THE NEGATIVE POLITENESS STRATEGIES
BETWEEN FAK FAK LANGUAGE AND ENGLISH
(A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS)

THESIS

Presented to The Faculty of Letters Bosowa University Makassar In Partial Fulfillment of Requirement For Sarjana Degree At English Department

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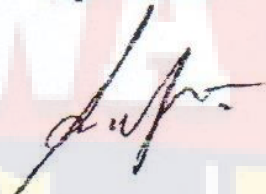|	
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STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

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Stated that the thesis entitled **"The Negative Politeness Strategies Between Fak Fak Language And English (A Contrastive Analysis)".** were:

1. Made and completed by myself, based on the data obtained from the research and development results in December 2020.

2. It is not a duplication of scientific work that has been made by other researchers or the result of a plagiarism of someone else's written work, and also not a translation of written work from othes researchers.

I make this statement truthfully and I am willing to bear all the consequences that may arise where the statement I make is not true.

Makassar, 23th October 2020
My sencerely

Andriani

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Alhamdulillahirabbil 'alamin, writers would like to express their highest gratitude to Allah subhanahu wa ta'ala for blessings, love, opportunity, health, and mercy for completing this thesis. The thesis entitled "The Negative Politeness Strategies Between Fak Fak Language And English (A Contrastive Analysis)" is submitted as the final requirement in accomplishing undergraduate degree at Bosowa University/ Faculty of Letters/ English Literature.

In arranging this thesis, a lot of people have provided motivation, advice, and support for the writer. In this valuable chance, the writer intended to express her gratitude and appreciation to all of them. First, the writer's deepest appreciation goes to her beloved family, her mother **Kartini Dallu** for the endless love, pray, and support, and her father **Lisman Gusra** who has become the best father for the writer.

The writer presents her sincere appreciation to **Dr. Sudirman Maca, S.S, M.Hum** as the dean Faculty of Letters of Bosowa University. This thesis would not have been possible without the help, support and patience of my first supervisor, **Dra. Dahlia D. Moelier, M.Hum** and for her supervision, advice, and express my great appreciation guidance from the very early stage of this research. Then to the second supervisor, **Andri Tenri Abeng, S.S, M.Hum,** who has helped the writer patiently finishing this thesis by giving suggestion, guidance, and correction for the completion of this thesis.
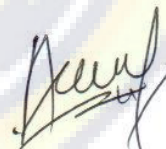
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Makassar, 23 October 2020

Andriani

ABSTRAK

ANDRIANI. 4516051002 *"The Negative Politeness Strategies Between Fak Fak Language And English (A Contrastive Analysis)"*. (Dibimbing oleh: Dahlia D. Moelier dan Andi Tenri Abeng).

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbedaan dan persamaan dalam tindak tutur kesopanan negatif antara bahasa Fak Fak dan bahasa Inggris.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif dengan sampel penelitian penutur asli bahasa Fak Fak di kota Makassar. Analisis yang digunakan dalam mendiskusikan kedua bahasa tersebut adalah analisis kontrastif dari Krisdalaksana dan menggunakan teori negative politeness yang dikemukakan oleh Brown Levinson untuk menganalisis strategi kesopanan negatif dalam menemukan strategi-strategi kalimat yang biasa digunakaan oleh kedua bahasa tersebut.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa adanya persamaan dan perbedaan dalam menggunakan strategi bertutur antara kedua bahasa tersebut. Dari ke 10 strategi yang ada, peneliti menemukan 5 strategi yang dijadikan sebagai fokus penelitian. Kelima strategi tersebut adalah: (1) Be Conventional Indirect, (2) Question Hedge, (3) Minimize the Imposition, (4) Give Difference, (5) Apologize.

Kata kunci: *Negative Politeness Strategy, Bahasa Fak Fak, Bahasa Inggris, Analisis Kontastive.*

ABSTRACT

ANDRIANI. 4516051002 *"Negative Politeness Strategies Between Fak Fak language And English (A Contrastive Analysis)"*. (Supervised by Dahlia D. Moelier and Andi Tenri Abeng).

This study aims to determine the differences and similarities in negative politeness between Fak Fak language and English.

This research is a qualitative descriptive study with a sample of native speakers of Fak Fak language in the city of Makassar. The Analyze used in describing the two languages was contrastive Analysis by Krisdalaksana and used the negative politeness theory proposed by Brown Levinson to analyze negative politeness strategies and to find the data or sentence strategies commonly used by both languages.

The results of this study indicated that there are similarities and differences in using the spoken strategy between the two languages. From the 10 existing strategies, the researcher found 5 strategies which were used as the focus of this study. Five strategies are: (1) Be Conventional Indirect, (2) Question Hedge, (3) Minimize the Imposition, (4) Give Difference, (5) Apologize.

Key words: *Negative politeness strategy, English, Fak Fak language, English, A Contastive Analysis.*

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Language is the main tool of communication in human life to get information about everything. For example: education, politics, entertainment, social issues, and so on. According to Sitepu and Rita (2017: 2) Language is productive, that is, a limited number of elements can be formed which are almost unlimited language utterances. Language is also one human's need because it is used to communicating and interacting with one other. Language also as a system means that the language is formed by a number of components which have a permanent pattern and can be devolved

Humans use language in order to communicate one and another to express our reaction to a situation, to respond to others, and to convey something in mind. Castillo (2015: 70) revealed that language is access to various things, especially in science. Language as far as meaning allows the speaker to speak assertively (a person's ability to communicate in a way that is assertive and still respects others).

Sudirman et.al (2019:1) reveal that, the understanding of cross-cultural communication is the most important aspect of social interaction. Every country and nation has its own culture of social interaction. Each ethnic group has been have a variety of use of polite language in its community. Communication misunderstandings often occur between interlocutors because

of the different cultural practices of each ethnic group in social interactions, and a lack of knowledge about the culture of other ethnic groups, especially about issues of politeness,

It is also important for everyone to understand politeness in language. This means that people try to use polite language to make other people feel comfortable. In politeness, Courtesy is an important thing that people must know when communicate with others and have polite conversation. Courtesy is not only used to respect parents, but can also be used to give respect to young people.

In conducting communication or speech act, the element of politeness is one of the important aspects to be raised. This politeness is useful for creating good relationships and communication in social interactions between speaker and hearer. Yule (2002:60) politeness in interaction can be defined as a means used to show awareness of the faces of others. Politeness in Pragmatic can be interpreted as a way to respect one face or self-image. In conducting speech acts, politeness is important concept to be raised so that the self-image or the speaker is impressed and also maintain the self-image of others speaker to be respected. The politeness of Papua dialect can be seen with intonation to determine the level of language. If someone is talking to pears, the the intonation that is used is fast and hard. If someone talks with a respected speech partner or is older, then the intonation used is low and slow.

The politeness strategy is a strategy used to avoid or reduce the self-descruvtive effects of face threatening acts by speakers. Yule (2002: 61) if a

speaker says something that represents a threat to another individual's expectation regarding self-image, it is described as a face threatening act. When speaker do a speech that threatens that self-image of ohers, it is calles face threatening acts. Here is an important politeness stratetgy to do for people to respect each other.

The politeness strategy in Papua includes ways of speaking, pronouncing, and using intonation in formal communication. However, the Papuan people also have special language skills that are interesting to study scientifically. Papuans also learn English as a foreign language, but most civilians still find it difficult to understand English. Then in this study the writers focused on the study of the West Papuan language, namely the Fak Fak language of the Mbaham tribe from Matta Fak - Fak. The writer chooses to study the language of the faculties with the aim that there are still many researchers who are less interested in researching the language of the faculties, especially from the point of view of the speech acts of the local community. According to Erna. et al (2014: 23) who explained that social dynamics in Papua do not always present stories of conflict and disintegration, but also about harmony and peace as happened to the Fak Fak community in West Papua Province. From those explanation above, the researchers concluded that most researchers were interested in analyzing the Fak Fak area from the perspective of community conditions or situations such as social conflict and violence which included religious radicalism, racism, and also peace.

Negative politeness is expression from the speaker to the hearers with minimizing of imposition. Negative politeness is addreser's recognized and respect the hearers negative face wants and has been not (or only minimally) interfere with the hearer's freedom of action. The speakers show the respect and deference to the hearer in return FTA, avoid incurring a future debt, to maintain social distance, and avoid the threat of advancing familiarity toward the hearer. There are ten strategies of negative politess according to Brown Levinson (1987: 16). They are be question Hasge, conventionally indirect, be pesimistic, minimize imposition, give deference, apologize, imperzonalise things (Speaker and Hearer), state the FTA as general rule, go on record incurring a debt, and nominalization.

B. Reason for Choosing the Title

Papua is the eastern most province in Indonesia which has a variety of regional languages, the diversity of languages give rise to variations in regional of languages or dialects. The writer chose to analyze the Papuan language especially in West Papua, the district of Fak Fak, which is used by people living on the coast, called as Fak Fak language. Then, the study about the form of negative politeness strategies. The writer raised this study because it has not received much attention from other study. The study of negative politeness strategies is sometimes cursory or lacking in depth. It means that, the writer tries to find something that has never been studied by previous study. Study on dialects and the use of regional languages, especially in West Papua is very important to know about the variety of ways of speaking and

the effectiveness of understanding in communication to prevent or minimize challenges to negative face. That is why the writer wants to study how the politeness strategy between English and Papua language.

C. Scope of The Reseacrh

In this study, the writer only focuses on negative politeness strategies. Identify comparisons between languages related to title of the negative politeness strategies between Fak Fak language and English (A contrastive analysis).

D. Idenification of The Problem

Based on the background above, the problem of this study can be explained as follows :

1. The strategies used to express negative politeness between Fak Fak language and English.

2. The contrastive analysis of negative politeness between Fak Fak language and English.

E. Question of the Study

In analyzing the Data, the writer have two reasons to analyzed negative politeness srategies, as follow :

1. What is the strategies used to express the negative politeness between Fak Fak language and English?

2. How is the contrastive analysis of negative politeness strategis between Fak Fak language and English?

F. Objective of the Study

The writer formulated the objective of the study as follows:

1. To find out the strategies used in expresssing the negative politeness between Fak Fak language and English.

2. To describe the contrastive of negative politeness strategis between Fak Fak language and English.

G. Significance of the Study

There are two significance from this study such as theoritical and practical that has been acieved through the study, as follow:

1. Theoretically

    This study can help and contribute to language learning, especially about negative politeness strategies between Fak Fak language and English , by using the contastive analysis. This study also can increase knowledge and become a reference for students and the readers especially for students majoring language or students who want to learn one or more languages.

2. Practically

    The result of this study can be applied by the native speakers of the Fak Fak language in their daily life. Then, the most important thing of this study is to preserve the language, especially by Papuan students in Makassar who are the original Mbaham Matta Fak Fak tribe and are native speakers of the language.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Previous Studies

In this study, the writer analyzed the politeness strategy in language and to ensure this study, the study wants to present another study that correlates with this study. There are several studies that have been done related to the analysis and approach. These study then become a reference study in conducting study.

Decimika (2019) titled "Analysis of Negative politeness strategy found in series of Chornicles of Narnia movie". This study discusses negative politeness strategies used by the actors and markers used to show negative politeness strategies. Then the writer also found markers used to show negative politeness strategies that serve to maximize negative politeness strategies to avoid Face Threatening Acts. From this study The negative politeness strategy that is most widely used by actors is to provide a strategy of respect, an apology strategy, and to continue recording strategies with various markers that maximize the negative politeness strategy.The writer has been use qualitative methods in analyzing Data and Data collection techniques is the writer use observations in activity using the senses, can see, hear, to get the information needed to answer related questions in this study.

Delta (2019) titled "The Principles of good manners in English and the Bajo language (a contrastive analysis)". Data collection techniques are

pragmatic books, websites, movies, and several skirption related to study. Data can be concluded that in both languages it has the same function that is, to reduce the hassles between speakers and speech during the conversation, either in English or Bajo language. Equality with both languages is that each has six types of Maxim; Have the same polite markers used by speakers to ask, solicit, insinuation and declare a has beeningness to perform an action that a speaker wants, having the same function.

Paat (2011*)* titled"Principles of courtesy in English and Talaud: An contrastive analysis". The study used Leech's theory and finds six types of politeness, among others: Maxim Kearifan, Maxim of generosity, Maxim praise, Maxim Humility, Maxim deal and Maxim sympathy. The study also used the theory of Lado to contrast English and Talaud in order to find similarities and differences from both languages.

The last study as previous study is a study by Kamlasi (2017) "The positive politeness in corversations performed by the student of English study". He analyzed the politeness in the student conversation. The objective of the resarch are to describe the type of adress term of positive politeness and to find out the precentages off address term of positive politeness in student conversation.

From the study above, there are differences and similarities between previous study and this study. This study has a theory about the first study, but the object is different from this study. The second study is about contrastive analysis and the writers about English and Bajo language which

clearly have different objects and techniques. The third study has different Data methods and theories because this study only focuses on the type of politeness. The last study examines how the form of politeness greetings between students to describe the term positive politeness. The writer tends to analyze negative politeness strategies and contrastive analysis. The writer realizes that no study has been conducted to analysis English and Papuan dialects. Of course, this study has its own uniqueness.

B. Fak Fak Language

Before the writer explains further about the Fak Fak language, some of the explanations below will explain the true origin of the Fak Fak language.

According to Heger (2012) in the article explains that, Fak Fak is one of the districts in West Papua Province, Tanah Papua. This regency has long been known as the City of Nutmeg because it is only in a very potential area with limestone that it is very suitable for cultivating nutmeg. In addition, only in this city can the harmony of the diversity of all ethnic groups appear where indigenous Papuan communities such as the Mbaham and Besar Matta Tribe, who live in steep mountains to the coast, have long lived side by side with other tribal communities from outside Papua.

According to Heger (2012) also revealed that, before the formation of a Fak Fak district, people who were the Mbaham tribe were a tribe that previously inhabited a part of the area called Jazirah Mbaham to Matta which is now the area of Fak Fak district. The Mbaham / Fak Fak tribe has its own

language which is very different from Matta, but the Mbaham language is a known language which is the initial language for the two tribes.

Fak Fak City is a district or sub-district in Fak Fak district, West Papua, Indonesia, which is also the capital of Fak Fak district. The designation of the City of Fak Fak was inaugurated by the Minister of Home Affairs of Indonesia, on October 13, 2014, as a fraction of the Fak Fak Regency. Then the language used by the Fak Fak community is Fak Fak language. However, in this study, the writers state it more simply, namely the Fak Fak language, on the grounds that the users of the Fak Fak language themselves are the mbahan people who inhabit the city of Fak Fak.

C. Pragmatics

1. Definition of Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics which concerns the connection between the forms of linguistics and the people who applying those forms (Yule, 2002:4). The language phenomena which are discussed in pragmatics mostly deal with the use of language by its user. As stated by Yule (2002:3), pragmatics is concerned with four areas. Firstly, pragmatics is the study of speaker's utterances and the effort of the hearer to interpret those utterances. Secondly, pragmatics is the study of the interpretation of speaker's utterance in particular context. In this case, both of the speaker and the hearer have to be aware of the context that follows the speaker's utterance. Thirdly, pragmatics is the study of how to recognize the implied meaning of the

speaker's utterances. The last the study which focuses on the expression of the closeness between the speaker and the hearer.

According to Green (1989:3), the largest meaning of pragmatic is that it is a study that focuses on deliberate human acts. It means that pragmatics requires the interpretation of acts to get the correct meaning of utterances. Therefore, it is important to pay attention to the context of utterances to get the correct interpretation. It is in line with Yule's statement (2002:3) that the context has been give details and help the speaker to understand the utterances well. Furthermore, Yule (2002:128) adds that context is the situation in which a word or a sentence is uttered. Yule (2002:92) gives an example of word "ball" to understand the context in different sentences. The word "ball" in "He kicked the ball into the net," may be visualized as a soccer ball. Where as in a sentence "She dribbled the ball down the court and shot a basket," the word "ball" would be visualized as a basketball. Another example, "She putted the ball in from two feet away." The word "ball" is visualized as a golf ball. In the examples, the word "ball" is interpreted in different ways according to what kind of action is related with it. Thus, the context is an important aspect in pragmatics.

According to Tarigan (1985:34) Pragmatic is a general study of how the context effects how a person interprets a sentence. The other opinion is passed Leech (1993:1) that one can not understand the nature of language if not understand pragmatic, ie how the language is used in communication.

This statement indicates that the pragmatic is not separated from the use of language.

Pragmatic related to the meaning of the speaker. There are two meanings of speakers meaning that the meaning of speech is that speakers say what he actually meant or meant is expressed clarity, and the second is the power of speakers meaning more than what he actually said/further information. What is actually expressed by the word differs from the true meaning of the greeting. Therefore, pragmatic related to the theory of politeness because in communication also pay attention to the principle of politeness to make language look polite and avoid misunderstandings in communication.

Politeness as a pragmatic aspect is not in its own form and words, but in the function and meaning of its social significance. Pragmatically, politeness is interpreted as a strategy used by the speaker to achieve various objectives, such as maintaining a harmonious relationship.

D. Politeness

1. The Principle of Politeness

In communication, self-identified speakers and others are the listeners. This is a matter with the politeness of a relationship between oneself and others. The principle of politeness is to minimize the expression of belief in unpolite, and maximize the expression of polite beliefs that are somewhat less important (Leech,1983:81). The principle of politeness in social interaction based on conversation activity. That can happen when people say and repeat utterances so that they react differently. An action

can be found from daily activities and can also be seen based on a conversation between the listener and the speaker.

The theory of politeness is a theory to overcome the insult to face posed by the face threatening action to overcome. According to Goffman (1967: 11), who observed that face dealing with positive social values that we want to maintain in social interactions. This theory arises based on the concept that people have a public self-image that they consciously project and try to protect. Self-image is called ' face '.

According to Brown and Levinson (1987: 16) Everyone has a self-image associated with emotional and social feelings of self and expects others to recognize. Politeness shows itself in communicative interactions is a general term about politeness. In communication, people who interact has been produce a speech that considers each other's faces in certain situations. In different situations, the face of one person has been constructed differently.

A person's face may also change during different interactions. Politeness not only about the way the speaker chooses strategycally to treat listeners, but it is also an inseparable part of the language through its social culture. Politeness is a system of interpersonal relationships designed to facilitate interactions by minimizing potential conflicts and confrontations inherent in human exchanges. Therefore, politeness is an important part for people in everyday communication.

According to Brown and Levinson (1987:61) The face is something that is invested emotionally, and that can be lost, maintained, or improved, and should be continually noticed in interactions. In general, people work together in keeping faces in interactions, such as cooperation that is based on mutual vulnerability of the face. The negative face is about interaction without being hindered by others, it represents the desire for autonomy (privacy). And the positive face is related to the desire to be approved by aninterlocutor (honor). This relates to the consent of one's desires.

Forthemore Brown and Levinson (1987: 61) stated that there are three factors that influence the choice of politeness strategy as follow:

a.   Social distance: social distance between different people, such as relationships, social classes, and various social parameters. These factors measure the social distance between the speaker and the listener.

b.   Power: Power related to control. For example, bosses have a higher strength than employees and differ between parents and younger people.

c.   Imposition Rating: Ranking is an imposition in helping us choose the politeness strategy used, especially making requests. We can say that the greater the demand, the greater the respect it is because it may not be convenient for the listener.

Politeness has to be studied of a relationship the relationship between language use and social behaviour. The linguistic study was called

pragmatic. According to (Leech 1983:, there are eight characteristics of Politeness , namely: civility is not mandatory, politeness is there a variety of gradations polite and impolite, how polite it becomes for a particular event, politeness has been occur depending on the situation, reciprocal asymmetry in polite behavior between two parties, the aspect of politeness is that it can manifest itself in repeated behavior, courtesy involving passing a kind of value of transaction, and the latter is characteristic of politeness is tendency to maintain.

2. Politeness Strategy

The politeness concept is come from the concept of face from Goff man (1967: 5), who observed that face had to do with the positive social value that people like to maintain in social interaction. This theory have public self-image that they consciously project and try to protect. Self-image is referring to a 'face'. People cooperate to maintaining face interaction, such cooperation being based on the mutual vulnerability of face.

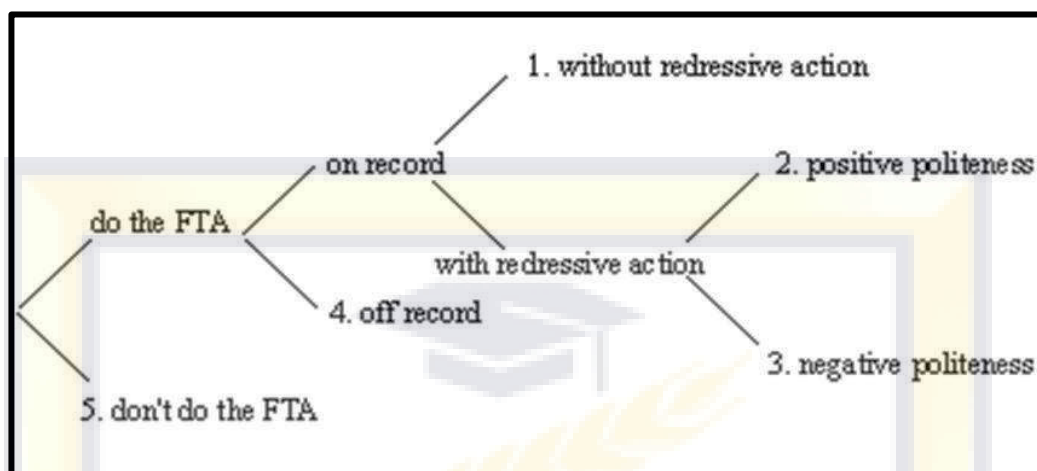Yule (2006:104 -105) says that the face is a person's personal manifestation in society. The face also refers to the social and emotional significance it self that everyone has and expects others to know. So politenees strategy in the context of interactions can be defined as a tool used to demonstrate awareness of the faces of others. Politeness can be used in distant situations and social proximity in relation to familiarity,

friendship, or solidarity, in this case politeness is associated with proximity of social kinship.

This politeness strategy can be done by looking at the context of participants involved in communication interactions with social relations among speakers and partners. In their daily social interactions, people usually behave as if their expectations pertain to the good name of their own society, or the desires of their faces, has been respected. If a speaker declares something that contains a threat to the expectations of another individual regarding his or her own good name, it is named after the face threat or face threatening act. Where as if the possibility of a threat is used to reduce the likelihood of the threat is called a face rescue. These two things go into a politeness strategy.

According to Watts (2003: 86), positive face is described as an individual's need to be respected and accepted in any form ofsocial interactions. They Stated that the aim of positive politeness strategy is to save the hearers' positive face by expressing intimacy, engaging to friendship, making the hearers feel good, and showing that the speakers have a common purpose with the hearers.

According to Brown and Levinson (2000: 94), politeness strategy are divided four super strategies, there are bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off the record.

(Grand theory of Politeness Strategy by Brown & Levinson)

Types of politeness strategies, they are:

a. Bald on Record

Bald on record strategies are used by speaker who closely know their hearer, such as family or close friend. Bald on record strategies has different kind such as: direct imperatives desperation, advice or sympathetic warning, welcoming, farewells and offer.

For example: "Come in", "come again", "sit down here", "wash your hand".

In example of bald on record strategy, it shows that the speaker does nothing to minimize threats to hearer's face.

b. Positive Politeness

These strategies try to minimize the threat to the hearer's face. They most commonly used in situations where the audience know each other fairly well to avoid conflict. There are fourteen strategies of positive politeness.

For example: "You must be hungry; it's long time since breakfast. How about some lunch?

In example it can be seen how the speaker show notice to the hearer, and invite the hearer for lunch. This utterance used at FTA (Face threatening Act) redress included.

c. Negative Politeness

Negative politeness strategies have greater respect to the hearer than the positive politeness strategies. It assumed that there might be some social distance or clumsiness in the situation. There are ten strategies of negative politeness.

For example: "We don't sit on tables, we sit on chair, Johnny".

In example, claim of the speaker not imposing but rather give attention the existence of the rule of not sitting on the tables which is independent of the speaker and hearer.

d. Off the Record

Off-record means indirect strategies to avoid direct face threatening acts by or by being deliberately ambiguous or vague. There are fifteen strategies of off the record.

For example: "This soup's a bit bland".

In example the speaker is trying to avoid FTA (face threatening act) by asking the hearer less the salt. Instead the speaker expects the hearer to give the salt.

3. Negative Politeness Strategies

Negative politeness strategies are characterized as expressions of, restraint, fonnality, and distancing. Brown and Levinson (2000: 129-211) rate negative politeness as more polite (more face-redressive) than positive politeness and futhermore allow for the possibility being 'too polite'. Negative politeness is redressive action addressed to the addressee's negative face: his want to have his freedom of action unhindered and his attention unimpeded. It performs the function of minimizing the particular imposition that the FTA unavsidably effects. speaker's use of negative politeness stategies, the more effectively she cornmunicates a desire to impose minimally on the addressee. To Leech (1983: 83-84) (who offers us a rather circular definition), "negative politeness consists in minirnizing the impoliteness of impolite illocutions".

According to Watts (2003: 86), negative face is an individual's need to have an independence of action and imposition. Negative politeness focus on negative face, by showing the distance between speakers, and minimizing disrupting on each other subject.

Furthermore, Watts (2003: 90-91) stated that provide five negative politeness strategies. The five strategies are discussed further in the section below, as follow:

a. Being Conventionally Indirect

The first strategy of negative politeness suggests that the speaker should tell something in an indirect way with a clear meaning. The speaker can apply this strategy as in the following example:

Could you tell me the time, please?

This example shows that the speaker is trying to ask information about the time to the hearer by using an indirect expression.

b. Not Assuming Has beeningness To Comply. Question, Hedge.

The speaker of this strategy can avoid has beeningness to comply by using question and hedge. The following is an example of this strategy:

I wonder whether I could just sort of ask you a little question?

By using some hedges "I wonder" and "sort of" in his or her sentence, the speaker can avoid has beeningness to comply.

c. Being Pessimistic About Ability or Has beeningness to Comply. Using the Subjunctive.

The speaker can express his or her pessimistic by using the subjunctive to anticipate a refusal from the hearer. This strategy can be found in this sentence:

If you had a little time to spare for me this afternoon, I'd like to talk about my paper.

In this example, the speaker uses subjunctive (had) to give the hearer an option. Therefore, hearer can simply refuse the speaker by saying no.

d.   Minimizing the Imposition

The speaker in this strategy can minimize the imposition by making it seem smaller than it is. The example of minimizing the imposition strategy is presented below:

Could I talk to you for just a minute?

The speaker in this strategy tries to safe the hearer's negative face by saying *just a minute* to make the imposition seem smaller than it is.

e.   Giving Defference

The strategy of giving deference may be accomplished through the use of honorific or the use of more formal varieties of language. The honorific can be found in this sentence:

Excuse me, officer. I think I might have parked in the wrong place.

The word "officer" emphasizes that the speaker knows that the hearer has more power than the speaker.

f.   Face Threatening Act(FTA)

This strategy applies a concept of avoiding pronouns in sentence to dissociate speaker and hearer from the particular imposition. In this strategy, FTA is stated as general rule in interaction. This strategy is normally used on a warning board, announcement, notification, information, and etc.

For example: *Passenger has been please refrain from flushing toilets on the train.*

In the example, the imposition it self may be represented as merely a case of general rule.

E. Sociolinguistics

According to Holmes (2013: 473) sociolinguistics is study the relationship between languages an society. Social factors and social dimention are relevant with language choice. And the setting or social context is generally a relevant factor too. Social factor that the affects language selections are partycipant, setting, topic and function.

According to Holmes (2013:473) there are four dimensions to analyze language in social interaction, they are: social distance or solidarity, status or power, formality and function and related with components speech event, they are: participants, setting or social context, topic, and aim or purpose of an interaction.

1. Social distance : Social distance scale related with participant relationships.

    (Solidarity between speaker and addressee)

2. Status/power   : Status scale related with participant relationships.

    (Power and status differences)

3. Formality   : Formality scale related with setting or type of interaction.

4. Functional   : Functional scale related with the purpose or topic of interaction.

The people that used a politeness strategy have an emphasis different function, and express particular function differently. Speech funtion is a reason why the people used a politeness strategy. sociopragmatic the combination of

sociology and pragmatics and refers to the social perceptions underlying participants interpretation and performance of action. Sociolinguistics study about relationship between language and society, and pragmatics is study about relationship between language and context. Sociopragmatics aspect of language use very across different from situation, language and cultures. Sociopragmaticsis about the knowledge of relationship between communicative action and power, social distance, imposition, and the social conditions and consequences of what you do, when, and whom.

Sociolinguistic competence is how to manage discourse in a range of social context. Interpreting the social meaning conveyed in interaction and encoding social meaning in different social contexts, are aspect of sociopragmatics competence. Politeness is encoded in discourse in different socio-cultural contexts.

F. Contrastive Analysis

In general, understanding the understanding of contrastive analysis can be traced through the meaning of the two words. Analysis is defined as a discussion or description. What is meant by discussion is a process or method of discussion that aims to see something and makes it possible to find the core of the problem. The problems found were then discussed, criticized, reviewed, and finally issued to implement. Kridalaksana (1983: 11) states that contrastive analysis is a synchronization method in language analysis to show the similarities and differences between languages or dialects to find principles that can be applied in practical problems, such as language and translation.

Contrastive analysis is a method used to find a difference between a first language and a second language. In general, understanding the meaning of contrastive analysis can be understood as a discussion or description. What is meant by discussion is a process or method of discussion that aims to find out something and makes it possible to find the core of the problem. The problems are then discussed, criticized, reviewed, and finally concluded with the results of the analysis that has been carried out. Moeliono (1988: 32) explains that analysis is the decomposition of a subject on its various parts and the study itself.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

In order to get the main point in this study, it is better to have certain method of investigations. The method has been helped the writer to do this study in the well-organized study. This chapter explains the methods which has been used in this study. They are type of the research, source of the data, method of collecting data, and method of analyzing data.

A. Type of the Reserch

The type of this study is descriptive qualitative methods to find the accurate event or phenomenon. Qualitative descriptive method is a method of study that provides descriptions of the situation of events or events, (Nazir 20011:55). In conducting study, the writer not only provide descrptive about the phenomenon, but also explain about relationships, make predictions and get the meaning of the problems which want to besolved.The Data has been show about contrastive politeness strategies between Fak Fak language and English.

B. Sources of the Data

The writer took the Data by conducting interviews with fiveten people including students who live in the city of Makassar and use Fak Fak as their mother tongue and comparing politeness strategies between these languages

and English. Supporting Data in the form of theses, journals, articles and books.

C. Method of Collecting Data

Data collected and obtained from native speakers of Fak Fak language in Makassar City. While in English, Data is collected and obtained from several journals, both national or international journals, English books, dictionaries and also from linguistic literature. In this part of collecting Data, the writer used method as follow;

1. Observation

Observation is the act of recognizing and recording facts or events that often involve measurement with instruments. In this case, the writer has been observe native speakers of the Fak Fak language when they has been sit together by conducting an interview.

2. Interview

The writer tried to communicate with participants and conversed together as native speakers of the Fak Fak langauge. And if there are other participants at the interview location, who are not native Papuans, but accompany native speakers of the Papuan to speak, then that has been one of the important things that the writer takes as a sample, when both are in a conversation session. From there the data is taken by the writer and collected as study data.

3. Recording

The writer has been recorded for data collection by recording process. The recording process is carried out directly with the selected sample. Then the writer has been tried to assist the sample in speaking, especially asking questions about the topic.

D. Method of Analyzing Data

In analyzing the data, method of analyzing data that the writer has been use in this study is:

1. Identify negative politeness strategies based on Brown and Levinson's theory (Brown and Levinson 1987: 16) such as: positive politeness, negative politeness, bald on record, and off the record. The writer has been suggested that an understanding of politeness strategies is very necessary in maintaining one's continuity and success in communicating.

2. Contrastive analysis by using the Kridalaksana theory (Kridalaksana 1983: 11) to show the similarities and differences between languages or dialects.

3. The writer has been interpreted the data, and answer any questions in this study, then the final step is to draw conclusions based on the analysis.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. **The Strategies Used To Express The Negative Politeness Between Fak Fak Language and English**

These were the results of the writer notes of Negative Politeness Strategies between English and Fak Faklanguage in Papua. The analysis of the negative politeness strategies includes face threatening act (FTA) actions carried out by Papua students in the city of Makassar. The analysis phrase of the negative politeness strategy has been obtained from the results of the study that has been carried out and that all problems have been formulated in the formulation of the problem has been answered.

Such us the note of the results of the study on negative politeness strategies obtained through several data collection methods carried out by Papua students in the Papua dormitory city of Makassar, the writer tried to analyze in Fak Fak language and English to avoid face threatening act by using contrastive analysis.

1. **Being Conventionally Indirect**

In this strategy, indirect expression was a strategy to create polite communication in activities. This was intended that the delivery of speech from the speaker does not offend or threaten the interlocutor. The meaning conveyed by the speaker was not explicitly in the speech. In general, the

speech partners was respond to what the speaker wants, even if it is expressed indirectly.

Based on the data strategy of Being Conventionally Indirect above, the writer found some data that had been collected and selected according to data analysis between Fak Fak language and English, as follows:

a. Data 1 (Taken from Transcript 1)

Fak Fak language:

Alex, njod mohre progni <u>*mpeh?*</u> *Rangked shika harerena.*
Door that close could you come in the Cat will be

English :

Alex, <u>*could you*</u> *close the door, please? The cat will be come in*

The context:

The speaker asked his friend Alex to close the door so that the animals do not enter the dormitory. Then, the sentence used is pronounced in a polite form.

Based on the data 1 above, the writer found that the word *mpeh* in Fak Fak or *could you* in English was a word strategy that was not directly used by the speaker to create polite communication in speaking. It was intended that the delivery of speech from the speaker does not offend the interlocutor. In general, the interlocutor was respond to what the speaker wants. Even though both of them have the same age, it is necessary to use some polite words so that each speech needs to be respected by both of speakers. Therefore, the speaker used the word *mpeh* in Fak Fak or *could you* in English as one of the strategies.

b. Data 2 (Taken from Transcript 2)

Fak Fak language :

> *Andre, on   ko herident thenkra red   wehet   mpeh?*
>   You   water gallon   to buy   go   could you
> *Ona mehek tare debien.*
>   I   very   thirsty

English :

> *Andre, <u>could you go to buy</u> water gallon, please? I am very thirsty.*

The context:

> In the context of the sentence below, the speaker Okta which was a
> 24 years old male student orders to his dorm mate named Andre
> which was a 23 years old male student to go buy water gallon,
> because the speaker was thirsty and the gallon water has run out.

From the Data 2 of *Fak Fak* language above, there was a sentence
instructing the speaker to the interlocutor named Andre to do something,
namely buying gallon water, because the gallon water has run out. The
speech act above showed that the speaker want to express his point
indirectly which was in the sentence expressed by the speaker. Because
both have different ages, it is necessary to use some polite words so that
each speech needs to be respected by the speakers. The word used by the
speaker to keep the sentence in his speech polite and can reduce the
negative expression of the interlocutor. There was a word *mpeh* in a
sentence which was a command word, which has the same expression
meaning as in English, namely *could you* in English. it was only a

reference word for the Fak Fak word *could you*. This was intended that the delivery of speech from the speaker does not offend the interlocutor. In general, the interlocutor will be respond to what the speaker wants, even if it was expressed indirectly.

c. Data 3 (Taken from Transcript 3)

Fak Fak language:

> *Matius, Ona here Wiri peh wehentend nangkako dentend.*
>   I want   to market   to go   just a minutes
> *Njodmho koya   wriyonen twedah,   mpeh?*
>   Take care   the house   could you

English:

> *Matius, I want to go to market just a minute. <u>Could you</u> takecare the house, please?*

The Context:

> In the context of the sentence below, Remon which was a 21 years old orders his brother Matius which was a 21 years old to take care of the house, because the speaker is going to the market for a while.

> From the Data 3 of Fak Fak language above, there was an order sentence from the speaker to the interlocutor named Matius to do something, namely *"*Njod mho koya wriyonen twedah, mpeh?" which means *"*Could you take care of the house, please*?"*, because the speaker was going to the market. The speech above shows that the speaker was expressing his meaning indirectly, even though both of them have the same age, it is necessary to use some polite words so that each speech

needs to be respected by both of speakers. It can be seen in the sentence uttered by the speaker, namely *mpeh***.** This word has another meaning from the speaker, where the speaker implies consideration to Matius. The word consideration was contained in the word *mpeh* which was a word that describes the word *Could you* in English. The word used by the speaker to keep their utterance sentences polite and to reduce negative expressions from the interlocutor. Then there was a due of time used by the speakers, namely *nangkako dentend* which means *just a minute*to convince and also to reduce negative expressions from the interlocutor. with the due of time, the interlocutor knows more exactly when the speaker returns and it makes the interlocutor not have to wait too long.

2. Question, Hedge

In this strategy do not consider and the speaker does not want to force the listener. 'Hedge' was a particle that reduces the impact of speech due to the politeness constraints between the speaker and the interlocutor, allowing the speaker and interlocutor to signal the level of caution in making statements. In this section, the strategy used was a question hedge where someone asks the interlocutor to speak with an element of politeness in their speech.

a. Data 4 (Taken from Transcript 4)

Fak Fak language:

> *Ona here newo gemein siekh nyangke moge.*
> I something have to do

> *Gpohiwah ona*   koma   *jhamur*   *mogana? Tobodent tewentend.*
> May   I   borrow   motorcycle   your   a moment   Just

English:

> *I have something to do. <u>May I</u> borrow your motorcycle? Just a*
>
> *moment*

The Context:

> This speech in the form of the question hedge is carried out by Linus
> which was a 24 years old to his friends, which is the speaker wants to
> borrow a motorcycle from Romy which was a 25 years old male
> student.

In this strategy the speaker does not force the listener to grant his request. 'Hedge' was a particle that reduces the impact of speech due to the politeness barrier between the speaker and the interlocutor, enabling the speaker and the interlocutor to signal a level of caution in making statements. Because both have different ages, it is necessary to use some polite words so that each speech needs to be respected by the speakers. In this section, the strategy used was the question hedge where someone asks the interlocutor to speak with politeness in their speech. In Fak Fak language there is a word strategy used to ask the interlocutor for help by having a signal of caution and having a polite attitude in his speech. Therefore, the word *Gpohiwah* was found in Iha Fak Fak or *May I* in English. These two words are very good strategies for speaking, especially when asking others for help without having to make other people feel offended and overwhelmed.

3. Minimize the Position

This strategy is one strategy in minimizing or reducing negative facial expressions from the interlocutor by using the words below. Based on the data collection carried out by the writer, there are two data which were parts of minimize the position strategy.

a. Data 5 (Taken from Transcript 5)

Fak Fak language:

Whedetwampeh koya wehodedend twampeh Papua,
  Perhaps   you It's better don't go to Papua

menen montet Covid-19 twe mogeheriet tuare mein teweb
There because covid-19 the in papua still in there

English:

Perhaps it's better you doesn't go to Papua, because there is still Covid- 19 in Papua.

The Context:

Speech in the form of this sentence was carried out by Marten which was a 24 years old to his friends Linus which has the same age, speakers want to tell not to leave.

In data 5 above, the writer found that, even though both of them have the same age, it is necessary to use some polite words so that each speech needs to be respected by both of speakers. In the Fak Fak language there was the word *wehodedend* or *It's better* in English, which was a word strategy used to minimize negative expressions of the interlocutor. The act of negative expression from the interlocutor is one that needs to be

avoided in the conversation. Therefore, there were also other explanatory sentences that become supporters in providing a deep understanding so that the interlocutor can understand and observe the situation that was happening.

b. **Data 6 (Taken from Transcript 6)**

Fak Fak language:

Albert: *Ona   gpediyo nia dosen   kenedwedwen   renyot.*
        I   today my lecturer   failed   to meet
        Montet   Ona   kampus   wehend   here twodend
        Beacuse I   to campus   coming   was late

Stevanus: <u>*koya here konompeh*</u>.
          just   take it easy
          Horhara   mo koya,   injo o   renyot ketemudeteb mighe
          Tomorrow will be better can you   meet   tomorrow   him.

English:

Albert   : *Today, I failed to meet my lecturer, because I was late coming to Campus.*

Stevanus : <u>*Just take it easy*</u>. *The next day will be better. You can meet him tomorrow.*

The Context:

Albert which was a 23 years old told to his friend namely Stevanus which was a 23 years old about failing to meet his lecturer that day because he was late coming to campus. Then Stevanus spokes words of comfort to Albert.

In data 6 above, the writer found that, even though both of them have the same age, it is necessary to use some polite words so that each speech needs to be respected by both of speakers. In the Fak Fak language there

was the word *koya here konompeh* and in English there was a sentence *Just take it easy,* which was a word strategy used to minimize negative expressions of the interlocutor. The act of negative expression from the interlocutor was one that needs to be avoided in the conversation. Then, the definition from those words was similar to the word used in the previous data. It was because the two words used still have the same goals, namely to minimize the negative expressions such as disappointment, sadness and anger. Therefore, there were also other explanatory sentences that support in providing deep understanding so that the interlocutor can reduce his emotional level (sadness) so that he can relax, then the interlocutor can put himself in a positive light and prepare to face the next day that was might be a better day.

4. Give Difference

To treat the listener as an interlocutor. Speakers can show respect to their listeners. The first was for speakers to use polite sentences to avoid misunderstanding with listeners with certain types of positive faces.

Based on Data analysis, the writer found several reward strategies. As noted in the following Data:

a. Data 7 (Taken from Transcript 7)

Fak Fak language:

> *"On kikabarmo!*
> Attention please!
> *Mpia   heredit howot   pebhi mho   wiri mere*
> Guests   all   to enter   expected   the room
> *Montet, herebro mpia arego dateb".*

Because soon   begin   the event

English:

"<u>Attention please</u>. For all invited guests are expected to enter the room, because the event will begin soon".

The Context:

This speech was conducted by a 22 year old male student namely Adrianus. In, his speech, he invites the guests on their events in their dormitory to enter the room.

In the data 7 above, the writer found that even though both have the same or different ages, it is necessary to use some polite words so that each speech needs to be respected by both of them. This also happens when a formal or informal event is held. In *Fak Fak* language, there was the word *On kikabarmo* or *Attention please* in English which was one of the word strategies used by the speaker as a prefix of his speech. Generally, sentences like this were used in a formal activity or event, followed by a follow-up sentence where the speaker invites people to enter the room. In his speech, the mention of these people was replaced by the speaker with the title "all guests" in order to appear more polite and maintain mutual respect, even though there were some guests who came who were juniors of the speaker himself. Therefore, indirectly the use of these words can avoid misunderstanding of listeners and reduce certain negative expressions.

5. Apologize

Analyzing the use of the apologetic sentence using Face Threatening Acts, the speaker can show reluctance to offend the listener's face or negative response and thus rectify some of the existing violations.

Based on the data analysis, the writer found several strategies for apologizing, as in the following data:

a. Data 8 (Taken from Transcript 8)

Fak Fak language:

"Ona ki mprago twientend korengkeya,
I'm sorry   can't   accompany you

Montet Ona here newo gemein siekh"
Because I something have to do

English:

"*I'm sorry. I can't accompany you, Because I have something to do*"

The Context:

In this context, a student named Ronald which was 21 years old male student who wanted to reject Immanuel 24 years old about his invitation, but using a polite words.

Data (8) shows an apology with the intonation of the word "*Ona ki mprago"* which means *"I'm sorry"* in English. Because both have different ages, it is necessary to use some polite words so that each speech needs to be respected by the speakers. In this situation, Ronald wanted to refuse the invitation gently because Ronald also had something to do and it was in the sentence *"montet Ona here newo gemein siekh"*,

in English the sentence is "*because I have something to do"*. Then by using the sentence above, the writer avoids the negative face of the listener. In his speech, the speaker has the initiative to avoid some negative actions from the listener and can avoid some of the existing violations. This sentence was a way to show a form of negative politeness, where the speaker tries to derive negative face from the listener. Therefore, the context of this sentence was a social context. Meanwhile, in English, there was also a way to refuse by using polite words. In this section, English and Fak Fak have similar strategies or ways of speaking to reduce negative effects or self-expression from listeners. In English, there was the word *"I'm Sorry"* in the sentence or "*Ona ki mprago"* in Fak Fak language, which indicates that the sentence uttered by the speaker was polite to maintain the image and expression of the listener. This word also contains the intention to be considered by the listener, so as to be able to understand the intent of the speaker. Then the word used here was to maintain good manners between the two speakers and also not to cause disappointment from the listener.

B. The Contrastive Of Negative Politeness Strategies Between Fak Fak language And English.

Base on the data above, the writer found 8 data as a main data that has been put on the table to see the contrastive between Papua Language And English.

1. Being Convetiontinally Indirect

Table 1

Data	Fak Fak language	English	Contrastive
1	Alex, njod mho here progni *mpeh*? Rangked shika harerena.	Alex, *could you* close the door *please?* The cat will be come in.	Fak Fak language: Has one strategy word. There is a word *mpeh* in the sentence which means *could you* in English English: Has two strategies, there are words *could you* and *please,* in the sentence.
2	Andre, on ko herident thenkra red wehet *mpeh?* Ona mehek tare debien.	Andre, *could you* go to buy water gallon, *please?* I am very thirsty.	Fak Fak language: Has one strategy word. There is a word *mpeh* in the sentence which means *could you* in English English : there is a word *could you* as a polite word strategy and also the word *please.*
3	Matius, Ona here wiri peh wehentend, nangkako dentend. Njod mho koya wriyonen twedah, *mpeh?*	Matius, I want to go to market just a minute. *Could you* take care the house, *please.*	Fak Fak language: Has one strategy word. There is a word *mpeh* in the sentence which means *could you* in English. English : there is a word *could you* as a polite word strategy and also the word *please.*

Based on the table 1 above, the researcher explained the contrastive of Being Conventionally indirect between Fak Fak language and English in the section bellow which has been adapted from the table 1 above, as follows:

a. Data 1

Based on the data 1 above, the writer found that the pattern in the Fak Fak sentence above has its own order. Therefore, it can be seen that the sentence above is very different in pattern from English or even Indonesian. The sentence pattern in the *Fak Fak* language was very flexible so that the placement of command words can be in front and also behind. Besides that, in the command sentence above, speakers only use the word *mpeh* as a command word. Besides that, there was an order word which also means *could you* in the *Fak Fak* language, namely the word *Gpoh wah.* This word has a stronger meaning as the word mpeh in the sentence above. The word mpeh is only a form of emphasis of a command with a special intonation. However, the word has an emphasis in which the spoken word does not force the interlocutor to act by using polite words and the sentence was also indirectly interpreted as an order. Meanwhile in English, the placement of the command word *could you* (mpeh/Gpoh wah) in Fak Fak language is always at the beginning of a sentence and ends with the word *please* as a polite request word to the interlocutor.

b. Data 2

Based on the data 2 above, the researcher found that In Fak Fak language, there was one strategy word in the sentence called the word *mpeh*

which means *could you* in English. In the English sentence there was an order sentence from the speaker to the interlocutor named Andre to do something, namely buying gallons of water, because the gallon water has run out. The speech above shows that the speaker was expressing his point indirectly. It can be seen in the sentence uttered by the speaker, namely "I am very thirsty". This sentence has another meaning from the speaker, where the speaker hints to his dorm mate that in fact "the gallon water has run out". However, speakers use another sentence to command the interlocutor to act which was "go to buy water gallon". The words used by speakers to keep their speech sentence polite and can reduce negative expression from the interlocutor, then the word "could you and please" was used, these two words were used as a command words but did not force the interlocutor to act according to the speaker. The word *could you* was not always the past tense, but in English it can be used to ask something in more politely. It means that this word has a function as a consideration for the interlocutor, so that the interlocutor wants to act what the speaker's said.

c. Data 3

Based on the data 3 above, the writer found that In Fak Fak language, there is a word *mpeh* in the sentence which means could you in English. This word has another meaning from the speaker, where the speaker implies consideration to Matius, the word consideration is contained in the word *mpeh* which is a word that describes the word *could you* in English. The word used by the speaker to keep their utterance sentences polite and to

reduce negative expressions from the interlocutor, so the word was used. Then there was a due of time used by the speakers, namely *nangkako dentend* which means *just a minute*to convince and also to reduce negative expressions from the interlocutor, there are utterances used by speakers to avoid negative expressions from the interlocutor.

Meanwhile, in English sentence there are utterances used by speakers to avoid negative expressions from the interlocutor. The sentence above shows that the speaker is expressing his point indirectly. It can be seen in the sentence uttered by the speaker, namely "Could you take care of the house, please?" In this sentence, the speaker signals consideration to Matius, the word consideration was in the word c*ould you.* Then, the word used by the speaker to keep the sentence in his utterance polite and can reduce the negative expression which added the word *please* at the end of the sentence. Then, there was a due of time used by the speaker, namely "just a moment" which means *nangkako dentend* in Fak Fak language and it used to convince also to reduce negative expressions from the interlocutor. It means that the interlocutor has been not waiting too long.

2. Question Hedge

Tabel 2

Data	Fak Fak Language	English	Contrastive
4	Ona here newo gemein siekh nyangke moge. *Gpohiwah* ona koma jhamurmurya mogana, tobodent tewentend.	I have something to do. *May I* borrow your motorcycle? Just a moment.	Fak Fak language: there is only one of polite word called *Gpohiwah* or *May I* in English. English: There is a word *May I* and also *please.*

Based on the table 2 above, the researcher explained the contrastive of Question Hedge between Fak Fak language and English in the section bellow which has been adapted from the table 2 above, as follows:

a. Data 4

From Data 4 above, the speech includes in the act of asking for help which means the speaker asks the interlocutor for help to borrowing the motorcycle to the speaker. This speech was polite with the sentence "Gpohiwah ona koma jhamurmurya mogana?" in English there were sentences "May I borrow your motorcycle?" This sentence was a question to see how the interlocutor responds to the speaker's request. The word *Gpohiwah* was a polite word which equal to *May i* in English.

The speech that was carried out is also included in the act of asking for help, but the way of speaking is different from the Fak Fak language in Papua. The Speakers of Fak Fak language were unique in their speech to

reduce the effect of damaging the interlocutor's self-image or expression. Then, there was the word (*tobodent tewentend*) in Fak Fak language which was the word (just a moment) in English. For the mention of the dueof that time, the Fak Fak language also has more than one speech form. This was the way of native speakers speak words in a polite way. Meanwhile, in English there were sentences "May I borrow your motorcycle?" made by speakers when asking for help from the interlocutor.

3. Minimize the position

Table 3

Data	Fak Fak Language	English	Contrastive
5	Whedetwampeh koya wehodedend twampeh Papua, menen montet Covid-19 ngka twe mogeheriet tuare mein teweb	Perhaps it's better if you don't go to Papua, because there is still Covid- 19 in there.	Fak Fak language : There is only one word to minimize the situation, called *"wehodedend"* or "*Its better"* in English. English : There is only one word to minimize the situation, called *"it's better"* and *"wehodedend"* in Fak Fak language
6	Albert: Ona gpediyo nia dosen kenedwedwen renyot. Montet Ona kampus wehend here twodend. Stevanus: koya here konompeh. Horhara mo koya, injo o renyot ketemudeteb mighe	Albert : Today, I failed to meet my lecturer, because I was late coming to Campus. Stevanus: Just take it easy. The next day will be better. You can meet him	Fak Fak language : There is only one word to minimize the situation, called "*koya here konompeh"* or "Just take it easy" in English. English : There is only one word to minimize the situation, called "Just take it easy" and "*koya here*

		tomorrow.	*konompeh*" in Fak Fak language

Based on the table 3 above, the researcher explained the contrastive of Minimize the Position between Fak Fak language and English in the section bellow which has been adapted from the table 3 above, as follows:

a. Data 5

From the data 5 above, the speech includes of the act of giving advice. It means that the speaker asks the interlocutor to not go to Papua, because there were still many additional cases of covid-19 in Makassar, where this situation was still very prone to traveling out of town. This speech was polite with the sentence "Whedetwampeh koya wehodedend twampeh Papua"*,* In English, there was the sentence "Perhaps it's better if you doesn't go to Papua.", this word was a word to see how the interlocutor responds to the speaker's request. The speaker intends to give advice to the interlocutor to minimize the negative expression. Then, provide a relaxed explanation so that the interlocutor can understand the conditions that occur. Then, there was a follow-up sentence explained by the speaker so that the interlocutor understands better and considers the plan. There was a sentence "menen montet Covid-19 ngka twe mogeheriet tuare mein teweb", in English which means "because there is still Covid- 19 in Papua". In the Fak Fak language, there is the word *"wehodedend"* as a way for the speaker to minimize the expression of the interlocutor, and in English there was a word *"it's better".*

The two sentences above were one of the social contexts where the speaker pays attention in a polite way to his friend.

> b. Data 6
>
> From Data 6 above, there was a speech from the speaker, namely the sentence "koya here konompeh" and in English there was a sentence *"Just take it easy"*. This sentence minimizes the negative expressions from the interlocutor. Then, the sentence was followed by another additional explanation, so that the interlocutor can accept the situation he was experiencing. In this situation the speaker, namely Stevanus wanted to improve Albert's negative expression, because Albert felt sad that he could not meet his lecturer because he was late. Then the speaker gives the supporting word for the interlocutor, namely the sentence "Horhara mo koya, injo o renyot ketemudeteb mighe", which means "The next day will be better. You can meet him tomorrow." in English. The two sentences above were one of the social contexts where the speaker pays attention in a polite way to his friend.

4. Give Difference

Table 4

Data	Fak Fak Language	English	Contrastive

7	On kikabarmo. Mpia heredit howot pebhi mho wiri mere, montet herebro mpia arego dateb.	Attention please. . For all invited guests are expected to enter the room, because the event will begin soon.	Fak Fak language : There is only one word to give difference the sitruation, called *"mpia heredid"* or *"all guests"* in English. English : There is only one word to give difference situation, "*all guests"* and *"mpia heredid"* in Fak Fak language

Based on the table 4 above, the writer explained the contrastive of Give difference between Fak Fak language and English in the section bellow which has been adapted from the table 4 above, as follows:

a. Data 7

From the Data 7 there are words used by speakers when referring to several people, both seniors and juniors. The intonation in a given speech sentence has a difference in the sentence used. The word *"mpia heredid"* means a speech for all people, in English "*all guests"*, both the older and the younger, in the Papuan dormitory area. Therefore, speakers use the sentence "herebro mpia arego dateb" to ask all the quests of the dormitory to keep go inside the room "because the event will begin soon". Then there was the word "*On kikabarmo*" this word has a meaning, namely *"Attention please!"* this word was used as a word to ask for something politely, both to junior and senior quests, so that there was no misunderstanding and there were no

negative facial expressions from people. In this situation, the speaker named Julian asked people who were younger and also older than him to go inside the room in the dormitory area. Meanwhile, in English sentence above, there are words used by speakers when referring to several people, both seniors and juniors. The intonation in a given speech sentence has a difference in the sentence used. In the sentence above, the speaker uses the politeness strategy in his sentence with the word *"Attention please",* followed by the word *"For all guests"* to refer to all ages in the Papuan dormitory area. The speaker chooses the word quests for everyone who participated in that event. The word used by speakers here has a very polite meaning, where the speaker respects every resident of the dormitory.

5. Apologize

Table 5

Data	Fak Fak Language	English	Contrastive
8	Ona ki mprago twientend korengkeya, montet Ona here newo gemein siekh	I'm sorry, I can't accompany you, because I have something to do.	Fak Fak language : There is only one word to apologize in the sitruation, called *"Ona ki mprago"* or "*I'm sorry"* in English. English : There is only one word to apologize in the sitruation, "*I'm sorry"* and *"Ona ki mprago"* in Fak Fak language

Based on the table 5 above, the researcher explained the contrastive of Apologize between Fak Fak language and English in the section bellow which has been adapted from the table 5 above, as follows:

a. Data 8

Based on the data 8 the writer shows that, an apology in the sentence has an intonation especially in the word *"Ona ki mprago"*, which means *"I'm sorry"* in English. In this situation, Ronald wanted to refuse the invitation gently because Ronald also had something to do and it was in the sentence "montet Ona here newo gemein siekh", in English the sentence was "because I have something to do". Then by using the sentence above, the writer avoids the negative face of the listener. In his speech, the speaker has the initiative to avoid some negative actions from the listener and can avoid some of the existing violations. This sentence was a way to show a form of negative politeness, where the speaker tries to derive negative face from the listener. Therefore, the context of this sentence was a social context. Meanwhile, in English, there was also a way to refuse by using polite words. In this section, English and Fak Fak have similar strategies or ways of speaking to reduce negative effects or self-expression from listeners. In English, there is the word *"I'm Sorry"* in the sentence or *"Ona ki mprago"* in Fak Fak language, which indicates that the sentence uttered by the speaker was polite to maintain the image and expression of the listener. This word also contains the intention to be considered by the listener, so as to be able to understand the intent of the speaker. Then the word used here was to

maintain good manners between the two speakers and also not to cause disappointment from the listener.

From the Negative Politeness Strategies Between Fak Fak language And English, the writer added up each main data into 5 strategies such as: Being Convetiontinally Indirect which there were 3 main data. Question Hedge which there were 1 main data. Minimize the imposition which there were 2 main data. Give Difference which there were 1 main data. Then for Apologize which there were 1 main data.

From all available data, the writer collected 8 data as the main data. All of these data found that there are differences and similarities in the use of strategies in speaking.

In addition, there were also the specific differences in the used of negative politeness strategy of word, for example in the word *mpeh*. In Fak-Fak language, the used of words *mpeh* only placed in the end of the sentence. However, for the words *Gpohiwah* and *Gpohwah* the placement of the words that can be in the beginning of the sentence and also at the end of the sentence. Meanwhile in the English, there were also the specific placement of the negative politeness strategi words. The used of the strategy in English has two form, namely *could you* and *please*. For the word *could you the* placement is always at the beginning of the sentence, while for the word *please* mostly at the end of the sentence.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Based on the analysis that has been done, it can be concluted that the negative strategies between Fak Fak language in Papua and English, there were five strategies that found by the writer from ten of negative politeness strategies they were: (1) Be Convetiontinal Indirect which has 3 main data and there were a polite words used by the speaker. In Fak Fak language there were polite words such as: In data 1, Data 2, Data 3, namely *mpeh* in the sentence which means *could you* in English. (2) Question Hedge which has 1 main data. The data 4 in Fak Fak language has only one of polite word called *Gpohiwah*which means *May I* and also *please* in English. (3) Minimize the imposition has 2 main datas such as; Data 5 of Fak Fak language that has one word to minimize the situation, called *"wehodedend"* which means *"it's better"* in English. Data 6 in Fak Fak language: There was only one word to minimize the situation, called *"koya here konompeh"* which means *"Just take it easy"* in English. (4) Give Difference which has 1 main data such as; Data 7 in Fak Fak language that has one word to give difference the situation, called *"on kikabarmo"* which means *"attention please"* in English. Then for (5) Apologize, there was only 1 main data such as; Data 8 in Fak Fak language which was only one word to apologize in the situation, called *"Ona ki mprago"* which also means *"I'm sorry"* in English.

Based on the explanation above, all the data strategies in the data that has been found by the researcher in Fak Fak language amount to 6 politeness strategies, such as: *mpeh*, *gpohiwah*, *wehodedend*, *koya here konompeh*, *on kikabarmo*, and *Ona ki mprago.* For English, the researcher found 7 politeness strategies during the research process and based on the data that has been taken. Therefore, all the strategies that has been taken such as: *Could you*, *Please, May I*, *It's better*, *Just take it easy*, *Attention please*, and *I'm sorry*.

B. Suggestion

In order to make this study complete, the writer give some suggestion that the study of contrastive analysis of interrogative sentences of Fak Fak language and English is still rarely studied. Therefore, this study needs to be developed so this study can develop the ability of language as well as reestablish the existence of regional language.

The study that can be studied by the next the resercher is doing contrastive analysis of English language with other dialect in Papua Language Amungme and etc. The writer also suggests to the reader especially of Fak Fak language in Papua. The writer also realizes that this study still has many lack. Therefore, the writer needs suggestion and critics to make this study better. The writer hopes for the next the resercher can do further study related to this study.

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APPENDICES

TRANSCRIPT

Transcipt 1

This monologue was conducted by the 21 year old male student. In his monologue, He talked to his friends in their daily life at the dormitory.

"Newo onma nga wera ge ona sekolah weriah yonen ndo naheeba dangke, onma habar angkat yoh ndo naheba dangke mpe. **Alex, njod mho here progni mpeh? rangked sika harerena.** Mpi ompet mo wadwadin pernengki mo jond prog pienpien moge sikaika demo harmpih mo koret tetep kono mo morok nyempih. Nga nabok pienpien moge on nengkeya ge koret heben mo nabok mpon"

English:

"I want to take care of a lot on this campus, I want to provide complete files first so that there are no more problems. **"Alex, could you close the door, please? The cat will be come in.** Yesterday there were no children who closed the door so the cat went scattering food in the kitchen. Then no one wanted to clean it, I had to intervene myself to clean up the food that was wasted. Yesterday it was a child. "Nobody closed the door so the cat went scattering food in the kitchen"

Transcipt 2

This conversation was conducted by a 24 years old male student. In his conversation, he talked to his friends which is a 23 years old called Andre in their daily life at the dormitory.

Okta : **Andre, on ko herident thenkra red wehet mpeh? Ona mehek tare debien..** Ona mehek tare debien,ona ngka newo

onma sirih mpeh horhara mo nampudik Tangke moge.Ona ouk miek mpien,on nampudik tebientend. Ona nilai Nia dosen nangka Eben tewenten. Nia dosen mperetmpih ona nanaha gpediyo siekh bro nahebadah Onma tugas werarik on wengkih teriyoh ruangan Peing pienpien.

Andre : Here brompeh ona ngka kokar keihyo keryah tembeih mpe,ona kra wenya wehentend ngketpoh kokar keihyo ntoja denena.Mompe ohin konangkarit debien.Redreda nangkak ona koret newet dwedwen,onma newo nabnaheba siekh mpien moge.

English:

Okta : **Andre, could you go to buy water gallon, please? I am very thirsty.** because I still have work assignments to gather tomorrow. I'm afraid that if I don't gather, I has been have an assignment later I has been get the grades from the lecturer. De says with me this assignment I have to work tonight because I have a lot of assignments, almost 1 week I entered the online class.

Andre: Wait a minute, I'm still frying the eggs first, then I take a gallon of water because the eggs has been burn, then I'm very hungry since this morning I didn't eat because I was busy doing my thesis.

Transcript 3

This conversation was conducted by a 21 year old male student called Remon. In his conversation, he talked to his friends which is a 21 years old man called Matius in their daily life at the dormitory.

"Remon :**Matius, Ona here wiri peh wehentend nangkako dentend. Njod mho koya wriyonen twedah, mpeh?** Kohin njod wahangke damo wadwadin duehe herimo wri knadaweh.

Matius : Waen mo koya wehet ongke wri yonen twedentend.Ohin onma newo siekh tebien moge ona wrinen ntod tewedentend.

Remon : Moda injo."

English:

Remon: **Matius, I want to go to market just a minute. Could you take care the house, please?** If you want to go out later, just go for asking the other to take care of the house.

Matius: Ok. I'll take care of it, I also have a work, like this task, Perhaps I just do not go anywhere.

Remon : okay dude"

Transcript 4

This conversation was conducted by a 25 year old male student called Romy. In his conversation, he talked to his friends which is a 24 years old man called Linus in their daily life at the dormitory.

Romy: Linus,koya twona wahangke,on kikenedibien mo nangpotna hajat gpeyo wahangke gemein.

Linus: **Ona here newo gemein siekh nyangke moge. Gpohiwa ona koma jhamurmurya mogana? Tobodent twentend.**
Romy: Injo mo rawehet naga.

English:

Romy: linus where are you going, kind of neat like someone who wants to go to an event.
Linus : **I have something to do. May I borrow your motorcycle? Just a moment.**
Romy : yes, use already friends."

Transcript 5

This conversation was conducted by a 24 year old male student Linus. In his conversation, he talked to his friends which is a 24 years old male student called Marten in their daily life at the dormitory.

Linus : Ona mpederik debien here heriet gehangke geh toge mein moge.

Marten :**Whedetwampeh koya wehodedend twampeh Papua, menen montet Covid-19 twe mogeheriet tuare mein teweb.**

Linus :Injo moda moge mein ohin nenuk debien gpohiya tabegemein,yogemein moge mpiah kohegep mo twedangke."

English:

Linus : Oh my, I'm dizzy because I want to go back to Papua but this is the situation

Marten : **Perhaps it's better if you do not go to Papua, because there is still Covid- 19 in Papua.**

Linus : That's why I think about how good it is, if the situation is not possible, the use should not be rich."

Transcript 6

This conversation was conducted by a 23 year old male student Albert. In his conversation, he talked to his friends which is a 23 years old male student called Stevanus in their daily life at the dormitory.

Albert : **Ona gpediyo nia dosen kenedwedwen renyot. Montet Ona kampus wehend here twodend.**

Stevanus :**Koya here konompeh. Horhara mo koya injo o renyot ketemudeteb mighe.**

Albert :Mogemein mo ona hetahowodangke ghe ona ntira ngke moge here tengkerik..

Stevanus : koya here pengpengkih wyadebemo ngketpoh
      semester 7 ngketpoh kogeama mundur ndo
      kecernyangke wehatma."

English:	
Albert	**: Today, I failed to meet my lecturer, because I was late coming to Campus.**
Stevanus	**: Just take it easy. The next will be been better. You can meet him tomorrow.**
Albert	: I should have come earlier but I always wake up late.
Stevanus	: You have to change that bad habit because you are already in the 7th semester, don't let your bad habit failed you.

Transcript 7

This speech was conducted by a 22 year old male student namely Adrianus. In, his speech, he invites the guests on their events in their dormitory to enter the room.

"On kikabarmo. Mpia heredit howot pebhi mho wiri mere. Montet, herebro mpia arego dateb"

English:

"Attention please. For all invited guests are expected to enter the room, because the event has begin soon"

Tanscript 8

This conversation was conducted by a 24 year old male student Imanuel. In his conversation, he talked to his friends which is a 21 years old male student namely Ronal in their daily life at the dormitory.

"Imanuel: Ronal, Koya nongpopeyah wiwebeh,howot mpidurik
     onma HP hererik twijah moge,here wri gpohina
     rawahetep

Ronald : **Ona ki mprago. twientend   korengkeya, montet Ona   here newo gemein siekh"**

English:

"Imanuel: Ronal, why are you busy, why do you accompany me to the counter to fix my handphone my handphone keeps getting errors.

Ronald : **I'm sorry, I can't accompany you, because I have something to do"**

GLOSSARY

Ona	:	I
O	:	You
Mighe	:	She/He
Koghe	:	We
Mpige	:	We
Mighe	:	They
Mohre	:	That
Yohre	:	This
Menen	:	There
Yonen	:	Here
Phierik	:	Far
Kharang	:	Near
Montet	:	Because
Mosiak	:	in order to
Wahangke	:	Go
Gehetep	:	Return/come back
Wiri	:	House/Home
Njod	:	Door
Wagwagdent	:	Book
Jha murya	:	Motorcycle
Shika	:	Cat
Gpoh wah	:	Could You?
Gpohi wah	:	May I?
On mprak	:	Help
Injo	:	Can
Yogemein	:	Its Better
Tompouk	:	Close
Khabar	:	Borrow
Wag	:	Write
Kiheridentend	:	to order
Mprag	:	Help
Red	:	Buy
Kra wedi	:	Water galoon
Mehek ntro	:	Very thirsty
Herebro	:	A few minutes

Kana	: take care
Peh	: Market
Ohin	: Want
Koma	: Have
Newo	: Something
Siekh	: Do
Mogemein	: Perhaps
Moya gpohi	: Its better
Ngka	: Still
Gpoh	: Condition
Kenempih	: Get
Onompeh	: Relax
Towodent	: Late
Wohotmpeh	: Presenting
Monen	: In
Mompeh	: Or
To	: From
Tobo	: At
Wiri	: Dormitory
Kanada	: Keep
Korob	: Friends
nangkago dendtend	: Just a moment
twientend modo	: Can't
On mprak peh	: Help me Please!
On khikabar	: Mohon Perhatiannya
kouwtpen nyondet	: Sorry
Nahebanangpah	: Fail
Mpiherengkendik	: Not all
Siekh tangkeh	: Cleanliness
Ona Ki mprago twientend	: Sorry. I can't.
Tidak memungkinkan	: Nonop ngpahin
Yonen mehen teweb mpeh	: Accompany

LIST OF INFORMAN

No	Name	Age	Gender
1	Mamua toni	21	L
2	Alex Kamalera	20	L
3	Oktafanus	24	L
4	Andreas pallaka	23	L
5	Stefanus Remoni	21	L
6	Matius kalabahi	21	L
7	Kamarud Romyas Salambu	25	L
8	Fransiskus Linus	24	L
9	Parares Linus Tumbonai	24	L
10	Yakobus Marten	24	L
11	Stevanus Manuribua	25	L
12	Albertus	23	L
13	Atania Stevani mbua	22	P
14	Pramana Imanuel	24	L
15	Memarera Ronaldin	21	L

SURAT KETERANGAN TELAH MELAKUKAN PENELITIAN

NOMOR : 04/F/BPH/X/2020

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini,

Nama : **RANO KARNO PATIRAN**

Jabatan : Anggota

Alamat : asrama mahasiswa Fak Fak Papua Barat Jln. Perintis Kemerdekaan VII kota Makassar

Menerangkan dengan sesunguhnya bahwa :

Nama : ANDRIANI

NIM : 4516051002

Program Studi : Sastra Inggris

Fakultas : Sastra

Judul : THE NEGATIVE POLITENESS STRATEGIES BETWEEN FAK-FAK LANGUAGE AND ENGLISH (A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS)

Benar mahasiswa tersebut diatas telah melaksanakan penelitian dari tanggal 01 s/d 30 Oktober 2020 di asrama mahasiswa Fak Fak Papua Barat Jln. Perintis Kemerdekaan VII kota Makassar, dengan judul "THE NEGATIVE POLITENESS STRATEGIES BETWEEN FAK-FAK LANGUAGE AND ENGLISH (A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS)".

Demikian surat keterengan ini di buat untuk di pergunakan seperlunya.

Dikeluarkan : Asrama Fak-Fak

Pada Tanggal : 12 Maret 2021

RANO KARNO PATIRAN

SURAT PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN DATA

Saya yang betanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama Lengkap : Mansur Patiran

Tempat Tanggal Lahir : Fak-Fak, 18 JUNI 1962

Jenis kelamin : Laki-Laki
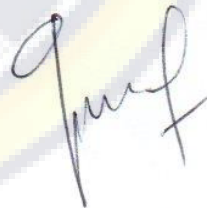
Alamat : Kampung Adora

Nomor KTP : 9203091807620001

Nomor telpon : 081354517217

Menyatakan bahwa semua data yang saya kirimkan adalah data yang benar sesuai dengan Bahasa asli Fak-Fak Provinsi Papua Barat.

Demikian Surat penyataan ini saya buat tanpa ada paksaan dari pihak manapun.

Hormat saya,

Fak-Fak, 9 Maret 2021

Mansur Patiran

AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Andriani. She was born in Papua Province, Mimika District on December 12th 1997. She is the second of four children of Lisman Gusra and Kartini Dallu. Her hobby is sport. She has two brothers named Amirudin and Aswad Lisman, and one sister named Aisya Fadilla Ramadhani. Her father is an entrepreneur and her mother is a housewife. She completed basic education at Timika Papua Koperapoka 1 elementary school, from 2004 to 2009. After that, she continued to Junior Hight School 2 of Mimika and graduated in 2012. She then continued to Senior high school 1 of Mimika from 2013 to 2015. English Literature is one of the subjects that interests her to continue her studies in 2016 at Bosowa University, English Literature Department.