



Navigating Politeness strategies by analyzing Public Responses to Caretaker PM Anwar Ul Haq Kakar's Press Conference on Baloch Yakjehti Council's Protest

Fatima Zia¹, Luqman Manzoor², Noshaba Bano³, Dr. M. Asim Mehmood⁴

¹ MPhil Scholar, Government College University Faisalabad. fatimazia211@gmail.com

² MPhil Scholar, Government College University Faisalabad. luqmanmanzoor875@gmail.com

³ MPhil Scholar, Government College University Faisalabad. noshababano10@gmail.com

⁴ Professor, Department of Applied Linguistics, GC University Faisalabad. masimmahmood@gcuf.edu.pk

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Abstract

This study aimed to characterize the politeness strategies used by social media users in commenting on Caretaker Prime Minister Anwar-ul-Haq Kakar's Press Conference on the Baloch Yakjehti Council's Protest in Islamabad. The researchers employed Brown and Levinson's (1987) theory of politeness strategy. The researcher used a descriptive-qualitative approach in this study. The purpose of this research is to provide additional explanation of the politeness strategies users employed when commenting on the PM press conference. The information was gathered from user statements and from data sources used in documents, such as a post by Anwar-ul-Haq Kakar on his official Facebook page. The researcher is the tool used in this investigation. Data collection and analysis techniques involve documentation, data reduction, data display, and conclusion. Audience responses demonstrate a mix of positive and negative politeness strategies, highlighting an effort to connect with the audience while addressing sensitive topics and acknowledging differing opinions. Positive and negative politeness strategies are tagged for this study in MAXQDA. The politeness scheme is used to tag data. Findings of the study demonstrate that on social media, people use language that follows politeness strategies to show respect for others and also to social distance.

Keywords: The politeness theory, Computer-mediated communication (CMC), Anwar-ul-Haq Kakar, Baloch Yakjehti Council (BYC), Facebook Discourse Analysis

Introduction

Nowadays, people express their language, feelings, and thoughts on the online media, such as Blogs, Twitters, Instagram, and Facebook. People are getting braver in expressing their language, feeling, and thoughts, particularly on social media such as Instagram. In social media situations, the communication will be in different compared to face to face situation. Al-Shalawi's research (2001) about Politeness Strategies in Saudi ESL Computer Mediated Communication assumes that the ways to achieve politeness in a language activity will be different from those in face-to-face communication because none or a minimum of prosody paralinguistic vocalizations, and kinesics are available in email. Thus, unlike the speakers in conventional face-to-face conversation, the users in social media cannot rely on intonation, gesture, or facial expression to help them present their ideas.

News, information are easily accessed through internet and the practical train of the use enables people keep up with the ongoing issue without any difficult effort. The mushrooming internet provider in almost every corner of the town and one important point—the reasonable fee rent—make people nowadays easily updated

than they were.

Social media plays a pivotal role as a dynamic and multifaceted source of communication, offering users a platform to engage in meaningful dialogues with speakers. One such prominent platform is Facebook, where the comment section serves as a virtual space for interaction. Users can actively participate by sharing their perspectives, thoughts, and reactions directly on posts. This direct engagement fosters a sense of community, transcending the limitations of traditional one-way communication. Audiences become integral contributors to the conversation, providing valuable insights, posing questions, and offering feedback. As a result, Facebook transforms into an interactive forum, where the line between the speaker and the audience blurs, creating a more inclusive and participatory space for discourse.

In this virtual dialogue, the comment section becomes a vibrant arena where individuals not only express their opinions but also connect with others who share similar sentiments. Users can build connections through discussions, forging virtual relationships that contribute to the social fabric of the platform. The comment feature on Facebook, therefore, becomes a powerful tool for fostering community and facilitating open communication. This interactive nature of social media platforms like Facebook redefines the traditional dynamics of communication, turning it into a collaborative and engaging experience where both speakers and audiences play active roles in shaping the ongoing conversation.

When we use social media such as Facebook, sometimes, we share our response or comment freely toward other user's FB post. Moreover, the users of social media when they give some comments it depends on the feelings or behaviors of the users of social media in expressing the word. Meanwhile, Dans (in Maros & Rosli, 2017: 132) stated that the community becomes „kind“ in social media communication. Therefore, saving the face and using politeness strategies when giving comments are essential. Brown & Levinson (1987) analysis, politeness involves us showing awareness of other face want in the interaction between speaker keeps and cooperate to respect face themselves. There are four strategies of human politeness based on Brown and Levinson theory. Those are bald on strategy, positive politeness strategy, negative politeness strategy, and off record strategy.

Considering that phenomena, the researcher is interested to analyze the politeness strategies towards Caretaker PM Anwar-ul-Haq Kakar's Press Conference on Baloch Yakjehti Council's Protest used by users to give comments.

Objectives

1. To explore how the public perceived the press conference conducted by Caretaker PM Anwar-ul-Haq Kakar in response to the Baloch Yakjehti Council's protest.
2. Gain insight into the key concerns and grievances expressed by the Baloch Yakjehti Council during their protest and assess how these concerns influenced public sentiment.
3. To examine social media platforms to identify trends in public responses, opinions, and discussions related to both the press conference and the Baloch Yakjehti Council's protest.

Research Questions

1. How did the public perceive Caretaker PM Anwar-ul-Haq Kakar's press conference in response to the Baloch Yakjehti Council's protest?
2. What politeness strategies were employed by PM Anwar-ul-Haq Kakar during the press conference, and how did these strategies influence public reactions?
3. What trends can be identified in social media responses to both the press conference and the Baloch Yakjehti Council's protest, and how do these trends reflect public sentiment?

Research Design

Methodology

Brown and Levinson's (1987) theory of politeness strategy was employed by the researchers. The researcher's work on MAXQDA 2022 for Qualitative Research Conduct, through textual analysis of selected parts of the comments. The researcher used a descriptive-qualitative approach in this study. The purpose of this research is to provide additional explanation of the politeness strategies users employed when commenting on the PM press conference. The information was gathered from user statements and from data sources used in documents, such as a post by Anwar ul Haq Kakar on his official Facebook page. The researcher is the tool used in this investigation. To gather data for this study, the researcher employed the documentation approach, which involved reviewing a range of library materials, including books, documents, periodicals, notes, and other sources. Miles and the researcher's method of data analysis. The data analysis methods developed by Huberman include data reduction, data display, and conclusion/verification. Data collection and analysis techniques involve documentation, data reduction, data display, and conclusion.

Politeness Strategies

The study of relationships between language situations that are grammatically or structurally embedded is known as pragmatics (Levinson 198,9). Put differently, pragmatics is the study of how utterances' meanings vary depending on the circumstances in which they are used in connection to language.

"Face" is the public self-image each member aspires to claim, according to Brown & Levinson (1987). Furthermore, he contends that "face" conveys the idea of embarrassment or losing face. As a result, the face needs to be constantly maintained and attended to throughout social interactions and during conversations. A face-threatening act occurs when a speaker says something that threatens another person's expectations about their own self-image (FTA). To prepare for it, the speaker employs a face-saving act (FSA) to mitigate the potential threat, as certain activities may be construed as endangering another person's face. Consequently, the speaker employs tactful techniques to avoid doing the face-saving FTA.

A face-threatening act (FTA) is defined as a statement that could be perceived as a threat to another person's dignity (Yule 1996, 61). Conversely, FTA is defined by Brown & Levinson (1987) as an action that undermines the addressee's reputation by acting against their wishes. Orders and requests, recommendations and counsel, reminders, threats, cautions, dares, and the like are all considered acts.

According to Brown & Levinson's (1987) research, politeness entails demonstrating understanding of others' desire to cooperate and to maintain respect for themselves in the speaker-to-speaker relationship. Stated differently, they see etiquette as a sophisticated way to defuse potentially dangerous situations. To reduce FTA, Brown and Levinson (1987) use the following tactics: bald on record, negative politeness, positive politeness, and bald off record.

Bald on record is stating that in order to express demands, things must be addressed directly to the other. Eleven bare on record tactics exist, including maximum efficiency, emphasis through metaphorical urgency, and high valuation of the hearer's camaraderie, tuning out channel noise, paradigmatic/task-oriented style of instruction, speaker-hearer power differential (speaker is higher), empathetic counsel or cautions, hearer-requested permission, greeting, parting, and of Satisfying the addressee's pleasant face by expressing a wish that is somewhat comparable to what the addressee desires is known as positive politeness. It is accomplished by relating to the individual as a friend, a member of the in-group, a person whose desires and personality features are acknowledged and valued.

There are fifteen positive politeness tactics, which are as follows: observe, pay attention to the hearer (his interest, needs, goods), exaggerate (interest, approval, hearer sympathy), increase the hearer's interest in the speaker's contribution, employ in-group identity markers, seek consensus, steer clear of conflict, assume/rise/assert common ground, make jokes, demonstrate the speaker's knowledge of and concern for

the hearer's needs, offer, and promise, Be upbeat, include the hearer and the speaker in the activity, provide (or request) justification, presume or declare reciprocity, give present the hearer with gifts (goods, sympathy, comprehension, collaboration).

A negative politeness strategy can demonstrate deference rather than togetherness, require self-reliance, show greater consideration for others' time, and even apologize for interrupting. The strategies that make up the negative politeness strategy: state the FTA as a general rule; nominalize; go on record as incurring a debt or as not indebting the hearer; be conventionally indirect; question; hedge; be pessimistic; minimize the imposition; show deference; apologize.

Off-record communication is a communicative act in which the speaker intentionally leaves the listener with the impression that he does not engage in FTA, absolving himself of the responsibility to do so and leaving it to the hearer's interpretation. Off-record tactics include fifteen strategies: presupposition, hints, association clues, tautologies, contradictions, irony, metaphor use, rhetorical questions, vagueness, ambiguity, overgeneralization, displacing the hearer, incompleteness, and ellipsis.

Several factors influence the use of the politeness technique. Many factors influence the speaker's decision to use a positive politeness strategy. The social environment is the factor. It splits into three categories: social distance, relative power, and both. Power is the basic idea that we generally treat individuals who have some authority or power over us with more civility than we do those who do not. The foundation of it is an unbalanced relationship between the hearer and the speaker. People have both higher and weaker power in this factor. The users in this study actually have inferior power against Anwar ul Haq Kakar, caretaker of Pakistan.

Conversely, the symmetric relationship between the speaker and the hearer is the foundation of social distance. When two people have similar age or sexual preferences, you will feel more intimately connected to them, and their distance will decrease. Consequently, when you ask him to do something, you won't ask him politely. On the other hand, when you engage with someone you do not know well, such as someone who is older than you, you will use courteous language. Furthermore, according to Rosyidah & Sofwan (2017, 14), good politeness and social distance are related. Since positive politeness is a face-saving tactic that emphasizes shared purpose between speakers and hearers, it tends to foster solidarity (Yule 1996, 62). On social media In a system like Instagram, where users are on the same level regardless of their identity, it happens. As a result, individuals can perform face-threatening acts (FTAs) without fear.

Social Media Communication

In social media situations, communication is different. According to DeAndrea and Metzger (in Hyosun 2014, 6), face-to-face (FTF) communication environments differ greatly from the online world in terms of communication methods. They said that because of the absence of physical presence and the flexibility of identity found in online contexts, people communicate differently in terms of language use and social interactions than they do in face-to-face settings.

People who wish to share their experiences, thoughts, ideas, and opinions as much as they like are the only ones present on social media, where social classes do not exist (Anggraini & Daman Huri, 2017). To facilitate long-distance relationships, online social media allow us to communicate with pals without being limited by time or place (McKenna & Bargh, in Hyosun 2014). Etiquette: Techniques for Social Media Interaction. In their research on politeness theory for computer-mediated communication (CMC), Moran & Ocker (in Harwood, 2017) contend that being courteous typically involves being overly direct and ambiguous. However, Li (in Harwood, 2017) also argues that civility is frequently vague and ambiguous, and that it often requires clarification. She also asserts that CMS uses positive face tactics more frequently to promote community and reciprocity and to develop relationships.

Positive and Negative Politeness Strategies Employed by Caretaker PM Anwar Ul Haq Kakar's Press Conference on Baloch Yakjehti Council's Protest"

Speech of the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Anwar ul Haq Qaqr, reflects the utilization of positive politeness strategies. The speaker acknowledges the right to protest, expresses concern for the situation, and emphasizes the importance of unity among the people of Balochistan and the state of Pakistan. Seeking agreement and understanding, the speech strives to foster a sense of common ground while urging introspection. Despite addressing complex issues such as armed struggle, the speaker remains optimistic about dispelling misunderstandings and highlights the majority of Baloch people standing with the state of Pakistan. Overall, the use of positive politeness strategies aims to connect with the audience and promote a cooperative and understanding discourse. Prime Minister Anwar ul Haq Qaqr exhibits instances of negative politeness strategies. The speaker employs hedging, expressing uncertainty about certain events, and adopts a pessimistic tone when discussing the likelihood of violence in specific areas. While acknowledging differing perspectives, the speech does not overtly give deference to opposing views but maintains an assertive stance, especially regarding armed struggle. Although explicit apologies are absent, the speech recognizes unfortunate events, such as the use of water cannons and burning individuals on the coastal highway. The generalization of consequences for going outside certain circles and the use of nominalizations contribute to an overall negative politeness approach, emphasizing caution, acknowledging negative occurrences, and presenting certain outcomes as broad rules.

Realization of Positive Politeness Strategies;

The following comments exhibit positive politeness strategies such as:

1. Noticing, attending to H (his interest, wants, needs, goods):

- "کاکڑ صاحب نے اچھی گفتگو کی ہے" acknowledges and appreciates Kakar Sahib's good conversation.
- "Well done kakar" acknowledges Kakar's actions.

There is following tagging for positive politeness strategies from MAXQDA:

The screenshot displays a list of 21 comments from a social media platform, with red annotations and tags on the left side. The comments are numbered 1 through 21. The annotations include phrases like 'convey-x-is-admirable-interestin', 'Personal-delicit', 'daim-common,point-of-view', 'intensifying-interest-to-hearer', 'Exagerating', and 'using-in-group-identity-marke'. The comments themselves contain praise for Kakar, such as 'کاکڑ صاحب نے اچھی گفتگو کی ہے', 'Great Leader . Deserve the Chair of PM of Pak', and 'Great the Anwarulhaq Kakar pm'.

Exaggerating (interest, approval, sympathy):

"Great Leader. Deserve the Chair of PM of Pak."

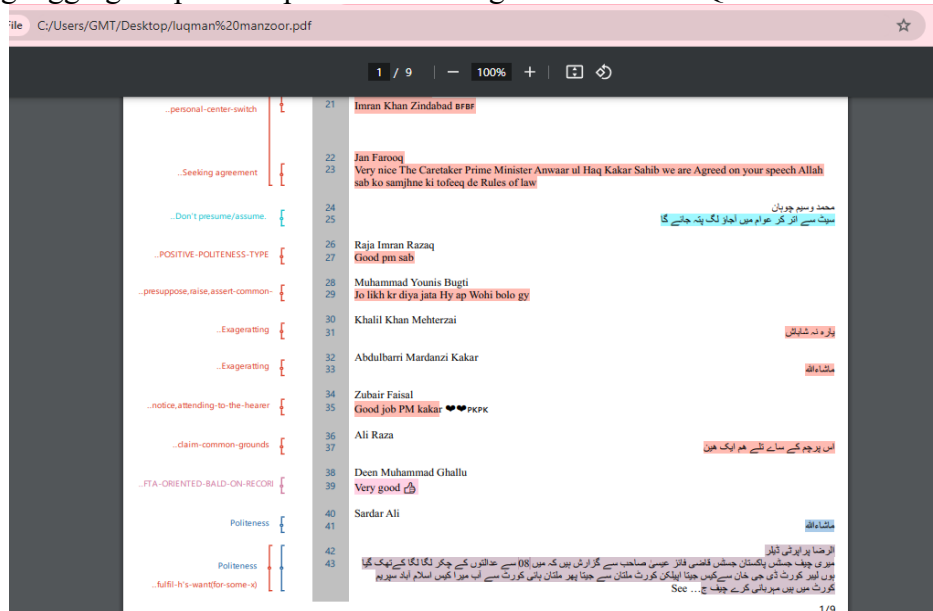
- "Love this person talk about truth story about history of Pakistan."
- "Great mashallah salamat raho" expresses great approval and wishes well-being.
- "پاکستان کی بقا کے لیے سب سے بہتر انسان، وزیر اعظم اگر ہے اور ہو سکتا ہے، تو بہت ہی قابل ترین انسان، جس میں تمام خصوصیات" includes exaggerated praise.
- "jeet k dekha do" (show it after winning) implies confidence.
- **Seeking agreement:**
 - "Very nice The Caretaker Prime Minister Anwaar ul Haq Kakar Sahib we are Agreed on your speech Allah sab ko samjhne ki tofeeq de Rules of law."
 - "Ye humere wazer E Azam sb hai" seeks agreement on Kakar being the Prime Minister."
 - "صفائیاں نہ دو حقائق دنیا کے سامنے ہے" seems to be making a point and seeking agreement.
 - "Imran Khan Zindabad" seeks agreement and expresses support"
 - @abdulghanibaloch709: Expresses solidarity by saying "Ham bilkul ap k sath kady nahi hy" (We are not standing with you at all).
 - @safinatulislamsafina550 (edited): Expresses agreement with protests but suggests focusing on decision-makers.
 - @EJAZAHMED-oy5cc: Encourages acknowledgment of a viewpoint.
 - @alfalf890: Supports a statement with "100% rightly."

Intensifying interest to H:

- "May be an image of people and text that says 'پٹھانوں کی ایک کھاوت ہے کہ۔ بیغرت بیٹھے سے غیرت مند بیٹی ہزار' گنا بہتر ہے @baluch d"
- "HalAt kb theek hon gy" intensifies interest in the situation.

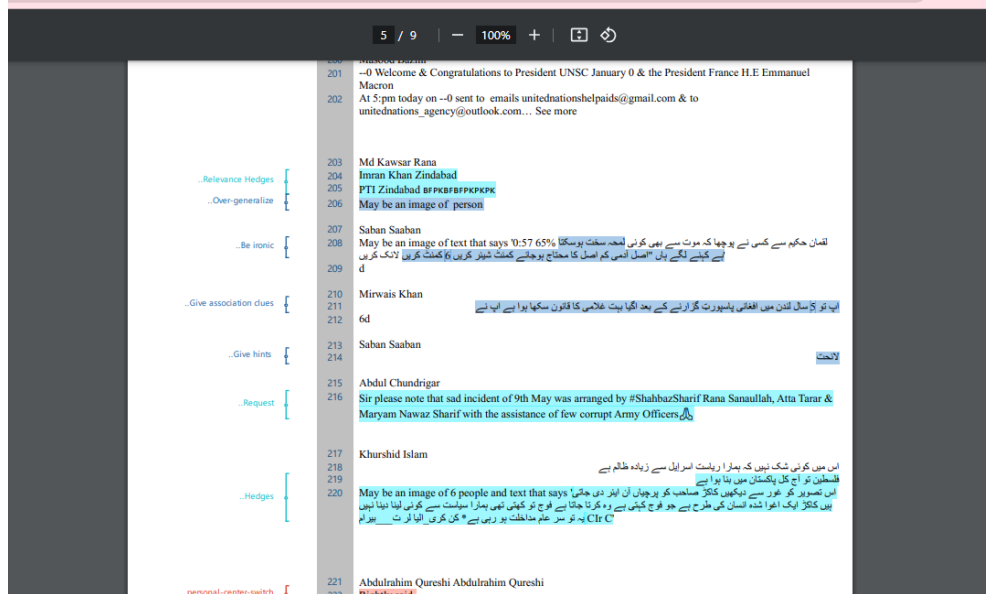
Using in-group identity markers:

- Various comments express a sense of unity or support for Kakar Sahib.
- Various comments show solidarity or reference to specific groups like "Balocho."
- "حکومت د کاکرانو بڑھوگی د اسکزیانو" suggests unity or association.
- @nishatasif9: Refers to specific individuals ("kakar" and "asim") and their alleged actions
- @musman_ich: Uses "PAKISTAN ZINDABAD" and "PAK ARMY ZINDABAD."
- There is following tagging for positive politeness strategies from MAXQDA:



@Pakistandramaindustry.6: Uses a hand emoji and angry emojis to express strong disapproval.
 @nishatasif9: Uses strong language to criticize individuals' actions.
 @muhammadriazqadeer79: Describes military actions using strong language. @MuhammadZaman-dvtg: Calls the prime minister "shameless."
 @duanoor60: Accuses others of being the actual culprits in a crime.
 @mukeshrawat95: Calls someone's talk nonsense and a fool.
 @YaseenBaloch-ek5xe: Expresses dislike for the person, particularly not liking them as the Prime Minister.
 @chiranjibdas; Calls the Prime Minister "shameless."
 @mukeshrawat95 (second occurrence): Expressing disapproval: Calls someone "shame."
 @shouhazbaloch90: The comment contains repeated instances of elongated words like "choor" and "laanati," expressing strong disapproval. Such language can be seen as disrespectful.
 @chiranjibdas: Referring to the individual as a "shameless so-called PM" is a direct expression of disapproval and lack of respect.
 @alfalf890: The comment "Shame kakar shame" directly expresses disapproval and uses the term "shame" to convey a negative sentiment.

Negative politeness strategies tagging is given as:



Babar Mahdi Thatiar (comment on dog): This comment appears to use the hashtag "#AnwaarulHaqKakar #dog," which could be interpreted as a derogatory term. Using such language may be considered impolite.
Mirwais Khan: The comment suggests that the person mentioned spent five years in London before coming back and implies that they have learned the "law of slavery." This could be perceived as a negative comment implying a negative view of the person's actions.
Abdul Chundrigar: The comment implicates certain individuals, including Shahbaz Sharif, Rana Sanaulah, Atta Tarar, and Maryam Nawaz Sharif, in organizing a sad incident. It could be seen as making serious allegations without providing concrete evidence, potentially lacking in politeness.

Politeness Strategies of the Comments toward Trump’s Instagram Post on International Women’s Day. On Record, Bald

The face threatening act (FTA) is directly expressed by the users by bald on record. The consumers' social distance influences their use of bald on record.

elements. They believe that they are on par with or equivalent to the other users. They therefore don't hesitate to impose Donald Trump's visage. The investigator discovered five documented balding techniques. Maximum effectiveness, task-oriented/paradigmatic instruction, empathetic counsel or admonitions, permission that the hearer has asked for, and offering are among them. Five strategies are selected by the researcher to be discussed.

Maximal Effectiveness

When speaking about maximum efficiency, they stress the importance of communication efficiency in urgent situations. When both the speaker and the hearer employ maximal efficiency—which they both know to be the case—face harm is not necessary.

DT: I have the utmost regard for women and the various tasks they play that are essential to the health of our economy and society. I have the utmost regard for women since they are the backbone of both our economy and society.

B66: Just give up

B66 expresses her dissatisfaction by responding to Donald Trump (DT)'s post directly. The relationship between B66 and DT in this instance is equal or on the same level. The remarks above demonstrate B66's use of the maximum efficiency approach. B66 does not require face reparation when performing the face-threatening act (FTA) since she emphasizes the effectiveness of her comments. It will be effective since it has an immediate impact on the listener.

Task-oriented and Paradigmatic Learning Style

When the contact is task-oriented, the "bald on record" approach is employed. Thus, the speaker does not care about facial injury.

HE: Being indolent and skipping work doesn't get anything done. Men should see you as an equal, not the contrary.

He criticizes Donald Trump by demonstrating the actual behavior with a command to demonstrate that he is capable of treating women equally. In this instance, HE and Donald Trump have an equal or comparable relationship. Because the interaction is task-oriented, HE does not require face-redress when doing a face-threatening conduct. She makes a statement by outlining the goal and stating the requirements clearly. Its objective is to directly affect DT in order to comprehend her desires. Because she is impacted by the social distance issue, HE uses this tactic. Since he is on the same level as her, she can comment immediately.

The Other Users. Furthermore, he employs this tactic with the intention of directly affecting DT. in order to prevent her from looking foolish when speaking honestly.

Empathetic Guidance or Cautions

According to Brown and Levinson (1987:98), the speaker indicates that they care for the hearer by offering advise or a warning, so avoiding the need for damage.

AYG: and the feminist claims he treats women badly

AYG wants to alert other users to the fact that DT is harmful to women. In this particular setting, AYG's relationship with other users is on par with or equivalent to that of Instagram users. Since AYG is acting in the best interests of its users, it does not require face reparation for the face-threatening behavior. He personally offers counsel or admonition in a representative manner. In addition, he believes that the readers

should take some action.

Authorization that the hearer has asked for;

Bald on record is employed when granting approval for something that the hearer has requested, according to Brown and Levinson (1987:98).

RBP14: Of course you do

The purpose of RBP14 is to authorize DT to treat women with respect. The relationship between RBP14 and DT in this instance is equivalent or at the same level. RBP14 expresses the needs by expressly granting authorization. Consequently, when performing the face-threatening act (FTA), TherealBlackPanther14 does not require facial reparation in order to grant consent.

Offering:

When a speaker extends an offer to a listener, they employ the offering recordOffering, according to Brown and Levinson (1987:99), may result in the speaker imposing their negative face.

EC: This ought to be a holiday.

Donald Trump is suggested by EC, who commands him to propose making International Women's Day a national holiday. The relationship between Donald Trump and the European Central Bank is equal in this perspective. He doesn't need face reparation to express his needs directly when he performs the face-threatening conduct.

Positive Politeness

Take note of the hearer and give attention to his needs, wants, and possessions.
The hearer's state should be noted by the speaker. In other words, they want the speaker to acknowledge and accept it.

DH17: Trump is well-liked and has created a great deal of work chances. DH17 observes DT and notes that DT gives women a lot of chances for employment DH17 and Donald Trump are socially distant from one another in this situation. As President of the United States, he has a distinct social standing than Donald Trump. Through the use of a face-threatening behavior, DH17 seeks to draw attention to and show support for Donald Trump's respect for and creation of numerous job possibilities, as expressed in an Instagram post. Donald Trump's positive persona can be preserved with this tactic.

Exaggerate (show approval, interest, or hearer sympathy).

This tactic is frequently used with exaggerated stress, intonation, and other prosodic elements.

GS: I'm really proud of our nation and of you, Mr. President. You're doing a fantastic job! Far more than anticipated.

GS exaggerates DT in order to praise him. She believes that DT's regard for women is the most impressive thing he has ever done. She is pleased with DT. In this situation, Graphicstia and DT are quite socially apart. "Much more than expected" is an exaggerated statement. It demonstrates how GS keeps DT's happy face intact. Furthermore, GS desires to appease DT's face. GS demonstrates that she wants what DT desires and that she enjoys similar kinds of music. She uses this tactic because Social remoteness is an issue that affects her. She therefore exaggerates to demonstrate her support for DT and to treat him as a friend, a part of her in-group, and someone she knows and likes,

pique the listener's curiosity more

By telling a compelling story and using phrases or tag questions to include the listener in the discussion, the

speaker can pique the interest in his own contribution.

like "you know?" "isn't it?", and so on.

RMN: Whoa! When I read this, I almost choked. What a complete farce. It's true that @realdonaldtrump Respecting women entails more than simply stating as much on Twitter.

DT comes under fire from RMN, who points out that showing respect for women goes beyond simply posting it on social media. In this situation, RMN and DT are very socially apart. As President of the United States, he has a distinct social standing than DT. He criticizes by drawing Donald Trump more into the conversation by stating, "you know". Tag questions and phrases like "you know" demonstrate how RMN includes DT in the conversation as a participant.

Use in-group identity makers;

BP: you hope, my friend

BP expresses dissatisfaction of DT's suggestions to respect women and work together to recognize the vital role that women play. In this situation, BP's social distance is large.

with DT. As President of the United States, he has a distinct social rank than DT. As in-group identity makers, BP uses address form "buddy" when performing the face-threatening act (FTA).

CBC: I'm grateful.

The CBC thanks DT. She and DT are at a social status apart in this situation, therefore they are apart. She needs to rescue DT's face and show respect for him. In this tactic

CBC expresses gratitude to DT for treating women with dignity. She uses this tactic because social distance has an impact on her. She feels that as President of the United States, DT has a better social rank than she does. She thus employs this tactic to reduce the distance and satisfy DT's requests by expressing gratitude to DT. Additionally, she seems to be treating DT with respect, demonstrating her group membership, being a friend, and being someone she knows and likes.

Negative Politeness;

Out of ten tactics, the researcher identified seven as negative politeness strategies.

Be conventionally indirect;

YG: Why are you boasting about taking things if you have any respect for them?

YG expresses his disappointment by criticizing DT's demeanor. Because of his previous sexist remarks, she questions whether DT appreciates women. In this particular situation, she has a distinct social standing from DT. She needs to rescue DT's face and show respect for him. She uses a traditional indirect method to perform the face-threatening behavior, asking an innocent question out of interest, "Why are you bragging about grabbing things?"

Question or hedge;

MH: I believe someone has hacked into your account.

It is implied by MH that she does not think DT is telling people to respect women. She has a different social status with DT in this situation. She needs to rescue DT's face and show respect for him.

She uses a hedge tactic or a questioning technique to frighten someone, such as saying, "I think your account has been hacked." By employing this tactic, MH is not fully accepting accountability for the veracity of what he says. She does not assume that DT wants to comply, thus she does not endanger DT's bad reputation.

Be pessimistic;

EN: If only our nation's president could appreciate women on a daily basis.

By appearing gloomy, EN subtly urges DT to respect women on a daily basis. She has a different social status with DT in this situation. She needs to rescue DT's face and show respect for him. She uses a "if clause" and a pessimistic approach to commit the face-threatening act (FTA).

EN is doubtful about DT's ability to address the numerous instances of gender discrimination. It suggests that DT lacks regard for women.

Minimize the imposition;

CR: It was merely a notion of our government. They have the ability to destroy you. CR disapproves of the government's ideas and warns other online users that they might be undermined. He has a different social rank in this setting with DT. He has to respect DT and keep his face intact. Saying "it was just something our government thought" and minimizing the imposition are his face-threatening act (FTA). The imposition of FTA can be reduced by using the word "just."

Give deference:

TG: I'm grateful, sir!
TG thanks DT for everything. She and DT have distinct social statuses in this situation. She needs to rescue DT's face and show respect for him. She uses the to do the face-threatening act (FTA). utilize the title "sir" to show respect. As President of the United States, DT enjoys a greater social rank than TG. As a result, TG addresses DT as "sir" out of respect.

Off Record:

Out of fifteen off-record tactics, the researcher discovered thirteen. He discussed 5 here below.

Give hints

LA: this is absurd

LA expresses his disappointment by making a comment that isn't directly related.

Using the phrase "what a joke," he criticizes DT, expressing his disappointment and believes this post to be false.

Give association clues:

DM5: Gender equality is unattainable.

DM5 believes that although women play a significant role in society and the economy, there are still differences between men and women in a number of areas. He has a different social rank in this context with DT. He has to respect DT and keep his face intact. The quote above demonstrates how DM5 employs the "give association clues" off-record technique.

Presuppose:

SK : pleased to see that at least first President recognized international women's day!!!. When criticizing DT, SK uses the word "at least." He has a different social status with DT in this situation. He has to respect DT and keep his face intact. The preceding comment demonstrates SK employs the "presuppose" off-record tactic. He assumes that DT participates in International Women's Day activities.

Here's a comparison of the positive and negative politeness strategies employed in the comments about Anwar ul-Haq Kakar and Trump's Instagram post on International Women's Day:

Positive Politeness Strategies:

Remarks on Anwar ul-Haq Kakar: These remarks usually express admiration and cooperation with Kakar's deeds and words, employing terminology that is overly complimentary. In addition, they exhibit solidarity with Kakar and his leadership by seeking agreement with his viewpoints. The focus is on demonstrating a deep

interest in Kakar's remarks and deeds, as well as a growing curiosity in his activities. In-group identity markers, which allude to particular groups or communities, are employed to foster a sense of solidarity and support for Kakar.

Comments on Trump's Instagram post:

These remarks, which exaggerate Trump's attributes and deeds, also demonstrate approbation and gratitude for his pronouncements. Asserting that Trump is aware of and concerned about women's issues, there is an assumption regarding his knowledge and concern in this area. Assuming Trump is serious in his remarks and deeds, optimism is voiced over his conduct.

Negative Politeness Strategies:

Comments about Anwar ul-Haq Kakar:

Hedging is used to soften criticism or disapproval, with indirect language used to express dissatisfaction. Pessimism is expressed about Kakar's actions or the situation, showing doubt or concern. Some comments exaggerate disapproval, using strong language to criticize Kakar. In-group identity markers are used to express dissatisfaction or criticism of Kakar, highlighting differences or disagreements.

Comments on Trump's Instagram post:

Hedging is used to question Trump's intentions or actions indirectly, expressing doubt or skepticism. Pessimism is expressed about Trump's sincerity or commitment to women's issues, highlighting concerns. There is an attempt to minimize the imposition of Trump's statements or actions, downplaying their significance. Deference is shown to Trump's position or authority, acknowledging his status as the President.

Overall Comparison:

Both sets of comments use positive politeness strategies to show approval, solidarity, and support for the respective figures. Negative politeness strategies are employed to varying degrees in both sets of comments, with hedging, pessimism, and deference being common features. The comments about Kakar seem to be more focused on showing approval and support, with less emphasis on direct criticism. In contrast, the comments on Trump's post appear to be more critical and skeptical, with a greater focus on questioning his intentions and actions.

Overall, while both sets of comments use a mix of positive and negative politeness strategies, the tone and focus differ, reflecting the context and attitudes toward the individuals being discussed.窗体底端

Conclusion

The research demonstrates how social media users employ politeness strategies based on their perceptions of social distance and power in relation to political leaders. For example, in the context of Caretaker PM Anwar-ul-Haq Kakar's press conference addressing regional unrest, such as the Baloch Yakjehti Council protest, users display positive politeness to build solidarity and express national support. Conversely, the public adopts negative politeness strategies, such as hedging and indirectness, to mitigate the risks of directly criticizing a state leader on sensitive regional issues. These findings highlight how politeness strategies not only reflect power dynamics and perceived social distance but also shape public discourse on politically sensitive matters.

The comparative analysis of public reactions to PM Kakar and President Donald Trump demonstrates how different cultures and situations shape distinct ways of showing politeness. The Kakar comments showed three times as many positive as negative comments, while Trump's International Women's Day post showed more direct, doubting behavior, which people used to express their opinions about social

relationships in that situation. Facebook comment sections function as more than basic user interaction spaces because they serve as active spaces where users manage their public image through strategic language use to express their political grievances while deciding whether to uphold or contest social status. The study shows how people use traditional politeness rules to adapt their behavior on political social media platforms operating under changing conditions and highly competitive environments.

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