

CHAPTER V

DISCUSSIONS

In this chapter the researcher presents the discussion of the research that have interpreted by the researcher related to the finding.

A. Discussion

In the process of communication, considering other's face is needed in order to make the communication run smoothly and make the symphonious situation. One way to considered other's face was by applying politeness. Politeness is a communication strategy that people used to maintain and develop relationships and a technical term in language study to signify the strategies we use to achieve our goals without threatening the self-respect of others. The researcher found some politeness strategy used by the speaker even the students speak with their friend or speak to their teacher and the teacher speaks to their student. There are five politeness strategies applied in the findings above, baldly politeness strategy, positive politeness strategy, negative politeness strategy, off record strategy ant the combination use of positive politeness strategy and negative politeness strategy. Those all strategies are used in order to minimize the FTAs, furthermore the researcher found that in the classroom the speaker also used no politeness strategy but the speaker wants to be respected even though they did not use any mitigating devices. In the argumentative speaking class the atmosphere is different than

casual conversation, the students will be free using their utterance and they will strengthen their arguments to make the suitable good reason to the hearer even though they had no theoretical background about the topic. The relation between the speaker and the hearer or the culture from the lecturer and the students can be the one of the condition that influence the situation.

The impact of politeness strategies Every strategy has their own advantages, Brown and Levinson (1992:71-73) describes the factors as follows:1. Bald on-record The speaker uses bald on-record because it shows efficiency. It means that the speaker claims that other things are more important than face, or that act is not an FTA at all. This strategy does nothing to minimize threats to the hearer's face. It will most likely shock the hearer, embarrass them, or make them feel a bit uncomfortable. However, this type of strategy is commonly found with people who know each other very well, and are very comfortable in their environment. So, people use this strategy because a certain situation which causes using direct order without pay attention who is meant. Yule (1996: 110) also claims that the speaker perhaps uses this strategy because he has assumption that in certain situation he has a power to control someone else's act. In this strategy, the speaker can get the following advantages: (1) the speaker can get credit for honesty; (2) the addressee can see the speaker is not a manipulator, (3)the addressee feels the speaker trust him, (4) the addressee possible to easy catch the speaker mean, so misunderstanding can be avoided (Brown andLevinson, 1992: 71).2.

Positive politeness strategy The speaker uses positive politeness strategies because he can satisfy hearer's positive face, to some respect (Brown and Levinson, 1992 :72). This strategy is usually seen in groups of friends or where people given social situation know each other fairly well. Yule (1996 :111) says that positive politeness strategy intends a suppliant to draw general purpose and even friendship. The use of positive politeness is seen from the intimacy between the speaker and listener. The positive politeness utterance describes a high risk for a pain from rejection. Thus, it perhaps can be formed by a courtesy as the speaker's effort to recognize a face of a listener. The speaker can get advantages such as, (1) he can minimize the face threatening aspect of an act by assuring the addressee that the speaker considers himself to be of a same kind; he likes him and wants his wants, (2) he can emphasize friendly context, (3) avoid the debt implications of FTAs such as request and offers, (4) including the addressee and the speaker equally as benefactor.

Negative Politeness The main focus for using this strategy is to assume that speaker maybe imposing to the hearer, and intruding on their space. These assume that there might be some special distance in the situation. This strategy is used to pay attention someone else's feeling, usually the utterances shape is apology (Yule, 1996 :113). Furthermore, politeness emphasizes the listener freedom right. The listener is given freedom to give negative reaction. Thus, although a listener refuse the speaker's want, the impact is not over pain because negative politeness gives a chance for the listener to give a negative answer. In this strategy, the speaker can get the following advantages: (1) he

can pay respect, deference to the addressee in return for the FTA, (2) he can maintain social distance, (3) avoiding the threat, (4) minimizing the mutual face loss (5) he can indicate that he has the other's face want in his mind.

Off-record The speakers usually want to remove themselves from any imposition. In fact, they are more comfortable if their needs can be known by others without share their needs by using direct language (Yule, 1996 :108). Thus, sometimes they pretend their utterances cannot be heard by others or speak by themselves. Technically, off-record can be successful or not because it only refers to the signal. However, it can be successful if there are much more informations expressed by the speaker. The expression can be gesture or statement which does not refer to the purpose directly. In this strategy, the speaker can get the following advantages: (1) he can avoid entering the gossip biography that others keep him; (2) he can avoid responsibility for the potentially face-damaging interpretation, (3) he can give the addressee an opportunity to be seen care of the speaker, (4) he can get credit for being generous and cooperative.