CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

4. 1 Analysis

In this section, the writer presents the finding from the data he analyzes. The writer uses Brown and Levinson's theory to analyze the data.

4. 2 Finding

The finding will be analyzed based on the research question. There are two things that will be discussed: the realization of politeness strategy and to what extent age and power determine the choice of politeness strategies.

4. 2. 1. Politeness Strategy

After counting and analyzing the data one by one, the writer finds that there are at least 224 occurrences of politeness strategies that are used by the participants. This figure below shows the percentage of use between positive politeness strategy and negative politeness strategy.
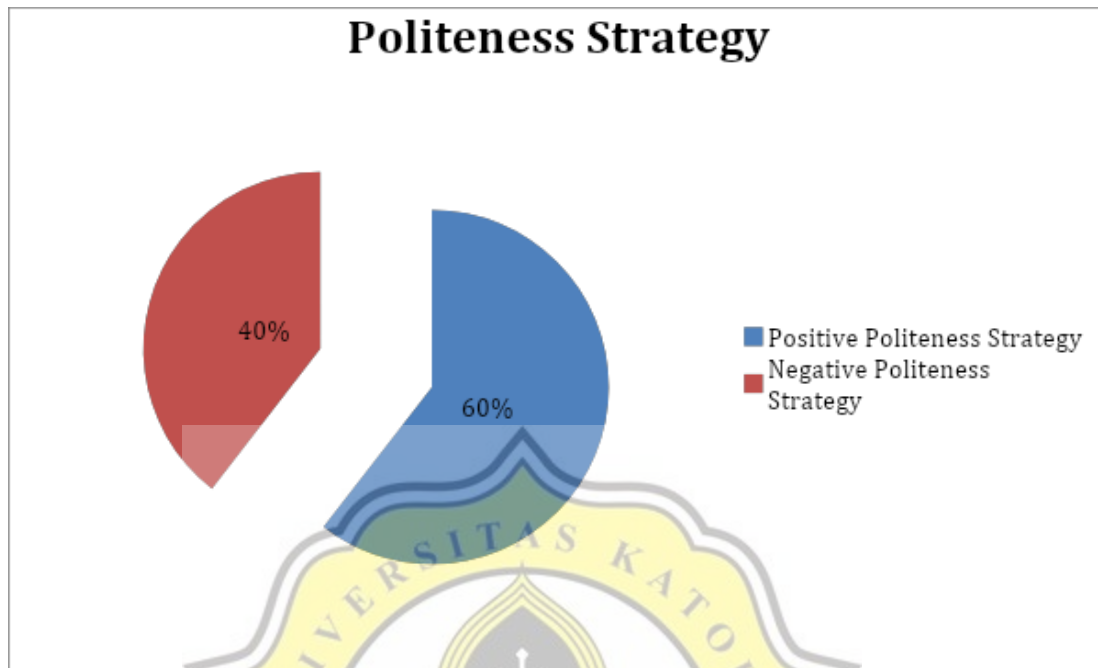
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Figure 4.1. The percentage of use between positive politeness strategy and negative politeness strategy.

The figure above shows that 60% of the politeness strategies used is positive politeness strategy, and 40% is negative politeness strategy. In other word, there are 147 occurrences of positive politeness strategy and 97 occurrences of negative politeness strategy

4. 2. 1. 1 Positive Politeness Strategy

From 147 occurrences of positive politeness strategy, the writer finds 9 strategies out of 15 kinds of Brown and Levinson's strategies (Brown & Levinson, 1988). This figure will show the percentage of mostly used strategy.

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Positive Politeness Strategies

1%

21%

4% 2%

6%

12%

14% 21%

19%

Use solidarity in-group identify maker
Joke
Attends to what hearer's wants, needs, or interests
Avoid disagreement
Include both speaker and hearer to the activity
Seek agreement
Offer or promise
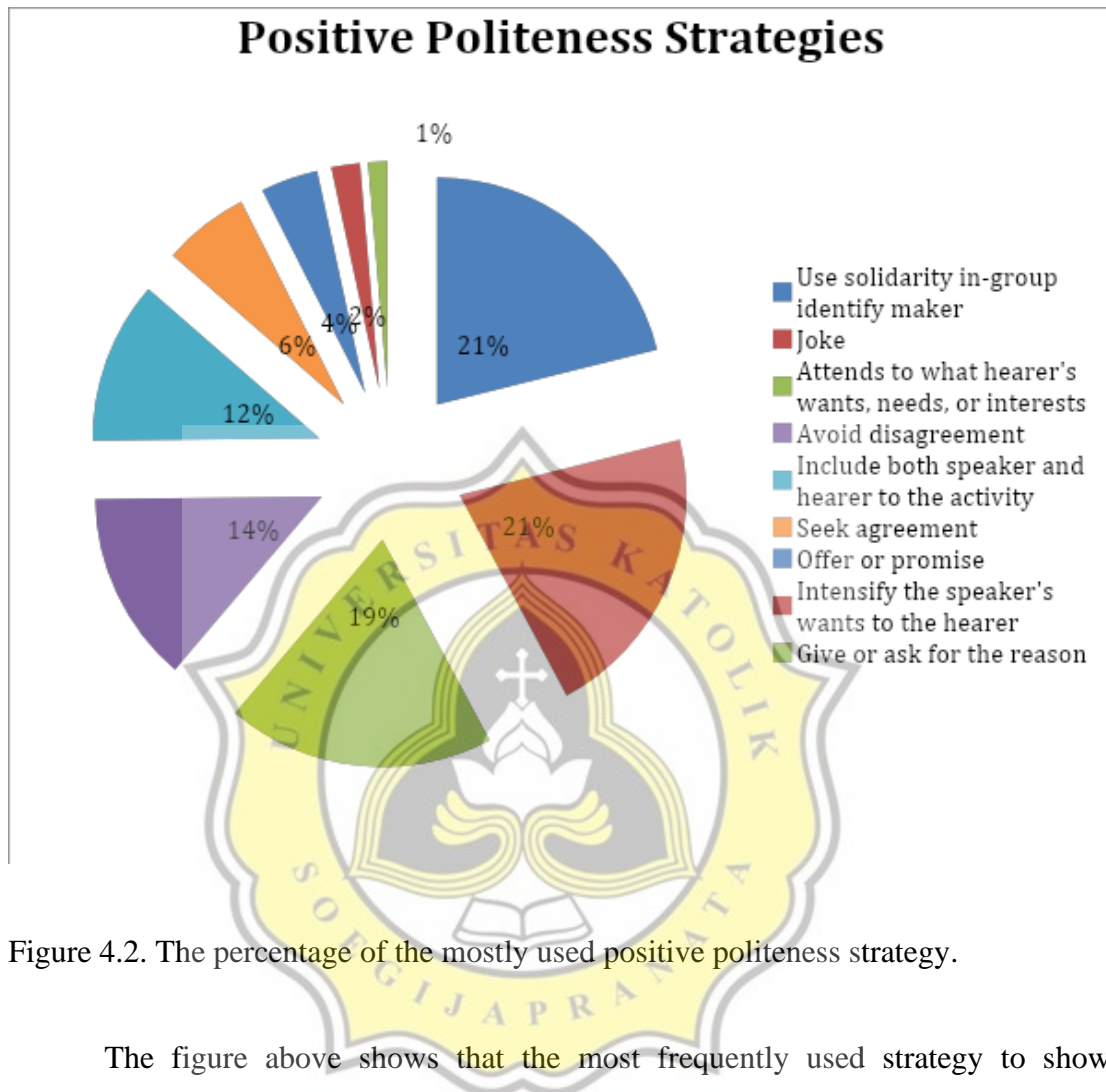Intensify the speaker's wants to the hearer
Give or ask for the reason

Figure 4.2. The percentage of the mostly used positive politeness strategy.

The figure above shows that the most frequently used strategy to show politeness is "use solidarity in-group identify maker" with 21% of 100% or 31 occurrences out of 145 occurrences. It shows that the participants mostly use their positive politeness to show the intimacy. The second highest strategy, which has the same percentage as the first one, is "joke" with 21% or 31 occurrences out of 145 occurrences. The third highest is "attends to what hearer's wants, needs, or interests" with 19% or 28 occurrences out of 145 occurrences. The fourth highest is "avoid disagreement" with 14% or 20 occurrences out of 145 occurrences. The fifth highest

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strategy is "include both speaker and hearer in the activity which consists of 16 occurrences out of 145 or 12%. The sixth highest is "seek agreement" with 9 occurrences out of 145 occurrences or 6%. The seventh highest strategy is "offer or promise" with 4% or 6 occurrences out of 145 occurrences. The eighth highest strategy is "intensify the speaker's wants to the hearer" with 3 occurrences out of 145 occurrences or 2%. The last strategy is "give or ask for the reason" which consists of 2 occurrences out of 145 occurrences or only 1% of 100%. Below are the examples that representing the total of the finding from positive politeness strategies occurrences.

A. Use solidarity in-group identify maker

"Use solidarity in-group identify maker" strategy happens when the speaker uses the address form or *nickname* of the hearer. This strategy is the most frequently used by the participants to say things to show their politeness. There are 31 occurrences about this strategy. This strategy is used not only to soften the FTA, but also to show the intimacy between the participants. For example: When Tayo, the chief of the committee, asked for clarification from her member, she used this strategy to soften the FTA she did by asking directly.

Eni   : Jadi dekornya mulai h min dua dan h min satu sebelum main

Eni   : The decoration will be started two or one day before the event starts.

Tayo   : Dari Jopi dah cuman itu?

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Tayo : Is that all, Jopi?

Eni *: He em itu*

Eni : Yes

(Tayo, recording of natural conversation, May 15, 2020)

From the example above, Tayo used this strategy as she called Eni as "Jopi", an address form, to show their friendship and soften the FTA. She used her name as an indicator of being friendly and attended to Eni's positive face.

In addition, there are some participants that use this strategy to show their intimacy by joking. For example: When Roger miscalculated months, Kaca made fun of him by saying:

Roger : Berarti ini pelaksanaane enam bulan ya? Mei sampai agustus? Eh,

Roger : That means the event will last for six months, right? From May to August?

Ana : He e, setelah HC Game. Setelah Festifla dan HC Game

Ana : Yes, after HC Game. After Festifla and HC Game.

Roger : Eh, berapa bulan sih itu? Mei, Mei

Roger : Eh, how many months is it? May, May

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Kaca   : Empat. Hitunganmu piro nyong, enam bulan

Kaca   : Four. What the h*ck, *nyong*, six month

(Kaca, recording of natural conversation, October 15, 2020)

In the example above, Kaca showed his close friendship with Roger by calling him "*nyong*" when he corrected him as he made fun of him. "nyong" stands for "monyong" or what javanese people known as someone with thick lips which Kaca used as an address form to call Roger. By doing this, Kaca was softening the FTA (saying things directly).

B. Joke

"Joke" strategy is another most frequently used by the participants. "Joke" strategy means the speaker tries to minimize or to reduce the size of FTA by being friendly. This way is used by the participants to show their intimacy and break the tense. For example: When Shoaib asked about a critical thing and the mood became tense, Mamang said a joke to broke the tense.

Shoaib   : La nek misal kalau ndak ada uangnya, brarti kita ndak pakai sound?

Shoaib   : If there was no money, then we would not use sound?

Mamang : Nda usah pakai sound, kita pakai Toa

Mamang : Nope, we just need Toa

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*Shoaib   : Oohhohhh *ketawa**

Shoaib   : Oohhohhh *laughing*

(Mamang, recording of natural conversation, May 15, 2020)

The example above shows that Shoaib asked Mamang about a sensitive issue, about the lack of funding, and the mood became heavy. However, Mamang tried to be friendly by directly making a joke *"Nda usah pakai sound, kita pakai toa"* to broke the atmosphere. By doing this strategy, Mamang had saved Shoaib's positive face by answering his question and softening the FTA (saying things directly).

C. Attend to what hearer's wants, needs, or interests

"Attend to what hearer's wants, needs, or interests"strategy means the speaker realizes the hearer's will. This strategy is used by the participants to cherish each other and be friendly. This strategy is also used to soften the FTA. For example: When Layla wanted to add something, then Tayo as a chief let her said what she wanted.

Tayo   : Layla, Tatha, atau Ana, Tika ada yang mau disampein nda?

Tayo   : Layla, Tatha, or Ana, Tika, wanna say something?

Layla   : Akuu! Akuu!

Layla   : Me! Me!

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Tayo   : He em, Layla

Tayo   : Okay, Layla

(Tayo, recording of natural conversation, May 29, 2020)

Layla wanted to say something, and Tayo realized what Layla wanted. So then Tayo let her said what she wanted to save Layla's positive face. Tayo had also softened the FTA (saying things directly). Another example is when Ani wanted to add something and Tayo gave her an opportunity.

Ani   : Oiya aku mau nambahin dulu dong Tayo

Ani   : Ah, I want to add something, Tayo, please

Tayo   : Oiya? Silahkan

Tayo   : Yes? Go on

(Tayo, recording of natural conversation, May 29, 2020)

Ani wanted to add something, and Tayo realized what Ani wanted. So then Tayo let Ani says what she wanted to save Ani's positive face. Tayo had also softened the FTA (saying things directly) she did.

D. Avoid disagreement

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This strategy is the fourth most frequently used by the participants. This strategy is used to maintain the positive face of each other. There are four kinds of this strategy: token agreement, pseudo agreement, white lies, and hedging. Token agreement which is a strategy in which a speaker shows an act of disagreement by pretending to agree first. Pseudo Agreement is a strategy in which a speaker uses 'Then' as a conclusory marker; an indicator that the speaker is drawing a conclusion that is carried out cooperatively by the hearer. White Lies, a strategy in which a speaker states some lies to the hearer rather than threats the hearer's face. Lastly, hedging, a strategy in which a speaker says his/her disagreement unclearly or vaguely. However, the writer only finds pseudo agreement from the data. For example: When Tiwi gave her opinion, Ana as a chief used this strategy to conclude cooperatively of what Tiwi said. For example:

Ana   : Kalau kalian buat oprek, berarti minggu ini kalian buat poster open

rekruitment, minggu depan kita wawancara. Kalian yang memutuskan, karna

Ana   : If you want to open the recruitment, that means that you have to make a poster of recruitment this week, then next week we will hold the interview. It is up to, because

Tiwi   : *bzzz* kayaknya. Apa sih, ini kan online juga kan, apa nanti ngga terlalu

banyak gitu? Kayak nanti takutnya kalau kita open rekrutmen malah nanti takutnya

anggotanya malah sisa gitu lo kak, dan kalau sisa gitu malah nanti jadinya kan ndak

kerja gitu lo kak.

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Tiwi : *bzzz* I think. Emm, this event is online though, so won't it be too many participants later, will it? I'm afraid that if we open recruitment, there will be unemployed members, and it will only end up them doing nothing

Ana : Iya, nggak papa kalau gitu.

Ana : Okay then

(Ana, recording of natural conversation, October 15, 2020)

It is shown that Ana was not really interested in what Tiwi said. However, Ana still tried to maintain Tiwi's positive face by using pseudo agreement instead of saying directly if she was not really interested in what Tiwi said.

E. Include both speaker and hearer to the activity

"Include both speaker and hearer to the activity" strategy means the speaker tries to have the hearer cooperate, so this strategy uses the word "we" or "let's" instead to redress the FTA. This strategy is also used to show the intimacy and friendliness. For example: When Eno asked Gatot to do a thing together.

Eno : Let's go Gatot, kita buat

Eno : Let's go Gatot, let's do it

Gatot : Siap

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Gatot : Okay

(Eno, recording of natural conversation, October 15, 2020)

From the example above, it is shown that Eno invited Gatot to complete a task together since they were from the same division. That was being said, Eno came from a different batch from Gatot. However, Eno still tried to soften the FTA and tried to be friendly with Gatot by saying "Let's go Gatot". Another example is when Mamang as a coordinator asked Sekar as his member to cooperate with him by saying

Sekar   : Aa, itu ndak sih, tentang guest star-e, maksude, kalian prefer internal tok dari FLA, apa ada yang lain dari luar itu?

Sekar   : Aa, what is it, about guest star, I mean, which one do you prefer, is it only from our own faculty, or also from other departmen?

Mamang : Aa, kita bakal internal aja.

Mamang : Aa, we will only use our own faculty

(Mamang, recording of natural conversation, May 15, 2020)

This example shows that Sekar asked for opinion from the meeting participants about the guest star issue. Then Mamang, as her coordinator, answered the question by using pseudo agreement and saying "we will only use our own faculty" instead of

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stating direct disagreement. It is shown that Mamang tried to save Sekar's positive face and it had been satisfied by the way Mamang answerd her.

F. Seek agreement

There are two ways in doing "seek agreement" strategy. The first strategy is raising the safe topic which means the speaker says something that will satisfy the hearer to avoid FTA. The second one is agreement by repeating part, meaning the speaker emphasizes or stresses the emotional agreement or interest or surprise. From the data the writer finds, the participants use this strategy by repeating part to appreciate their positive face. For example: When Ani told about the income and Tayo as a chief did the repeating part.

Ani   : Sedangkan untuk denda, itu Ino enam puluh tuju ribu lima ratus, Tiwi dua puluh ribu, Bano sepuluh ribu, Tika dua ribu lima ratus, Miya lima ribu, Malik dua ribu lima ratus, Toto lima ribu, Meta dua belas ribu lima ratus, Tayo dua ribu lima ratus, Yugi dua ribu lima ratus, Eni dua ribu lima ratus, ko Tono dua ribu lima ratus, Roger dua ribu lima ratus, Bani dua ribu lima ratus, sama yang terakhir Mamangg dua puluh lima ribu. Berarti total seratus tujuh puluh ribu. Dah gitu aja.

Ani   : While for the fines, Ino is sixty seven thousand five hundred, Tiwi is twenty thousand, Bano is ten thousand, Tika is two thousand five hundred, Miya is five thousand, Malik is two thousand five hundred, Toto is five thousand, Meta is twelve thousand five hundred, Tayo is two thousand five hundred, Yugi is two thousand five

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hundred, Eni is two thousand five hundred, ko Tono is two thousand five hundred, Roger is two thousand five hundred, Bani is two thousand five hundred, and the last, Mamang is twenty five thousand. So they are one hundred and seventy thousands altogether. That's all.

Tayo   : Seratus tujuh puluh ribu?

Tayo   : One hundred and seventy thousands?

Ani   : He em

Ani   : Yes

(Tayo, recording of natural conversation, May 29, 2020)

The example above shows that Ani was reporting fines to Tayo. To avoid the FTA (not answering Ani), Tayo answered her by repeating the thing Ani says to showed her agreement. By doing this, Ani's positive face had been satisfied. Another example is when Eno wanted to made sure about the execution date of the event to Ana and he did a repeating part.

Ana   : Habis itu HC Game dua ribu dua puluh satu, ketuanya Eno.

Ana   : Next is HC Game two thousand and twenty one, the chief will be Eno

Eno   : Ya, halo

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Eno   : Yes, hello

Ana   : Kamu bisa lihat ya, Eno, tujuannya apa. Waktu pelaksanaannya, aa, itu sekitar Sembilan belas sampai dua puluh empat April, itu setelah Festifla. Seminggu setelah Festifla.

Ana   : You can see it, Eno, the purpose of this event, the execution date, aa, is around nineteenth to twenty fourth of April, after Festifla. A week after Festifla.

Eno   : Abis Festifla ya?

Eno   : After Festifla, right?

Ana   : Untuk HC Game, he em.

Ana   : For HC Game, yes

(Eno, *recording of natural conversation*, October 15, 2020)

This example shows that Eno wanted to made sure about the date of what Ana said about. By repeating the part Ana said, Eno wanted to show his agreement to save Ana's positive face.

G. Offer or promise

"Offer or Promise" strategy means the speaker cooperates with the hearer by helping the hearer to obtain what he/she wants. By doing an offer or promise, the

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speaker actually shows good intention in satisfying the hearer's wants or face even if the offer or promise does not come true. The participants use this strategy as a token of intimacy. For example: Yanto promised Tayo to fulfill the wants of Tayo.

Yanto   : Trus ini. kan kemarin mau mastike lagi hargane snack perkiloan tu berapa. Lah kemarin itu tak cek'e di toko yang deket rumahe papah mamahku tu masi tutup.

Yanto : And aa, I wanted to re-check the price of the snack per kilos. Then, yesterday when I checked, the shop which is near to my parents' house was still closed.

Tayo   : Oo

Tayo   : Oo

Yanto : Dari sebelume lebaran tu dah tutup. Dan kemaren tu, minggu kemaren tak cek lagi tu masi tutup tu kayake karena corona wes. Nanti coba tak nyari tempat lain nek misalkan itu masi tutup terus.

Yanto : It has been closed before lebaran. And last week, when I checked it again, this shop still closed. I think this is because of corona. I will try to find another place if that one still close.

Tayo   : Okee.

Tayo   : Okay.

(Yanto, recording of natural conversation, May 29, 2020)

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This example shows that Yanto promised Tayo to found another shop for her. By promising, Yanto showed the friendship he had with Tayo. and avoids doing FTA (directly reject what Tayo wants). By doing this, Yanto had saved Tayo's positive face. Another example is when Tika got a problem with the connection and Ana offered a help by saying

Ana   : Gabung sama aku aja, Ka

Ana: You can join me, Ka

(Ana, recording of natural conversation, May 15, 2020)

Trouble with the connection network happened to Tika. The example shows that Ana showed her good intention to help Tika. It shows the friendship between them. By doing this, Ana had softened the FTA (speaking directly).

H. Intensify the speaker's wants to the hearer

This strategy is used by the participants to give a detailed explanation of what they want. For example: when Tayo asked for the report and Shoaib asked about what report, then Tayo gave a detailed explanation about what she meant and wanted.

Tayo   : Sarimin ada mau nambah? Shoaib ada mau nambah nggak?

Tayo   : Sarimin, do you want to add anything? Shoaib, do you want to add anything?

Shoaib : Nambah apa?

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Shoaib : Add what?

Tayo   : Nambah, ya nambah saran kek, trus kaya rencanamu kedepan gimana, time table, anggaran?

Tayo   : Anything, like comments, then your future plan, time table, budget?

(Tayo, recording of natural conversation, May 15, 2020)

Another example, Nila wanted to ask for the responsibility she had as a Student Executive Board, but Ana, as a chief, did not get what Nila wanted to say about, so she asked further explanation from her.

Nila   : Sama saya mau nanya kak, yang, aa, akademik itu. Apa, saya kan dibidang akademik, jadi webinar itu saya yang ngehendel apa gimana?

Nila   : And I want to ask, about, aa, academic. Emm, since I am the academic committee, is it true that I will handle the webinar?

Ana   : Webinar? Iya iya, gimana ya cara njelasin?

Ana   : Webinar? Yes, how do I say it?

Nila   : Buat webinar tentang akademik gitu?

Nila   : Do I have to make a webinar?

Ana   : Kamu mau buat webinar?

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Ana : Do you want to make webinars?

Nila : Engga ngga, maksudnya kalau semisal ada webinar, nah ini yang ngehendel akademik?

Nila : No, I mean, if there is a webinar, will the academic committee handle this?

(Nila, recording of natural conversation, October 15, 2020)

Both examples above show that the Nila intensified her wants by giving clearer explanation about her will to Ana. It shows that Ana, rather than rejecting the Nila's want, saved the Nila's positive face by asking further explanations about it.

I. Give or ask for the reason

This strategy is used to complain or criticize by using linguistic expressions such as "why not", "why don't". This strategy is also used as an indirect suggestion to minimize the FTA. For example: When Kiko as a program evaluator wanted to give advice to Tayo, he asked for the reason first indirectly.

Kiko : Aaa, sing, kita akhire dapet uange cuman dari PP ini ya? Apa, ada yang lain?

Kiko : Aaa, for, so we only get income from this PP? Or, is there anything else?

Tayo : Iya, danusane PP

Tayo : Yes, the business funds is only PP

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Kiko : Ndak meh ada . . . makanan gitu?

Kiko : Why don't you try … food?

(Kiko, recording of natural conversation, May 29, 2020)

The example above shows that Kiko wanted to give a suggestion to Tayo. In order to avoid FTA (speaking directly), Kiko used "why don't you" to make it indirectly. This way, Kiko had saved Tayo's positive face.

In addition, Kaca gave a reason about his choice to Ana

Ana : Kamu yakin pakai Gmeet?

Ana : Are you sure you are going to use Gmeet?

Kaca : Nek misale zoom, soale cuman empat puluh lima menit kan kak

Kaca : If we use zoom, we have only 45 minutes, right?

(Kaca, recording of natural conversation, October 15, 2020)

The example above shows that Kaca wanted to reject what Ana suggested. However, to avoid the FTA (rejecting directly), Kaca giave his reason in order to made it indirectly. This way, Ana's positive face was saved

4. 2. 1. 2 Negative Politeness Strategy

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From the 97 occurrences of negative politeness strategy, the writer finds 5 strategies out of 10 kinds of Brown and Levinson's strategies (Brown & Levinson, 1988). This figure will show the percentage of mostly used strategy.
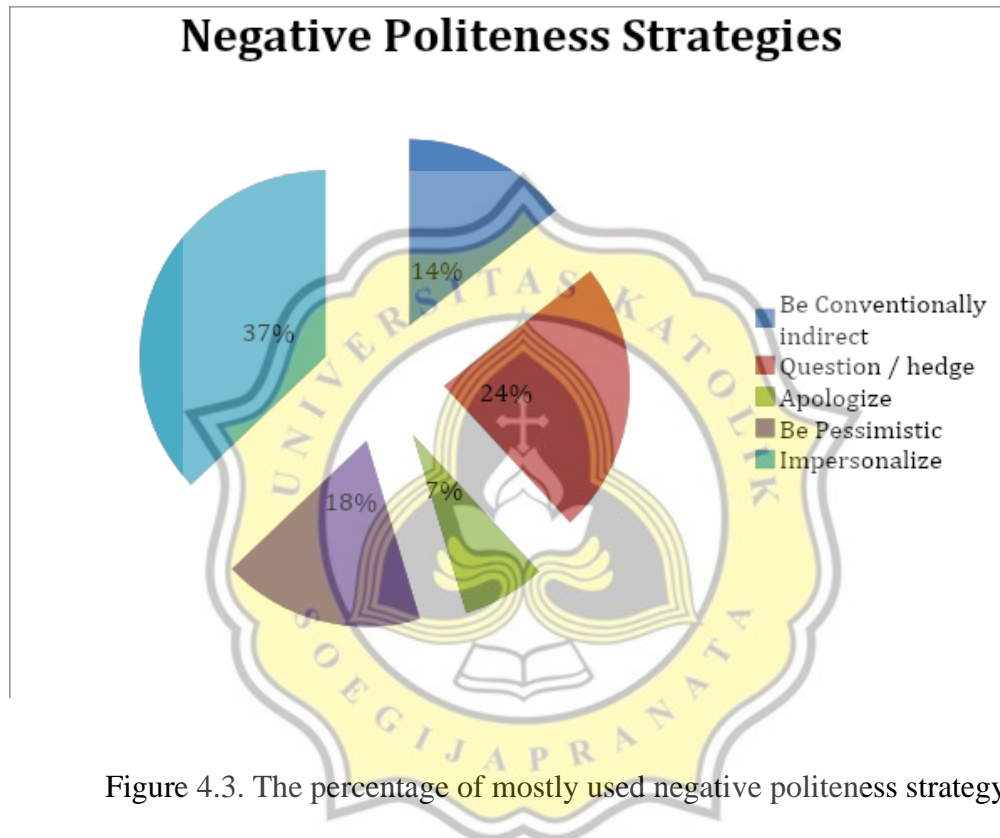

Figure 4.3. The percentage of mostly used negative politeness strategy.

The figure above shows that the most frequently used strategy is "impersonalize" with 36 occurrences out of 97 or 37%. The second highest strategy is "question/hedge" with 23 occurrences out of 97 or 24%. The third highest is "be pessimistic" with 17 occurrences out of 97 or 18%. The fourth highest is "be conventionally indirect" with 14 occurrences out of 97 or 14%. The last strategy is

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"apologize" with 7 occurrences out of 97 or 7%. Down below are the examples that representing the total of the finding from negative politeness strategies occurrences.

A. Impersonalize

By using this strategy, the participants try not to use "you" and "I". For example: When Tayo wanted to ask Mawar who is older than her about snacks for the event issue.

Yanto : Trus buat snack-e anak-anak tu jadine rambut nenek, mi biting, sama twis, sama buat konsume visitor yang, apa, rice, apatuh namane? Ricebowl? Ya itu, itu tu nek kira-kira kita buat seratus porsi tu kebanyaken ndak?

Yanto : Then snacks for the freshmen will be *rambut nenek, mie biting,* and *twis.* And the consumer for the visitor is, wait, rice, what is it? Ricebowl? Yes, will it be too much if we make it one hundred portions?

Tayo   : Aa, bagaimana, ce Mawar, apakah itu kebanyakan mungkin untuk …? Anaknya tu yang ndaftar udah brpa to ce?

Tayo   : Aa, how is it, older sister Mawar, will it be too much? How many freshmen have enrolled so far, older sister Mawar?

(Tayo, *recording of natural conversation*, May 29, 2020)

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She tried to be polite by saying *"ce Mawar"* or *"older sister Mawar"* instead of directly said "what do you think?".

B. Question/hedge

The participants use this strategy to vaguely ask for a thing to avoid direct message. For example: When Tayo knows that Tika wants to add something but she does not want to ask her directly.

Tayo   : Trus dari yang lain, Layla, ada yang mau nambahin ndak? Layla, Liya, atau Ana?

Tayo   : Then anyone, Layla, do you want to add anything? Layla, Liya, or Ana?

Tika   : *bzzz*

Tika   : *bzzz*

Ani   : Tika, Tika

Ani   : Tika, Tika

Tayo   : Oiya, Tika astafiruloh Tikaa. Tika ada nggak?

Tayo   : Oh, Tika, my godness, Tika. Tika, do you want to add something?

Tika   : Kalau dari aku *bzzzz*

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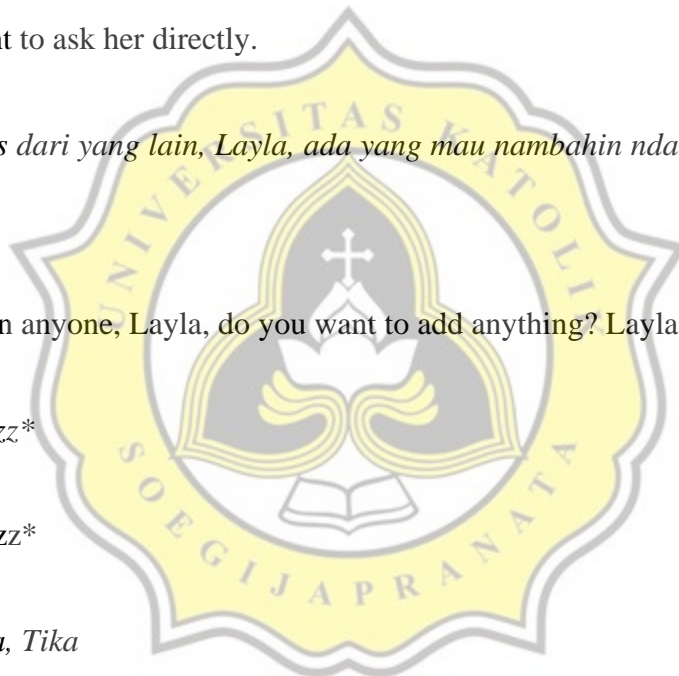
Ty   : From me *bzz*

(Tayo, recording of natural conversation, May 15, 2020)

The example above shows that Tayo had actually already known if Tika wanted to add some report in the meeting since Tika had tried to speak several times before Tayo asked her. However, to save Tika's negative face, Tayo asked her if she had something to say instead of directly asked her to say what she wanted to say. Therefore, Tayo had saved Tika's negative face.

C. Be Pessimistic

The participants use this strategy by saying a thing uncertainly or pessimistically to maintain the hearer's negative face. For example: When Lylia wanted to ask help from Ana, she said it pessimistically.

Lylia   : Atau kak Ana, mungkin bisa ditunjukin aja

Lylia   : Or older sister Ana, maybe you could show it instead

(Lylia, recording of natural conversation, October 15, 2020)

The example shows that Lylia was being formal in order to maintain Ana's negative face by saying things pessimistically such as "maybe you could show it instead" rather than saying such a thing directly like "you can show it instead". Lylia had saved Ana's negative face.

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In addition, Tayo used this strategy to gave an order to Tika to join the meeting with Ana since her internet connection was unstable. However, Tayo still tried to be polite by saying her order pessimistically.

Tayo   : Tika mungkin bisa join sama Ana sek.

Tayo   : Tika, maybe you could join Ana first

(Tayo, recording of natural conversation, May 15, 2020)

The example shows that Tayo respected Tika's negative face. In order to maintain it, Tayo delivered her order pessimistically rather than gave an order directly. By doing this, Tika's negative face had been satisfied.

D. Be Conventionally Indirect

The participants use this strategy by saying things indirectly to avoid FTA. For example: Tiwi did not agree with Ana, so she indirectly said:

Tiwi   : *bzzz* kayaknya. Apa sih, ini kan online juga kan, apa nanti ngga terlalu banyak gitu? Kayak nanti takutnya kalau kita open rekrutmen malah nanti takutnya anggotanya malah sisa gitu lo kak, dan kalau sisa gitu malah nanti jadinya kan ndak kerja gitu lo kak.

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Tiwi : *bzzz* I think. Emm, this event is online though, so won't it be too many participants later, will it? I'm afraid that if we open recruitment, there will be unemployed members, and it will only end up them doing nothing

(F, recording of natural conversation, October 15, 2020)

The example shows that Tiwi tried to avoid FTA by being indirect. Tiwi disagreed with what Ana said about making a recruitment, so in order to maintain Ana's negative face, Tiwi said "won't there be too many participants later, will it?" instead of directly said "I disagree with that because . . .". By doing this, Tiwi had saved Ana's negative face.

E. Apologize

The participants use this strategy to apologize for doing FTA. For example: When Tayo apologized for the noise.

Tayo : Ya terus, maaf berisik

Tayo : Yes, go on, pardon me for being noisy

(Tayo, recording of natural conversation, May 15, 2020)

The example above shows that Tayo did FTA by directly saying "ya trus". However, she apologized right away by saying "pardon me for being noisy". Another example is when Roger asked Ana to repeat what she said.

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Roger : Gimana? Gimana kak tadi?

Roger : Pardon? Could you please repeat it?

(Roger, recording of natural conversation, October 15, 2020)

This example shows that Roger was being formal and polite by saying "pardon" because of him directly asking for repetition. By doing this, Roger had saved Ana's negative face and Ana's negative face had been satisfied.

4. 2. 2 Age and Power Relation

There are two factors that influence the use of politeness strategies; playoff and relevant circumstances ((Brown & Levinson, 1988). However, the writer only uses the relevant circumstances since he wants to analyze how age and power determine the choice of politeness strategy. Age in this context refers to older students and younger students, yet power relation in this context refers to those who have higher position in the meetings, for example: Chief > Coordinator, Chief > Member, etc.

4. 2. 2. 1 Positive Politeness Strategy

There are 147 occurrences of positive politeness strategy out of 224 occurrences. The writer will use a figure to show the percentage of the finding.
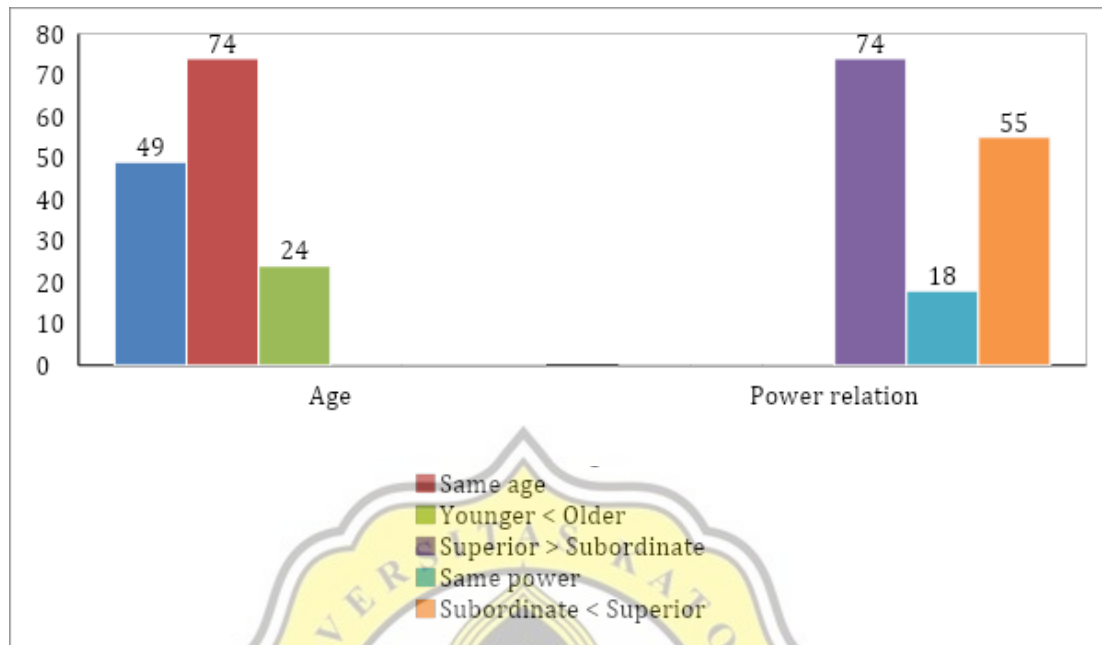
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Figure 4.4. The percentage of factor influencing the use of positive politeness strategy.
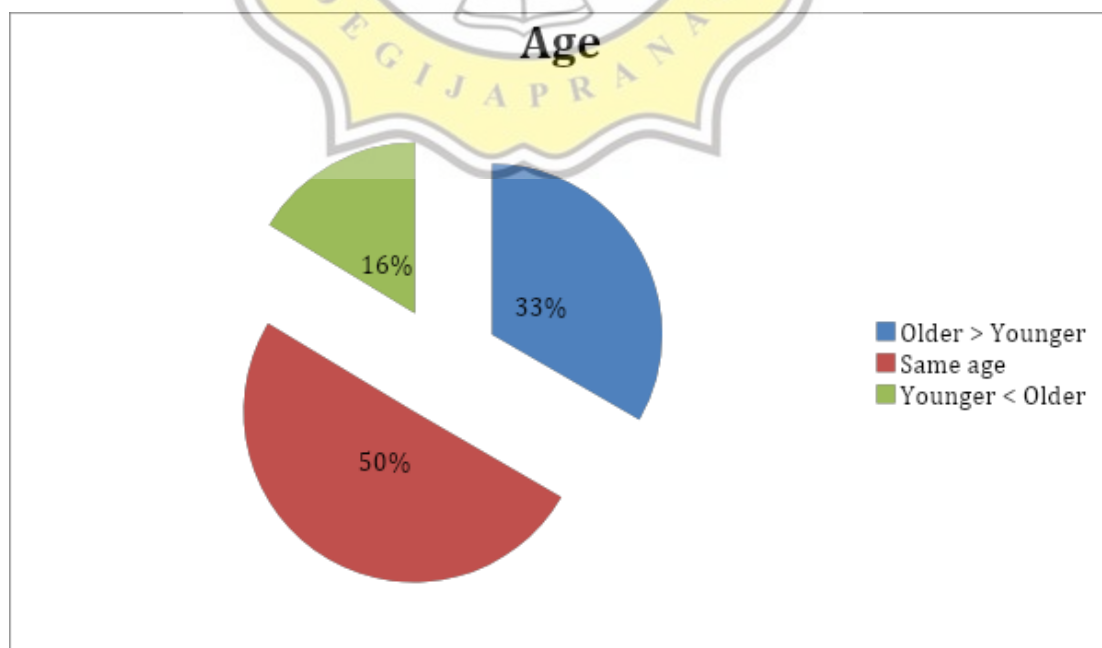
1. Age

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Figure 4.5. The percentage of age factor in positive politeness strategy.

The figure above shows that those who mostly used positive politeness strategy during the meetings in the FLA are students who have the same age with 74 occurrences out of 147 occurrences or 51%. The second highest is older students with 49 occurrences out of 147 occurrences or 33%. The last is younger students with 24 occurrences out of 147 occurrences or 16%.
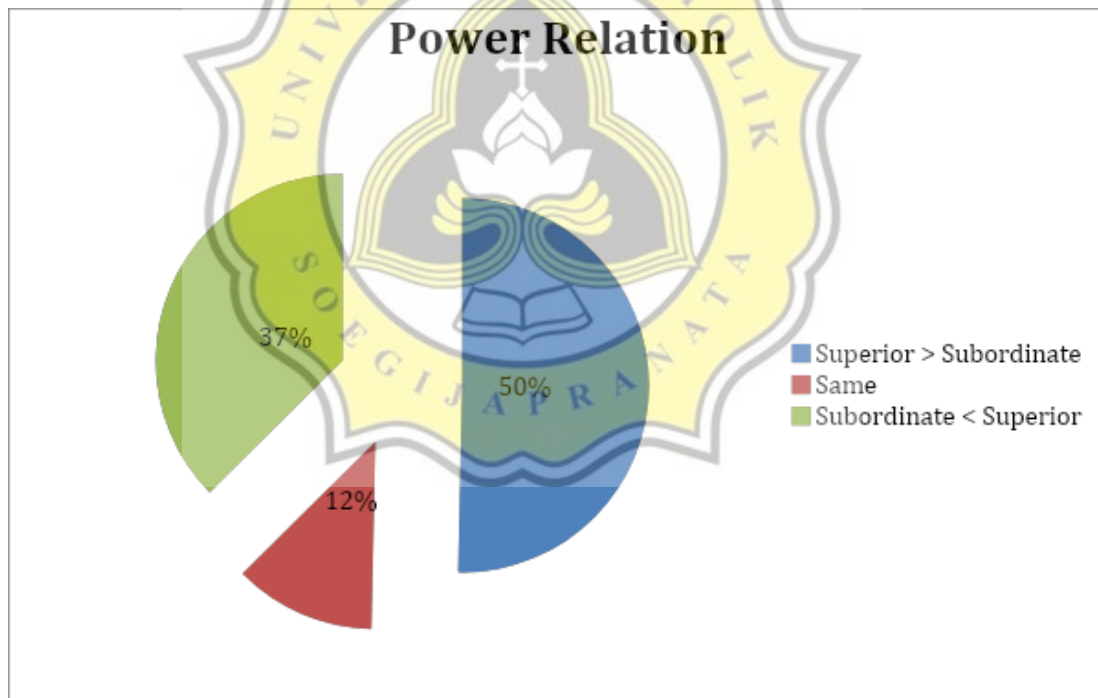
2. Power Relation

Figure 4.6. The percentage of power relation factor in positive politeness strategy.

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The figure above shows that the highest percentage of positive politeness strategy based on the power relation during the meetings in the FLA was used in the communication between the student who has a superior or higher position such as supervisor > chief, chief > coordinator, etc with 74 occurrences out of 147 occurrences or 50%. The second highest is used by students who had a lower position such as member < coordinator, member < chief, etc with 55 occurrences out of 147 occurrences or 38%. The strategy was not often used in communications between students of the same rank, 18 occurrences out of 147 occurrences or 12%.

4. 2. 2. 2 Negative Politeness Strategy

There are 97 occurrences of negative politeness strategy out of 224 occurrences. The writer will use a figure to show the percentage of the data's finding.
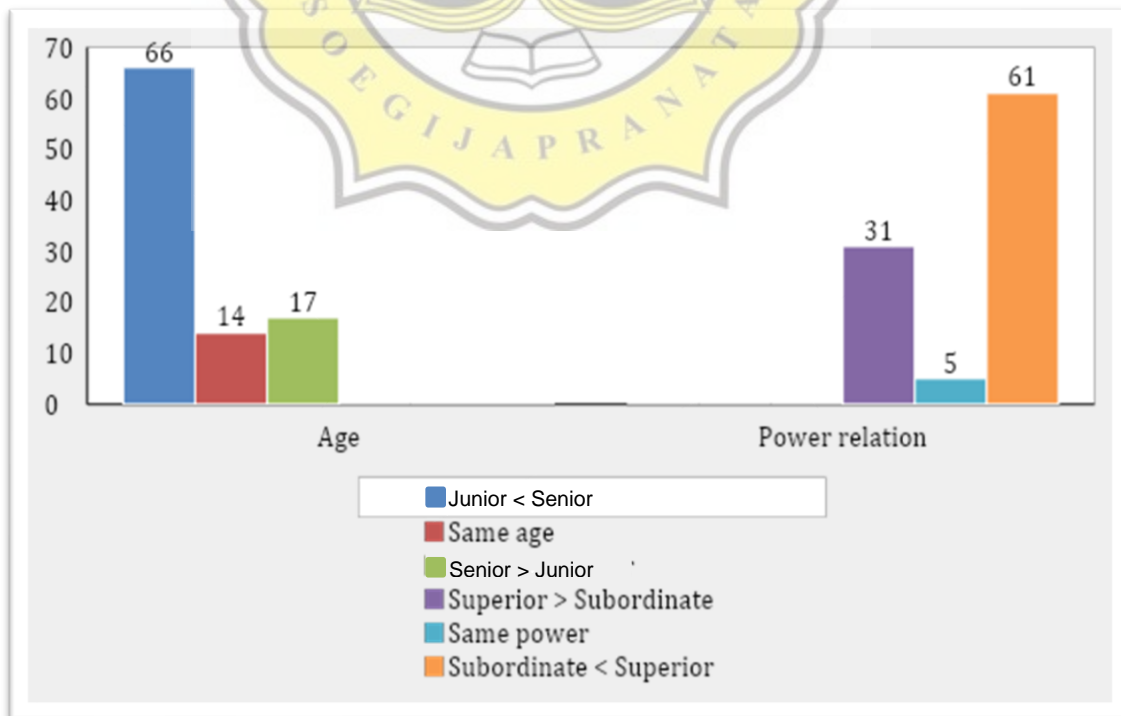
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Figure 4.7. The percentage of factor influencing the use of negative politeness strategy.
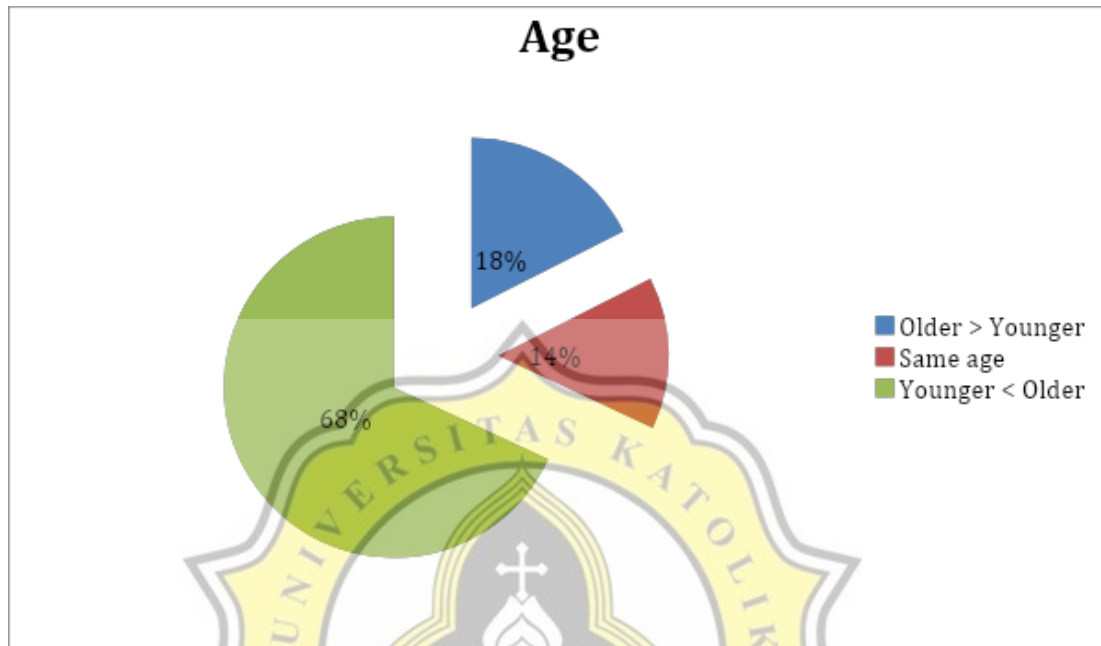

Figure 4.8. The percentage of age factor in negative politeness strategy.

The figure above shows negative politeness is used for communication from younger to older students with 66 occurrences out of 97 occurrences or 68%. The second highest is older to younger students with 17 occurrences out of 97 occurrences or 18%. This strategy was not used in communication among students who had the same age.
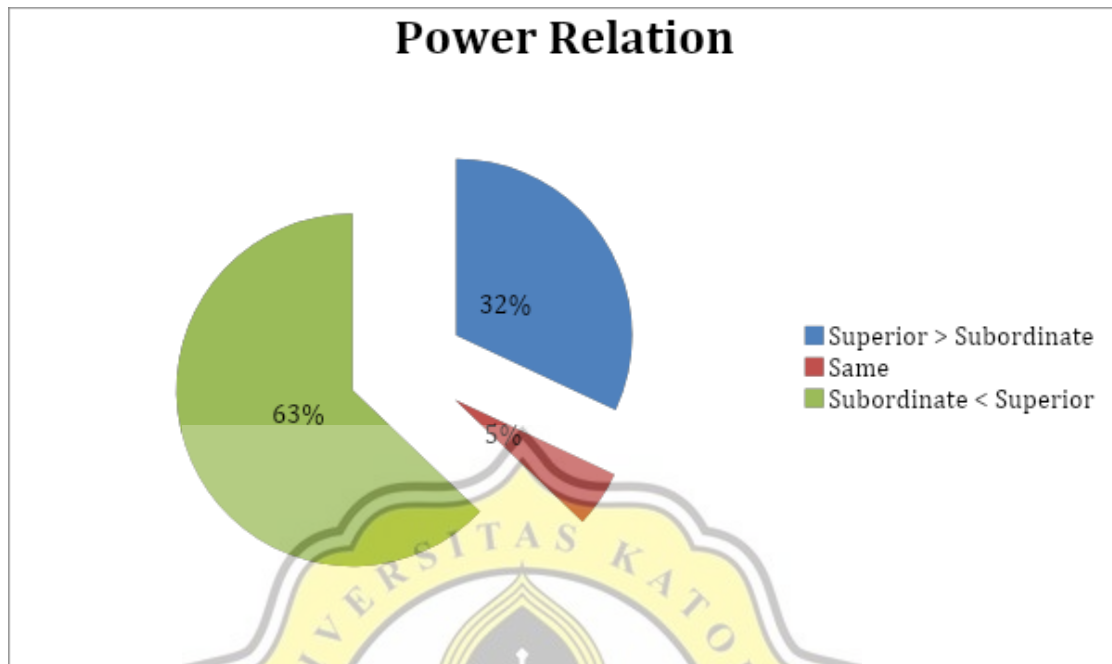
2. Power Relation

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Figure 4.9. The percentage of power relation factor in negative politeness strategy.

From the figure above, it shows that participants which mostly use negative politeness strategies are students who had a lower position in the board. They used this strategy when they communicated with 61 occurrences out of 97 or 63%. The second highest is negative politeness superior to subordinates with 31 occurrences out of 97 occurrences or 32%. The last one is those who have the same position with 5 occurrences out of 97 occurrences or 5%.

4. 3 Discussion

In communicating, politeness is necessary to make the conversation smooth. Politeness itself means an act of maintaining someone's face from being threatened or

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Face Threatening Act (FTA) (Brown & Levinson, 1988). In order to maintain the face, they state the politeness strategies so that people can communicate politely (Brown & Levinson, 1988): Say Nothing, Off Record, Bald On Record, Face Saving Act.

There are some previous studies about politeness strategy and each of them analyzed this politeness strategy from different contexts and points of view such as text message, business letter, or even movie. However, in this study the writer analyzed the conversation among college students in the student organization's meetings. These meetings are usually formal occasions. The writer is interested in analyzing politeness strategies using Brown and Levinson theory to analyze it (Brown & Levinson, 1988). He found that none of the students used say nothing and off record strategy. He also found that the chief mostly used bald on record strategy in leading the meetings. However, in this study, the writer wants to analyze the conversation which is why the writer only focuses on the positive politeness strategy and negative politeness strategy.

The writer found that the positive politeness strategy was more dominantly used. It can be seen from the finding that 60% of 224 occurrences is positive politeness strategy, and 40% of it is negative politeness strategy. The main reason why the use of positive politeness strategy is more dominant even though it is supposed to be a formal occasion is because of the age factor. It is shown from the percentage of the finding that age factor has the highest percentage with 51% of the occurrences, 1% higher than power relation which is only 50% of the occurrences. This might be to the fact that the older students wanted to be friendly and make sure that their younger ones felt

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comfortable and relaxed. This might also due to the fact that the younger students wanted to try to get along with the older students. This might be due to the fact that the students with the same age wanted to show their friendship. Meanwhile, a negative politeness strategy is mostly used by youngers to olders. The finding shows that the percentage of the younger using negative politeness strategy is 68%. Youngers used this strategy to respect their elders. It can be seen that the most frequently used strategy is impersonalization with 36 occurrences out of 97 occurrences by using *"Kak"* or "Older brother/sister" and avoiding the use of "You" and "I". Yet the percentage of power relations is 63%, which is dominated by the use of impersonalization. The lowest percentage in the negative politeness strategy comes from the same age factor with only 14%. It means that the participants rarely used negative politeness strategies toward those who were equivalent to them. However, the percentage of olders using negative politeness strategies to their youngers is also not that high; only 18%. It means some of the older students still tried to respect younger students formally. However, age factor has the highest percentage both in the positive politeness strategy with 51% and negative politeness strategy with 68%.

Therefore, from this analysis, the writer found that the FLA's students used positive politeness strategy more often instead of negative politeness strategy even if they are in formal meetings. The students who are older and in a higher position tend to use positive politeness strategies. They used it not only to show their friendship with each other, but also wanted to be friendly with each other so that even youngers can

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join the conversation comfortably and relax with the elders. The main factor of politeness strategy determination is age. It is proved from the finding that the percentage of "age" is the highest in both positive and negative politeness strategy. Power relation does not really affect the politeness strategy among college students.