

NEGATIVE POLITENESS STRATEGY BETWEEN STUDENTS AND LECTURER IN REMINDING CONTEXT

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ABSTRACT

Communication is very important thing in our life. To create good communication, we need to consider to use politeness strategy. Students, however, need to apply politeness strategy in their conversation with their lecturers. This research is descriptive qualitative research. The instrument used in this research was questionnaire. The result shows that the negative politeness strategy used by the students In reminding context. The negative politeness strategies used by the students were apologizing, state indirectly and asking questions and refuses.

Keywords: negative politeness, offering, reminding, written communication

INTRODUCTION

In written communication, language politeness must be considered when we communicate with people that have more power or have a long social relation. One of the examples of written communication which have relation between people who have more power and social status are written communication between university student and their lecturer.

There are some factors that should be considered as a part of politeness in communication. First is about power relation. Communication between student and lecturer is kind of communication that have different power relation which is lecturer have more power rather than the student. Besides that, another factor that must be considered is social distance. Student and Lecturer have a long social

distance because the relation of them are formal relation, which meant that there is long distance in formal relationship.

The form of written communication between student and lecturer are proper to be analyzed because student need to know the types of politeness because they are communicating with people that have higher power and long social distance. According to Mahmud (2011) one of the efforts in improving the quality of English language teaching process is to create effective and efficient classroom interaction.

To create good communication, the use of politeness strategies is important and one of the strategies that can be used is a politeness strategy according to Brown and Levinson theory. Politeness strategies includes in the study of Pragmatics.

According to Leech (1993) pragmatics can be defined as study of meaning in situation. Brown and Levinson (1987) divide the politeness strategies that can be used by participant to maintain their respective face into two parts which are positive and negative politeness strategies. Positive politeness strategy is strategy when the speaker is raising the self-image of the interlocutor. While the negative politeness strategy is strategy by not fixing the interlocutor with things that state by speaker. The focus of this research is written communication in reminding context so it will often use the negative politeness strategy by the speaker which have a purpose to reduce the burden of expressions and save the interlocutor, so it makes the written text are polite and communication run well. This research aimed to describe the types of negative politeness strategies that used by student in written communication with lecturer.

Pragmatics is a scientific study of utterance meaning. Pragmatic is study that discussed about the meaning behind the utterance whether it was written or spoken. Sometimes the meaning was not the real meaning (literal meaning). Furthermore, it discussed about the meaning based on the context. In the same context, Brown and Levinson (1987) discuss about politeness. According to them, politeness is a social propriety which was meant that an action that someone shows regular behavior and respect others according to the norms that prevailing in the society. Therefore, the use

of the language in WhatsApp message must considered the element of politeness.

Brown and Levinson (1987: 60) have identified four types of politeness strategies which are Bald-on record strategy, Positive Politeness Strategy, Negative Politeness Strategy, and Off-record Politeness Strategy. Based on those four types of politeness strategies, the researcher would like to discuss deeply about Negative Politeness Strategy.

Negative politeness is one of politeness strategies by Brown and Levinson. Negative politeness strategy contained valuing behavior. The main principle which used in this strategy is assumed that in the communication the speaker gave imposition to the interlocutor. Negative politeness strategies can be produced by: Stated indirectly, Asking questions, Being pessimistic, Minimize the imposition of request, Being humble, Apologizing, Personalize speakers and interlocutor, Placing threatening face act as a rule that applies in society, Nominalization, Stated that the interlocutor act is very valuable to speakers.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research design of the research was descriptive qualitative. Moleong (2005) said that descriptive research is type of research which have a purpose to describe and interpret the data. While qualitative research is a research that produce and use the descriptive data where the data will be described and interpreted based on the theory. This research used

descriptive qualitative because the purpose of this research is to describe and interpret the language phenomenon that happens in the written communication between lecturer and students. Creswell (2008) noted that qualitative research is the approach to data collection, analysis, and report writing differing from the traditional, quantitative approaches. Thus, the data in this research is a qualitative data in the form of students message to their lecturer in reminding context.

The techniques of collecting data in this research is content analysis. The researcher become the main instrument. Researcher collected the written communication data from (WhatsApp) that sent by students to their lecturer. After all the data are collected, the next step was analyzing the data. The researcher used some techniques to analyze the data such as identify the utterance that contains a negative politeness strategy, clarify the data based on the sub-strategy of politeness, describe the data, interpret the data based on the Brown and Levinson theory, and the last was making conclusion.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Based on the research, the result of the analysis shown in the following table:

Table.1.1. *Negative Politeness in Reminding Context*

No.	Strategy	Prosentage
1.	Apologizing	45%

2.	State indirectly	25%
3.	Asking questions and refuse	30%

a. Reminding context

1. Apologizing

“Assalamualaikum. Bu, mohon maaf mengganggu waktu ibu. Saya mahasiswa semester 8 hendak mengingatkan besok saya ada jadwal ujian dengan ibu jam 9. Mohon maaf jika ibu tidak berkenan. Terimakasih bu”

“Assalamualaikum. Mam, sorry for disturbing your time. I’m the eighth semester student want to remind you that tomorrow I have a schedule for examination with you at 9. I’m sorry if you are not pleased. Thankyou mam”.

One of the strategy in negative politeness was apologizing. In the utterance above, the context was the writer remind the lecturer that tomorrow the writer had a schedule for examination with the interlocutor. This reminding activity could create a high level of face threatening. The reminding activity could be considered as demeaning the interlocutor. Therefore, politeness strategies needed and in that utterance the writer used apologizing strategy

as a way to reduce face threatening act. Apologizing could save the self-image of the interlocutor.

2. State indirectly

“Assalamualaikum. Selamat siang bu. Saya perwakilan dr semester 2 ingin memastikan apakah draft analisis harus dikumpulkan besok pkl 9 dan ada review materi dari ibu? Terimakasih.”

“Assalamualaikum. Good afternoon mam. I am the representative of the second semester want to make sure whether our analysis draft must be hand in tomorrow at 9 and the review of the material from you? Thankyou.”

That example used negative politeness strategy which was state indirectly. The context of the utterance above was the student wanted to remind the lecturer that tomorrow would have additional meetings. However, the student did not state it directly but the writer ensured that. This action could reduce the face threatening act of interlocutor.

3. Asking questions and refuse

“Selamat siang ibu, saya.. dari prodi pendidikan bahasa inggris semester 2. Saya ingin bertanya apakah besok jadi tambahan kelas untuk mata kuliah ibu Rizka? Saya

hanya ingin memastikan bu. Terimakasih.”

“Good afternoon mam, I’m from second semester of English department student. I want to ask that is there any additional meeting for Mrs. Rizka subject tomorrow? I just want to ensure, mam. Thank you.”

The strategy that used in utterance above was negative politeness strategy because the writer asked a question and dodge. The context of that utterance was the writer reminded the lecturer that tomorrow there were additional meeting. However, to reduce the imposition of threatening face of interlocutor. The reminding’s action changed into asking a question. The writer reminded the additional meeting to lecturer with asking a question. Diverting utterance from the main purpose could save the interlocutor’s self-image and in this case was lecturer.

CONCLUSION

The polite utterances could make the communication better and the achieving goals from the writer which was inserted in their written utterances. While the negative politeness strategies that used by the student in the context of reminding are apologizing, state indirectly, asking questions and dodge.

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