

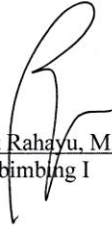
LEMBAR PENGESAHAN ARTIKEL ILMIAH


**AN ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS' POLITENESS IN COMMUNICATION
TO LECTURER VIA SMS AT ENGLISH DEPARTMENT**

**Karya ilmiah ini dibuat sebagai salah satu syarat kelulusan studi Sarjana
(S-1) di Universitas Pasir Pengaraian**

Ditetapkan dan disahkan di Pasir Pengaraian pada
tanggal 30 bulan Juni tahun 2016

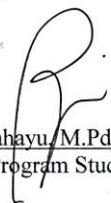
Oleh:


Pipit Rahayu, M.Pd
Pembimbing I


Eripuddin, S.Hum, M.Pd
Pembimbing II

Mengetahui




Pipit Rahayu, M.Pd
Ketua Program Studi

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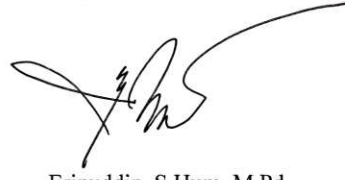
**ANALISA KESOPANAN MAHASISWA DIDALAM KOMUNIKASI VIA
SMS DI PRODI BAHASA INGGRIS**

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ABSTRAK

Rizqy, Rana Almunawaroh. 2016. Analisa Kesopanan Mahasiswa didalam Komunikasi kepada dosen via SMS di Prodi Bahasa Inggris

Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisa kesopanan SMS di prodi bahasa inggris universitas pasir pengaraian. Kesopanan adalah komunikasi yang terjadi diantara pembicara dan pendengar yang dapat saling memahami perasaan orang lain. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif, menggunakan objek penelitiannya adalah SMS. Data SMS didalam penelitian ini berjumlah 11 SMS. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan langkah – langkah: pengumpulan data, mendokumentasikan data, menganalisa data, dan membuat kesimpulan. jenis kesopanan yang dilakukan mahasiswa adalah: *Positive Politeness* dan *Negative politeness*. Berdasarkan analisa data yang diperoleh oleh peneliti, dapat disimpulkan bahwa total SMS dalam bentuk *positive politeness* ada 4 SMS, dan total SMS dalam bentuk *negative politeness* ada 7 SMS.

Kata Kunci: Kesopanan Mahasiswa, SMS, Prodi Bahasa Inggris

ABSTRACT

Rizqy, Rana Almunawaroh. 2016. An analysis of students' politeness in communicaton to lecturer via SMS at English Department

This research aims to analyzed type of politeness in SMS at English Department of University Pasir Pengaraian. Politeness is a communication between hearer and speaker are understanding other people's. This research is a descriptive qualitative, the object in the research is SMS. The data in research were 11 SMS. This research was conducted by the steps: data collection, documentation data, anayzed data, and making conclusion. Type of politeness did of student in sending SMS is Positive Politeness and Negative Politeness. Based on the analysis of data obtained by the researcher, it could concluded total type of positive politeness were 4 SMS, and total type of Negative Politeness were 7 SMS.

Keywords: Student Politeness, SMS, English Department.

INTRODUCTION

A language can be defined as a socially who shared combinations of symbols and rule symbols combination. According to Larry and Richard (1982:153) Language is a form of human culture behavior. Whole explanation above, language is one tool of communication in socially who shares some combination symbols.

Communication is one of human's needs. In common communication, at least there are two participants involved, speaker and hearer. This speaker and hearer will speak by turn. Each participant in conversation will take their turn when the time comes. However, it is possible that there is overlapping in conversation in which both speaker and hearer speak at speak time.

They do not wait for their turn. This is due to some factors. For example is many things want to be delivered by participants because many things in their

mind. It is of possibility to the character of the participants in which they are not patient enough to wait for the turn.

The politeness does not only occur orally but also written. Even when communication uses media categorized as semi-oral like chatting because the way the language used is like oral communication but via certain media. The politeness is a little bit bothering since it happens globally. Many people complain the way one communicates via short message service (SMS).

The way they communicate seems ignoring the rule of politeness. This must be soon prevented. Otherwise, the impolite generation will grow bigger and bigger. There are some mistakes made by students in sending SMS. Commonly the mistakes are: firstly, students did not give greeting. Secondly, students did not use correct symbol in message. Thirdly, the problem is the students did not give explanation who is the sender of the message.

So because those mistakes above, the researcher is interested in analyzing students impoliteness communication via SMS to English lecturer. To analyze the data, the researcher using the concept of politeness proposed by Brown and Levinson Theory (1987).

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Review of related theories

1. Politeness

Politeness is not only visible from speech language, but also other aspects, such as attitude and behavior that has the potentiality to make someone else. When an utterance is intentionally used to threaten one's face and run out from the common convention, the very utterance is regarded politeness. There are some politeness definition based on some expert:

According to Sifianou (1992:81), Polite is derived from the Latin *politus*, past participle of "polire" meaning "to smooth". Thus, "polite" originally meant "smoothed", "polished", and subsequently "refined", "cultivated", "well bred", and so on, when referring to people, and "courteous", "urban", etc. when referring to manners.

Based on Leech (1983:104) defines politeness as those forms of behavior which are aimed at the establishment and maintenance of comity, i.e, the ability of participants to engage in interaction in a comfortable and harmonious atmosphere.

Next, politeness definition by Hill (1986:349) in Nabila Elhadj Said (2010:25), politeness is one of the constraints on human interaction, whose purpose is to consider others' feelings, establish levels of mutual comfort, and promotes rapport. Hill here considers politeness as a constraint on our behavior, in order to reduce friction and enhance harmony.

For Adegbija (1989 : 58) in Nabila Elhadj Said(2010:25): politeness is a property associated with a communicative situation by virtue of which a person speaks or behaves in a way that is socially and culturally acceptable and pleasant to the hearer.

According to Mills (2003:6) in Nabila Elhadj Said (2010:26), Politeness is the expression of the speakers' intention to mitigate face threats carried by certain face threatening acts toward another.

Whole of explanations above, the researcher made a conclusion, politeness is a communication between hearer and speaker are not having problems in understanding other people's feeling.

2. Politeness Theory

In this research, the researcher will explain about some politeness theory based some expert, they are:

a. The Cooperative Principle and Conversational Maxims

According to Grice (1989) in Piia Kuntsi (2012:4), there are particular rules for a conversation which people use in order to be understood. The general rule for conversation is the Cooperative Principle: "Make your conversational contribution such as is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged." (Grice 1989: 26). The Cooperative Principle also includes

four maxims which direct the conversation as a guideline. These are called the Conversational Maxims and they are (According to Grice 1989: 26-28):

1. Quantity:
Make your contribution as informative as is required (for the current purposes of the exchange).

Do not make your contribution more informative than is required.

2. Quality – Try to make your contribution on that which is true.

Do not say what you believe to be false.

Do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence

3. Relation

Be relevant.

4. Manner – Be perspicuous.

Avoid obscurity of expression.

Avoid ambiguity.

Be brief (avoid unnecessary prolixity).

Be orderly.

The maxim of Quantity tells us to give enough but not too much information on the subject at hand. The maxim of Quality in other words tells us to be honest and not to exaggerate. The meaning of the maxim of Relation is to keep to the matter in question. Furthermore, the maxim of Manner tells us to make our contribution clear and easy to understand, insults and such are violations of this maxim.

3. Politeness Theory by Brown and Levinson

Brown and Levinson's theory of politeness first appeared in 1987. The name of Brown and Levinson have become almost synonymous with word *politeness* as it is impossible to talk about politeness without referring to Brown and Levinson.

According to Penelope Brown (1980 :116) states

1. Positive politeness: The use of strategies designed to redress the addressee's positive face wants. The speaker indicates that in general they want to maintain some of the hearer's positive face wants, by, for example, treating the hearer as a member of the same group or by expressing liking for the hearer's personality. The sphere of relevant redress is not restricted to the imposition incurred in the FTA itself. The idea is that the general appreciation of the hearer's wants will serve to counterbalance the specific imposition. It is a sugaring of the pill technique. The expression of positive politeness as a motivated strategy of face threat redress is marked by exaggeration. A general spin-off of positive politeness techniques is that they act as "a kind of social accelerator" (1987: 103), since in using them one indicates a wish to be closer to the addressee.

2. Negative politeness: The use of strategies designed to redress the addressee's negative face wants. The speaker indicates respect for the hearer's face wants

and the wish not to interfere with the hearer's freedom of action.

According to Brown and Levinson in Nabila Elhadj Said (2011) ; divided the politeness strategy to 4 (four), they are:

a. Bald on Record:

This strategy "bald on record" is ranked as the most direct strategy. It refers to the expression of an act in the most direct way. It requires no effort from the part of the speaker to reduce the impact of the FTA's. "Bald on record" covers strategies usually using the imperative form without any redress, and is employed when the face threat is minimal. Using this strategy, it is likely to shock the persons to be addressed, embarrass them or make them feel a bit uncomfortable. However, this type of strategy is commonly found with people who know each other very well, and are very comfortable in their environment, such as close friends and among family members.

On record includes: without redressive action, baldly; and with redressive action. To speak on record without redressive action involves speaking clearly and in a concise way.

From the above expert, it is understood that bald-on record strategies are adopted in the following cases:

1. When the act performed demands or requires more efficiency for example in emergencies.
2. When the act is addressed to someone who is well-known or familiar to the speaker, this is referred to as "weightiness" which is small in this case.
3. When the FTA is for the benefit or the interest of the hearer.
4. When a difference in power that is to say the powerful interactant will employ the most direct way.

On the other hand, doing an act with redressive action will attempt to reduce the face threat using modifications and additions for example the insertion of the word "please". Redressive action is also subcategorized into two types which are positive politeness and negative politeness.

b. Positive Politeness

The important feature of positive politeness is to share some degree of familiarity with people. It can be considered as the code or language of intimacy.

It Aims to recover any threats to positive face, it treats the addressee as a member of an in- group, a friend, a person whose desires and personality traits are known and liked. It is usually seen in groups of friends, or where people in the given social situation know each other fairly well. It usually tries to minimize the distance between them by expressing friendliness and solid interest in the hearer's need to be respected (minimize the FTA). Positive politeness is meant to establish a feeling of solidarity between the speaker and the hearer by choosing from number of strategies.

Brown and Levinson propose three broad strategies that convey positive politeness, the first one is claiming common ground with others and it means that the speaker and the hearer have many things in common, such as the same interests and attitudes and group membership. Group membership is realized using address terms like "sister" and "honey". Sharing similar interests includes commenting on other's appearance and possessions.

The second strategy of positive politeness is linked to cooperation between the interactants. It is to be aware and interested in the hearer such as taking his opinion. The third strategy is to accomplish the others wants and desires such as sympathy.

According to (Brown & Levinson, 1987: 103-129)1, these strategies include the following:

Positive Politeness strategies:

- (1) *Notice, attend to H2 (his interests, wants, needs, goods)*
- (2) *Exaggerate (interest, approval, sympathy with H)*
- (3) *Intensify interest to H*
- (4) *Use in-group identity markers*
- (5) *Seek agreement*
- (6) *Avoid disagreement*
- (7) *Presuppose/raise/assert common ground*
- (8) *Joke*
- (9) *Assert or presuppose S's knowledge of concern for H's wants.*
- (10) *Offer, promise*
- (11) *Be optimistic*
- (12) *Include both S and H in the activity*
- (13) *Give (or ask for) reasons*
- (14) *Assume or assert reciprocity*
- (15) *Give gifts to H (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation*

These strategies make the hearer feel appreciated by the speaker, and this can express solidarity and familiarity between individuals.

c. Negative Politeness

Unlike the positive politeness strategies that aim at the realization of solidarity, Brown and Levinson's negative politeness strategies function to increase the social distance between interlocutors. It is essentially avoidance-based, it dictates that the speaker respects the addressee's negative face and will not interfere with his or her freedom of action. The main focus for using this strategy is to assume that you may be imposing on the hearer, and intruding on their space. Therefore, these automatically assume that there might be some social distance or awkwardness in the situation.

Brown and Levinson (1987:132-211) identify these strategies as follows:

- (1) *Question, hedge*
- (2) *Be pessimistic*
- (3) *Minimize the imposition, Rx*
- (4) *Give deference*
- (5) *Apologize*
- (6) *State the FTA as a general rule*
- (7) *Nominalize*

(8) *Go on record as incurring a debt, or as not incurring*

Here are some examples:

Be indirect: "I'm looking for a comb."

In this situation you are hoping that you will not have to ask directly, so as not to impose on the hearer. Therefore, by using this indirect strategy, you hope they will find one for you.

Forgiveness: "You must forgive me but..."

Minimize imposition: "I just want to ask you if I could use your pen?"

Pluralize the person responsible: "We forgot to tell you that you had to accomplish your work this week." This takes all responsibility off of only you, even if you were the person responsible for telling this to the hearer.

d. Off-Record (indirect):

The fourth strategy of Brown and Levinson is the off record by which they mean that a certain act can be performed in an unclear and indirect way. Off-record indirect strategies minimize the pressure that is on the speaker by avoiding the direct FTA, and thus, one becomes free from any imposition. Trying to explain how off-record strategies help the speaker avoid doing an FTA in the most direct way.

According to Pias Kuntz (2012 : 9) states: the some example about politeness strategies, they are:

1. Damn, I'm out of cash, I forgot to go to the bank today, from the sentence we could be understood as a request for money, but the speaker is not making the request directly.

According to Brown & Levinson (1987: 69) if the speaker decides to do the FTA *boldly*, this means that the FTA is "in the most direct, clear, unambiguous and concise way possible". Then this request, or demand, is often in an imperative form. Consider this example:

2. Lend me some money.

Both examples (1) and (2) can convey the same intention, request for money, but (2) is exceptionally straightforward and leaves no room for other interpretations. Example (2) can be then seen as a threat to the addressee's face. Brown & Levinson (1987: 69) argue that this kind of strategy is generally used only in circumstances of emergency, and in request, offers and suggestions that require only minor sacrifices on the behalf of the addressee. Bold on-record strategies can also be found, for example, when the speaker has difficulties to get his/her message through (e.g. speaking on a bad telephone line); in task related activities and cooking recipes (e.g. "Add three cups of sugar"). Brown & Levinson (1987: 69-70) state that if the speaker decides to use redressive action, he will attempt to minimize the threat to the addressee's face, and will show in his utterance that he wishes not to threaten the addressee's face.

Here are some examples:

Give hints: "It's cold in here."

Be vague: "Perhaps someone should have been more responsible."

Be sarcastic, or joking: "Yeah, he's a real rocket scientist!"

As a matter of fact, these strategies are not universal - they are used more or less frequently in other cultures. For example, in some eastern societies the off-record-indirect strategy will place on your hearer a social obligation to give you anything you admire. So speakers learn not to express admiration for expensive and valuable things in homes that they visit.

Furthermore, Brown and Levinson theory (1987 :317) state about four politeness strategy, they are:

1. Off record : in contrast, if an actor goes off record in doing something, then there is more than one unambiguously attributable intention so that the actor cannot be held to have committed himself to one particular intent. So, for instance, if the someone say 'damn, i'm out of cash, i forgot to go the bank today', i may be intending to get you to lend me some cash, but i cannot be held to have committed myself to that intent (as you would discover were you to challenge me with 'this seventeenth time you've asked me to lend you money). Linguistic realizations of off-record strategies include metaphor and irony, rhetorical question, understatement, tautologies, all kinds of hints as to what a speaker wants or means to communicate, without doing so directly, so that the meaning is to some degree negotiable.

2. Bold on record : in doing act bold on record, without redress, involves doing it in the most direct, clear, unambiguous, and concise way possible (for example, for a request, saying "do X !). this we shall identify roughly with following the specifications of Grice's maxim cooperation. Normally, an FTA will be done in this way only if the speaker does not fear retribution from the addressee, for example in circumstances where (a) S and H both tacitly agree that the relevance of face demands may be suspended in the interests of urgency of efficiency; (b) where the danger to H's face is very small, as in offers, requests, suggestions that are clearly in H's interest and do not require great sacrifices of S (e.g 'come in' or 'do it down) and (c) where S is vastly superior in power H, Or can enlist audience support to destroy H's face without losing his own.

3. Positive politeness : is oriented toward the positive face of H, the positive self – image that he claims for himself. Positive politeness is approach – based ; it 'anoints' the face of the addressee by indicating that in some respects, S wants H's wants (e.g., by treating him as a member of an in-group, a friend, a person whose wants and personality traits are known and liked). The potential face threat of an act is minimized in this case by the assurance that in general S wants at least some of H's wants; for example , that S considers H to be in important respects, ' the same ' as he, with in-group rights and duties and expectations of reciprocity, or by the implication that S likes H so that the FTA doesn't mean a negative evaluation in general of H's face.

4. Negative politeness : on the other hand, is oriented mainly toward partially satisfying (redressing) H's negative face, his basic want to maintain claims of territory and self- determination. Negative politeness, thus is essentially avoidance based, and realizations of negative- politeness strategies consist in assurances that the speaker recognizes and respects the addressee's negative

face wants and will not (or will only minimally) interfere with the addressee's freedom of action. Hence negative politeness is characterized by self-effacement, formality and restraint, with attention to very restricted aspects of H's self image, centring on his want to be unimpeded. Face-threatening acts are redressed with apologies for interfering on transgressing, with linguistic and non-linguistic deference, with hedges on the illocutionary force of the act, with impersonalizing mechanisms (such as passives) that distance S and H from the act, and with other softening mechanisms that give the addressee an 'out', a face-saving line of escape, permitting him to feel that his response is coerced.

The character of politeness strategies by Brown, they are:

- a. Bold on record characteristic
 1. directly threaten the audience or speaker
Example : come in , sit down
 2. just tell about speaker's necessary with the hearer
Example : lend me your book
- b. Negative Politeness characteristic
 1. Be conventional indirectly; investigate the "I" and "you."
Example ability of listeners or willingness to comply. Example : can you tell me what date today?
 2. Use hedge: the words or phrases that reduce the power of speech acts. example : Can I possibly help you ?
 3. Use to express supposition pessimism about the listener ability / willingness to comply. Example : i don't suppose that would be we go collage ?
 4. Use the official word choice for demonstrate the seriousness and build social distance.
 6. Apologize: admit impingement, revealed reluctance.
Example : miss, i don't want to disturb you, but i must meet you today.
 7. Impersonalise speaker and listeners to avoid pronoun: is it possible to request a pen ?
- c. Positive Politeness characteristic
 1. Notice hearer's admirable qualities or possessions, show interest, exaggerate.
Example : very beautiful your shoes miss, can i borrow it now ?
 2. Employ phonological slurring to convey in-group membership
.example : I wanna borrow your pen, will you ?
 3. Use ellipsis (omission) to communicate tacit understandings.
Example : (do you) think if i ask my score in sociolinguistic today ?
 4. Use first name or in-group name to insinuate familiarity.
Example : hey Ton, have you gotta minute?
 1. Claim common view: assert knowledge of hearer's wants or that hearer has knowledge of speaker's wants.

Example : hey, friends you know, the lecturers don't like when the student come late

6. Seek agreement; raise or presuppose common ground/ common values;

engage in small talk/ joke.

Example : how about our homework last night? Did easy till close eyes do it !

7. Give reasons: assert reflexivity by making activity seem reasonable to the hearer.

Example : i'm really don't come to your class today mr, so give me permission.

8. Give something desired - gifts, sympathy, understanding.

Example : You look like you unhappy this week.

d. Off record characteristic

1. indirect threat the audience or speaker

Example : it's so cold in here

Furthermore, Based on Brown and Levinson make simplified in politeness strategies to the following summary :

1. Bold on record

Efficiency (S can claim that other things are more important than face, or that the act is not an FTA at all).

2. Positive politeness

To satisfy H's positive face, in some respect

3. Negative politeness

To satisfy H's negative face, to some degree

4. Off record

a. S can satisfy negative face to a degree greater than that afforded by the negative politeness strategy

b. S can avoid the inescapable accountability, the responsibility for his action, that on-record strategies entail.

Based on all explanation about politeness strategies above, the researcher interested to analyzed about types of politeness strategy in students' SMS at English department in University of Pasir Pengaraian with used the Brown and Levinson Theory (1987), they are:

1. Bald on-record is politeness strategy which show minimize threats to the hearer's face.
2. Positive politeness is the politeness strategy which speaker recognizes that the hearer has a desire to be respected, his / her positive face. It also confirms that the relationship is friendly.
3. Negative politeness is the politeness strategy which the hearer's face but also that the speaker is in some way imposing on them.
4. Off-record indirect strategy is the politeness strategy which takes some of the tries to avoid the direct FTA.

d. Slight Description of SMS

Short message service (SMS) is a kind of way communicating via certain media, that is mobile phone. SMS is one of the facilities to make communication with

other people. Now, SMS message has used by all human in this world, from the children until the adult person. SMS message have function to share or show the some information which the other person.

The purpose of short message is to inform or to invite for apology.depends on the text.short message usually notified when we are not face to face for some reason with someone.

Every mobile phone is equipped with the tools of SMS. Every mobile phone has different way of providing this SMS. In the sense that, the more sophisticated the mobile phone. The more complicated the features of SMS.

Sending message via SMS is limited into certain space. The length of the space is limited into certain character. Some mobile phone provide many characters for each space. It can be 350 characters, even 600 characters (Ike Revita: 2014).

The limited space of SMS sometimes makes the writer be wise. In other words, the more they write the minimize the number of the character. One way is by deleting certain character, like vocal or consonant and replacing similar sound word with number. For example, to say 'you, they only write "u"; the word "thank you" is replaced by "tx" ; or the word "before" with "b4"(Ike Revita : 2014).

This way of writing SMS is not conventionally done yet. However, every writer and user of SMS can understand and get the point of the symbol used. Even, some emoticons are applied to make the information clearer or to express the feeling.

Having related to the concept of politeness, the longer the utterance, the more polite will be. This implies that when some deletions and replacements are done in writing SMS, the utterance is of great possibility to be polite.

E. Purpose of the research

Concerning to the formulation of the problems, the purpose of the research is to find out the types of students politeness in communication via SMS to English lecturer.

F.Significance of the Research

There are some significances of the research as follow: for the researcher, and reader.

1. Researcher

This research gives the information to the researcher about types of students' politeness in communication via SMS to English lecturer

2. Reader

This research gives some information for the readers about types of students' politeness in communication via SMS to English lecturer.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

This research used descriptive qualitative research. According to Widoyoko (2012) says that qualitative

research describes the way things are which is based on facts and stated in statement or words form. In addition, qualitative research takes place in the natural setting of language usage; enable the researcher to make interpretation of the data.

B. Object of the Research

The object of this research is students' message or SMS. The researcher chooses to analyze the type of politeness strategies in SMS. The SMS were analyzed with Brown and Levinson Theory

C. Instrumentations

Arikunto (2002:136) states that the instrument is a tool or a research facility used by researchers to collect data in order to work more easily processed. the instrument of this study used documentation, there are two kinds of documentation which the researcher used: picture and take a note, it determined how are the students politeness strategies in communication via SMS in English Study Program in University of Pasir Pengaraian.

D. Procedure of the Research

Procedure of the research there are: Firstly, the researcher find the case in SMS. Secondly, the researcher read literature about politeness in SMS. Thirdly, the researcher analyzed the message or SMS. Fourth, the researcher classified of SMS based on Brown and Levinson Theory. Fifth, the researcher got the result about types of politeness strategy in message or SMS.

E.Technique of Collection Data

In this research, the researcher used documentation in collecting the data. Technique of collecting the data in this research are: Firstly, the researcher got the students message from lecturer mobile phone. Secondly, the researcher used documentation as instrument in this research to take the data of message or SMS. The instruments of documentation are picture and take a note.

F. Technique of Analyzing the Data

Firstly, the data from research were analyzed by Brown and Levinson theory (1987).

Table 3
Types of politeness

No	Types of politeness strategy	Quantities
1	Bald on record	
2	Positive politeness	
3	Negative politeness	
4	Off record	
Total		

Secondly, the researcher got the result types of politeness strategy in SMS or message.

On other hand, this theory can help the researcher to analyzed the data; it means to analyzed the type in the message. The last step is presented the result of this research. The researcher presents the result of students' types in politeness strategy in SMS. It could give clearer explanation about result of the research.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

A. Research Finding

The research was conducted at English Department of University of Pasir Pengaraian located at Jl. Raya Kumu, Rambah Hilir Sub District, Rokan Hulu Regency. This research was conducted to find the type of politeness strategy in students' SMS. This research was held by the researcher in may until june 2016 .

B. Data Analysis

The result of this research is based on the theory of politeness by Brown and Levinson. In analyzing the data, the researcher used the theory of politeness by Brown and Levinson. There are 11 SMS analyzed in this research.

These are the 4 type of politeness strategies by Brown and Levinson theory :

1. Bold record,
2. Positive politeness,
3. Negative politeness, and
4. Off record.

Table 4

Analysis the politeness strategy in SMS proposed by Brown and Levinson.

No	Type of politeness strategy	Quantity
1	Bold on record	0
2	Positive politeness	4
3	Negative politeness	7
4	Off record	0
Total		11

Analysis in this research based on theory politeness by Brown and Levinson. The theory have four type of politeness strategies, they are: bold on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off record.

1. POSITIVE POLITENESS

Positive politeness in SMS in this research have there were 4 students. These are the text SMS of Positive politeness:

*Student 1 : Good afternoon miss.my name is ****
*****.6 semester, i apologize i cant
come to your class today.Because my
brother enter to the hospital .Thanks u.*

This is one of messages that has been sent by student to lecturer. Instead of using the above SMS, it is better saying “ good afternoon miss. My name *** ***** from 6 semester. Iam so sorry miss, i can not come to your class today, because my brother enter to the hospital. Thank you miss”.

This SMS also used abbreviation in sentence “thank you” but the student used sentence “thank u”. Actually, the used abbreviation is not suitable if it is used to lecturer. From the punctuation, this SMS used comma, *Iam so sorry miss, i can not come to your class today.* Actually the comma is used to show a separation of ideas or elements within the structure of a sentence. This SMS show the sender asked the permission by saying “sorry or appologize” to lecturer, and then the SMS also used period punctuation. Period is used when placed at the end of declarative sentences, statements thought to be complete and after many abbreviations, and this SMS, student also used ellipses punctuation. Ellipses have mean frequently used within quotations to jump from one phrase to another , omitting unnecessary words that do not interface the meaning. The last, from the message we know that these sms included to list *give reason* from the positive politeness strategies. The meaning of *give reason* is the speaker asserts reflexivity by making activity seem reasonable to the hearer. it is done in these SMS, the SMS show student giving a reason to lecturer to ask permission. Based on the analysis above, the researcher took a conclusion that this SMS is Positive Politeness.

*Student 2 : Good afternoon Miss. Iam *****
*****. I am apologize,i can't be
present and attend your class this
afternoon because i'm sick . Thank you
in advance,Miss .*

This SMS is one of messages that has been sent by student to lecturer. In general, the SMS explains about the student asking permission to the lecturer. Next, if we pay more attention to the text, we can find grammatically incorrect. Instead of using above text, it is better we say “ good afternoon miss. Iam ***** ***** iam apologize can not attend to your class this afternoon, because iam sick .thank you miss.

the punctuation, this SMS used comma. Actually the comma is used to show a separation of ideas or elements within the structure of a sentence. This SMS show the sender asked the permission by saying “sorry or appologize” to lecturer, and then the SMS also used period punctuation. Period is used when placed at the end of

declarative sentences, statements thought to be complete and after many abbreviations, and this SMS, student also used ellipses punctuation. Ellipses have mean omitting unnecessary words that do not interface the meaning. The last, from the message we can know this sms included to list *give reason* from the positive politeness strategies. The mean from *give reason* is the speaker assert reflexivity by making activity seem reasonable to the hearer. it is did in this SMS, the SMS show the student give a reason to lecturer to ask permission,because the student sick. Based on the analysis above, the researcher took a conclusion ,this SMS is Positive Politeness.

*Student 3 : Assalamua'alaikum Mr . . .i'm **** ***** from the 5 semester. . i want to get permission today . i can't come to your class. Because i have schedule to join training of teacher in hotel gelora bakti.*

This is one of messages that has been sent by student to lecturer. In general the SMS shows the student asking the permission. This SMS also used ellipses, it means that it did not have meaning about the ellipses symbol. The last, from the message we know that this sms included to list *give reason* from the positive politeness strategies. The mean from *give reason* is the speaker assert reflexivity by making activity seem reasonable to the hearer. it is done in this SMS, the SMS shows the student giving a reason to lecturer to ask permission, because the student has join teacher training. Based on analyzed above, the researcher taken a conclusion ,this SMS is Positive Politeness.

2. NEGATIVE POLITENESS

Student 1 : Assalamu'alaikum . . . i'm sorry before, Mr can i meet and consult with you this afternoon ?

This is one of messages that has been sent by student to lecturer. In This SMS, the sender used word “can” when you make a request, you ask someone for something or ask them to do something. The sender used ellipses, period, and question mark. The meaning of ellipses is nothing. The sentence before comma symbol in SMS explained the necessary of the sender message wants to ask apologise before student meet the lecturer. The list from the politeness strategies is *used hedges . uses hedges* is mean of of list from the negative politeness which that diminish the force of a speech act. Based on the analysis, the researcher took a conclusion, this is SMS is negative politeness.

*Student 2 : Assalamualaikum wr.wb i'm ***** from sixth semester. So sorry to distrub you mr.. i hope you give me permission, because i can not come to your class for today. Thanks before mr.. wassalam...*

The SMS is one of messages that has been sent by student to lecturer. In general, the SMS explains about student asking permission to the lecturer to absence. Next,

instead saying above text, it is better we say *Assalamualaikum wr.wb . i'm **** * from sixth semester . iam so sorry to disturb you mr . . i hope you give me permission ,because i can not come to your class for today. Thanks before Mr .*

Next, the punctuation usage period and ellipses. The first sentence used period to make abbreviation in greeting. Actually make abbreviation in message is not suitable in sending message for lecturer. The sentence before other period symbol explains to the last information about sender message to lecturer. The list of SMS was included in *apologize*, it means to admit the impingement express reluctance. *Apologize* list is form from negative politeness. Based on the analysis, the researcher took a conclusion, this SMS is negative politeness.

*Student 3: Assalamualaikum mr, i'm **** mr. Sorry mr , do you come to the campus today mr ? wassalam.*

This SMS is one of messages that has been sent by student to lecturer. The SMS explains that student wants to know whether the lecturer come or not to the campus. The more suitable used text is *Assalamualaikum mr, i'm **** mr. Sorry mr , are you going to the campus today mr ? wassalam*

In the last sentence in SMS, student gives question mark. Which means that the student ask to lecturer. This list of SMS was included in *apologize*, it means to admit the impingement express reluctance. *Apologize* list is form of list from negative politeness. Based on analyzed, the researcher took a conclusion, this SMS is negative politeness.

Student 4 : sorry Ms, we're ready in class of semester 1 will you come today ?

This SMS show the student ask about whether lecturer come or not to the campus, but the student did not used greeting, not giving the name ,so the lecturer will be more confused to understand who are the senderof message.

The SMS also used abbreviation in calling the lecturer, absolutely it is politer to used word “miss” but the sender used “Ms”. The SMS is finished with the question mark, it means that the sender asks the lecturer about the lecturer presence. From the list of strategy, this SMS is included in Pessimist from negative politeness, because the student is still doubtful about the lecturer presence to the class, the sender indirectly minimize the lecturer. Based on the analysis, the researcher took a conclusion, this SMS is negative politeness.

Student 5 : miss.. We have in the class

This SMS is one of SMS that has been sent by student to lecturer. The more suitable in grammar is “miss,we have in the class today”. The sender message used ellipsis, it mean did not have meaning ,it just unnecessary symbol which did not have meaning. This

sms show the student want to remind to lecturer about student position. The list of this sms uses word minimize the imposition from the negative politeness. Used words minimize the imposition is the speaker wants to minimize the imposition. So the speaker directly to tell the necessary with the speaker or sender accepted. From the analyzed, the researcher took a conclusion, this SMS is negative politeness.

Student 6 : *askm miss we are from second semester nonreg will take final test today ?*

This SMS is one of messages that has been sent by student to lecturer. The sms is show the student ask about lecturer come or not in the campus, but the student used abbreviation in greeting. The used grammatical is not correct. The more suitable is *assalamualaikum miss we are from second semester nonreg. are we take final test today ?*.

The punctuation usage, this SMS used question mark, it means the student ask the lecturer about the test. The type of list strategy is be conventionally indirect from the negative politeness, because the student wants to ask the test would happen or not. Based on the analysis, the researcher took a conclusion this sms is negative politeness.

Student 7 : *ass miss. sorry. do you came to the class today miss ?*

This SMS show the student asks about lecturer come or not in the campus, but the student used abbreviation in greeting. And the student was not correct to write the message to lecturer, because the student still wrong in word "today", but the student wrote in message is "roday". This sms is included in be conventionally indirect strategy because the student still ask the lecture will come or not, actually the student can see the lecturer schedule, this condition can make the disturbing in politeness. Based on the analyzed, this SMS is negative politeness.

C. Discussion

This research was held by the researcher in may until june 2016. The data got from English lecturer of University Pasir Pengaraian. Total SMS were 11. In this research, the researcher used Brown and Levinson theory in 1987. Brown and levinson state the politeness strategies can be divided into four, they are: 1. bold on record, 2. positive politeness, 3. negative politeness and the last off record. This research used documentation to got the students message, there are two kinds of documentation which the researcher used: picture and take a note, it determined how are the students politeness in communication via SMS in English Study Program in University of Pasir Pengaraian.

After obtained the data result of students message. It was indicated the students' who did the second type is positive politeness, the students did this type were 4 students. In this type the students showed more carefull in sending SMS to lecturer. Based on brown and levinson

theory (1987) the positive politeness is the sender message know about position the receiver message, and keep still the respected relationship. So, from this theory mean in this research the students recognizes that the lecturer has a desire to be respected, that is, his / her positive face. It also confirms that the relationship.

The third type is negative politeness, the students did this type were 7 students. The student minimalize about politeness in sending message. Based on Brown and Levinson theory (1987) states : the negative politeness is a condition the sender message has know and understand about the hearer position, but the sender message some way imposing the receiver message. The student recognizes the lecturer face but also that the sender message or student is in some way imposing on lecturer. The some students not given the complete reasonable to ask permission with the lecturer, some the students also not used greting in sending message, actually the greeting is very important to formal communication with the lecturer.

D. Limitation of the Research

This research students' politeness in sending SMS in English Department at University of Pasir Pengaraian the finding were analyzed just based on the Brown and Levinson theory. The limitation in this research is made, It did not explain more deeply about the factor that caused of politeness, because the researcher was not a english literary student , it becomes the limitation of this research. In this research, researcher used one instrument was documentation about the type of strategy student politeness in sending SMS.

Conclusion

SMS is one of media communication with other people to give information more easier. But sometimes the text of SMS makes the reader more confused and disturbed, because type of politeness in sending SMS. The type of politeness was very important in our communication.

Based on analysis in students politeness, the researcher found 2 type of politeness, they are : 1. Positive politeness and 2. Negative politeness. Most of their message did not be carefully in wrote message, so it can be confused the reader to understanding.

After analyzing the problem, the researcher would like to conclude about the total types of politeness. The researcher found 4 message in positive politeness, and 7 message in negative politeness.

Suggestion

Based on the conclusion above, there are some suggestions that can be useful for the readers, the lecturer and the next researchers about students politeness.

1. The readers
They can understand about the knowledge about strategy of politeness in sending SMS.
2. The lecturers
The lecturer can take it as a reference knowledge about the strategy of politeness in SMS.

3. The next researchers
They can take this research as a reference and valuable source. This research also can be guidance for the next researcher.

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