

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the politeness strategy was analyzed by classifying the data into several dialogues which consisted of positive and negative politeness that are conducted by Lomov as the main character in this research. Those dialogue were taken from in initial respond and feedback as part of exchange from the text in order they can be analyzed easily. Those dialogue would be answered from three statements of the problem in the first chapter. Those problems were what are the sociolinguistic aspects of Lomov's politeness strategies in Anton Chekhov's The Proposal? How does Lomov implement the politeness strategy? And why does Lomov choose the politeness strategy?"

In this research, there are 3 participants which communicate each other. They are Stepan Stepanovitch Chubukov which was shortened with initial (C), Natalya Stepanovna with her initial (N) and Ivan Vassilevitch Lomov with his initial (L). This research would be only analyzed focusing on the main character named Ivan Vassilevitch Lomov (L).

4.1 Ranking of Imposition in Politeness Strategy

Exchange 1

1	Chubukov	: My dear fellow, whom do I see! Ivan
2		Vassilevitch! I am extremely glad!
3		<i>[Squeezes his hand]</i> Now this is a surprise,
4		my darling ... How are you?
5	Lomov	: Thank you. And how may you be getting
6		on?
7	Chubukov	: We just get along somehow, my angel, to
8		your prayers, and so on. Sit down, please
9		do. ... Now, you know, you shouldn't
10		forget all about your neighbours, my
11		darling. My dear fellow, why are you so
12		formal in your get-up? Evening dress,
13		gloves, and so on. Can you be going
14		anywhere, my treasure?

15 Lomov : No, I've come only to see you, honoured
 16 Steeepan Stepanovitch.

There were two participants which were involved in this dialogue. They were C and L. Both of them were landowners. This dialogue took place in C's home. In this dialogue, L used giving deference strategy of negative politeness. The giving deference means L raised C with honorific word "honoured" (line 13). His utterance has indirect message although he has the same level as C. Indirect message may possibly mean that L hoped that C would be happy and comfortable with his coming into C's home and C would accept L's proposal eventually. Being visited by L with formal dress and white glove, C was very glad with him and it can be seen from C's indirect statement. There are 6 indirect statements from C's utterance. They are "my dear fellow, my darling, my angel, my darling, my dear fellow, my treasure" (see in the line 1-4 and 7-14). The word 'fellow' in line 1 and 11 compared to 'my darling' in line 4 and line 10, 'my angel' in line 7 and 'my treasure' in line 14 seem to be a repetition of the same purpose, that is a call to L. As neighbor, C tried to be friendly by calling L with 'equal' call 'fellow' which later turns into 'favorite' call 'my darling, angel and treasure' showing his raising of interest. Yet, these were stated in spite of the fact that as neighbors they are not very harmonious to each other.

The first calls may imply his lip service when accepting guests, the second calls may imply his excitement of a sudden 'unusual' L's visit and the third calls especially 'treasure' may illustrate his interest and curiosity toward L's way of dressing. In addition, L looks like honorable person with his dress-jacket so C admires him by calling with some familiar address forms, as like, my darling, my dear fellow and so on. It can be proved from narration above "*LOMOV enters,*

wearing a dress-jacket and white gloves. *CHUBUKOV rises to meet him*". In the end of C's utterance, he was curious with L's a formal dress. He tried to initiate his reason with his dress (line 8-10). Although L had known that C is very glad with his coming, L keeps the adjacency pair to answer C's initiation with rejection response "No" but with inserting good reason in order C still welcomes to him. "*No, I've come only to see you, honoured Stepan Stepanovitch*" (line 15-16) which means there is nothing in his coming except only to see C. Thereby, negative politeness in giving deference strategy may be suitable with L's condition in this dialogue..

By using "honoured" (line 15), it can be revealed that the negative politeness which is used by L is because L see negative face of C. It means that C is someone who has the house that did not want to be imposed by other people. And L visits C's house which may impose C with L coming. So L uses face-saving act (Yule. 1996: 61) to minimize and lessen the possible threat to the C, because L believes that L is not in the same wants or the same group. The possible threat can be a disturbance, insult or losing a freedom to the listener. Therefore, L respects C with raising position in order not to be imposed C.

The way L uses negative politeness to C is because of sociolinguistic aspects. In this case, L applies ranking of imposition (Brown and Levinson. 1987: 77) for he drops into C house. L is afraid of not being welcomed when he visits C's house. Generally, people would use appropriate word when they want to impose the listener, and L applies the appropriate word (honoured) to obtain his aim. Beside L wears the formal dress to be considered as the same group or level with C, he also bows his head to humble his own position to the C. So that, L's arrival into C's house would not be interpreted as imposition for C.

Exchange 2

- 1 CHUBUKOV : *[Aside]* He's come to borrow money!
 2 Shan't give him any! *[Aloud]* What is it,
 3 my beauty?
 4 LOMOV : You see, Honour Stepanitch ... I beg
 5 pardon, Stepan Honouritch ... I mean, I'm
 6 awfully excited, as you will please notice.
 7 ... In short, you alone can help me, though
 8 I don't deserve it, of course ... and haven't
 9 any right to count on your assistance. ...
 10 CHUBUKOV : Oh, don't go round and round it, darling!
 11 Spit it out! Well?
 12 LOMOV : One moment ... this very minute. The
 13 fact is, I've come to ask the hand of your
 14 daughter, Natalya Stepanovna, in
 15 marriage.

This conversation happened after L had explained his purpose coming into C's house that he came only to see C. In other hand, C assumed that his coming had any intention which was not known by him, So, C accused that L might want to borrow some money from him. This statement was not acknowledged by L of course, as C stated it to the audience. This displeasure shows that the two families do not get along. But there is a controversy when calling L back, he pretends to be friendly by addressing "What is it my beauty?" In responding C's question L employed negative politeness Strategy "Honor" Followed by an apology a mixture of respecting and nervousness altogether, because later his words were difficult to understand. He stated it indirectly and it was initiated with an apology.

Keeping the same topic, L tried to continue to give reason early (like in line 4-9) before he stated his basic intention. Yet, C thought that L was too indirect, swirling and raised C's impatience led C's grabbed his turn "*Oh, don't go round and round it, darling! Spit it out! Well?*" (line 10-11), in the middle of L's statement. C kept this adjacency pair right by responding his real intention. "*One moment ... this very minute*" (line 12-15) which might calm down C before his

important intention was stated to C. The obedience to the adjacency pair of C's statement may also illustrate his avoidance to have a conflict or his effort to win C's heart in relation with his wants to propose C's daughter. Therefore, L might be afraid of being rejected in marrying C's daughter so he reduced the possible threat to C

To reduce this possible threat is an action that does not impose a listener. It means that the listener has right or freedom not to be impeded by other, so speaker uses face-saving act to respect the listener. It is also conducted by L to respect C when he wants to propose C's daughter named Natalia. Every father wants his daughter to get married with proper man, and L feels that he is not the proper man to Natalia because of his background in suffering palpitation while C could accept or refuse his proposal. However, L looks so nervous to tell his proposal and apologizes to C because of his want.

To interpret L's utterance '*I beg pardon*' and pauses in his dialogue, it can be revealed that L gets ranking of imposition in social aspect. Generally, people would utter the appropriate word to listener based on the infraction or imposition they impinge (Mayerhoff. 2006: 88). This dialogue above is L tries to find out how to utter the appropriate utterance in order that C would agree what L means. The ranking of imposition is '*marriage*' as in line 14-15. By proposing C's daughter, L would give tremendous imposition to C because his wants are different with C's wants, even if L and C are the same landowners in that village.

Exchange 3

- | | | |
|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | Natalya S | : Well, there! It's you, and papa said, |
| 2 | | "Go; there's a merchant come for his |
| 3 | | goods." How do you do, Ivan Vassilevitch! |
| 4 | Lomov | : <u>How do you do, honoured Natalya</u> |
| 5 | | <u>Stepanovna?</u> |

- 6 Natalya S : You must excuse my apron and néligé ...
 7 we're shelling peas for drying. Why haven't
 8 you been here for such a long time? Sit
 9 down. [*They seat themselves*] Won't you
 10 have some lunch?
 11 Lomov : No, thank you, I've had some already.

The participants in this conversation were N and L. this dialogue happened after L had explained his purpose into N's father about marriage. N came into her living room to meet L. The first statement which shows the internal conflict from L's and her family is "*Go; there's a merchant come for his goods.*" (line 2-3). It might indicate her cynical expression. Although N's father agreed with his proposal marrying his daughter, N's father did not inform toward N about L's intention yet harsh expression to show that both of them were not harmonious neighbors. L responded the adjacency pair of N with inserting honorific word "*honoured Natalya Stepanovna*" (line 4-5) which might possibly imply to win N's heart to be his wife. He stated indirectly to raises N's position although both L and N have the same rate. Therefore, L employs negative politeness 'give deference' strategy.

The way L raises N's position is because he sees the negative face of N. N is someone who completely has right not to be imposed or forced by L. When L asks N anything, she could refuse or accept his want, while L needs to get his want to come true. It means, L wants N to accept his proposal to marry her. Since of it, L uses face-saving act to show that his want is not a threat to her by raising N's position. The chosen strategy (give deference) may be able to help him to safe his act not to disturb N's condition. Thereby, he will obtain what he wants.

From the utterance "*How do you do, honoured Natalya Stepanovna?*" L gets ranking of imposition in sociolinguistic aspect. In social life, when people

have goal to another and they do not know the right response from the addressee, they would respect to them to achieve their goal. In this case, L also respected N to give honorific statement “honoured” to get marriage with her because he had not told to her yet about his proposal, and did not know what the answer from N was. However, to obtain his want, he gets ranking of imposition in this dialogue.

IRF 4 Exchange 4

- | | | |
|----|-----------|---|
| 1 | Natalya S | : Then smoke. ... Here are the matches. ... |
| 2 | | The weather is splendid now, but yesterday |
| 3 | | it was so wet that the workmen didn't do |
| 4 | | anything all day. How much hay have you |
| 5 | | stacked? Just think, I felt greedy and had a |
| 6 | | whole field cut, and now I'm not at all |
| 7 | | pleased about it because I'm afraid my hay |
| 8 | | may rot. I ought to have waited a bit. But |
| 9 | | what's this? Why, you're in evening dress! |
| 10 | | Well, I never! Are you going to a ball, or |
| 11 | | what?--though I must say you look better. |
| 12 | | Tell me, why are you got up like that? |
| 13 | Lomov | : [<i>Excited</i>] <u>You see, honoured Natalya</u> |
| 14 | | <u>Stepanovna ... the fact is, I've made up my</u> |
| 15 | | <u>mind to ask you to hear me out. ... Of</u> |
| 16 | | <u>course you'll be surprised and perhaps even</u> |
| 17 | | <u>angry, but a ... [<i>Aside</i>] It's awfully cold!</u> |
| 18 | Natalya S | : What's the matter? [<i>Pause</i>] Well? |

This dialogue happened when N came into living room to welcome L's coming. After greeting to L, N started to talk about hay in the first time (line 4-8) without asking the aim of L's coming. N's initiation “*How much hay have you stacked?.....*” (line 4-8) may illustrate the implied problem about land. It shows N's dissatisfaction about the field cut in order that L knew what she actually faced. Indirectly, she asked sympathy from L. Although, she had already shared her problem intimately to him, the inharmonious neighbors between them is still clearly visible “*Why, you're in evening dress, well, I never*” (line 10). It might show her humiliation question for she knew she never wore it anymore showing

that what L wearing evening dress was strange, like N who never wore dress to visit neighbors. Yet, in the end her statement, she tried to give lip service to L with good statement “*I must say you look better*” (line 11). With her shifty stated indirectly, L would not be offended with her first statement. From N’s initiation, L tried to respond what had actually occurred with his evening dress (line 13-17). L initiated the word “honoured” to soften his treatment toward N in order to win N’s heart. In this utterance L still utilized negative politeness in ‘give deference’ strategy. Since the word “honoured” is generally used by speaker when he does not have the same rate. But, L employs it to propose her.

When L raised N with honorific statement “honoured”, it means that L did not want to hurt N’s feeling with his proposal. He tried to make N happy with what he raised to N. According to Brown and Levinson, L sees negative face of N because N has right or freedom not to be offended by L. Actually L can call N’s name without inserting “honoured” when he communicates with her, yet he uses it for he realizes that with his proposal he would disturb N if she does not agree with his proposal. However he utilizes face-saving act to decrease any disturbance to N

From this explanation above, L lowers his rank of imposition toward N in this way. Culturally speaking, to obtain the aim of conversation, speaker may persuade the addressee with indirect statement in order that the addressee feels free to serve what the speaker needs. From that case, L is someone who imposes N’s freedom with his request. And the imposition can come true if N is not in the same way with him.

Drawing some inferences from the analysis above, “honoured” which is used by L in some dialogues has the same purpose that might be considered

saturated analysis in this rank of imposition. The repeated word “honoured” in every segment of exchange implies his principle to propose her not only to show good behavior but also to win the addressees’ hearts. Therefore, this data in raking of imposition may be able to be a measurement that the word “honoured” in the next dialogue is still in the same purpose.

4.2 Power in Politeness Strategy

Exchange 1

1 LOMOV : [*Greatly moved*] Honoured Stepan
 2 Stepanovitch, do you think I may count on her
 3 consent?
 4 CHUBUKOV : Why, of course, my darling, and ... as if she
 5 won't consent! She's in love; egad, she's like a
 6 love-sick cat, and so on. ... Shan't be
 7 long! [*Exit.*]
 8 LOMOV : It's cold ... I'm trembling all over, just as if
 9 I'd got an examination before me. The great
 10 thing is, I must have my mind made up. If I
 11 give myself time to think, to hesitate, to talk a
 12 lot, to look for an ideal, or for real love, then
 13 I'll never get married. ... Brr! ... It's cold!
 14 Natalya Stepanovna is an excellent
 15 housekeeper, not bad-looking, well-educated.
 16 ... What more do I want? But I'm getting a
 17 noise in my ears from
 18 excitement. [*Drinks*] And it's impossible for
 19 me not to marry. ... In the first place, I'm
 20 already 35--a critical age, so to speak. In the
 21 second place, I ought to lead a quiet and
 22 regular life. ... I suffer from palpitations,
 23 I'm excitable and always getting awfully
 24 upset. ... At this very moment my lips are
 25 trembling, and there's a twitch in my right
 26 eyebrow. ... But the very worst of all is the
 27 way I sleep. I no sooner get into bed and begin
 28 to go off when suddenly something in my left
 29 side gives a pull, and I can feel it in my
 30 shoulder and head. ... I jump up like a lunatic,
 31 walk about a bit, and lie down again, but
 32 as soon as I begin to get off to sleep there's
 33 another pull! And this may happen twenty
 34 times. ...

This dialogue was done between L and C. after explaining L's aim to propose C's daughter, C received his proposal gladly. In this dialogue, L used 'give deference' in negative politeness. There are four reasons to show his utterances in using this strategy. The first is conditional sentence in the line 10-13. It shows the weakness of his hypothesis that the fact to marry N is based on his assumption. The second is an assertion in raising N in the line 14-15 which may indicate that N is a perfect and superior girl in her life. The third is age in the line 20 which may define as apprehensive person when he has not married yet in his mature enough. The last is healthy in the line 21-34. It may illustrate that he is an inferior man with some illnesses he has faced, so he feels as appropriate man in marrying her. From those evidences above, L may be categorized as someone who humbles himself and raises N's position.

Based on L's utterances above, those may be known that the use of L's face is face-saving act. L realized what problems he had would trouble Natalia's life as the excellent girl, so he raised her to get comfortable position in order he would not impose her. According to Brown and Levinson, when L uses face-saving act to minimize the possible threat, it may be defined that L sees negative face of Natalia. It means Natalia has right to use her options. The options Natalia has are a refusal and acceptance in L's proposal although N's father agrees with him. However, L's face-saving act can decrease a disturbance to Natalia.

From this case, the sociolinguistic aspect in L's utterance is power. Based on Brown and Levinson, when L uses 'give deference' in negative politeness (1987: 178), L probably has lack power to Natalia. The reason L gets powerless to Natalia is because L needs to get Natalia's love while Natalia is a girl who has good position whether in condition or education. Natalia may refuse L's proposal

when she recognizes his demerit not only in his mature / age (line 20) but also in his healthy (such as palpitation) in the line 22. So that, it might be interpreted that the power of Natalia is more than L.

Exchange 2

1	Natalya S	: Just think, Ivan Vassilevitch! How long
2		have they been yours?
3	Lomov	: How long? As long as I can remember.
4	Natalya S	: Really, you won't get me to believe that!
5	Lomov	: <u>But you can see from the documents,</u>
6		<u>honoured Natalya Stepanovna. Oxen</u>
7		<u>Meadows, it's true, were once the subject</u>
8		<u>of dispute, but now everybody knows that</u>
9		<u>they are mine.</u> There's nothing to argue
10		about. You see, my aunt's grandmother
11		gave the free use of these Meadows in
12		perpetuity to the peasants of your father's
13		grandfather, in return for which they were
14		to make bricks for her. The peasants
15		belonging to your father's grandfather
16		had the free use of the Meadows for forty
17		years, and had got into the habit of
18		regarding them as their own, when it
19		happened that ...

This dialogue still kept talking about who is the owner of Oxen Meadow. Both of L and N defended their argument in it. From N's statement "*Just think, Ivan Vassilevitch*" might be illustrated N was very optimistic girl that L was false because her grandfather and her great-grandfather extend their lands till Burnt Marsh. Burnt Marsh is a land which includes to Oxen Meadow, so a command word "think" shows her right in her confirmation. "*How long? As long as I can remember*" L's repetition from N's initiation shows the capability of his response while the modal verb "can" is a measurement in owning Oxen Meadow (line 3). It is also straightened from L's response with same purpose by using mixing arguments (simple present and simple past) in the line 5-19. Logically, His explanation might be implied that when the history of Oxen Meadow belonged to

his aunt's grandfather, the reality in the present must also belong to his family. Somehow, L utilizes his positive politeness with strategy of "Intensify interest to H".

From L's utterance in combining simple present and past in his conversation is because he sees positive face of N. He assumed when he shared his wants or desire with N, he would not get problem for he and she were the same level or group. In social life, people tends to share his wants to someone who is very close or the same level with them. It is also conducted by L when he tells about Oxen Meadow to N. So he uses face-threatening act to be admitted by N about his wants. But in this case, face-threatening act doesn't mean a negative evaluation in general of H's face based on Brown and Levinson (1987: 70). Therefore, the FTA which is used by L does not mean dealing with negative behavior or impolite action yet the confession from N about his wants or desire.

The sociolinguistic aspect of L's utterance (5-19) might have two options. They can be power or social distance. But in this case, the dialogue between L and N may possibly be defined as powerful, for both of them have symmetrical relation as neighbors. In this dialogue, N blames L's confession and L does too. From their arguments, it can be summed up that L shows his powerful to tell the history of the owner of Oxen Meadow in order to defend his argument. However, L utilizes power is higher than social distance in this case.

Exchange 3

1	Lomov	: Hear me out, I implore you! The
2		peasants of your father's grandfather,
3		as I have already had the honour of
4		explaining to you, used to bake bricks
5		for my aunt's grandmother. Now my
6		aunt's grandmother, wishing to make
7		them a pleasant ...

8 Natalya S : I can't make head or tail of all this
9 about aunts and grandfathers and
10 grandmothers! The Meadows are ours,
11 and that's all.
12 Lomov : Mine
13 Natalya S : Ours! You can go on proving it for
14 two days on end, you can go and put on
15 fifteen dress-jackets, but I tell
16 you they're ours, ours, ours! I don't
17 want anything of yours and I don't want
18 to give up anything of mine. So there!
19 Lomov : Natalya Ivanovna, I don't want the
20 Meadows, but I am acting on principle.
21 If you like, I'll make you a present of
22 them.

This dialogue still talked about Oxen Meadow between L and N. From L's initiation in the first dialogue (line 2-5), it may be identified as repetitive explanation from previous dialogue before which might have emphasis meaning that the Oxen Meadow was really his. Yet, N grabbed his turn to show her disagreement "*I can't make head or tail of all this about aunts and grandfathers and grandmothers! The Meadows are ours, and that's all*". She also kept the adjacency pair with her response in the line 13-18 which illustrate the contrast statement between her first statement "you can go..." and her second statement "but I tell.....". Those mean that although L wanted to show every single evidence in his argument, N was still on her principle. Hearing from N's explanation, L tried to optimize his assertion to improve his own Meadow In line 19-22. His optimistic might be seen not only from his statement calling N's name without inserting honorific word "honoured" but also from the conditional sentence he uses. L might optimize the strategy of "Be optimistic" in positive politeness to insure his argument

From L's utterance in line 19-22 may possibly be defined as face-threatening act to her. He considers that he is in the same wants or the same group

with N, so he has power to employ his right. From line 1-18, both of them argue in defending their land called Oxen Meadow. Yet, in the end of L's utterance (19-22), he may optimize that he does not need it. He defends it for he wants to keep his principle. When N does not believe with his explanation, he finally offers her that he would give it to her if she wants. It means L sees positive face of N because N knows he has the same wants as her.

By applying the optimistic strategy in positive politeness, L is certain that his wants would be accepted by N, and he would obtain what he wants. The reason he uses the strategy "Be optimistic" is because he has power in this case. The power is a present (Oxen Meadow) which is given to N if N really wants to have it (21-22). It may be interpreted that by giving the Oxen Meadow to N, L has more power than N. Logically, when people have worth thing, and they want to bestow or give to other people, they will called superiors. The superiors mean that someone who has power in social life. The power can be wealth or high rate or position. In this case, L may be categorized with the wealthy person while N is a poor girl which needs his help. Somehow, sociolinguistic aspect L faces is powerful.

Exchange 4

- | | | |
|----|-----------|--|
| 1 | Natalya S | : It's not true! I'll prove it! I'll send |
| 2 | | my mowers out to the Meadows this very |
| 3 | | day! |
| 4 | Lomov | : What? |
| 5 | Natalya S | : My mowers will be there this very day! |
| 6 | Lomov | : I'll give it to them in the neck! |
| 7 | Natalya S | : You dare! |
| 8 | Lomov | : [<i>Clutches at his heart</i>] <u>Oxen Meadows</u> |
| 9 | | <u>are mine! You understand? Mine!</u> |
| 10 | Natalya S | : Please don't shout! You can shout |
| 11 | | yourself hoarse in your own house, but |
| 12 | | here I must ask you to restrain yourself! |

This dialogue still kept talking about the owner of Oxen Meadow. The internal conflict showed increasingly when topic looked more complicated. N initiated proving her Meadow to send her mowers. Her initiation was also clarified from her repetition to respond L's question "what?" that her mowers really will be there (line 1-3 and 5). N's clarification got L to respond it. In the first time (line 6), he implied that it possibly would not occur for the mowers would be suspended in the Meadow if she send them in it. The second time (line 8-9), L repeated the word "mine" as emphasis that Oxen Meadow belongs to him. In addition, the utterance "you understand" might illustrate that L encourages N to follow his want in order to understand about Oxen Meadow. L's utterance was suitable with "Presuppose / raise / assert common ground" strategy in positive politeness based on Brown and Levinson (1987: 117).

In social life, L utters "you understand" may be predicted that he sees the positive face of N. He clarifies with tough statement because he wants N to admit his own land (Oxen Meadow). The reason he clarifies with his tough statement is he has the same group with her. Thereby, he does not disturb or impose her with his statement. Besides, He realizes that N does not admit what he has explained regarding with Oxen Meadow. He maximizes "you understand" with loud voice in order that N would understand the intention of him in owning Oxen Meadow. It can be seen in the line 9 from N's utterance when L says with loud voice "*Please don't shout*". Therefore, L uses face-threatening act to achieve his want.

The evidences of his powerful in sociolinguistic aspects can be seen from several cases. The first is repeated words "mine" as convince statement. The second is question word "you understand?" which may interpret that L knows it more than N. The third is high intonation which may be illustrated that his position

is higher than her at the time. The reason from those cases is he only wants to defend what he has. Somehow, what he has conducted to N does not mean that he is as an impolite person but as an assertion to show his principle

Exchange 5

1	Chubukov	: Dear one, why yell like that? You won't
2		prove anything just by yelling. I don't want
3		anything of yours, and don't intend to give
4		up what I have. Why should I? And you
5		know, my beloved, that if you propose to
6		go on arguing about it, I'd much sooner
7		give up the meadows to the peasants than to
8		you. There!
9	Lomov	: I don't understand! How have you the
10		right to give away somebody else's
11		property?
12	Chubukov	: You may take it that I know whether I
13		have the right or not. Because, young man,
14		I'm not used to being spoken to in that tone
15		of voice, and so on: I, young man, am twice
16		your age, and ask you to speak to me
17		without agitating yourself, and all that.
18	Lomov	: No, you just think I'm a fool and want to
19		have me on! You call my land yours, and
20		then you want me to talk to you calmly
21		and politely! <u>Good neighbours don't</u>
22		<u>behave like that, Stepan Stepanitch! You're</u>
23		<u>not a neighbour, you're a grabber!</u>

The dialogue was done between L and C that still took place in C's home. This dialogue happened when L and N (C's daughter) claimed each other in owning Oxen Meadow, then C came to mediate the two confiscated persons. The word "dear one" in line 1 and "my beloved" in the line 5 looked to be a repetition of the same purpose that called L as neighbors. C tried to seem friendly neighbor. Yet, his words actually has implied meaning. The first word "dear one" is lip service to calm L down. The second word "my beloved" implies that L must realize the first intention (proposal) coming to C's house. Keeping with same topic, L tried to initiate C to recognize his act which might illustrate as L's

objection from his intonation (like in line 9-12). C responds his question from line 12-17. Yet, in C's response "*I know whether I have the right or not*" had doubted meaning which might be concluded that Oxen Meadow could also be belonged to L. In addition, C's statement "*I, young man, am twice your age.....*" is a stimulus statement to invite L admitting his Meadow indirectly. From C's statement, L absolutely disagreed by showing his tough argument. From his utterance in line 21-23, L responded with adjacency pair as a refusal. He might use positive politeness in "Exaggerate" strategy because his utterance "*Good neighbours don't behave like that, Stepan Stepanitch! You're not a neighbour, you're a grabber!*" has implied meaning. The first is C was not wise person. The second is C was an egoist. The last is inharmonious neighbors were simultaneously visible

L's utterance (line 21-23) can be predicted that positive face of C may be maximized by L to get C's confession in owning Oxen Meadow. The utterance "*Good neighbours don't behave like that*" means that L asks C to be wise neighbor because C want to give L's own land to the peasants, meanwhile C does not have right about it. So, L uses a threat to C in order that C recognizes that he was wrong. Face-threatening act might be proved when L utters "*You're not a neighbour, you're a grabber!*" His utterance emphasizes to C that he strongly disagrees with C's statement. He stresses "a grabber" to inform that his Oxen Meadow is his. Thereby, he optimizes the Oxen Meadow to be his own land indirectly.

To show L's Oxen Meadow with his threat in the line 21-23, it can be defined that L may have powerful in this conversation (asymmetric relation). The first reason is from C statement "*whether I have the right or not*" (line 12-13). It can be interpreted that C may be categorized as illegal owner. The second reason

is from L's utterances "*Good neighbours don't behave like that, Stepan Stepanitch! You're not a neighbour, you're a grabber!*" (line 21-23). It may be illustrated that L disappoints with what C has conducted to him about Oxen Meadow. He employs a metaphor "grabber" to give a similarity with bad neighbor while stressing his utterance with loud voice.

Exchange 6

1	Natalya S	:	There's some demon of contradiction in
2			you today, Ivan Vassilevitch. First you
3			pretend that the Meadows are yours; now,
4			that Guess is better than Squeezer. I don't
5			like people who don't say what they mean,
6			because you know perfectly well
7			that Squeezer is a hundred times better than
8			your silly Guess. Why do you want to say
9			it isn't?
10	Lomov	:	I see, Natalya Stepanovna, that you
11			consider me either blind or a fool. You
12			must realize that Squeezer is overshot!
13	Natalya S	:	It's not true.
14	Lomov	:	He is!
15	Natalya S	:	It's not true!
16	Lomov	:	Why shout, madam?
17	Natalya S	:	Why talk rot? It's awful! It's time your
18			Guess was shot, and you compare him with
19			Squeezer!
20	Lomov	:	<u>Excuse me; I cannot continue this</u>
21			<u>discussion: my heart is palpitating.</u>

This conversation discussed about Guess and Squeezer. Guess was a name of L's dog and Squeezer was a name of N's dog. Both L and N blamed each other that their dogs were the best. From N's initiation in line 1-9 shows some indirect messages. The first is the utterance "*There's some demon of contradiction in you today, Ivan Vassilevitch*" may describe that L looked a freak person who did not have strong conviction in accepting the reality. The second is the utterance "*First you pretend that.....*" might illustrate that what L had stated was only his assumption without any evidence. The rest is the utterance "*because you know*

perfectly well that Squeezer.....” might show an emphasis in giving her evidence that her statement is right for L also knows perfectly. Keeping with the same topic, L responded her argument to defeat her evidence with his utterance “*You must realize that Squeezer is overshoot*”, which had obligation meaning. Indirectly, N had not realized yet about it. Both N and L still defended their arguments each other (like in line 13-15). Hearing her high intonation, L insulted her back called “*madam*” (line 16) for it was only for girl who had already married. N did not accept with his utterance then she also wish his dog would be shot. In the end of L’s turn in the line 20-21, the utterance “*excuse me*” may show his negative politeness for he knew that his condition at the time was not good. Therefore, L employs an apology strategy to stop the conversation

In this case, L lessens his utterance “*excuse me*” to decrease his treat when he gets sad situation because of disputed conversation while N continuously shouts (line 15 and 17-19) that she disagrees with L’s statement. When L gets sadness and he hopes that N would comprehend with L’s condition not to continue the discussion, L uses appropriate utterance in his conversation “*excuse me*” which may illustrate that his behavior still respects her and calls her politely for L employs his negative politeness to decrease his imposition toward N and C. It means L may use face-saving act (FSA) to optimize a freedom of N for N has right to defend her statement about Squeeze is better than Guess. Somehow, L utilizes face-saving act in order that the discussion would stop.

From the dialogue above, L gets powerless in his conversation. There are two reasons why he gets powerless. The first is from N’s utterance in the line 15 and 17-19. N proves her argument with loud voice that L is wrong in his statement. It might be categorized that N has confident in her statement during conversation

because she may believe that her Squeeze is the best. The second is from L's utterance himself in the line 20-21. L realizes that when he continues his discussion toward N, his proposal may be cancelled by her n C while the topic is not really important talking about "dog". So, he apologizes to N not to continue this discussion. If L has powerful, he can reply N's statement (line 17-19) in continuing the discussion with loud voice in order to domain it. In addition, if L has more power than N, L needn't to apologize to N. He can stop the discussion loudly if he gets palpitation in his heart without saying "excuse me". Thereby, in this conversation L gets powerless in sociolinguistic aspects.

To sum up from those exchanges regarding with power in sociolinguistic aspects. There are two stages employed by L as main character in this data. The first is powerful expression. It has four parts which have the same aims in every exchange. The aims are his eagerness to show what he states is altogether right and he still keeps on his principle. The second is powerless expression. It has 2 segments which also have the same purposes. The purposes are he lowers his wants to be admitted by his addressees. However, the kinds of two powers used by L may be able to be a direction that from both two powers L prefers using powerful than powerless in this data.

4.3 Social Distance in Politeness Strategy

Exchange 1

- | | | | |
|----|-----------|---|---|
| 1 | Natalya S | : | What are you talking about? Oxen |
| 2 | | | Meadows are ours, not yours! |
| 3 | Lomov | : | No, mine, honoured Natalya |
| 4 | | | Stepanovna. |
| 5 | Natalya S | : | Well, I never knew that before. How do |
| 6 | | | you make that out? |
| 7 | Lomov | : | <u>How? I'm speaking of those Oxen</u> |
| 8 | | | <u>Meadows which are wedged in between</u> |
| 9 | | | <u>your birchwoods and the Burnt Marsh.</u> |
| 10 | Natalya S | : | Yes, yes. ... They're ours. |

This conversation happened when L had explained about Oxen Meadow to N. The utterance “*What are you talking about?*” in line 1 from N’s initiation might describe as unreal question word which does not need an answer from the addressee. Yet, her statement showed as astonished expression to refuse his opinion about Oxen Meadow. In adjacency pair, L tried to answer with a refusal response “*No, mine*” which indicated that he was not in the same way with N, but he still inserted the word “*honoured*” to reduce his contradiction toward her. (line 3). Being with her argument, N clarified that she disagreed with L’s statement indirectly for the utterance “*never*” and “*before*” had the same purposing to emphasize an untruth employed by L. After hearing her initiation, L responded her argument with a repetition word “*How*” (line 7) which is uttered by L in the line 7-9 “*How do you make that out?*”. The utterance “*How? I am speaking.....*” might illustrate he had confidence that he was right. In addition, he might seek an agreement to satisfy N’s desire when he could respond what she asked. Therefore, he would save his argument in this conversation for he maximizes positive politeness strategy.

By mentioning the word repetition “*How*” in line 7, he threatens her with his desire for he has the same wants or level with N. According to Brown and Levinson, L might use face-threatening act to N because he may want to show his argument in order to believe he is always on his principle. The way L threatens is because he saw the positive face of N. He knows that N will not get imposition or disturbance with his threat for he and she are the same level or group.

The type of conveying “*How*” when L repeats to answer N’s question might be indicated that it is caused by social distance in sociolinguistic aspect. L and N

have known each other as neighbors. It can be seen from the utterance “*I’m speaking of those Oxen Meadows which are wedged in between your birchwoods and the Burnt Marsh*” (line 7-9). This utterance can be analyzed that the land named Oxen Meadow is near with N’s birchwood and L’s Burnt Marsh. So both of them are neighbors and they have recognized each other. Therefore, from L’s utterance above, it might be identified that the social distance of them are very close.

Exchange 2

1	Natalya S	:	No, it isn't at all like that! Both
2			my grandfather and great-grandfather
3			reckoned that their land extended to Burnt
4			Marsh--which means that Oxen Meadows
5			were ours. I don't see what there is to argue
6			about. It's simply silly!
7	Lomov	:	<u>I'll show you the documents, Natalya</u>
8			<u>Stepanovna!</u>
9	NATALYA S	:	No, you're simply joking, or making fun
10			of me. ... What a surprise! We've had the
11			land for nearly three hundred years, and
12			then we're suddenly told that it isn't ours!
13			Ivan Vassilevitch, I can hardly believe my
14			own ears. ... These Meadows aren't worth
15			much to me. They only come to five
16			dessiatins [Note: 13.5 acres], and are worth
17			perhaps 300 roubles [Note: £30.], but I
18			can't stand unfairness. Say what you will,
19			but I can't stand unfairness.

This conversation happened after L had explained that Oxen Meadow belonged to his aunt’s grandmother which was given to N’s father’s grandfather to use it freely (see in previous dialogue). N disapproved what L had explained to her. Her disagreement could be seen from her response with a refusal (line 1-6). There are 3 indirect disagreements from her. The first is “all” (line 1) which may indicate that L’s explanation was not 100% right. The second utterance is in the past tense “both my grandfather.....” (1-5) which might prove her land was

already hers for long time because her history could be evidence to defeat L's utterance. The last is simple present "I don't see...." (5-6) which might interpret a reality of her Meadow in the present. In L's utterance line 7-8, it appears as an offer statement in positive politeness strategy which can be interpreted that N did not comprehend the real owner of Meadow, so L offered her to admit what L had (document) indirectly. In the of N's response, she maximized her rebuttal in keeping her argument. "*Three hundred years*" may means as her evidence and the utterance "*They only come to five dessiatins [Note: 13.5 acres], and are worth perhaps 300 roubles [Note: £30.]*" Implies that it has a metaphor statement which may mean it does not have important role in her life.

By offering to show documents (line 7-8), L wanted to satisfy N's positive face. It means L does not judge that N is wrong in admitting Oxen Meadow. In addition, he wants to show the document that the Oxen Meadow is his not hers with showing solidarity and he hopes N would confess what he has. Meanwhile, he considers that both of them have the same level or group in their mutual shared interest. Mutual shared interest is a confession in owning Oxen Meadow. Thereby, face-threatening act is appropriate for L when he wants to threat N about his wants, for he thought that his threat is not an imposition if he has known well to N, so there is no real threat in their conversation based on Brown and Levinson.

When L uttered "*I'll show you the documents, Natalya Stepanovna*" (line 7-8), it may be inferred that L uses social distance in sociolinguistic aspect. L respected her with honorific statement (honoured) in the first time when he met N (see in ranking of imposition). The reason is because he wanted to propose her in marriage. Yet, when he talked about Oxen Meadow, he maximized the social distance to get confession from N about Oxen Meadow. It can be proved when he

called her without inserting “honoured” such as line 6 (Natalya Stepanovna). The way L uses social distance is caused not only by the topic but also by his closeness with N. It is straighten by Paltridge (2006:74) that social distance might be considered because of the closeness or distance between speaker and listener.

Exchange 3

- | | | |
|----|----------|---|
| 1 | Lomov | : But, please, Stepan Stepanitch, how can they be |
| 2 | | yours? Do be a reasonable man! My aunt's |
| 3 | | grandmother gave the Meadows for the temporary |
| 4 | | and free use of your grandfather's peasants. The |
| 5 | | peasants used the land for forty years and got as |
| 6 | | accustomed to it as if it was their own, when it |
| 7 | | happened that ... |
| 8 | Chubukov | : Excuse me, my precious. ... You forget just this, |
| 9 | | that the peasants didn't pay your grandmother and |
| 10 | | all that, because the Meadows were in dispute, and |
| 11 | | so on. And now everybody knows that they're |
| 12 | | ours. It means that you haven't seen the plan. |
| 13 | Lomov | : <u>I'll prove to you that they're mine!</u> |
| 14 | Chubukov | : You won't prove it, my darling |

This dialogue happened when L and N argued and blamed each other to defend their beliefs in owning Oxen Meadow. Afterward, C approached them to calm their emotion down. C explained to L that it belonged to C's family (see in previous dialogue). Hearing C's explanation, L tried to respond with softening statement “please”. In L's utterance from line 1-5, it has indirect meanings which might show C' false in his statement. “*Do be a reasonable man!*” (line 2) might mean as a dishonesty neighbor who wanted to take other neighbor's land. “*My aunt's grandmother gave the Meadows for the temporary.....*” (line 2-7) may describe the history of L's family in owning Meadow in order to be an evidence for L's argument. Yet, C thought L was wrong in stating it. In the middle L's explanation, C grabbed his turn to align what L had already told. The utterance “*Excuse me, my precious...*” (line 8) might be caused C's interruption. In

addition, it has implied meaning which may show raising of interest. While the utterance “*the peasants didn't pay your grandmother.....*” (line 9-12) might illustrate that C wanted to show his absolute evidence as like L had conducted in previous dialogue to N. His absolute evidence means he employed explaining to L with mixing sentence (present and past tense) to assert that Oxen Meadow belongs to C's family. L stated with adjacency pair by responding C's argument. He used positive politeness to show that he had right as C. He tried to offer to C about disputed land in order to believe that it belongs to L (like in line 13). In the end of the dialogue, C uttered “*my darling*” which might indicate as lip service from C to show his solidarity although the disharmonious neighbors was clearly visible indirectly.

From L's statement “*I'll prove to you that they're mine!*” it can be analyzed that L might see the C's positive face. In social life, everybody has same right. If s/he has valuable thing, s/he will show his/her right to be considered by someone else. This expression is conducted by L. He believed Oxen Meadow is his, so he wanted C to admit his Oxen Meadow with his verification. It is straighten by Brown and Levinson' theories that “positive face is the want of every member that his wants be desirable to at least some others” (1987: 62). To be admitted by C means L uses face-threatening act in his utterance. When C disagrees with L's explanation about his aunt's grandmother's Oxen Meadow, L employs an offer as his threat to prove his argument in order that C would confess L's Oxen Meadow. His threat would not called the real threat for both of L and C have known each other with the same level as landowners.

Based on L's utterance (line 13), L might maximize social distance in sociolinguistic aspect. It means L and C have symmetric relation. It can be proved

when L explains his Oxen Meadow to C, he calls C's name with "Stepan Stepanitch" (line 1) without inserting honorific statement. It is not like in the first time, when L comes to C's home, he calls C with "honoured Stepan Stepanovitch". Even he has the same level with C as landowners, he still inserts the word "honoured" because he wants to get C's agreement to propose C's daughter. Yet in this conversation, he does not insert "honoured" because by showing his same level in social distance, C will agree what L says and admit that Oxen Meadow is L's.

Exchange 4

1	Natalya S	: Yes, yes, let that pass. ... [<i>Aside</i>] I wish
2		I knew how to get him started. ... [<i>Aloud</i>] Are
3		you going to start shooting soon?
4	Lomov	: I'm thinking of having a go at the blackcock,
5		honoured Natalya Stepanovna, after the
6		harvest. Oh, have you heard? Just think, what
7		a misfortune I've had! My dog Guess, whom
8		you know, has gone lame.
9	Natalya S	: What a pity! Why?
10	Lomov	: <u>I don't know. ... Must have got twisted, or</u>
11		<u>bitten by some other dog. ... [<i>Sighs</i>]/My very</u>
12		<u>best dog, to say nothing of the expense. I gave</u>
13		<u>Mironov 125 roubles for him.</u>

This conversation occurred after arguing disputed land named Oxen Meadow. N got surprised when she knew L's coming wanted to propose her. She made her father call L to make L happy when she confessed her own false to him. In addition, N regretted what her families did to him. In the line 1, N repeated word "yes" might indicate that she agreed what L stated about Meadow in order to win L's heart. Yet, she actually denied in admitting Oxen Meadow because the utterance "*I wish I knew how to get him started. ... [Aloud]*" might indicate her rejection for she stated with high intonation. From L's response in the line 4-8, he might want to show his solidarity as a neighbor in order that N would consider

what L had face. The word “honoured” may illustrate his principle to propose her. In the line 6-8 “*Oh, have you heard? Just think, what a misfortune I've had...*” might imply his solidarity to share his problem. Keeping with the same topic, N tried to be close neighbor with her response (line 9). So, L employed his positive politeness to give a reason from N’s question which means both L and N open minded in this dialogue.

Telling his problem to N, L gets consideration from N about his problem. It means L sees positive face of N. According to Brown and Levinson “positive face is the want of every member that his wants be desirable to at least some others”. In this research, L is as participant (speaker) who has a problem, and N is as addressee (listener) who wants to listen and consider L’s problem. L needs his want (problem) to be received by N for both of them have the same rate or level. Thereby, L maximizes face-threatening act to get reaction from N. Face-threatening act (FTA) based on Brown and Levinson (1987: 70), in this case, is not a real threat because L and N have known each other as neighbors.

To convey L’s problem means he employs social distance (symmetric relation) in sociolinguistic aspect. When N admitted that Oxen Meadow was L, L felt happier than before. He may believe when he shares his problem about his lame dog, N will be pity with L’s problem. And it proves from N’s utterance “*What a pity! Why?*” and she asked the reason of his dog. From rhythm of the event, a distance from both of L and N is close enough for N is willing talking about L’s dog. L also feels happy when N welcomes with his sharing. So that, he tells the cost in taking care of his dog to Mironov. The cost is 125 roubles. This utterance might be also categorized as social distance, for in social life, people

will not be doubt in telling the truth (125 roubles) when they are close enough with addressee (listener).

From every segment of these data, it can be summarized that social distance used by L as main character shows his solidarity toward addressees. The purpose is L expects what he states and shares would be admitted by them. However, these data are considered saturated analysis to intimate that L's utterance in social distance is still the same purpose in the next dialogue.

1.4 Discussion

This data is dealing with the theme which is from cultural practice of 19th century in Russia as economic stability for possessing as much as land as possible. Since, the regulation in owning land was not as difficult as right now, people tend to obtain and collect it at that time. Meanwhile, the politeness was still high in social life rather than today. Although L and the addresses are disharmonious neighbors yet he can maintain the politeness in communication. From the economic stability rises a love from L. So he sometimes reduces his threat maximizing negative politeness while he employs positive politeness when the theme relates with the lands or the best dog. Two politeness can be seen in table below:

1.4.1 Table of Negative Politeness

No	Negative Politeness	Frequency	Sociolinguistic Aspects
1	To give deference	4	Ranking of Imposition / Powerless
2	To apologize	2	Ranking of Imposition / Powerless

In this table, the main character employs two negative politeness strategies to show his respect toward addressees and all dialogues take place in C's home. Based on the table, the strategies 'give difference' and 'apologize' give a

description that he imposes the addressees while reducing his imposition by inserting honorific word such as “honoured”. In social life, he and the addressees are well-known as neighbors. He has the same rate or level with his addressees, yet he respects them because he has an aim which may impose them if they are not in the same way with his aim. The sociolinguistic aspects can be form of ranking of imposition or powerless when the topic relates with his aim (proposal). In addition, the aspects are also caused the social context which mean who is the participant, where the setting, what is talking about and why he is speaking. Therefore, both sociolinguistic and discourse are mutual connected to produce the appropriate language for him in communication.

4.4.2 Table of Positive Politeness

No	Positive Politeness	Frequency	Sociolinguistic Aspects
1	To intensify interest H	1	Powerful
2	To be optimistic	1	Powerful
3	To presuppose/raise/assert common ground	1	Powerful
4	To exaggerate	1	Powerful
5	To seek agreement	1	Social Distance
6	To offer, promise	2	Social Distance
7	To give (or ask for) reason	1	Social Distance

The last table shows positive politeness from main character. There are seven negative strategies which may indicate his incompatible and disharmonious neighbor toward addressees. The sociolinguistic aspects are powerful when the topic talks about ‘Oxen Meadow’ and ‘dog’. In other hand, he explores his social

distance to show that he has the same level and group which may indicate that he also has right as the addressees do.

From those strategies (negative and positive politeness), it can be interpreted that the main character prefers using positive than negative politeness because he gets conflict toward addressees although he needs to win the addressees' heart to marry N. However, disharmonious neighbors are often showed by the participants in this data.