

Politeness in Japanese Prohibition Speech Act

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to analyze the prohibition speech act based on the level of politeness and the background factors. A Japanese drama named *Good Doctor* was used as data sources. *Good Doctor* is a famous medical drama remake of the 2013 South Korean television series. The number of prohibition speech acts contained in this drama's dialogue become a strong reason why this drama was chosen as a data source. The use of prohibition speech act in drama character's utterance was classified based on the prohibition pattern in Japanese in accordance with the theory of Namatame (1996). Furthermore, politeness in this prohibition speech act was also analyzed by Leech's politeness maxim's theory (1983). Meanwhile, the factors behind the politeness of prohibition speech act were investigated with the theory of Mizutani and Mizutani (1987). The result shows that there are several prohibition's lingual markers found in the utterances of this drama, i.e: *dame*, *~naide ~na*, *~naide kudasai*, *~te wa ikemasen* and *~nai*. On the other hand, the politeness used were including tact maxim, agreement maxim, also the maxim violation in this prohibition speech acts. The politeness in this prohibition speech acts were affected by several factors, i.e.: level of intimacy, age, social relation, social status, gender, group membership and situation.

Keywords: Background factor, maxim, politeness, prohibition speech act.

1. INTRODUCTION

Speech events are linguistic interactions that take place in one or more forms of speech. Speech events involve speakers and speech partners in a particular subject, place and situation that form communication. In a speech event, there is an action taken by a speaker while speaking. In simple terms, these actions are called speech acts. Austin (1962) stated that speech acts are actions performed by speakers through speech.

One of the classifications of speech acts is directive speech acts. A directive speech act is a speech act performed by the speaker with the intention that the interlocutor performs the action mentioned in the speech, such as ordering, requesting, demanding, suggesting, and prohibiting (Chaer, 2010). Among directive speech acts, the prohibition speech act is quite difficult to do.

Prohibition used to declare that the hearer or interlocutor does not take an action as spoken by the speaker (Zhang, 2016). In other words, it means that the speaker asks the hearer not to do something that is not in accordance with the speaker's wishes. This can lead to conflict or disharmony in the relationship between the speaker and the hearer. Gao (2002) stated that differences in culture between speaker and hearer could contribute to

the emergence of misunderstandings that can create a conflict. Therefore, when using the prohibition speech act, the speaker must pay attention to the hearer's background and the speaker's utterance's level of politeness in order to use the prohibition speech act correctly.

Thus far, previous studies have been conducted on prohibition speech acts in Japanese texts. For instance, a study by Lestari (2017) regarded the politeness of prohibition and permission directive speech acts in the drama *Kazoku Gemu* in the framework of pragmatics. The data in the study were analyzed using the Namatame's theory (1996) and Leech's politeness maxim theory (1983). Namatame's theory (1996) were used to analyze the meaning of speech acts, while Leech's theory (1983) was used to analyze utterance's politeness. From the context perspective, Saputri (2019) conducted a study about prohibition speech acts in a movie called *Spirited Away*. In this study, the meaning of speech acts was analyzed by using Namatame theory (1996). Those speech acts are then categorized into direct and indirect form, also based on context. The situation's context that appears in conversation was described based on Hymes' speaking model (1971). The result of the study shows that there are six illocutionary directive

prohibition speech acts in this movie, i.e.: ~V *ru na*, ~te *wa ikenai*, ~naide, ~dame, and ~janai form.

Furthermore, a study that was carried out by Yasa, Dewi, and Giri (2020) about the prohibition speech act in a comic named *Yasubato* by Kiyohiko Azuma. The factors behind prohibition speech acts were investigated by using the theory of Mizutani and Mizutani (1987). The result of this study shows that there are nine utterances that were categorized in direct prohibition speech act and seven utterances were categorized in indirect form. Meanwhile, in the factor's view, this study found four factors behind the level of politeness in this comic, i.e.: level of intimacy, age, social relations, and gender factors.

Despite so many studies doing Japanese prohibition speech acts especially from a politeness perspective, there is almost non-existent research which analyzes the politeness in prohibition speech acts along with the factors behind it simultaneously. Besides, a new object is also needed to see the politeness and background factors that affect Japanese prohibition speech acts in a more varied way. To fill the previous gap, this study uses Namatame's lingual marker (1996), Leech's politeness maxim theory (1983) as well as the theory of Mizutani and Mizutani (1987) to investigate politeness in Japanese prohibition speech acts in *Good Doctor* drama.

2. METHOD

This study used a qualitative research method with a pragmatic approach to explore the politeness in prohibition speech act in one Japanese television drama series called *Good Doctor*. A drama series was elected as the object of study because a drama series, like movies, is also considered as a medium of education whose audio visual can model the use of language to the learners. (Violeta, 2019).

Good Doctor is a famous medical drama remake of the 2013 South Korean television series with the same name. This drama was directed by Hiro Kanai and Hideyuki Aizawa. The main character in this drama is Doctor Shindo, an autistic doctor who has extraordinary intelligence. This drama tells the story of the struggles that Doctor Shindo goes through when dealing with patients in the hospital. Drama *Good Doctor* consists of 10 episodes with an average duration of 57 minutes per episode. The data of this study were collected from all of the character's utterances, both main character and supporting characters that contained prohibition speech acts during all of the episodes.

The data collection method was conducted by using notetaking and transcriptions. These data were then classified based on the theory of prohibition of lingual markers that have been proposed by Namatame (1996). According to Namatame (1996), lingual markers included in Japanese prohibition form are ~nai, ~V

ru+na, ~te *wa ikenai*, ~te *wa naranai*, ~te *wa dame*, ~naikoto, ~bekarazu, ~naide *houshii*, ~naide *kudasai*, ~naide *itadakitai*, ~naiyounishimashou.

Moreover, the politeness in character's prohibition speech acts were analyzed by using Leech's politeness maxim theory (1983). Leech (1983) suggested that there are six politeness maxims when performing speech acts, i.e.: tact maxim, generosity maxim, approbation maxim, modesty maxim, agreement maxim, and sympathy maxim. After categorizing the maxim, then the data were analyzed to investigate the factors behind the politeness of prohibition speech act based on the theory proposed by Mizutani and Mizutani (1987). Mizutani and Mizutani (1987) stated that there are several determinant factors that affect the politeness in speech acts, i.e.: level of intimacy, age, social relation, social status, gender, group membership and situation.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Compared to the previous research, the result of this study is more varied in terms of lingual markers of prohibition, politeness strategy in speech acts, and the factors behind the politeness strategy.

3.1. Lingual Markers of Prohibition Form

Based on the data analysis, there are 40 utterances found in prohibition form in the drama *Good Doctor*. These utterances were categorized into six lingual markers that described in Table 1.

Lingual Marker: ~Dame

As can be seen in Table 1, the most common lingual marker of prohibition form in the drama *Good Doctor* is ~dame. In English, ~dame could be translated as "No you mustn't; don't do that; no, no". This form is often used in informal situations in daily conversation.

Example of the using of ~dame as a lingual marker of prohibition form is described in the following excerpt.

- (1) Masaki's Mom: "*Daijoubu, mada itai no? Doko ga ita?*"
(Are you okay? Which parts hurt?)

Nurse: "*Shindo Sensei...! Dame desune. Mata oitasaremasuyo...!!*"
(Doctor Shindo...!! Don't come here. You can be expelled again) (Episode 1, minute 31:35)

Table 1. Lingual markers of prohibition form

Lingual Markers	Amount	Percentage
<i>Dame</i>	11	27,5%
<i>Naide</i>	9	22,5%
<i>V+Na</i>	9	22,5%
<i>Naide kudasai</i>	4	10%
<i>Te wa ikemasen</i>	4	10%
<i>Nai</i>	3	7,5%
Total	40	100%

This prohibition speech act occurred between the Nurse and dr. Shindo. When he heard that Masaki was in pain again, dr. Shindo tried to enter Masaki's room. However, the nurse forbade him to enter the room because dr. Shindo had been kicked out of Masaki's room by his seniors before. The particle *ne* in *dame desu ne* is the final particle (*shuujooshi*) which serves to soften the prohibition sentence. The *ne* particle is used because the nurse is trying to prohibit and at the same time persuade dr. Shindo not to enter the patient room.

Lingual Marker: ~naide

This lingual marker is used to ask the other person not to do something. The following dialogue describes one of the use of ~naide lingual markers form in the drama Good Doctor

- (2) Akari : Dare ni mo iwanaide!
(Please don't tell anyone!)
(Episode 4, minute 15:22)

In this situation, dr. Shindo accidentally saw Akari's diary when she was sleeping. When Akari suddenly woke up, and saw dr. Shindo opened her diary, afraid that her secret would be exposed. Akari then said that dialogue to dr. Shindo. The use of ~naide in this prohibition's form aims to ask dr. Shindo not to tell anyone about Akari's secret to everyone. The lingual marker ~naide is the informal form of *naidekudasai* which is a subtle prohibition.

Lingual Marker: ~V (dictionary form) + na

An utterance with this lingual marker form means a strict prohibition form. Example of the using of ~V(dictionary form)+na as a lingual marker of prohibition form is given below:

- (3) Akari : Okaasan, onaka ga itai. Okaasan
(Mom, my stomach is sick.. Mom..)
Mom : Shaberuna, anta no koe nante kikitakunai
(I told you, don't talk! I don't want to hear your voice!)
(Episode 4, minute: 34:35)

In this situation Akari felt that her stomach was sick. Akari intends to tell her condition to her mother. However, her mother turned up the volume of television and forbade her to speak. The expression of prohibition is indicated by the lingual marker v+~na on the verb shaberuna which comes from the word shaberu which means to speak. In general, this form of prohibition is used for speech partners who have lower positions, such as parents to children, teachers to students, or to peers.

Lingual Marker: ~naide kudasai

In line with the lingual marker ~naide, this lingual marker is used to ask the other person not to do something, but in a polite manner. The following dialogue shows the use ~naide kudasai as a prohibited lingual marker in the drama Good Doctor.

- (4) dr.Mamiya : yoroshiku onegaishimasu
(Thank you for understanding us)
Masaki's Mom: desukara, mou ano sensei wo Masaki ni chikazukenaide kudasai.
(But please, don't let that doctor come and approach Masaki)
(Episode 4, minute 21:49)

This dialogue told that Masaki's mother was angry that the doctor at the hospital allowed dr. Shindo to check up on her son. Masaki's mother was angry because dr. Shindo told Masaki that he was going to have surgery soon. Therefore, Masaki's mother forbade dr. Shindo approaches Masaki. The use of the ~kudasai form in this prohibition sentence shows a strict prohibition, but in a polite manner.

Lingual marker: ~te wa ikemasen

Lingual marker ~te wa ikemasen shows a form of prohibition that includes obligations. The following dialogue describes the form of prohibition with the lingual marker ~te wa ikemasen in the drama Good Doctor.

- (5) dr.Shindo : Akari chan, mou gamanshinakute ii desu. Hontou no kimochi wo papa ni iimashou. Kokoro ga tsuburete shimaimasu. Kazoku wo uso tsuite wa ikemasen.
(Akari chan, you don't have to bear it. You better tell your true feelings to your father. Tell him that your heart is broken. Don't tell a lie to your family)
(Episode 4, minute 39:38)

In this situation, Akari had just finished her surgery. Akari's father and dr. Shindo accompanied Akari beside her. At that time, Dr. Shindo told Akari to didn't lie about her feelings. As a speaker, dr. Shindo uses the ~te wa ikemasen lingual marker because this prohibition is a must that Akari has to do as a speech partner. If Akari didn't tell the truth, Dr. Shindo worried that the same thing would happen to Akari. ~Te wa ikemasen prohibition lingual marker shows a strict prohibition form that could be used in both formal and informal situations. In this context, the form of prohibition was used in informal situations.

Lingual marker: ~nai

Lingual marker ~nai is the last prohibited lingual marker that is found in Good Doctor drama. This lingual marker serves to prohibit someone from doing something. In addition, it can also be used to warn someone. Examples of the using of ~nai as a lingual marker of prohibition form is described in the next excerpt.

- (6) Dr. Shindo : Nanoni, doushite akachan wo tasukecha dame nan desuka?
(So, why couldn't we save the baby?)
Dr. Seto: Tonikaku, ruru wa mamotte. Byoushitsu ni wa mou ikanai, NICU ni mo ikanai.

(Basically, obey the rules. Do not enter the patient room again, and do not enter the NICU)
(Episode 2, minute 07:29)

In this situation, dr. Shindo was questioning why the doctor at the hospital did not save the premature baby. Doctor Seto then answered that as a doctor, one cannot make decisions on their own and must obey the hospital's rules. dr. Seto also warned dr. Shindo did not enter the patient room and NICU because previously dr. Shindo makes noise in the hospital. The form of prohibition in the sentence is marked by the presence of a lingual marker ~*nai* attached to the verb *ika* which comes from the word *iku*. In English, *iku* means to go. This kind of prohibition form is usually found in daily life in informal situations.

3.2. Politeness in Prohibition Speech Act

In this study, politeness in prohibition speech acts was analysed based on Leech's politeness maxim theory (1983). Leech (in Wahidah & Wijaya, 2017) stated that a person can be mentioned to have language politeness if he can fulfil the politeness principles which are categorized into maxims. Based on the results of the analysis, the number of utterances fulfilled politeness maxims are 32 utterances. While the number of utterances that violate the maxims are 8 utterances. The utterances that fulfil and violate the maxims are classified in Table 2.

3.2.1. Fulfilled Maxim in Prohibition Speech Acts

In the drama *Good Doctor*, there are 32 utterances that fulfilled the maxims, i.e.: 30 utterances with tact maxim and 2 utterances with agreement maxim. Tact maxim is the maxim that expects the speaker to provide benefits or minimize harm to the hearer.

The following is an example of utterance that fulfilled tact maxim in the drama *Good Doctor*.

- (7) Dr. Shindo: *Nande ittara ikenain desuka.*
(Why couldn't they say it?)
Dr. Seto: *Nande tte? Goryoushin no kimochi ga wakaranaino? Kokoro no junbi ga dekitenai no ni.*

Masaki kun ga shittara kawai sou datte. Mou ii. Masaki kun no byoushitsu wa zutto ikanaide.
(What did you say? Don't you understand the feelings of his parents? Masaki isn't ready to know yet. If Masaki finds out he can be sad. That's enough, don't come to Masaki's room again.)
(Episode 1: minute 24:23)

This conversation took place between dr. Seto and dr. Shindo. In this situation dr. Seto scolded dr. Shindo who had informed Masaki of the surgery that would soon be experienced by Masaki. In the speech, there is a prohibition speech act performed by dr. Seto to dr. Shindo, who is banned from entering Masaki's room. The forbidding speech by dr. Seto is an utterance that fulfills the tact maxim. The utterance fulfills the second sub of tact maxim to maximize the benefits of the other party. In this case, the beneficiary party was Masaki. Because of the words of dr. Shindo is considered to have offended Masaki and his parents, so the prohibition to visit Masaki's room is expected to make the mood of Masaki's family better. In addition, the prohibition of dr. Seto also has another intention to make dr. Shindo avoided a bigger problem. This utterance could be categorized as a polite speech. Although the utterance is in the form of a prohibition, in her utterance, dr. Seto has good intentions to improve the mood of the Masaki family and help dr. Shindo to avoid trouble.

The next maxim that is fulfilled in the prohibition speech act of this drama is the maxim of agreement. Agreement maxim is a maxim that emphasizes the speech participants to foster compatibility or agreement in speaking activities. The following is an example of utterance that fulfills the maxim of agreement in the drama *Good Doctor*.

- (8) Akari: (suddenly woke up and snatched his book in the hands of dr. Shindo) *Dare ni mo iwanaide* (Please don't tell anyone)
Dr. Shindo: (Silence and stare at the book that Akari grabbed)
(Episode 4, minute 15:28)

The participants in this situation were Akari and dr. Shindo. When visiting Akari who was sleeping, dr. Shindo accidentally saw Akari's diary and read the book. Akari who was surprised by the presence of dr. Shindo, then snatched back his diary from dr. Shindo. In this context, Akari performs a prohibiting speech act to dr. Shindo, so that dr. Shindo didn't tell Akari's secret that he read in her diary. The utterances forbidding by Akari are included in the speech that fulfills the maxim of agreement. In this situation, Akari tries to make a deal with dr. Shindo kept his secret and was approved by dr. Shindo. This speech is classified into a polite scale speech. In the speech of the prohibition, Akari at the same time pleaded with dr. Shindo does not reveal his secret so that Akari's father can still be happy.

Table 2. Maxim classification in prohibition speech act

Maxims	Amount of utterance that fulfil maxim	Percentage	Amount of utterance that violate maxim	Percentage
Tact	30	75%	6	15%
Generosity	0	0%	0	0%
Approbation	0	0%	0	0%
Modesty	0	0%	0	0%
Agreement	2	5%	0	0%
Sympathy	0	0%	2	5%
Total	32	80%	8	20%
Total Fulfilled and Violate Maxims			40	100%

3.2.2. Violate Maxim in Prohibition Speech Acts

The speech act of prohibition in the drama *Good Doctor* also has 2 forms of speech that violate the maxims, namely: the violation of the maxim of sympathy and the violation of the tact maxim. The following is an example of the violation of sympathy maxim in the drama *Good Doctor*.

- (9) Akari : *Okaasan, onaka ga itai. Okaasan*
(Mom, my stomach is sick.. Mom..)
Mom : *Shaberuna, anta no koe nante kikitakunai*
(I told you, don't talk! I don't want to hear your voice!)
- (Episode 4, minute: 34:35)

This conversation takes place between Akari and her stepmother. In this situation Akari's stepmother scolded Akari for continuing to call her even though she is ignored. In the speech there is a prohibition speech act that is performed by Akari's stepmother to Akari. This utterance is classified as prohibition utterances that violate the maxim of sympathy. It can be seen in the speech of Akari's stepmother who said *shaberuna* which means "don't talk" in English. Prohibition form with the lingual marker *~na* shows a strict prohibition. This utterance is classified to violate the maxim of sympathy, because Akari's stepmother does not care about Akari who is sick. Instead of treating Akari, she told her to be quiet. This ignorance was shown when Akari called her mother when she wanted to tell her that her stomach is sick, but Akari's mother raised the tv's volume and forbade Akari to talk or even yell at her. The utterance is categorized as impolite speeches. Because in this dialogue Akari's mother did not show her caring attitude to Akari who was sick.

Moreover, the next violation is a tact maxim violation. This violation occurs because there is a sub that is not fulfilled in the tact maxim. The following is a form of prohibition speech that violates the tact maxim in the drama *Good Doctor*.

- (10) Hibiki Dad : *Nani wo kangaetteirun desuka.*
(What are you thinking about?)
Dr. Mamiya : *Moushiwake gozaimasen*
(I'm so sorry before)
Ayah Hibiki : *Anoko no uta wa wans peeji hyaku man en desu. Konrinzai, anokotachi wo chikadzukenaide kudasai.*
(This children's song is worth a million dollars. From now on, don't ever let these kids come near my son again).
- (Episode 5, minute:07:33)

The participants in this conversation are dr. Mamiya and Hibiki's Father. In this situation, Hibiki's father felt angry with dr. Mamiya for letting other child patients play into Hibiki's room. In this dialogue, there is a prohibition speech act carried out by Hibiki's father. This speech act was shown when he forbade the other children to enter Hibiki's room. This prohibition speech act

violated the tact maxim. It is because Hibiki's father only thinks about his own benefit without thinking about the other party. Hibiki's father had a wish that Hibiki could rest while doing singing practice, so that he can immediately hold a concert. Hibiki's father didn't think about Hibiki's true feelings. He was tired of singing and wanted to play with other children. This speech act is included as violation of tact maxim because Hibiki's father only thinks about the benefits and harms the other party, named Hibiki.

3.3. The Factors behind Politeness in Prohibition Speech Act

Based on the results of the analysis using the theory of Mizutani and Mizutani (1987), seven factors were found behind the politeness of prohibition speech acts in the drama *Good Doctor*. Table 3 shows a classification of the factors behind politeness.

As seen in Table 3, it can be concluded that the most affecting factor in politeness of prohibition speech acts in drama is the age factor. When speaking, older people usually will use informal speech to the younger ones. Meanwhile, younger people tend to speak in a more polite manner towards older people. The characters who receive the most prohibition speech acts in this drama are the younger characters like dr. Shindo as a junior doctor or children patient. That's why age factors become the most affecting factor in the politeness of prohibition speech acts in the drama *Good Doctor*.

On the other hand, the factors that are least found are situational factors. Situational factors are categorized into two parts, i.e.: formal and informal situations. The place where the speech occurs, and the speech partner has an influence in determining whether a situation is formal or not. The following is an example of a prohibition speech act in terms of the factors behind the politeness in the drama *Good Doctor*.

- (11) Dr. Shindo: *Nande ittara ikenain desuka.*
(Why couldn't they say it?)
Dr. Seto: *Nande tte? Goryoushin no kimochi ga wakaranaino? Kokoro no junbi ga dekitenai no ni. Masaki kun ga shitara kawasou datte. Mou ii. Masaki kun no byoushitsu wa zutto ikanaide.*

Table 3. Factors behind politeness in prohibition speech acts

Factors	Amount	Presentase
Age	36	27,7%
Social Relation	33	25,4%
Level of intimacy	23	17,7%
Gender	16	12,4%
Group Membership	13	10%
Social Status	7	5,3%
Situational	2	1,5%
Total	130	100%

(What did you say? Don't you understand the feelings of his parents? Masaki isn't ready to know yet. If Masaki finds out he can be sad. That's enough, don't ever come to Masaki's room again.)

(Episode 1: minute 24:23)

The factors that are found behind politeness in this speech act are social relations, age, level of intimacy and group membership. dr. Seto is a doctor assigned to guide dr. Shindo in the hospital. Thus, the social relationship between dr. Seto and dr. Shindo is that of mentor and resident. In terms of age, Seto's doctor is also several years older than dr. Shindo, so it's not a problem when Seto's doctor gives a strict prohibition on Shindo's doctor. The level of intimacy between the two are quite close because the two interact quite often. dr. Seto and dr. Shindo are also in the same working environment, namely in the pediatric surgery room. These four factors became a reason for the use of the *~naide* prohibition form by dr. Seto as a speaker to dr. Shindo as a speech partner.

Meanwhile, the example of prohibition speech acts that affect gender in terms of politeness are given below.

- (12) Masaki's Mom: *Sawaranaide kudasai, hoka no sensei onegaishimasu.*
(Please don't touch Masaki..!!Please call another doctor..!!).

(Episode 1, minute: 29:57)

In that situation, dr. Shindo intends to help Masaki who looks in pain. However, Masaki's mother forbade dr. Shindo to check and touch Masaki. The prohibition form that was used by Masaki's mother against dr. Shindo is the prohibition with *~naide kudasai* lingual marker. This form is categorized as a polite form of prohibition. The factors behind the politeness in this prohibition speech acts are social relations and gender factors. In the term of social relation factor, Masaki's mother and dr. Shindo has a relationship as the patient's guardian and hospital doctor. This position makes Masaki's mother use this kind of formal language, even when she did a prohibition speech to dr. Shindo. In addition, from a gender factor, Masaki's mother is a woman. According to Makino and Tsuitsui (1984), a woman tends to use the prohibition of *~naide kudasai* which has the nuances of a subtle prohibition in formal situations.

Moreover, the example of prohibition speech acts that affect gender factors in terms of politeness are given below.

- (13) Miyu's father: "*Fuzakeruna..!!*"
"Don't be stupid..!!"

(Episode 3, minute 32:57)

In that situation, Miyu's father was angry with dr. Shindo. Miyu's father forbid dr. Shindo to do anything stupid because dr. Shindo has been waiting all night in front of his house. According to him, this action cannot

return his daughter who has died in the operating room. The form of prohibition used by Miyu's father to dr. Shindo is a strict prohibition. The factor behind the use of the prohibition is a situational factor. This factor has a considerable influence in carrying out speech acts. Mizutani and Mizutani (1987) suggest that although communicating with the same interlocutor, the way of speaking can change, for example when feeling angry. Like in this dialogue, before his daughter died in the operating room, Miyu's father always used formal language when talking to doctors. However, when his daughter died, Miyu's father used informal language, even a strict prohibition form, to express his anger when talked to the doctors.

Furthermore, the example of prohibition speech acts that are affected by social status factors in terms of politeness are given below.

- (14) Hibiki Dad : *Nani wo kangaetteirun desuka.*
(What are you thinking about?)

Dr. Mamiya : *Moushiwake gozaimasen*
(I'm so sorry before)

Ayah Hibiki : *Anoko no uta wa wans peeji hyaku man en desu. Konrinzai, anokotachi wo chikadzukenaide kudasai.*

(This children's song is worth a million dollars. From now on, don't ever let these kids come near my son again).

(Episode 5, minute 07:33)

In this situation Hibiki's father spoke to dr. Mamiya and dr. Seto to forbid the children in the hospital from approaching Hibiki again. Previously Hibiki's father had forbidden the children to approach him, but they came to play again. The factors behind the politeness in this prohibition speech act are social status and level of intimacy. Social status could have a big effect on the way a person speaks. In special fields like doctors, officials, or professors in university tend to use a polite way of speaking. In this drama, Hibiki's father was a classical musician. That's why he always talks in a polite manner, even while doing prohibition speech acts. Meanwhile, in terms of level of intimacy, Hibiki's father and the doctors who treated Hibiki did not have a close relationship because they had only met a few times. When Japanese people just meet other people, they will use polite speech (Mizutani & Mizutani, 1987).

It can be seen in the description of the examples above, that prohibition speech acts are often used in daily life. When using prohibition speech acts, it is very necessary to pay attention to the level of politeness when making speeches. The politeness level of prohibition speech acts can be influenced by the level of intimacy, age, social relations, social status, gender, group membership and situation (Mizutani & Mizutani, 1987). The results of this study could be a complement to previous research and be a contribution to knowledge in the field of sociolinguistics, especially for Japanese language learners.

4. CONCLUSION

The current study analyzed politeness in Japanese prohibition speech acts in a drama series. Findings show that there were 40 prohibited speech acts with 6 lingual markers of prohibition, 2 maxims of politeness, 2 violations of maxims and 7 factors behind the politeness in the prohibition speech acts in *Good Doctor* drama. This study is expected to be able to explore the reader's knowledge about prohibition speech acts, especially in terms of lingual markers, politeness maxim and background factors in Japanese prohibition speech acts.

Therefore, further research is expected to be able to find data that could fulfill the six maxims of politeness in speech acts. In addition, further research can also conduct research with a contrastive analytical approach so that it can develop linguistic research.

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