

**A STUDY OF LANGUAGE POLITENESS USED BY A
SUMBAWANESE IN DAILY CONVERSATION**

THESIS

UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA

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**ENGLISH STUDY PROGRAM
LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF CULTURES STUDIES
UNIVERSITY OF BRAWIJAYA**

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IN DAILY CONVERSATION**

THESIS

**Presented to
University of Brawijaya
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of Sarjana Sastra**



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2011

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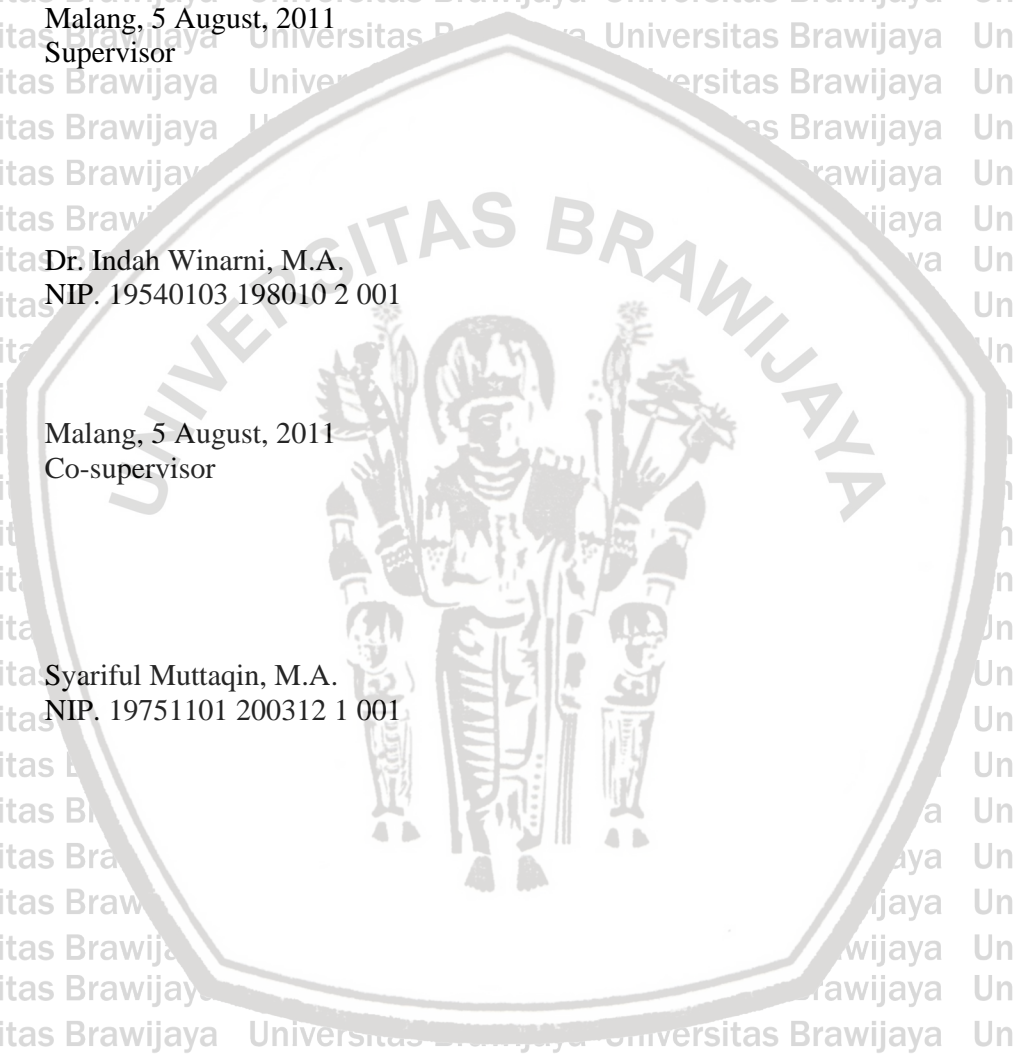
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ABSTRACT

Febrini, Syylvania. (2011). **A Study of Language Politeness Used by Sumbawanese in Daily Conversation.** English Study Program, Language and Literature Department, Faculty of Culture Studies, University of Brawijaya. Supervisor: Indah Winarni; Co-supervisor: Syariful Muttaqin.

Keywords: Face Threatening Act, Face Threatening Act Strategies, *Sumbawanese speaker* in daily conversation

Politeness is one of linguistic phenomena which is closely related to the interaction and communication among people. This study is aimed to find out: (1) the face-threatening acts (FTA) used by the Sumbawanese speaker in her daily conversation, (2) the politeness strategies in doing FTA used by the Sumbawanese speaker in her daily conversation, (3) the possible reason for choosing the strategies in threatening both positive and negative face of the partner.

This study is document analysis and the type of research is qualitative research. The data of this study are utterances taken from Sumbawanese speaker in daily conversation. The researcher only chooses four (4) conversations from seven (7) conversations as her data collection.

Result of analysis reveal that Rizky Kurnia Sagita threats both positive and negative face of her interlocutor. In this study, the researcher found 24 utterances of Rizky these contain FTA. The researcher found that there are fifteen (15) positive faces and nine (9) negative faces. Rizky threats the positive face more than negative face of her interlocutor. At the same time she found that just three strategies for four main strategies, namely on-record, off-record, and positive politeness, are used. The bald- on record strategy is used mostly by Rizky because between Rizky and her interlocutors have a close relationship. There are five (5) reasons why Rizky threatened the interlocutors: to get the true answer, to show disagreement, to ask for opinion, to interrupt, and to satirize the addressee. The strategies are chosen based on the situation, the addressee, and the intentions.

Further study about politeness can focus not only on the speaker's point of view but also from the interlocutor's that influences the FTA strategies that is used. Because politeness is very important in interaction, the researcher hopes that the readers can learn more about it and explore in the diverse culture of Indonesian tribes.

ABSTRAK

Febrini, Syilvania. (2011). **Studi tentang Kesantunan oleh Orang Sumbawa dalam Percakapan Sehari - hari**. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing: (I) Indah Winarni (II) Syariful Mutaqqin.

Kata Kunci: tindakan yang menyinggung citra diri, strategi tindakan yang menyinggung muka, orang dalam berkomunikasi sehari-hari

Kesantunan merupakan salah satu fenomena dalam linguistik yang berhubungan erat dengan interaksi dan komunikasi antar manusia. Studi ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui: (1) tindakan yang menyinggung citra diri yang digunakan oleh orang Sumbawa dalam berkomunikasi sehari-hari, (2) strategi tindakan yang menyinggung muka yang digunakan oleh orang Sumbawa dalam berkomunikasi sehari-hari, (3) kemungkinan alasan dalam memilih strategi yang digunakan untuk menyinggung muka positif dan muka negatif lawan bicaranya.

Studi ini merupakan analisa dokumen dan tipe penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif. Data untuk studi ini berupa kalimat yang diambil dari orang Sumbawa dalam berkomunikasi sehari-hari. Penulis hanya memilih empat (4) data dari tujuh (7) data sebagai koleksi data.

Hasil dari analisa menunjukkan bahwa Rizky menyinggung muka positif dan muka negatif dari lawan bicaranya. Dalam studi ini, peneliti telah menemukan 24 ucapan dari Rizky yang mengandung tindakan yang menyinggung muka. Peneliti menemukan lima belas (15) muka positif dan sembilan (9) muka negatif. Rizky lebih banyak menyinggung wajah positif lawan bicaranya dibandingkan dengan wajah negatif lawan bicaranya. Dalam waktu yang bersamaan, ditemukan bahwa hanya tiga strategi dari empat strategi utama yaitu secara langsung, secara tidak langsung, dan kesantunan positif digunakan. Strategi secara langsung adalah yang lebih sering digunakan oleh Rizky karena antara Rizky dan lawan bicaranya memiliki hubungan yang dekat. Ada 5 alasan mengapa Rizky menyinggung citra diri lawan bicaranya: untuk mendapatkan jawaban yang sebenarnya, menunjukkan ketidaksetujuan, menanyakan pendapat, menyela, dan menyindir lawan bicara. Strategi yang digunakan berdasarkan pada situasi, pembicara, lawan berbicara, dan maksud.

Studi lebih lanjut mengenai kesantunan dapat dilakukan tidak hanya fokus pada pembicaranya saja tetapi juga pada lawan bicaranya yang dapat mempengaruhi strategi kesantunan yang digunakan. Penulis berharap para pembaca dapat belajar lebih jauh tentang kesantunan dan menerapkannya dalam kehidupan berbudaya khususnya di Indonesia.

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Sylvania Febrini

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers the background of the study, discussing the topic of the study and why it is worth researching, the problems of the study and its objectives, and the definition of key terms used in the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

People need to communicate each other in order to share, support their own identity, build social contact and influence others to feel, think, and have an action as they want. It is also aimed to make social interaction and decide to do something or norm (Verderber in Mulyana, 2001, p.4). Furthermore, Gordon (in Mulyana, 2001, p.4) states that communication functions to exchange information about our relation with others.

People use language as a means of communication. The language they use is not only as a means of communicating information about the weather or any other subject, but also as a means of establishing and maintaining relationship with other people (Trudgil, 1974, p.13). Furthermore “Language is communal possession although admittedly an abstract one. One has access to it and constantly shows that they do by using it properly” (Wardhaugh, 1986, p.2). Thus, language has important roles for human communication.

Language comes from the society in which the language is created and maintained. Chaika (1982, p.1) states that “Language and society are so

intertwined that it is impossible to understand one without the other. There is no human society that does not depend upon, is not shaped by, and does not itself shape language". He continues to state that we use language to reveal or conceal our personal identity, our character, our background and often wholly unconscious that we are doing so.

In social communication, language politeness is an important thing to create the harmonious interaction. According to Holmes (1992, p.296), politeness involves taking account of other's feeling. A polite person makes others feel comfortable. Being linguistically polite, one has to speak to people appropriately in the light of their relationship. Inappropriate linguistic choices may be considered rude. But being polite is complicated business in any language. It is difficult to learn because it involves understanding not just the language, but also the social and cultural values of community.

Cutting (2002) points out that politeness refers to someone's choice in using language to give people their independence and rights, and to show friendly attitude by accepting them as member of a group and also his wants to be appreciated by others. This action of politeness makes sure that the faces of the people are saved and respected and it has become a universal rule applied in every place regardless the language used.

Brown and Levinson (1989) define face as the way someone to be treated. Face is the public self-image, the sense of self, of the addressee. Furthermore, Brown and Levinson (1989) state that in general people have two faces, positive face and negative face. Positive face is related to someone's wish to be well

thought of or the need to be accepted and liked by others, while negative face is someone's wish not to be imposed on by others and to be allowed to go about his or her business unimpeded with his or her rights to free and self determined action intact.

Cutting (2002) states that it is a general rule of communication that people have to respect the addressee's face and are not allowed to threaten the addressee's faces. However, in the real communication, it is difficult to keep other's face. Sometimes, people need to cross or invade the faces to get their intention fulfilled and get what they want from the addressee. Therefore, there is a term in politeness called FTA (Face Threatening Act). Brown and Levinson (1989) define FTA as an act that does not fulfill others' positive or negative face. In threatening others' positive or negative face, there are several strategies that can be used, such as on-record, off-record, and not doing the act. Here politeness theory is very important because to do FTA, the speaker can use either positive politeness or negative politeness. This way, even though the speaker has threatened the addressee's face, he or she will not feel or think it as a threat for his or her face because the speaker applies politeness to get his or her want.

Language politeness is socially prescribed (Wardhaugh, 1986, p.262) where it is used to show respect and appreciation in order that one can put himself in an appropriate position and avoid collision. It is used toward others by considering the status, culture and age in order to be polite. In addition, the social status, the social distance between participants or solidarity, degree of formality of

interaction are relevant dimension in all societies in determining the ways of speaking politely (Holmes, 1992, p.303).

There are two languages being used by people in Indonesia, it is Indonesian as the national language and local language. One of the local languages in Indonesia is Sumbawa language, spoken by the Sumbawaneese who reside in the western part of Sumbawa Island. The Sumbawaneese speak two languages in their daily conversation which are Indonesian and Sumbawa language. Indonesian is mostly used by the Sumbawaneese who live in the downtown, while Sumbawa language is used by most of the Sumbawaneese who live in the villages. Kalbuadi (2009)

In Sumbawa there is a level of language which also applied in Javanese language. For example, the use of I'm (Bahasa Indonesia = aku). In Sumbawa "aku" is the lower level, used when we talk with the same age, like when we talk to a friend. Next is "Saya" this word actually applied when we talk with an older person like our old sister and old brother. The higher level of the application of "I'm in Sumbawa language is "Kaji", this word applied when we talk with parents, teacher, or the other older person like our grandma and grandpa. In this case the word "Kaji" usually used by commoners and "Kelam" actually used by royals.

Referring to the above explanation, the researcher was interested in conducting a research concerning language politeness. She conducted a research about language politeness used by a Sumbawaneese in daily conversation. The subject is a Sumbawaneese named Rizky Kurnia Sagita. She was born in

Sumbawa and has spent most of her life in the region. Now, she lives in Sumbawa because she had graduated from Muhammadiyah University Malang. When she lived in Malang, she spoke her local language when she talked to her friends or other persons who are originated from Sumbawa and there is no difference in term of dialect in her conversation. Besides, she allows the researcher to follow the activity and recorded the conversation. Malang and Sumbawa are the places for the researcher to collect the data. From the observation, in these two places the main subject still used her local language. It means that she is consistent in using the local language. Therefore, the researcher chose this person as participant of this research besides the fact that the researcher and the subject know each other well. This has helped the researcher collecting the data in many situations and conditions such as while she was at home, while the subject was having a conversation with her friend and her sister. In order to specify this study, the researcher made some limit action in her interaction into four conditions which are with her friend, with her sister, with a shop keeper, and with her boy friend.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study, problems of the study are formulated as follow:

1. What face were used by the Sumbawane speaker in her daily conversation?
2. What politeness strategies in doing face-threatening acts (FTA) were used by the Sumbawane speaker in her daily conversation?

- 6
3. What are the Sumbawane speaker' possible reasons for choosing the strategies in threatening both positive and negative faces of the partner?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

In relation to the previous questions, this study is aimed to find out:

1. The face used by the Sumbawane speaker in her daily conversation.
2. The politeness strategies in doing FTA used by the Sumbawane speaker in her daily conversation.
3. The reason behind the use of certain strategies in threatening the positive and negative faces of the partner.

1.4 Definition of Key Terms

This part is aimed to provide the definition of the key terms used in the study. The terms are defined in the following explanation:

1. Politeness : Politeness refers to the strategy used to express the concern for the feeling of others feeling by the speaker. It includes the four strategies which are Bald on Record, Positive Politeness, Negative Politeness and Off Record strategy (Brown and Levinson, 1989).

2. Language Politeness: The form of language that allow people to achieve their goals. In this case the researcher defines language politeness as the language style used in any kind of conversation and harmonious interaction (Cutting, 2002)

3. Face Threatening Act: If a speaker says something that represents a threat to another individual's expectations regarding hearer self image (Yule, 1996, p.61).

4. Positive face → a person's wish to be well thought of. Its manifestations may include the desire to have what admired by others, the desire to be understood by others, and the desire to be treated as friend and confidant (Grundy, 2000).

5. Negative face → our wish not to be imposed on by others and to be allowed to go about our business unimpeded with our rights to free and self-determined action intact (Grundy, 2000).

6. Politeness Strategy: A strategy used to avoid or minimize the Face Threatening Acts (FTA) that the speaker makes (Brown and Levinson, 1989).

7. Speech Level Terms: The level of speech terms that are influenced by social dimension, such as education, age, social position, etc.

8. Sumbawa (in term of language): Sumbawa has historically had two major linguistic groups who spoke languages that were unintelligible to each other.

One group centered in the western side of the island speaks Basa Samawa (Indonesian: Bahasa Sumbawa). The second group in the east speaks Nggahi Mbojo (Indonesian: Bahasa Bima).

<http://sumbawanews.com/sumbawawisata.html>

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses politeness theory that is relevant to the study, including the definition of politeness, language politeness, the usage of language politeness, the concept of face, and FTA (Face Threatening Act) with its strategies. This chapter also consists of previous studies that have been conducted in this field.

2.1 Politeness

Politeness phenomena occur when a person is aware of choices in language use as it is important to show friendliness in an interaction with other people. As Grundy (2000, p.145) states, seen as the exercise of language choice to create a context intended to match the addressee's notion of how one should be addressed, politeness phenomena are a paradigm example of pragmatic usage. Politeness phenomena are one manifestation of the wider concept of etiquette or appropriate behavior.

In interaction, Yule (1996, p.60) defines politeness as the means employed to show awareness of another person's face. Brown and Levinson, (1987) suggest that polite behavior is based on assumption of cooperation because all social groups need to minimize conflict among co-members. As for the effects of politeness, in Peter Grundy's *Doing Pragmatics* (2000, p.146), it is explained that being on the receiving end of politeness affects each of us differently because

polite utterances encode the relationship between the speaker and ourselves as addressee.

2.2 The Usage of Language Politeness

Before discussing the usage of language politeness in social life, the researcher will identify some dimension of sociolinguistic analysis. Those dimensions will influence the usage of language politeness in real life. Holmes (1993, p.376-379) clarifies four social dimensions. First is solidarity or social distance. The solidarity dimension has proved relevant in accounting to pattern of linguistic interaction. How well we have known someone is one of the most important factors affecting the way we talk to him or her. Second is status and power. The status and power dimension also accounts for a variety of languages that are different in the way people speak. Third is formality. It accounts for speech variation in different settings or contexts. Fourth is function. The function of an interaction can also be an important influence on its, linguistic form as we have seen. Those dimension effects the form of language use also effect the language politeness.

2.3 The Concept of Face

In politeness theory there is a term called face. The term 'face' is taken from Goffman (1967) and has the notions of being embarrassed or humiliated (Brown and Levinson, 1989). The term 'face' means the public self-image that every person wants to claim for himself. In doing communication, people try to

maintain the other's face. Maintaining someone else's face means that the speaker is being polite and therefore he can communicate well.

According to Brown and Levinson (1989), each person has two faces. First is positive face and the other is negative face.

1. Positive face is the want of every person that his wants be desirable to at least some others or the want to be well thought of. The manifestations of positive face include the desire to have what he admires admired by others, the desire to be understood by others, and the desire to be treated as a friend and confidant.
2. Negative face is the want of every person not to be imposed on by others and the want that his actions may be unimpeded by others. In addition, negative face brings along the rights of every person to be free.

The concept of these two faces is applied generally in all countries in the world, in all languages and all interactions among people across the world.

It can be seen that face is the part of the addressee that is wanted to be acknowledged and respected because it brings the addressee's characteristics. The positive face gives notion to the speaker to respect and accept the addressee's desires and wants by accepting him as the member of the same group or community. This positive face is important to acknowledge the addressee as social being. Whereas the negative face is the addressee's desire that his privacy is respected by the speaker and that he is free to do what he wants to do. This negative face is important to show that the addressee needs privacy as an individual being.

2.4 Brown and Levinson's Politeness Strategies

Since people are generally expected to be aware of others' self-image, they will attempt to perform face saving acts through many ways. In relation to this,

Brown and Levinson (1987, p.92) provided four politeness strategies namely **Bald on Record, Positive Politeness, Negative Politeness and Off Record.**

Bald on Record strategy provides no effort to minimize the threat of someone, i.e.: "Ooh, I want to use one of those". Positive politeness confirms that the relationship is friendly and expresses group reciprocity, i.e.:" So, it is OK if I use one of those pens". Negative politeness confirms that someone else wants to be respected, i.e.: "I'm sorry to bother you, but I just wanted to...". Off-record or indirectness strategy takes some of the pressure off of you. It tries not to directly impose by asking something, i.e.: "Hmmm, I'm sure I could use a blue pen right now".

2.4.1 Bald on Record

The prime reason for "Bald on Record" is the usage whenever a speaker (S) wants to do FTA with maximum efficiency more than he or she wants to satisfy hearer's (H's) face, even to any degree. Moreover, there are different kinds of bald-record usage in different circumstances, because S can have different motives for his want to do FTA with maximum efficiency. These fall into two types (Brown and Levinson, 1987, p.95-101):

1. Cases of non-minimization of the face threat

It is used where maximum efficiency is very important and this is mutually known to both S and H, no face redress is necessary.

For example: *“Watch out”*

“Give me just one more week!”

2. Cases of FTA-oriented bald on record usage

The previous type of bald on record strategy does not concern on face whereas this second type is oriented to face. It nicely illustrates the way in which respect for face involves mutual orientation, so that each participant attempts to foresee what the other participant is attempting to foresee. For in certain circumstances it is reasonable for S to assume that H will be especially worried with H’s potential violation or S’s maintaining. To be specific, there are three areas where such strategy will be applied: (i) welcoming (or post-greetings). Greetings are important conversational routines in the negotiation of social relationship and they are constrained by common social factors.

Where S insists that H may impose on his negative face, in (ii) farewells, where S insists that H may transgress on his positive face by taking his leave, in (iii) offers, where S insists that H may impose on S’s negative face

For example:

Welcome:

“Come in.”

Offers:

Leave it, I'll clean up later.

Eat!

2.4.2 Positive Politeness

According to Cutting (2002, p.48), positive politeness strategies aim to save positive face by demonstrating closeness and solidarity, appealing to friendship, making other people feel good and emphasizing that both speakers are have a common goal. Moreover, Brown and Levinson (1987, p.101-129) define the following types of positive politeness strategies:

1. Claim common ground

This type of method indicates that S and H both belong to some sets of persons who share specific wants, including goals and values. These are the eight strategies used in "claiming common ground" method:

- Strategy 1: Notice, attend to H (his interests, wants, needs, goods) S should take notice of aspects of H's condition (noticeable changes, remarkable possession, etc).

For example: *"Goodness, you cut your hair! By the way, I came to borrow some flour."*

- Strategy 2: exaggerate (interest, approval, sympathy with H) this strategy is often done with exaggerated intonations, stress and other aspects of prosodic, as well as with intensifying modifiers.

For example: *“What a fantastic garden you have!”*

- Strategy 3: intensify interest to H

Another way for S to communicate to H that he shares some of his wants to intensify the interest of his own (S's) contribution to the conversation by making a good story which can be done through the use of vivid present. The other feature of this strategy is the use of directly quoted speech rather than indirect one and the use of tag questions or expressions that include H as a participant in the conversation, such as ‘you know?’, ‘see what I mean?’ and ‘Isn’t it?’. Lastly, to exaggerate facts or to overstate is also a related technique of this strategy.

For example: *“I’ve never seen such a row!”*

- Strategy 4: Use in-group identity markers

By using any of the innumerable ways to convey in-group membership, S can implicitly claim common ground with H by using certain terms of address form, of language or dialect, of jargon or slang and ellipsis.

For example: *“Help me with this bag, will you pal?”*

- Strategy 5: Seek agreement

Another characteristic way of claiming common ground with H is to seek ways in which it is possible to agree with him. By choosing ‘safe topics’ or doing repetition of what the preceding speaker has said in a conversation, S can stress agreement with

H. S can also use particles that function to indicate emphatic agreement as ‘yes’, ‘uhuh’ and ‘really!’ in this strategy.

For example: Man A: “*I had a flat tyre on the way home.*”

Man B: “*Oh God, a flat tyre!*”

• Strategy 6: Avoid disagreement

By twisting his utterances, S can hide disagreement from H.

For example: Girl A: “*You hate your Mom and Dad.*”

Girl B: “*Oh, sometimes.*”

• Strategy 7: Presuppose/raise/assert common ground

The value of S’s spending time and effort on being with H gives raise to the strategy of redressing an FTA by talking for a while about unrelated topics to show that S is interested in H and does not come only to impose him/her.

For example:” *Look you know I’ve got this test coming up, well hoe about lending me your Encyclopedia Britanica?*”

• Strategy 8: Joke

Joke is a basic positive politeness technique for putting H ‘at ease’. In other words, it may minimize an FTA.

For example: “*How about lending me this old heap of junk?*”
(*H’s new Cadillac*)

2. Convey that S and H are cooperators: this second type of positive

politeness shows that the S and the addressees are cooperatively

involved in the relevant activity. If S and H are cooperating, then they

share the goals in some domain, and thus to convey that they were cooperators can redress H's positive face. This method is divided into six strategies:

- Strategy 9: Assert or presuppose S's knowledge of and concern for H's wants. This strategy is to assert or imply knowledge of H's wants and willingness to fit one's own wants in with H and S.

For example: *"I know you can't bear parties, but this one will really be good do come!"*

- Strategy 10: Offer, promise

In order to redress the potential threat of some FTA's may choose to stress his cooperation with H in another way. Offers and promises are the natural outcome of choosing this strategy; even if they are false. It demonstrates S's good intention in satisfying H's positive face wants.

For example: *"I'll drop by sometimes next week."*

- Strategy 11: Be optimistic.

In this strategy, S is so presumptuous as to assume that H will cooperate with him may carry a tacit commitment for S to cooperate with H as well or to claim that they share mutual interest.

For example: *"I'll just help myself to a cookie then-thanks."*

- Strategy 12: Include both S and H in the activity

By using an inclusive ‘we’ form when S actually means ‘you’ or ‘me’; he can call upon the cooperative assumptions and redress FTA.

For example: “*Let’s have a cookie, then.*” (i.e. me)

- Strategy 13: Give (or ask for) reasons

By including H in S’s reasoning and assuming reflexivity, H thereby led to see the reasonableness of S’s FTA.

For example: “*Why don’t I help you with the suitcase??*”

- Strategy 14: Assume or assert reciprocity

S asks H cooperate with him by giving evidence of reciprocal rights or obligations between S and H. Thus, S may say, in effect, ‘I’ll do X for you if you can do Y for me’.

For example: “*I’ll lend you my book if you want to go out with me.*”

3. Fulfill H’s want for some X: this last type of positive politeness

involves S deciding to redress H’s face directly by fulfilling some of

H’s wants, thereby indicating that he (S) wants H’s wants for H, in

some particular respects. This method provided only one strategy:

- Strategy 15: Give gifts to H (good, sympathy, understanding, cooperation)

S satisfies H’s positive face want by giving gift, not only tangible gifts, but human-relation wants which are the wants to

be liked, admired, cared about, understood, listened to, and so on,

For example: *"I know exactly how you feel right now."*

2.4.3 Negative Politeness

Negative politeness is repressive action addressed to the addressee's negative face: his want to have his freedom of action unhindered and his attention unimpeded. It means that negative politeness is used as the way to minimize the potential loss of face of the hearer. When we use negative politeness, it means we use speech strategies that emphasize our deference for the hearer. There are some types of negative politeness and they are presented below (Brown and Levinson, 1987, p.129-210):

1. **Be direct:** This is the first type of negative politeness that sometimes directs one to minimize the imposition by coming rapidly to the point.

The following is the only one strategy of this type:

- Strategy 1: Be conventionally indirect

The S tries talk to H to be indirect and to go on record by using an understandable indirect speech act.

For example: *"Can you please pass the salt?"*

2. **Do not presume/assume:** This is the second type of negative politeness which explains that by carefully avoiding presuming or assuming that anything involved in FTA is desire or believed by H. This will include avoiding presumptions about H, his wants, what is

relevant or interesting or worthy of his attention that is keeping ritual

distance from H, there is only one strategy in this type:

- Strategy 2: Questions, hedge

This strategy is used to modify the force of a speech act.

For example: *"I rather think it's hopeless."*

3. Do not coerce: This is the third type of negative which explains that

Negative-face redress may be made by avoiding coercing H's response, and this may be done on the one hand by explicitly giving him the option not to do the act. This type is divided into three strategies:

- Strategy 3: Be pessimistic

This strategy gives redress to H's negative face by explicitly expressing doubt that the conditions for the appropriateness of S's speech act obtain.

For example: *"Perhaps you'd care to help me?"*

- Strategy 4: Minimize the imposition

S redresses the intrinsic seriousness of the FTA to pay H deference.

For example: *"Could I have a taste of that cake?"*

- Strategy 5: Give deference

S humbles and abases him and another where S raises H to satisfy H's want to be treated as superior.

For example: *“Excuse me, sir, but would you mind if I close the window?”*

4. Communicate S’s want to not impinge on H: One way to partially satisfy H’s negative-face demands is to indicate that S is aware of them and taking them into account in his decision to communicate the FTA.

Thus he communicates that any infringement of H’s territory is recognized as such and is not undertaken lightly. This type is divided into four strategies:

- Strategy 6: Apologize

By apologizing for doing FTA, the speaker can indicate his reluctance to impinge on H’s negative face and thereby partially redress that impingement.

- Strategy 7: Impersonalize S and H

S does not want to impinge on H is to phrase the FTA as if the agent were other than S, or at least possibly not S or not S alone, and the addressee were other than H only inclusive of H.

This result in a variety of ways of avoiding the pronouns “I” and “you”.

For example: *“It looks like the window should be closed”*

- Strategy 8: State the FTA as a general rule

S does not want to impinge but is merely forced to by circumstances. Thus, he states that FTA as an instance of some general social rule, regulation, or obligation.

For example: *“Passengers will please refrain from flushing
toiletttes on the train.”*

- Strategy 9: Nominalize

This strategy notice that formality which is associated with the noun end of the continuum.

For example: *“We urgently request your cooperation”*

5. Redress other wants of H’s: This is the last type of negative politeness that is offering partial compensation the FTA by redressing some particular other wants of H’s, there is only one strategy in this type:

Strategy 10: Go on record as incurring debts, or as not indebting H.

S can redress an FTA by explicitly claiming his indebtedness to H or disclaiming any indebtedness of H.

For example: *“It wouldn’t be any trouble; I have to go right by there anyway.”*

2.4.4 Off Record

Off record utterances are essentially indirect uses of language. There are some types of off record, and they are presented below (Brown and Levinson, 1987, p.211-227):

1. Invite conversational implicature: if the speaker wants to do an FTA, and chooses to do it indirectly, he must give H some hints and hope

that H picks up on them and thereby interprets what S really means (intends) to say. This type is divided into ten strategies:

- Strategy 1: Give hints

If S says something that is not explicitly relevant, he invites H to search for an interpretation of the possible relevance.

For example: *“This soup is a bit bland.” (i.e. Pass the salt)*

- Strategy 2: Give association clues

A related kind of implicature triggered by relevance violation is provided by mentioning something associated with the act required of H, either by precedent in S-H’s experience or by mutual knowledge irrespective of their interaction experience.

For example: *“Oh God, I’ve got headache again”.*

- Strategy 3: Presuppose

An utterance can be almost wholly relevant in context and yet violate the relevance maxim just at the level of its presuppositions.

For example: *“I wash the car again today.” (S presupposes that he has done it before (e.g. last week) and therefore may implicate a criticism).*

- Strategy 4: Understate

Understatements are one way of generating implicatures by saying less than is required.

For example: “ *That dress is quite nice.*” (i.e. *the dress is not nice at all*)

- Strategy 5: Overstate

This strategy is done by exaggerating or choosing a point on a scale which is higher than the actual state of affairs.

For example: “ *There were million people in the Co-op tonight!*”

- Strategy 6: Use tautologies

By uttering a tautology, S encourages H to look for an informative interpretation of the non-informative utterance.

For example: “*If I won’t give it. I won’t.*” (i.e. *I mean it!*)

- Strategy 7: Use contradictions

S makes it appear that he can not be telling the truth. He thus encourages H to look for an interpretation that reconciles the two contradictory propositions.

For example: Man A : *Are you upset about that?*

Man B: *Well, I am and I’m not.*

- Strategy 8: Be ironic

Scan indirectly convey his intended meaning if there are clues that his intended meaning is being conveyed indirectly such as;

prosodic (e.g.nasality), kinesic (e.g. a smirk)or simply contextual.

For example: “*Lovely neighborhood, eh??*” (in a slum)

- Strategy 9: Use metaphors

The connotations of the metaphor S intends may be off record.

For example: “*Harry’s a real fish. (i.e. he drinks like a fish)*”

- Strategy 10: Use rhetorical questions

To ask a question with no intention of obtaining an answer is to

break a sincerity condition on questions, S wants H to provide

him with the indicated information.

For example: “*What can I say?*” (i.e. *Nothing it is so bad*)

2. Be vague or ambiguous: Violate the Manner Maxim: the second type

of Off record strategy explains that S may choose to go off record by

being vague or ambiguous (that is violating the Manner Maxim) in

such a way that is communicated intent ill-defined. This type is divided

into five strategies:

- Strategy 11: Be ambiguous

Stretching the term “ambiguity” to include the ambiguity

between the literal meaning of an utterance and any of its

possible implicatures, every off record strategy essentially

exploits ambiguity in this wider sense.

For example: “*John’s a pretty sharp cookie*”.

- Strategy 12: Be vague

S may go off record with an FTA by being vague about who the

object of the FTA is, or what the offence is e.g. in criticism.

For example: “*I’m going.*” (i.e. *you-know-where*).

- Strategy 13: Over generalize

Rule instantiation may leave the object of the FTA vaguely off record.

For example: “*Mature people sometimes help do the dishes*”

- Strategy 14: Displace H

S may go off record as to who the target for his FTA is, or he may pretended to address the FTA to someone whom it wouldn't threaten and hope that the real target will see the FTA is aimed at him.

- Strategy 15: Be incomplete, use ellipsis

By leaving an FTA a half undone, S can leave the implicature “hanging in the air”, just as with rhetorical questions.

For example: “Well, I didn't see you.....”

All strategies mentioned are used to minimize the threat to either positive or negative face of the addressee. However, the strategies are used in different situation with different intentions from the speaker. The off-record strategy is used if the speaker does not want to do the threat directly which means he wants to be polite in conveying his intentions and give the addressee choice whether to do or not to do what is asked. The on-record strategy is used when the speaker feels that he does not have to save the addressee's faces in conveying his message because he is in higher status or is in good acquaintance with the addressee. This strategy is useful when the speaker needs direct response from the addressee and that the addressee must do what is asked. The positive politeness strategy is aimed

to minimize the threat to the positive face of the addressee by giving him part of his positive face before threatening it. The last strategy, negative politeness strategy, focuses on minimizing the threat to the negative face of the addressee.

This is used by showing that even though the speaker imposes on his negative face, the speaker still respects the addressee's privacy, freedom, and rights.

The writer considers that applying Brown and Levinson's politeness theory and FTA strategies enables her to answer the problems of this study because the strategies proposed by Brown and Levinson cover many examples to real life interactions among people; for example, how to ask for help without disturbing the others or how to give opinion without offending others. This way, the writer considers that the theory can be used to help describing politeness phenomena in a real life in a real conversation that apply by *Sumbawanese* and find out the strategies used. Thus, this theory is applied in analyzing the data obtained for this study.

2.5 Previous Studies

There are several studies that have been conducted in the field of politeness.

The previous study was conducted by Mukarromah (2002). She conducted the research about Politeness and Sex Differences (A study on politeness used by the female and male Broadcasters of Andika Swara Andalus FM Malang). She found those both female and male broadcasters use positive and negative politeness. The female broadcaster uses five strategies of positive politeness, they are repetition include both speaker and hearer in activity, offer promise, exaggeration and

intensify interest to hearer. Moreover, negative politeness strategies are apologize and passive voice forms. However, the male broadcaster also uses positive politeness and negative politeness strategies. The positive politeness are repetition include both speaker and hearer in the activity, offer, promise, and exaggeration. While negative politeness strategies are the same as female broadcaster that are apologize and passive voice forms strategy

The next study was conducted by Fatkhurozi (2007). He conducted the research on Politeness Strategies Used by Mia and Her Grandma in “Princess Diaries” Film. To analyze the politeness phenomena from film, he used Scollon and Scollon’s theory of politeness. He found that either Mia or her grandma applied the involvement and independent strategies of politeness when they conversed to their interlocutors. The use of the involvement strategies, used by the character Mia and her grandma are much influenced by the less formal situation.

While the use of independent strategies of politeness, used by these two characters are much influenced by the formal situation. The context where the conversation took place influences the choice of politeness strategies. If the context seems not serious, the participants tend to use involvement as the strategy to build a relationship. If the context appears too serious, the participants use independent as the strategy to build a harmonious relationship.

Concerning these previous studies, politeness is applied universally in many situations. It can be seen linguistic aspect or even in literary work. This research is different from the previous. The differences between the study and the previous study are the data collection and theory of politeness strategy that is used. The

researcher in the first previous study explains that the subject of research (the broadcaster) do not realize that they are being researched, but in this research, participant and the partners realize that they are being researched. Besides, the researcher in the second previous study applied Scollon and Scollon's theory of politeness, meanwhile the present researcher applied Brown and Levinson's theory of politeness.

Specifically, this study analyzes the phenomena in an informal situation, that shows language politeness that applied by Sumbawa person when talking with the same *Sumbawanese*.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter presents the research method including type of research, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Type of Research

This research is qualitative research. A qualitative research is always descriptive meaning that the data analysis is in the form of phenomena description, not numeral or coefficient and effect relationship (Hassan, 1990). Qualitative research in this study is concerned with the characteristics of qualitative research such as: human instrument, inductive, data analysis, descriptive discussion and focuses more on the process of the result (Moloeng, 2004, p.4). The researcher describes the language politeness used by Sumbawane. Here, the researcher discovers the strategies that were used by Sumbawane speaker, the intentions of doing the face, and the reason why certain strategy was used by Sumbawane speaker. In such a case, the design of the research is ethnography.

3.2 Data Sources

The data of this study were taken from subject's utterances (Sumbawane speaker). The data of this study are dialogues between the subject and partners which contain rich faces and politeness strategies. The researcher analyzed the use of politeness strategies from the conversation between the subject and the partners in order to achieve deeper understanding about politeness in language use.

3.3 Data Collection

The main instrument of this study was the researcher herself because the most appropriate approach for this study was qualitative approach. It means that the researcher herself did both the data collection and analysis. To collect the data, the researcher recorded some utterances from the subject of research (Rizky Kurnia Sagita) while having some conversations in many situations with different partners. The data collection took place from September 2010 – through October 2010. There are 7 recordings that were collected, and the researcher decided to use only four (4) data of conversation because these data can represent the problem of the research. Besides, it was interesting to find out how subject of research treated the partners. Another reason why the researcher chose these four conversations was because these were the conversations contain rich faces and politeness strategies so the researcher decided to use these four conversations and analyzed it. Here, the researcher acted as non participant observation in which the researcher did not participate in the interactive conversation, although she was in the location where the interaction took place. In this situation of data collection,

she just listened and recorded. After recording the utterances, the researcher then transcribed them in order to get written version and make it easier to find the utterances to be analyzed. Then, the researcher analyzed and decided which utterances containing face threatening acts (FTA) and listed them. To sum up, the steps for collecting the data are listed as follows:

1. After deciding the places of observation, the researcher met the subject and her partners, and then recorded the conversation. Here, the researcher asks permission first, and let them do the conversation as naturally.
2. Transcribing the utterances.
3. Selecting utterances containing FTA.
4. Making a list of the utterances.
5. Translating the utterances into English in order to make the readers who do not speak Sumbawa can understand the utterances.

Therefore, the data collection was taken as naturally occurring and an ordinary event is natural setting of conversation.

3.4 Data Analysis

As it is cited in Moleong (2004), the point of the analysis lies in two processes, namely data categorization, and sithesization.

1. Categorization process in data analysis covers the process of classifying the data unit based on its similarity (Moleong, 2004).

2. In the synthesis process, the researcher tried to answer the problems of the study. In doing this, the researcher followed the following steps:

a. Identifying the FTA strategy used in the chosen utterances

There are four main strategies that could be applied in the analysis of FTA which occurred in conversation. In each utterance, the writer determined the precise strategy from the classification of strategies of on-record, off-record, positive politeness, negative politeness.

b. Analyzing the reasons of the Face Threatening Act.

In analyzing the reasons or the intention of the subject's of research for threatening the partner's faces, the researcher based it on the situation that happened in the conversation and also from the context.

Therefore, in understanding the intention, the researcher first described the context and the situation of the conversation.

c. Analyzing the possible reasons why the strategies were chosen.

To answer the possible reasons for choosing the strategy that was used in each utterance, the researcher did it based on four aspects. Who produced the utterances, to whom the utterances were directed, the intentions of the utterances, and also from the situation in the conversation.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses the result of the study which consists of finding and discussion. Finding is divided into data description and the analysis of the data based on the problems of the study, while in discussion section, it discusses the result of the analysis.

4.1 Data Description

In this sub-chapter, the researcher presents the data taken from the five transcriptions of conversation of the subject. The data which contain Face Threatened Act are presented in the following tables. This symbol (√) is given to utterances containing Face Threatened Act.

Table 4.1 Conversation between the subject (Rizky) with Arya Trisna Aditya as her Friend on Wednesday, May 5, 2010 at RBC Permata Jingga-Soekarno Hatta.

No	Utterances	English Translation	Face Threatened		FTA Strategies
			+	-	
1	<i>Ehm doal e bote! Sai manjengmu to bote?</i>	Ehm you suck! Who is your girlfriend now?	√	-	Bald - on record
2	<i>Doal, mengkudamu remanjeng ke tu Leseng-Leseng apa!</i>	Hah...how come?Why do you have a relationship with a girl from Leseng?	-	√	Bald - on record

Continuation of Table 4.1

No	Utterances	English Translation	Face Threatened		FTA Strategies
			+	-	
3	<i>Doal..mata tu campabener! Kuda mu remanjeng ke tau nan lok ne?</i>	Hah...it is not deserved! Why do you have a relationship with that kind person?	-	√	Off Record Strategy 8 = Be ironic
4	<i>Mantap...! pastilah malam minggu - malam minggu. Ee Oyo...seke' si bae manjeng mu to?</i>	Great...! We make it on Saturday night. Ee Oyo...your girl friend is still one?	-	√	Bald – on record
5	<i>No beruba-beruba nyeta, op mo nanluk coba ne! kam rango rua, doal totang umir-totang umir!</i>	Why do you remain the same, don't be like that! You are grown up, remember your age!	√	√	Bald – on record
6	<i>Be kuda bua mu remanjeng lamin joeng?</i>	If she is childish why do you still have a relationship with her?	-	√	Bald – on record
7	<i>Ee., bote atok!, mu kelo pipis bae bote...!</i>	Ee.,you suck! You just use her money! You suck!	√	-	Bald – on record
8	<i>Bote...!be mengkuda mu remanjeng ke tode bongkang nan luk-luk ne. Ee semata mo Yoyo ta!</i>	What the fuck..! Why do you have a relationship with her whose ears are like cobek bongkang. You suck!	-	√	Bald – on record
9	<i>No roa nan luk rua Oyo e. Astaga berubah to, apa kam rea umir. Endi karma rua. Karma pasti berlaku. Hukum alam-hukum alam.</i>	You don't have to be like that. Oh My God You need to change. You are adult, karma still happen. Karma-karma.	√	√	Bald – on record
10	<i>Ee be no roa nan luk rua. Oyo ne ada kaka sowai, noroa nan luk! Meluk mo kaka sowai ya semenan ke selaki len. Me luk coba?</i>	It is not fair. Because you have a sister, you should not act like that! What if your sister treats like that by other man.How?	√	-	Bald – on record
11	<i>No roa nan luk rua...astaga! Sadar bos-sadar bos!</i>	Don't be like that...Oh My God! Calm down!	√	-	Bald – on record
12	<i>No rua nan luk oyo, meluk nya kaya no bau nan luk Oyo!</i>	Don't be like that oyo, although she is rich you should not act like that!	√	-	Bald – on record
13	<i>Astaga, man mo nan luk Oyo!</i>	OMG, you should not act like that!	√	-	Bald – on record

Table 4.2 Conversation between the subject (Rizky) with Ucy Triwardani as her family member (sister) on Saturday, September 4, 2010 at home Dr. Soetomo St no. 14. Sumbawa Besar.

No	Uterancess	English Translation	Face Threatened		FTA Strategies
			+	-	
1	<i>We be manjeng apa dean? Selong ke rupan nan luk ke kau! Lamin tutu peduli ke kau, no si nan luk sikap. Pasti mo datang apel mu.</i>	I'm sorry! You have a problem with your boyfriend. What kind of person is he? If he cares about you, he should never act like this. He must be here to see you.	√	-	Bald – on record
2	<i>Ihh sorry mo!. Manjeng kaku lebih peduli ke aku. No si yang manjeng mu. Runtung ano lalo mangan, jalan-jalan ke aku. Mata mo ade maras benar. No si iri kau ke? Manjeng kaku ne, kam gera, tajir, balong ate bali. Engka yang manjeng kau. Kam mo ubik, pisak, lenge, boa yang tu sowai bae. Bocor! Hehehehe. U lamen aku no si ku kenang dean.</i>	Pity you! My boyfriend is so romantic and more caring, not like yours. We have a dinner and walk around the town. It was a nice moment we had. Are you jealous? My boyfriend is rich and kind. Not like yours. You want to keep that dark skin, stingy, fussy mouth boy! Hehehehe. I really hate that guy.	√	-	Bald – on record
3	<i>Wa...man mo peno Tanya boa mencek nan ne! Nurit bae mo.</i>	Wa...keep your ugly mouth silent! Don't be fussy. Just go.	√	-	Bald – on record
4	<i>Aina tapi apa? Sama mo ke manjeng mu. Peno gesa tapi ubik! Singkek! Meluk sate gera apalagi mu sate luris bulu mu lamin engka bayar?</i>	So what? You are just like your boyfriend. More act but stingy! Stingy! How can you get beautiful hair without paying (spending any money)?	√	-	Bald – on record
5	<i>Hmmm meju nya ampa. Ingo boa ne nyonyok yang "Omas" hehe lenge rua! Gita mo pang kaca. (Ta kaca e!) lenge to?. Hahahaha</i>	Hmmm don't be angry. Look at your lips, just like "Omas" hehe, what ugly lips! Look at them in the mirror. (Give the mirror!!) they are so UGLY, aren't they? Hahaha	√	-	Bald – on record

4.3 Conversation between the subject (Rizky) with Mrs Haja Yetri as a Shop Keeper on Sunday, September 19, 2010 Market Seketeng at Dr. Soetomo St. Sumbawa Besar

No	Uterancess	English Translation	Face Threatened		FTA Strategies
			+	-	
1	<i>Mantap mo, ta ade ku beri kaleng ibu haja. Apa sia gaul benar, jiwa masih yang tau dedara. E bu haja (sambil menyodorkan tas) no si kotar meleka tas ta ke? Apa deta sama persis yang dengan kaji baeng. 2 minggu si ya kenang tapi boe mo bakalupas tas na,,,no si lenge deta ke?</i>	That's great, you really understand a girl like me. E Mrs Hj Yetri (showing the bag) by the way, do you think this bag would not be worn out so fast? This bag is so similar with my friend's. It is worn out after only two weeks of usage. Are you sure with this one?	√	-	Positive Politeness Strategy 13 = Give (or ask for) reason
2	<i>Aro ibu Haja e! No mo sia peno ambil untung ke tode odek yang kita ta. Bale sia yang istana Negara masa no pedi ke kita? Korting mo sekedi gina....!</i>	Come on, Mrs Haja! Don't take too much profit from me. Your house is already similar to president's suite. Give me some discount, please!	-	√	Off record strategy 5 = overstate

Table 4.4 Conversation between the subject (Rizky) with Hendra Wahyu Setiawan as her boy friend on Sunday, October 17, 2010 at Boarding House – Plaza of Dieng Malang.

No	Uterancess	English Translation	Face Threatened		FTA Strategies
			+	-	
1	<i>Ehm, sate lalo ko me kau gina? Ba tedu- tedu mo pang ta, no mo begamang bae boat.</i>	Where do you want to go? I prefer staying here.	-	√	Bald on record

Continuation of Table 4.4

No	Utterances	English Translation	Face Threatened		FTA Strategies
			+	-	
AFTER SEEING THE MOVIE					
2	<i>Baong benar kau nan, me peno ada tau len ade sate kau, se len aku. Aku bae no to kakuda dumung sate kau, mukjizat kaleng Allah taalla ta.</i>	How crude you are. I don't see other girls who like you but me. I don't even know why I like you. I guess it was a miracle.	√		Positive politeness Strategy Joke 8 =

4.2 Analysis

In this sub-chapter, the researcher explains the answers related to the research problem in the following analysis. The analysis is divided into two parts, the FTAs performed by Rizky Kurnia Sagita as the main subject of the research and politeness strategies performed by the subject to minimize the FTAs.

4.2.1 The subject (Rizky) with Arya Trisna Aditya as her friend on Wednesday, Mei 5, 2010 at RBC Permata Jingga-Soekarno Hatta.

1. Utterance R) : *Ee apa rungan tode ta?*
How are you, dude?
A) : *Rungan balong si, kuda gina?*
I'm fine, what's wrong?
R) : *Le mo engka tengkela, kamelako mu?*
Long time no see you! Where have you been!

A) : *Urus skripsi*

Doing thesis

R) : *“Ehm doal e bote! Sai manjengmu to bote?”*

: Ehm you suck! Who is your Girl Friend now?

Face threatened : **Positive face**

Politeness strategy : **Bald On Record**

Analysis :

In the utterances, first person (S) attacked the second person (H) positive face by showing that she did not believe the hearer, that he is working on his thesis because the S know about H’s activity at that time. It can be shown in a short utterance “Ehm doal e bote! Ehm you suck!” Actually there are a lot of meanings behind this utterance, one of them is to interrupt the hearer about the wrong reason that a person like him is a diligent student, where the activity was working on his thesis. The S used bald on record strategy because they are close friends and because she knows the H well that he is probably not working on his thesis.

2) *Utterances* : 1) *“ Doal, mengkudamu remanjeng ke tu Leseng-*

Leseng apa!”

“ Hah...how come? Why do you have a relationship with a girl from Leseng?”

: 2) *“ Doal..mata tu campa benar! Kuda mu remanjeng*

ke tau nan lok ne?”

“ Hah...it is not deserved! Why do you have a relationship with that kind person?”

Face threatened : **Negative face**

Politeness strategy : **Bald On Record**

Analysis

In these utterances, the speaker threatened the negative face of the H because she tried to cross H's privacy. Here, the H had the right to have relationship with any girl he wants and that the S had no right to question him about it, even though they were best friends. But, in these utterances in this condition, the S tries to deliver a message that it was wrong. The strategy used in these utterances is still bald on record strategy cases of non-minimization of the face threat because both S and H have known each other for a long time and have close relationship. So, the S was not afraid that the H would be offended by her question.

Utterance : “ *Mantap...! pastilah malam minggu - malam minggu.*

Ee Oyo...seke' si bae manjeng mu to?”

“ Great...! We make it on Saturday night. Ee

Oyo...,your girl friend is still one?”

Face threatened : **Negative face**

Politeness strategy : **Off record (Strategy 8 = Be ironic)**

Analysis :

In the utterances, the speaker threatened negative face of the hearer because first person (S) tries to cross H's privacy by asking the number of H's girlfriend. The speaker actually did not believe that the H just had one girl friend. Politeness strategy used is off record, invite conversational implicature which is "be ironic" in strategy 8. This strategy explains: scan **indirectly** convey his intended meaning if there are clues that his intended meaning is being conveyed indirectly. It can be shown by "Oyo, your girl friend is still one?"

The speaker knows well about the H's habit, even the relation between H and the girl. So, the speaker tries to mock the hearer by that kind of question.

Utterance : *"No beruba-beruba nyeta, op mo nanluk coba ne! kam rango rua, doal totang umir-totang umir!"*
 "Why do you remain the same, don't be like that! You are grown up, remember your age!"

Face threatened : **Negative and Positive face**

Politeness strategy : **Bald On Record**

Analysis :

In the utterances, the underlined one shows negative face because the speaker criticizes the hearer about his act. Here, although they have close relationship as friend, they should still have any gap in term of privacy.

The speaker should not cross H's privacy and also the same case applies to the hearer. The whole utterances show positive face because the speaker did not agree with H's act. The S want the H change his attitude into the good one. Here, the speakers also remind the hearer about the H's age. With that age, the H should act wisely in any conditions. Again, politeness strategy used in this utterance is bald on record.

Utterance 5 : *"Be kuda bua mu remanjeng lamin joeng?"*

"If she is childish why do you still have a relationship with her?"

Face threatened : **Negative face**

Politeness strategy : **Bald On Record**

Analysis :

The S asks to the H why the H still had any relationship with that girl. Here the S threatened the negative face. Like the previous explanation that she tried to cross H's privacy. Because they were close and usually shared each other, they used easily correct, give comment, and also give suggestions. For this kind of criticism the S was not affraid to tell the right one to the H, so politeness strategy applied is still bald on record.

Utterance 6 : *"Ee,, bote atok!, mu kelo pipis bae bote...!"*

"Ee,,you suck! You just use her money! You suck!"

Face threatened : **Positive face**

Politeness strategy : **Bald On Record**

Analysis :

The utterances show the application of bald on record strategy cases of non minimization of the face threat. The speaker wants to show if what H was doing to his girlfriend is wrong. S tries to open H's mind by saying "“E, *bote atok!* / E, you are suck!". From this actually the speaker did not agree with what H was doing.

Utterances : “*Bote...!be mengkuda mu remanjeng ke tode bongkang nan luk-luk ne. Ee semata mo Yoyo ta!*”

“What the fuck..! Why do you have a relationship with her whose ears are like cobek bongkang. You suck!

Face threatened : **Negative face**

Politeness strategy : **Bald On Record**

Analysis :

In this utterance the speaker threatened negative face to the hearer because the first person (S) shows her disagreement to the hearer. The speaker says that his girlfriend is like “cobe bongkang” (“cobek berlubang”) in Indonesia. The purpose is to make sure if H's choice is wrong related to kind of girlfriend, (H's girlfriend). From the story that the speaker got from the hearer, the S tried to remind the H to have a consideration in all decision.

In term of strategy, the utterance shows the application of bald on record strategy. It can be shown in word “*Ee semata mo Yoyo ta!!! / You are suck!!!*”.

8 Utterances : “*No roa nan luk rua Oyo e. Astaga berubah to, apa kam rea umir. Endi karma rua. Karma pasti berlaku. Hukum alam-hukum alam.*”

“*You don’t have to be like that. Oh My God You need to change. You are adult, karma still happen. Karma-karma.*”

Face threatened : **Negative and Positive face**

Politeness strategy : **Bald On Record**

Analysis :

Like the previous one, in the utterances, the underlined one shows negative face because the speaker criticizes the hearer about his act. It can be show in “you don’t have to be like that”. For the positive one, the S reminds the hearer if Karma is still happen. So, the speaker wants the hearer change his attitude. As a best friend the S have an access to give opinion or even suggestion to the friend. Here bald on record starategy is applied.

9 Utterances : 1) “*Ee be no roa nan luk rua. Oyo ne ada kaka sowai, noroa nan luk! Meluk mo kaka sowai ya semenan ke selaki len. Me luk coba?*”

“It is not fair. Because you have a sister, you should not act like that! What if your sister treats like that by other man.How?”

: 2) “*No roa nan luk rua...astaga! Sadar bos-sadar bos!*”

“Don’t be like that...Oh My God! Calm down!”

: 3) “*No rua nan luk oyo, meluk nya kaya no bau nan luk Oyo!*”

“ Don’t be like that oyo, although she is rich you should not act like that!”

: 4) “*Astaga, man mo nan luk Oyo!*”

“OMG, you should not act like that!”

Face threatened : **Positive face**

Politeness strategy : **Bald On Record**

Analysis :

The utterances show the application of bald on record strategy. For these four utterances all the face threatened are the same which is positive face.

The purpose is to tell again if H was wrong. “*Don’t be like that!!! You don’t be like that!!!, OMG, you don’t need to act like that!!!*” are the same

word which have the same function is to remember the H.

4.2.2 “The subject (Rizky) with Ucy Triwardani as her family member (sister) on September 4, 2010 at Rizky’s House at Dr. Soetomo St. Sumbawa Besar.

1 Utterances : *“We be manjeng apa dean? Selong ke rupa nan luk ke kau! Lamin tutu peduli ke kau, no si nan luk sikap.*

Pasti mo datang apel mu.”

“I’m sorry! You have a problem with your boyfriend.

What kind of person is he? If he cares about you, he

should never act like this. He must be here to see

you.”

Face threatened : **Positive face**

Politeness strategy : **Bald On Record**

Analysis :

The main subject speaks to her sister without trying to minimize Ucy’s negative face. No face redress is necessary in her utterances because Rizky and Ucy are family. Thus, the speaker uses bald on record strategy, cases of non-minimization of the face threat.

2 Utterances : *“Ihh sorry mo!. Manjeng kaku lebih peduli ke aku. No si yang manjeng mu. Runtung ano lalo mangan, jalan-*

jalan ke aku. Mata mo ade maras benar. No si iri kau

ke?

Manjeng kaku ne, kam gera, tajir, balong ate bali.

Engka yang manjeng kau. Kam mo ubik, pisak, lenge,

boa yang tu sowai bae. Bocor! Hehehehe. U lamen

aku no si ku kenang.

“Pity you! My boyfriend is so romantic and more caring, not like yours. We have a dinner and walk around the town. It was a nice moment we had. Are you jealous?”

My boyfriend is rich and kind. Not like yours. You want to keep that dark skin, stingy, fussy mouth boy!

Hehehehe. I really hate that guy.

Face threatened : **Positive face**

Politeness strategy : **Bald On Record**

Analysis :

From what she utters, the speaker attacks her sister’s positive face by using expression of complaints and reprimands. The word complaints can be shown by “*Ihh,,sorry mo. Manjeng kaku lebih peduli ke aku. No si yang manjeng mu*” “Sorry for you! My boyfriend is so romantic and more caring. Not like yours” here, the speaker complaints when the hearer said about the S’s boyfriend. Utterances show the application of bald on record strategy. S did not afraid that the H would be offended by her statement

3

Utterances U) : “Apa berong???? Alo kome kita????”

“Yeah ugly...???Don’t shout my name like that.

Where will we go?

R) : “Wa...man mo peno Tanya boa mencek nan ne! Nurit
bae mo.

“Wa...keep your ugly mouth silent! Don’t be fussy.

Just go.

Face threatened : **Positive face**

Politeness strategy : **Bald On Record**

Analysis :

In this utterance the speaker threatened positive face to the hearer because the first person (S) tries to critic the hearer. The expression of criticism can be show in the word “Wa...man mo peno Tanya/ Keep your ugly mouth silent. Don’t be fussy”. The S did not answer the H’s question, because the S thinks if the H is talking too much. Thus, the S uses bald on record strategy, cases of non-minimization of the face threat.

Utterances U) : “Siong ku ubik apa. Tapi.....”

“I am not a stingy person, but

R) : “Aina tapi apa? Sama mo ke manjeng mu. Peno gesa
tapi ubik! Yang tu “Cina” bae. Singkek! Meluk sate
gera apalagi mu sate luris bulu mu lamin engka
bayar?

“So what? You are just like your boyfriend. More act but stingy! Stingy! How can you get beautiful hair without paying (spending any money)?”

Face threatened : **Positive face**

Politeness strategy : **Bald On Record**

Analysis :

The speaker threatened positive face because the S does not care about her interlocutor’s feelings. The S said that H’s act is like H’s boyfriend which is stingy person. The S did not agree with H’s opinion. The speaker uses bald on record strategy, cases of none-minimization of the face threat.

5 Utterance : *“Hmmm meju nya ampa. Ingo boa ne nyonyok yang*

“Omas” hehe lenge rua! Gita mo pang kaca. (Ta kaca e !) lenge to?. Hahahaha

“Hmmm don’t be angry. Look at your lips, just like

“Omas” hehe, what ugly lips! Look at them in the mirror. (Give the mirror..!) they are so UGLY, aren’t they? Hahaha

Face threatened : **Positive face**

Politeness strategy : **Bald On Record**

Analysis

Again the speaker threat positive face to the hearer. The S did not agree with H's reaction, because the S just tries to make some joke. From this utterance, bald on record strategy is applied.

4.2.3 The subject (Rizky) with Mrs Yetri as a Shop Keeper on Sunday, September 19, 2010 Market Seketeng at Dr. Soetomo St. Sumbawa Besar.

Utterance 1 R) : *“Mantap mo, ta ade ku beri kaleng ibu haja. Apa sia gaul benar, jiwa masih yang tau dedara. E bu haja (sambil menyodorkan tas) no si kotar meleka tas ta ke? Apa deta sama persis yang dengan kaji baeng. 2 minggu si ya kenang tapi boe mo bakalupas tas na,,,,no si lenge deta ke?”*

“That’s great, you really understand a girl like me. E Mrs Hj Yetri (showing the bag) by the way, do you think this bag would not be worn out so fast? This bag is so similar with my friend’s. It is worn out after only two weeks of usage. Are you sure with this one?”

Y) : *“We na mu sesame barang kaku ke baeng dengan mu ade kotar rusak nan, apa barang kaku tetap ade paling gera. Mu buktikan mo!!!”*

"I sell different bags. They are strong. Prove it yourself!"

Face threatened : **Positive face**

Politeness strategy : **Positive Politeness (Strategy 13 = Give (or ask for) reasons**

Analysis :

This utterance shows the application of positive politeness, strategy 13 = Give (or ask for) reasons. The speaker asked about the quality of the bag, because by comparing with her friend's bag, she can decide whether Mrs Haja's bag is good or not. The word that contains comparing can be shown in "By the way, do you think this bag will not peel off too fast (showing the bag)? This bag is so similar with my friend's. It is run out after only two weeks of usage." Face threatened that is applied is positive face. As the buyer (S) has the right to be respected by the seller.

2 *Utterance* : *"Aro ibu Haja e! No mo sia peno ambil untung ke tode odek yang kita ta. Bale sia yang istana Negara masa no pedi ke kita? Korting mo sekedi gina....!"*

"Come on, Mrs Haja! Don't take too much profit from me. Your house is already similar to president's suite. Give me some discount, please!"

Face threatened : **Negative face**

Politeness strategy : **Off Record (Strategy 5 = Overstate)**

Analysis

In this utterance, the speaker threatens the hearer's negative face because S indicates that she wants H to do some acts. It shows that S requests H to do something. This act can be explained from the word "*Aro ibu e no mo sia peno ambil untung ke tode odek yang kita ta./*" "Come on, Mrs Haja! Don't take too much profit from me." The S suggests the H to give the lower price. Off record, strategy 5 = overstate is used in this utterance when the S said "*Bale sia yang istana Negara masa no pedi ke kita???*" Your house is already similar to president suite. Give me a pity, please!" here S tries to persuade H with that kind of sentence.

4.2.4 The subject (Rizky) with Hendra Wahyu Setiawan as her boy friend on Sunday, October 17, 2010 at Boarding House – Plaza of Dieng Malang.

Utterance : "*Ehm, sate lalo ko me kau gina? Ba tedu-tedu mo pang ta, no mo begamang bae boat.*"

"Where do you want to go? I prefer staying here."

Face threatened : **Negative face**

Politeness strategy : **Bald on Record**

Analysis

From what she utters, the speaker attacks her boy friend's negative face by giving advice to stay at home with her. She asks to stay for not going anywhere with unclear purpose. While, this utterance shows the application of bald on record strategy, cases of non-minimization of the

face threat because no face redress is necessary in her utterance. S and H are close, they have a kind of relationship. So S was not afraid that the H would be offended by her statement.

2 Utterance H) : *“We ayang gera, doal ne!!! roa si ku fitness tapi lamen gera peranaku peno tu sowai sate ndi, nanta kau na....”*

“My lovely darling. If I go to the gym, I will have great body. Do you want me to be admired by other girls? Are you sure? (grinning)”

R) : *“Baong benar kau nan, me peno ada tau len ade sate kau,se len aku. Aku bae no to kakuda dunung sate kau, mukjizat kaleng Allah taalla ta.”*

“How crude you are. I don’t see other girls who like you but me. I don’t even know why I like you. I guess it was a miracle.

Face threatened : **Positive face**

Politeness strategy : **Positive Politeness (Strategy 8 = Joke)**

Analysis :

In the conversation the speaker shows the expression of criticism by saying *“me peno ada tau len ade sate kau,se len aku. I don’t see other girl liking you except me.”* The H said, if he has great body, the other girl will like him. And the girl would be jealous. From that statement, the speaker

feels that was wrong. These utterances show the application of positive politeness strategy 8 = Joke, because from the whole of conversation it is clear if the speaker actually just try to tease her boy friend. For example “*Aku bae no to kakuda dunung sate kau, mukjizat kaleng Allah taalla ta.....*” / I feel regret now why I want you. If it is, it is miracle.”

4.3 Discussion

This sub-chapter discusses the results of the analysis. Based on the objectives of this study, which are to identify the face, politeness strategies performed by a Sumbawanese named (Rizky Kurnia Sagita), and the reason behind the use of certain strategies in threatening the positive and negative faces of the partner.

Based on the analysis of the FTA strategies used by the Sumbawa speaker while doing the conversation in each different condition, it is found that there are thirteen (13) utterances containing FTA that were aimed to her friend with two kinds of politeness strategies, that are bald-on record strategy and off record (strategy 8 = be ironic), for example:

- 1: Ehm deal, you are suck! who is your girl friend now?
- 2: Hah...how come? why do you have relationship with Leseng-Leseng girl?
- 3: Hah...it is not deserved! why do you have a relationship with a kind of this person?

Five (5) utterances to her sister and bald on record are applied. For example:

- 1: I beg you pardon! You have a problem with your mate. What kind of a person of him! If he cares about you, he should never act like this. He must stop by just to meet you.

2: Sorry for you! My boyfriend is so romantic and more care. Not like yours. We have a dinner and walk around the town. It is a nice moment we had. Did you jealous?

My boyfriend is rich and kind. Not like yours. You want to keep that dark skin stinky fussy mouth boy! Hehehehe. I really hate such guy.

3: Wa...keeps your ugly mouth silent! Don't be fussy. Just go.

Two (2) utterances to the shop keeper where positive politeness (strategy 13 = give (or ask for) reason and off record (strategy 5 = overstate) was applied in this condition. For example:

1: That's great, you are so associative and understanding girls like me. E Mrs Haja (showing the bag) by the way, do you think this bag not peeled off too fast?

This bag is so similar with my friend's. It is run out after only two weeks of usage. Are you sure with this one?

And the last there are two (2) utterances which containing bald on record strategy and positive politeness (strategy 8 = joke) that were aimed to her boy friend which are:

1: Where do you want to go? I prefer stay here that is better.

2: How crude you are. I don't see other girl liking you except me. I feel regret now why I want you, if it is, it is miracle.

The reason in doing FTA varied depending on the intention of the speakers.

In general, the reason and background in doing the FTA were as follows:

1. To get the true answer e.g. by saying "who is your girl friend now?"

2. To show disagreement e.g. by saying “why you still the same, don’t be like that! You have growth up, remember about your age!”
3. To ask for opinion, explanation, and information e.g. by saying “E Mrs Haja Yetri (showing the bag) by the way, do you think this bag not peeled off too fast? This bag is so similar with my friend’s. It is run out after only two weeks of usage.”
4. To interrupt when the answer was not relevant e.g. by saying “Sorry for you! My boyfriend is so romantic and more care.”
5. To satire e.g. by saying “Don’t take too much profit from me. Your house is already similar to president’s suite.”

Related to the theory, the FTA strategies that are used are generally aimed to pay respect to the faces of the hearer. People use FTA strategies in order to be polite and to minimize the threat and the force of their acts. It is very useful to avoid people offending others and to give others the feeling of being respected.

From the analysis of the use of FTA in each different conversation, it was found in this study just three main strategies were found in the utterances. The strategies were bald-on-record strategy, off-record strategy, and positive politeness.

Bald-on record strategy was used when the speaker was doing the conversation with her friend and her sister. This strategy was used when the speaker wanted to show her disagreement directly by saying, “Why you still the same, don’t be like that! You have grown up, remember your age!”. Besides, this strategy was also used when the speaker was sure that the answer was wrong and the hearer was lying by saying, “Ehm deal, you are suck!” In this utterance, first

person (S) attacked the second person's (H) positive face by showing that she did not believe the hearer, that he is working on his thesis. In addition, this strategy was used when the speaker felt that she is in a higher status than the hearer. This can be explained in the conversation between the speaker and her sister for example by saying "Wa...keeps your ugly mouth silent! Don't be fussy. Just go."

The off-record strategies that were used were strategy 8 – be ironic in the conversation between the speaker with her friend, and also found strategy 5 – overstate in the conversation between the speaker and the shop keeper. Strategy 8 was used when the speaker wanted to satirize the hearer for his unclear relationship. In addition, this strategy was also used to soften the force of the question. Here the speaker tries to cross H's privacy by asking the number of H's girlfriend, the speaker actually did not believe that H just has one girl friend. So, the speaker tries to mock the hearer by that kind of question. Strategy 5 was used when the speaker tried to request and suggests H to give the lower price. So, the speaker praised the seller with over statement. She said that the seller is a kind of rich person, with large and fabulous house just like a president's suite.

Positive politeness strategies that were used were strategy 13- give (or ask for) reasons. The researcher found this strategy in the conversation between the speaker and a shop keeper (bag seller) at Seketeng Market – Sumbawa Besar. This strategy was used to minimize the seller by asking about the quality of bag. The speaker asked this, to compare it with her friend's bag which has lower quality. The other politeness strategy is strategy 8 – joke in the conversation between the speaker and her boyfriend. This strategy was found in the last

conversation after seeing the movie. Giving joke in this conversation is to giving relaxation after seeing the movie. The joke that they created also could lessen the stress, helped the speaker to continue to next question and also could make a better situation.

Furthermore, in this various conversations, just three strategies were used because the speaker had different intentions and reasons for what they did. Therefore, the use of politeness is very important.

Related to the previous studies, it could be seen that the theory of politeness was also applied in daily conversation in daily activity. The study by Nayyarotin Mukarromah (2002) discovered that politeness strategy that was mostly found in broadcasters of Andika Swara Andalus FM Malang was positive and negative politeness. Positive politeness was used are repetition, offer and promise while negative politeness are apologize, passive voice. The second study by Anang Fatkhurozi (2007). He conducted the research on Politeness Strategies Used by Mia and Her Grandma in "Princess Diaries" Film. To analyze the politeness phenomena from film, he used Scollon and Scollon's theory of politeness. He found that either Mia or her grandma applied the involvement and independent strategies of politeness when they conversed to their interlocutors. In his founding, the context where the conversation took place influences the choice of politeness strategies. Furthermore, in the present study, the researcher found just three for four main strategies were used namely bald-on record, positive politeness and off record. These strategies apply because people had different

intentions and reasons for what they did. Therefore, the use of politeness is very important.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

This chapter consists of conclusion of the result of analysis and suggestion for the next researchers, especially students of English Study Program, Language and Literature Department of University of Brawijaya.

5.1 Conclusion

From the analysis it was found that the face threatening acts conducted by the speaker (S) were done for several reasons. These reasons were seen through the hearer intentions in doing the act, the topic being discussed, and also from the situation. The intentions in doing the FTA were to get the true answer, to show disagreement, to ask for opinion, explanation, and information, to interrupt when the answer was not relevant and also to satirize the hearer.

From all the data, just three strategies from four strategies of FTA were used in the conversation by the speaker. The three strategies were bald-on-record, off-record, and positive politeness in which each strategy was used for different reasons. Bald on record strategy was found in the conversation between the speaker and her friend, the speaker and her sister, and the last is the speaker with her boy friend. In the first conversation which is with her friend there are 12 utterances containing bald on record strategy from 13 utterances. The second conversation all the utterances (5 utterances) which are containing FTA, contain bald on record strategy. The last, there is 1 utterance use bald on record strategy from two utterances. The strategy of off-record strategy that was found was used

in two kinds of situation. First, the speaker with her friend were strategy 8 – be ironic and the conversation between the speaker and a shop keeper were strategy 5 – Overstate. Whereas the strategy of positive politeness used were strategy 13 – give (or ask for) reason in the conversation with a shop keeper, and strategy 8 – joke in the conversation between the main subject of research with her boy friend.

In this research, the researcher found that the mostly used strategies were bald – on record. Here, in the research the researcher found in three conditions where the strategy was applied. First is in the conversation between speaker and her friend, the speaker with her sister, and the last is the speaker with her boy friend.

It was because the relationship between the speaker and partners are close beside “age” is one of factor why they can speak freely. The speaker was not afraid that the hearer would be offended by her words. In other conversation, the speaker still shows the application of politeness in other conversation. It can be concluded that the speaker know well how to create good interaction among people to get good condition in any situations.

5.2 Suggestion

The writer would like to give suggestion for the next researchers, especially the students of English Study Program Language and Literature Department of University of Brawijaya, who are going to conduct a further study in this field of study. When considering FTA as the topic of the study, the next researcher can develop the discussion and analysis on FTA in a formal situation. It is expected that this kind of study will give more complete and detail explanation on the use

of pragmatics theory. In addition, a further study can also be conducted as the continuation of this study that the next researcher can focus not just on the speaker's (S) point of view but also from the hearer (H) that influences the FTA strategies that is used.



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APPENDICES



Appendix 1: Conversation between the subject (Rizky) with Arya Trisna Aditya as her Friend on Wednesday, May 5, 2010 at RBC Permata Jingga-Soekarno Hatta.

Date Taken : October 5, 2010

Time : 16:30 P.M

Place : RBC Permata Jingga-Soekarno Hatta

Conversation : Rizky Kurnia Sagita

Arya Trisna Aditya

R : *Ee apa rungan tode ta?*

How are you, dude?

A : *Rungan balong si, kuda gina?*

I'm fine, what's wrong?

R : *Le mo engka tengkela, kamelako mu?*

Long time no see you! Where have you been!

A : *Urus skripsi*

Doing thesis

R : *Ehm doal e bote! Sai manjengmu to bote?*

Ehm you suck! Who is your girlfriend now?

A : *Ada cewe gila nana ka!! Sawang tode nan!*

There is a crazy girl!! She is so crazy!!

R : *Sai? Tau samawa si?*

Who is she? Is she Sumbawaneese?

A : *Tau Leseng! (Name one of village in Sumbawa)*

She comes from Leseng!

R : *Tau Leseng me???*

Which Leseng???

A : *Ana ending Beok ne!!*

This leseng near to Beok (Name one of village in Sumbawa)

R : *Doal, mengkudamu remanjeng ke tu Leseng-Leseng apa!*

Hah...how come? Why do you have a relationship with a girl from Leseng!

A : *Tode nan tu iduk-iduk mamong boa!*

When I kiss her, her mouth smells so bad!

R : *Doal..mata tu campa benar! Kuda mu remanjeng ke tau nan lok ne?*

Hah...it is not deserved! Why do you have a relationship with that kind of person?

A : *Ehm be nan si rua! Penting nikmati fasilitas gina. Be Itot (Person 1's nick name) ke mepang? To po tengkela?*

Ehm that's the way it is, the most important thing is just enjoying her wealth. Where have you been? I just see you right now!

R : *Ao, sama si kita entu kerja skripsi gina!*

Ya, we are doing the same thing, we are doing thesis!

A : *Apa rungan Owl ke Yang? (Owal and Yang are name person. Person 1's family)*

How about Owal and Yang?

R : *Aa...Owal baik-baik saja, Yang mangkin kurang ajar, sumpah mangkin kurang ajar kau....*

Owal is good, but Yang is getting naughtier. Is it really true!

A : *Ooo...lamin nan rua pantas tama dalam anung dean..tak sejadi tepuk kapal lamin Yang!*

Lamin Owal ka apa kesibukan? Masi si anong, gitaris ke?

Ooo...if he is so naughty, is better for us to lock him with "root ship"

What is Owal doing recently? He still guitarist?

R : *Latian teris kau...tapi to ne kam beralih profesi Facebookan, Online terus kau...!!!*

He always practices, but today he like browsing, online, and facebook.

A : *U ina merang Owl pe? Anti mo ku sms Owl, ba Itot ka selama ini mepang? Sibuk ke? Kam jira kuliah ke?*

Oh my god!! I will text him later. Where have you been? are you busy?

Have you finished your study?

R : *Alhamdulillah, ta karing sengara parak mo wisuda, datang Oyo pas wisuda Itot yah!!!*

Alhamdulillah, I'm going to graduate from my study. Come to my graduation party!

A : *Oiya pasti mo, na kelupa pina goreng bae mo!*

Yes of course, don't forget to make "Goreng" (Traditional food in Sumbawa)

R : *Mantap...! pastilah malam minggu - malam minggu. Ee Oyo...seke' si bae manjeng mu to?*

Great...! We make it on Saturday night. Ee Oyo...,your girl friend is still one?

A : *Ada telu Itot e, tapi noto tegas deta.*

I have three girl friends, but it's hard for me to decide!

R : *No beruba-beruba nyeta, op mo nanluk coba ne! kam rango rua, doal totang umir-totang umir!*

Why do you remain the same, don't be like that! You are grown up, remember your age!

A : *Tapi ade telu ana tetap si pilih ade sopo no si ete telu. Cuma ade nok beride ade sopo ne apa mega joeng!!!*

From the three of them, I still choose one. But I don't like one of them.

She is a little bit childish.

R : *Be kuda bua mu remanjeng lamin joeng?*

If she is childish why do you still have a relationship with her?

A : *Maklum peno uang gina, aji enda uang nok si ku roa!*

She is very rich, if she doesn't have a lot of money, I won't be with her certainly!

R : *Ee,, bote atok!, mu kelo pipis bae bote...!*

Ee,,you suck! You just use her money! You suck!

A : *Ao kelo pipis bae si, Cuma no si ku beri apa no si ka gera-gera lalo.
Idung mata boe mo yang “cerurit”*

Yah just use her money, but I don't like her, she's not beautiful. Her face is like “Cerurit”

R : *Hahahahaha apa cerurit doal..yang Bote ke??*

Laughing...like a cerurit? Or just like Monkey???

You are so really fucked up.

A : *Cerurit kan basa Madura, lamin basa Semawa ne “Lading Kong”*

Cerurit is Madurese; in Sumbawanese it's called “Lading Kong” (half knife)

R : *Lading Kong...doal benar, e yang tebokang no poka jadi ne,,sepolak bae jadi!!!*

Lading Kong??It's so disgusting like half tebokang !!

A : *Be nan rua idung to de nan kau, be nda beri'-beri' ne*

Yah,,,her nose is like that. That's why I don't like her!!!

R : *Hahahaha,,,,setoe bae idung ke?*

Hahahaha....she has half nose!!!!

A : *Aji mu ingo kuping to sowai ana engka kuberi-beri, yang cobek bongkang!!!*

If you take a look at her ears!! I really don't like them. They are just like “cobek bongkang”!!!

R : *Bote...!be mengkuda mu remanjeng ke tode bongkang nan luk-luk ne. Ee semata mo Yoyo ta!*

What the fuck..! Why do you have a relationship with her whose ears are like cobek bongkang? You suck!

A : *Be nan mo rua kita, penting kita nikmati fasilitas bae mo, no si pilih gera kita.*

Yah, that is the way it is, the most important thing is that her wealth although she is not pretty.

R : *No roa nan luk rua Oyo e. Astaga berubah to, apa kam rea umir. Endi karma rua. Karma pasti berlaku. Hukum alam-hukum alam.*

You don't have to be like that. Oh My God You need to change. You are an adult, karma still happens. Karma-karma.

A : *Bole si...man sadu hukum alam zaman to'!!! mana leng Owal ne, nikmati fasilitasnya aja. Nyaman-nyaman kita aja.*

It's OK, but you don't have to believe in that. Like Owal said, enjoy the wealth. And most important thing is we are happy.

R : *Ee be no roa nan luk rua. Oyo ne ada kaka sowai, noroa nan luk! Meluk mo kaka sowai ya semenan ke selaki len. Me luk coba?*

It is not fair. Because you have a sister, you should not act like that! What if your sister were treated like that by another man.How?

A : *Be' melingnya mo!!!*

Up to her!!!

R : *No roa nan luk rua...astaga! Sadar bos-sadar bos!*

Don't be like that...Oh My God! Calm down!

A : *Lamin sadar be sadar si. Muntu putis yak tarik burit ku ke to de to' kau!!!*

Yah I realize, if I broke up with her, she will need me again.

R : *Lesik...!!!! Doal apa enti burit-burit apa, selong kerua tode nan.*

Uh,,why would she want to come back with you?

She is just like that, you know...

A : *Be nan si peno kebo tode nan, maklum tu Leseng ada jaran main apa!!!*

Yah its Ok, she has many cows, because she is Leseng girl and she also has many horses.

R : *No rua nan luk oyo, meluk nya kaya no bau nan luk Oyo!*

Don't be like that oyo, although she is rich you should not act like that!

A : *Apalagi bapa nya nan peno pipis, Cuma no si ku beri. Idung mata ne boe mo yang "Jonakob" (criminal man)*

Moreover her father is very rich, but I don't like him. His face is like a criminal!!!!

R : *Doal....preman karang pekat ke Jonakob ana?? (“Karang” is Kampung in Bahasa)*

Your suck!!! Oo..a criminal from “Pekat”

A : *Ao preman!!!*

Yah criminal!!!

R : *Astaga, man mo nan luk Oyo!*

OMG, you should not act like that!

A : *O ya mo!!!*

It's OK

R : *Ya mo nan mo, alo nung ku ae, lanjut mo Oyo facebookan.*

Ok then,I have to go and you can continue doing your Facebook.

A : *Ao sip!!! Salam ke tau pang bale. Endi mo ku alo pas wisuda Itot!!! Ta sate ku betemung ke tode ade pasang ke Cobek Bongkang nan!!!*

Ok right!!! Say greeting to your family!!! Maybe later I come to your house when you graduate!!! Now I want to meet the girl who looks like Cobek Bongkang!!!

R : *Oa mo, Da...!!!!*

Ok then.. Bye...!!!!

Appendix 2: Conversation between the subject (Rizky) with Ucy Triwardani as her family member (sister) on Saturday, September 4, 2010 at home Dr. Soetomo St no. 14. Sumbawa Besar.

Date Taken : September 4, 2010

Time : 10:33 A.M.

Place : Rizky's House at Dr. Soetomo St, Sumbawa Besar

Conversation U : Rizky Kurnia Sagita

Ucy Tri Wardani

R : *Iih,,,engka terasa kam mo ano Ahad to ae?*

Wow, I almost forgot that today is Sunday!

U : *Iya,,,kakuda gina ke ano Ahad ta?*

What is it with Sunday?

R : *Ada acara ke kau? Ke manjeng mu ne?*

Do you have any plan? Hanging out with your boyfriend?

U : *To ke,,,datang apa engka tode nan, meling nya mo!!!!*

I don't know. I don't bother to see if he comes or not. Just up to him!!

R : *Be nda beang rungan ke kau ke????ato meluk???*

Didn't he tell you anything? Or what?

U : *Ada si SMS tapi masi engka to kaji. Aina beang mo man mo urus nya nan, lamin sate datang be datang mo lamin engka be no mo. Ada si sia enta dengan kaji.*

He texted me, but I don't know. It doesn't matter if whether or not he comes. I have you here, though.

R : *We be manjeng apa dean? Selong ke rupa nan luk ke kau! Lamin tutu peduli ke kau, no si nan luk sikap. Pasti mo datang apel mu.*

I beg you pardon! You have a problem with your boyfriend. What kind of person is he? If he cares about you, he should never act like this. He must be here to see you.

U : *Aida sia man mo kerante dean, kele si nan luk tapi meluk kam mo dadi manjeng kaku apa mau dikata. Hehehehe.....*

Please, just stop talking about him! Let's change the topic. He is my boyfriend now, so I'll just let this problem be gone with the wind (grinning).

R : *Uuuu..merang bahasa adi pe “Yang Tau Loka”. Ya kau!!!!*

Oow, your words sound like old people's..

U : *Iiii be iya sih, kuda sia gina?? Singin ate no bau ya sesala. Nan singin “Falling in Love” sia gina. Uu,,,sia yang tau engka kadu remanjeng bae.*

That's the way it is. Do you have a problem with that? Our “heart” cannot be blamed. It is about “falling in love”. Have you ever been in love?

R : *Ihh sorry mo!. Manjeng kaku lebih peduli ke aku. No si yang manjeng mu. Runtung ano lalo mangan, jalan-jalan ke aku. Mata mo ade maras benar. No si iri kau ke?*

Manjeng kaku ne, kam gera, tajir, balong ate bali. Engka yang manjeng kau. Kam mo ubik, pisak, lenge, boa yang tu sowai bae. Bocor! Hehehehe. U lamen aku no si ku kenang dean.

Pity you! My boyfriend is so romantic and more caring, not like yours.

We have a dinner and walk around the town. It was a nice moment we had. Are you jealous?

My boyfriend is rich and kind. Not like yours. You want to keep that dark skin, stingy, fussy mouth boy! Hehehehe. I really hate that guy.

U : *Ya kau...!!! Sina benar sia kerante nan luk. Sepan diri manjeng gera padahal yang “Moan Burit” hahhaa...*

How dare you! Do you think your boyfriend is so charmy? Come on, I insist on comparing him (his face) to my ass (laughter burst).

R : *Eeee...apa beling mu????jaga boa e,,,*

What did you said?Hey, watch your tounge!

U : *Iiihhh be sia dunung kerante nan luk...tersinggung aku na!!!*

Ooh, almost forgot! You are the first one who ever insulted my boy! I am offended.

R : *Ao mo op mo kerante dean....*

All right, OK! Just don't say it again.

U : *Ao, maka nan engka balong rua rencela tau. Apa diri kita ne masi si do kaleng sempurna. Lamin kita roa rencela ne berarti sama si ke tu sagita kekurangan diri kita.*

OK! It is not good to disgrace someone somehow. Nobody is perfect.

Insulting others only shows our weaknesses.

R : *Uina,,, "Mama Dedeh" kerante. Les mo dakwa-dakwa. Hahahaha...*

You are so preachy. You must have imitated it from "MAMA DEDEH" (grinning).

U : *Ehhmmm...rencela mo teris!!! Jangka puas sia ne...!!*

Ok then, keep insulting, till you have had enough of it...!!

R : *Sate nurit kau ke? (setelah ya tari,,,ya kelek kebal) E "Mama Dedeh".*

Oo yea, by the way, I want to go out (after for a while, shout for an invitation). Hellooo, MAMA DEDEH! Do you want to join me?

U : *Apa berong???? Alo kome kita????*

Yeah ugly...???Don't shout my name like that. Where will we go?

R : *Wa...man mo peno Tanya boa mencek nan ne! Nurit bae mo.*

Wa...keep your bad mouth silent! Don't be fussy. Just go.

U : *Ee,, sejelas dunung alo kome! No roa aku lamin lalo ko Mall. Bosan gita Mall aku. Yah maklum pendiri Mall hehehhe...*

At least, tell me the destination. I don't want to go to the mall. I am bored with the mall because I built the mall (laughing)

R : *Man lebay kau nan. Yang anak alay bae. Puli mu pede. Alo ko Salon!!!*

Segera bulu puring mu ne!!! hahah.....

Please, don't overreact like "ALAY" girls (smile). We go to beauty

Sallon. I'm planning a something for your curly hair (laugh).

U : *We doal, sia nan ne. bulu nan yang ijok, yang bodok sakit haha..*

Look at your self. Your hair is so bristly just like the socking wet cat.

Making it straight is useless.

R : *Tapi kan tetap gera!!! To mo!!!*

But I still look gorgeous!!. My beauty is my concern. Come on, let's go.

U : *Ai sia, nda pipis ku. Traktir ke??*

I don't have any money. Treat me, OK! Please....

R : *We baong lesik!!!! Perasa aku ATM belangan apa. Be bayar mesa mu ne man mo ubik!!!.*

What a shame! Do you think I am a walking ATM? Pay by your self.

Don't be stingy.

U : *Siong ku ubik apa. Tapi.....*

I am not a stingy person, but

R : *Aina tapi apa? Sama mo ke manjeng mu. Peno gesa tapi ubik! Singkek! Meluk sate gera apalagi mu sate luris bulu mu lamin engka bayar?*

So what? You are just like your boy friend. More act but stingy! Stingy!

How can you get beautiful hair without paying (spending any money)?

U : *Be beang mo!!! Suka-suka donk. Meluk sia, jadi traktir ke?*

It is my own business. I like my hair now. You are the one who invited me to the Sallon.

R : *We puring, no mo jadi, be tekor sih aku ndi. Meling kau mo!!*

Ooh, goodness! Hearing the fussy words from the curly hair makes me distracted. It is cancelled. I don't want to treat you. Please, don't confuse me right now.

U : *Lamin nan luk ne, be mengkuda mu ajak aku alo ko Salon kaleng setone.*

Kau ade ajak be kau ade bayar!!! Nan ade benar teori "You Know"!!!!

You are so confusing. You are the one who invited me to the Sallon.

You ask me out, you pay for me. That is the theory, you know!!

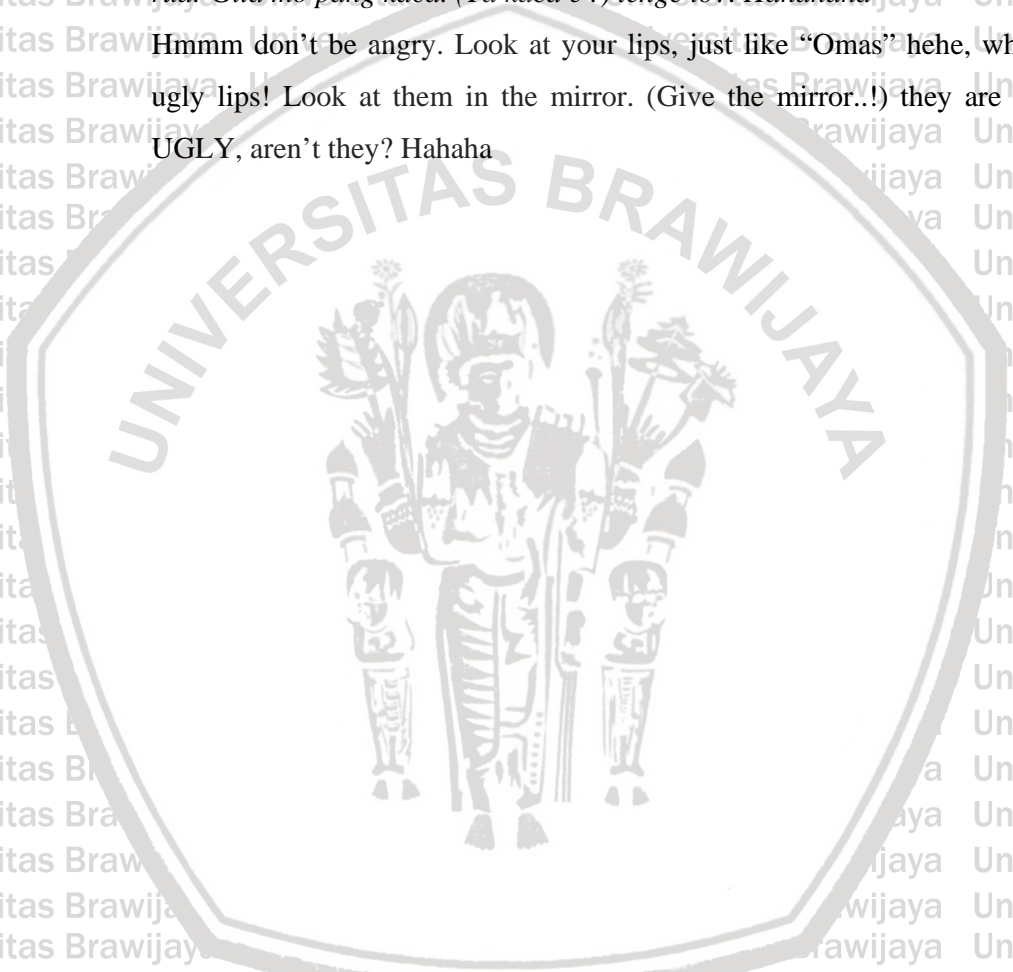
R : *Uuuu ina gesa ke basa Inggris apa kerante, mantal nilai basa Inggris engka kadu balong, kaleng SMA mo kam lenge. To bali lenge si pas kuliah na. Tutu besengila. Apa nilai C bae ya dapat. Engka bau entek-entek kaling zaman "Batu Peak" jangka to!!!*

What a confident English I ever heard from a kid with C for English!

You always got C since your high school years to college.

U : *Pasang mo ke kau!!! Ngaca dunung ne!!! ngere lenge basa Inggris mu.
 Yak jagir kau endi. Rencela bae kaling setone.
 Oww, yeah. Same with you!!!! Take a look at yourself right now !
 You have to watch your words before you insulting others.*

R : *Hmmm meju nya ampa. Ingo boa ne nyonyok yang “Omas” hehe lenge
 rua! Gita mo pang kaca. (Ta kaca e !) lenge to?. Hahahaha*
 Hmmm don't be angry. Look at your lips, just like “Omas” hehe, what
 ugly lips! Look at them in the mirror. (Give the mirror..!) they are so
 UGLY, aren't they? Hahaha



Appendix 3: Conversation between the subject (Rizky) with Mrs Haja Yetri as a Shop Keeper on Sunday, September 19, 2010 Market Seketeng at Dr. Soetomo St. Sumbawa Besar

Date Taken : September 14, 2010
Time : 15:46 P.M.
Place : Market Seketeng at Dr. Soetomo St. Sumbawa Besar
Conversation : Rizky Kurnia Sagita
Mrs Yetri

R : *Hallo bu haja!!! Meluk rungan sia???*

Hello, Mrs. Haja. How are you today?

Y : *We balong si, no si ngesar ke gita-gita barangku ta. Beru datang seperap ta e, gera-gera....*

Good, thank you. Don't you want to see my stock? I got it yesterday.

They are good supply.

R : *Iya si ke?? Barang apa bae ade ka datang nan? Ada tas ade rea-rea ke?*

Ok, then. What do you have? Are there any large bags?

Y : *Ada si,,ii sai deta? Dengan mu ke? Lema mo, pilih-pilih mo dunung ke dengan mu. Na kelupa ajak dengan mu belanya pang ta!!! Sarea ade kau sate ne ada pang ta . No mo susa-susa mu lalo ko Mall, lalo ko took ta ada mo sarea. Hehehe...*

Yes, take a look at it. Who is this? Your friend? Go on, choose with your friend. Don't forget to ask your other friend to shop! Anything you like must be in this shop. Don't spend your time in mall or anywhere. You can find your goods in this shop (satisfying smile).

R : *Ao ibu, dengan kaji deta. Coba gita coba (sambil e'nti barang) pida harga deta gina?? No si mahal-mahal kan??*

Yes, this is my friend. By the way, how much does it cost (holding a bag)? It is not expensive, isn't?

Y : *Ade me anak? Ooo no si. Dean harga ne Rp 149.000 bae. Aro kau yang engka kadu belanya pang ta bae, dijamin harga murah kualitas terjaga ta.*

Which one? This one? It is inexpensive. Please, just act like usual, you are my customer. I guarantee that you will have inexpensive and high quality products here.

R : *Emmm balong dean, beang bau tu borong sarea lamin murah-murah kan ibu?*

It sounds good. I can buy these entire stocks if you give me cheaper price (joking).

Y : *Ao anak e pilih mo sarea ade cocok pang ate mu, ndi kareng ku diskon pang bungkak, no mo kasa mu piker tetap si bau mu begaya kenang tas kaku ta,,,,,*

Sure. Pick your favorite one. I will give you a special discount. Don't be too much trouble. You can still look stylish with the bags from here.

R : *Mantap mo, ta ade ku beri kaleng ibu haja. Apa sia gaul benar, jiwa masih yang tau dedara. E bu haja (sambil menyodorkan tas) no si kotar meleka tas ta ke? Apa deta sama persis yang dengan kaji baeng. 2 minggu si ya kenang tapi boe mo bakalupas tas na,,,,no si lenge deta ke?*

That's great, you really understand a girl like me. E Mrs Hj Yetri (showing the bag) by the way, do you think this bag would not be worn out so fast? This bag is so similar with my friend's. It is worn out after only two weeks of usage. Are you sure with this one?

Y : *We na mu sesame barang kaku ke baeng dengan mu ade kotar rusak nan, apa barang kaku tetap ade paling gera. Mu buktikan mo!!!*

I sell different bags. They are strong. Prove it yourself!

R : *Tutu si ke??? Tapi iya si lamin tu gita kaleng selera sia gera, no si do yang tas-tas istri pejabat.*

Are you sure? If I see precisely, yours are not different from those used by the official's wives (satisfying smile).

Y : *Ada-ada bae boa tode ta....peno benar akal.....!!!!*

Don't be ridiculous. How clever you are to amuse me!

R : *Oooo...ibu bau ke gita warna len tapi model ta??? Apa ku beri model tapi merang benar warna. Ada warna coklat ke???*

Can I have other colors? But, I choose this model. I love this model, but I don't like the color. Do you have brown?

Y : *We ka coklat-coklat tas tode ta... Warna len mo ne. Kakuda ke warna coklat gina anak?*

Darling, all your bags are brown. Don't you want other colors? What is it with brown, anyway?

R : *Hehehe sia ne kengila aku ta e...!!!! Apa dean warna kesukaan manjeng kaji ibu haja e. Aina terang sia nan si luk muntu muda ya beang tas runtung ano ke manjeng mangka nan to bau dadi juragan tas. Hehehe....*

You know (grimace)! This color is my boyfriend's favorite. I think when you were young; your boyfriend must give you many bags everyday.

Now, you are bag seller (laugh).

Y : *Asli tode ta peno benar kerante. Lema mo pilih dean beang teres mo ku bungkus. Jaga lamin engka jadi ae....*

How a silly joke you made. Pick the bag and I will wrap it. Just make sure you purchase some.

R : *Uuu ina merang pe, ketakot aku lamin ta luk, siap bu haja ta bungkus mo ka mo ku pilih, na ngamuk-ngamuk sia gina belari rezeki sia ndi....*

I feel a little bit afraid to see your act like this. But, I am ready Mrs.

Haja!! Just wrap this bag (handing the bag). Please, don't take offense.

Your blessing will be gone if you are angry.

Y : *Ao no si mangka na lema mo....*

I am not angry. Give me the bag, I will wrap it!

R : *Eit...tapi ngomong-ngomong peno korting ibu haja ae, apa deta no poka dapat pipis kaleng bos pang bale ta hehehe....*

I almost forgot! Can you give me great discounts? My boss (father) at home has not sent me money (grinning).

Y : *E nda korting-korting apa kamo murah benar dean beang kau!!!!*

No more discounts, darling. It is so inexpensive!!!

R : *Aro ibu Haja e! No mo sia peno ambil untung ke tode odek yang kita ta.*

Bale sia yang istana Negara masa no pedi ke kita? Korting mo sekedi gina....!

Come on, Mrs Haja! Don't take too much profit from me. Your house is already similar to president's suite. Give some discount, please!

Y : *Mulai mo tode ta, pintar benar boa. Lamin ta luk kotar bangkrut aku bedagang.*

Don't start again child. What a clever words you have. If anybody acts like you, I can go bankrupt (giving a change).

R : *Tenang ibu haja e,,,no si dean. No bau sia bangkrut apa tau balong ate yang sia, surge pang hehehe...*

Relax. It will never happen. You cannot go bankrupt because you are kind person. Good person will be in heaven (praising).

Y : *AMIN....AMIN....AMIN....doa bae mo anak!!!!*

God bless you kid.

R : *Pasti ibu e.....*

God must bless me today.

Y : *Makasih mo dedara gera!!! Nawar ajak denganmu kota ae!!!*

Thanks, lovely girl. Tomorrow, bring your friends here.

R : *Iya ibu shantung ke sia, apa ade engka bau!!! Hehehe makasi mo....*

Sure, Mrs Haja.I will do everthing that you want, because you are special for me!!!! hehehe Thanks for today. Good bye.

Y : *Iya anak hati-hati.*

Be careful.

Appendix 4: Conversation between the subject (Rizky) with Hendra Wahyu Setiawan as her boy friend on Sunday, October 17, 2010 at Boarding House – Plaza of Dieng Malang.

Date Taken : October 17, 2010

Time : 13:34 A.M.

Place : Boarding House – Dieng Plaza

Conversation : Rizky Kurnia Sagita

Hendra Wahyu Setiawan.

H : *Alo ko me ade nyaman ano ta ne??*

Where are we going today?

R : *Ehm, sate lalo ko me kau gina? Ba tedu-tedu mo pang ta, no mo begamang bae boat.*

Where do you want to go? I prefer staying here.

H : *Bosan aku, runtung ano pang bale, gita ade nyang-nyang gita kau kadang bosan si aku rua, hehehe.*

I am so exhausted just sitting at home. See the same thing everyday. I think now I'm bored to see you anymore.

R : *E... lok ka lenge benar boa nan e, ao gita mo kau kurang ajar ke aku ketok otak mu endi.*

What bad words. I can give you a punch if you are ruthless to me

H : *Hehe no si ayang e, na ngamuk gina, lenge rua nan endi ilang manis.*

It is joking. Don't be angry. You can lose you beauty when you are angry (grinning).

R : *Na mulai mu merayu-merayu aku apa no si mempan aku ke rayuan gombalmu, sepasang diri yang romeo sang pujanga hati apa, doal rua kengila ku menong.*

I have had enough with your empty flattery words. Do you think you are

ROMEO, the heart conqueror? Please, shame on you.

H : *We nan seni tu remanjeng rua, pasti mo ada gombal sakedi nan si ade ya beri leng tu sowai, kau ngere si.*

Woo, woo, woo. Wait a minute! It is the art, baby. Love needs empty flattery words. Any girls want it. You like it, don't you?

R : *Haha no si, amen aku ne ade pasti - pasti bae no ku beri ade peno bola lamen kerante.....!*

No way. I hate it. I love reality, not flatter.

H : *Tutu si ke?? No beri??*

Are you sure you don't want my words?

R : *Ao apa po beri-beri nan lok, yang leng tau loka ne na mu sadu boa tu selaki apa "yang asu" ngogo pang me ya sate si na...!! nauzubillah mo amen manjeng ku nan luk.*

Yeah, I am sure. I hate such things. Like older people saying says that:

Do not trust the boys mouth because theirs are just like "a dog barking everywhere". I feel surprised now to see that my boyfriend is so.

H : *Tenang sayang e...no si aku nan luk, kengila aku ke kau,,to mo manto bioskop kita!!*

Just calm down, dear. I am not like that. Trust me! I respect you. Can we go to the movie now?

R : *Apa film tapi? No roa aku ade melambai-melambai (film percintaan) nda tegas-tegas, nyang "puen nyer" nyiur melambai hehehe.*

What is the title? I hate romantic movies (grinning). Like a "coconut tree"

H : *Aina...tumben kau, biasa nyiur melambai nan si film ya panto, kakuda to no beri??*

You are changed. You used to love the romantic movie. Why?

R : *No mo, ndak seni-seni film nan, amen film action kan mantap bau tu kaserak-kaserak, menegangkan meluk?? Deal mo??*

I just think that such movie is bad. Now I prefer action movie. I can scream because of the tension. How about it? We have a deal?

H : *Sip mo....to mo alo manto kita!!!!*

Ok! Let's go to the movie.

(JIRA MANTO BIOSKOP)

(AFTER SEEING THE MOVIE)

H : *Meluk film?? Balong to??*

What do you think about the movie? It was great, wasn't it?

R : *Ao mantap film nan, ba engka mu menong keserak ku tone, asli sakeng gera film.*

Yeah. It was great. I screamed a lot because the movie was great. Did you hear that???

H : *Ehm..tutu si boe mo kedok kuping ta.....*

Yeah, you are right. I was almost deaf to hear your scream.

R : *Maap mo, apa ku terpesona ke bintang film, lebih ku terpesona nya kaleng kau, apa kau no bau action yang nya gina!!!!*

Sorry. I am amazed with the players rather than you. Can you fight like them?

H : *Sai beleng no bau?? No poka mu gita bae...*

Sure, I can. You never see.

R : *Aina, kau ke ku sadu, apa kau gesa bae rea kerante tapi no bukti (ndak boat kerante bae) hehehe,...kamo ke reteng perana nan, coba mu fitness ne!!*

Come on. I don't trust you. You are so arrogant. Talkative but not proved. No Action, Talk Only (grinning). You are so thin, anyway. Try to work out.

H : *We ayang gera, doal ne!!! roa si ku fitness tapi lamen gera peranaku peno tu sowai sate ndi, nanta kau na....*

My lovely darling. If I go to the gym, I will have great body. Do you want me to be admired by other girls? Are you sure? (grinning)

R : *Baong benar kau nan, me peno ada tau len ade sate kau, se len aku. Aku bae no to kakuda dunung sate kau, mukjizat kaleng Allah taalla ta.*

How crude you are. I don't see other girls who like you but me. I don't even know why I like you. I guess it was a miracle.

H : *Astaga, masa ko?? aina no si kuda. Dean alasan mu bae mu tutupi rasa sayangmu kerante nan luk, to si aku isi ate mu sebenar....*

Oh my God! Are you sure? But, it is OK with me. You say that because you don't want to show your love. Actually, I know your heart is.

R : *Hebat kau, bau gita dalam ate ku, kenang ilmu apa dean?? ilmu kaleng papen mu ke?? Heheheh*

It is so great to see you reading my heart. What kind of method do you have? Your grandpa's way? (cynical smile)

H : *Ao ilmu kaleng papenku, meluk cara gita ate tau sowai, ke meluk carat u taklukkan to sowai,,,*

You are right! It is my grandpa's. It is about seeing what is inside a girl's heart and conquering her.

R : *Asek dah.....ao percaya bae mo aku apa ndi munangis ngepar pang tana yang tode,,, bahaya nan..*

Wow, it sounds interesting. I just trust you now. But you must be crying like a baby if I ever leave you! If you are crying by sitting on the ground like a baby, that is dangerous!

H : *Na coba nan luk kaleng tone,,nyaman ate tu menong*

Finally, I heard something good now. It sounds nice to my ears.

R : *Ao iya mo... Mole mo kita!!!!!!*

Shut up. Let's go home.

H : *Sip cinta.....*

OK, my lovely.

Appendix 5: Berita Acara Bimbingan Skripsi

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

1. Nama Mahasiswa : Syylvania Febrini
2. NIM : 0610333030
3. Program Studi : Sastra Inggris
4. Topik Skripsi : Pragmatic
5. Judul Skripsi : A Study of Language Politeness Used by A Sumbawanese in Daily Conversation
6. Tanggal Mengajukan : 09 Maret 2010
7. Tanggal Selesai : 15 Agustus 2011
8. Nama Pembimbing : I. Dr. Indah Winarni, M.A.
II. Syariful Muttaqin, M.A.
9. Keterangan Konsultasi

No	Tanggal	Materi	Pembimbing	Paraf
1	09 Maret 2010	Konsultasi judul dan draft	Pembimbing I	
2	16 Maret 2010	Konsultasi Bab I	Pembimbing I	
3	22 Maret 2010	Konsultasi Bab I	Pembimbing II	
4	25 Maret 2010	Konsultasi revisi Bab I	Pembimbing I	
5	29 Maret 2010	Konsultasi revisi Bab I	Pembimbing II	
6	01 April 2010	Konsultasi revisi Bab I	Pembimbing II	
7	08 April 2010	Pengajuan Bab II	Pembimbing I	
8	14 April 2010	Konsultasi Bab II	Pembimbing II	
9	04 Mei 2010	Konsultasi revisi Bab II	Pembimbing II	
10	14 Mei 2010	Pengajuan Bab III	Pembimbing I	
11	22 Juni 2010	Konsultasi revisi Bab III	Pembimbing I	
12	20 Agustus 2010	Konsultasi revisi Bab III	Pembimbing II	
13	03 Oktober 2010	Konsultasi revisi Bab III	Pembimbing I	
14	11 Oktober 2010	Konsultasi Bab I-III	Pembimbing I	
15	20 Oktober 2010	Konsultasi Bab III	Pembimbing II	
16	29 Oktober 2010	Konsultasi revisi Bab III	Pembimbing II	
17	17 November 2010	Konsultasi revisi proposal dan Bab IV	Pembimbing I	
18	14 Desember 2010	Konsultasi Bab IV	Pembimbing I	
19	22 Desember 2010	Konsultasi revisi Bab IV	Pembimbing I	
20	31 Desember 2010	Konsultasi revisi Bab IV	Pembimbing II	
21	07 Januari 2011	Konsultasi revisi Bab IV	Pembimbing I	
22	11 Januari 2011	Konsultasi revisi proposal dan Bab IV	Pembimbing II	

No	Tanggal	Materi	Pembimbing	Paraf
23	25 Januari 2011	Konsultasi Bab V	Pembimbing I	
24	1 Februari 2011	Konsultasi Bab V	Pembimbing II	
25	19 Maret 2011	Konsultasi revisi Bab V	Pembimbing II	
26	21 Juli 2011	Konsultasi revisi Bab V	Pembimbing I	
27	29 Juli 2011	Konsultasi Bab I-V dan Abstrak	Pembimbing I	
28	01 Agustus 2011	Konsultasi Bab I-V dan Abstrak	Pembimbing II	
29	10 Agustus 2011	Konsultasi Revisi Seminar Hasil	Penguji I	
30	10 Agustus 2011	Konsultasi Revisi Seminar Hasil	Penguji II	
31	10 Agustus 2011	Konsultasi Revisi Ujian Skripsi	Penguji I	
32	10 Agustus 2011	Konsultasi Revisi Ujian Skripsi	Penguji II	
33	11 Agustus 2011	ACC	Penguji I	
34	11 Agustus 2011	ACC	Penguji II	
35	11 Agustus 2011	ACC	Pembimbing I	
36	12 Agustus 2011	ACC	Pembimbing II	

10. Telah dievaluasi dan diuji dengan nilai:

Malang, 15 Agustus 2011

Dosen Pembimbing I

Dosen Pembimbing II

Dr. Indah Winarni, M.A.

Syariful Muttaqin, M.A.

NIP. 19540103 198010 2 001

NIP. 19751101 200312 1 001

Mengetahui

Ketua Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra

Syariful Muttaqin, M.A.

NIP. 19751101 200312 1 001

Appendix 2: Berita Acara Bimbingan Skripsi

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

1. Nama Mahasiswa : Sylvania Febrini
2. NIM : 0610333030
3. Program Studi : Sastra Inggris
4. Topik Skripsi : Pragmatic
5. Judul Skripsi : A Study of Language Politeness Used by A Sumbawane in Daily Conversation
6. Tanggal Mengajukan : 09 Maret 2010
7. Tanggal Selesai : 15 Agustus 2011
8. Nama Pembimbing : I. Dr. Indah Winarni, M.A.
II. Syariful Muttaqin, M.A.
9. Keterangan Konsultasi

No	Tanggal	Materi	Pembimbing	Paraf
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4	25 Maret 2010	Konsultasi revisi Bab I	Pembimbing I	
5	29 Maret 2010	Konsultasi revisi Bab I	Pembimbing II	
6	01 April 2010	Konsultasi revisi Bab I	Pembimbing II	
7	08 April 2010	Pengajuan Bab II	Pembimbing I	
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12	20 Agustus 2010	Konsultasi revisi Bab III	Pembimbing II	
13	03 Oktober 2010	Konsultasi revisi Bab III	Pembimbing I	
14	11 Oktober 2010	Konsultasi Bab I-III	Pembimbing I	
15	20 Oktober 2010	Konsultasi Bab III	Pembimbing II	
16	29 Oktober 2010	Konsultasi revisi Bab III	Pembimbing II	
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19	22 Desember 2010	Konsultasi revisi Bab IV	Pembimbing I	
20	31 Desember 2010	Konsultasi revisi Bab IV	Pembimbing II	
21	07 Januari 2011	Konsultasi revisi Bab IV	Pembimbing I	
22	11 Januari 2011	Konsultasi revisi proposal dan Bab IV	Pembimbing II	

No	Tanggal	Materi	Pembimbing	Paraf
23	25 Januari 2011	Konsultasi Bab V	Pembimbing I	
24	1 Februari 2011	Konsultasi Bab V	Pembimbing II	
25	19 Maret 2011	Konsultasi revisi Bab V	Pembimbing II	
26	21 Juli 2011	Konsultasi revisi Bab V	Pembimbing I	
27	29 Juli 2011	Konsultasi Bab I-V dan Abstrak	Pembimbing I	
28	01 Agustus 2011	Konsultasi Bab I-V dan Abstrak	Pembimbing II	
29	10 Agustus 2011	Konsultasi Revisi Seminar Hasil	Penguji I	
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31	10 Agustus 2011	Konsultasi Revisi Ujian Skripsi	Penguji I	
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