

Exploring Im(politeness) Strategies in Oscar Wilde's *An Ideal Husband* in Terms of Leech's Perspective A Pragma-Stylistic Study

Assist. Lect. Shurooq Hameed Talib
General Directorate of Education in Basrah

Abstract:

In social interaction , human need to respect the values and attitudes of others to maintain a good relationship. Politeness forms a central issue of human behavior, on which a social harmony is to be maintained. Based on Leech's Politeness Principle, this research endeavours to explore im(politeness) strategies in Oscar Wilde's *An Ideal Husband* (henceforth **IH**). Then, a thorough analysis and interpretation of **IH**'s characters , who are four in number will be revealed .The study further attempts to present a brief insight about Oscar Wilde's life and how the writer uses politeness principle to achieve his goal .Using Leech's six maxims , the researcher analyzes the excerpts in which Wilde's characters obey Leech's Principles and explains about the motives behind the violations of these maxims that occurred in many of them . The study divides the play into three parts which structure starting , middle, and end of events according to the plot phases and the development of the characters .

Key words: Politeness, Leech's politeness principle , Oscar Wilde.

بحث مظاهر التآدب في مسرحية اوسكار وايلد "الزوج المثالي" وفق نظرية جيفري ليج
دراسة اسلوبية تداولية
م.م شروق حميد طالب
مديرية تربية محافظة البصرة

ملخص البحث:

يسعى الإنسان في الحياة اليومية إلى إظهار السلوك الحسن للحفاظ على التواصل الجيد، فقد أظهرت النظريات التداولية للتآدب إهتمام بالغ في هذا الجانب . يسعى هذا البحث الى كشف مظاهر التآدب في مسرحية أوسكار وايلد "الزوج المثالي". تقوم الدراسة بتطبيق نظرية جيفري ليج لمظاهر التآدب، و تحليل الحوارات الشخصية للشخصيات الأربع الرئيسية للمسرحية وفق هذه المبادئ . حيث تم تحليل السلوك المؤدب لهذه الشخصيات والى الأسباب أو الدوافع التي أدت الى اختراق هذه المبادئ . حيث أظهرت النتائج بأن شخصية السيد روبرت هي الأكثر تآدبا في المسرحية من خلال حواراته مع زوجته السيدة جلتزن وصديقه المقرب لورد كورنك. أما شخصية السيدة جلتزن فقد برزت شخصية مؤدبة ولكن بعد معرفتها ماضي زوجها النبيل أصبحت مقهورة مخذولة ، وأظهرت الجفاء. فهذا الزوج النبيل الذي احتل قلب زوجته وطالما كان مصدر ثقة لكل انسان في مدينته قد أوشك على الزوال من جراء العمل المشين الذي قام به في بداية شبابه في اثناء عمله مع الدولة. أما شخصية السيدة جيفيلي ، هي الأكثر اختراقا لأسلوب التآدب. فضلا عن ذلك شخصية لورد كورنك بدا متعاطفاً مع صديقه، الذي شجعه على قول الحقيقة الى زوجته . وقد توصلت النتائج الى صحة الفرضية بان تطبيق نظرية التآدب لجيفري ليج يساعد في كشف اسلوب التآدب للشخصيات وبدوره يساعد للوصول الى تفسير أدبي

الكلمات المفتاحية: التآدب ، مبادئ ليج للتآدب ، أوسكار وايلد.

1. Introduction Politeness

Courtesy of behavior is one of the pivotal issues in society. In communication, human try to keep and develop a courteous relationship continuously to achieve a good relation. According to Song (2012 :4), politeness has an important role in avoiding conflict among others. It has been given much prominence in linguistics and sociolinguistic studies. A number of linguists have argued over this field. For example, Lakoff, uses the term politeness to refer to " a **system of interpersonal relations designed to facilitate interaction by minimizing the potential for conflict and confrontation inherent in all human interchange** "(Elene,2001:2). She also emphasizes the importance of three rules which lead to a successful communication. These are:

1. Don't impose
2. Give options
3. Make the interlocutor feel good.

Recognition of these social rules are to minimize any imposition to the participants that lead to a successful communication. Other previous studies have traced the issue of politeness. Among them, Brown and Levinson's(1978:59-60) who based their theory on the concept of "face" which means "**the public self-image that every member wants to claim for himself**". It is the reputation that most people want for themselves (Song,2012:17). Such reputation can be achieved, enhanced or lost during interaction. It essentially amounts to a distinction between two basic aspects: (a) **positive face** or the wish that persons' s actions be admired and approved, (b) **negative face** stands for the individual's desire to be free from others' imposition. The main concern of Brown and Levinson's theory is the notion of **Face Threatening Acts** (FTA) and the politeness strategies that lessen them in social interaction (Brown and Levinson,1978:67;Kadar and Mills ,2011:4). Based on their elaboration, Brown and Levinson (1978:74-76) highlight that interlocutors value the seriousness of (FTA) on the basis of three factors : the social distance between the speaker (S) and the hearer (H), the power that the hearer has over the speaker, and the absolute ranking of impositions in the particular culture. Due to these three factors ,the weightiness of politeness will appear. This means that, the weight of politeness will be determined by these factors. For example,a person appears to be polite when he/she requests something of a stranger, and less polite with his/her close friends due to the social distance between them (Wang,2011:13). Other scholar (Grice) has termed the concept of politeness as a principle governed in a communicative exchange. Grice offers a theory of Cooperative Principle (CP) seeing the topic as maxims. He supports his line that meeting these maxims (quantity, quality, relation and manner) yields a successful conversation (Kleinke,2010:3346; Song,2012:20).

Leech's Politeness Principle

One of the most influential theory on linguistic politeness is that of Leech's Politeness Principle. Leech offers a pragmatic study of language by means of conversational guidelines and proposes to supplement Grice's Cooperative Principle

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(CP) by a Politeness Principle (PP) in the first place. For Geoffrey Leech Politeness is defined as “**a form of behavior that establishes and maintains comity.**”(Leech ,1983:82). In Leech's perspective, politeness splits into two forms: (Negative and Positive forms) . Negative form is defined as “**Minimize (other things being equal) the expression of impolite beliefs**”, whereas the positive form is viewed as: “**Maximize (other things being equal) the expression of polite beliefs.**” (Leech,1983:81).

According to Leech (1983:104-5) politeness is illustrated through the theory of illocutionary functions , such functions (acts that express speaker's intention) can be a promise ,request or order . For him these acts are classified into four types “**according to how they relate to the social goal of establishing and maintaining comity**” . These acts are as follows :

- (a) **Competitive:** "The illocutionary goal competes with the social goal" ,as in ordering asking, demanding, begging.
- (b) **Convivial:** "The illocutionary goal coincides with the social goal" ,as in offering, inviting, greeting, thanking, congratulating.
- (c) **Collaborative :** "The illocutionary goal is indifferent to the social goal" ,as in asserting, reporting, announcing, instructing.
- (d)**Conflictive:** "The illocutionary goal conflicts with the social goal" such as, threatening, accusing, cursing, reprimanding. (Leech 1983: 104) .

Leech (1983: 104-5) affirms that *competitive* and *convivial* functions are the ones that constitute politeness, whereas the last two types are neutrally polite and impolite respectively. In his conception , politeness principle is a vital aspect of what he calls " *The interpersonal rhetoric* "by this he means the effective use of language in human interaction to achieve good relationship (Leech,1983:15). In addition to this , he asserts that rhetorics falls into two types: textual and interpersonal rhetorics. The former one includes the processibility, clarity, economy and expressivity principles. The latter covers cooperative principle(CP) , politeness principle (PP) and irony principle (IP). According to Leech , (IP) is a second order principle that allows a speaker to be ironic when violating the (CP) . He also asserts that breaking the (CP) is the reason for maintaining politeness (Leech,1983:64; Reiter,2000:9). Leech further emphasizes that politeness is an interpersonal rhetoric consisting of three principles : (1) Grice's cooperative principle; (2) Leech's own politeness principle; and (3) the irony principle (Song,2012:22). Building from Leech's view, politeness has two participants those are *self* and *other*. The *self* is the speaker, while the *other* is the hearer or the addressee. The concept of *other* also refers to the third side. In conversation, speakers must show their politeness to hearers or the third side.

Leech affirms that PP is an essential complement to CP, which “rescues the CP from serious trouble” (1983: 80). He adds that both Grice's maxims and politeness principle have a significant role in language and in making communication as a whole i.e. it is a compensation for the inefficiencies of Grice's cooperative principle (Hedayat and Kazemi,2018: 100). In Leech's perspective, politeness principle consists of six maxims that people must follow. These are as follows :

1-Tact Maxim

This maxim says that the speakers should minimize the cost and maximize the benefit to other . It is concerned with the use of politeness on the other "recipient" .This maxim is applicable in "imposition", such as, ordering, requesting, commanding, advising, recommending, etc, and 'commission', e.g. promising, vowing, offering, etc(Leech,1983:107) . The analysis of the following example reveals that (Robert) obeys the tact maxim .

(1)SIR ROBERT CHILTERN. [With a polite bow.].... But do sit down. And now tell me, what makes you leave your brilliant Vienna for our gloomy London or perhaps the question is indiscreet?

MRS. CHEVELEY. Questions are never indiscreet. Answers sometimes are.

SIR ROBERT CHILTERN. Well, at any rate, may I know if it is politics or pleasure?

The above exchange indicates that Robert presents a tactful expression towards Mrs.Cheveley . Politely ,asking her about her career and whether her visit to London is for politics or pleasure endeavourer . Therefore, he adheres to the tact maxim. This is apparent in the following, (...but do sit down ...may I know if it is politics or pleasure ... and tell me (IH,P.10).

In another example , we see the character (Mrs. Cheveley) minimizes the benefit to the hearer , as a result exploitation of the tact maxim appears . In the following extract ,Mrs. Cheveley uses direct utterances towards Sir Robert, which shows irritation to him .

(2)MRS. CHEVELEY. .. And now I am going to sell you that letter, and the price I ask for it is your public support of the Argentine scheme. You made your own fortune out of one canal. You must help me and my friends to make our fortunes out of another!

SIR ROBERT CHILTERN. It is infamous, what you propose infamous!(IH , P.21)

The exchange shows that Mrs.Cheveley wants to blackmail Sir Robert Chiltern. She knows Robert's secret and has the letter which sold a cabinet secret to Baron Arnheim . Her utterance indicates that she will deliver his secret unless he helps her and her friend to invest heavily in the Argentine scheme. An interest that makes her much richer than they already are . Along her utterance, Mrs.Cheveley shows no concern to Sir Robert's feeling , informing him of some orders that he should follow. In Leech's view , Mrs. Cheveley presents impolite utterances that break the tact maxim . She gives no opportunity to Robert to refuse her order .This is found in the following, " ... You made your own fortune out of one canal... You must help me and my friends ...!" (IH, P:21)

2-Generosity Maxim

In this maxim , the speaker minimize the benefit to self and maximize the cost to self . Unlike the tact maxim the focus here is on the self (speaker) rather than the other(hearer) . In using this maxim, the speaker tends to put the cost to him/herself rather than to the hearer. Generosity maxim is also found in Commissive and

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directive utterances (Leech,1983:133;Cruse,2006:178) . The following example shows the observance of the generosity maxim .

(3)LORD GORING. Never mind what I say, Robert! ... I will help you in whatever way I can. Of course you know that (**IH** ,P.35).

SIR ROBERT CHILTERN. Thank you, Arthur, thank you. But what is to be done? What can be done?

Robert delivers his problem to Goring ,revealing that his fortune is built on ugly past of selling a state information ,and he has been threatened by Mrs. Cheveley that he will lose his wife and career unless he helps her in her scheme. As he hears his friend's problem , Goring offers his help to him .It is apparent that Goring's utterance obeys the generosity maxim, since it implies benefit to other and cost to self . This is found in " ... I will help you in whatever way I can... Of course you know that... (**I H** ,P:35).

On the contrary , minimizing benefit to the hearer breaks the generosity maxim .The following example presents such violation.

(4) "We must come and have dinner with you" (Leech,1983:133) .

Here, the speaker maximizes the benefit to the self. Thus, the utterance is impolite because he breaks politeness principle , particularly the generosity maxim .

3- Approbation Maxim

The approbation maxim involves the participant to "minimize dispraise to other" and "maximize praise of other" (Leech1983,135) . This maxim is directed to others rather than to self . The speaker should avoid the expression of unpleasant things about the hearer ,such as blaming and humiliating . It is applied in illocutionary functions and named as" expressive" as in thanking , blaming , congratulating , praising , condoling, boasting , complaining .The following exchange proves the observance of the approbation maxim.

(5)LORD GORING. .. you certainly have had your success while you are still young. No one in our day has had such a brilliant success. Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs at the age of forty that's good enough for any one, ...

SIR ROBERT CHILTERN. And if it is all taken away from me now? If I lose everything over a horrible scandal? ...(**IH**, p. 33).

In the above conversation , we see that Lord Goring presents a pleasant utterance to Sir Robert by praising him as a good man when he was at the Secretary for Foreign Affairs at the age of forty . Accordingly, his speech is in line with the approbation maxim " **maximize praise of the other**"(Leech,1983:135) . This is found in the following, "... No one in our day has had such a brilliant success. ... at the age of forty that's good enough for any one..."(**I H** , P.3

In contrast to the preceding conversation , the following exchange depicts the opposite of what the approbation maxim required . Mrs. Cheveley insults and humiliates Sir Robert presenting that his fortune is based on sinful past and she has the evidence for this (the letter) on which Sir Robert thinks it is destroyed . Therefore,

her utterance can be classified as violation of the approbation maxim . This is clear in , "... How foolish of you! ...I know the real origin of your wealth and your career..". (I H ,P.21).

(6)MRS. CHEVELEY. [*Rising and facing him.*] I mean that I know the real origin of your wealth and your career, and I have got your letter, too.

SIR ROBERT CHILTERN. [*Hoarsely.*] It is not true.

MRS. CHEVELEY. You thought that letter had been destroyed. How foolish of you! It is in my possession.(I H ,P.21) .

4- Modesty maxim

In modesty maxim , participant should minimize the expression of praise to self and maximize the expression of dispraise of self (Watts, 2003:67). This maxim occurs in expressive utterance like apologies . The following extract shows the adherence of this maxim .

(7)LORD GORING. Is Lady Chiltern as perfect as all that?

SIR ROBERT CHILTERN. Yes; my wife is as perfect as all that.

LORD GORING. [*Taking off his left hand glove.*] What a pity! I beg your pardon, my dear fellow, I didn't quite mean that . (I H ,P.31).

Robert Chiltern states that he could not tell his wife about his dishonorable deed as Lord Goring urges him to do so . Goring asks whether Robert's wife is perfect or not .He adds that she does not accept such negative misdeed ,and offers his apology to ask him such a question(I H ,P.31).From this exchange , it can be seen that Lord Goring shows his excuse to Robert and offers a polite atmosphere Accordingly, he abides by the modesty maxim . This is proved in the following, " ...! I beg your pardon, my dear fellow, I didn't quite mean that..."(I H ,P.31).

In another example , we see Robert maximizes praise of self , admitting that his act of selling the government's letter was an act of courage which gave him wealth ,status and the power over others .Thus, wealth ensures his financial stability . His speech reveals that Sir Robert breaks the modesty maxim "minimize praise of self" . This is apparent in : "... that money gave me exactly what I wanted, power over others..." (I H , P.34).

(8)SIR ROBERT CHILTERN. No ; that money gave me exactly what I wanted, power over others. I went into the House immediately... shows that his act to sell the government's letter was an act of courage which gave him wealth ,status and the power over others ... (I H , P.34).

5- Agreement Maxim

In the agreement maxim the speaker minimizes the disagreement between self and other and maximizes agreement between self and other (Watts, 2003:67). This maxim is applicable in assertives e.g. stating, boasting, complaining, claiming, re-reporting, etc.

(9) SIR ROBERT CHILTERN... the basis of my career such as it is, and that I had done a thing that I suppose most men would call shameful and dishonourable?

LORD GORING. [Slowly.] Yes; most men would call it ugly names. There is no doubt of that (IH, P.32).

From this conversation, it is shown that Lord Goring agrees with Sir Robert's question that most men call his career as shameful and dishonourable. Thus, Lord Goring observes the agreement maxim. This is clear in "... Yes; most men would call it ugly names. There is no doubt of that" (IH, P:32).

However, when speakers maximize the disagreement in conversation, the opposite of what the agreement maxim said will occur. The following example depicts such occurrence:

(10) LORD GORING. [*Rising from his chair*] And you must begin by telling your wife the whole story.

SIR ROBERT CHILTERN. That I will not do.

LORD GORING. Robert, believe me, you are wrong.

SIR ROBERT CHILTERN. I couldn't do it. It would kill her love for me. (IH, P.36).

It seems that Goring rejects Robert's past and urges him to tell his wife about this negative misdeed to be honest with her. Sir Robert refuses to do this, claiming that he will lose her. Along his speech Sir Robert violates the agreement maxim "maximize agreement between self and other". This is found in the following, "That I will not do...I couldn't do it. It would kill her love for me" (IH, P:36).

6- Sympathy Maxim

In the sympathy maxim, a speaker minimizes the expression of antipathy between self and other and maximizes the expression of sympathy between self and other. Linguistically, this maxim can be realized with condolences (Watts, 2003:67).

(11) SIR ROBERT CHILTERN. I thought so. [After a long pause.] Arthur, do you despise me for what I have told you?

LORD GORING. [With deep feeling in his voice.] I am very sorry for you, Robert, very sorry indeed. (IH, P:35).

The above exchange indicates that Lord Goring obeys the (PP) and particularly the sympathy maxim, "maximize the sympathy between self and other". He maximizes the condolence and sorrow to Robert informing him to fight against Mrs. Cheveley's blackmail. Thus, politeness is yielded through this maxim. This is found in the following "... I am very sorry for you, Robert, very sorry indeed. (IH, P.35).

However, violation of the sympathy maxim is mentioned in Leech's theory (1983:134) by indicating that the speaker maximizes the antipathy to the hearer. Instead of feeling sorry about the death of the cat, the speaker shows his congratulation to the hearer as interpreted by Leech, and due to this violation of the sympathy maxim is occurred.

(12) "I 'm terribly pleased to hear that your cat died"

Scales of Politeness

Leech (1983: 123) advocates that the maxims of politeness operate with a set of scales . These are as follows:

1. The Cost-benefit scale

The cost-benefit scale constitutes Leech's central work. This scale represents the cost and the benefit of an utterance to the speaker and the hearer or the addressee . It indicates that if the cost to the addressee is lesser than the benefit ,then the utterance would be polite. On the other hand , if the cost to the addressee is higher than the benefit, then the utterance can be recognized as impolite (Watts,2003:68).

2. The Optionality Scale

As it is reported by Leech, the optionality scale shows the degree of options given by the speakers to the hearers . Giving more options to the addressee , speakers can increase the polite utterance and give him/her chances to respond .

3. Indirectness Scale

This scale shows the degree of indirect utterance the speakers present in order to achieve politeness .The more indirect utterances are perceived to be more polite than the direct ones as they give more benefit for the addressee .

4. Authority scale

The authority scale indicates the social relationship between participants . The more polite utterance presented reflects the social rank or the status between the speaker and hearer .It measures the degree to which the speaker has the right to impose on the hearer.

5. Social Distance Scale

The social distance scale refers to the degree of familiarity between participants. It is determined by the solidarity to which the speaker and the hearer are acquainted, i.e. the extent to which they are socially distant.

Wilde's *An Ideal Husband*

One of the most prominent and intellectual Irish figure (Oscar Fingal O'Flahertie Wills Wilde) was born in Dublin 1854 . His father worked as a surgeon and his mother was a political activist who had a great impact on his life. Wilde attended the foremost universities in Dublin at Trinity College and moved to Oxford University where he proved himself as a successful author and awards many prizes including the (Berkeley Gold Medal) (Holland, 2000: 11; E and II , 2013: 28) . He got married with Constance Mary Lloyd in 1884 , a wealthy English woman and had two children Cyril and Vyvyan . Wilde has succeeded in writing the bulk of his critical work for drama, poetry , and prose . between 1885 and 1891, (Becker-Leckrone ,2006:17) .

An Ideal Husband and *The Importance of Being Earnest* in 1895 got a higher success in his days . In 1895 Wilde was accused of indecency with Alfred Douglas and jailed to two years in prison. The imprisonment and the disgrace had ruined Wilde's life , moved to France and died in Paris in November 1900 (Bristow,2017:2) . Through his writings, Wilde reflects his personal life and crystallizes set of issues

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that reveal the problems in Victorian society. It is surprising to say that Wilde's works have proven to be influential in political inclinations (Davies, 2015:171; Price , 2018:6).

An Ideal Husband (**IH**) is one of the best known plays in Wilde 's works written in 1895 . A play with four acts and four major characters , Sir Robert Chiltern (a politician) , Gertrude (the wife) , Lord Arthur Goring (best friend) and Mrs. Cheveley (a selfish and wicked woman) . It begins with a party at Robert Chiltern's luxurious house in London , a respected politician by all people in the state . Among the arrivals , Mrs. Cheveley, a wicked woman, who wants to reveal a scandalous aspect of Sir Robert's past, announcing that Robert's prestigious career have been built on a past scandal of selling a government's secret to Baron Arnheim. She accused him of dishonesty, and threatened to disclose his "nasty scandal" in the newspapers unless he supports her scheme . Her intention is to ruin Chiltern's marriage . On hearing about her husband's past, Lady Chiltern expresses her sorrow and complain to him because it was unexpected deeds from man with honourable reputation . Lord Goring , Chiltern's best friend , had succeeded to get the letter from Mrs. Cheveley and burned it and so, he protected Robert from public exposure which would damage his life . The wife shows her forgiveness and love to her husband expressing her promise to live a happy life (Buckton ,2013:351).

Exposition : The Scandalous Past

At the beginning of the play ,Wilde presents the first meeting between Sir Robert Chiltern (the play's protagonist) a noble politician , and his opponent Mrs. Cheveley,(a young woman famous for her villainousness , her intention is to ruin Robert's life). Such a meeting furnishes us with the behavior of those characters along the play. Mrs. Cheveley is the selfish woman in the play. Her presence at Chiltern's house entails the indignity and the offence of Sir Chiltern . She offers no cares to Robert's prestige , giving a situation of hypocrisy and blackmailing towards him (Gale,2016:PP:3-5). Sir Robert is nearly forty. By nature , he is a sublime political character with noble personality among the State. He greets Mrs. Cheveley as one of his important arrivals , asking her about her career and whether her visit to London is for politics or pleasure endeavourer. In processing the exchanges below , we see that Sir. Robert Chiltern uses a tactful expression towards Mrs. Cheveley. In doing so , he adheres to the tact maxim, "minimize cost to other" . This is apparent in the following, (...but do sit down ...may I know if it is politics or pleasure ... and tell me) (**I H**, P.10) . However, Mrs.Cheveley presents a rude excerpt to Sir Robert , asking him directly to meet him and do a difficult issue for her because she is in the town for business and never been interested in London season . By presenting a greater cost of utterances to the hearer, she breaks the tact maxim " minimize the cost to other". This is seen in the following, "...I wanted immensely to meet you,...to ask you to do something for me. ... I wanted to meet you..(**I H**, P.11).

SIR ROBERT CHILTERN. [With a polite bow.]... But do sit down. And now tell me, what makes you leave your brilliant Vienna for our gloomy London or perhaps the question is indiscreet?

MRS. CHEVELEY. Questions are never indiscreet. Answers sometimes are.

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SIR ROBERT CHILTERN. ..., may I know if it is politics or pleasure?

MRS. CHEVELEY. Politics are my only pleasure... (I H, P.10).

MRS. CHEVELEY. Oh! I don't care about the London season!... I wanted to meet you. .. I wanted immensely to meet you, and . . . to ask you to do something for me.

SIR ROBERT CHILTERN. I am so glad. Do tell me what it is(I H ,P.11). .

In processing the extracts below, we see that Mrs. Cheveley tries to blackmail Robert , admitting that her stay in England depends upon him and telling him about the Argentine Canal Company . Along her speech , Mrs. Cheveley delivers that she has a letter which prove the unethical past Sir Robert did when he was a member in the Parliament in the Suez Canal as Lord Radley's secretary . In the letter, Sir Robert sold a Cabinet secret three days before the declaration of its transaction (Gale,2016: 6). Thus , his success and fortune came from a tainted source when he was young . She tries to blackmail him , threatening to unfold this secret to the newspaper upon which Sir Chiltern will lose his life and career (I H ,PP: 18-22). Having Leech's view , the extracts reveal that Mrs.Cheveley shows no score of politeness . She continues insulting and criticizing Sir Chiltern whereby she breaks the approbation maxim "maximize dispraise of other" . This is shown in the following , "... I can't stand your English house parties.... that is so dreadful of them!... Only dull people are brilliant at breakfast.... how foolish of you ... It was a swindle ... platitude "(I H . P.18-22). Furthermore, her speech offers no room for the tact maxim . This can be noted in, "... I want to talk to you... I want you to withdraw the report ... I want you to say... you wrote to Baron Arnheim, ...when you were Lord Radley's secretaryYou thought that letter... you should thoroughly understand me. .."(I H ,P.18-22)

SIR ROBERT CHILTERN. And are you going to any of our country houses before you leave England, Mrs. Cheveley?

MRS. CHEVELEY. Oh, no! I can't stand your English house parties...

SIR ROBERT CHILTERN. [Taking a seat beside her.] Seriously?

MRS. CHEVELEY. Quite seriously. I want to talk to you about a great political and financial scheme, about this Argentine Canal Company, in fact .

SIR ROBERT CHILTERN. What a tedious, practical subject for you ...

MRS. CHEVELEY. Your old friend and Mine . Baron Arnheim.

SIR ROBERT CHILTERN. [Looking at her in wonder.] In my own interests? my dear Mrs. Cheveley, what do you mean? [Sits down beside her.]

MRS. CHEVELEY. Sir Robert, I will be quite frank with you. I want you to withdraw the report that you had intended to lay before the House, Then I want you to say a few words. ... It makes the whole world kin.

MRS. CHEVELEY. It was a swindle, .. Let us call things by their proper names. And now I am going to sell you that letter, and the price I ask for it is your public support of the Argentine scheme. You made your own fortune out of one canal. You must help me... (I H, PP.18-22) .

SIR ROBERT CHILTERN. It is infamous, what you propose infamous!

MRS. CHEVELEY. [Rising and facing him.] I mean that I know the real origin of your wealth and your career, and I have got your letter, too.(see appendix 2).

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Sir Robert is a wealthy Politician and a highly respected nobleman .Through the conversation with Mrs. Cheveley, it is revealed that his past was disreputable. Mrs. Cheveley calls this misdeed as a " a nasty swindle" and threatens to hand the letter (Sir Robert wrote) to the newspaper if he does not support her of an Argentine scheme . A plan which presents a stopping of the report on the Argentine scheme because of his considerable power in the state . Robert's attempt for retrieving the letter is a matter of impossibility. He is extremely shocked because she refused any sum of money, and behaved rudely, insisting on harming his career and reputation . In fact, Robert has the inclination to support her scheme to save his social standing and so he agrees her offers. (IH:PP:21-22) . Examining the extracts below , we can realize that Mrs. Cheveley presents rude and impertinent expressions towards Sir Robert whereby, she violates the approbation maxim , "maximizes dispraises of others". This is obvious in the following , " ... you are standing on the edge of a precipiceYou are ruined...yours is a very nasty scandal... you would be hounded out of public life...you would disappear completely ... why should you sacrifice your entire... I am your enemy... And I am much stronger than you are you did unscrupulous thing... Makes you so vulnerable. ..You can't defend it!... Think of their loathsome joy ...dragging you down ... of the mud and mire they would plunge you in... Think of the hypocrite... arranging the foulness of the public placard..." (IH ,P:21-22). Her conversation also indicates that she maximizes cost to others , whereby she breaks the tact maxim . This can be seen in the following, "... And it is not for you to make terms....It is for you to accept them. ..You couldn't survive it.... And now you have got to pay for it... You have to pay now..... you have got to promise me to suppress your report... and to speak in the House in favour of this scheme... You must make it possible... No you must settle now... "(IH ,P:21-22). In the light of Sir Chiltern 's extract ,we can see that he shows his refusal and dispute with Mrs. Cheveley owing to this, he violates the agreement maxim . This is found in the following ,"... I cannot do what you ask me. ... What then....? What you ask is impossible. I will not do what you ask me.I will not...I will give you any sum of money you want....My God! what brought you into my life?(IH P.21-22).
SIR ROBERT CHILTERN. I cannot do what you ask me.
MRS. CHEVELEY. ... You know you are standing on the edge of a precipice. And it is not for you to make terms. It is for you to accept them.
SIR ROBERT CHILTERN. What then?
MRS. CHEVELEY. ..., what then? You are ruined, that is all! Remember and yours is a very nasty scandal. ... you sold a Cabinet secret for a large sum of money, and that was the origin of your wealth and career...
SIR ROBERT CHILTERN. What you ask is impossible.
MRS. CHEVELEY...I drive down to some newspaper office, and give them this scandal and the proofs of it!
SIR ROBERT CHILTERN. I will give you any sum of money you want.
MRS. CHEVELEY. Even you are not rich enough...
SIR ROBERT CHILTERN. I will not do what you ask me. I will not. .(IH , PP: 21-22). (see appendix 2)

Rising of events: The noble wife

Gertrude or Lady Chiltern (Sir Robert's wife) ,a well educated and a high-principled woman that depict the purity and goodness in her personality . She was involved in Woman's Liberal Association which improve women's rights . Her conversation with her husband indicates that she knew Mrs.Cheveley in their schooldays, announcing that she was dishonest and untruthful involving in several sins . Sir Robert admits that one should not be judged by his/her past, and the woman has changed with intelligence and good characteristics(**IH** :P.27) . Having a politeness insights reveals that Lady Chiltern criticizes Mrs.Cheveley and dispraises her ,and in doing so she withholds the approbation maxim . This is clear in the following, " ... She was untruthful,... dishonest,an evil influence on every one ... She stole things... she was a thief... She was sent away for being a thief..." (**I H**, P.27) .

LADY CHILTERN. .. Robert, I know this woman. You don't. We were at school together. She was untruthful, dishonest,... She stole things, she was a thief. She was sent away for being a thief. ...

SIR ROBERT CHILTERN. ..what you tell me may be true, but it happened many years ago...

SIR ROBERT CHILTERN. [Biting his lip.] I was mistaken in the view I took. We all may make mistakes.(**I H** ,P.27).

Lady Chiltern discovers that her husband is going to help Mrs. Cheveley in the parliamentary speech which support her situation . She shows her refusal and discomfort with him , because she is married to a man with good deeds and social status . To the world, as to her, he is a man with great character and perfect consistence to be driven into negative deeds . So, he should keep being the honorable man with respectable deeds unable to do disgraceful things . Furthermore, she delivers that it is possible for other men to do dishonorable things and get their wealth from a sordid source but he does not . She is assured that her ideal husband will never do such offenses, asking him to stop helping Mrs. Cheveley ,admitting that money cannot spoil his faithfulness and his being high –principled, and there is no need to get wealth from a tainted source. Money and power mean nothing to her . It is love that gives her the beauty of life . Along her speech , Lady Chiltern praises her husband as the ideal man with moral perfection and victorious career so , he should not kill her love for him .In this point , Lady Chiltern realized that she had saved her husband from a dangerous situation , from something that might corrupt his reputation(**IH**,pp:27-28) .

During her conversation with Sir. Robert , Lady Chiltern obeys the approbation maxim , "maximize praise to others ". This can be found in the following , "... you have been an ideal always... Oh! be that ideal still ... for men who treat life simply as a sordid speculation; but not for you... Robert, not for you ... All your life you have stood apart from others... You have never let the world soil you... That great inheritance ... (**I H**,P. 27-28). Still , we see that Lady Chiltern's extracts include the violation of the tact maxim . This is noted in the following, (...don't kill my love for you...don't kill that! ... tell me it is not... Why should it

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be?... What gain would you get ... You have never let the world... Robert, tell me why you are going to do... What is it, then? Robert,... do not destroy (**I H**, P.28). Also her extracts are against the approbation maxim, "... necessary to do what is not honourable... money that comes from a tainted source is a degradation. ... why you are going to do this dishonourable thing! ... (**I H** ,P27-28).

LADY CHILTERN. It can never be necessary to do what is not honourable... I have loved! ... Robert; tell me it is not. Why should it be? What gain would you get ? Money? We have no need of that! And money that comes from a tainted source is a degradation. Power? But power is nothing in itself... Robert, tell me why you are going to do this dishonourable thing!

SIR ROBERT CHILTERN.... I told you it was a question of rational compromise. It is no more than that.

LADY CHILTERN. Robert, that is all very well for other men, for men who treat life simply as a sordid speculation; but not for you, Robert, not for you. You are different. ... You have never let the world soil you. To the world, as to myself, you have been an ideal always. Oh! be that ideal still.. .. Oh! don't kill my love for you, don't kill that! (**I H** .P,27-28).

As it is presented in the conversation below , Lady Chiltern has been told that her husband is going to help Mrs. Cheveley in the parliamentary speech to support her situation .She expresses her discomfort and sorrow to her husband , beseeches him to stop his help towards her. Because he is an ideal man with moral perfection that has never been blackmailed, and his social status cannot support the scandalous scheme of hers . She did not know the truth of her husband's past , praising him as noble man with loyal deeds , and asking him to write a letter to Mrs. Cheveley which shows his refusal to support her plan to save his life and status . In the letter , she asked him to write the words dishonest and evil which are the most of Mrs. Cheveley 's wickedness and viallainousness features . Indeed, whatever blaming was presenting by Lady Chiltern , the intimacy remained unchanged . Along her speech , Lady Chiltern acts as a supporter and a saver for her husband . She tries to save their marriage from Mrs. Chevely's blackmail by informing her husband what to do to achieve a harmonic life (**I H**:pp27-28).

Having a politeness insight ,we can see that Lady Chiltern breaks tact maxim .This can be found in the following , " ...But why did you say those dreadful things ...Don't let us ever talk about the subject again... You will write to Mrs. Cheveley,.. won't you,.. tell her that you cannot support ... you must take it back... you are not a man to do anything base... Write that you decline to support this scheme of hers... write the word dishonest... (**I H**,P.28).However , her speech is in accordance with the approbation maxim . This is apparent in the following , (... she has been mistaken in you ... that you are not a man to do anything base or underhand ... you have brought into the political life of our time a nobler atmosphere... a finer attitude towards life... a freer air of purer aims and higher ideals ... and for that I love you, Robert (**I H** P .27-28) .

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LADY CHILTERN... But why did you say those dreadful things, things so unlike your real self? Don't let us ever talk about the subject again. You will write, .. to Mrs. Cheveley, ...

SIR ROBERT CHILTERN. Must I write and tell her that?

LADY CHILTERN. ... She must know at once that she has been mistaken in you and ... Write here, Robert. Write that you decline to support this scheme of hers,... [SIR ROBERT CHILTERN *sits down and writes a letter. His wife takes it up and reads it.*] Yes; that will do. [Rings bell.] [He writes the envelope slowly).

LADY CHILTERN.(kneels down beside her husband, and puts her arms around him.) Robert, love gives one an instinct to things. I feel tonight that I have saved you from something that might have been a danger to you, ..., Robert, that you have brought into the political life of our time a nobler atmosphere, a finer attitude towards life, ... and for that I love you, Robert.(I H ,PP:27- 28) .

As it is evidenced in the following conversation, Sir Robert informed Lord Goring about his past , telling him that his career was based on wrong misdeeds which brought his wealth and eminent reputation . He confesses what circumstances had obliged him to do this bad behavior and how his faithfulness and loyalty had been tainted ,declaring that Baron Arnheim (an old friend of him) had convinced him to sell government secret in order to get a well social being . In Victorian society man's respect and power are based on wealth. It is fortune that gives man's status and financial stability. It seems that Wilde criticizes the Victorian society, since the moral virtues of life were turning down .He was surrendered to his friend's advice to win a higher social being in his society, because person's respect and status are determined by materialistic values . Lord Goring expresses his sorrow to his friend , painfully urging him to tell his wife about his past and wrong misdeeds which he had done in his youth to forgive him and purify his sanity. Sir Robert shows his refusal and dispute with Lord Goring expressing that, he cannot accept being separated from his wife . Because telling her the truth , could lose the love of the woman in the world he worships. Certainly , he had loved her hardly , never permitted her to be out of his life and, with that loyal passion that brightened his life , he was unable to disclose about his shame (I H ,PP:35-36).Sir Chiltern 's conversation with his friend reveals that he breaks the agreement maxim . This is found in the following, " "... I couldn't tell my wife...When could I have told her? Not last night... It would have made a lifelong separation between us... and I would have lost the love of the one woman in the world...Last night it would have been quite impossible... She would have turned from me in horror . . . in horror and in contempt... That I will not do.... I couldn't do it... It would kill her love for me... . How can I defend myself against her?..." (I H ,PP:35-36). Taking Lord Goring's extracts into consideration show that he offers his help to his friend as he hears his problem in doing so , he observes the generosity maxim . This is clear in the following: " ... I will help you in whatever way I can... Of course you know that... (I H , P:35) . Moreover, his sorrow and sympathy indicate that he adheres the sympathy maxim "maximizes the sympathy between self and other " . This is clear in the following , "...What a pity!.. I beg your

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pardon... my dear fellow,... I didn't quite mean that... I am very sorry for you, Robert...very sorry indeed...? Dear me!... what a lot of harm you must have done, Robert!...(IH, P.35).However, Gornig shows his disagreement with his friend as the latter refused to disclose his past for his wife .In doing so , he violates the agreement maxim " ... You underrate yourself, Robert... believe me, without wealth you could have succeeded just as well... . No one in our day has had such a brilliant success... Robert, believe me, you are wrong...) (IH ,PP: 32-36).

LORD GORING. My dear Robert,... You should have told your wife ...

SIR ROBERT CHILTERN. Arthur, I couldn't tell my wife. ... It would have made a lifelong separation between us, ...it would have been quite impossible.

LORD GORING. [Taking off his left hand glove.] What a pity! I beg your pardon, my dear fellow, I didn't quite mean that. ...

SIR ROBERT CHILTERN... . To succeed one must have wealth. ...

LORD GORING. You underrate yourself, Robert. Believe me, without wealth you could have succeeded just as well. .

SIR ROBERT CHILTERN...I wanted my success when I was young. ..

LORD GORING. Well, you certainly have had your success while you are still young. No one in our day has had such a brilliant success...(IH ,P:31-33) .

SIR ROBERT CHILTERN. I thought so. [After a long pause.] Arthur, do you despise me for what I have told you?

LORD GORING. [With deep feeling in his voice.] I am very sorry for you, Robert, very sorry indeed.(IH p.35)

LORD GORING. [Looking up.] ... Dear me! what a lot of harm you must ...

SIR ROBERT CHILTERN. Oh, don't say that, Arthur; don't talk like that!

LORD GORING. Never mind what I say, Robert!I will help you in whatever way I can. Of course you know that (IH , p36) .(see appendix 2)

Table (1): Leech's Observed Maxims of (PP) of IH

Characters	Type of observing	No.	%	Plot Phase	No.	%
Robert	Tact	3	4.411	Exposition	3	4.411
Mrs.Chevely	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lady Chiltern	Approbation	13	19.117	Rising of events	-	19.117
Lord Goring	Sympathy	8	11.764	Rising of events	-	11.764
	Generosity	2	2.9411			2.9411
Total		26				38.235

Table (1) presents that, Leech's observed maxims are (26) or (38.235) , out of (68) the total occurrence of the observing maxims of the play . The highest occurrence is attributed to Lady Chiltern for the approbation maxim with a ratio of (19.117).In the rising of the action, Gertrude presents a courteous speech to her

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husband . She is proud of the success and the moral virtues of her husband . His nobility prevents him to be indulged with Mrs. Cheveley . Also, the table shows that the maxim of sympathy comes into the second rank done by Lord Goring with percentage of (11.764). He sympathizes with his friend and presents his sorrow when Robert told him the difficult situation of losing his reputation and wife . Furthermore, the generosity maxim offers (2.9411) percentage delivered by Goring . Robert exhibits (4.411) for the tact maxim . His speech with Mrs. Cheveley at the beginning of the action reflects his politeness and nobility .

Table (2): Leech's Violated Maxims of (PP) of IH

Characters	Type of violations	No.	%	Plot Phase	No.	%
Robert	Agreement	7	4.430	Exposition	18	11.392
	Agreement	11	6.962	Rising of action		
Mrs.Chevely	Approbation	22	13.924	Exposition	41	25.949
	tact	19	12.025	Exposition		
Lady Chiltern	Approbation	9	5.696	Rising of action	27	17.088
	Tact	18	11.392	Rising of action		
Lord Goring	Agreement	4	2.531	Rising of action	4	2.531
Total		90				56.962

From Table (2) , it can be seen that the violated maxims are (90)or(56.962). Mrs. Cheveley utilizes the greater occurrences (41)or(25.949) of a discourteous speech toward Sir Robert and his wife . (22) or (13.924) for the approbation and (19) or(12.025) for the tact. This reflects her follies and imperfections . Lady Chiltern utilizes (9) or(5.696) for the approbation maxim and (18) or(11.392) for the tact maxim . She criticizes Mrs. Cheveley and dispraises her because she blackmails Sir Robert and threatens to ruin their marriage . She also displays (18) for the tact maxim . Here ,Lady Chiltern presents her negative attitude towards her husband , maximizes the cost towards him as she has been told that her ideal husband will help Mrs. Cheveley. Robert has a share of (11.392). This percentage is referred to the violations of the agreement maxim . We found that the protagonist refused his friend's ideas to confess his wife about his past because he fears of losing her forever ,and her goodness prevents her to accept the faults of others . Moreover, the Table reports that Lord Goring exhibits (4)or (2.531) of the violated maxims.He refuses Chiltern's ideas to hide his secret because this will maximize the trouble of their marriage .

Climax : The Husband's Tragedy

MRS. CHEVELEY. [Starting to her feet.] It was you who made him write that insolent letter to me? It was you who made him break his promise?

LADY CHILTERN. Yes.

MRS. CHEVELEY. Then you must make him keep it. I give you till tomorrow morning no more. If by that time your husband does not solemnly bind...

LADY CHILTERN. This fraudulent speculation.

MRS. CHEVELEY. Call it what you choose... and if you are wise you will ...

LADY CHILTERN. [Rising and going towards her.] You are impertinent. ...

MRS. CHEVELEY [With a bitter laugh.] ... It is because your husband is himself fraudulent and dishonest that we pair so well together. ...

LADY CHILTERN. ...? How dare you threaten him or me? Leave my house...

[SIR ROBERT CHILTERN enters from behind. He hears his wife's last words, and sees to whom they are addressed. He grows deadly pale.]

MRS. CHEVELEY. Your house! A house bought with the price of dishonour. A house, everything in which has been paid for by fraud. [Turns round and sees SIR ROBERT CHILTERN.] Ask him what the origin of his fortune is! Get him to tell you how he sold to a stockbroker a Cabinet secret. ...

LADY CHILTERN. It is not true! Robert! It is not true!

SIR ROBERT CHILTERN. Go! Go at once. You have done your worst now. (**I H**.PP:51-52).

With regard to the above conversation, the problem of the play is arisen here. Mrs. Cheveley realized that Lady Chiltern had asked her husband to write a letter cancelling his support to her financial scheme, and because it is a "commercial transaction", her opportunity of personal gain would be frustrated. Offering the unpleasant past of Sir Robert to his wife, Mrs. Cheveley attempts to threatening and blackmailing Lady Chiltern. In her quarrels, Mrs. Cheveley delivers that Sir Robert was dishonest, and his success and wealth have been arisen from selling a cabinet secret to Baron Arnheim, a sly stockbroker, eighteen years ago. Importantly Mrs. Cheveley's main aim was to ruin Chiltern's marriage and achieve personal access and reputation in politics (**I H**:PP:51-52).

Having a Leech's perspective, the above excerpts reveal that Mrs. Cheveley breaks the approbation and the tact maxims by "maximizing dispraise of other", "... It was you who made him write that insolent letter to me... your husband is himself fraudulent and dishonest ... Between you and him there are chasms... A house bought with the price of dishonour... a house, everything in which has been paid for by fraud... (**I H** . PP: 51-52), and "maximizing cost to the other", "... you must make him keep it... I give you till tomorrow morning no more Call it what you choose... Ask him what the origin of his fortune is!.. Get him to tell you how he sold to a stockbroker a Cabinet secret... Learn from him to what you owe your position...(**I H** PP:51-52). As far as Lady Chiltern's conversation, we see that she breaks the approbation maxim. This is signaled in the following, "... This fraudulent

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speculation... You are impertinent... .. With a woman like you... How dare you class my husband with yourself?... How dare you threaten him or me? ...You are unfit to enter it...(I H, PP:51-52) .

LADY CHILTERN. ...You built up your career on dishonour! Oh, tell me it is not true! Lie to me! Lie to me! Tell me it is not true!

SIR ROBERT CHILTERN. What this woman said is quite true. ... You don't realise how I was tempted. Let me tell you the whole thing. [Goes towards her.]

LADY CHILTERN. Don't come near me. Don't touch me. ... Oh! what a mask you have been wearing all these years! ... You sold yourself for money. ... You put yourself up to sale to the highest bidder! ... You lied to the whole world. ...

SIR ROBERT CHILTERN. [Rushing towards her.] Gertrude! Gertrude!

LADY CHILTERN. [Thrusting him back with outstretched hands.] No, don't speak! Say nothing! ... memories of words that made me love you memories that now are horrible to me. ... You were to me something apart from common life, ... The world seemed to me finer because you were in it, ...

SIR ROBERT CHILTERN. ... I had not the courage to come down, ..., tell you my weaknesses The sin of my youth, that I had thought was buried, .. horrible, with its hands at my throat. I could have killed it forever, ... disgrace, ruin, terrible shame, the mockery of the world, a lonely dishonoured life, a lonely dishonoured death, ... (I H, PP:52-53).

Lady Chiltern has been informed of the ugly secret of her husband. Sir Chiltern's wealth and successful career are based on bad deeds . She is shocked and disappointed to know that her husband's career was based on a swindle from the past . She could not accept the reality that her " ideal husband" is deceiving her with a rather ugly past of selling the secret of the government . Along her speech, Lady Chiltern expresses her sorrow and grief for not being honest with her . It was difficult for her to accept that from a man whom she worshipped . Her belief on "ideal husband is ruined . Moreover , she prefers to hear a lie than hearing the truth of the immoral behavior of her husband . Sir Robert tries to justify his bad behavior to his wife , explaining that he does not have the ability to tell her about his fault because he may lose her love . Furthermore , he admits that women should love men with their faults and imperfection as men do . He is wishing to make her accept his fault and forgive him, but she refuses to hear any word , declaring that their love is dead(I H , pp: 52-53). Taking Lady Chiltern's utterances into consideration , we can see that she violates the tact maxim . This is clear in the following , "... tell me it is not true! ...Lie to me!.. Don't come near me... Don't touch me... what a mask you have been wearing all these years! ..., don't speak! ...Say nothing!.. (I H , pp: 52-53). As far as Sir Robert's speech is concerned , we notice that along his speech he expresses his faults to his wife; therefore, he observes the modesty maxim " maximize the expressions of dispraise to self " . This can be noted in the following, " ... tell you my weaknesses and I had not the courage to come down, ... I was afraid that I might lose your love,... Why can't you women love us, faults and all?... The sin of my youth... that I had thought was buried,... rose up in front of me... You

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made your false idol of me ... hideous, horrible with its hands at my throat... I could have killed it forever,... sent it back into its tomb... destroyed its record...burned the one witness against me ...And now what is there before me but public disgrace, ...ruin, terrible shame, ...the mockery of the world,... a lonely dishonoured life... a lonely dishonoured death, it may be, some day? ...(**IH**, pp: 52-53).

SIR ROBERT CHILTERN...., Arthur.... My wife has discovered everything.

LORD ARTHUR GORING. [After some hesitation.] Who told her?

SIR ROBERT CHILTERN. Mrs. Cheveley herself. And the woman I love knows that I began my career with an act of low dishonesty... (**IH** .P. 62).

LORD GORING. Robert, you don't mind my sending you away?

SIR ROBERT CHILTERN. Arthur, you must let me stay for five minutes. ... [A chair falls in the drawing room.] What is that?

LORD GORING. No, no; there is no one there.

SIR ROBERT CHILTERN. There is some one. ...Someone has been listening to every secret of my life. Arthur, what does this mean?

LORD GORING. .. There is someone there. Someone whom you must not see.

SIR ROBERT CHILTERN. ... Arthur, you must let me go into that room ...

LORD GORING. I forbid you to enter that room.

SIR ROBERT CHILTERN. Stand back. My life is at stake. ... I will know who it is to whom I have told my secret and my shame. [Enters room.]

LORD GORING. Great heavens! his own wife! (**IH** pp.64-65).

SIR ROBERT CHILTERN. What explanation have you to give me for the presence of that woman here?

LORD GORING. Robert, I swear to you on my honour that that lady is stainless and guiltless of all offence towards you.

SIR ROBERT CHILTERN. She is a vile, an infamous thing!

LORD GORING. Don't say that, Robert! It was for your sake she came here. ...

SIR ROBERT CHILTERN. You are mad. What have I to do with her intrigues with you? Let her remain your mistress! You are well suited to each other. She, corrupt and shameful you, ... treacherous as an enemy even-

LORDGORING. ... Robert... In her presence and in yours I will explain all.

SIR ROBERT CHILTERN. Let me pass, sir. You have lied enough upon your word of honour.(Sir Robert Chiltern goes out) (**IH** PP: 65-66).

Lord Goring got a letter from Lady Chiltern that reports , “**I want you. I trust you. I am coming to you**” . As she had informed about her husband's past, Goring understands that she needed to talk with him . However, before he meets Lady Chiltern , Sir Robert appears . Meeting him in the library , Sir Robert delivers his sorrow and complains to his friend , expressing that his wife has discovered his past and she was completely horrified . He bitterly explains , how he was tempted by Baron Arnheim to sell a secret to Lord Radley .Such temptation makes his status and entire life completely compromised .Sir Chiltern wishes to die before he destroys his marriage . While the men are conversing ,Sir Robert hears a noise from

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the bordering room ,insisting on finding out who was there. Goring believed that Lady Chiltern is in his house , so he tries to get rid of Sir Robert because his presence would be a big problem for her . When Robert entered , he found Mrs. Cheveley inside the room ,believing that Lord Goring had an affair with her . Sir Robert is terrified by her presence, refusing any explanation from Goring, left the house angrily and kept on insulting Lord Goring as liar and treacherous well suited to Mrs. Cheveley . (I H, pp:62-66) .

In processing the above extracts , we see that Sir Robert Chiltern complies with the modesty maxim . This is found in the following , "...I began my career with an act of low dishonesty... that I built up my life upon sands of shame ... I sold, like a common huckster...I thank heaven poor Lord Radley died without knowing that I betrayed him... I would to God I had died before I had been so horribly tempted... or had fallen so low... I have told my secret and my shame ..(I H, p.62) .However, he violates the tact maxim when he expresses his wish to find out who was in the room , "... you must let me stay for five minutes..., what does this mean?.., you must let me go into that room and satisfy myself ... Stand back. .. What explanation have you to give me for the presence ...(I H ,p.62). Also ,he withholds the approbation maxim when he criticizes Lord Goring as he finds Mrs. Cheveley inside the room .This is found in the following :"... She is a vile, an infamous thing ... You are mad. ... You are well suited to each other...She, corrupt and shameful you... false as a friend...treacherous as an enemy even ... You have lied enough upon your word of honour(I H P.65-66). Lord Goring violates the tact maxim. This is clear in"... Someone whom you must not see... I forbid you to enter that room. ... Don't say that, Robert! ...)(I H, pp: 65-66).

Table (3): Leech's Observed Maxims of (PP) of IH

Characters	Type of observing	No.	%	Plot Phase	No.	%
Robert	Modesty	25	37.878	Climax		36.764
Mrs.Chevely		-	-	-	-	-
Lady Chiltern		-	-	-	-	-
Lord Goring		-	-	-	-	-
Total			25			36.764

As Table (2) shows , the frequency of the occurrence of the observed maxim in the climatic situation is (25) or (36.764) .Such occurrence is a signed to the modesty maxim articulated by Robert . He admits the sins he has done in his youth to his friend and his wife and search for forgiveness . His polite standing towards them implies his entire love and feeling so comfortable to them .

Table (4): Leech's Violated Maxims of (PP) of IH

Characters	Type of violation	No.	%	Plot Phase	No.	%
Robert	Tact	5	3.164	Climax	12	7.594
	Approbation	7	4.430			
Mrs.Chevely	Approbation	5	3.164	Climax	11	6.962
	tact	6	3.797			
Lady Chiltern	approbation	6	3.797	Climax	13	8.227
	tact	7	12.068			
Lord Goring	tact	3	1.898	Climax	3	1.898
Total		39				24.683

The findings of this table show that , the total number of the violated maxims is (39)(24.683). Robert exhibits (12) or (7.594). (5) for the tact maxim . He maximizes cost to his friend (Goring) by giving him direct order and insisting to see who was there in his room . Also , he has a share of (4.430) percentage which is attributed to the approbation maxim. Here, Robert expresses his negative feelings towards Goring , as he finds Mrs. Cheveley in his room believing that he has affair with her . Mrs. Cheveley exhibits (11)or (6.962) . This percentage goes for the tact and the approbation maxims .She expresses her dispraises and cost towards Lady Chiltern and her husband ,describing them as dishonest because they made their fortune illegally . Lady Chiltern utilizes (8.227). She maximizes her dispraises towards Mrs. Cheveley as the latter criticizes her husband and classes him as fraudulent and dishonor . She also , maximizes cost to her husband when she discovers the truth of his past . Lord Goring offers (1.898) for the tact maxim . He maximizes the cost to his friend , rejecting to enter his room because he thought that Lady Chiltern was there .

Falling of events : The Unexpected visit

LORD GORING. Mrs. Cheveley!. . . May I ask what you were doing in ...

MRS. CHEVELEY. ... I have a perfect passion for listening through keyholes. One always hears such wonderful things through them. (**I H** p. 66)

LORD GORING. .. No. Your transaction ..may pass as aloathsome commercial transaction of a loathsome commercial age; ...

MRS. CHEVELEY... I called .. simply to ask whether an ornament, a jewel, that I lost somewhere last night,..

LORD GORING. A diamond snake brooch with a ruby?

MRS. CHEVELEY. Yes. How do you know?

LORD GORING. Because it is found. ...It is in this drawer. No, that one. This is the brooch, isn't it? [Holds up the brooch.]

LORD GORING. Yes; much better than when I saw it last.

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MRS. CHEVELEY. When did you see it last?

LORD GORING. ..ten years ago, on Lady Berkshire, from whom you stole it.

MRS. CHEVELEY. [Starting.] What do you mean?

LORD GORING. I mean that you stole that ornament from my cousin, Mary to whom I gave it when she was married. ... I have found the thief now,

MRS. CHEVELEY. You brute! You coward! [She tries again to unclasp the bracelet..

LORD GORING. Give me Robert Chiltern's letter.

MRS. CHEVELEY. Stop! Stop! Let me have time to think.

LORD GORING. You know you are lying. Give it to me at once. [MRS.

CHEVELEY pulls the letter out, and hands it to him. She is horribly pale.] This is it?

LORD GORING. [Takes the letter, examines it, sighs, and burns it with the lamp.]

MRS. CHEVELEY. [Catches sight of LADY CHILTERN'S letter, ..]

LORD GORING. ... [Goes to the corner of the room and pours out a glass of water.

While his back is turned MRS. CHEVELEY steals LADY CHILTERN'S letter.

When LORD GORING returns the glass she refuses it with a gesture.]

MRS. CHEVELEY. Chiltern's dying speech ... has strayed into my pocket.

LORD GORING. What do you mean?

MRS. CHEVELEY. [With a bitter note of triumph in her voice.] ... I am going to send Robert Chiltern the love letter his wife wrote to you tonight.

MRS. CHEVELEY. [Laughing.] 'I want you. I trust you. I am coming to you.

LORD GORING. You wretched woman, must you always be thieving? Give me back that letter. I'll take it from you by force. You shall not leave my room till I have got it. [He rushes towards her, but MRS. CHEVELEY at once puts her hand on the electric bell that is on the table....] (I H PP:71-72)

Lord Goring is terrified to see Mrs. Cheveley inside the room because he did not know her presence. The encounter between them leave no room for forgiveness. Lord Goring shows his dispute and irritation towards her, asking her about Chiltern's letter but she refuses to hand it. Moreover, he reveals her wish to disclose Chiltern's letter in front of the government and his wife. Interestingly, Mrs. Cheveley wants to blackmail Lord Goring, admitting that her presence was to ask about a brooch which she lost the night before at the party. In fact, Goring got the opportunity to abuse her, declaring that the diamond was given to his cousin Mary Berkshire many years ago on her wedding and it is stolen by Mrs. Cheveley, insulting her as a thief and threatening her to call the police if she does not hand the letter for his own. Goring succeeded in retrieving Chiltern's letter and burnt it. Meanwhile, Mrs. Cheveley stole Chiltern's letter as she was hiding in Goring's drawing room. A letter which shows much love affair and puts Robert's wife in a great danger. Surprisingly, Mrs. Cheveley's true personality is discovered, she wants to blackmail him. Leaving his house with great pride and delighted face, her aim is to hand Chiltern's letter to her husband and ruin their love(I H, p.66-72). Regarding Leech's perspective, what Lord Goring says violates the approbation maxim. This is obvious in the following, "... Your transaction may pass as a loathsome commercial transaction ... a loathsome commercial age... you whose lips

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desecrated the word love, ...That was horrible... For that there can be no forgiveness... on Lady Berkshire, from whom you stole it... you stole that ornament from my cousin ...I have found the thief now... I have heard her own confession. ... Tomorrow the Berkshires will prosecute you... That is what the police are for... You know you are lying ...You wretched woman... must you always be thieving?(I H, p.66-72) . Also , his speech includes utterances that go against the tact maxim . In doing so , Lord Goring violates the tact maxim . This is signaled in, " ... Give me Robert Chiltern's letter ...Give me Robert Chiltern's letter ...Give it to me at once... Give me back that letter... I'll take it from you by force... You shall not leave my room till I have got it...).(I H p:71-72). Mrs. Cheveley offers insults and impolite utterances towards him whereby , she breaks the approbation maxim . This is found in, " ... You brute! ...You coward!.." (I H,p.72)

Resolution : New life is beginning

LORD GORING...., I have a certain amount of very good news to tell you Mrs. Cheveley gave me up Robert's letter last night, and I burned it. Robert is safe.

LADY CHILTERN. [Sinking on the sofa.] .. What a good friend you are to him ..

LORD GORING. There is only one person now .. in any danger.

LADY CHILTERN. In danger? What do you mean?

LORD GORING... I have something to tell you that may distress you,..

LADY CHILTERN. Well, what use is it to her? Why should she not have it?

LORD GORING. [Rising.] Lady Chiltern, I will be quite frank with you. .

LADY CHILTERN. . . If I in trouble, and wanting your help, trusting you.. .

LADY CHILTERN. [...] You want me to tell Robert that the woman you expected was not Mrs. Cheveley, but myself? ...

LORD GORING. I think it is better that he should know the exact truth.

LADY CHILTERN. [Rising.] Oh, I couldn't, I couldn't!

LORD GORING. May I do it?(I H , P. 83).

LADY CHILTERN. No.The letter must be intercepted. It would be impossible..

It can be perceived that Wilde in the final scene prepares us with the resolution of the events . Lord Goring tells Lady Chiltern that he has got Sir Chiltern's letter and burned it , and so the husband is secure . Lady Chiltern expresses her gratitude , presenting how a good friend he has been to them . However, the conversation continues between the characters. Goring delivers that Mrs. Cheveley has stolen the letter which Lady Chiltern had written and threatened to hand it to Sir Robert . Her attitude is to destroy Robert's marriage . Surprisingly , Lady Chiltern's letter symbolizes her love and affair for her husband . On his part , Goring asks Lady Chiltern to tell her husband that it was she whom Goring expected to be in the room at that time , and so he can know the whole truth . Lady Chiltern refuses his demand , expressing that the letter should be gained out of Mrs. Cheveley before it reached to her husband(I H:81-83) . According to Leech's (PP) , what Lord Goring says obeys the tact maxim . This is noticeable in the following, " ... But I admit I have something ..., I will be quite frank with you ... I think it is better that he should know... I have a very good news to tell you... May I do it...(I H ,P.83). Considering

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Lady Chiltern's speech , we see that she uses polite utterances to her husband's friend by requesting him to help her with her problem . Therefore, she observes the tact maxim . This is schematized in the following, " ... and wanting your help, trusting you... propose to come to you . . .that you may advise me . . . assist me . . . (I H, P.83). However, she breaks the agreement maxim when she refuses Goring's ideas to tell her husband about the truth of the problem . This is clear in the following: "...oh ! not that ! ...not that ... I couldn't, ...I couldn't!...no... But how can I do... It would be impossible. it? (I H . P.83).

LADY CHILTERN. .. I will not spoil your life for you, ..a sacrifice to me, ...

SIR ROBERT CHILTERN. Gertrude! Gertrude!

LADY CHILTERN. .. And I forgive. That is how women help the world. I see..

SIR ROBERT CHILTERN. [Deeply overcome by emotion, embraces her.] My wife!

SIR ROBERT CHILTERN. I owe you much. .. what you were going to ask me

LORD GORING., and I want your consent to my marriage with her. That is all.

SIR ROBERT CHILTERN ..your goodness? Gertrude, you are to me the white image of all good things, and sin can never touch you. ..

LADY CHILTERN... It is you I trust and need. You and none else.

SIR ROBERT CHILTERN. [Taking her hand.] Gertrude, is it love you feel for me,

LADY CHILTERN. [Kisses him.] It is love, Robert. Love, and only love. For both of us a new life is beginning (I H,pp:85-86).

Actually , the resolution of the play is found , though she was disappointed before , her adoration for her husband has never gone . Lady Chiltern forgives her husband , and requests him to abandon the political life . Sir Robert sacrifices his political life in order to support their marriage .The two of them have very happy moments. Robert expresses his thanks and appreciation for Lord Goring as the latter saves his marriage . When Lord Goring asks Robert for sister's hand in marriage (Miss Mabel) ,it seems that Sir Robert refused believing that Lord Goring is still involved with Mrs. Cheveley . Throughout this time , Sir Robert comes with Lady Chiltern's letter in his hand, believing that she has written the letter to him. It seems that Robert received the letter from the servant , thinking that Lady Chiltern has written the letter to him . Lady Chiltern clarifies the complicated situation declaring that, the letter Robert got was originally sent to Goring , and it was she who Lord Goring expected to be at his house that night . Sir Robert forgives his wife expressing that she is the white image of all good things . Also he declares his agreement to Lord Goring to marry Mabel(I H.P:85) . In the above conversation , we find Sir Robert Chiltern presents courteous utterances in his speech , praising his wife as the white image of purity and goodness ; therefore he observes the approbation maxim . This is found in, " ... I could have doubted your goodness?... Gertrude, you are to me the white image of all good things, ... sin can never touch you...(I H.P:85) . Likewise, Lady Chiltern offers agreement utterances towards Robert . Announcing that she loves him and agrees to what he sees good for their life . In doing so , she is abide by

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the agreement maxim . This can be manifested in the following " ...And I will not spoil your life for you,... nor see you spoil it as a sacrifice to me It is love, Robert... Love, and only love... For both of us a new life is beginning...(IH.P,86) .

Table (5): Leech's Observed Maxims of (PP) of IH

Characters	Type of observings	No.	%	Plot Phase	No.	%
Robert	Approbation	3	4.411	Resolution	3	4.411
Lady Chiltern	Agreement	5	7.352	Resolution	9	13.235
	tact	4	5.88	Resolution		
Lord Goring	Tact	5	7.352	Resolution	5	7.352
Total		17				25%

The analysis of this Table reveals that , the total occurrence of the obeyed maxims is (25%) . Lady Chiltern utilizes the greater occurrence of the obeyed maxims with percentage (13.235). She shows her love and forgiveness for her husband .This reflects her support and understanding for her husband despite his immoral past. Likewise , Robert offers a courteous speech for his wife .He exhibits (4.411) for the approbation maxim. This admits his love and appreciation to his wife .Lord Goring has a share of (7.352) .This occurrence is alluded to the tact maxim . He offers positive utterances towards Lady Chiltern and maximizes the benefit for her ,as she offers her forgiveness for her husband.

Table (6): Leech's Violated Maxims of(PP) of IH

Characters	Type of violated maxims	No.	%	Plot Phase	No.	%
Robert	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lady Chiltern	Agreement	7	4.430	resolution	7	4.430
Lord Goring	Approbation	14	8.860	Falling of action	20	12.658
	tact	6	3.797			
Mrs. Cheveley	approbation	2	1.265	Falling of action	2	1.265
Total		29				18.354

The analysis of this table offers that the total occurrence of the violated maxim is (29) or (18.354) out of (158) the violated maxims of the play . Lord Goring offers the greater percentage (12.658) , he shows his disguises towards Mrs. Cheveley and maximizes the cost for her . His criticism and belittlement reveal that he was so

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annoyed when he found the broach she stole from his aunt. He also maximizes the cost to her , as she rejects giving him Robert's letter . Also , the Table visualizes that Lady Chiltern utilizes (4.430)for the agreement maxim. She offers her refusal to Lord Goring as the latter asks her to reveal the truth to her husband about the letter she has written . Mrs. Cheveley offers (2) (1.265)for the approbation maxim . Her presence in this part occurs for few times . She shows her dispraises towards Goring as he threatens to call the police if she does not hand him the letter.

Table (7): Leech's Observed Maxims of (PP) of IH

Maxims	Part one		Part Two		Part Three		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Tact	3	4.411	-	-	9	13.235	12	17.647
Generosity	2	2.941	-	-	-	-	2	2.941
Approbation	13	19.117	-	-	3	4.411	16	23.529
Modesty	-	-	25	36.764	-	-	25	36.764
Agreement	-	-	-	-	5	7.575	5	7.352
Sympathy	8	11.764	-	-	-	-	8	11.764
Total	26	38.235	25	36.764	17	25	68	99.999

The table clarifies that the total occurrence of the observed maxims throughout the play is (68) distributed among characters in the play . **Part one** offers (38.235 **Part Two** presents 36.764 and **Part Three** displays 25%). Furthermore, the analysis reveals that the modesty , approbation and the tact maxims get the highest occurrences in the play. This reflects the importance of these maxims in expressing character's feelings and attitudes towards each other in this play . The modesty maxim exhibits the highest percentage (36.764). Sir Robert shows his modesty to his wife and best friend (Lord Goring) , because he feels comfortable to him and shows intimacy to him . Approbation maxims contains(23.529) . Interlocutors at the beginning and the end of the actions express their praise and love to those who have a fairly well feeling . Lady Chiltern offers a prevailing praise and admiration to her husband as she shows intimacy to him . Tact maxim obtains (17.647) . Characters present tactful expressions to those who meet them for the first time , and to those who feel comfortable to them . Robert presents a tactful atmosphere when he meets Mrs.Cheveley at the party asking her about her existence in London . Sympathy maxim yields (11.764) . Goring sympathizes with his friend (Robert) as he hears his sinful past . Agreement maxim gets (7.352) . Lady Chiltern shows her agreement with her husband to conceal the problem which they have and continue their life. Also, the table displays that the generosity maxim gets a little percentage (2.941) . This indicates that it is not so important in topic exchange as the other preceding maxims .In regard to the characters, figure(1) shows that Robert scores the highest occurrence of the obeyed maxims (31)because he controls the events of the play . Lady Chiltern scores (22), she presents a courteous speech for her husband ,praising him as noble man involving in all kinds of good deeds. Also , she offers a polite

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utterance to her husband's best friend (Lord Goring) as he has a close relation with the family . Goring forms (15) . Mrs.Cheveley scores no occurrence of the observed maxims . Wilde presents her as a villain and dishonest with no consideration to social norms .

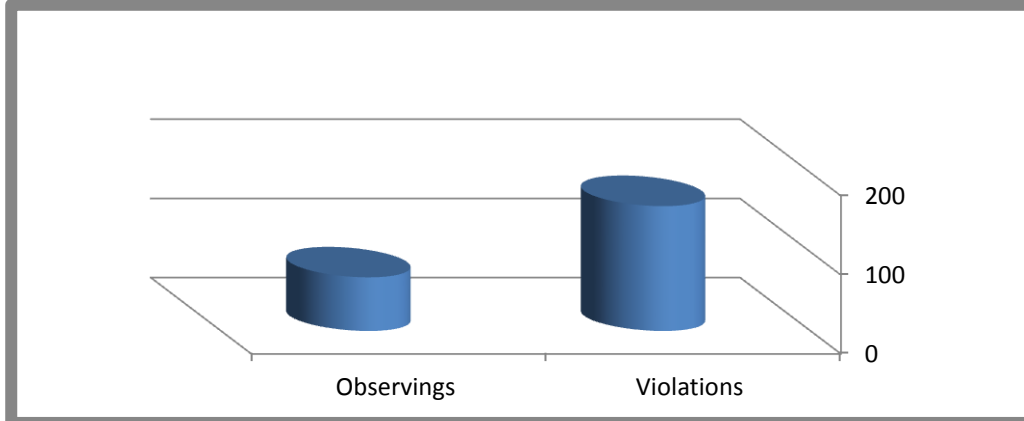
Table (8): Leech's Violated Maxims of (PP)of IH

Maxims	Part One		Part Two		Part Three		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Tact	37	23.417	21	13.291	6	3.797	64	40.506
Generosity	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%
Approbation	31	19.620	18	11.392	16	10.126	65	41.139
Modesty	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%
Agreement	22	13.924	-	0%	7	4.430	29	18.354
Sympathy	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%
Total	90	56.962	39	24.683	29	18.354	158	99.999

As to the violations of Leech's PP , the table presents that the total occurrence of the violated maxims is (158) along the play . Part one offers (90) , Part Two shows (39) , and Part Three divulges (29) . Also, the findings demonstrate that Part One records the highest number of the violated maxims. The conversation offers threatening and blackmailing to others. Mrs.Cheveley discloses the unpleasant past of Sir Robert and distorted his reputation among his wife and friend . Her revelation of Robert's secret offers tension and hostility towards him ,so she is to be regarded as the worst enemy. Part two scores (24.683) , in the climatic situation , events developed by a sequence of impoliteness utterances revealed mostly by Robert as well as Lady Chiltern .The wife is so annoyed by her husband's past ,such a past arises the marital conflicts and lead to impolite exchanges . She sees him as a sinful man with wrong deeds. Part three yields the lowest occurrence of impolite utterances (18.354).This indicates that impoliteness is yielded due to the context of the situation . In the final events , characters present little score of impolite behavior because tension of the play is revealed and the writer presents the reader with a solution of events .In regards to the characters of Wilde's IH , the table displays that Mrs.Cheveley forms the highest percentage of the violated maxims(34.177)or (54) . Wilde presents her as impolite character with no awareness to other feelings . He criticizes the Victorian era and how people seek wealth and high principles at the expense of others . Lady Chiltern comes into the second rank with occurrence of (47).She is moved by her husband's problem and offers her dispraises to him ,because his misdeed threatens his life and career . Robert gets (30), he shows his disagreement to disclose about his past to his friend, because this would ruin his marriage .Also he maximizes cost to his friend because the latter refused to let him see who is inside the room . Lord Goring utilizes (27) , he shows his dispraise to Mrs. Cheveley and maximizes cost to her because she hid in his room and stole Robert's letter. Likewise, the findings reveals that the maxims of tact , approbation and

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agreement are frequently violated throughout the play. The maxim of tact yields (40.506) and approbation offers (41.139). Characters maximize dispraise to others because they dislike them and show hostility to them. Also, they maximize cost to others due to the context of the situation. This is triggered by Robert when he asks Goring to see who is inside the room. Agreement maxim produces (18.354). Characters offer their disagreement so as to save their status and career. This is depicted by Robert, he expresses his disagreement with his friend to tell his wife about his past, because telling the truth would ruin his life and career.



Figure(1) The Frequency of the observings and violations throughout the play

Conclusions :

Tracing Wilde's *IH*, the findings have shown that politeness is achieved and violated by Wilde's character's. It's adherence emerges from the social relation among people. Those who know each other or feel comfortable to each other present politeness, in family and to a close friend. However, in certain contexts (rage, confrontation and accusation) characters tend to break politeness to achieve certain goals as criticism, disapproval and belittlement to the interlocutor. Accordingly, the study has achieved its aim, that Leech's model has proven to be an effective tool in yielding character's im(politeness) strategies in Wilde's dramatic text, and it helps in getting a thorough interpretation of the chosen text.

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14 I could have doubted your goodness?(p.83) 15... Gertrude, you are to me the white image of all good things, (p.83)

16 ... sin can never touch you...(p.83)

3-Generosity

1... I will help you in whatever way I can(P.35) 2... Of course you know that... (P,35).

4-Modesty

1... tell you my weaknesses (p.52) 2.... and I had not the courage to come down(p.52)

3 ... I was afraid that I might lose your love(p.52)

4... Why can't you women love us, faults and all? (p.52) 5... The sin of my youth (p.52)

6... that I had thought was buried (p.52) 7... rose up in front of me(p.52)

8... You made your false idol of me(p.52) 9- hideous, horrible with its hands at my throat(p.52) 10... I could have killed it forever(p.53)

11... sent it back into its tomb(p.53) 12... destroyed its record(p.53)

13...burned the one witness against me(p.53) 14 ...And now what is there before me but public disgrace, (p.53) 15 ...ruin, terrible shame, (p.53)

16...the mockery of the world(p.53) 17... a lonely dishonoured life(p.53)

18... a lonely dishonoured death, it may be, some day? (p.53)

19...I began my career with an act of low dishonesty(p.62)

20... that I built up my life upon sands of shame(p.62)

21... I sold, like a common huckster(p.62)

22I thank heaven poor Lord Radley died without knowing that I betrayed him

23... I would to God I had died before I had been so horribly tempted(p.62)

24... or had fallen so low(p.62) 25... I have told my secret and my shame ..(p.62)

5-Agreement

1 ...And I will not spoil your life for you 2... nor see you spoil it as a sacrifice to me

3 It is love, Robert 4... Love, and only love

5... For both of us a new life is beginning...

6-Sympathy

1...What a pity! Robert (P.35) 2.. I beg your pardon(P.35)

3... my dear fellow(P.35) 5... I am very sorry for you, Robert(P.35)

6...very sorry indeed...?(P.35) 7... Dear me!... (P.35)

8...what a lot of harm you must have done, Robert (P.35)

Appendix (2)

Samples of the violations of the Tact, Approbation and Agreement Maxims of IH

1-Tact

- 1-...I wanted immensely to meet you(p.11). 2-...to ask you to do something for me(p.11).
3-.. I wanted to meet you (p.11). 4... I want to talk to you(P.18)
5... I want you to withdraw the report(P.18) 6 ... I want you to say(P.18)
7... you wrote to Baron Arnheim(P.18) 8 -when you were Lord Radley's secretary (P.22)
9... You thought that letter(P.22) 10... you should thoroughly understand me. .. (P.22)
11... And it is not for you to make terms(p.21) 12....It is for you to accept them. (p.21)
13 ..You couldn't survive it(p.21) 14.... And now you have got to pay for it (p.21)
15... You have to pay now(p.22) 16- you have got to promise me to suppress your report(p.22)
17... and to speak in the House in favour of this scheme(p.22)
18... You must make it possible(p.22) 19... No you must settle now... (P.21-22).
20...don't kill my love for you(P.28) 21...don't kill that! (P.28)
22... tell me it is not(P.28) 23... Why should it be? (P.28)
24... What gain would you get (P.28) 25...You have never let the world(P.28)
26... Robert, tell me why you are going to do(P.28) 27... What is it, then? Robert, (P.28)
28... do not destroy (P.28) 29...But why did you say those dreadful things
30 ...Don't let us ever talk about the subject again 31... You will write to Mrs. Cheveley
32,.. won't you support 33,.. tell her that you cannot support
34... you must take it back base 35... you are not a man to do anything
36... Write that you decline to support this scheme of hers
37... write the word dishonest...(P.28). 38... you must make him keep it(p.51)
39... I give you till tomorrow morning no more(p.51) 40... . Call it what you choose(p.51)
41... Ask him what the origin of his fortune is!(p.52) 42.. Get him to tell you how he sold to a stockbroker a Cabinet secret(p.52) 43... Learn from him to what you owe your position(p. 52).

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- 44... tell me it is not true! (p.52) 45...Lie to me!.. Don't come near me(p.52)
- 46... Don't touch me(p.52) 47... what a mask you have been wearing all these years!(p.52)
- 48 ..., don't speak! (p.53) 49...Say nothing!.. (p.53).
- 50... you must let me stay for five minutes(p.62) 51..., what does this mean? (p.62)
- 52..., you must let me go into that room and satisfy myself(p.62)
- 53 ... Stand back. .. (p.62) 5-What explanation have you to give me for the presence (p.62).
- 55... Someone whom you must not see(p.65) 56... I forbid you to enter that room. (p.66)
- 57... Don't say that, Robert! (P.66). 58 ... Give me Robert Chiltern's letter
- 59...Give me Robert Chiltern's letter 60...Give it to me at once
- 61... Give me back that letter 62... I'll take it from you by force
- 63 ... You shall not leave my room till I have got it
- 64...You shall not leave my room till I have got it **I H**).

Approbation

- 1- I can't stand your English house parties(p.18) 2.... that is so dreadful of them! (p.18)
- 3... Only dull people are brilliant at breakfast(p.18) 4.... how foolish of you(p.18)
- 5 ... It was a swindle (p.22) 6 ... platitude "(p. 22).
- 7... you are standing on the edge of a precipice (P.21) 8..You are ruined(P.21)
- 9...yours is a very nasty scandal(P.21) 10... you would be hounded out of public life(P.21)
- 11..you would disappear completely (P.21) 12... why should you sacrifice your entire(P.21)
- 13... I am your enemy(P.21) 14... And I am much stronger than you are (P.21)
- 15... you did unscrupulous thing(P.21) 16... Makes you so vulnerable(P.21)
17. ..You can't defend it! (p. 22) 18... Think of their loathsome joy (p. 22)
- 19...dragging you down (p. 22) 20- of the mud and mire they would plunge you in(p. 22)
- 21- Think of the hypocrite(p. 22) 23... arranging the foulness of the public placard (p. 22)
- 24... She was untruthful, dishonest (P.27) 25 ...an evil influence on every one (P.27)
- 26... She stole things(P.27) 27... she was a thief(P.27)
- 28 She was sent away for being a thief ..29 necessary to do what is not honourable (P.27)
- 30... money that comes from a tainted source is a degradation.(p.28)

