

**POLITENESS STRATEGY OF JAVANESE IN WELCOMING
GUEST USED BY JAVANESE PEOPLE WHO ARE LIVING IN
MALANG**

THESIS

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DEPARTEMEN OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES
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THESIS

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ABSTRACT

Setiara, Sera. 2014. **Politeness Strategy of Javanese in Welcoming Guest Used by Javanese People who are living in Malang.** Study Program of English, Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Brawijaya. Supervisor: Eni Maharsi; Co-supervisor: Ida Puji Lestari

Key word: Politeness Strategies, Contexts, Javanese, Javanese people

Javanese has differences of speaking local language refer to dialect. There are three levels speech in Javanese such as: *ngoko*, *madya*, and *krama*. This study has two objectives, first is to identify the politeness strategies of Javanese used by Javanese people who are living in Malang when they are welcoming guests. Second one is to identify the contexts of politeness strategies of Javanese used by Javanese people who living in Malang when they are welcoming their guests, especially their Javanese utterances when they are giving a seat to the addressee.

In this study, research method which is used is qualitative. Type of study is a case study to get information deeply used the subject's observation as multiple methods to gather data.

The result from the observation shows that 12 utterances from Javanese people have different politeness when they are welcoming their guests. The data were taken from the different age, sex, marital status, education background, occupation and utterance from Javanese dialect proposed by Kartomihadjo (1979) which used in welcoming their guest: age: 18-40 years, sex: male or female, education background: S1, occupation: entrepreneur, student, employee, utterance (Javanese) *mangga pinarak (krama)*, *monggo lenggah (madya)*, *lungguho (ngoko)* and status relationship between addressee and addressee proposed by Holmes (1995) with categories : senior-junior, junior-senior, or friend also have more effect of politeness strategies used by addressee to get the limitation of politeness in language use. It can be concluded, there are 7 subjects utterances used *Ngoko* level but 1 subject utterance used negative politeness, 3 subjects utterances used *madya*, 2 subjects utterances used *Krama*.

The writer wants to give a suggestion for both the students of Study Program of English and the future researchers to analyze other politeness strategies of other languages which are almost extinct. They can use a research approach which involve politeness strategies in other languages to understand and cultivate sense of language varieties in Indonesia.

ABSTRAK

Setiara, Sera. 2014. **Strategi Kesantunan Bahasa Jawa yang Dipakai dalam Menerima Tamu oleh Orang Jawa yang Tinggal di Malang**. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing I: Eni Maharsi; Pembimbing II: Ida Puji Lestari,

Kata kunci: Strategi kesantunan, konteks, Bahasa Jawa, Orang Jawa

Bahasa Jawa yang digunakan oleh orang-orang/ masyarakat di Jawa yaitu dari Jawa Tengah dan Jawa Timur. Bahasa Jawa mempunyai ciri khas dalam berbicara bahasa lokal/daerah yaitu dialek. Terdapat tiga tingkatan berbicara dalam bahasa Jawa, antara lain: *Ngoko*, *Madya*, *Krama*. Dalam studi ini terdapat dua sasaran, yang pertama untuk mengidentifikasi strategi kesantunan dalam bahasa Jawa yang digunakan orang Jawa yang tinggal di Malang ketika mereka menerima tamu. Yang kedua: Untuk mengidentifikasi konteks dari strategi kesantunan dalam bahasa Jawa yang digunakan orang Jawa yang tinggal di Malang ketika mereka menerima tamu terutama : ucapan bahasa Jawa mereka ketika mereka mempersilahkan duduk tamu mereka.

Dalam studi ini, menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif. Tipe dari studi ini adalah kasus studi untuk mendapatkan informasi secara akurat dengan melakukan subjek observasi sebagai ragam metode untuk mengumpulkan data

Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa 12 ucapan yang digunakan orang Jawa yang tinggal di Malang mempunyai perbedaan kesantunan ketika mereka menerima tamu mereka. Data-Data tersebut diperoleh dari berbagai perbedaan usia, jenis kelamin, status, latar belakang pendidikan, pekerjaan dan ucapan dari dialek Jawa yang digunakan yang diusulkan oleh Karthomihardjo (1979) ketika mempersilahkan tamu untuk duduk. usia: 18-40 years, jenis kelamin: laki-laki dan perempuan, latar belakang pendidikan :Strata 1, pekerjaan: pengusaha, pelajar, pegawai/karyawan, ucapan (dalam bahasa Jawa): *mangga pinarak (krama)*, *monggo lenggah (madya)*, *lungguho (ngoko)*, dan status hubungan antara penerima tamu dan tamu dengan mengelompokan status lebih tua-lebih muda, lebih muda-lebih tua atau teman juga sangat mempengaruhi strategi kesantunan si penerimatumu yang diusulkan oleh Holmes (1995) . Dari data yang diperoleh terdapat kesimpulan, 7 subyek yang menggunakan *Ngoko* tetapi 1 subyek menggunakan kesantunan negatif, 3 subyek menggunakan *madya*, 2 subyek menggunakan *Krama*.

Penulis ingin memberikan saran untuk mahasiswa Program Studi Sastra Inggris dan peneliti selanjutnya untuk menganalisis strategi kesantunan lain dalam bahasa lain yang hampir punah. Mereka dapat menggunakan sebuah pendekatan penelitian yang melibatkan strategi kesantunan dalam berbagai bahasa untuk memahami dan memelihara rasa/arti dari berbagai ragam bahasa di Indonesia.

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Malang, 8 Agustus 2014

The writer

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, it explains about the reasons why the writer chooses this topic in background of the study, the problems of the study, purposes of research in objectives of the study and definition of the key terms.

1.1 Background of The Study

In Indonesia, there are 719 languages which make Indonesia the world's second most diverse, after Papua New Guinea which has 823 local languages (Martí et al., 2005, p.48). Indonesia has 706 local languages which are living and 13 which are extinct (Etnologue.com, 2013). The living local languages are still actively used such as Javanese, Sundanese, Madurese, and so on. Purwo, a language observer of Atmajaya University, suggests Ministry of National Education for asking young people to master local language at least one for each student, he suggests that one of the reasons why those local languages almost extinct is because the old generation who speaks a certain local language does not teach and speak the local language to the young generation (in cited Wardah, 2011, p.p 3-4). In this era, many young generations do not understand and they do not use the local language, they do not have cultivate sense to use their local language. So, the young generation have limited speech of local language used.

“Speech is used in different ways among different groups of people” (Wardhaugh, 2006,p.242). Speech also has different sets of values associated with it, and these sets of value change from one community to another community may regard speech as something that is praised and necessary to build relationship, while another may regard speech as so vain as to have the completely opposite role. Another definition of speech proposed by (Pradhana, 2011), he states that “speech can therefore be perceived in different ways by different people”. In Java, there are four provinces in which different local languages are spoken. People in West Java speak Sundanese, people in Central Java speak Javanese, and people in East Java speak Javanese and Madurese.

Actually, there are other local languages in Java such as Tenggerese and Osing in East Java but the numbers of the speakers are not as many as those three local languages. In short, only Javanese, Sundanese, and Madurese are popular languages in Java Island even in Indonesia. One of the popular local languages which have many speakers in Java island is Javanese. Javanese is the language of the Javanese people from the Central and Eastern parts of the island of Java in Indonesia. It is spoken by Javanese people whether in Java Island or outside the island. Since Javanese has been used by many people in different areas, it influences the original form. In general, Javanese which is spoken by people in Java has varieties from Central and Eastern of part of Java. In Eastern part, Javanese is spoken by people who are living in Malang, Surabaya, Tulungagung

or Lumajang. Whereas, in Central Java such as in Solo, Jogjakarta or Surakarta.

Indeed, the differences of speaking local languages refer to dialect.

Even Javanese spoken by Malang people can be different from Solo people, for example *arek-arek* is spoken by Malang people and Solo people tend to use *cah-cah* (in English those words mean “their friends”)



Figure 1.1 Java Island

Source: (<http://www.eastjavatourism.com/maps.php?lang=0.>)

Javanese also has speech level the same as Madurese and Sundanese.

Javanese is divided into three levels such as *Ngoko* (low level), *Madya* (middle level), and *Krama* (high level). *Ngoko* (informal) is used among friends and close relatives. It is also used by persons of higher status to address people of lower status, such as elders addressing to younger people or bosses speaking to subordinates. *Madya* (polite informal, neutral) is an intermedial register that is neither informal nor formal. It is used in informal situations such as between

strangers on the street. *Krama*(polite formal) is used among individuals of equal status in formal situations. It is also used in formal announcements and public speeches (Thompson, 2013).

Therefore, there must be some differences among Javanese people of choosing proper words. It is supported by Holmes (1995,p.2) who states that "People tend to choose their words carefully according to who they are talking to". Here is an example of politeness in call pronoun of you; *Panjenengan* (*Krama*), *Sampeyan*(*madya*) and *Kowe*(*Ngoko*).

People express their politeness in most linguistic acts such as giving advice, asking information, greeting other people and so on. For examples: in an office, bosses speaking and commanding to subordinates use low speech level, In house, the children ask information for their parents, the children use high level speech when they speak with their parents because parents are persons who should be respected by their children, in inn a waiter offered a drink to customer use high politeness, use high level speech to get a good responsibility from their costumers.

In this study, the writer researches politeness strategies of Javanese used by Javanese people who are living in Malang when they are welcoming their guests. It is almost the same as Madurese and Sundanese people in welcoming their guests.

Madurese and Sundanese people ask the guest to come in and give them a seat, so do Javanese people. Since Javanese people come from different areas of

Jawa Island, they might speak the same language but use different types of politeness strategies.

As stated in the previous explanations, this study discusses the politeness of Javanese people who are living in Malang when they are welcoming guest.

Thus, the writer expects the results to enrich readers' knowledge about the politeness of Javanese based on Javanese people background from East Java and from Central Java. It is not only about how to welcome guest but also what the utterances that Javanese people used in welcoming their guests considering to their backgrounds.

To get more understanding about politeness, the writer uses the politeness strategies are based on Kartomihardjo (1979), Holmes (1995) and Brown and Levinson's (1987) theories. Therefore, the study is entitled as "***Politeness Strategy of Javanese In Welcoming Guest used by Javanese People who are living in Malang***".

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study, the writer is interested in finding the answers to the following questions:

1. What are the politeness strategies of Javanese used by Javanese people who are living in Malang when they are welcoming their guests?

2. What are the contexts of using certain politeness strategies of Javanese used by Javanese people who are living in Malang when they are welcoming their guests?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The main objectives of the study make the readers get more understanding about Politeness Strategies. The objectives of the study are:

1. To identify the politeness strategies of Javanese used by Javanese people who are living in Malang when they are welcoming guests.
2. To identify the contexts of politeness strategies of Javanese used by Javanese people who are living in Malang when they are welcoming their guests, especially their Javanese utterances when they are giving a seat to the addressee.

1.4 Definition of key terms

Some key terms which are used in this study are as the following:

1. Politeness strategies : Strategies that are used in order to avoid or minimize the Face Threatening Acts (FTA) made by speaker (Brown & Levinson, 1987).

2. Contexts : The context as one component in speech situation.

According to Leech, the context is defined as the aspects related to

the physical and social environment of a speech. Leech (1983)

added that the definition of context as a background knowledge

jointly owned by the speakers and addressees interpret this context

helps to interpret the intent of speaker's utterance.

3. **Javanese**: is the language of the Javanese people from the central

and eastern parts of the island of Java, in Indonesia. Javanese is part

of the Austronesian family, but it is otherwise not particularly close

to other languages and is difficult to classify, though not too

dissimilar from neighbouring languages such as Malay, Sundanese,

Madurese and Balinese. (Wikipedia, 2014, para 1).

4. **Javanese people** : An ethnic group native to the Indonesian island

of Java. (Wikipedia, 2011, para 1).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, it reviews theories connected with the study. They are; pragmatics, politeness strategies, contexts, Javanese levels and previous studies.

2.1 Pragmatics

According to Grundy (2003), Pragmatics is about explaining how to produce and understand such everyday but apparently particular uses of language.

The study of pragmatics includes interpreting someones utterances, it depends on knowledge in the real world and relays on the meaning derived from words and the sentence stucture.

Atkinson, Kilby, and Roca (Grundy 2000, p.3) define pragmatics as being concerned with the distinction between what a speaker's word (literally) mean and what the speaker might mean by his words. It concerns in the relationship between the speaker and the utterances which are produced by the speaker.

Based that point, the writer concludes that pragmatics deals with language meaning and the users on the context to communicate because language is the means of communication, we always use language to communicate with other persons to convey message. This study related to pragmatics theories because the

write interprets subject utterances, especially Javanese people, when they use Javanese dialect.

2.2 Politeness strategies

There are two types of politeness strategies that become the focuses of this study :

2.2.1 Brown and Levinson's Politeness strategies

“Politeness strategies are used to avoid or minimize the FTA that the speaker makes” (Brown and Levinson, 1987). On the other hand, while someone is having conversation, it will threaten the face of the interlocutor differently whether they lose their face or not because of that. Brown and Levinson (1987) proposed a term politeness strategies, these are strategies used to avoid or minimize the FTA (Face Threatening Act) that a speaker makes (as cited in Grundy, 2000, p.156).

Politeness strategies are used by speakers to succeed in communicating. There are four main types of politeness strategies, namely: positive politeness (P), negative politeness (N), bald on record (B), and off record (O). They are explained as follows :

A. Positive politeness is to minimize the threat to the listener's positive face, not because of the speaker but because of the listener. It promotes concord sympathy, expresses interest, and approval which is

followed by intonation/stress, i.e.: “So, it is OK if use one of those pens”.

B. Negative politeness is oriented towards the listener’s negative face and emphasize avoidance of imposition on the listener. There is a high possibility that the speaker will be awkward or embarrassment. i.e.:

“I’m sorry to bother you, but I just wanted to...”

C. Bald on record is used by a speaker to reduce the impact of FTA without making any effort. Bald on Record is to reduce the impact of FTA without making any effort and disrespecting cultural norms. This strategy is used by people who are in close relation or in the equal level, i.e.: “Ooh , I want to use one of those”.

D. Off Record is to remove the speaker from the potential to be imposing hoped that the listener gets the idea of the speaker. In short, this level of politeness is influenced by power relationship, solidarity or social distance, and the rank of the imposition by asking something. i.e.:

“Hmmmmm, I’m sure I could use a black pen right now”

2.2.2 William A. Foley’s Politeness strategies

Politeness is a battery of social skills whose goal is to ensure everyone feels affirmed in a social interaction (Foley, 1997, p.270). Social factors that have a major role in the realization of linguistic politeness is the concept of self and social relationships. Self-concept and social relationships are a reflection of a

particular belief (Foley, 1997, p.270) assert that concept themselves in western culture is self-centered individualism and self-concept on the east culture is sociosentris. According Foley (1997, p. 266) :

In the cultures, the individual and his autonomy are not singled out as the local understanding of person, rather his embedded in the social context is the stuff of his definition as a person. Personhood is, thus defined in sociocentric term. According to the social position a particular human being occupies. The sociocentric conception of personhood regard the good of the social grouping as fundamental as subordinate individual wants and needs to the collective good.

Based on the previous explanations, Foley confirms that sociosentris culture, self-concept is defined in terms of social context, social status and social grouping.

2.3 Contexts

Leech (1983) argues the context as one component in speech situation. According to Leech, the context is defined as the aspects related to the physical and social environment of a speech. Leech (1983) added that the definition of context as a background knowledge jointly owned by the speakers and addressees interpret this context helps to interpret the intent of speaker's utterance. Rather lengthy explanation related to the context presented by Levinson, Levinson (1983, p. 5) argues that the definition of context understood term that includes the identity of the participants, the time in speech situation, the confidence, knowledge and intentions of participants in the speech situation.

Furthermore, Levinson (1983,p.p22-23) explains that to determine a context, one must distinguish between the actual situation of a multiplicity of narratives in all their utterances traits and selection of the speech characteristics are culturally and linguistically related to the production and interpretation of utterances .

According Kridalaksana(1993, p.223) Javanese context speech is a system of regional variations in the relationship between the speaker; occurs from *ngoko*, *madya* and *krama*.

Poedjosoedarmo (1979: p. 13) divides the Javanese speech level become three types, namely (1) *ngoko* speech level, (2) *Madya* speech level, and (3) *krama* speech level

1. Ngoko speech level

Ngoko speech level reflects a feeling of distance between the speakers to hearer, meaning that the speakers has no politeness to hearer. So, for the who want to express their solidarity with others, ngoko level should be used (Poedjosoedarmo, 1979, p.14). In other words the relationship among the speaker and the hearer is not limited "*ungah-unguh*".

Poedjosoedarmo(1979) Speech that used by people who have relationship are friends used to use ngoko level. People who have high status also commonly use for ngoko speech level talk with people of low status. Among those who are familiar.

2. Madya speech level

Madya speech level is speech used among *ngoko* speech level and *krama* speech level. *Madya* speech level show medium in life society is more often used by people who have same marital status but the speaker himself/herself who is younger than the hearer. So, *Madya* is often used as standart politeness. The utterance in *madya* level is usually combination of *ngoko* and *krama* speech levels.

3. Krama speech level

Krama speech level that reveals the full meaning of high level speech. These levels indicate high politeness the speaker to the hearer because the opponents of speech was a stranger, or they have high politeness. Poedjosudarmo, (1979, p.14).

Poedjosoedarmo (1979, p.14) have discussed the meaning and function of speech level in Javanese. Speech level that is discussed consists of three levels: namely: *ngoko* speech, *madya* speech, and *krama* speech. Those three level speech broadly serves as a communication tool in the Javanese speech community. The level of significance was speech *ngoko* reflect within or not within the speaker and hearer. The meaning a level of familiarity relationship with respect to the meaning, then its function is to shows the intimate nature of the relationship between the speaker and hearer. (PoedjoSoedarmo, 1979, p.p 14-15).

The differences may reflect differences in the relationship between the speaker and hearer who mentioned the hearer, and mentioned the existence of three levels namely:

- a) The level of *ngoko* expressed low levels of politeness (low honorifics).
- b) The level of *madya* expressed were level of politeness (middle honorifics).
- c) The level of *krama* expressed a high level of politeness (high honorifics).

There are function as meaning not reflect a type of Javanese speech level.

The functions in respect of the speech level (Poedjo Soedarmo, 1979).

***Krama* speech level expressed as:**

- a) Shows the vertical nature of the relationship between the speakers and hearer: relation "ascending" (not flat / not familiar),
- b) Indicates the level of respect or politeness high level between speaker with hearer or also with the spoken.
- c) Shows the difference between speakers with social status hearer: the Speaker low social status, while the hearer high social status.
- d) Indicates a situation that formal situation.

***Madya* speech level expressed as :**

- a) Interaction between the speaker and the hearer who have the same marital status and the speaker who is younger than the hearer.

b) Indicates both formal and informal situation.

Ngoko speech level expressed as :

a) Indicates a low situation or non formal situation

b) the speaker's utterance that have low politeness

c) People who have high status also commonly use for ngoko speech level talk with people of low status or as friend. Among those who are familiar

2.4 Javanese Level.

Javanese is spoken by Javanese ethnic group whether in Java Island or outside Java island. Similar with Maduranese and Sundanese, Javanese recognizes the speech level. There are three registers in Javanese, *Ngoko* (informal) is used among friends and close relatives. It is also used by persons of higher status when addressing persons of lower status, such as elders addressing younger people or bosses speaking to subordinates. *Madya* (polite informal, neutral) is an intermedial register that is neither informal nor formal. It is used in informal situations such as between strangers on the street. *Krama* (polite formal) is used between individual of equal status in formal situations. It is also used in formal announcements and public speeches, (Thompson, 2013).

Based on Thompson (2013) Javanese uses humilifics and honorifics to indicate sensitivity to status as defined by age, social position, and other factors.

Humilifics are used when one talks about oneself, one has to be humble.

Honorifics are used when one speaks about someone who has a higher status wants to show respect. Such as when Javanese people use Javanese language to say "I want to eat": *Aku arep mangan (Ngoko)*, *Kula badhe Nedha (Madya)*, *Kula Ajeng nedha (Krama)* (Thompson, 2013).

In conclusion, both speakers and listeners should consider about each goal of communication. Besides, Kartomihardjo (1979, p.p 56-69) mentions factors which elicit choices in terms of speaker, listener, and person referred to especially for a member of East Javanese society. Those are occupation, education, age, sex, Status by birth, family and marital connection, and ethnicity. Occupation of person; it is associated with status or strata. Education shows their knowledge and it consider their level in a society. In the term of age, Kartomihardjo (1979, p. 61) said that "in East Java elders have been traditionally accorded with respect and this is everywhere overtly stated". A young person of superior rank will treat an older inferior with more respect than his younger inferior.

2.5 Previous Studies

One of the previous studies was conducted by Febrini (2011) the title is "A study of language politeness used by a Sumbawane in daily Conversation". She found those both positive and negative face of her interlocutor, her thesis takes a descriptive qualitative. She focuses her thesis to aimed find out FTA and strategies are chosen based on the situation, the addressee, and intentions. Her thesis

focuses on Brown and Levinson's theory. Here, 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.

The differences between this thesis and the previous study are the data collection and theory of politeness strategy in language used. The previous study use Sumbawane utterance. The previous study only focuses on FTA strategies proposed by Brown and Levinson's cover many examples to real life interaction among people. While, this thesis use Javanese utterance and use the contexts of Javanese level which consist of six choice proposed by Kartomiharjo(1979, p.57).The type of the study similar uses subjects observation to gather data.

Second, the previous study by Fitriana(2011) with thesis title "Politeness strategies in John Grisham's novel "The Client". She explains the result and she found politeness strategy, namely positive politeness, negative politeness, bald on record and off record.

The differences between this thesis and the previous study are the subject utterance, in the previous study use thenovel as a subject. While, in this study, the writer uses politeness of Javanese utterance when it is used by Javanese people who are living in Malangwhen welcoming guest, Javanese people as subject utterance on phenomena language use. But the similarity those both identify the politeness strategy.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter explains the method and approach used in research design, data source, steps of collecting data in data collection, steps of analyzing data in data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The method of this research is descriptive qualitative. A qualitative is descriptive which means the reaseacher analyzes data in the form of phenomena description, not in the form of numeral or coefficient and effect relationship (Hassan, 1990).

The type of the study is case study. In order to get more information deeply. According Ary et al (2002, p.27):

A case study is an depth study of a single unit, such as one individual, one group, one organization, one program, and so on. The goal is to arrive at a detailed description and understanding of the entity states. Case studies use multiple methods, such as interview or observation to gather data.

The writer intended to describe types of politeness strategy people living in Malang when they are welcoming their guests. The writer describes the language politeness used by Javanese speaker. In such a case, the design of the research is contexts of politeness strategy in Javanese speech.

3.2 Data Source

The subjects of the research were the people who are live in Malang. The data in this study were collected through subject observation. The writer used observation method to get valid data. In the observation, the writer joined in the conversation as the addressee who accepted utterance from the subjects. In this study, there were 12 subjects for her research, the writer chose the subjects for Javanese people when they are living in Malang and they have Javanese background.

The data of the study were in the form of subject's utterances (Javanese people) when they are welcoming their guests. The data were taken from the results of observation for 12 Javanese people who are living in Malang. The writer used the subjects observation to get the data. Thus, the data results of subjects observation by the speakers as addressees meet the writer as addressee when welcoming to enter in living room on the addressee's house. The observation has begun May 7, 2014 until May 11, 2014 and adding session to observe on July 6, 2014. The criteria of the subjects were:

- Age : 18-40 years;
- Sex: male and female;
- Marital status: single or married;
- Education background: S1

- Occupation: entrepreneur, employee or student

- Utterances: Javanese dialect from Javanese people who are living in Malang consist of three speech levels *Ngoko, Madya, Kramā* when they are used in welcoming guests.

Those choice as Karthomiharjo proposed (1979,p.57) and data of addressee which consists of :

-Age : 21 years

- Sex : female

- Educational background: S1

-Status relationship between addresser and addressee: senior-junior, junior-senior, or friend

Those criteria proposed by Holmes (1995: p.29) because they have represented the limitation of politeness in language use and to achieve deeper understanding about politeness in use.

3.3 Data Collection

In data collection, the writer used some steps are as follows:

3.3.1 Observation

According to Karthomihardjo (1979: p,57) the data collected are criteria of the subjects were: age,sex, marital status, education background, occupation, and utterances and according to Holmes (1995: p.29) the data are criteria of the

subjects were : age, sex, educational background, And status relationship between addresser and addressee.

Those criteria proposed by Ary et al. (2002, p.430) states that there are one of kinds of observation, there is :

1. The subjects observation

Subjects observation is the observer actively participates and becomes an insider in the even being observed so that he or she experiences events In the same way as the subjects, for example the writer joins in conversation.

In this study, the data were collected through the subjects observation because the writer observe directly the phenomena and actively participate in the community. The speaker as addressers and the writer as addressee. The writer observed 12 Javanese people living in Malang as subjects observation. In observation, The writer chose Javanese people background who live in Malang to research this study but to find out the subjects are Javanese people or not, the writer chose the subjects who have already known and they have been familiar before. After observation, the writer transcribed the result of observation. Then, the writer arranged the data based on the time sequence of observation using Table 3.1 is data of addressers which has seven coloumns divided into: number of datum; age, criteria 18-40 years old; sex: male or female; marital status: single or married; education background: S1 and occupation:

entrepreneur, employee or student; and utterances: Javanese dialect from Javanese people living in Malang consist of three speech levels *Ngoko*, *Madya*, *Krama* when Javanese people used in welcoming guests and giving a seat, (as proposed by Kartomiharjo (1979, p.57) and data of addressee has five columns divided into : number of datum, age : 21 years old, sex : female, educational background:

S1, status relationship between addresser and addressee: senior-junior, junior-senior, or friend proposed by Holmes (1995, p.29) Then, the writer selects the utterances that used politeness strategies in the form of the datum to description the data.

3.4 Data Analysis

Data analysis is a process of researchers systemically search and arrange the data in order to increase their understanding of the data and to enable them to present what they learned to others (Ary, et al, 2002).

The steps of data analysis in this study are:

1. Preparing the time a sequenceto visit in the addresser's house or boarding house to observe, especially doing subjects observation12Javanese people who are living in Malang. There, the speaker were as addresser and the writer was as addressee.
2. After observing, the writer transcribedthe result of observationthat how Javanese people who are living in Malang when uses Javanese speech utterance especially they are giving a seat the addresser (Javanese people

living in Malang) meet the writer as the addressee when they are welcoming to enter in living room on their house or boardinghouse. Then, the writer arranged the data based on the time sequence of observation.

The observe has begun May 7, 2014 until May 11,2014 and adding the session to observation on July 6, 2014.

3. Describing the data which were obtained from observed, the writer uses a Table 3.1 which has seven coloumnsdivided into : number of datum, age, sex, marital status, educational background, occupation and utterances choice as proposed by Kartomiharjo (1979, p.57), it can be seen in Table 3

Table 3.1.Data of Addressers

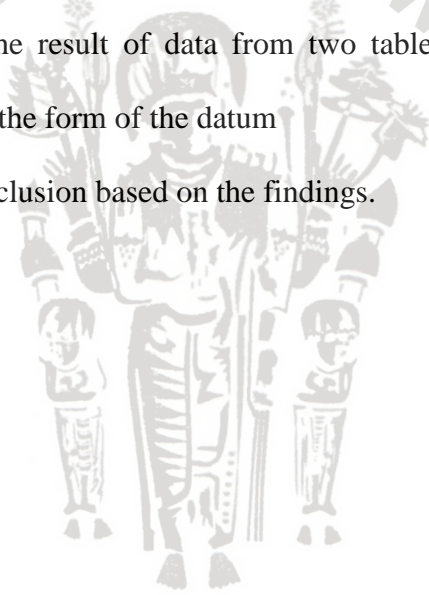
Number of datum	Age	Sex	Marital status	Educational background	Occupation	Utterance

Then, Table 3.2 is data of addressee which consists of five coloumnsdivided into number of datum, age, sex, educational background, and status relationship between addresser and addressee as proposed by Holmes (1995: p.29).

Table 3.2.Data of Addressees (status relationship between addresser and addresse)

Number of datum	Age	Sex	Educational Background	Status relationship between addresser and addressee
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4. Classifying Javanese utterances according to politeness strategies based on Brown and Levinson's types of politeness strategies.
5. Transcribing the result of data from two tables and analyzing the data description in the form of the datum
6. Drawing a conclusion based on the findings.



CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the finding and discussion in which are divided into two sub chapter. The first are data presentation and analysis in the form of the datum and the second is discussion. This chapter is most important part of the whole study because all of the research problems were answered through the findings and discussion.

4.1 Findings

4.1.1 Data Description

This chapter presents data and analysis. The data were gotten from subjects observations 12 Javanese people living in Malang as the subjects utterances. Besides, it presents the data analysis of the politeness strategies are based on Kartomihardjo (1979) and Brown and Levinson's (1987) theories. In data presentation, there are 12 data which are arranged based on the time sequence of observation begun on May 7, 2014 until May 11, 2014 and adding the session to observation on July 6, 2014. In addition, the data are in the form of Javanese utterances when used by Javanese people when they are welcoming their guests, and this data from Javanese people who are living in Malang who used level

utterances focuses on Javanese which used when the subjects give them a seat, such as : *lungguh (ngoko)*, *lenggah (madya)*, *pinarak (Krama)*.

There are two tables to describe the data which were taken from observation. Table 4.1.1 is data of addressers has seven columns divided into : number of datum, age, sex, marital status, educational background, occupation and utterances choice as proposed by Kartomiharjo (1979,p.57). Table 4.1.2 is data of addressee has five columns divided into : number of datum, age, sex, educational background, and status relationship between addresser and addressee as proposed by Holmes (1995, p.29).

Table 4.1.1 Data of Addressers

Number of datum	Age	Sex	Marital status	Educational background	Occupation	Utterance
1.	24	Male	Married	S1	Entrepreneur	<i>Lungguho</i>
2.	18	Female	Single	S1	Student	<i>Monggo lenggah</i>
3.	19	Female	Single	S1	Student	<i>Monggo lenggah</i>
4.	40	Female	Married	S1	Employee	<i>Lungguho</i>
5.	24	Male	Single	S1	Employee	<i>Pinarak</i>
6.	18	Female	Single	S1	Student	<i>Lenggah mriki</i>
7.	21	Female	Single	S1	Student	<i>Lungguho</i>
8.	19	Male	Single	S1	Student	<i>Lungguho mbak</i>

9.	21	Male	Single	S1	Student	<i>Lungguho disik yo</i>
10.	35	Male	Single	S1	Employee	<i>Monggo pinarak</i>
11.	21	Female	Single	S1	Student	<i>Lungguho</i>
12.	35	Female	Married	S1	Employee	<i>Lungguho</i>

Table 4.1.2 describes about addressees. It also describes status relationship between addresser and addressee. As Holmes (1995: p.29) said that "status relationship between people may be relevant in selecting the appropriate code".

Table 4.1.2 Data of Addressees

No.	Age	Sex	Educational Background	Status relationship between addresser and addressee
1.	21	Female	S1	Senior – Junior
2.	21	Female	S1	Junior – Senior
3.	21	Female	S1	Junior – Senior
4.	21	Female	S1	Senior – Junior
5.	21	Female	S1	Senior – Junior
6.	21	Female	S1	Junior – Senior
7.	21	Female	S1	Friend
8.	21	Female	S1	Junior – Senior

9.	21	Female	S1	Friend
10.	21	Female	S1	Senior – Junior
11.	21	Female	S1	Friend
12.	21	Female	S1	Senior – Junior

4.2 Analysis

In this study, The writer analyzed the conversation between addresser (Javanese people) utterances and addressee (the writer) used Javanese level when met in addresser's house or boarding house. The addressee's have differences purposed when she as a guest between one conversation and other conversations to get the data naturally from Javanese people when they are living in Malang.

The writer as addressee actively participate and become an insider in the conversation.

Datum 1

Data taken : May, 7. 2014

Time: 18.34 WIB

Addresser : Age : 24 years old.

Sex : Male

Marital status : Married

Educational Background : S1 University graduate

Occupation : Entrepreneur

Conversion:

Addressee : *Assalamualaikum mas*

Addresser : *Walaikumsalam sera. Eh sera, tumben dolan*

*ayo, melbuo, dek. **Lungguho** kene. Sepurane omahku kotor, during*

sempet beres-beres. Aku lagek mulih kerjoiki

Addressee : *Ngeeh matur suwun mas, hehe..bothen nopo-nopo. Sampeyan sibuk*

mas?Sempurane nggeh ngganggu waktu istirahat e sampeyan.

Addresser : *Walah, gak popo dek, malah seneng aku dek, awakmu dolan.*

Tak gawekno ngombe sek yo dek

Addressee : *Sampun sampun , bothen usa repot-repot mas.*

The first addressee is male. He lived in Malang. His last education is bachelor of English Literature. He is 24 years old. Now, he is an entrepreneur. He was Married. In addition, the role relationship between addresser and addressee is senior-junior.

This datum were taken from observation. The writer as the addressee observed him, how if he met the writer as his junior in front of his house, then he said "*lungguho*". It is considered as *ngoko*, low level. Although he was older than the addressee, the addressee showed low honor toward addressee because the

addressee just met people who was younger than him and the addresser was known the addressee before as the addressee is his niece. The addresser used *ngoko* utterance when welcoming addressee in his house because his marital status was Married and the status relationship between addresser and addressee is senior-junior and close relative. It is known as Positive politeness.

Datum 2

Data taken : May, 8, 2014

Time: 11.00 WIB

Addresser : Age : 18 years old

Sex : Female

Marital atatus : Single

Educational Background : S1

Occupion : Student

Conversation :

Addressee: *dek nisa ,mbak desi onok ta?*

Addreser : *oh mbak sera. Wontenmbak.*

Tak celukno mbak desi sek ya mbak. Monggo sampeyan

lenggah sek mbak

Addressee: *iyu dek nis, suwun yo*

The second addressee is female. She is a college student in Malang State University. She is 18 years old. She is younger than the addressee. She is single. In addition, the role relationship between addresser and addressee is junior-senior.

This datum is taken from subjects of observation. The writer as the addressee observed her, how if she met the addressee as her senior in front of her boarding house, then she said “*Monggo sampeyan lenggah sek, mbak*”. It is considered as *madya*, middle level. The addresser showed her honor toward addressee. The speaker did not intend to use neither *pinarak or lungguho* to honor the addressee because age of addresser is younger than addressee but the addresser and the addressee have similar marital status so that she used *Madya* level to welcome the addressee. It is known as positive politeness

Datum 3

Data taken : May, 8. 2014

Time: 13.15 WIB

Addresser : Age : 19 years old

Sex : Female

Marital status : Single

Educational Background : S1

Occupation : Student

Conversation :

Addresser : *Mbak sera, melbuo sek mbak sampeyan lenggaho sek yo mbak nang bale, aku tak mundut tasku disik mbak nang kamar. Entenono yo mbak*

Addressee : *Iyo tak enteni dek*

The third addressee is female. She is a college student. She is 19 years old.

She is younger than the addressee. She is single. In addition, the role relationship between addresser and addressee is junior-senior.

This datum is taken from subjects of observation. The writer as the addressee observed her, how if she welcomed the addressee as her senior in front of her boarding house when waiting her to will go on campus together, then she said "*Monggo Lenggah*". It is considered as *Madya*, middle level. The addresser showed her honor toward addressee. The addressee did not intend to use neither *pinarak* or *lungguho* to honor the addressee, because age of addressee is younger than addressee but the addressee and the addressee have similar marital status so that, she used *Madya* level to welcome the addressee. It is known as positive politeness.

Datum 4

Data taken : May, 9, 2014

Time: 09.45 WIB

Addresser : Age : 40 years old

Sex : Female

Marital status : Married

Educational Background : S1

Occupation : Employee

Convesation :

Addresser : *Eh sera, ayo ayo melbuo nduk, **lungguho** disik*

Bude ora duwe jajan e. Hehehe... piye kabare?

Addressee : *Inggih bude, kulo sae-sae mawon*

Bude pripun?

The fourth addressee is female. She Lived in Malang. Her last education is S1. She is 40 years old. Now, she is an employee. She was married. In addition, the role relationship between addresser and addressee is senior-junior (aunt-niece).

This datum is taken from subjects of observation. The writer as the addressee observe her, how if she met the writer as his junior (niece) in front of her house, then she said "lungguho". It is considered as *ngoko*, low level. Although she was older than the addressee. She used *ngoko* level to welcome the addressee because her marital status was married. She has close relative with the addressee.

About the age, she was older than the addressee, and she has higher the educational background than the addressee. It is known as positive politeness

Datum 5

Data taken : May, 9, 2014

Time: 14.05 WIB

Addresser : Age : 24 years old

Sex : Male

Marital Status : Single

Educational Background : S1

Occupation : Employee

Conversation :

Addresser : *monggo pinarak mbak. Sepurane berantakan.*

Addresser : *hehe.. nggih mas matur nuwun.*

The fifth addressee is male. He lived in Malang. His education background is S1. He is 24 years old. Now, he is an employee. He is single. In addition, the relationship between addresser and addressee is senior-junior.

This datum is taken from observation. The writer as the addressee asked him, how if he met his junior in front of his house, then he said "Pinarak". It is considered as (*Krama*, high level). Although the addressee was older than the

addressee but he used *Krama* level when welcome the addressee because his marital status is similar with the addressee and he has to be humble with the addressee who is a female because in Java a single man that have high occupation than a female. He usually have high politeness in use their utterances to a single female when they have not close relative. It is known positive politeness.

Datum 6

Data taken : May, 9. 2014

Time: 18.30 WIB

Addresser : Age : 18 years old

Sex : Female

Marital status : Single

Educational Background : S1

Occupation : Student

Conversation :

Addresee : *lenggah mriki lho teng lebet, mbak.*

Addressee : *Iyo sit*

The sixth addressee is female. She is a college student. She is 18 years old. She is younger than the addressee. She is single. In addition, the role relationship between addresser and addressee is junior-senior.

This datum is taken from subjects of observation. The writer as the addressee observed her, how if she met the researcher as her senior in front of her boarding house, then she said "*lenggah mriki, mbak*". It is considered as *Madya*, middle level. The addresser showed her honor toward listener. The addresser did not intend to use neither *manga pinarak* nor *Lungguhoto* honor the addressee, so that, she used *Madya* level to welcome the addressee. It is known as positive politeness.

Datum 7

Data taken : May, 10, 2014

Time: 11.00 WIB

Addresser : Age : 21 years old

Sex : Female

Marital status : Single

Educational Background : S1

Occupation : Student

Conversation :

The addressee : *Dilaaaa*

The addresser: *iyaa, eh sera. Ayo masuko say, lungguho sek*

The addressee : *he'em*

The seventh addresser is female. She is a college student same with the addressee. She is 21 years old. She is single. In addition, the role relationship between addresser and addressee is friend.

This datum is taken from subjects of observation. The writer as the addressee observed her, how if she met the addressee as her friend in front of his boarding house, then she said "*oyo, lungguho*". It is considered as (*ngoko, low level*). The addresser did not intend to use neither *madya and krama* to honor the listener, so that, she used *ngoko* level to welcome the addressee as have similar age. It is known as positive politeness.

Datum 8

Data taken : May, 11. 2014

Time: 08.20 WIB

Addresser : Age : 19 years old

Sex : Male

Marital status : Single

Educational Background : SI

Occupation : Student

Conversation :

The addressee : *mbak Ser. Melbuo mbak **lungguho** disik, aku tak adus sek*

The addressee : *oh iyo wes ojo suwi-suwi yo*

The eighth addressee is male. He is a college student. He is 19 years old. He is younger than the addressee. He is single. In addition, the role relationship between addresser and addressee is junior-senior (causin)

This datum is taken from subjects of observation. The writer as the addressee observed him, how if he met the addressee as his senior in front of his house, then he said "*Lungguho*". It is considered as (*ngoko*, low level). The addressee showed his honor toward addressee. He used *ngoko* level to welcome the addressee because he has close relative with the addressee but as well as he used politeness in language use to senior. It is known as Negative politeness.

Datum 9

Data taken : May, 11. 2014

Time: 16.00 WIB

Addresser : Age : 21 years old

Sex : Male

Marital status : Single

Educational Background : S1

Occupation : Student

Conversation :

The addressee : *Wahyuuuu...*

The addresser : *iyoo.....*

The addressee : *aku nyilih buku pragmatics mu ya.*

The addresser : *ohiyo, melbuo, **lungguho disik yo** tak jupukno*

The ninth speaker is male. He is a college student. He is 21 years old. He is similar age with the addressee. He is single. In addition, the role relationship between addresser and addressee is friend.

This datum is taken from subjects of observation. The writer as the addressee observe him, how if he met the addressee as his friend in front of his boarding house, then he said "*iyoo, lungguho disik yo*". It is considered as (*Ngoko*, low level). The addresser used this level because he considered that the addressee was his friend so he did not necessary to put honorific. It is usually called positive politeness.

Datum 10

Data taken : May, 11, 2014

Time: 18.30 WIB

Addresser : Age : 35 years old

Sex : Male

Marital status : Single

Educational Background : S1

Occupation : Employee

Conversation :

The addresser : *Mbak Sera monggo pinarak rumiyin*

The addressee : *Inggih mas matur suwun*

The tenth addressee is male. He is an employee. He is 35 years old. He is older than the addressee. He is single. In addition, the role relationship between addresser and addressee is senior-junior.

This datum is taken from subjects' observation. The writer as the addressee observed him, how if he met the addressee as his junior in front of his boarding house, then he said "*Monggo pinarak rumiyin*". It is considered (*krama*, high level). The addresser showed his honor toward addressee. Although the addresser was older than the addressee but he used *krama* level when welcome the addressee because his marital status is similar with the addressee and he has to be humble with the addressee who is a female, he has a higher occupation than the addressee so he has high politeness in using his utterances to a single female when they have not close relative, so that, he used *krama* level to welcome the listener.

It is known as positive politeness.

Datum 11

Data taken : July, 6, 2014

Time: 10.00 WIB

Addresser : Age : 21 years old

Sex : Female

Marital status : Single

Educational Background : S1

Occupation : Student

Conversation :

The addreseer: *Sera, masuko, lungguho* *kene lho, suwi rek gak dolan*
, sibuk opo?

The addressee : *iyo, hehe.... Sepurane ganggu yoo..iyo iki baru iso dolan*
mrene .aku sibuk skripsi...

The eleventh addreseer is female. She is a college student same with the addressee. She is 21 years old. She is single. In addition, the role relationship between addresser and addressee is friend.

This datum is taken from subjects of observation. The writer as the addressee observed her, how if she met the addressee as her friend in front of his boarding house, then she said "*lungguho*". It is considered as (*ngoko, low level*).

The addressee did not intend to use neither *madya and krama* to honor the listener, so that, she used *ngoko* level to welcome the addressee as have similar age. It is known as positive politeness.

Datum 12

Data taken : July, 6. 2014

Time: 17.05 WIB

Addresser : Age : 35 years old

Sex : Female

Marital status : Married

Educational Background : S1

Occupation : Employee

Convesation :

Addresser : *eh cah ayu , ayo kene melbuo lungguho disik nduk,*

Addressee : *Injeh tante*

The twelfth addresser is female. She Lived in Malang. Her last education is S1. She is 35 years old. Now, she is an employee. She was married. In addition, the role relationship between addresser and addressee is senior-junior (aunt-niece).

This datum is taken from subjects of observation. The writer as the addressee observe her, how if she met the writer as his junior (niece) in front of her house, then she said “*lungguho*”. It is considered as *ngoko*, low level. Although she was older than the addressee. She used *ngoko* level to welcome the addressee because her marital status was married. She has close relative with the addressee.

About the age, she was older than the addressee, and she has higher the educational background than the addressee. It is known as positive politeness

4.2 Discussion

After the writer analyzed the data, the writer would like to discuss the politeness strategies of Javanese used by Javanese people living in Malang when they are welcoming their guests based on the problems of her study. After that, the writer gives interpretation or meaning her research.

In this study, the writer talks about politeness strategies is found three different utterances in welcoming guest used by Javanese people when they are living in Malang especially when the addresser gives the addressee to seat. The first is *manga pinarak (Krama)*, second is *manga lenggah (madya)*, and the last is *Lungguho (ngoko)*.

The first utterance was spoken by older speaker (addressee) to put ahonorific toward the addressee. The addressee who speak *Krama* is younger than addressee, but among the addressee and the addressee have similarities in marital

status because the addressee usually plays a high politeness in utterance. It is known positive politeness because in the phenomena that based on (Thompson, 2013) in the phenomena of Javanese levels, “*Krama*” used between individual of equal status or similar marital status in formal situations” although their age, education background, and occupation have differences. In the data which got from observation. Javanese people in the datum 5 and 10 used *krama level* “*pinarak*”. The addressees in datum 5 and 10 used high politeness and positive politeness in use utterance when they are welcoming the addressee especially when they give them to seat because they are Male, they have similarities in marital status is single but they are older than the addressee.

The second utterance was spoken by both older and younger speaker. They used *madya level* “*lenggah*” when they are welcoming the addressee especially when they give them to seat because in the data of datum 2, 3 and 6 were taken from observation have similarities in marital status is single but age of the addressee is younger than addressee. Based on (Thompson, 2013) in the phenomena of Javanese levels, “*Madya*” used by both older and younger an intermedial register that is neither informal nor formal”. They used positive politeness.

The third utterance was spoken by older speaker who have high marital status, occupation, background educational. Then the utterance was spoken by friends and close relatives. Based on (Thompson, 2013) in the phenomena of

Javanese levels, “*ngoko*” used by persons of higher status when they are addressing persons of lower status, such as elders addressing younger people or bosses speaking to subordinates. In the datum 1, 4, and 12 the addressee used “*ngoko*” level because they were married, they have higher occupation and higher educational background and they are close relative. Then, in the datum 7, 9, and 11 also used “*ngoko*” level because they are friends. The addressee and the addressee have similarities of age. They used positive politeness. On the other hand, in datum 8 used “*ngoko*” level but it conclude negative politeness because it is not based on levels utterances from phenomena levels. The addressee in datum 8 used “*ngoko*” when he welcoming his guest but actually he is younger than the addressee and the material status is same single so that is because he has low politeness in using utterance and he used negative politeness.

In this study only the example of positive and negative politeness because the writer not only focuses on the politeness strategies based on Brown and Levinson’s theory but also more focuses on the politeness strategies based on Karthomihadjo’s theories used which consist of age, sex, marital status, occupation and Javanese utterances. So this study only research about the context of politeness strategies in Javanese utterance in welcoming their guests especially by Javanese people when they are giving a seat the addressee.

In the last discussion, in this study divided into two previous studies the first study by Febrini (2011). The differences between this study and first previous

study on the data collection and theory of politeness strategy in language used.

The previous study use Sumbawanese utterance. The previous study only focuses on FTA strategies proposed by Brown and Levinson's cover many examples to real life interaction among people. While, this thesis use Javanese utterance and use the contexts of Javanese level which consist of six choice proposed by Kartomiharjo (1979: p.57). The type of the study similar uses subjects observation to gather data.

The second previous study by Fitriana (2011), The differences between this study and the second previous study are the subject utterance, in the previous study use novel as subjects. While, in this thesis study about politeness of Javanese utterance when used by Javanese people who are living in Malang when they are welcoming guest, Javanese people as subject utterance on phenomena language use. But the similarity those both identify the politeness strategy.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion and suggestion deal with the finding of the analysis. It presents the summary of the findings which is discussed in the previous chapter and the suggestions for future research are presented.

5.1 Conclusion

The choice of politeness strategies of Javanese language in welcoming guests used by Javanese people who are living in Malang. In this case, Javanese people who are living in Malang as speakers here are not only Javanese people who are originally from Malang, but they have lived long time ago or they were born in Malang but also Javanese people only living temporary in Malang as a student who live in boarding house in Malang. Javanese Malang people as subjects utterances who they are living in Malang with the writer's purpose in getting data about Javanese utterance easily, such as : Javanese people who are living in Malang as students who lived in Malang in boarding house, but the writer already known and they have been familiar because they have Javanese background before.

In conclusion, the data were taken from observation of 12 Javanese utterances who were being subjects utterance in the writer's observation, there are

5 subjects utterances used *Ngoko* level but 1 subject utterance used negative politeness, 3 subjects utterances used *madya*, 2 subjects utterances used *Krama*.

The subjects utterances in the datum 1, 4, and 12 used “*ngoko*” level because they were married, they have higher occupation and higher educational background and close relative. Then, in the datum 7, 9, and 11 also used “*ngoko*” level because they are friends. The addressee and the addressee have similarities of age. Those are used positive politeness. On the other hand, in datum 8 used “*ngoko*” level but it is conclude negative politeness because it is not based on levels utterances from phenomena levels. The addressee in datum 8 used “*ngoko*” when he welcoming his guest but actually he is younger than the addressee and the material status is same single so that is because he has low politeness in using utterance and it is known negative politeness.

In datum 2, 3 and 6 used “*madya*” levels because the addressee have similarities in marital status but ages of the addressee is younger than addressee. Those are used positive politeness. And the last, Javanese people in the datum 5 and 10 used *krama* level “*pinarak*”. The addressees in datum 5 and 10 used high politeness and positive politeness in using utterance when they are welcoming the addressee especially when they are gift them to seat. The addressee himself was older than the addressee but he used *krama* level when welcome the addressee because his marital status is similar with the addressee and he has to be humble with the addressee who a female, they have a higher occupation then the

addresser so they have high politeness in using his utterances to a single female when they have not close relative, so that, he used *krama* level to welcome the listener. It is known as positive politeness.

5.2 Suggestions

The writer wants to give a suggestion for both the students of Study Program of English and the future researchers to analyze other politeness strategies of other languages which are almost extinct. They can use a research approach which involve politeness strategies by using other theories that can get the limited finding and analyze specific context of politeness in other languages which almost extinct to make them understand and cultivate sense of language varieties in Indonesia.

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APPENDIX 1: Conversation between Addressee and Addressee were taken on May, 7, 2014. In Sulfat street Malang (Datum 1)

Datum 1

Data taken : May, 7. 2014

Time: 18.34 WIB

Addresser : Age : 24 years old.

Sex : Male

Marital status : Married

Educational Background : S1 University graduate

Occupation : Entrepreneur

Converstion :

Addressee : Assalamualaikum *mas*
(*Assalamualaikum, brother*)

Addresser : *Walaikumsalam sera. Eh sera, tumbendolan*
(*Walaikumsalam sera, Hey sera, how odd you come in*
ayo, melbuo, dek. Lungguho *kene. Sepuraneomahkukotor,*
(*Come on, here sist, Please you seat, here. I'm sorry my house is*
very dirty)

Durungsempetberes-beres. Akulagekmulihkerjoiki
(*I have not time to clean this house. I'm just now return at home*)

Addressee : Ngeehmaturuwun mas, hehe..bothenopo-nopo.

Sampeyansibukmas?Sempuranenggehngganguwaktuistirahat e

sampeyan.

(ok, thank you bro, hehe..no problem, you are busy? I'm sorry I'm

was disturb your rest)

Addresser ; Walah, gakpopodek, malahsenengakudek, awakmudolan,

Takgaweknongombesekyodek.

(Never mind sist, I'm very happy, you already come in my house, I

will make you a drink, wait on minute!

Addrese : Sampunsampun , bothenusa repot-repot mas.

(NO NO.. thank you. Don't you so busy)

APPENDIX 2: Conversation between Addreseer and Addrese were taken

on May, 7, 2014. In Sulfat street Malang (Datum 1)

Datum 2

Data taken : May, 8, 2014

Time: 11.00 WIB

Addresser : Age : 18 years old

Sex : Female

Marital status : Single

Educational Background : S1

Occupation : Student

Conversation :

Addressee : *deknisa , mbakdesionok ta?*

(nisa, is there desi?)

Addreseeer : *ohmbak sera. Wontenmbak.*

Takceluknombakdesisekyambak.Monggosampeyanlenggahsekmbak

(hi sera, yes there is, wait, I will calling desi. Please you sit down)

Addressee: *iyodeknis, suwunyo*

(yesnis, thank you)

APPENDIX 3: Conversation between Addreseeer and Addressee were taken

on May, 7, 2014. In Sulfat street Malang (Datum 1)

Datum 3

Data taken : May, 8. 2014

Time: 13.15 WIB

Addreseeer : Age : 19 years old

Sex : Female

Maritalstatus : Single

Educational Background : S1

Occupation : Student

Conversation :

Addresser : *Mbak sera, melbuosekmbaksampeyanlenggahosekyombaknang bale, akutakmunduttaskudisikmbaknangkamar. Entenonoyombak (come in please , you sit down in here living room sist, I am going to take my bag in my romm, sist, wait me)*

Addressee : *Iyo takentenidek (yes, I will waiting you)*

APPENDIX 1: Conversation between Addreseer and Addresse were taken

on May, 7, 2014. In Sulfat street Malang (Datum 1)

Datum 4

Data taken : May, 9. 2014

Time: 09.45 WIB

Addresser : Age : 40 years old

Sex : Female

Marital status : Married

Educational Background : S1

Occupation : Employee

Convesation :

Addresser : *Eh sera, ayo ayomelbuo nduk, lungguhodisik,*

(hi sera come on come on, please sit down)

Budeoraduwejajan e. Hehehe... piyekabare?

(sorry, I have not cookies, hihhi..how are you?)

Addressee : *Inggihbude, kulosae-saemawon*

Budepripun?

(yes aunt, I;m fine)

(aunt, how?)

APPENDIX 1: Conversation between Addressee and Addressee were taken

on May, 7, 2014. In Sulfat street Malang (Datum 1)

Datum 5

Data taken : May, 9. 2014

Time: 14.05 WIB

Addresser : Age : 24 years old

Sex : Male

Marital Status : Single

Educational Background : S1

Occupation : Employee

Conversation :

Addresser : **monggopinarakmbak.Sepuraneberantakan.**

(please sit down sist, I'm sorry my house is so scattered)

Addresser : *hehe.. nggih mas maturnuwun. Bothennopo-nopo*

(hihi, ok thank you, no problem)

APPENDIX 1: Conversation between Addresser and Addressee were taken

on May, 7, 2014. In Sulfat street Malang (Datum 1)

Datum 6

Data taken : May, 9, 2014

Time: 18.30 WIB

Addresser : Age : 18 years old

Sex : Female

Marital status : Single

Educational Background : S1

Occupation : Student

Conversation :

Addresser : **lenggahmrikilhotenglebet, mbak.**

(Please sit down in here, sist)

Adressee : *Iyosita*

(yes, sita)

APPENDIX 1: Conversation between Addressee and Addressee were taken

on May, 7, 2014. In Sulfat street Malang (Datum 1)

Datum 7

Data taken : May, 10, 2014

Time: 11.00 WIB

Addresser :	Age	: 21 years old
	Sex	: Female
	Marital status	: Single
	Educational Background	: S1
	Occupation	: Student

Conversation :

The addressee : *Dilaaaa*

(*Dillaaa*)

The addressee: *iyaa, eh sera. Ayomasuko say, lungguhosek.*

(yes sera, let's here, please sit down in here, darl)

The addressee : *he'em, suwun*

(*hu'um, thank you*)

APPENDIX 1: Conversation between Addreser and Addressee were taken

on May, 7, 2014. In Sulfat street Malang (Datum 1)

Datum 8

Data taken : May, 11, 2014

Time: 08.20 WIB

Addresser : Age : 19 years old

Sex : Male

Marital status : Single

Educational Background : S1

Occupation : Student

Conversation :

The addreser : *mbakSer. Melbuombaklungguho disik, akutakadussek*

(*Sera, come in, please you sit down, I will to take a bath*)

The addressee : *ohiyowesojosuwi-suwiyo*

(*Ok, don't long time*)

APPENDIX 1: Conversation between Addressee and Addressee were taken
on May, 7, 2014. In Sulfat street Malang (Datum 1)

Datum 9

Data taken : May, 11. 2014

Time: 16.00 WIB

Addresser : Age : 21 years old

Sex : Male

Marital status : Single

Educational Background : S1

Occupation : Student

Conversation :

The addressee : *Wahyuuuu...*

(*Wahyu..*)

The addresser : *iyoo....*

(*yes*)

The addressee : *yu, akunyilih buku pragmatics mu ya.*

(*Can I borrow your pragmatics book?*)

The addresser : *ohiyo, melbuo, lungguhodisikyotakjupukno*

(oh yeah, come on, please sit down, I am going to take my book now, wait)

APPENDIX 1: Conversation between Addressee and Addressee were taken

on May, 7, 2014. In Sulfat street Malang (Datum 1)

Datum 10

Data taken : May, 11. 2014

Time: 18.30 WIB

Addresser : Age : 35 years old

Sex : Male

Marital status : Single

Educational Background : S1

Occupation : Employee

Conversation :

The addresser : *Mbak Sera monggopinarakrumiyin*

(Sera, please sit down)

The addressee : *Inggih mas matursuwun*

(yes, thank you)

APPENDIX 1: Conversation between Addressee and Addressee were taken

on May, 7, 2014. In Sulfat street Malang (Datum 1)

Datum 11

Data taken : July, 6. 2014

Time: 10.00 WIB

Addresser : Age : 21 years old

Sex : Female

Marital status : Single

Educational Background : S1

Occupation : Student

Conversation :

The addreseer: *sera, masuko, lungguhokeneltho, suwirekgadolan, sibukopo?*

(sera, come on, please you seat down in here, long time no see you never come in, what your activities ?)

The addressee : *iyo, hehe.... Sepuranegangguyoo..iyoikibaru isodolan mrene .akusibukskripsi...*

(yes, hiihi,,,I'm sorry I 'm disturb your time, yes now I have time to come in. Now, my activities is doing a thesis)

APPENDIX 12: Conversation between Addressee and Addresser were taken on May, 7, 2014. In Sulfat street Malang (Datum 1)

Datum 12

Data taken : July, 6, 2014

Time: 17.05 WIB

Addresser : Age : 35 years old

Sex : Female

Marital status : Married

Educational Background : S1

Occupation : Employee

Convesation :

Addresser : *ehcahayu* , *ayokenemelbuolungguhodisiknduk*,

(hey pretty girl, come in, please seat down in here)

Addressee : *Injehtante*

(yes, aunt)

