social stability. Dis preferred responses are also indicated as linguistic cues such as pauses, and softened language etc. The reluctance and inability to answer the question also known as dis preferred answers (Schegloff, 2007).

Politeness theory, is introduced by Brown and Levinson in ‘‘Universals in language Usage (1987). that provides a structure that how any person or speaker executes the social affairs by avoiding conflicts and by creating a balance among the social interactions. The most dominant concept in this theory of politeness is ‘‘Face’’ that is known as public self-image or the value in the society. Brown & Levinson described the two forms or kinds of face as Positive face and the Negative face. Positive face shows the wish to be praised by the society. On the other hand, negative face has the wish of liberty and not to be restricted by anyone else. Thus the politeness strategy shows that the positive and negative face is based on the choice of any individual during his interaction to the other communicator (Brown & Levinson, 1987).

Brown and Levinson (1987) state that Politeness is the intentional way that is used by the speakers in order to lessen the harshness in conversation, to adjust the social cooperation and to give respect to the other person. The role of politeness in social communication is inevitable as it is a powerful tool to maintain the social dignity, the respect and the honor of the listener as well as to reduce the conflicts in the society. Holmes (1995), defines politeness as it plays a vital role in constructing and maintaining a balance between the relationships by considering the feelings and the maintenance of the social respect of the listener. In the politeness theory, Brown and Levinson (1987), provide the basic structure of politeness in conversation that aims to harmonize and maintain the social respect and cooperation of a person .In the description of politeness theory by Brown and Levinson(1987).’’Face’’ is known as the self-image of a person, who wishes to be honored and respected by the society in his interaction and Face includes two perspectives as one is known as Positive face while the other is the Negative face. The former includes the wish to be admired or appreciated by the social group whereas later has the wish to be liberal from any command and instruction by other person.

As Brown and Levinson (1987). explain that In social meetings and communications, most of the speakers use the strategies of politeness in order to save their own as well as other person’s image by maintaining the social equity and by saving from the face threatening acts.(FTAs).Positive politeness aims to generate a conversation between speaker and the listener without hesitation to address the needs of the positive face of the listener along with his desire to be liked and appraised by the society. To gain this purpose, the familiar language and the compliments are included in conversation to create harmony and to maintain balance in the connections (Brown&Levinson, 1987). For Example:’’ You got first division in your exams, let’s celebrate this’’ This shows the frank behavior of a friend that shows their social bonding and friendship.

Contrastively, Negative Politeness strategies are used to give honor to the idea of the listener not to be followed by other person in the society. Actually these strategies approach to the negative face of the listener as he wants to remain free from any imposition. The usage of the casual, formal language and indirect language is preferred to lessen the imposition. (Brown &Levinson, 1987). For Example: As the words are uttered by someone like ‘‘I am sorry to disturb you, but

could you please go away from here?’’ As this example reflects the listener’s autonomy by negative politeness.

Thus the introduction of politeness theory by Brown and Levinson provides a pathway to equalize the honor, dignity of others in social setup as well as in communicative circle. Politeness strategies, thus, act as an instrument to reduce the risk of the conflict in context to maintain social respect of the other person. Brown and Levinson (1987). Positive politeness strategies at one side, helps to maintain the face concerns in the social environment and on the other hand to the social differences can be minimized by respecting the listener’s views who speaks with negative politeness. The strategies of Positive politeness construct the closeness in the social setup with the use of effective communication of interaction. e.g, the use of the effective language can enhance the honor and respect of other person (Levinson&Brown, 1987).

On the other hand negative politeness strategies are impressive to use where one has to avoid criticality and uneasiness with vague and indirect use of the words (Brown&Levinson, 1987). For Example The usage of the words for requesting as’’ Could you please’’....adds politeness to the conversation and as a result the effective and harmonious environment generates. Thus the basis of Brown &Levinson’s theory reflects that the use of the positive and negative strategies in conversation aim at maintaining the social balance with the avoidance of harshness and discomfort.

’’The Oyster and The Pearl’’ depicts that the management of the social distances, the exposition of the power and authority by the characters are only exposed by the use of the politeness strategies. These strategies explain the social interaction and the relationships of the characters (closeness and authority) with the use of their conversational words.(Brown&Levinson, 1987).For example positive politeness may be used to show the intimacy among the relationships whereas negative politeness reduces the annoying impact of the words by focusing the respect of the others.

By the well-knitted dialogues based on these strategies, the play shows us that how with the use of language power and dominance as well the closeness is expressed. The idea of conversation analysis is rooted with adjacency pairs in which first person’s utterances involve the response of the other person in a well-structured, organized and coherent way (Schegloff &Sacks, 1973). 1. Question-Answer: A relevant and confined response is delivered as a result of a question. It is very common and it provides a direction to the conversation by receiving the expected response (Schegloff, 2007). For Example: What are you doing?’’ Playing cricket. The purpose of the use of politeness strategies in adjacency pairs is to facilitate the smooth conversation. In conversation analysis, adjacency pairs are deep rooted in which the turn of one speaker is known as ‘’first pair part’’ while the respondent is known as ‘’second pair part.’’

Adjacency pairs in connection with Discourse Analysis, are used as tools of assessment which reveal the power dynamics, politeness and the social interaction in the communication. Basically these reciprocal responses show that how well managed words in conversation are close to the social norms in order to maintain the social harmony with deep insight .(Levinson,1983)Politeness strategies were used to entertain as well as to provide the moral lesson to the readers in early eighteenth century. Those plays or dramas unfold the two way of communication: one is the relation of the character with the story narrator while the other purpose reveals the relation of the writer and the receivers. The literature of that age reflected the ‘’politeness’’ in their plays. e.g Richard steel’s story emphasized the polite behavior, while on

the other hand George Lillo’s *The London Merchant* (1973).used characters to show the virtues and vice to show to the middle class (Brown&Lavinson, 1978).By these depictions, the role of politeness promotes the social interactions and to build the rapport and to make the audience aware of the politeness strategies and its harmony with the social norms.

The basic purpose to focus the politeness in the adjacency pairs is to create the create balance in society by reducing the face threatening acts and by expressing the respect and honor (Brown&Levinson, 1987). These strategies provide the guideline for having an interaction by respecting the social worth of the other person. The politeness strategies are closely related to the adjacency pairs in the context of responses as speaker often conveys his message of request by using politeness markers (e.g please, can) that reduces the implementation of the rudeness and shows politeness. For Example, saying “Could you please spare a few time for me to travel Lahore? ”Instead of the direct speaking “Go with me to Lahore” This shows the determination of the listener.(Brown &Levinson,1987).

Additionally, the work of Searle (1979),on the directive speech acts provide a structure for assessing that how all other actions are effected by the use of the language .The dialogues of the characters and the review of the TV dramas and films express the social roles as well as the genre’s traditions in which particular type of language is used to create balance in the reality, politeness strategies and the society. (Holmes,1995;Culpeper,2001)

The professional roles of any character in the play also reflect the strategy of politeness by using the straightforward language. Lokoff (1975) and Holmes (2006) explain that the dominant figure(male)use mostly bald on-record strategies extensively, on the other hand, the women use more distinctive strategies. These methods are usually, in the genre like drama and crime shows are used and it is very common and this type of plays and dramas basically depict the society and its norms along with the dominance of power.(Locher&Watt,2005).

The theory of politeness by Brown and Levinson(1987) reflects the four fold dimensions i.e. bald on-record, positive politeness, negative politeness, off-record politeness, and the implementation of these various types vary according to the various types of social factors i.e. power dynamics, and the levels and the statuses of the society.

Here is the table to show the types of politeness strategies along with examples and description.

S#	Politeness strategy	Description	Example
1	Positive Politeness	Elaborates compassion, nearness, and honor by identifying what the listener wants or wishes.	By giving compliments, by clarifying interest, offer making and the use of the language that induces everyone (by saying “Let’s...”).
2.	Negative Politeness	Shows honor .respect, and the desire of the listener for independent	Reluctant feelings or sayings “As could you please”.....?
3.	Bald (on record)+Direct	Straightforwardness without lessening the FTA	Clear commands, clear statements” pass me the book”...
4	Off-record + Indirect	Lessening imposition with the use of indirect language	Use metaphors to say something. ”it’s very hot outside” to switch on the fan.

Brown and Levinson's (1987) politeness theory identifies four main strategies—bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off-record that vary, based on social factors like power, distance, and status. By applying this theory to fictional characters, such as Lady Macbeth, reveals

how linguistic choices reflect social dynamics (Brown & Levinson, 1987).

The implementation of this theory on the characters of a novel as Lady Macbeth, expose that how the use of the language shows the reflection of society.(Brown&Levinson,1987). Culpeper (2001).explored that the characters with high social rank use straightforward language whereas the people with low status use less emphatic language. Lady Macbeth's character represents the wish for having the wealth without restricting herself to the societal norms and trends. Lakoff(1975),elaborates that female usually use indirect politeness yet Lady Macbeth highlights her dominance by having a strong influence on others. Holmes (1995) and Locher and Watt (2005) suggest that most of the female use politeness strategies in order to influence others.

“The Oyster and the Pearl”by William Saroyan,is a play that reflects that how people interact in the society by expressing their social relationships. The play exposes the use of politeness strategy in the form of the dialogues based on the category of adjacency pair and the expression of these dialogues, by using these strategies, aims to create balance and harmony in the society. Levinson (1983). indicates that the conversation of the first and second pair part is known as Adjacency pairs. Politeness strategies, during conversation, maintain the social relationships by lessening the face threatening acts in conversation.Question-answer,greetings-greetings,apology-acceptance/rejection,offer-acceptance/rejection.All are the patterns which are like the building bricks, help to create balance among the dialogues as well as to make the conversation coherent. Thus the politeness strategies help to protect “face” of the self-image and helps to avoid the social challenges. Adjacency pairs are the basics of conversational constructions (Schegloff& Sacks,1973). as Brown and Levinson (1987), explain that politeness strategies are elementary to make sure the harmony in the society.

3.Theoretical Framework

To analyze the data for research paper, the theory of politeness by Brown and Levinson is applied. As the role of this theory is to explain the use of language by the people and how they manage “face”(social respect).It is further divided into two categories known as: positive face, negative face. Positive face has the aim to be liked by the people whereas negative face desires to be autonomous. Likewise positive politeness shows friendliness while negative politeness prefers to request indirectly.

In case of The Oyster and the Pearl, the politeness theory provides a framework to assess the interactions of the characters. With the application of this theory, this literary piece can be evaluated that how characters maintain their relations in the social setup by keeping in view the positive as well as negative face. This is especially relevant to the study of drama because with the help of the use of the dialogues and discussions, this theory can be observed along with the societal and cultural aspect of the society. The use of this theory is necessary to understand the cultural, social and linguistic aspect of the play. The analysis with the use of the politeness theory, throws light on the prominent features of the play which are based on social norms, face saving act and cultural dynamics. Politeness theory matches well with the study that is based on socio cultural norms. It provides the deep insight by the categorization and interpretations of its

dialogues with theory and it explores the different perspective to look into the nature of the dialogues.

4. Research Methodology

Research design: The research is done with qualitative method by identifying the characters dialogues in particular categories. The findings of question-answer pair is (10%) while positive politeness is (6.25%) that tells about the assessment of the data on qualitative grounds. It shows the clear picture of the relationships of the characters with society. This research highlights the importance of culture within the societal relationships.

The study of *The Oyster and the Pearl* by William Saroyan analyses the communications of the characters in the adjacency pairs in politeness strategies. The patterns of adjacency pairs which are connected in speech pairs in the societal relationships are known as preference structures of Levinson Yule (2014). The display of adjacency pairs can also be utilized as principle of Coulthard adjacency pair (Permatasari, 2017). The speech patterns include greetings-greetings, question-answers, request acceptance, request-offer, offer-rejection. Data was collected by systematic evaluation of the dialogues of the play. The interactional conversations are noted as first pair part and the respondent. To analyze the adjacency pairs in the greetings, questions, request, assessment, turn-taking, the dialogues were counted based on these terms while the specifically the politeness theory was observed in the interactions of the characters. According to the framework or structure of Levinson, the politeness strategies were observed which were highlighted in positive (to express interest) and negative politeness (use of hedges).

The research is based on the textual analysis thus no unethical consideration is applied on data. In the process of data collection. The data was collected from the text book.

Data collection: The data was collected for the purpose of analysis of the dialogues which were uttered by the different characters in the play.

Data Analysis: The data was analyzed on the grounds of the theory of politeness which provided assistance to analyze the conversations on the grounds of the dimensions of the theory.

5. Analytical Discussion

Findings: The focus of this research is to find out adjacency pair in the dialogues along with the use of politeness strategies that emphasis on the interactional nature of the text. The structure of the dialogues is the reflection of interpersonal communication that is indicated with the use of pairs of question-answer, request-agreement, along with the use of politeness strategies. These components lead us towards the understanding of constructing the relations in social perspective. The below mentioned table shows the adjacency pairs in the frame of the text along with their total occurrences with the percentage description.

Table of Adjacency pairs in the text

Total number of pairs=80 (Table-i)

S#	Types of Adjacency pairs	Example	Frequency	Percentage
1	Question-Answer	MISS McCUTCHEON: "Do you have three hundred dollars?" "HARRY" Not quite."	8	10.0%
2	Greeting-Greeting	THE JUDGE: "An honour, Miss." MISS McCUTCHEON: "How do you do ,Judge?"	3	3.75%

3	Request-Agreement	HARRY:"Well,could you find it in your to be just a little less sure about things...?"MISS McCUTHEON:"I give up.What do you want me to do?"	4	5.0%
4	Assessment-Agreement	THE JUDGE:"She won't last a month."HARRY:"Why not?"	2	2.5%
5	Commitment-Acceptance	THE JUDGE:"We are honored to have you."MISS McCUTCHEON:"Thank you,judge."	2	2.5%

The table below shows the use of politeness strategies .The number of politeness strategies are highlighted along with the frequencies

(Table –ii)

S#	TYPES	EXAMPLE	Frequency	Percentage
1	Positive politeness	HARRY:"I plan to get three hundred dollars to Clay."	5	6.25%
2	Negative politeness	MISS McCUTCHEON:"I shall expect you to give me a poddle haircut."	4	5.0%
3	Bald on Record	HARRY:"Now,for the haircut!"	6	7.5%
4	Off record	THE WRITER:"You know,they've got a gadget in New York now..."	3	3.75%

The division of the adjacency pair and politeness strategies expose the interactional bases of the textual data along with the interpersonal connection of the characters. Question-answer pair that is (10%) and request-agreement pairs (5%) show the construction of the sentences in which the characters are engaged in social connectivity and the text reflects the social interactions and the meaningful flow of the conversation.

With the help of the use of the politeness strategies, the interactional quality of the text is enhanced. Positive politeness (6.25%) while the negative politeness (5%) throws light on the need to maintain societal norms. Bald-on record (7.5%) add friendliness as well as the intimacy and on the other hand off record (3.75%) strategies take us towards the implicit meanings of the text that is the real thing to enhance the realistic picture of the text along with the societal norms. The overall analysis of the text explores the characters of the play in the social setting while this narrative text also conveys information with the cultural norms.

Discussion:

William Saroyan's play "The Oyster and the Pearl" is portrayal as a small area of a town with Harry Van Dusen, who is the central figure of the play and he is shown as a barber and is known as the soft-hearted man in his social setup. People used to visit his shop not only for the purpose to get hair-cut rather they mostly discuss the life's problems and issues as well as their wishes to be fulfilled. Harry is of the view that life can be better with the existence of hope like the oyster that may consist on pearl. Harry delivers his thoughts with the use of

humor, his discussions and by his gentle conversation. This literary piece of writing exposes the courage, energy and motivation to look at life with the perspective of hope and optimistic approach. The basic theme revolves around the character of Harry, who brings or motivates the people to be united with his kind and hopeful words. He wishes to make his town like a small cooperative community.

The central character Harry, in the play “The Oyster and the Pearl” is known as the barber of the town, who is the person with confidence as well as who delivers his positive thoughts in others just to motivate them for being united. The barber shop of Harry is a place where people of all ranks and ages visit his shop for not only to have a hair-cut but also to discuss the matters, wishes and struggles of their daily life. Beyond his profession and to give services to the people, Harry takes interest in their discussions of his customers, their affairs of life as well as their problems which are faced by them. People mostly come with various problems to be discussed and Harry always tries to welcome the issues by his kind-heartedness.

Harry, with his words and conversation with town folks infuses hope and courage to do something in life by leaving hopelessness and solitude behind. The people of the town are of isolated, detached and hopeless and they do not have hope for the better life but Harry doesn't agree with them, he opposes their perspectives and infuses hope in their minds that they can be able to lead a hopeful life by coping the struggles of their lives like the oyster and they can get pearl by indulging themselves in the state of struggling and striving. He is of the view that “Pearl” or treasure can be gained with efforts. The words of Harry are like a lighthouse for them that gives them the ray of hope to do something positive to acquire that treasure and wealth. With his little, heavy, meaningful words, he tries to encourage the people with his motivated words who visit his shop.

At one side, Harry is of the view to indulge the people into new thought and perspective of doing hard work and motivation to do something encouraging in life to make life a better place to live in. He highlights all these things to make life worthy and beautiful for them. On the other hand, he also shares the advices and the stories to make his customers encouraging and hopeful to face the challenges of life. Sometimes, it becomes difficult for him to make people understand his point of view but gradually people alter their thoughts by the sincere words of Harry. The motivational words of Harry encourage people to be sincere and helpful towards their town and to make it a happy place to live in.

With the passage of time, the words of Harry have great influence on the minds of people and they start to worth his sincerity and his kindness. The people are of the view that beyond a professional barber he is also valued as a sincere and valuable mentor. His firm thought to face the challenges of life as well as his courage enables the people to be hopeful and encouraging in spite of the challenging situations. At the end, the character of Harry appears as great influential figure by leaving the impact of hopefulness, courage and determination to do something positive in their lives to make it precious and worth living place.

Findings:

Adjacency pairs and politeness analysis of “Oyster and the “Pearl”

Question-Answer:

Excerpt:1.

CLAY:”What way did you invent?”

HARRY:”The Take –it-easy way.”

Explanation: In this pair, Clay is of the question about the philosophy of Harry and as a response he utters as “The Take –it-easy way.” This pair of question answer tells about the curiosity of Clay.

Excerpt:2

MISS McCUTCHEON: Did he actually judge dogs, as you prefer to put bit, at a country fair one time?”

HARRY:” Nobody checked up. He said he did.”

Explanation: Miss McCutcheon asks question about the authenticity of title of Judge Applegarth while Harry assures it that the judge himself claimed for it. This pair of question reflects the wish of Miss McCutcheon’s to verify it.

Excerpt:3

THE MAN: ”What town is this?”

Harry:”O.K. by-the-Sea.”

Explanation: The question is asked by the man to ask about the location and Harry responses by uttering the name of the town directly. This pair shows the straightforwardness and the actuality of the statement.

These examples reveal that in The Oyster and the Pearl, question-answer pairs indicate the inner motivation, the relationships in a particular context and the intensions of the characters. Resultantly, each pair shows the uniqueness and the in depth information of the insights of the characters.

Greeting-Greeting

Excerpt 1

CLAY: ”Well, I did what you told me, Mr. Van Dusan. I hope it’s all right. I’m no barber, though.”

HARRY:”You just gave me a haircut, didn’t you?”

Explanation: This dialogue is uttered as the greeting of information where Clay knows about his task to do and the response of Harry is quite familiar and in easy way and his interaction is quite smooth and easy.

Excerpt 2

Characters(Harry& Miss McCutcheon)

Harry: ”Miss America, Presume.”

Miss McCutcheon:” Miss McCutcheon.”

Explanation: This dialogue shows the respectful interaction of Harry in somehow funny or humorous way to have an introduction to the new character. He greets in a conventional way.

Excerpt 3:

Characters(Judge Applegarth and Miss McCutcheon)

Judge: ”An honor, Miss.”

Miss McCutcheon: ”How do you do, judge?”

Explanation: This dialogue shows the exchange of greeting with respect that is between the judge Applegarth and Miss McCutcheon.

Request-Agreement

Excerpt 1

Characters (Clay and Harry)

CLAY:” Do you want to look at it in the mirror?”(he is offering a mirror to look at)

HARRY: ”No thanks. I remember the last one.”

Explanation: The request that is made from the side of the Clay and is rejected by Harry. He refers his answer as the last hair cut was enough and sufficient.

Excerpt 2

Characters (Miss McCutcheon & Harry)

Miss McCutcheon: "I'm determined to teach here. You've got to help me. Now, Mr. Van Dusen, the shears, please."

Harry: "I'm sorry, Miss McCutcheon. There's no need to change your appearance at all."

Explanation: Miss McCutcheon says Harry in a requesting tone by asking to him for the haircut, but the request is not accepted by Harry and he says to Miss to alter her look instead.

Excerpt 3

Characters (Writer and Harry)

Writer: "Can I get a haircut, real quick?"

Harry: "Depends on what you mean by real quick."

Explanation: The indirect request is made by Harry for having a quick haircut but response is that it might not be available in the shop.

Assessment-Agreement

Excerpt 1

Characters (Harry & Clay)

Harry: "Well, you may turn out to be the one man hidden away in the junk of the world who will bring merriment to the tired old human heart."

Clay: "Who? Me?"

Explanation: Clay is encouraged by Harry with the motivation to do something joyful in the life. Clay gets surprised and he appreciates it but he has no belief to do something joyful.

Excerpt 2

Characters (Miss McCutcheon & Harry)

Miss McCutcheon: "The children just don't seem to care about anything... How can I teach children like that?"

Harry: Yes, that's a thought."

Explanation: The attitudes of the children are examined by Miss McCutcheon while the response of Harry is as he agrees her concern and he can understand the difficulty of her teaching status or position.

Compliment-Acceptance:

Excerpt 1

Characters (Clay & Harry)

Clay: "I guess I'd never get a haircut if you weren't in town, Mr. Van Dusen."

Harry: "Nobody would, since I'm the only barber."

Explanation: Harry receives the compliment and appreciation on his hair cut from Clay that is accepted by Harry as he acknowledges his position that he is the only barber in the town.

Excerpt 2

Characters (Miss McCutcheon & Judge Applegarth)

Judge: "We are honored to have you. The children, the parents, and the rest of us."

Miss McCutcheon: "Thank you, Judge."

Explanation: Miss McCutcheon shows respect and accepts the compliments from the judge as Judge appreciates the presence of Miss McCutcheon in the town.

Many types of adjacency pairs assist to explore the deep insight of the characters in the play. The conversational pair based on greeting –greeting sets as having the interaction between two characters as Harry adopts a joyful tone of the greeting when he meets Miss McCutcheon. He greets in a joyful way. This greeting manner shows his friendly nature to welcome her in town. The pair of request and agreement shows the pleasant interaction of both of the characters. Clay offers mirror to Harry while Harry refuses in a light tone for the last hair cut was the enough evidence for him. These pairs show light humorous tone. The pair of compliment-acceptance show the mutual respect when Harry sees Miss McCutcheon in the town. These adjacency pairs basically reflect the uniqueness of the town. The use of the politeness strategies in the conversation unfolds the relations of the characters as well as interpersonal relation within the society. Positive politeness is often shown by Harry in the form of the use of humor and the compliments by making his shop a place to have conversation in friendly environment.

Miss McCutcheon, moreover, shows negative politeness to maintain her positive face in the society in a formal way. Contrastively, the children use direct language without any formality. These different strategies reveal the characters in the society in different perspectives and the role of politeness unveils all these characteristics in the society to explore the characters and to make their image in any of the category. Purity, cooperation and community are the themes of the play which are expressed with the cultural values and how these things participate to shape the community and society in *The Oyster and the Pearl*, Harry's shop is not only the shop but it is the nexus of the discussion of the social problems and all visitors value the kindness of Harry as he welcomes all the people with his generosity Harry's character is portrayal as the embodiment of the hope in the despair lives of the characters. As Clay is encouraged by the words of Harry and he has intention to support his family. Miss McCutcheon tries to develop a close relations with others and she represents the culture that is not well known to her. In spite of her different cultural belongings she shows her interest in the local people and their betterment to make civilized and educated members of the society thus she builds the value or importance of the relationships over the wealth and materialism.

Limitation: The play is assessed by the perspective of politeness theory, it can also be assessed with the use of any other theory.

Conclusion: Based on the theories of Brown and Levinson (1987) the play *The Oyster and the Pearl*, high lights various adjacency pairs along with the examples of positive and negative politeness. This play clarifies the social interactions of the characters in cultural norms. The in depth study of the play tells multidimensional implementation of the politeness theory in the utterances of the characters. The theory of Brown and Levinson based on politeness theory, explores the positive and negative politeness in the dialogues of the characters. The exploration of Harry's character is categorized as the positive politeness as his character prevails politeness, kindness and sincerity towards others. Harry mostly expresses his familiarity and affiliation to the people of his town. On the other hand, Negative politeness is observed in the most formal interactions especially Miss McCutcheon, as she doesn't belong to that town and she is the outsider, who comes to the town as she maintains her indirectness and she uses the vague words along with hedges with polite tone for not imposing her words on others.

This strategy reflects that she respects societal norms along with her participation in the society. Thus The Oyster and the Pearl is superb display of the theory of politeness of Brown and Levinson that shows that how the interactions of the characters are well-knit in the web of the cultural norms as well as the social values.

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