

Types of Congratulatory and Politeness Strategies Used by Social Media Users

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Abstract. Showing happy feelings to someone is commonly uttered by saying congratulation with its variation. Congratulation is used to express happiness or pleasure to people to convey a warm message to them. In one discourse, the type of congratulatory and politeness strategies may appear more than one type. Dealing with it, the aims of this study were (1) to find the types of congratulation and (2) to find the types of the politeness strategy. The object of the study was the remarks on Facebook, especially congratulatory comments given to Arya Permana. The documentation method was used to collect the data. The data were taken from Netizen comments on born different accounts uploaded on October 18, 2019. Data analysis methods include determining, observing, selecting, analyzing, and drawing conclusions. The data were then classified using Pishghadam's theory Elwood's taxonomy with a new model, and Brown and Levinson's theory for politeness methods to discover congrats. Dealing with the types of congratulation, the researcher found six types, those are offering congratulation (8), mentioning opportunities (24), blessing prayer (12), expressing feeling (40), divine statement (12), and complimenting (4). And dealing with the types of politeness strategies, the researcher found the percentage of bold records is 8%, the percentage of off record is 4%, the percentage of positive politeness is 84 percent, and the percentage of negative politeness is 4%. Social media users respond to social media with emotional attitudes, and they pay attention to behaviour when doing so. It demonstrates the presence of various politeness strategies employed by social media users. This article's findings are expected to include references or expansions on the analysis of congratulations.

Keywords: congratulation, politeness, social media.

INTRODUCTION

Language serves as a medium of communication. It includes guidelines for effective communication in any situation. Furthermore, the goal of the language is to convey the desires, needs, and emotions of its users. Language is the primary means by which people communicate their feelings, ideas, and thoughts to one another (Astia, 2020; Hutahaeen et al., 2021). A common language is also required for effective communication. People can easily converse because they have mastered the language. That if both the speaker and the listener are aware of the setting and context, they can achieve their objectives in a discussion (Widyowati, 2019). A language is a vital tool for human communication in everyday interactions, and it is the most central and important of all human semiotic systems (Kanaza, 2020). Human civilization develops language in tandem with the advancement of culture, thought, and technology. It is one of the most important aspects of human life because humans are social creatures who cannot survive without interacting with other living things. Language People communicate with one another in two ways: verbally and through body language. Each community should develop a set of rules that make it easier for people to communicate with one another and maintain community peace and harmony. Things like graduating from college, getting a promotion, or getting engaged will occur. People feel like they have to say "good job" when this happens. Elwood demonstrates in Al-Shboul & Huwari (2016a) that it is normal for people to exhibit happy emotions and thoughtfulness when something wonderful happens to them. Because of their connections to the situation around them, those people are able to use them properly.

Pragmatics is the study of the relationships between language and situation as they are contained in the structure of a language (Febrianto, 2019). Thus, pragmatics is a subfield of linguistics that studies the meaning of language by focusing on the relationship between language and its environment (.Asst. Lect, 2020). It has something to do with interpreting what people mean in a given context and how such a setting reveals what utterances have been made in that context. The investigation of the idea that what is communicated is more than what is stated. As a result, it is more concerned with determining what people mean by their utterances than with the meanings of the words or phrases contained within the utterance (Huh, 2022). To fully comprehend the speaker's intent, we must also consider the context. As a result, pragmatics is also concerned with anxiety. Pragmatics should also consider contextual factors such as who is speaking, when, where, and under what conditions they are speaking to determine how and what they said (Indriyana et al., 2021)(Al-Khatib, 1997). Pragmatics is a subfield of linguistics concerned with the meanings, assumptions, and actions (such as questions) that speakers bring to their language (Hanifa et al., 2021).

Language is also used to show pleasant sympathies, such as saying congratulation to others. One of the pillars of human social connection is congratulating others, a speaking activity that takes several forms depending on the speaker (Al-Shboul & Huwari, 2016b). When the giver demonstrates that he or she shares the recipient's happiness and joy, the act of congratulating can be completed properly. However, there are specific guidelines for appropriately congratulating someone. These rules are as follows: (a) the event must involve the hearer (the addressee); (b) the speaker must believe the event to be factual; and) the speaker must be genuinely pleased with the event. However, one cannot be guaranteed felicitation of others. In this regard, it could be argued that congratulation is also ostensibly appropriate, particularly when the loser of a game or race congratulates the winner. A person is said to be congratulated when they are praised and told that they have their approval or that they are glad about an exceptional or unusual achievement. One example of this would be congratulating someone on winning a competition (Wardana et al., 2019). The purpose of celebrating is to convey happiness with the prerequisite that the activity in issue is beneficial to someone (Allami & Nekouzadeh, 2011). It is stated that a speaker performs congratulations to express satisfaction with the accomplishments of the hearer (Virginia & Mubarak, 2021).

Expressions that use the verb congratulations in the present tense of the first-person singular are included in the behavioural category, which classifies performative utterances related to attitudes and emotions (Alemi et al., 2021; Kuśnierczyk, 2019). In contrast, Searle's classification of illocutionary acts places congratulatory expressions in the class of expressions, illocutionary acts whose "point of illocutionary acts is to express the psychological state specified in the condition of sincerity regarding the state specified in the propositional content." Searle then establishes four rules governing the act of congratulating: a) there is some event or action associated with the listener (the propositional content rule); b) the event is for the benefit of the listener and the speaker believes that it is in the interest of the listener (preparatory rule); c) the speaker is happy with the event (sincerity rule), and d) qualify as an expression of pleasure at the event. The act of congratulating must be related to the recipient, but does not have to involve an action or something for which the recipient is responsible. This could be nothing more than luck. Instead, the listener must assume responsibility for the "pleasant experience." congratulate a friend who has just inherited money without being cynical. Giving "congratulations" as an exclamation also serves as a wish. Congratulations are a way for someone to show their happiness and praise for a good event (Al-Shboul et al., 2022; Eshreth, 2020) Congratulation is as a behavior act and proposes the following conditions for this act: 1. There is some event related to the hearer. 2. The event is in the hearer's interest and the speaker believes the event is in the speaker's interest. 3. The speaker is pleased at the event (Wardat & Alkhateeb, 2020).

There is a close relationship between pragmatics and the concept of politeness. Politeness is fundamental in pragmatics because this is a universal phenomenon in the use of language in social contexts (Ernovilinda, 2020).

Politeness is an expression that deals with face, speaker and hearer face. Language that spoken by speaker may have positive impact and negative impact. Congratulation is expression that has positive impact, however, complaint expression is much more negative impact (Ernovilinda, 2020; Wijayanto et al., 2013). Congratulating someone is "convivial" in terms of politeness. Polite and impolite usage is one of the most researched topics in linguistics specifically in Pragmatics (Cinco et al., 2019; Sukarno, 2018). Many research studies have examined the relationship between culture and linguistic politeness (Lara Hagop Keshishian A, 2018). Language politeness is related to how polite people are when they talk (Abass & Jameel, 2020; Mahmud, 2019). Congratulating someone is linked to approval and modesty maxims. According to approbation maxims, the speaker should criticize the addressee as little as possible and praise them as much as possible on the other hand, the speech act of congratulation can be associated with the notion of face and politeness (Ahmed & Hammadi, 2020; Wahyu Santosa & Kurniadi, 2020) On the other hand, the modesty maxim says that the speaker should criticize himself as much as possible and praise himself as little as possible (Allami & Nekouzadeh, 2011). People use good diction

to congratulate each other because it gives the impression of pretty speech and gets the point across (Dian & Hidayah, 2020; Sejati & Aditia, 2019). People communicate in social situations like congratulating each other to show how they feel and what they think (Khatatbeh et al., 2018). In congratulating, expressive verbal acts serve an internal function. It is to express one's delight at another's success, accomplishment, or good fortune (T. N. Fitria, 2021; Moh'd Khatatbeh et al., 2018). A congratulatory expression is a form of utterance stated by the speaker when the speaker feels sympathy for what has occurred to the listener, including feelings of happiness for the listener's good fortune and sorrow for the listener's misfortune (Indriyana et al., 2021). Congratulation is classified as an expressive speech act by which the speaker expresses his feelings and emotions towards the hearer (H. Fitria et al., 2020). It is an act which is desirable to the person who has achieved something, showing the speaker's happiness. When someone congratulates, he/she shows that he/she shares in the other's joy. There are the following rules for congratulation: 1) There is some event that is related to the hearer. 2) The event is in the hearer's interest and the speaker believe the event. 3) The speaker is pleased at the event. 4) It counts as an expression of pleasure at the event (Allami & Nekouzadeh, 2011). On the other hand, the speech act of congratulation can be associated with the notion of face and politeness (Basami & Soleimani, 2016).

Al-Shboul & Huwari (2016a) said that if the other person who hears the good news doesn't show or say how happy they are for the addressee, it could be seen as a sign of jealousy. In situations involving good news, speakers typically express their satisfaction by expressing "congrats"; however, the patterns and expressions they employ to express congratulations may vary depending on the context (Alghazo et al., 2021).

Congratulation as the centre around which the world revolves is seen as "Behabitives" in the influential work's classification of illocutionary acts. Behabitives refer to the phrases people use to show how they feel about something and react to it in the right situation (Kawano, 2021). In the same way, people use expressions to talk about how they feel and how they think about a certain situation in a certain setting (Haddad, n.d.). People say "congratulations on winning the race" instead of "me congratulate you on winning the race" (Aziz et al., 2018). When it comes to communication, social media makes things simpler and more adaptable.

It has been acknowledged that social media is an important source of linguistic data due to the large number of users around the world (Ahmed & Hammadi, 2020). The social media is often used as source of the data such as Instagram, Facebook, WhatsApp and so on (Eshreth, 2020). The term social media refers to a group of online tools that enable users to create and participate in online communities and networks to exchange and disseminate information and ideas (Hanifa et al., 2021). Social media is meant to be used on the internet, where users have fast, easy access to sharing information (Li et al., 2014). Personal data, papers, films, and images are all examples of content. Users interact with social media sites and platforms via a web browser and a mobile device, usually to send and receive messages (David, 2018). Facebook is just one of several social media platforms. Facebook is a popular social media platform for sharing and viewing multimedia content on mobile devices (Setyorini, 2020). The app lets you take a photo in any setting, apply a filter to it, and then post it to Facebook or send it to other social media platforms like Instagram or Twitter (Al-Shboul et al., 2022; Setyorini, 2020). On Facebook, users can make their profiles public and share information about themselves through status updates. It's also a great place to meet new people and create connections (Gaysynsky et al., 2015). When users see an image they like, they'll click the "like" button and share their thoughts with their friends in the comments section. Facebook becomes a crucial component of everyone's routine, such as giving greeting or congratulating (Jahangard et al., 2016; Larson, 2018).

Websites dedicated to social media offer users a forum in which they may discuss key life events in real-time (Li et al., 2014). Anyone can take advantage of this opportunity. The vast majority of personal news and events in people's lives are released in a textual format at the moment, which is what motivates information extraction systems that can provide structured representations of significant life events (weddings, graduation, etc.). Using conversational media that facilitate the creation and simple transmission of content in the forms of words, pictures, videos, and audio, "social media" can be defined as "activities, practices, and behaviors among communities of people who gather online to share information, knowledge, and opinions" (Simeon et al., 2020). Recently, social networking websites like Facebook have posed a challenge to the traditional media's position as the most reliable source of information about recent significant news events. In addition to being a vital source for breaking news, social media also provides a unique source of information on private events, such as when a friend gets engaged or graduates from college.

Social media has become a popular way to talk to people through the internet (Geetha et al., 2021; Kamelia, 2019; Khasanah, 2019). This calls for a new line of research in the field of pragmatics. On social media, there is a lot of news that is widely spread almost all over the world, giving rise to responses from social media users such as news, graduation, health, success in business, etc (Kelley & Gillan, 2022). In 2016 there was news that was being talked about all over social media, namely a teenage boy who was obese. The teenager named Arya Permana who at that time had an extreme weight. At that time Arya weighed around 192 kg with this extreme weight having

a serious impact on his health. As a result, his intestines swelled and his skin sagged, therefore his activities were disrupted. Finally, with the approval of his family, Arya underwent an intensive examination to lose his weight back to normal. In Arya's success in losing weight, there were a lot of positive responses from social media users to Arya Permana. Most of the responses given were congratulations to Arya who had succeeded in losing weight.

Language and social media are two things that cannot be separated. Most social media use language to convey messages, whether they are pleasant or unpleasant. These pleasant examples are congratulatory expressions directed to Arya Permana, the biggest young man. The examples are as follows.

e.g., 1

"Congratulations on not giving up. Cheers!"

e.g., 2

"Congratulations handsome".

e.g., 3

Congratulations on your successful weight loss, Arya. Don't let up! Regular exercise and a healthy diet should keep the weight off".

When the three examples viewed from the types of congratulation and politeness strategies, they are classified as follows: e.g., 1 and e.g., 2 are offering congratulations and e.g., 3 is mentioning opportunities, then from the second one e.g., 1 and e.g., 2 are off Record and e.g., 3 is positive politeness.

The reason why Arya Permana was selected as an object of the study dealt with a lot of sympathies given to him concerning with the effort of decreasing the weigh. Most of the sympathies were expressed by giving congratulation words. The focus of this article is a pragmatic analysis of congratulations from social media users addressed to Arya Permana. The research problem in this article is to find out: what types of congratulations are addressed to Arya Permana given by social media users, and what is the politeness strategy in congratulating Arya Permana given by social media users. The results of this article are expected to add references or expansions regarding the analysis of congratulations.

METHOD

This study was conducted using qualitative methods. Qualitative research methods are research techniques that collect descriptive information from people through written or spoken words. In the social sciences, qualitative research methods have a long history. The documentation method was used to collect the data. The data was then classified using Pishghadam's theory to analyze data (2011), Elwood's taxonomy with a new model, and Brown and Levinson's (1987) theory for politeness methods to discover congrats. They are based on observing people in their surroundings and conversing with them in their native language. The data for this study was derived from comments made by Netizens on Born different accounts on October 18, 2019. The author gathers information from 25 randomly selected comments. There are numerous methods for analyzing data, including determining, observing, selecting, analyzing, and drawing conclusions.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

There are two focuses of this research, one is finding the types of congratulation and the next is finding the Politeness Strategies. Both results are presented as follows.

3.1 The types of congratulation

Dealing with the types of congratulation, the researcher found six types, those are offering congratulation (8), mentioning opportunities (24), blessing prayer (12), expressing feeling (40), divine statement (12), and complimenting (4). The examples of each type are presented below.

The act of congratulating instinctively without giving a reason in the speech is the expressions of **offering congratulation**. The data are follows:

Congratulations

Congratulations handsome

Mentioning opportunities are the speakers' giving reasons when conveying congratulations. The following is an analysis of data from mentioning opportunities. The expressions of mentioning opportunities are as follows:

Proud of him for such a healthy transformation. May he be able to continue on his journey and live a full happy life

Congratulations on your successful weight loss, Arya. Don't let up!

Time for congratulation for all the hard work

Congratulations on not giving up. Cheers

Congratulations on your weight loss

Congratulations on losing weight to become healthier

A blessing prayer is the speaker's hopes or dreams addressed to the recipient. The following are the types of blessing prayer congratulations found on Facebook from social media users addressed to Arya Permana. The expressions of blessing prayer are as follows:

I hope he gets his surgery for loose skin

I hope he continues to make progress and stay healthy and strong

Be healthy, not overweight, overweight is deadly be aware

Expressing feeling is a situation when the speaker gives an utterance based on the feeling he feels. The following is a data analysis that shows expressing feelings. The expressions of expressing feeling are as follows:

So glad so active for him, now he looks so active and confident

I'm glad because he got a new life

I am so happy for him. Congratulations and best wishes on the skin surgery

So happy to see him now and his behavior has changed also.

I'm glad he got a new life

awww so glad he is lighter. I can see the pain on his face. keep up the work lad

Good boy I'm very happy for you

I'm happy he's healthy now

That is so unhealthy. Glad he was able to lose weight! sad story with a happy ending!

Spoiled him? Indulged him more like? It was up to YOU to make sure he was fed healthily

The divine statement is the speaker giving spiritual utterances to the recipient. The following data analysis shows the divine statement. The expressions of divine statement are as follows:

God bless you, dear. keep doing your good work

God bless him sure he will be a star one day. the stress and trauma that boy must have gone through to cut down his weight are unbelievable

"God bless Arya!"

Complimenting is the term used to refer to expressions of praise in English. The expressions of complimenting are as follows:

Well done you... you look so much better now!!! You must feel like a different young man, life must be so good now that you can join in with things!!! Congratulations to you!!!

The overall information is shown in the chart 1

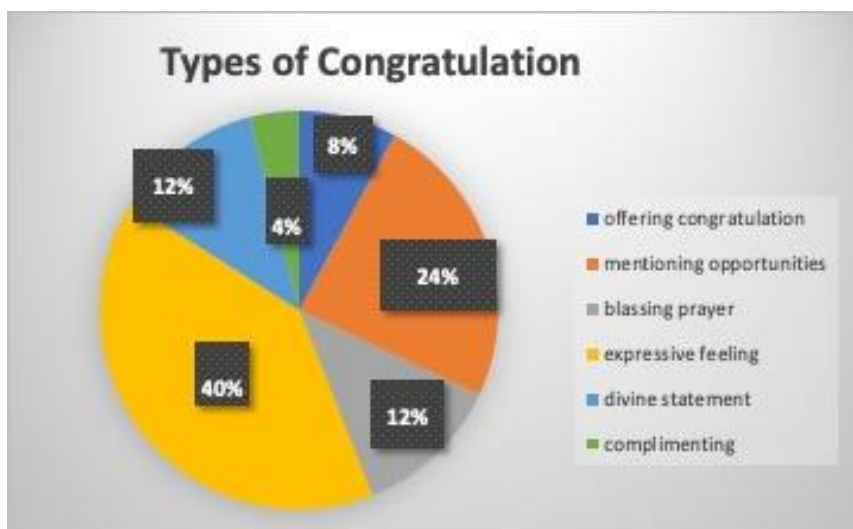


FIGURE 1. Types of Congratulation

3.2 The types of Politeness Strategies

The second one is connected to the types of politeness strategies. The results show that there are four types, those are bald-on record, off record, positive politeness, and negative politeness.

a. Bald-on Record

Participants perform the FTA as directly, plainly, and unambiguously as they can because they believe that there are instances in which people are compelled to speak directly by constraints (Eshreteh, 2020). This tactic has the potential to demonstrate the existence of a time-sensitive predicament, to emphasize achieving maximum efficiency, to request non-cooperation from the listener, to demonstrate that the speaker is concerned about the listener, to provide the listener with permission, and even to make a demand (Ernovilinda, 2020). Some examples are as follows:

I hope he gets his surgery for loose skin”
I hope he continues to make progress and stays healthy and strong

b. Off Record

It's when you say things that aren't specifically about someone else. It's called "speaking in a roundabout way". A speech act known as "off-record" is one in which the structure of the speech and the function of the speech is not directly related to one another (Kusumah & Haryudin, 2019). The example is as follows:

Be healthy, not overweight, overweight is deadly be aware

c. Positive Politeness

Positive politeness is indicated by shortening the distance. Positive politeness utterances are used to extend intimacy, imply common ground, or share wants. The act of saving one's face about the fact that one presents to other people is known as positive politeness (Santoso & Indriani, 2021; Saragih et al., 2019). The examples are as follows:

Congratulations
Congratulations handsome
Proud of him for such a healthy transformation
Time for congratulation for all the hard work
Congratulations on not giving up. Cheers!
Congratulations on your weight loss
Congratulations on losing weight to become healthier
“So glad so active for him, now he looks so active and confident”

d. Negative Politeness

Negative courtesy is generally expressed through questions, including those that appear to request permission to ask. In a social meeting, politeness can be defined as the actions that convey facial awareness. Strategies of negative politeness focus on avoiding imposing oneself on the hearer and are geared toward the hearer's negative face (Makasiahe & Suryani, 2020). The example is as follows:

Spoiled him? Indulged him more like? It was up to YOU to make sure he was fed healthily

The detail explanation is shown in chart 2

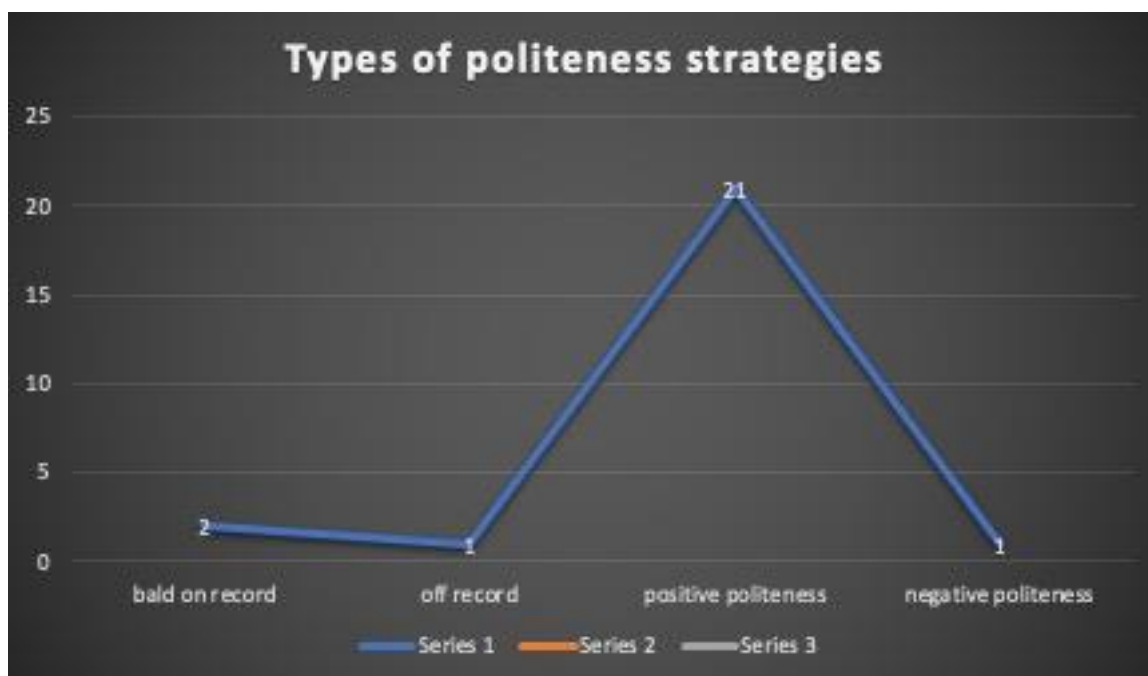


FIGURE 2 Types of Politeness Strategies

Discussion

Research focusing on congratulation expression is an international phenomenon. The author of this article is from Indonesia that focused on the congratulations sent to Arya Permana, the biggest young man needed motivation. Most of the authors concentrated on the types of congratulation. Saleem et al. (2022) focused on the congratulation strategies of Pakistani ESL learners and British English speakers with respect to the social distance variable. The results indicate that IFID and overlapped strategies (combinations of IFID and overlapped strategies) are the most prevalent types of congratulations.

Next, Allami & Nekouzadeh (2011) discussed the congratulation strategies utilized most frequently by Iranian Persian speakers, as well as the positive politeness strategies used to realize the congratulation speech act. In general, five types of congratulation strategies, namely "Illocutionary Force Indicating Device (IFID)," "Expression of happiness," "Offer of good wishes," "Request for information," and "Expression of validation," were the most common types of strategies employed by people. "IFID" and "Offering of good wishes" were utilized in all circumstances. Except for "birthday," "expression of happiness" was also observed in all other situations. "Thanking God," "Suggesting a celebration," and "Offering assistance" were the least common congratulation strategies.

Banikalef (2021) attempted to identify and analyze different strategies in Jordanian Facebook users' birthday congratulation wishes. 855 birthday congratulation status updates were meticulously collected and analyzed. The corpus was mined for four types of birthdays wishes: Arabic Illocutionary Force Indicating Devices (AIFID), Emotional Statements (ES), Quotations and Poetic Verses (QP), and Religious Expressions (RE). Other studies have supported these findings, concluding that online speech acts of congratulation were mostly constructed through AIFID strategy (Al-Shboul and Huwari, 2016; Jahangard, Khanlarzade and Latifi, 2016). These findings clearly indicate that the cultural norms and religious background profoundly rooted

Unceta Gómez (2016) mentioned in his research findings that of the six main types of formula used to express congratulations suggested by Elwood, three can be clearly found in the Latin of Plautus and Terence's comedies:

the performative expression with the verbs *laudare* or *gratulari*, expressions of praise, and expressions of happiness and surprise.

Aziz et al. (2018) investigated pragmatic transfer in the realization of the speech act of congratulations by Punjabi EFL learners. The study's findings revealed the presence of negative pragmatic transfer in three different congratulation strategies (IFID, OOGW, and Overlapped), while the remaining strategies revealed the presence of positive pragmatic transfer. The study's findings demonstrate the cultural influence on Punjabi EFL learners' use of congratulation strategies. The study's findings could have pedagogical implications and be useful to policymakers and syllabus designers in the Pakistani context.

Alghazo et al. (2021) compared the strategies used by Kabyle-speaking and Jordanian Arabic (JA) students when offering congratulations to investigate the pragmalinguistic realisations of the speech act of congratulating. The findings reveal minor differences in the use of congratulating strategies between the two groups of participants, which are discussed in terms of the sociopragmatic and sociocultural dimensions of variational pragmatics.

In Japan, a congratulation expression is also given to the winner of a prestigious award. Dr. Toshiyuki Nagata, former chairman of Japan's (Kawano, 2021). Mendel Society and emeritus professor at the Universities of Tokyo and Hosei, has been awarded the Gregor Mendel Memorial Medal for 2021. This medal is given to individuals who have made significant contributions to furthering the research of Gregor Johann Mendel, the founder of genetics and an abbot of the Order of Saint Augustine in Brno. The medal is presented each year at a ceremony held on March 8, International Mendel Day (Vollmann 2020). The Centrum Mendelianum of the Moravian Museum in Brno and the Mendel Society in Vienna are co-sponsoring the 2021 International Mendel Day ceremony.

Al-Shboul et al. (2022) investigated the congratulation speech act among Jordanian Facebook users in terms of patterns and linguistic forms in response to a birthday Facebook status posted on the occasion of His Majesty King Abdullah II Ibn Al- Hussein's 60th birthday. This study also addresses the types of positive politeness strategies attested in these congratulatory forms. These findings were discussed in light of Austin's (1962) theory of speech act and the theory of politeness (Brown & Levinson, 1987). Facebook users' religious beliefs, cultural values, and social norms appeared to have an impact on these politeness and congratulation strategies. The study also addresses several aspects of Jordanian Facebook users' pragmatic competence.

According to Mahzari (2017), the ways of expressing congratulations in face-to-face communication in many languages have been extensively researched. However, despite a few contributions on studying various expressive speech acts such as compliments, condolences, and wishing, among others, this has not yet been studied on Facebook, which lacks prosodic strategies and facial expressions that help to convey feelings. The results revealed that users used 23 different verbal types of responses; however, "congratulations," "offer of good wishes," "praise," and "statements indicating the situation was warranted" were the most frequently used strategies. The results also revealed 100 patterns of verbal compound strategies, with "congratulations" being the most frequently used compound strategy.

Nasri et al. (2013) investigated cross-cultural congratulations by comparing three groups: American English, Armenian, and Persian. Our findings revealed that the most frequently used formulas by American participants were IFID, request for information, and offer of good wishes. In contrast, Elwood (2004) discovered that IFID, expression of happiness, and self-related comments were the most frequently used strategies. This difference could be explained in part by the fact that the situations in this study were not the same as those used by Elwood.

From the discussion presented by the some authors above, then, it can be summarized that 1. The types of congratulations are very various. The types cover offering congratulation, mentioning opportunities, blessing prayer, expressing feeling, divine statement, and complimenting, offer of good wishes, praise, statements indicating the situation was warranted, illocutionary force indicating device, expression of happiness, offer of good wishes, request for information, expression of validation, expressions of praise, and surprise. Then, (2) dealing with the politeness strategies. The strategies used are as follows: the results show that there are four types, those are bald-on record, off record, positive politeness, and negative politeness. The four are the finding in Haryanto's research, however, Al-Shboul et al. (2022) only found a type, that is positive politeness strategies attested in these congratulatory forms.

CONCLUSION

Congratulating expresses gladness for H's having done or received something good noteworthy and the indication of the situation of fortune as expressing pleasure at the good fortune of others.

Sympathy to someone in accordance with the happiness is usually expressed by using congratulation words. Congratulation expression is universal phenomena. It may happen in many countries. It is also addressed to

various men with different situations. The types of the congratulation are multi variation and also the types of the politeness strategies used by the senders.

Dealing with this study, the author has found six types of congratulation. Those are offering congratulation (8), mentioning opportunities (24), blessing prayer (12), expressing feeling (40), divine statement (12), and complimenting (4). Those finding are a part of the types of congratulation that exist in society.

And concerning with the types of politeness strategy, the author found four types. Those are bald-on record, off record, positive politeness, and negative politeness. This finding is greater than the finding done by Al-Shboul et al, they only found a type.

This research that has been done is really adds the discussion about the congratulation expression. Based on the articles quated, congratulation becomes of their keeping social life harmoniously. The senders share positive impacts to the recievers that make them happy or pleasant

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