

Politeness in the Pride Lands: A Study of Simba's Selected Dialogues in *the Lion King*

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ABSTRACT: This research explores how the character Simba from The Lion King uses politeness strategies in his interactions throughout the film. The movie, brought to life through advanced 3D animation, tells the story of Simba, a young lion who goes through a significant personal journey. This study focuses on how Simba interacts with other characters and employs different politeness strategies to navigate social situations and gather information about their goals.

By analyzing the film's dialogue, the study uncovers how Simba uses politeness tactics to achieve his communication objectives. The findings suggest that these strategies play a key role in helping him effectively manage relationships and interactions. The goal of this study is to offer a detailed look at the types of politeness strategies Simba uses, while also highlighting which ones appear most frequently.

Through a qualitative analysis of the film's dialogue, the research aims to identify recurring themes and patterns related to how Simba employs politeness strategies. Ultimately, the study seeks to add to our understanding of politeness theory and shed light on how these strategies are used in popular media like The Lion King.

KEYWORDS: media, communication, politeness strategies, bald on record, bald off record

INTRODUCTION

Language advances from communication due to its functioning as a medium for human interaction. Communication involves speech and language. Owens (2012) explains that communication allows people to share thoughts, information, wants and desires. According to Ganmote (2019), encoding a message, transmitting it and decoding it form a dynamic and interactive process. For meaning to remain intact and for messages to reach effectively, both the sender and the receiver must participate actively and understand each other's informational needs. Human communication follows a structured and cooperative approach that adjusts based on context and social situations. Verbal communication depends on a speaker and a listener. The speaker selects linguistic expressions to deliver meaning while the listener deciphers the speaker's intent. Effective communication enables individuals to express feelings, ideas and intentions clearly. The field of linguistics covers pragmatics, and within pragmatics, politeness remains a key component.

Politeness strategies support social cohesion, protect face and ensure smooth interaction. Politeness theory, developed by Brown and Levinson, presents a framework that helps understand how language functions when people try to show respect and avoid conflict. Although numerous researchers have analyzed politeness in natural conversations, few have extended such inquiry into fictional and popular culture contexts.

This study focuses on the animated film "The Lion King", a production by Walt Disney Pictures released in 1994. Directed by Roger Allers and Rob Minkoff, the film presents the story of Simba, a young lion who grows through experience and eventually claims his rightful place as ruler of the Pride Lands. This study looks at Simba's verbal choices, gestures, and interaction patterns to see how politeness helps him negotiate relationships and face obstacles. Using politeness theory in particular helps one to understand how individuals follow unwritten rules, control social expectations, and communicate emotions.

This study looks at particular dialogues from "The Lion King" where Simba uses polite techniques. The study looks at how his language captures changes in social roles and how he handles circumstances when face gets under attack. Using Brown and Levinson (1987), the study aims to expose the pragmatic purposes underlying his statements. This study clarifies character development in fiction and shows how relevant politeness theory is even outside of current speech.

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While studies like those by Blum-Kulka et al. (1989), Holmes (1995) and Watts (2003) concentrate on real-life data, the present study broadens the field by investigating politeness inside media. This method fills in a void in the body of knowledge and demonstrates how fictional language shapes audience view of social behavior.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In human communication, politeness strategies are absolutely indispensable. They preserve personal relationships, ease social harmony, and help to lower possible conflicts. Brown and Levinson (1987) put forth a noteworthy politeness model with four main strategies: off-record, negative politeness, bald on-record, positive politeness. Depending on power, social distance, and imposition, these techniques enable speakers control face-threatening acts (FTAs) in various settings.

Many empirical studies confirm and expand Brown and Levinson's model. Through the Cross-Cultural Speech Act Realization Project (CCSARP), Blum-Kulka, House, and Kasper (1989) investigated cross-cultural variances in politeness. Their results showed that politeness differs greatly throughout languages and cultures and is not universal. For example, speakers of American English and Hebrew used different approaches to reduce demands, so reflecting cultural preferences and conversational conventions.

Watts (2003) challenged Brown and Levinson's prescriptive character, so offering a critical viewpoint. Politeness, he said, should be seen as a discursive idea rather than a set of rules. Watts underlined the need of taking context into account as well as the participants' view of what constitutes polite or rude behavior.

Complementing Grice's Cooperative Principle, Leech (2014) offered the Politeness Principle. His theory emphasized maxims including tact, generosity, approbation, modesty, agreement, and sympathy. Especially in preserving social equilibrium, these maxims help to explain why speakers sometimes give politeness top priority over informativeness.

In 1995, Holmes studied gender variations in politeness tactics. She discovered that female speakers frequently applied more friendly politeness techniques than male speakers did. Her studies showed that gender, as a social factor, affects politeness markers and language choices.

Looking at feminist points of view, Mills (2003) underlined how power and ideology shape politeness. She attacked conventional politeness theories for downplaying the dynamic and context-dependent character of female speech. Mills argues that one cannot completely appreciate politeness without considering how social conventions and expectations influence language use.

Furthermore, Spencer-Oatey (2008) proposed the rapport-management approach, so broadening the idea of face to include sociality rights and responsibilities. Her method took into consideration the more general aspects of interpersonal communication including group membership and identity building. In institutional and cross-cultural settings, this framework provides a more complex view of politeness.

In 2013, Nguyen looked at how politeness techniques might be used in American academic advising meetings. Her results revealed that many advisers avoided imposing on students by using indirect strategies and hedging. This supports the theory that in formal environments politeness helps to preserve professional contacts and lower social distance.

These studies were taken together to show how politeness strategies are strongly ingrained in social and cultural settings. They also show how participants' shared knowledge, social roles, and communicative intentions influence not only language forms but also the way politeness is interpreted.

Theoretical Framework

The idea of politeness in social interaction is related with the ways people use to preserve each other's face, which denotes the social and emotional self-image presented publicly. Politeness aims to uphold social harmony and reduce interpersonal conflict. Goffman (1955, 1967) laid the foundation for the notion of face, which Brown and Levinson (1987) later expanded into a theoretical framework containing four politeness strategies: bald on record, negative politeness, positive politeness, and off record. These strategies help individuals manage face during interaction. Their theory assumes that face is universal and individuals across cultures seek to avoid actions that may threaten it.

The bald on record strategy involves delivering a message directly without softening its effect on the hearer. Brown and Levinson (1987) state that this method is used when the speaker values efficiency over face considerations. Cutting claims that speakers using direct imperatives such as "Fix it" or "Give that note to me" are engaging in face-threatening acts openly. There are two forms of this strategy. The first one appears when both speaker and hearer prioritize urgency over face concerns. The second one appears when the speaker believes the hearer expects and accepts directness due to shared understanding of the situation.

Negative politeness protects the hearer's negative face, which reflects the desire for freedom from imposition. Meyerhoff (2006) describes it as the acknowledgment of one's right to act freely. Yule (1996) defines face-threatening acts as threats to either positive or negative face. Speakers apply negative politeness through indirectness, apologies, hesitations, nominalization, and expressions of respect. The strategy involves indirect forms such as "Would it be possible" and polite mitigators like "If you do not

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mind" to ensure the hearer retains autonomy. Tentativeness and the use of formulaic language like "Thank you" or "Please" contribute to minimizing threats.

Positive politeness aims to create solidarity and maintain friendly relations. It emphasizes respect and appreciation for the hearer. Brown and Levinson (1987) regard it as a strategy that reinforces inclusion and shared identity. This includes offering compliments such as "You handled the project well," using inclusive pronouns like "we," and expressing empathy through phrases like "That must have been difficult." Speakers might also use comedy to establish rapport and express thanks for the hearers' support.

Off record politeness lets the speaker suggest goals without stating exactly. It guarantees that the hearer preserves both sides' faces and picks the intended message. Brown and Levinson (1987) characterize it as a tactic anchored in indirectness and uncertainty. For instance, "this room feels stuffy" suggests that a window ought to be opened. Off record speech depends also on shared context, figurative speech, and suggestion rather than impose itself. Saying things like "What a pity no one tidies this place" suggests a demand subtly.

Brown and Levinson's framework offers a thorough picture of politeness as a worldwide trend driven by several techniques to control face in diverse settings.

Research Methodology

The current study intends to look into the problem under examination by using qualitative research as prism. This method is distinguished by a comprehensive viewpoint that stresses the study of the whole picture instead of breaking down of the problem into isolated factors. This method helps the research to fully grasp the phenomenon under issue. The present study involved the analysis of data, which was subsequently described through the use of textual identification and analysis. This study centers on the analysis and interpretation of recorded material from the film "The Lion King."

Data and Sources of Data

The aforementioned animated film serves as the primary source of analysis for this research paper. The research data consisted of conversations of the character Simba, wherein the conversations including politeness strategies employed by him in the movie were identified. The data source utilized in this study was the movie script of "The Lion King", which was obtained from the internet.

Data Collection Procedure

The data utilized in this study were obtained from a movie script containing the dialogues of a character throughout the action of the film. The data pertaining to the types of politeness strategies employed in the interactions of the characters in the script and movie "The Lion King" was collected by the researcher through the analysis of their utterances. The resource can aid in the research seek to comprehend and investigate the employment of politeness strategies by Simba in the movie.

Research Objectives

Research objectives serve as the central and essential component of a research work. The formulation of research objectives can be expressed as follows:

Primary Objective

1. To explore the politeness strategies used by Simba in the film "the Lion King"

Specific Objectives

1. To investigate the various politeness strategies employed by the character 'Simba' in the film "The Lion King".
2. To identify and explore 'bald-on record', 'negative politeness', 'positive politeness' and 'bald-off record' strategies are used in the selected conversations of Simba.
3. To explore the predominant politeness strategies employed in the dialogues of the character 'Simba' in the film "The Lion King".

Rationale of the Study

The rationale of the study was intended to serve as a valuable resource for academic pursuits aimed at expanding knowledge related to the subject matter of English Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics. The intended goal of this research was to provide English educators with valuable insights into the instructional process, specifically regarding the implementation of politeness strategies.

Limitations of the Study

The study has several limitations since different researchers may define politeness in varied ways which makes the analysis subjective. Cultural and individual factors influence politeness strategies and the animals in The Lion King live in a unique African setting that shapes their behavior. Focusing only on conversations and actions may overlook these cultural influences. The data remains limited since the character of Simba does not always display all politeness methods. His behavior reflects the plot and

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cinematic design rather than natural communication. Simba does not use language intentionally which complicates interpretation. The analysis faces difficulty due to restricted access to complete transcripts and reliance on online sources and personal observation which may not cover the entire scope of the character's politeness strategies.

DISCUSSION AND FINDINGS

Explanations of Politeness Strategies Used in Scene 01

A. Bald on Record:

Simba's employment of bald on record in the first scene is exemplified by the following instances.

Non-reduction of the face threat

i. Simba: "Dad! Dad! Come on, Dad. We gotta go. Wake up!" (Wiki, n.d.)

The direct and urgent plea made by Simba to his father Mufasa can be interpreted as a bald on record strategy. Simba employs a direct and unambiguous style of communication to effectively express his message, without employing any form of mitigation or softening of their request.

ii. Simba: "You promised!" (Wiki, n.d.)

Simba employs a direct and assertive communication style, known as a bald on record approach, to remind Mufasa of their prior agreement and hold him accountable to his commitment. Simba utilizes a direct approach in expressing his dissatisfaction, refraining from utilizing indirect or courteous language.

iii. Simba: "Whoa!" (Wiki, n.d.)

Simba expresses his astonishment without any accompanying language to temper or alleviate his reaction, following his failure to rouse Mufasa due to his loss of grip. The above-mentioned statement exhibits a straightforward manner of communication, devoid of any obliqueness, thereby conveying the individual's immediate response.

iv. Simba: "Dad, come on, Dad!" (Wiki, n.d.)

Simba employs a bald on record approach when attempting to capture Mufasa's attention, as he repeatedly calls out to his father without utilizing any extra cordial or passive words. Simba's assertive and insistent manner is indicative of his sense of immediacy and lack of tolerance for delay.

v. Simba: "What about that shadowy place?" (Wiki, n.d.)

Simba's inquiry regarding the dark place outside the boundaries can be classified as a direct and straightforward question. He inquires Mufasa in a straightforward manner, without utilizing any indirect or courteous language. Simba's directness exemplifies his authentic inquisitiveness and aspiration for elucidation.

vi. Simba: "But I thought a king can do whatever he wants." (Wiki, n.d.)

Simba employs a bald on record strategy to challenge Mufasa's directive of refraining from heading beyond their territorial boundaries. He employs a direct and unambiguous approach to challenge the constraints placed on a king's control, without resorting to any euphemistic or courteous expressions.

vii. Simba: "There's more?" (Wiki, n.d.)

When Mufasa notes that there is more to becoming a king than most people realize, Simba shows his interest in learning more. Simba's direct and enthusiastic commitment to learning and comprehending is demonstrated by his forthright query, which lacks any indirection or courtesy indicators.

FTA-concentrated bald on record use

viii. Simba: "Sorry!" (Wiki, n.d.)

Simba quickly expresses his regret with a succinct and unequivocal "Sorry!" as he unintentionally knocks into a lioness while hurrying into the den. The usage of a direct apology without any accompanying polite language is an illustration of the bald on record approach.

ix. Simba: "But, Dad, don't we eat the antelope?" (Wiki, n.d.)

When Simba brings up the subject of eating antelope, he challenges the idea of honoring all living things. His forthright question, devoid of any courtesy or indirection, demonstrates his confused state and casts doubt on Mufasa's prior claims.

B. Negative Politeness:

In the first scenario from "The Lion King," Simba uses a number of techniques that are considered negative politeness.

i. Use the standard form of indirection

When attempting to awaken Mufasa, Simba takes a subtle approach. He yells out "Dad" and adds, "We gotta go," frequently rather than addressing his father directly. Through "Get up!" Simba shows consideration for his father's sleep by refraining from being overly direct or strong in his approach.

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ii. Questions

Simba uses questions to convey his objectives and ask for permission. He says, "You promised!" to Mufasa before asking about the mysterious location and adding, "But I thought a king can do whatever he wants." Simba conveys his comprehension while also asking for clarification and expressing his interest by phrasing his remarks as questions.

iii. Hedge

When Simba apologizes to the lionesses for touching them, he utilizes hedging. He promptly apologizes for his behavior but doesn't go into more detail. He reduces the effect of his physical contacts by using a brief apology without any more justification.

iv. Show respect

Throughout the sequence, Simba pays his father, Mufasa, respect. He calls him "Dad" and asks for his praise and attention regularly. Mufasa's authority is acknowledged by Simba thereby highlighting his status as the future king and by bringing up his vows.

v. Nominalize

When talking about the Circle of Life, Simba employs nominalization. In his words, "When we die, our bodies become the grass, and the antelope eat the grass." Simba conveys the concept in a more distant and indirect way by employing generic nouns like "bodies" and "grass," emphasizing the natural cycle of life without getting bogged down in the details.

vi. The use of modifying language

Simba tempers the discourtesy of his requests with expressions like "Come on, Dad" when Mufasa says, "You must never go there, Simba." His words become less urgent and more courteous and respectful as a result of these expressions.

vii. Hedging using intensifiers

In order to diminish his demands and demonstrate reverence, Simba hedges his comments with intensifiers. As in the phrase, "We've got to go. Wake up!" The stress on "Wake up!" and the usage of "must" instead of "have to" communicate an urgent message while still keeping a courteous tone.

viii. Polite Perseverance

Simba exhibits polite persistence by making his father's attention-getting requests several times. Mufasa constantly calls out "Dad," uses repetition, and shows respect for his father's time and presence to get a response.

ix. Non-threatening Speech

Simba chooses his words deliberately to steer clear of demand or aggression. Simba responds quickly, "You promised!" instead of showing irritation or disappointment as Mufasa opens one eye. This approach keeps one polite and avoids directly challenging Mufasa's power.

x. Self-effacement

Simba uses self-effacing language to downplay his own needs and wants. Saying "There's more to be king than getting your way all the time," he shows respect for Mufasa's knowledge and experience by also noting that his understanding may be limited.

xi. Using Face-Threatening Act (FTA) as a conventional rule

- When Simba accidentally bumps into the lionesses, he says, "Sorry!" to convey that he is aware of both his possible interference and the potential harm to their face.
- "Dad!" [When Mufasa doesn't answer, Simba's face darkens.] Dad. Without explicitly confronting or pressing his father, Simba conveys his concern and demand for his father's attention through repetition and a disappointed tone.
- "You promised!" Simba implies that Mufasa's inability to awaken is not living up to his expectations by reminding him of his past pledge. Simba, however, steers clear of open conflict by taking a tough but deceptive stance.
- "What about that shadowy place?" - Recognizing the possible danger to Mufasa's power and dominion over the kingdom, Simba warily asks Mufasa about the forbidding location.
- "But I thought a king can do whatever he wants." Simba expresses his first comprehension and asks for clarification in order to politely and non-confrontationally refute Mufasa's claim regarding the restrictions of being a king.

C. Positive Politeness

The Positive Politeness Strategy is to develop connection, exhibit kindness, and convey sympathy with the interlocutor. In the dialogue presented between Simba and Mufasa, Simba makes use of a variety of courteous strategies:

i. Simba's Enthusiasm

When Simba first approaches Mufasa, he exhibits enthusiasm and excitement, using exclamation marks and enthusiastically attempting to awaken his father. Simba expresses his positive attitude and bond with Mufasa by conveying his eagerness and anticipation.

ii. Apologies and Polite Gestures

As Simba rushes through the den, he unintentionally collides with the lionesses, but he immediately apologizes and says

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"Sorry!" This demonstrates his consideration for others' personal space and well-being by apologizing and acknowledging the potential inconvenience caused.

iii. Affectionate Behavior

Simba caresses affectionately against Sarabi's thigh, seeking closeness and demonstrating his affection for her. This action exemplifies his positive outlook and desire to interact with others in a loving and welcoming manner.

iv. Obeys Mufasa's Instructions

Simba actively complies with Mufasa's command not to enter the shadowy region beyond their borders. By observing his father's words and demonstrating reverence for his guidance, Simba demonstrates positive courtesy, recognizing Mufasa's authority and preserving the relationship's harmony.

v. Inquiry and Participation

Simba demonstrates inquiry and actively participates in conversation with Mufasa. He inquires and seeks elucidation about the murky location, demonstrating his desire to comprehend the world around him. This demonstrates Simba's optimistic disposition, as he pursues knowledge and Mufasa's wisdom.

vi. Calling Out with Affection

Simba continually cries out to his father Mufasa, exclaiming "Dad!" in an excited and urgent manner. This not only demonstrates his enthusiasm to spend time with Mufasa, but it also conveys a sense of familiarity and intimacy, employing a positive politeness strategy to establish a friendly and affectionate tone.

vii. Lively Relations

Simba attempts to awaken Mufasa by jumping on him while he is completely slumber. Simba persists despite Mufasa's initial lack of response, demonstrating his mischievous and affectionate nature. This playful behavior functions as an effective form of politeness by promoting a lighthearted environment and strengthening their bond.

viii. Persistence with Courtesy

When Mufasa does not respond, Simba's tone changes from exhilaration to disappointment as he says "Dad" with a gloomy expression. Despite his disappointment, Simba maintains a respectful and courteous demeanor by continuing to address Mufasa with politeness and by conveying his authentic emotions.

ix. Demonstrating Eagerness

Simba's countenance lights up with happiness and he exclaims "Yeah!" when Mufasa eventually wakes up. This response displays his keen interest and optimistic disposition toward going out with his father, accentuating their special bond and employing positive politeness to communicate his enthusiasm.

x. Appreciation and Agreement

Simba expresses appreciation and agreement when Mufasa explains that he will one day succeed him as monarch. Simba's response, "And all of this will be mine?" demonstrates his gratitude and agreement, reflecting his embrace of the responsibility and demonstrating good manners by acknowledging Mufasa's advice and future plans.

C. Bald off Record

Off-Record Politeness Strategies are indirect methods of expressing a message without being aggressive or abrupt. In the discussion, Simba employs various off-record Politeness Strategies.

i. "Let me explain." (Wiki, n.d.)

Simba's plea for Mufasa to elaborate shows his respect and readiness to listen. It's a subtle way of saying he wants to understand Mufasa's point of view without outright criticizing it.

ii. "And so we are all connected in the great Circle of Life." (Wiki, n.d.)

Simba's final comment is an oblique way of accepting and appreciating Mufasa's reasoning. Without specifically expressing it, he employs a broad phrase to demonstrate his comprehension and agreement.

iii. "There's more to being king than getting your way all the time." (Wiki, n.d.)

Simba's comment implies that there are additional obligations and concerns in being a king. He argues that being a monarch necessitates making decisions that do not always correspond to personal aspirations.

Explanations of Politeness Strategies Used in Scene 02

A. Bald on Record

The present scenario(two) exhibits multiple instances of Bald on Record Politeness Strategies employed by Simba.

i. Simba's Explicit Declaration

Simba asserts to Scar with confidence, "I'm going to be king of Pride Rock." The individual in question explicitly articulates their aspirations without employing any mitigating language or attempting to couch their statement in politeness.

ii. **Direct Inquiry:** Simba poses a direct inquiry to Scar, "When I'm king, what'll that make you?" The individual employs a direct

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approach in their quest for information, refraining from utilizing any form of indirect or courteous language.

iii. **Simba's Statement of Assertion:** Simba confidently declares his courage, stating, "Well, I'm brave!" The individual in question presents a direct declaration regarding their personal attributes, without any apparent effort to mitigate or diminish their self-assessment.

iv. **Straight Confrontation:** In the movie "The Lion King," Simba asks Scar, "Why not?" in response to Scar's unwillingness to provide information about the territory beyond the northern border, so confronting Scar directly. The person in issue straight forwardly challenges Scar's justification and avoids any kind of diplomatic or indirect language.

v. **Direct Comment:** Simba tells Scar, "You're so weird," straight forwardly without any sort of euphemism or tact. The person in issue presents their point of view clearly without using any language meant to soften or moderate it.

vi. **Straight Asking:** After Scar declines to reveal such information, Simba directly asks Scar about the contents of the area beyond the northern border, "What's out there?" When looking for information, the person under question uses a direct approach instead of indirect or polite language.

vii. **Straight Speech:** Simba's simple snuffle in response to Scar's declaration of looking out for his welfare reveals his mistrust of Scar's motivations. Snorts "Yeah, right. I'm your only nephew." Simba shows a doubtful and astonished attitude free of any polite or indirect phrasing.

viii. **Straightforward Request:** Simba directly asks Scar about the elephant graveyard, to which Scar says no information is available. Then Simba stands before Scar and asks, "What is the reason for your refusal?" Simba here asks for explanation straight forwardly as well as by avoiding courteous or indirect phrasing.

ix. **Through Assertion:** Simba declares unequivocally and with conviction that he is brave. "Well, I'm brave!" This statement is in response to Scar's assertion that only the most courageous lions venture into the perilous region located beyond the northern boundary. The individual in question makes a claim of personal courage without utilizing any qualifying terminology. straightforward acceptance: Simba's unambiguous consent is evident when Scar requests that he vow to never venture to the elephant graveyard, to which Simba replies with a concise "No problem." He acquiesces to the request without any attempt to mitigate or qualify his assent.

Non-Reduction of The Face Threat

a) **Indirect Request from Simba:** Simba approaches Scar and confidently declares that he will rule Pride Rock. By disclosing this information, Simba alludes obliquely to the expectation that Scar will accept and support his goals without openly requesting it.

b) **Positive Politeness from Simba:** He calls Scar "Uncle Scar" and jokes about with him. Even though Scar isn't his real uncle, Simba tries to keep a good connection with him by calling him by this amiable nickname.

c) **Simba's Assumption of Scar's Favoritism:** Simba implies that he expects preferential treatment from Scar because he is Scar's only nephew by sarcastically mentioning that he is Scar's only nephew. By assuming that Scar wants to be perceived as a kind and protective character, Simba subtly plays to that desire.

d) **Simba's Willingness to Follow Scar's Advice:** After Scar cautions Simba about the perils of the elephant graveyard and asks him not to go there, Simba immediately agrees and swears not to. Simba respects Scar's concern and recognizes his power by complying with his request.

e) **Simba's Acknowledgment of Scar's Protectiveness:** Scar trying to protect Simba, which Simba acknowledges by calling Scar his "favorite nephew." Simba, despite his scornful tone, inadvertently accepts Scar's function as a protector and a guardian.

FTA-Concentrated Bald on Record Use

a) **Simba's direct statement:** Simba confidently declares, "I'm going to be king of Pride Rock." He directly states his intention without any attempt to mitigate the potential threat to Scar's position or authority.

b) **Simba's straightforward question:** Simba asks Scar, "When I'm king, what'll that make you?" He directly seeks information without employing any politeness markers or hedging language.

B. Negative Politeness

Simba interacts with Scar in this scene via several different negative politeness strategies:

i. **Simba's Respect:** Simba addresses Scar "Uncle Scar" as such, yelling, "Hey, Uncle Scar." Simba's rude behavior is demonstrated by his respect and deference towards Scar, so honoring his higher position within the family hierarchy.

ii. **Simba's Circularity:** Simba gently expresses his want to rule instead of outright stating it using a guessing game. Simba uses indirect language to say, "Hey Uncle Scar, guess what," "I'm going to be king of Pride Rock," so softening the boldness of his declaration and avoiding any possibly face-threatening action.

iii. **Simba's Humor Usage:** Simba laughs and jokingly says, "You're so weird," when Scar calls himself a "monkey's uncle" in response to Simba's question about his obligations as ruler after Simba takes the throne. This is a strategy to show Scar a

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funny argument while keeping a friendly and nonaggressive tone.

iv. **Simba's Evading:** Simba says, "Well, I'm brave!" before posing a question to Scar about what lies beyond the northern boundary. "What's outside?" By emphasizing his bravery, Simba hints that he is capable of handling any risks while still respecting Scar's authority and being considerate of him.

v. **Simba's Understanding of Scar's Motives:** When Scar refuses to tell Simba what is beyond the northern boundary, Simba asks, "Why not?" This question shows that Simba understands Scar's desire to protect him and agrees with Scar's concern while also asking for more information in a polite way.

vi. **Simba's Appeal for Scar's Attention:** In response to Scar's claim that he is looking out for his well-being as his favorite nephew, Simba says, "snorts Yeah, right." "I'm your only nephew." Simba's reaction shows that he doesn't believe Scar is being honest, even though he doesn't confront him directly.

vii. **Simba's Compliance:** When Scar begs Simba to promise that he won't ever go to the elephant cemetery, Simba quickly agrees and says, "No problem." Simba quickly agrees to Scar's request and makes sure Scar knows he agrees, which keeps Scar's good name and makes it less likely that there will be a fight.

viii. **Simba's Misleading Request:** Instead of just asking Scar what is on the other side of the northern border, Simba says, "Well, no." He said, "I can't go there." Simba doesn't speak directly; instead, he hints at what his father told him to do and suggests that he knows the limits and respects them.

ix. **Simba Shows Respect** for Scar's expertise by asking him, "What's out there?" as his inquiries about the mysterious place. With this question, Simba shows that he respects Scar's authority and knowledge. It also gives Scar a chance to share his point of view while also trying to get information.

x. **Simba's Astonished Expression:** Simba asks, "What kind of elephant?" after Scar talks about the elephant graveyard. Whoa... Simba might be able to show that he's interested in what's going on without directly going against Scar's desire to keep it a secret because of how he reacts, which shows that he is truly shocked and amazed.

xi. **Simba's Rejection of His Own Curiosity:** Simba immediately tries to slink away after Scar declines to provide him any further information about the elephant cemetery, respecting Scar's choice. Scar, though, catches hold of him and draws him in to emphasize the significance of his plea. Simba subsequently consents to Scar's request and makes the assurance, "No problem." Simba uses negative politeness to acknowledge Scar's face-saving worries by agreeing to his request and promising him that he would follow it.

C. Positive Politeness

Simba used numerous instances of positive politeness strategies in the scenario at hand:

i. **Simba's Effective Verbal Redress:** Simba anticipates Scar's thrill when he approaches Scar and confidently declares that he will rule Pride Rock. Simba acknowledges Scar's significance and good side by implying that Scar will play a key role when Simba becomes as king.

ii. **Simba's Usage of Adorable Nicknames:** Simba refers to Scar as "Uncle Scar," which conveys familiarity and love. By referring to them as family, Simba acknowledges their familial bond and aims to keep things cordial and nice between them.

iii. **Simba's Appreciation of Scar's Individuality and Compliment:** After Scar refers to himself as a "monkey's uncle," Simba chuckles and exclaims, "You're so weird." Simba uses the term "weird," despite its negative meaning, in a humorous and lighthearted way to express acceptance and love for Scar's unique nature.

iv. **Simba's Cooperation and Assurance:** Simba first displays bravery and a want to explore when Scar expresses concern about his visiting the perilous elephant graveyard. But after Scar cautions him, Simba acknowledges his viewpoint and tells him, "No problem." Scar is reassured that Simba will follow his advice in this remark, which also admits his worries.

v. **Simba's Interest Declaration:** Scar inquires as to whether Mufasa showed Simba the entire kingdom, to which Simba happily replies, "Everything." This demonstrates Simba's curiosity about Scar's query and desire to converse with him.

vi. **Scar's Worry Is Acknowledged by Simba:** Scar says that he is watching out for Simba's safety as his favorite nephew, and Simba snorts in response but accepts Scar's intentions. This shows that Simba gets why Scar is worried and appreciates his efforts to keep him safe.

vii. After Scar tells Simba about the elephant graveyard and shows that he is worried about it, Simba promises not to go there. He says, "No problem," which shows that he is willing to do what Scar asks and keep their good relationship.

viii. **Simba's Gratitude:** In response to Scar's request for Simba to vow not to go to the elephant cemetery, Simba says, "There's a good lad." This remark shows Simba's appreciation for Scar watching out for him and suggests that he values Scar's leadership and defense.

D. Bald Off Record

Simba employs the following instances of bald off record strategies in the context at hand:

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- i. **Indirect Request:** Scar is approached by Simba, who says, "Hey, Uncle Scar, guess what?" in an indirect appeal. This is a clever technique of striking up a discussion and getting Scar's attention without saying just what he wants.
- ii. **Seeking Validation:** Simba asks "Why not?" in an effort to question Scar's decision to withhold knowledge about the elephant cemetery. This implies that Simba loves Scar's perspective and wants to comprehend it while quietly challenging his judgment and asking him for an explanation.

The findings clearly indicate that Simba has been observed to utilize "Bald on record" predominantly in communication, while exhibiting a lower frequency of its usage in off record communication. The utilization of positive and negative politeness strategies is prevalent, albeit not the most prominent. The analysis shows that Simba follows social norms for communication by being respectful of other people's faces.

CONCLUSION

This study looked at how the character Simba in the movie "The Lion King" used polite language when talking to people. As per Brown and Levinson's idea of politeness strategies, the study has shown how Simba uses different on-record politeness strategies to deal with social situations, keep in touch with people, and get his point across without being too direct.

There have been many examples of Simba using politeness strategies on record during the investigation. These include positive politeness, negative politeness, and off-record politeness. Simba's use of these strategies shows that he knows how society works, how power works, and how important it is to keep the peace.

Simba often uses polite ways to show his happiness, goals, and successes while also thinking about how others feel. He uses rude ways to show respect, stay out of other people's business, and keep his own wants to a minimum. Simba also knows how to show himself without being rude to others because he qualifies his claims, asks for confirmation, and respects their worries.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings, the researchers provide the following suggestions for additional research and useful applications. To begin with, look at the ways that other characters in "The Lion King" or other movies are polite to each other to understand how their language and culture are different. Second, look at films from different cultures to see how their ideas about politeness are different. This will help to understand how cultural norms affect how polite people are when they speak. Third, look into how the politeness techniques used in "The Lion King" can be used in real life, like at work, during negotiations, and when resolving conflicts, to improve communication and keep relationships healthy. Fourth, look at how other kid-friendly films and TV shows use politeness to see how characters talk to and share ideas with younger audiences. This will help parents and teachers show their kids how to interact with other people. Lastly, think about how learning about politeness in made-up situations could help language learners become more practically competent, especially when it comes to understanding indirect communication and cultural differences.

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