

# **STUDENTS' POLITENESS STRATEGIES IN ASYNCHRONOUS ONLINE DISCUSSION**

**( A Study At Department of English Language Education )**

THESIS

Submitted by

**NADIA MAULIDAR**

NIM. 150203120

Student of *Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan*

Department of English Language Education



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by :

**NADIA MAULIDAR**  
**150203120**

Student of *Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan*  
Department of English Language Education

Approved by :

Main Supervisor,

Co-Supervisor,

Habiburrahim, S.Ag, M.Com,  
MS, Ph.D

Date : 27/ 12/ 2019

Rahmat Yusny, M. TESOL

Date : 27/ 12 / 2019.

It has been defended in *Sidang Munagasyah*  
in front of the board of the Examination for the working paper  
and has been accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements  
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Board of Examiners,

Chairperson,

Habiburrahim, S. Ag, M. Com, MS, Ph. D

Secretary,

Rita Hermida, M. Pd

Member,

Rahmat Yusny, M. TESOL

Member,

Dr. phil. Saiful Akmal, M. A

Certified by:

The Dean of Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan  
Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh

Dr. Muslim Razali, S.H, M.Ag.

NIP.195903091989031001

**SURAT PERNYATAAN**  
(Declaration of Originality)

Saya yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama : Nadia Maulidar

NIM : 150203120

Tempat/Tanggal lahir : Tanjung Selamat/ 16 Juli 1997

Fakultas/jurusan : Tarbiyah dan Keguruan/ Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Alamat : Dusun Popeh, Tanjung Selamat, Darussalam, Aceh Besar

Menyatakan bahwa sesungguhnya skripsi yang berjudul:

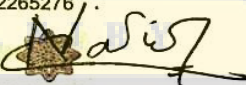
**Students Politeness Strategies in Asynchronous Online Discussion  
(A Study at Department of English Language Education University Islam Negeri  
Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh)**

adalah benar-benar karya saya, kecuali semua kutipan dan referensi yang disebutkan sumbernya. Apabila terdapat kesalahan dan kekeliruan di dalamnya, maka akan sepenuhnya menjadi tanggung jawab saya. Demikian lah surat pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sesungguhnya.

Banda Aceh, 30 Desember 2019

Ing membuat surat pernyataan,



  
(Nadia Maulidar)

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## ABSTRACT

Name : Nadia Maulidar  
NIM : 150203120  
Faculty : *Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan*  
Major : Department of English Education  
Thesis working : Students' Politeness Strategies in Asynchronous Online Discussion  
Main Supervisor : Habiburrahim, S.Ag, M.Com, MS, Ph.D  
Co-Supervisor : Rahmat Yusny, M. TESOL  
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Linguistics in discourse still becomes a major concern in English Language Learning. To maintain an effective classroom discussion, the students and the teachers need to perform a polite way. Therefore, this study attempts to explore the politeness strategies used by EFL learners of department of English Language Education at UIN Ar-Raniry in Asynchronous Online Discussion. The writer applied a descriptive qualitative method by using discourse analysis in analyzing the politeness utilization in the online discussion. The participants are 57 from two linguistics classes. The key sources of data were the students' utterances, which were gathered by saving the portable data format (PDF). The writer used Brown and Levinson theory of Politeness Strategies in identify the types of politeness strategies used by the students. The result revealed that the politeness strategies found in the discussion of both classes were three types: positive politeness, negative politeness, and bald on record. The most applied strategies were the positive politeness by utilizing various its strategies. It is employed as a softening their friends' face, establish friendship, solidarity and respect while discussion. The findings of this study might be used as an input for teachers or lecturers and students in an effort to create effective classroom discussion. By and large, the deep pragmatics analysis perspective is strongly recommended to minimize the weaknesses of this study.

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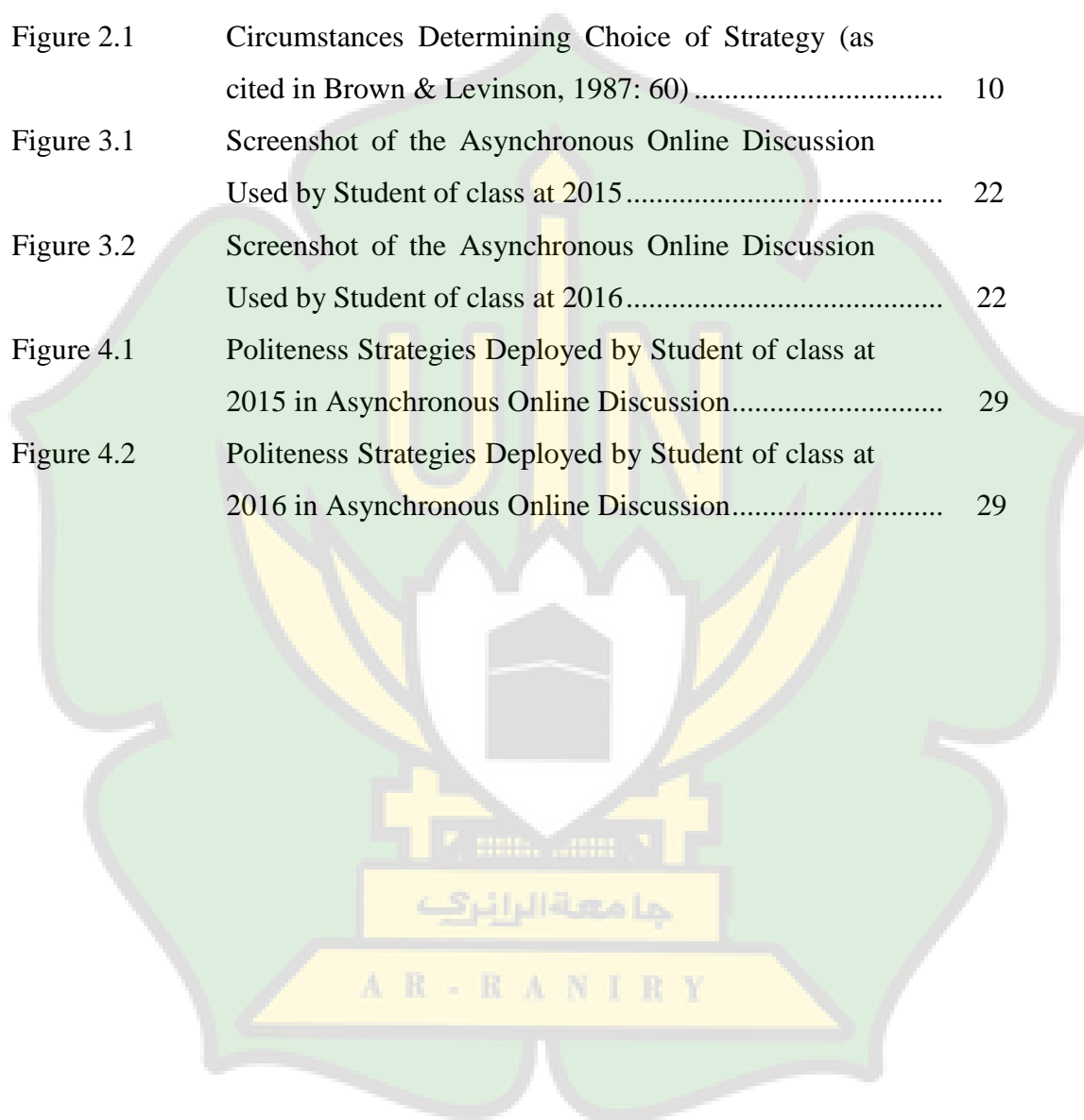
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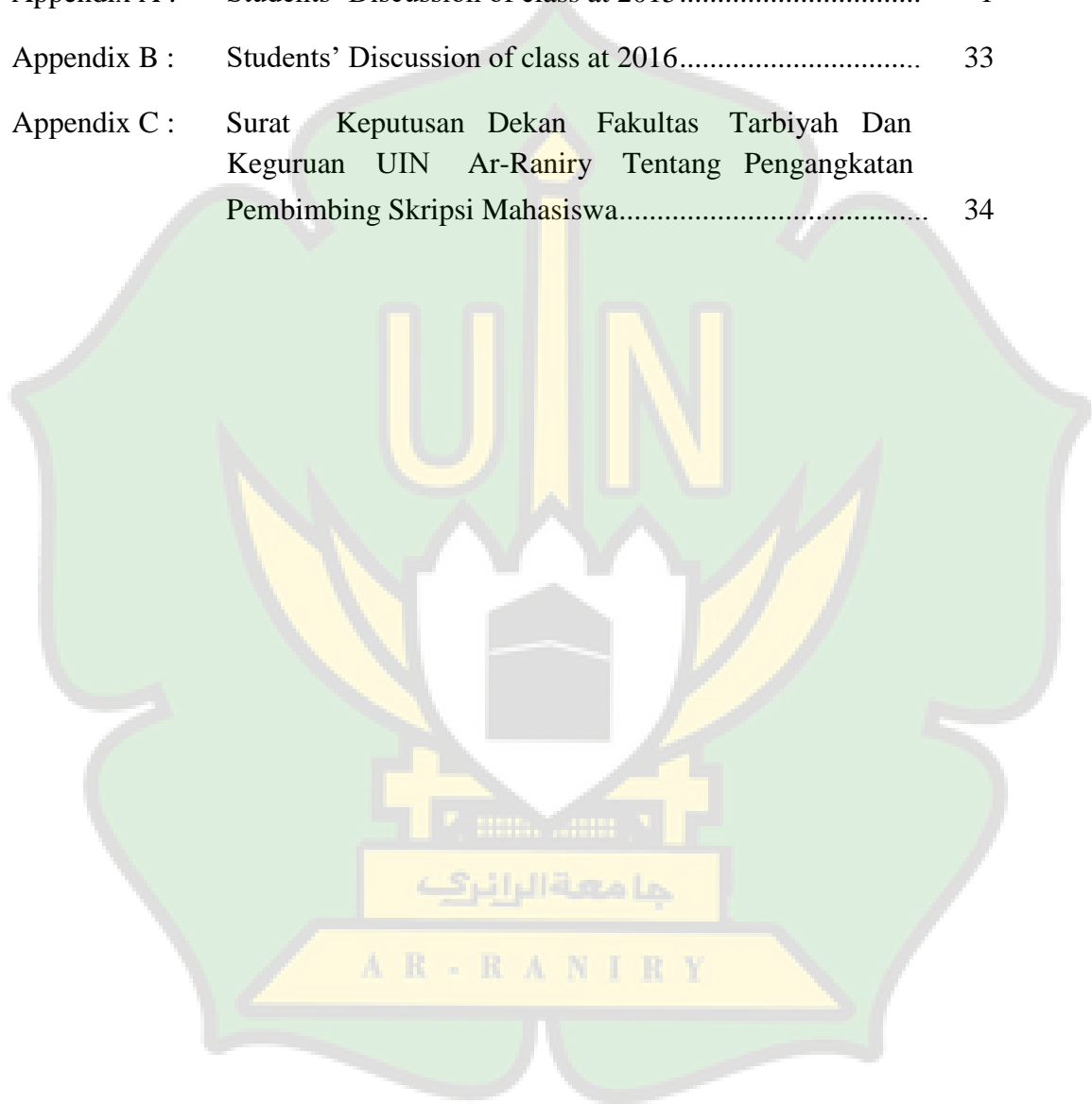
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## **CHAPTER 1**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **A. Background of the Study**

Language is important in our lives. Everyday people talk, do the conversation, or express their ideas. It cannot be separated from human life. Language is being a media for humans to communicate. Not only being a function as a communication tool, but language also builds a good society by forming a good social interaction.

However in this current era, impoliteness utterances often occur in classroom activities. Not rule out the possibility, it also happens among students. Although college as formal institution in which students and lecturers should use polite conversation in their interaction, many of them still maintain impolite language in some situations. For instance in the discussion forum, some students refute their ideas impolitely. It can arise of misunderstanding and conflict during the discussion. It is because the improper use of language will harm other people for sure. Therefore it needs the rules which arrange people in communication. To avoid this, people need to adjust the utterances produced in a particular manner. This process of adjusting the utterances is called politeness.

As stated by Brown and Levinson (1987: 62), politeness is defined as “the strategies to save the hearers’ face employed by the speakers to achieve a variety of goals, such as promoting or maintaining harmonious relationships”. Ambuyo et al.

(2011) has conceptualized that politeness is understood in terms of conflict avoidance. It is strongly attached or related to how people respect and value others. Politeness also helps people to make what they say becomes less direct to soften words and not offend other people.

In learning English as a Foreign Language (EFL), the writer finds that it is not only matters of words, sentences, and meanings formed, but also the way of language is used in contexts. As stated by Van Herk (2012, p. 124) that “communicative competence in a language requires knowing not just the words and the grammatical rules, but also the interactional rules of that language”. Moreover, Yusny (2013) argues that the appropriateness in communicating is different from each cultures and subcultures. Thus, using language means that people are able to communicate according to grammatical and interactional rules. The example is applying politeness in communication. For EFL learners, however, it is not an easy thing to do. Hence, English language learners as teacher candidates, need to be able to not only speak English fluently but also exemplify appropriate politeness strategies in the target language.

The writer focused on an Asynchronous Online Discussion, an interactive communication tool that helps learners to communicate and interact with their teachers and peers outside the classroom. As one of Blended Learning’ tool, Zainuddin (2015) ascertain that it is a vitally effective approach if implemented in Aceh, which has adequate internet facilities. It is used to connect people (globally) with the same interests in one virtual space. It is believed that the asynchronous

online forum encourages independent learning among the learners since they are able to take charge of their own learning (Gibbs, Simpson & Bernas, 2008).

In this study, the writer analyzed politeness strategies applied by the students in an Asynchronous Online Discussion tool because this tool can be a way, which can be implemented to provide a suitable environment for the learners to learn a language. Commonly, many students do not learn English individually. They pleasant practice it with their friends, such as in a discussion. Yet, a problem found is, most of them are reluctant to discuss directly. They prefer to be quiet children who sit behind the class and do not appreciate the discussion requirements. Previous studies found that, while many English as a second language (ESL) students lack confidence and are hesitant to participate in face-to-face discussions, these factors are alleviated in collaborative asynchronous online discussions (Al-Salman, 2009). An aim of learning is to enable students to work together in sharing knowledge and developing understanding

It is broadly used nowadays, especially in English Department. Moreover, as internet allows study group, the application of technological devices should be implied by the lecturers in order to encourage students' competencies (Habiburrahim, 2015). Some lecturers may use its tool as a students' discussion forum. The lecturers occasionally gives the topics then ask students to analyze and discuss about it. Through this tool, not only the students can explore his or her ideas, but this tool also can be an effective and efficient way in evaluating and assessing learners' work (Zulfikar, 2016). Based on the clarification above, the writer found out that the

politeness strategies of the students as in asynchronous online discussions is important to be explored. Therefore, the writer decided to analyze students' politeness strategies used in asynchronous online discussions forum.

Previously, the study about politeness strategies has been conducted by Rosari (2016) about politeness strategies applied by the characters of the great debaters' movie. Rosari analyzed two things: the politeness strategies used in The Great Debaters movie and the factors, which affect the characters' politeness in speaking. She showed the results that the politeness strategies used were off-record (indirect), bald-on-record (direct), positive politeness, and negative politeness and the factors affecting the characters' politeness in speaking were language and styles, registers and domains, and slang and solidarity respectively.

However, the dissimilarity from this study is, the previous studies focused on the politeness strategies used in a movie while the writer focused on the politeness strategies used by students in online discussion. The writer inspires the current researchers to analyze other politeness strategies in different contexts, specifically from online forum discussion. Therefore, the writer attract to conduct research with title "Students' Politeness Strategies in Asynchronous Online Discussion"

## **B. Research Question**

According to the background above, the writer formulates the research problem to be discussed in this study: how are the students' politeness strategies in Asynchronous Online Discussions?



### **C. Research Aim**

Based on the formulated research problems above, the objective of this research is to show types and strategies politeness used by English students in the asynchronous online discussions.

### **D. Significance of the Study**

The writer believes this study will be beneficial for the following parties. It is hoped that the study can be a good reference for future researchers in conducting research on pragmatics under the same topic. The study will also give valuable information related to speech politeness. Moreover toward the lecturers, this study has some important pedagogical implications. They can apply this tool in conducting an effective discussion and measures students' scores. Furthermore this tool introduced discussion, it is expected that students can foster camaraderie and group solidarity.

### **E. Terminologies**

#### **1. Politeness**

Although there have been a various approaches in analyzing politeness, the most broadly used framework derives from the face-saving view, usually linked with Brown and Levinson's (1987) book on politeness. It is being a framework for analyzing the way people build and maintain social relationships during interaction, and it is the framework that be applied to this study.

Politeness is often seen as a deviation from efficiency in conversation. That is, human beings are rational agents and will usually choose the most efficient means to

an end. For example in language, we often avoid the most efficient form. Rather than saying “Shut the door” we might say things like “Did you leave the door open?” or “Would you mind shutting the door please.” Ramadhani (2014) stated politeness in an interaction as the wise action to show awareness of another person’s face. The study of politeness seeks to find the motive behind choosing a less straightforward course action in language. If efficiency is not the most important factor in choosing a form, then there must be a more important consideration. Brown and Levinson see this consideration as the negotiation of face.

According to Brown and Levinson (1987), there are two different types of face wants: negative face and positive face.

Negative face: the want of every competent adult member’ that his action be unimpeded by other.

Positive face: the want of every member that his wants be desirable to at least some others. (Brown and Levinson, 1987, p. 62)

Negative face is the want that one’s actions be unrestricted by others while positive face is the want that one’s wants be pleasing to others. The principle motivation behind politeness strategies is to avoid damaging both our own face and the face of the other person or people in the exchange. The desire to avoid face damage acts as a constraint in language, seen in our avoidance of the simplest and most straightforward option when we choose what we say. One way to do this is to use negative politeness strategies or positive politeness strategies. Positive politeness strategies are used to enhance positive face; negative politeness strategies are used to enhance negative face. Brown and Levinson (1987) categorize politeness into four

types of politeness strategies, namely bald-on-record, off-record, positive politeness, and negative politeness

## 2. Utterances

Utterances are all of the statements, which are issued when a communication process occurs. The utterances here are gathered from students in an online discussion asynchronously of Canvas. Based on the framework from Brown and Levinson, the students' utterances which occurred in the discussion were analyzed.

## 3. Asynchronous Online Discussion

Asynchronous Online Discussion is a Virtual Learning Environment (VLE) which refers to a discussion forum occurs without limitation of time and place. The discussion is no longer occurs face to face, but can continue even in the virtual environment. The goal of the discussion is to solve problems together. Yusny (2017) purposes VLE as “online platform of computer software that allows teachers and students to share educational material and exchange experiences and information in a controlled teaching-learning context”. The discussion is no longer occurs face to face, but can continue even in the virtual environment. The goal of the discussion is to solve problems together.

## CHAPTER 2

### LITERATURE REVIEW

The writer provides three sections in this chapter. Two sections are the politeness theory and politeness strategies. The third section is the theories elaborated in the theoretical description in order to correlate the theories to the study.

#### **A. Politeness Theory**

Being polite comprises making an attempt to avoid wasting face for one more. Face could be a mask that changes betting on the audience and also the social interaction (Brown and Levinson, 1987). It implies that individual have completely different expression to signifies to different people once they are talking. By saving, the expression throughout conversation will show character or attitudes. Once someone interacts to others, he or she will be able to keep their utterances or habit politely. Therefore politeness strategies are ways for supporting and enhancing the person's positively to avoid uncomfortable feelings throughout language (Watts, 2003).

Two faces are classified into positive and negative. Positive face occurs when each member has desires to be fascinated by some other (Brown & Levinson, 1987). It means that positive face describe someone's want for to be like, appreciated, approved, and accepted by others. It is a basic want which each person desires to be accepted or threatened in his or her society. Brown and Levinson defined negative face

as a person's requirement which his or her action be hampered by different (1987). It can be understood that negative face happens when person has desire not to be disturbed by others. Once the statement turns into a command, it is additionally referred to as threatening face that will interrupts somebody else's activities for obtaining discomposed by doing favor. For example saying "Assalamu'alaikum (greeting)" to greet the other when students come late then enter to the class or when they give their opinion in the discussion forum is considered as impolite in English community. It makes the learning process paused for a while and takes times for other to response the compliment. Therefore to be a polite person, the speaker ought to use the suitable politeness strategies in his or her surroundings by understanding the hearer's culture. It suggests that the importance of decreasing FTA fix the face and should use politeness method to decrease that threat. With this understanding, the definition of politeness may be understood in relevance face. Therefore, politeness strategies are required to minimize FTA.

## **B. Politeness Strategies**

Brown and Levinson outline their concept of politeness into four super strategies for doing FTA. Namely; bald-on-record strategy, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off record strategy. Each strategy is presented as figure follows (the higher of number, more polite the strategy).

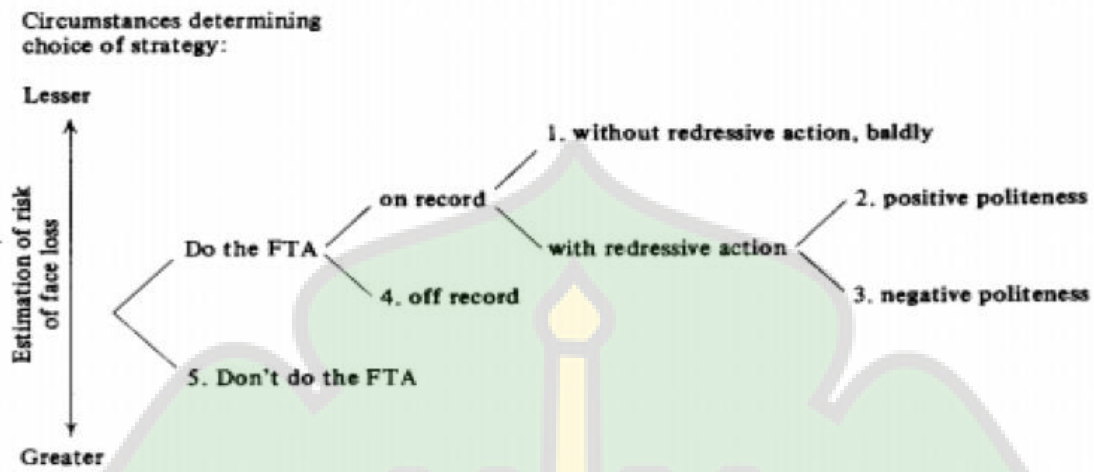


Figure 2.1 Choice of Strategy for doing FTA (as cited in Brown & Levinson, 1987, p. 60)

### 1. Bald-on Record

Actually, somebody who desires to try to do FTA with most potency over need to satisfy hearer sometimes uses direct strategy or bald on record. However, the usage of bald on record has totally different varieties of its strategy. It is because of the different motives by hearer's need to try to do FTA with most efficiency. Bald on record is typically utilized by speakers who hold a high relative power over the attender of a lower one, between intimates or in urgent situation.

The followings are the sub-strategies of bald-on record politeness strategy (Brown & Levinson, 1987, p. 96-99).

- a. Strategy 1: Great Urgency or Desperation
  - Your pants are on fire!
  - Give me just one more week

b. Strategy 2: Great Efficiency in Attention- Getters

- Hear me out: ...
- Listen, I've got an idea.

c. Strategy 3: Task-oriented

- Give me the nails.
- Lend me a hand here.

d. Strategy 4: Giving Sympathetic Advice

- Your slip is showing.
- Your headlights are on!

e. Strategy 5: Granting Permission for Something

- Yes, you may go

f. Strategy 6: Invitations

- Enter
- Come in

g. Strategy 7: Greetings and Farewells

- Sit down
- Come again

## 2. Positive Politeness

Positive politeness is approach that minimizes social distance. It is tended by speaker to gain come closer with hearer. It is often found in teams of intimates. The usage of this strategy is to reduce gap between them by asserting appreciation to hearer want.

The followings are the sub strategies of positive politeness (Brown & Levinson, 1987, p. 103-129)

- a. Strategy 1 : Notice, attend to a hearer
  - You must be tired, How about some rest?
  - What an elegant dress you have! Where did you buy?
- b. Strategy 2 : Exaggerate
  - What a fantastic pool you have!
  - How absolutely wonderful
- c. Strategy 3 : Intensify interest to a hearer
  - ‘Last night I went to her house, we talk each other. We watched until midnight. She is all right, isn’t he? She also gave me food before I came back. Today I heard that she’s dead and I was very surprised’
- d. Strategy 4 : Use in-group identity markers
  - Brother
  - Mom
  - Sweetheart
  - Guys
  - dear
- e. Strategy 5 : Seek agreement; repetition – agreement may also be stressed by repeating part or all of what the preceding speaker has said

Examples: (Brown and Levinson, 1987: 113)

- A: Nadia went to Malaysia last weekend!



B: To Malaysia!

f. Strategy 6 : Avoid disagreement

○ A: That's your name, Maulidar?

B: That's my mother's name.

○ A: Do you like cooking?

B: Oh, sometimes

g. Strategy 7 : Presuppose/ raise/ assert common ground

○ I just am sad then, aren't I

○ Look, you know I've got this test coming up, well how about lending me your encyclopedia Britannica?

h. Strategy 8 : Joke

○ Ok if I tackle those cookies now?

○ How about lending me this old heap of junk? ( hearer's new Cadillac)

i. Strategy 9: Assert or presuppose speaker's knowledge of and concern for hearer's wants

○ I know you like black shirt but the shop did not have any more, so I brought you white one.

j. Strategy 10 : Offer, Promise

○ I'll lend you extra money sometimes next month

○ I'll drop by sometimes next week

k. Strategy 11: Be optimistic

○ I'm borrowing your scissors for a sec, ok?

- You'll lend me your bike, right?
- l. Strategy 12: Include both a speaker and hearer in the activity
  - Give us a break
  - Let's stop for a bite
- m. Strategy 13: Give (or ask for) reasons
  - Why did not you wash the dishes?
  - Why don't we go to the seashore!
- n. Strategy 14: Assume or assert reciprocity
  - I'll forgive you if you give me big doll
  - I gave you money last week, so you have to give me some foods this week
- o. Strategy 15: Give gifts to a hearer
  - You're such a god boy. Could you help me to remove this box?

### 3. Negative Politeness

Negative politeness is familiarized to satisfy hearer's negative face. It may be understood that negative face is that the need not to be disturbed. The followings are the sub strategies of negative politeness (Brown & Levinson, 1987, p. 133-210)

- a. Strategy 1 : Be conventionally indirect
  - Can you shut the door?
  - Can you open the window?
- b. Strategy 2 : Question, Hedges
  - He is quite right
  - I'm pretty sure I've washed clothes before

- c. Strategy 3 : Be pessimistic
  - I don't imagine there'd be any possibility of you...
- d. Strategy 4 : Minimize the imposition
  - I just want to ask you if you can drive me into that hospital.
- e. Strategy 5 : Give deference
  - Whatever you say, fine
  - Just as you like
- f. Strategy 6 : Apologize
  - I normally wouldn't ask you this, but...
  - I don't want to bother you, but...
- g. Strategy 7 : Impersonalize a speaker and a hearer
  - It seems to us that...
  - It would be desirable for you....
- h. Strategy 8 : State the FTA as a general rule
  - We don't sit on tables, we sit on chairs, Johnny
- i. Strategy 9: Nominalize
  - It is pleasant to be able to inform you..!
  - It is our regret that we cannot....
- j. Strategy 10: Go on record as incurring a debt, or as not indebting a hearer
  - I could easily do it for you
  - I'll never be able to repay you if you...

## 1. Off Record

Off record is an indirect language usage of speaker which require hearer to do interpretation. Brown and Levinson (1987) state that “if a speaker want to do an FTA, but want to avoid the responsibility for doing it, he can do it off record and leave it up to the addressee to decide how to interpret it” (p. 211). In other word, we are able to say that off record is an indirect approach of claiming one thing which will cause a face damaging interpretation. For instance someone says “uh, I forgot my wallet”. It can be defined that speaker wants the hearer to assume and response, “I will lend you my money”. This response means that the hearer is being cooperative which the speaker has shown himself or herself as not being forceful.

The followings are the sub strategies of off record politeness (Brown & Levinson, 1987, p. 215-227)

- a. Strategy 1 : Giving hints
  - It's hot in this room. (c.i. Turn on the fan)
  - This water is much of sugar. ( c.i. Add some water)
- b. Strategy 2 : Giving association clues
  - Oh God, I've got a headache again
- c. Strategy 3 : Presupposing
  - I fixed the thesis again today
  - Rahmi's in the beach yet again
- d. Strategy 4 : Understating
  - He's some kind of stupid ( He is a stupid)

- It's a little salty ( it's too salt to eat)
- e. Strategy 5 : Overstating
  - Why you always stubborn?
  - You never listen to my word!
- f. Strategy 6 : Using tautologies
  - Indonesia is exactly Indonesia
  - Toys will be toys.
- g. Strategy 7 : Using contradictions
  - A: Are you happy about that?
  - B: Well, yes and no
- h. Strategy 8 : Being ironic
  - John's writing is exactly perfect, (after John has just got minim score for his writing)
- i. Strategy 9 : Using metaphors
  - Harry's a real monkey ( he climb like a monkey)
- j. Strategy 10 : Using rhetorical questions
  - What can I say? (c.i. Nothing, it's so bad)
- k. Strategy 11 : Being ambiguous
  - John's a pretty sharp cookie
- l. Strategy 12 : Be vague
  - I'm going you know where
- m. Strategy 13 : Over-generalizing

- A penny saved is a penny earned
- n. Strategy 14 : Displacing hearer
- o. Strategy 15: Being incomplete, using ellipsis.
  - Well, if one leaves one's tea on the wobbly table...

### **Review of Related Studies**

For references, the writer needs to look for other previous studies which conducted research on politeness strategies analysis. The first study is conducted by Rosari (2016) who analyze politeness strategies employed by the characters of the great debaters' movie. Rosari analyzed two things: the politeness strategies used in the movie and the factors, which also affect the characters' politeness in speaking. The results of her study showed that four types of politeness strategies applied by the character (off-record, bald-on-record, positive politeness, and negative politeness) and some factors affect their speaking politeness (language and styles, registers and domains, and slang and solidarity) respectively. However, the dissimilarity from this study is when the previous studies focused on the politeness strategies used in a movie while the writer try to focus on the politeness strategies used by students in online discussion.

Brown and Levinson's notion of politeness has increased academic follower in spite of its contentious claim for universality. Recently, a study attached on Brown and Levinson's framework attempted into applying the model in online communication (Carlo & Yoo, 2009). They found significantly fewer positive

politeness and more negative strategies online than in face to face transaction. They looked at politeness in librarians and students, but did not specifically explore the potential strategies in students' online discussion.

Though many studies investigate politeness on face to face communication, but little studies try to explore in virtual communication with embraces the human interaction via computer. Computer mediated communication (CMC) is one of the way that allows people communicate in unreal situation. It can be in synchronously and asynchronously. Synchronous CMC in learning includes video conference, group phone call, live streamed lectures, while asynchronous CMC in learning includes email, recorded presentation, and discussion.

However, only a few have explored politeness into asynchronous CMC, such as online discussions. Burke and Kraut (2008) looked for the impact of politeness of on increasing reply rates in discussion groups. Yet, they applied "politeness checker" to educate participant in eliciting response and as rudeness detection tool for moderator. While the writer determined students' politeness strategy by own self with the knowledge of pragmatic in which be based on Brown and Levinson theory of politeness strategies. There are also scholars (Kiyama, Tamaoka, & Takiura, 2012) who argue that Brown and Levinson's fundamental concepts are operationally valid and useful as an analytic tool for developing cross-cultural communication. Correo's (2014) study also investigated politeness strategies used in computer-mediated discourse. In his study found that many online participants tended to blend positive and negative politeness strategies rather than deploy them in isolation.

According to the some studies above which dealing on politeness, there is nothing which seek politeness into online discussion of Canvas. Therefore the writer attracted in conducting study on politeness issues connected to computer mediated communication area which is applied in this current day. To answer the research problem “how are student politeness strategies in Asynchronous online discussion”, politeness strategies purpose by Brown and Levinson was used as the prominent theory of this study.





## CHAPTER 3

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### A. Research Design

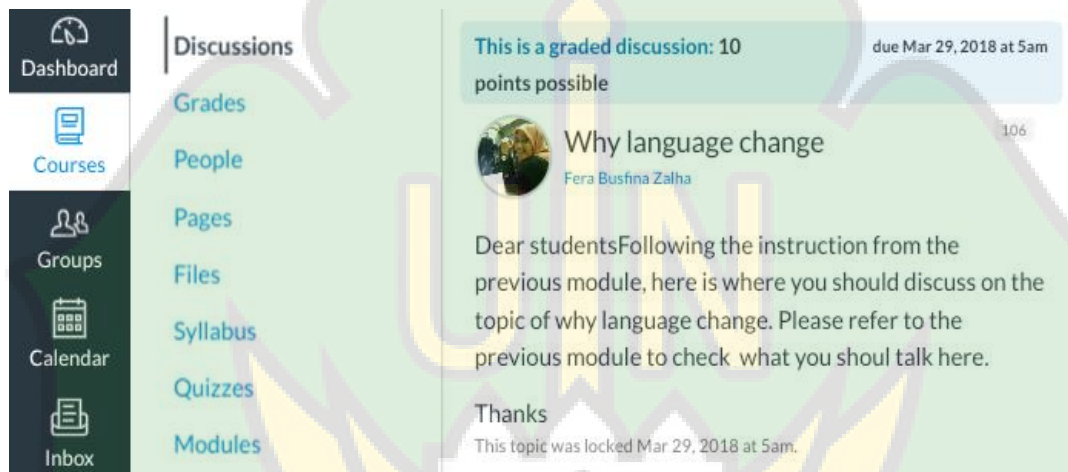
To explore the research problem above, this study employed qualitative research method. Qualitative research is the appropriate research method dominantly used as the explanation of this study concerns the comprehensive elaboration of the nature of phenomenon namely linguistics politeness in online discussion. One of qualitative research method characteristics is exploring a problem and developing a detailed understanding of a central phenomenon (Creswell, 2007).

In this study, discourse analysis is used to interpret language politeness used by students of online discussion board forums as they discuss online to share and exchange information. Discourse analysis is a qualitative research method that investigates the use of language in social context (Creswell, 2007). Hence, this paradigm emphasizes conduction study by interpreting the meaning for pattern embedded in data sources itself.

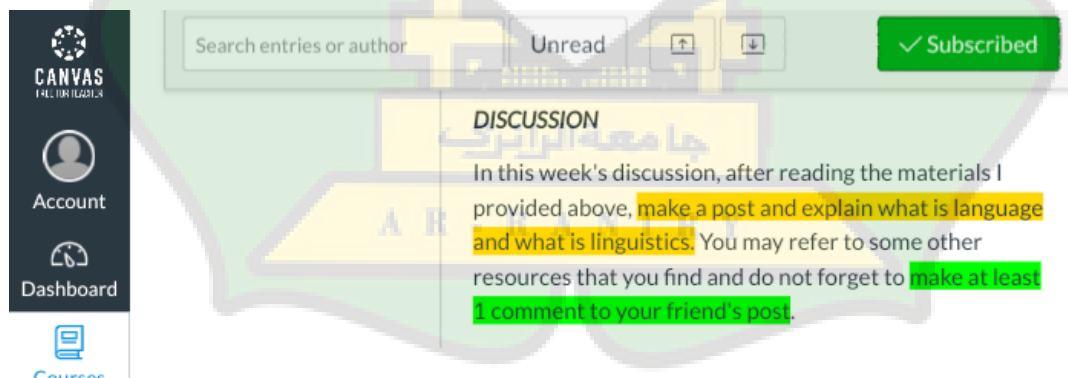
#### B. Research Sites and Participants

The main data sources in this qualitative research are words or utterances that existed during the class discussion in canvas sites. The writer chose two classes of linguistics class as it subject related to language. One class discuss about “Why Language Change?” (Figure 3.1) and another discuss about “What is Language and

what is Linguistics?” (Figure 3.2).The writer chose students’ utterances in asynchronous online discussion as the data sources in this study since the tool of asynchronous online discussion has existed in today’s virtual space. Its tool also has being implemented by some lecturers during the learning process.



*Figure 3.1* Screenshot of the Asynchronous Online Discussion Used by Student of class at 2015 (See in Appendix A)



*Figure 3.2* Screenshot of the Asynchronous Online Discussion Used by Student of class at 2016 (See in Appendix B)

The object of this research was only the students of English Language department who took the subject which used Asynchronous Discussion. The writer chose one class of English student batch 2015 and one class of 2016 which consisted of 59 students. They were 29 students of batch 2015 who participate in the discussion and 30 students of batch 2016. Both two of the classes were Linguistics class which has done the subject using an asynchronous online discussion. Furthermore, the location took place in University Islamic States Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh.

### **C. Methods of Data Collection**

In conducting qualitative research, the writer used discourse analysis as the method in accomplishing this research. Discourse analysis is more concerned with the analysis of text or utterances within specific socio-cultural context and indicates a method of data analysis that can tell the writer about the discursive construction of a phenomenon (Willig, 2013). The writer interpreted the result pragmatically to explore students' politeness strategies in online discussion. As for, the regulation of conducting this research, first, the researcher goes into asynchronous online discussion tool and look for the data which could be analyzed. Second, the researcher saves the data transcription as a portable document format (PDF). Third, the researchers analyzed pragmatically the utterances of the discussions. Fourth, the data were categorized into what kinds of politeness strategies which are used by the students.

The instruments that use in this research is the researcher herself with knowledge of pragmatics, politeness of language, and strategies of politeness.

#### **D. Method of Analysis**

In qualitative research, the data will be analyzed at the time and after completion of data collection. The researcher will apply Miles and Huberman (1998) theory to analyze the data. The stage of his model is (1) Data Reduction; the process of sorting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming of the raw data. (2) Data Display; the data can be displayed in the form of table, graphic, phi chard, pictogram, and so on. (3) Conclusion Drawing/verification; draw conclusion of the result.

The writer classified certain utterances into politeness strategy by using coding tool of Qualitative Data Analysis (QDA) application. Finally, the writer provided explanation on each student utterances presented as the examples and associate the finding. The writer uses table to categorize the data and to make the data clearer and easier to read. Since the research is qualitative research, the result was presented in a descriptive form.

## CHAPTER 4

### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

#### A. Findings

The data of this research were retrieved from two classes of English Students discussions. The writer used Brown and Levinson's (1987) theory about the politeness to answer the research problem. The results are as follows.

Table 4.1

*Politeness Strategies Deployed by English Students Batch 2015 in Asynchronous Online Discussion*

Politeness Strategy	F	%	Rank
Positive Politeness	122	83,6 %	1
Negative Politeness	19	13,0 %	2
Bald on Record	5	3,4 %	3
Off Record	-	-	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>100 %</b>	

Table 4.2

*Politeness Strategies Deployed by English Students Batch 2016 in Asynchronous Online Discussion*

<b>Politeness Strategies</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Rank</b>
Positive Politeness	56	68,3 %	1
Negative Politeness	1	1,2 %	3
Baldly	25	30,5 %	2
Off Record	-		4
<b>Total</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>100%</b>	

The table 4.1 and 4.2 presents the politeness strategies utilized by English students in a virtual room discussion. The results suggest that the English Student employ politeness strategies captured by Brown and Levinson's (1987) politeness model as they recognized the presence of group members espousing approving and opposing views. Positive politeness strategies were chiefly used to warm the discussion, followed by the application of negative politeness strategies, bald on-record strategies, and off-record or indirect strategies.

Consequently, both class discussions, they prefer utilized positive face-saving strategies to address this concern. Likewise, since in the discussion forum, the instructors order students to respond to a post when it was imperative for all of them

to be engaged in a discussion, negative politeness strategies were employed to encourage members to participate while respecting their freedom from disagreement.

The results showed that politeness strategies deployed by English students' batch 2015 rather differ from English students' batch 2016. The dominant strategies used by English students' batch 2015 followed by positive politeness (83.6 %) then followed by negative politeness (13.0 %), and bald on-record (3.4 %). Otherwise, the other grade of politeness strategies used by English students' batch 2016 followed by positive politeness (68.3 %) then the second place was followed by bald on-record (30.5 %), and the least was negative politeness (1.2 %) strategies. Students' batch 2015 is more employed negative politeness strategies than students' batch 2016. While students' batch 2016 more utilized utterances without redressive action (baldly) than students' batch 2015. It was occurred because the different demand of the instructors. The instruction for students' batch 2015 were as follows

"Dear students, following the instruction from the previous module, here is where you should discuss on the topic of why language change. Please refer to the previous module to check what you should talk here. Thanks

1. What do you think about the phenomenon of language change and language death?
2. What happened to the word 'whom' in English? Do you know any other phenomenon like that in English or maybe in your native language?"

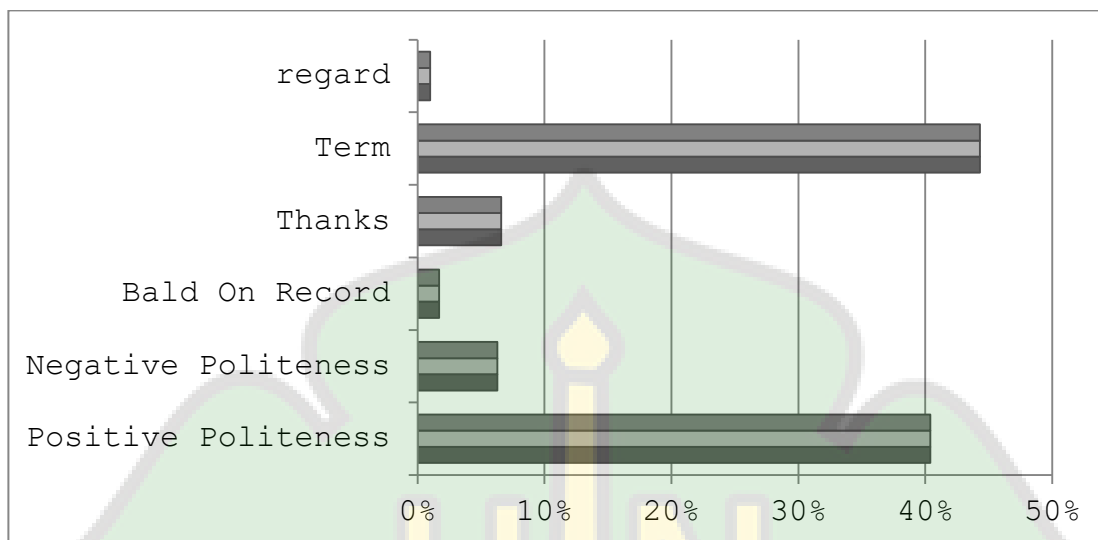
According to the instruction above, the instructor requested her students to discuss a topic about language change and language death. She used the WH question (Why) to attract students think critically and discuss about the phenomenon. It was strengthened by the words “What do you think” and “What happened to...” in order to gain students giving their opinion. To know how far her students understanding about the topic, she required them to provide some equal cases contextually happened in their surroundings. It can be marked of the words “Do you know any other phenomenon like that in English or maybe in your native language?”

Furthermore, the instruction for students' batch 2016 were as follows

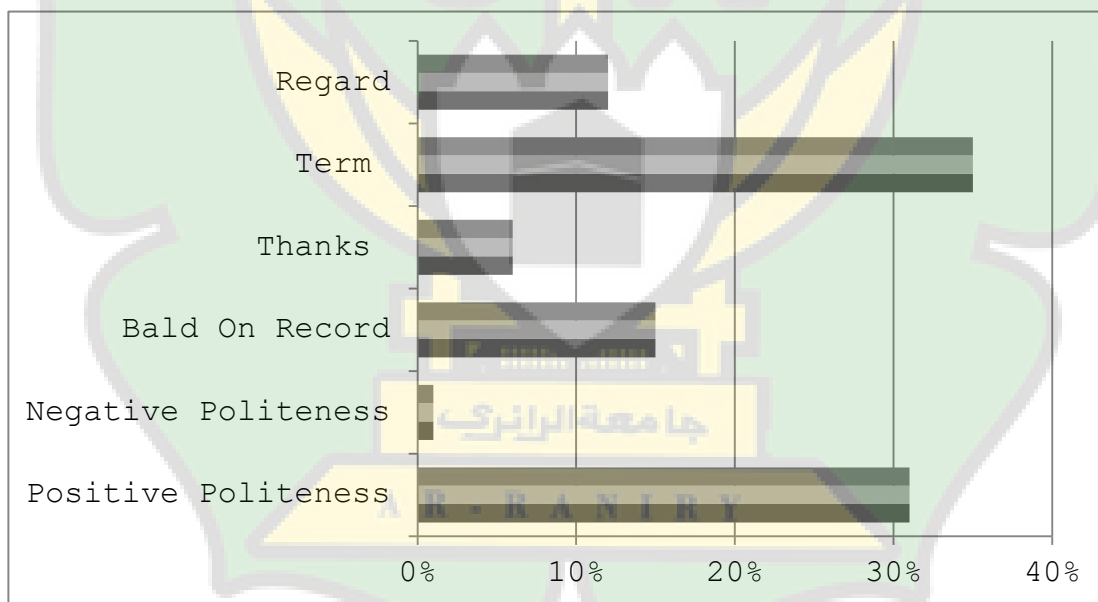
“In this week's discussion, after reading the material I provide above, make a post and explain, what is language and what is linguistics. You may refer to the other resources that you find and do not forget to make at least 1 comment to your friend's post”

Based on the instruction, the instructor wanted to know his students' understanding about language and linguistics. It can be seen by the imperative word “explain”. It can be expected that the post must be some explanation about language and linguistics. To get the academic posting, he offered his students to look at resources





*Figure 4.1* Politeness Strategies Deployed by English Students Batch 2015 in Asynchronous Online Discussion



*Figure 4.2* Politeness Strategies Deployed by English Students Batch 2016 in Asynchronous Online Discussion

The term that was analyzed by the writer is the use of pronoun for first person; singular (I/Me/My), plural (We/Us/Our). Also, the utilization of saying names when stating a comment or criticism was estimated. Student of batch 2016 much of using regard otherwise there was none of student batch 2015. It occurs because the different order of discussion instructor. As the demand of discussion for batch 2016 required an explanation about language and linguistics, the students after gave their definition, they put regard as a sign that the utterances were theirs.

Most of students used pronoun “I” in giving their opinion and “We” in including hearer. They used pronoun “I” to show that the utterance was their own ideas or thought. It was a proof that they were thinking and aware about the set of problems. The utterances were (I think, in my opinion, in my point). While, they used pronoun “We” to include the hearer toward his or her thought. It was a polite way to attractive hearer’s interest. It also could be a first stage strategy to seek agreement. The utterances were (as we know, even we know that, we have seen that, we can conclude that, if we examine further, we are also). Some of them applied saying names when exaggerating and noticing or attending to hearer. Also many of them uttered “thanks” as a mark of their gratitude or appreciation. Including names and giving gratitude were the polite way which is used by students. Adding regard also much exist in students’ discussion batch 2016 (12%) and only (1%) by students batch 2015.

## 1. Positive Politeness

Table 4.3

*Positive Politeness Strategies Deployed by English Students Batch 2015 in Asynchronous Online Discussion*

Positive Politeness Strategies	F	%
Assert or presuppose speaker's knowledge of and concern for hearer's wants		
Assume or assert reciprocity		
Avoid disagreement	2	1,6%
Being optimistic	1	0,8%
Exaggerate (interest, approval, sympathy with H )	27	22,1%
Give (or ask for) reasons	6	5,0%
Give gifts to H (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation	3	2,5%
Include both S and H in the activity	27	22,1%
Intensify interest to H	3	2,5%
Joke (laughter)	2	1,6%
Notice, attend to H (his/her interests, wants, needs, goods)	11	9,0%
Offering or promising	3	2,5%
Presuppose/raise/assert common ground	1	0,8%
Seek Agreement	35	28,7%
Use in-group identity markers	1	0,8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 4.3 displays the most prevalent positive politeness strategies used by English Students batch 2015. Among the 15 positive politeness sub strategies mentioned by B & L (1987), only 13 were tapped by the participants. The top of three' sub strategies included seeking agreement, including both the speaker and the hearer's in the activity, and exaggerating their interest, approval, or sympathy.

a. Seeking Agreement

Seeking agreement was the most prominent deployed as evidenced by utilizing of (I love the way you say...), (I do agree with you that...), (I agree with your statement/opinion), (yes, you're right), (I think so). They were much of using statement of agreement in commentating their friends' post. It describes that they were pro-thought.

PS.15-001: Anyway, **I love the way you say "habits can change with new habits"** to compare with this phenomena of language. (PP+5)

The student used seeking agreement strategy by including the word “love” to show his or her agreement. It is also strengthened by the repetition of his or her friend statement, "habits can change with new habits". According to B&L (1987) theory, the repetition is the way of seeking agreement strategy.

b. Included Both the Speakers and Hearers in the Activity

The interlocutors also included both the speakers and hearers in the activity through the employment of the first-person plural pronouns (e.g. we, our, us), communal words (e.g. need, communicate, human), and the phrase as follows (we

have seen that), (Even we know that), (We don't use it in everyday speech), (but now we find that), (As we already know that), (if we examine further), (We can conclude that), (By using such emerging terms, all of us enhance language change), (But now, the word "debat" as always we use), (actually in our daily life we often use English).

PS.15-008: Sometimes, when **we** try to **communicate** with someone, in unconscious way, **we** have to try adopt/follow their language, and in unconscious way, **we** have make the language change. **We know that** a different set words depending on our age, education level and so on. At the same time, various groups in society use language as a way of marking their group identity, showing who is and isn't the member of the group. (PP+12)

They preferred to ensure that all members in the site understand the content of the topic. They used first plural pronoun "we", communal word "communicate", and phrase "we know that" to encourage the other member.

#### c. Exaggerate Their Expression of Approval, Interest, and Sympathy

The students also tended to exaggerate their expression of approval, interest, and sympathy to lubricate their language use as manifested by the utilization of adjectives showing positive qualities such as

PS.15-025: that's **good**!

PS.15-001: What a **good** explanation, Siska!

PS.15-002: It's **great** Nadia

PS.15-008: **really** good explanation

PS.15-012: **Very** complete explanation, Siska,,nice!

PS.15-014: **Nice** explanation Dedek

PS.15-004: You explain **briefly**. (PP+2)

The used of some modifiers as “good, great, nice, really, very, briefly” are the escort in delivering their exaggeration. They also employed of honorific “Names” as a sign of respect.

d. Notice and Attend to Hearer (Her or His Interests, Wants, Needs, Goods)

The other positive politeness subtypes involved notice and attend to hearer. Much of them use utterances in order to attend the hearer interest. It can be seen as follows

PS.15-005: I like the way you explain the topic about the phenomenon of language change. **(PP+1)**

PS.15-022: you explain it clearly by your own words and it is easy to understand. **(PP+1)**

PS.15-002: You explained it in short, but it makes clear. **(PP+1)**

The rest other positive politeness subtypes involved using in-group identity markers, asserting common ground, joking or laughing, avoiding disagreement, giving or asking for reasons, intensifying interest to hearer, and attending understanding. The in-group identity marker was signed by word “Here” **(PP+4)**. For paying attention or showing concern to the hearer, the linguistic markers included greetings, e.g., “Hello”. Asserting common ground was reflected in the speakers’ clamoring for fairness and objectivity, e.g., “Before your explanation, I am a bit confuse about it. Now, I more understand than before” **(PP+7)**, whereas joking, laughing, or use of sarcasm were indicated by the use of verbal laughter such as “Hehe”, “XOXO”. **(PP+8)**

Some students tried to avoid disagreements by attempting to convince the other members to stop debating on the topic, which was supposedly neutral. For instances (There is some truth to what you're saying, but in my opinion, Dutch is not the example of language death, but it is a language shift), (.....but, based on the material from our lecturer, I think the changes and the death of a language is also caused by the social and cultural context). They used some presupposition to minimize the contradiction. Others tried to provide reasons or answers to questions to which other interlocutors opted not to respond, particularly if the questions or statements were perceived to be strongly faces threatening. To intensify interest to hearer, some students underscored the relevance of the information to the hearer; others express gratitude, sympathy, and understanding despite having divergent interests and opinions. Only a case expressed optimism and offered assistance to other participants. The utterance was "Therefore, I believe that language change directly contributes to language died, when such a new term is used to replace another, this may be slowly reducing that word and in a very critical time, it will die as no one used it anymore". The strong word "believe" was utilized in the sentence. It showed the optimism of the speaker about his/her notion.

Among the 15 positive politeness subcategories in the B&L (1987) politeness model, two were untapped by the students in online discussion. (1) Asserting or presupposing the speaker's knowledge of and concern of what the hearer wants, and (2) assuming or asserting reciprocity. One possible explanation is that the

interlocutors might have found these two sub strategies inappropriate for the effective attainment of their communicative goals in such a conflictive online environment. For instance, it would be quite difficult for the students to assume reciprocity while they are engaged in a conflictive discourse.

Table 4.4

*Positive Politeness Strategies Deployed by English Students Batch 2016 in Asynchronous Online Discussion*

Positive Politeness Strategies	F	%
Assert or presuppose speaker's knowledge of and concern for hearer's wants		
Assume or assert reciprocity		
Avoid disagreement		
Being optimistic		
Exaggerate (interest, approval, sympathy with H )	23	41,1%
Give (or ask for) reasons		
Give gifts to H (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation		
Include both S and H in the activity	8	14,3%
Intensify interest to H		
Joke (laughter)		
Notice, attend to H (his/her interests, wants, needs, goods)	15	26,8%
Offering or promising		



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Presuppose/raise/assert common ground		
Seek Agreement	5	8,9%
Use in-group identity marker	5	8,9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>100%</b>

---

a. Exaggerate Their Expression of Approval, Interest, and Sympathy

Based on the table, it describes that the most dominant utilization of the students are exaggerate strategy (41.1%). It can be seen by the utterances

PS.16-001: what a great explanation

PS.16-010: what a good idea

PS.16-026: What an obvious explanation

PS.16-016: Keep up the good work!

PS.16-014: Great opinion

PS.16-027: Well explained and easy to understand. (PP+2)

They did much compliment for their friend posting. It is seemed by the utilization of modifiers words. It is one of polite way that used while in a discussion.

b. Notice and Attend to Hearer (Her or His Interests, Wants, Needs, Goods)

The strategy then followed by noticing and attending hearer. It seemed by the utterances:

PS.16-016: you sure read carefully since you out the quoted word

PS.16-021: I love the way you explain the definition about language and linguistic.

PS.16-026: I got new information about language and linguistic after reading your explanation

PS.16-004: I got the additional information after reading your post. You point out the idea in detail and clearly

PS.16-007: I love to read your point about Linguistics and Language

PS.16-005: Your answer may seem like a bit short but still understandable and has quite a good explanation on it. (PP+1)

c. Including speaker and hearer in the activity strategy are also found in the discussion. Much of them used personal pronoun “we” (PP+12) to draw out hearer attention. For the rest, it is obtained seeking agreement strategy and use in-group identity markers strategy in the discussion. The explicitly word “I agree” (PP+5) used in the discussion and “here, bro, guys” (PP+4) are included in group identity marker.

## 2. Negative Politeness

Table 4.5

*Negative Politeness Strategies Deployed by English Students Batch 2015 in Asynchronous Online Discussion*

Negative Politeness Strategies	F	%
Apologize	2	10,5%
Be conventionally indirect	2	10,5%
Be pessimistic	2	10,5%
Give deference		
Go on record as incurring a debt,		
Impersonalize speaker and		
Minimize the imposition	1	5,3%
Nominalize	1	5,3%
Question, hedge	10	52,6%
State the FTA as a general rule	1	5,3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table above shows that the negative politeness strategies employed by English students' batch 2015, indicating that they also did recognize the need to respect other members' freedom from imposition. It be highlighted that the most prominent utilized was question and hedge (52.6%), then followed by apologize, be conventional indirect, be pessimist (10.5%), and for the rest minimize the imposition, nominalize, state FTA as a general rule (5.3%).

a. Question and Hedge

Apparently, the students demonstrated an inclination to avoid assuming spontaneous compliance immediate acceptance of assertions, so they tended to lubricate these speech acts with hedges. The instances as follow:

PS.15-004: "It's good. **But** I want to ask u a question. Is adoption a language continues to the changes and can cause language death?"

PS.15-010: "**I am not understand** why you stated that language death is no native speakers left?"

PS.15-017: "I think **we have different point** of view in this case"

PS.15-022: "**but**, I still confuse by the words 'dead means no body uses the language and the language just still exists but only in form of symbols, text.' if the language still exists, "but only in form of symbols and text, why should the language is named with language death?"

PS.15-026: "**But** what i mean in the example that i wrote is all of the world just use one language, all of people speak one language. Other language is never used anymore even when they talk to their native people". (NP+2)

b. Being Conventional Indirect

Be conventional indirect also occurred in the discussion. The utterance was like the following below:

PS.15-019: it's very long explanation Jasman. But i can understand it. (NP+1)

This utterance means that she or he does not like to read long explanation. It can be seen by the utter word “it is very long explanation” in the first sentences. Then follow by contrast word “but” for the next. It describes that he or she indirectly criticizes by using conventional way.

c. Being pessimist

Being pessimist was also marked with hesitant sentences. They utilized the word “I don’t know, maybe” as a pessimist mark. Such as

PS.15-017: (I don't know whether it is correct or not), (but I also do not really understand, maybe we still need to read many sources to better understand). (NP+3).

d. Apologize

PS.15-001: “**I am sorry** but I have to disagree” they were corrected, suggesting that they viewed the act of correction as a favor given by the one who initiated the repair. This is notable given the fact that when the repair was initiated by others and then repaired by them, some students seemed to be offended by the action. (NP+6)

e. Minimized Imposition

Moreover, they minimized imposition by using down graders “just”. They used it in order to minimize hearer impose of their critics. For instances

PS.15-013: I think it just about the accent because I ever listen the people who still use "rot" then "jalan". it just my opinion. (NP+4)

f. General Rule of FTA

General rule of FTA could be seen by the utterance

PS.15-017: “sometimes long explanation will make the reader ignored it. (PP+8)

The word “sometimes” was used to show that generally the hearer habit is not good in the discussion.

Table 4.6

*Negative Politeness Strategies Deployed by English Students Batch 2016 in Asynchronous Online Discussion*

Negative Politeness Strategies	F	%
Apologize		
Be conventionally indirect		
Be pessimistic		
Give deference		
Go on record as incurring a debt,		
Impersonalize speaker and		
Minimize the imposition	1	100%
Nominalize		
Question, hedge		
State the FTA as a general rule		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100%</b>

Negative Politeness that occurs in students' discussion batch 2016 only a time by a student who want to minimize hearer impose of their critics. The utterance was

PS.16-030: I will explain **little bit** about language and linguistics (**NP+4**)

The word “little bit” is used to minimize hearer' imposition. It is also a way of maxim generosity. It shows that the student is generous

### 3. Bald On Record

Both of two class discussion used greeting and farewell strategy of bald on record type. The much exist its strategy is in students' discussion batch 2016 (12%) and only (1%) by students batch 2015. The words were "hello and hi". The greetings were used to acquire attentions from the audience and make the discussion more formal. It was a student of batch 2016 who greet by using Islamic greeting. Using Islamic utterances signals their Islamic belief which emphasized on good human relations besides good relation to God. The use of Islamic greetings in this extract showed the students' good manner as indicator of politeness.

#### B. Discussion

All of the extracts above demonstrate the application of politeness strategies in the students' discussion in the class. From Brown and Levinson's (1987) framework of politeness, three important strategies emerged, namely positive politeness, negative politeness, and bald on record. Positive politeness techniques being deployed more frequent than the negative politeness ones and baldly types. The most prominent positive politeness strategies that utilized by the students were seeking agreement, including both the speaker and the hearer's in the activity, exaggerating, and notice and attend to hearer. These results lend support to Correo's (2014) findings that generally, Filipinos, particularly Bikolanos, attend to the interlocutor's face, particularly the positive face, reflecting their strong sense of commitment to social relationship and their desire to live harmoniously with others.

Findings also revealed the use of bald on record politeness strategies in the form of greetings. These kinds of expressions were used as the ways to be polite in the interaction and therefore, the situation of the class discussion became formal. Brown and Levinson (1987) stated that positive politeness was intended to “minimize the distance between speaker and hearer and to reduce the hearer’s disappointment by expressing friendliness”. Another study by Tan, Teoh, and Tan (2016) also found the important functions of greetings, such as to acknowledge the interlocutors. In this study, greetings were used by the students to be close and friendly to their fellow friends. This shows that although the activities in the presentations tended to be rather formal, the use of greetings made the presentations go on friendly.

Another important finding is about the use of Islamic greetings such as Assalamu Alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh. These expressions can become a symbol of obedience as Muslim people. It had been known that Islamic teachings mostly focus not only on good relation to God, but also to other humans. Maintaining good communication influenced by Islamic teachings will become a way to show good human relations, in which being polite is one of the important aspects of those good relations. Bouchara (2015) furthermore stated that “the use of religion as a politeness strategy appears to function as a way of protecting the self-image of both the speaker and the hearer” (p. 71).

The use of thanking expressions was also a category of positive politeness. These thanking expressions functioned well as a polite expression to present the opinion and to acknowledge the presence of the hearer. These strategies are also in

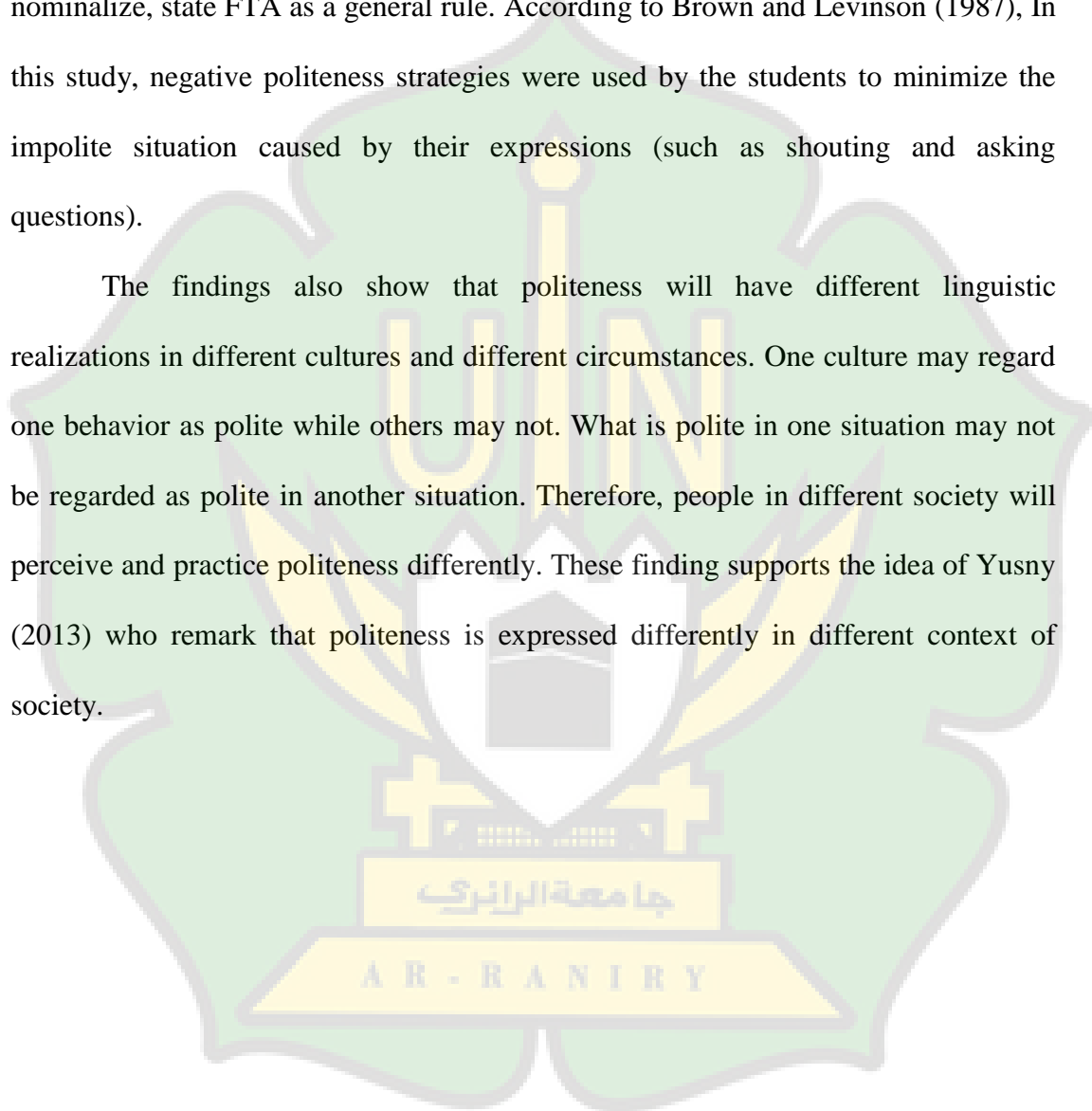
line with Brown and Levinson's (1987) idea which states that expressing thanks/gratitude is considered a polite or courteous device which avoids face threatening acts and therefore it can also be used to express solidarity above the power. A study in terms of using thanks also proved the crucial functions of thanks as one way to be polite in the interaction (Tan, Teoh, & Tan, 2016). The use of thanks in this study also functioned as polite strategies among the students during the presentation.

Address terms were also a positive politeness strategy of the students. They used personal name and the pronoun (I, We). With reference to Brown and Levinson (1987), these address terms were known as "in-group identity markers" which aim to minimize the distance between speaker and hearer and to reduce the hearer's disappointment by expressing friendliness. The students in this study used these address terms to show their politeness to the different interlocutors during the discussion. Using address terms reduce the possibility of face threatening caused by activities like asking questions and requesting. The use of personal name and direct pronoun as address terms was prompted by the familiarity of the students in the forum discussion. Since the audience is mostly their friends, they could use personal names and direct pronoun (although it was rather less polite). Their familiarity as friends could minimize the situation.



The negative politeness can be seen in the use of question and hedge, apologize, be conventional indirect, be pessimist, minimize the imposition, nominalize, state FTA as a general rule. According to Brown and Levinson (1987), In this study, negative politeness strategies were used by the students to minimize the impolite situation caused by their expressions (such as shouting and asking questions).

The findings also show that politeness will have different linguistic realizations in different cultures and different circumstances. One culture may regard one behavior as polite while others may not. What is polite in one situation may not be regarded as polite in another situation. Therefore, people in different society will perceive and practice politeness differently. These finding supports the idea of Yusny (2013) who remark that politeness is expressed differently in different context of society.



## CHAPTER 5

### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### A. Conclusions

This study aims to investigate the types of politeness strategies used by students of department of English language education in the Asynchronous Online Discussion Forum. The result showed that the types of politeness strategies found were bald on record, positive politeness, and negative politeness. Positive politeness was the most widely utilize by the students. There was not found of off record politeness strategies in the discussion. The group member used a variety of positive politeness strategies in showing their solidarity and friendship, and meanwhile they used quite of negative politeness strategies in showing respect and deference to one another. Despite the limitation, this finding revealed that the Asynchronous Online Discussion such as in Canvas Instructor can serve as a way for students not only to practice writing, but also to practice their linguistic and pragmatic knowledge in an authentic communication and learning environment

#### B. Recommendations

However, this study only examined the use of politeness strategies. The further study could also explore what factors influence the students' strategy use in a discussion. The researchers suggest that everyone be aware in using politeness when they communicate one another. For English as Foreign Language (EFL) learners, the

writer hopes that this study will be beneficial to study sociolinguistics and pragmatics. Hopefully, they can understand about the types of politeness strategies. However, since this study is small in analyzing, it deserves deeper examination in future studies.



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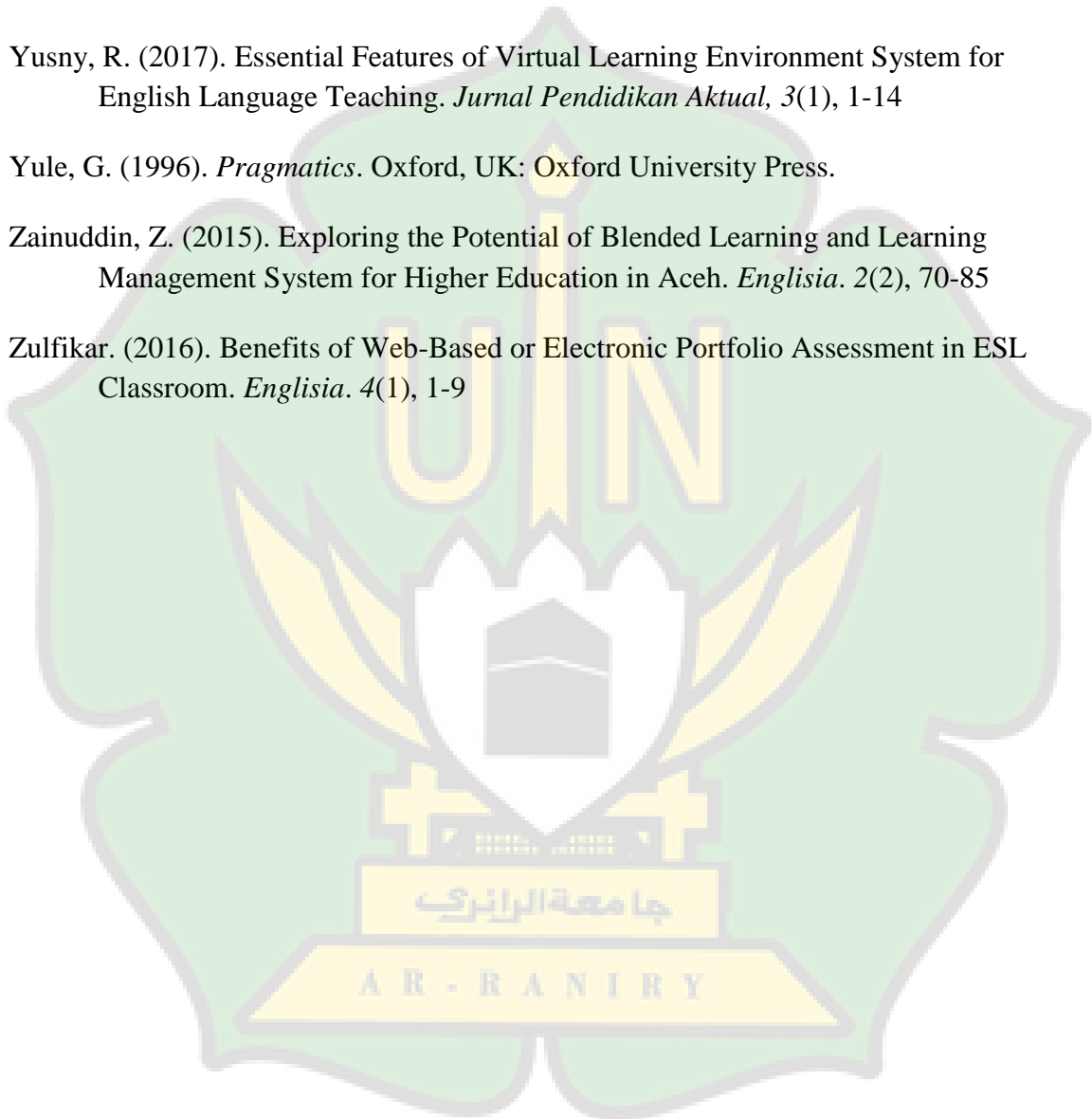
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## APPENDICES

### Appendix A

Instructor

Dear students, Following the instruction from the previous module, here is where you should discuss on the topic of why language change. Please refer to the previous module to check what you should talk here.

Thanks

PS.15-001

1. What do you think about the phenomenon of language change and language death? In my opinion, language change can be defined as a change of words or utterance, whether it is revised, disappears or the appearance of a new vocabulary. All of these can occur in all linguistic levels such as phonology, morphology, semantic, and others. However, many languages that have a long history, the changes have been gradually occurring. The changes are influenced by some factors such as internal and external. Moreover, language change does not occur in a short period of time. The change happens gradually and it will be realized after many years. All languages from time to time continue to change either because of technological, cultural, or new vocabularies development factors. So, its change is inevitable that any language experiences over time. Then, one of the most extreme forms of language change is language death. It happens when all people who speak a language die, the language dies with them. It means that language death has occurred when a language is no longer spoken naturally anywhere in the world

2. What happened to the word 'whom' in English? Do you know any other phenomena like that in English, or maybe in your native language?

The word "whom" in English is the example of language change. The replacement of whom by who is one of the examples of the two types of replications (normal and altered replication). Speakers used to communicate with an utterance such as whom do you trust?, before the word whom starts to disappear. That is normal replication which occurs when speakers use in accordance with the conventions of the language and it has involved the speakers after they use this form that is passing down from one generation to the next generation in the process of language acquisition. Then, altered replication which is essentially innovation occurs when an utterance provides

a meaning that breaks the conventions of the language. It makes the speakers start to use who do you trust? However, both forms still exist but the use of whom is more formal than who. In fact, the choice between whom and who is not an issue anymore because whom will die out of English and change to who as a type of normal rather than altered replication. The phenomena of language change also occur in Indonesian language. There are some vocabularies of Indonesian language that used to be used, but now no longer used. For example, the word "kempa" which means "stempel/cap". People usually use the word "stempel/cap" now.

PS.15-002

I totally agree with your opinion Intan that language continue change also because of technological, cultural, etc.

PS.15-001

Alright dek, thanks!

PS.15-003

Yes, you are right. Especially when the use of language without us realize we have replaced with a new language famous for social life. Habits can change with new habits, as well as language.

PS.15-001

thank you PS.15-003 for the comment. Anyway, I love the way you say "habits can change with new habits" to compare with this phenomena of language

PS.15-004

Thanks for your explanation PS.15-001. You explain briefly and it help me to understand the material.

PS.15-001

well, thank you for the comment too, PS.15-004 !

PS.15-005

I like the way you explain the topic about the phenomenon of language change, and i also agree about the language death is one of the most extreme forms of language change, i can't imagine if in the future, there is no one speak in Acehnese language so it will cause our language death because no longer spoken Acehnese anywhere in the world.

PS.15-006



1. What do you think about the phenomenon of language change and language death? In my opinion about the phenomenon of language change is already claimed that language changes in response to internal and external influences. It means, internally influenced changes are generated from a natural process experienced by all languages. Then, external influences due to being influenced by other languages. As we know that English has had contact with many languages so that it can produce a variety of changes in the English language. About language death, in my opinion language death as a result of American colonization, many native languages have died or are threatened with extinction. The issue of language death is relevant to any discussion of the English language, since it is sometimes argued that the globalization of English has led to the death or displacement of many of the languages of the world. Thus, about the phenomena of language change and language death is depends how human can keep that language, how human never change the meaning and the words.

2. What happened to the word 'whom' in English? Do you know any other phenomena like that in English, or maybe in your native language? 'Whom' in English is too formal, so speakers change it become who as the subject. Before whom started disappearing, speakers communicated with one another with an utterance such as 'Whom do you trust?'. Until some speakers started saying 'Who do you trust?' as a type of normal rather than altered replication.. The other that phenomena also happened in Indonesia language. For example the word of 'gencu', now many people used word 'lipstik' in daily conversation.

PS.15-007

PS.15-006 I think your opinion on the language of death is good but I think you can add a little more definition. For example, the language of dieth not only in the language of Yunani also means that the language is not used anymore but the language is still used in the form of text, symbols, and etc.

PS.15-006

Thank you PS.15-007 for your suggestion of my post. Yeah, you're right if the language of death not only in the language of Yunani also means that the language is not used anymore but the language is still used in the form of text, symbols, and etc. So, your comment could be my complete of my less of that explanation.

PS.15-001

I do agree with you that the phenomena of language death is possible to happen depends on

how people in a community can keep their own language, because the extinction of a language is largely determined by the decisions and attitudes of the people in a community towards the language. If they realize that someday their language can be lost caused by many factors, at least they will make some efforts to keep it well. I'm sorry but I have to disagree with you on the phenomena of language change and language death happen depends on how human never change the meaning and the words. As we know language is productive and creative. It means that the potential number of utterances such as new words and meanings in human languages is practically infinite and human is creative to create more new words and meanings from time to time. Then, language is also closely related to human life which means activities in human life will change, so that, language will also change. For example: sarjana. In the past, sarjana only means "the smart people" but now the meaning changes to "people who graduated from a university".

Thankyouu :)

PS.15-006

Thankyou PS.15-001 for your suggestion of my post and your explanatin could be my complete of the less explanation.

PS.15-005

well done PS.15-006, eventhough you explained it briefly but i still understand about the topic. Thankyouu

PS.15-006

Yourwelcome PS.15-005 :)

PS.15-008

you give a good example about language change. i really agree with you that one of the example of language change is gencu. as we know in this modern era,some peple refer using word lipstick than gencu

PS.15-009

1.What do you think about the phenomena of language change and language death?

In my opinion, the phenomena of language change because variation language. Like new pronunciation, new word or meanings. One of the fundamental facts about language is that it keeps changing in time, although it is a slow process. It is slow enough that the replacement of forms and rules is not overt and hardly noticeable within a generation. And language changes as the lifestyles change over time. The needs to refer to the terms associated with new technologies, industries, products and

experiences drive language change. For example, the words such as computer, fax, email, mobile phone etc did not exist in the time of Shakespeare. And these new terms have become the necessity of modern lifestyle. By using such emerging terms, all of us enhance language change. And then language death because one that has no native speakers left. There are many reasons why languages die. The reasons speakers of a minority language may, for example, decide that it is better for their children's future to teach them a language that is tied to economic success. For example, the vast majority of second-generation immigrants to the United States do not speak their parents' languages fluently. It is economically and culturally more beneficial to speak English.

2. What happened to the word 'whom' in English? Do you know any other phenomena like that in English, or maybe in your native language?

The word "whom" in English is the formal word, because of that "whom" is the object pronoun and "who" is the subject pronoun. However, in modern British English, "who" is more frequently used as both subject and object pronouns, except after a preposition, and in formal speech or writing. The other phenomena in Indonesian Language, such as the word "sawala" its means "debat" . But now, the word "debat" as always we use (Indonesian people) in daily conversation or writing. The word 'debat' is an uptake "debate" from English word.

PS.15-010

good point PS.15-009 , i am not understand why you stated that language death is no native speakers left?

PS.15-009

Thankyou PS.15-010, i mean the language death is no native speaker left like the impact from the factors extreme political pressure from the speakers of other language, deadly diseases that severely attack the speakers and economic reason associated with the use of the language. Thus supposed that all speakers like natives and non-natives around that happen are not using the language or some word is in the state of totally dead. that only my opinion, when i search about what happen when language die, and this one of the reason about no native speakers left. For example i got from google is when the most language of American Indians indeed died in their own land after their cultures were invaded and the speakers were killed by the European immigrants.

PS.15-006

It's good opinion PS.15-009, you wrote the phenomena of language changed because of the variation of languages, because it is like my opinion also. Then, about language death because one that has no native speakers left is right also, but you can add the others reasons, such as the American colonization, etc. About, your example of 'sawala' word and now is 'debat', before of it i never heard, but now I can get a new information about it.

PS.15-009

Thankyou PS.15-006..

PS.15-004

It's good. But i want to ask u a question. Is adoption a language continues to the changes and can cause language death?

PS.15-009

thank you PS.15-004 for your question. Thats a good question. Yaaah, depends on the language. Of the language adoption but no still using a basic of language. I think thats no problem. :) Are you agree what i mean or not?

PS.15-011

I agree with you statement about language change PS.15-009, you have Great idea, actually that's True the change of Language like New pronunciation New Word and New meaning, that one give effect of language change.

PS.15-009

Thank you PS.15-011..

PS.15-002

1. What do you think about the phenomenon of language change and language death?  
-In my opinion, the phenomenon of language change because of globalization, or can defined that language change is appearing a new word or a new vocabulary. All language change from time to time. Many linguistists have used the term "change" and "evolution" interchangeably. This reflects the fact that in common usage, these two words have become roughly synonymous. To describe language change, there is considerable confusion over the use of the term "revolution". The languages change in response to internal and external influences. Languages change occur in a long period of time.

-Language death is one of the forms of language change. The language death happen when all people who speak a language (native speaker) die, the language spontaneously dies with them. Its occur overtime. Language dies when generations of speaker or native speaker left or rarely to speak in their language until only few of them remain as fluent speakers. The globalization of English has led to the death or displacement of many of the languages of the world.

2. What happened to the world "whom" in English? Do you know any other phenomena like that in English, or maybe in your native language?

-The gradual replacement of whom by who. That is a process ongoing in English. The world "whom" is replicated by "who". Whom will die out of English. Before the world "whom" starts to die or disappear, speakers communicate with other with utterance such as "whom do you trust?". But now, the speakers started saying "who do you trust?". This is normal replication. Whom is more formal than who.

-The phenomena of language change also occur in our native language or Indonesian language. For example: word "jiplak" which means plagiarism. Now, people often use word "plagiat".

PS.15-012

good explanation, PS.15-002. you have explained very well and composed and also supported by arguments and examples. but I am a little confused with the example you gave that corresponds to "who" and "whom". after I think it is one example of the extinction of language because they no longer use the original language but using English directly. but I also do not really understand, maybe we still need to read many sources to better understand.

PS.15-002

Thank you PS.15-012. I mean that the choice between whom and who is not an issue anymore because whom will die out of English and change to who as a type of normal rather than altered replication. Of course we need to read from another sources for our knowledge or for our understanding.

PS.15-007

I think you have a complete explanation about it but, I just want to give you a little bit info as we know that this language become language death because nobody used this language anymore but, this language still use In The form of teks and this language still use to study like Yunani language.

PS.15-013

Good addition PS.15-007, but i think if the language is death it will not use anymore.

PS.15-002

Thank you PS.15-007 for your info . but I think the language star to disappear or die when the we rarely use in conversation of daily activity

PS.15-014

Nice explanation PS.15-002. But in my opinion “plagiat” word is already existed from the first or maybe you have another explanation for this case. Thank you ...saranghae..

PS.15-015

I think the phenomenon of language change had already happened long time ago even before globalization began, means that globalization is not the only factor which contribute for the languages changes. isn't it?

PS.15-008

really good explanation. im totally agree that language death because we didnt used that word anymore.

PS.15-007

1. What do you think about The phenomenon of language change and language death?

I think the phenome both of language change and language death happen In The world and also this phenome have some of hyphotesis In it from all the expert of linguistic, Language change is the phenomenon by which permanent alterations are made in the features and the use of a language over time. It means The language change process Is to develop The language but In other hand still has the same meaning In it. This phenome also happen In english language because english language become The language of world In this era and this phenome happen from it has been improved in a kind of step by step progression as word whom replace to word who. And The language death occurs because if the language is not used anymore or is rarely spoken and its users are no longer ad so this language becomes extinct. And of course this language still exists but only in the form of symbols, text and etc.

2. What happened to The word 'whom' In language english? Do you anu other phenome like that In english, or maybe In your native language?



The gradual replacement of whom by who, a process that is ongoing in English, Before whom started disappearing, speakers would have communicated with one another with an utterance such as Whom do you trust? Normal replication would have involved speaker after speaker using this form, passing it down generation after generation to children in the process of language acquisition. When The speaker start to say who do you trust? This struktur word Is being normal When they sepak. And also this both word are there In The same era. Whom Is formal than who. And also The Example In our country such as word saya or aku become gue but they have The same meaning.

PS.15-016

i agree with your another example septi ariska, whom and who has the same meaning in english, whom is formal language and who is informal language. As well as with the phenomenon that occurs in indonesian language saya is formal language but gue is informal language, but they has the same meaning.

PS.15-017

Hello PS.15-007,

I do agree with you. As a friend, i have to give you a suggestion. Please pay attention with your capitalization, punctuation and spelling. I look some errors there. But for all, well done.

PS.15-018

I agree with your idea , its good ☐

PS.15-019

1. What do you think about the phenomenon of language change and language death?The language death or also known as language extinction means that language is no longer spoken or replacement of minor language with major language. It's occurs when a language loses its last native speaker. Language death may affect any language idiom, including dialects. Language change means that the language is not extinction, but only change in gradual experienced by each language over time. Types of language changes include sound changes, semantic; and syntactic changes. The language change process is to develop the language, but in the other hand still has the same meaning. This phenome also happen in english language because english language become the international language in this era and this phenome

happen from it has been improved in a kind of step by step progression as word whom replace to word who. In addition, the native language that have been rarely use are considered to be almost extinct. And the language change aims to develop the language itself.

2. What happened to the word 'whom' in English? Do you know any other phenomena like that in English, or maybe in your native language? The gradual replacement of whom by who, a process that is ongoing in English, Before whom started disappearing, speakers would have communicated with one another with an utterance such as Whom do you trust? Normal replication would have involved speaker after speaker using this form, passing it down generation after generation to children in the process of language acquisition. When The speaker start to say who do you trust? This struktur word Is being normal When they speak. And also this both word are there In The same era. Whom Is formal than who. For example the word of 'gencu', now many people used word 'lipstik' in daily conversation, but they have The same meaning.

PS.15-014

i totally agree with your opinion eka. thankyou so much for your explanation hehe

PS.15-020

1. What do you think about The phenomenon of language change and language death?

in my opinion language change become because the term of language 'evolution and metaphorically. and also about internal and external language. this happen because of the develop of era in which the younger generation uses a new language. The phenomenon of language dead because no want of new generation used the language. just the old generation used. so because of that language dead. dead means no body uses the language and the language just still exists but only in form of symbols, text for example greek language.

2. What happened to The word 'whom' In language english? Do you anu other phenome like that In english, or maybe In your native language?

The word 'whom and who' because the existence of language and "whom" used in formal but "who" used in informal comunication. " whom and who examples of the two types of replications (normal and altered replication). The other example like " hwo are you?" in formal but greeting in informa used " wha't up?" in indonesia



language this also happened "kamu" for formal and "elo" become for informal. and "bawa perasaan" become "baper"

PS.15-016

yes PS.15-020. i agree with your opinion, language death is language used by old generation and in this new era many people is not used that language anymore.

PS.15-021

I agree with your opinion, that dead language is an old language that is not past the present.

PS.15-022

nice explanation PS.15-020. you explain it clearly by your own words and it is easy to understand. but, I still confuse by the words "dead means no body uses the language and the language just still exists but only in form of symbols, text." if the language still exists, but only in form of symbols and text, why should the language is named with language death?

PS.15-020

For PS.15-022 that mean because no one speaks or uses the language in communication. Just in the text and symbols example like greek language. But for more information you can asking whit miss tha in my understanding, thanks

PS.15-014

nice explanation PS.15-020 ive got your answer

PS.15-016

1. What do you think about the phenomenon of language change and language death?

Answer:

I think phenomenon of language change is a process of change that takes place in the linguistic element over time. Language change is a sub discipline of comparative linguistic, this science tell about the process of language development from the beginning of it's existence to it's present state and the mechanisms involved. The nature of the study of language change is moving from the past to the present.

Language death is a type of language shift. However, unlike bilingualism, which involves speakers shifting from one language to another in different contexts, language death occurs when, over time, a language loses all its speakers. The process of language death is typically slow, and involves successive generations of speakers

abandoning a language until only relatively few people remain as fluent speakers. Once these people die, the language dies too. Language death don't have native speakers.

2. What happened to the word 'whom' in English? Do you know any other phenomena like that in English, or maybe in your native language?

in ancient times whom was informal language and often used in daily conversation and who is formal language, but now many people used who in conversation cause esier in pronunciation, for example who do you trust? who do you trust is more esier in pronunciation than whom do you trust? and now who became a informal language because often used in daily conversation. the other phenomenon like that also happened in indonesian language, for example like " Anda", anda is formal language but now many people often used "lo" or " kamu".

PS.15-023

your explanation is good. but is just because more easier the word whom change to who ? what do think?

XOXO

PS.15-019

Its good explanation PS.15-016. But i also still don't understand and little bit confuse in point 2, about the word whom change to who. What do you mean the word "lo" is a formal language ?

PS.15-011

What do you think about phenomena language change and death?

The phenomena of language change it's different with death. Based on my opinion, as the changing times and technological advances can affect the change of language itself, language changes can be influenced in traditional contexts and culture. in my opinion the change of language has a very bad effect on the community in communicating, because the language apostle's change, the change is about the sound, the vocals and diphthong

The Changes of language can be influenced by changes in the method, whether the method is revised, the rules are hammered, or the emergence of a new method and all that can happen in the linguistic level of phonology, morphology, semantics, etc. in addition phenomena language changes we can see from the age factor, young people often use a different language than the older generation, although the language does

not actually affect the age factor. But that's what happens around us; maybe they want to look more follow the progress of the times and do not want to follow the language of those who are older than them The alteration of language occurs is influenced by tradition, is the change of the internal language is the language itself which causes the change of language structure, within a certain period of time the language is pronounced differently and an External changes are borrowed from other languages, or often use other languages such as English language, actually in our daily life we often use English language because English language as international language.

However, death languages are not used by a people in communicating, not having original rules for example Dutch who ever colonize Indonesia and most likely Indonesian people have used their language. However, after the independence of Indonesian that language is not used to communicate anymore What happen to the world '' whom'' in English? Do you know any other phenomena like than in English, or maybe in your native language?

An example of language change is whom that means replication. These are two type of replication (formal replication and altered replication). Whom by who which is speaker communicate with one another such as whom do you trust? However passing it down generation after generation many people started saying who do you trust? Actually whom is more formal than who, using who is not issue anymore because all the people saying who in daily conversation and whom will out in English. The phenomena of language change is also happened in Indonesian language for the word of “ berompit “ now people usually used the word “ sepeda motor”

PS.16-023

your opinion about language change and death was great PS.15-011, but i think the language change and death that not has really big differences because language change happen because of language death, isn't is ?

XOXO

PS.15-011

Thanks for your comment PS.15-023,

PS.15-021

I agree with PS.15-02 opinion PS.15-011,! where the death of language can occur due to a language change. and vice versa where language changes occur because of the language death

PS.15-011

Thank for comment PS.15-021

PS.15-012

very complete explanation PS.15-011,, nice !! I am interested in your statement when you say language changes can be influenced in traditional contexts and culture because I have read a reading that states that language is a part of culture. The relationship between language and culture is a subordinate relationship, a language under the sphere of culture. In addition, there is another opinion which states that language and culture have a coordinated relationship, it is an equal relationship, of equal standing. Culture is a system that regulates human interaction in society, then language is a system that serves as a means. if we examine further, this also has to do with the point you describe.

PS.15-001

What a good explanation, PS.15-011! I agree with you that the language change is related to the traditional context and culture either. There is some truth to what you're saying, but in my opinion, Dutch is not the example of language death, but it is a language shift. Language shift is generally refers to the process by which a language displaces another. At that time, most of Indonesian people used Dutch language during the Dutch colonization, but it does not means that Dutch language has lost because now there are no longer Indonesian people communicate using this language. As we know that language death has occurred when a language is no longer spoken naturally anywhere in the world. Thus, Dutch language will not suffer language death while there are millions of native speakers in Dutch. If there is no longer spoken in Dutch, however, it would be a dead language.

Thank you :)

PS.15-023

1. What do you think about the phenomenon of language change and language death? In my point of view the phenomenon of language change happen because of the replacement of some word to another word in the same meaning but look more better. in the other side there is also has the influence by internal and external factor either. such as cultural context, other language influences and many other. but language change needs time there are long time before language has its own evolution. talking about language death is talking about the people who use those language. the death of language is not that easy but technically if there is no generations that using those

language again its mean the beginning of the language death and in the same time the language change born.

2. What happened to the word 'whom' in English? Do you know any other phenomena like that in English, or maybe in your native language?

The word whom was replaced by who because this word reputed as non formal word. in other hand this mean people would change something to communicate with the other this changing happen because there is a lot of considerations among language user to communicate. there is some example the word "penasaran" changing as "kepo" or "warganet" changing as "netizen".

XOXO

PS.15-024

i agree with you PS.15-023, language death because nobody speaks it anymore, no one generations used the language

PS.15-012

1 In my opinion, the phenomenon about the language change and language death is due to

several factors of course. Here is my opinion (based on reading I have read) Language change or also called language shift is related to the problem of language usage by a person or a group of speakers that can happen due to the movement from one society dialect to another. In other terms this phenomenon is also related to the process of change that occurs in the language element over time. Language change is a sub-discipline of Comparative Linguistics. This lesson speaks of the process of language development from the beginning of its existence to its present state, as well as the mechanisms involved in it. In general, language shifts occur in countries, regions, or regions that promise better socioeconomic life, thus inviting immigrants or transmigrants to come to these places in hopes of a better life than ever before. While the phenomenon of language death has other factors too, the factor is that this happens when a language has no speakers, it is a very unfortunate thing if a language must be extinct, it is said to be very unfortunate because for some reason, one of them is the language not only the means of communication used in the community but also the cultural treasures and local wisdom. These will all go extinct when a language dies and no longer has a speaker. We can conclude that the process of language death is almost the same as the process of language shift because the process is not much different, the language will become extinct due to the shift of language and some without language shift, and some extinct because the language dialect left by the speakers.

2. I think that happened to the word "whom" in the English because it is influenced by certain factors such as internal factors and external factors. And also probably because throughout its history, English has had contact with many languages, resulting in changes in different languages. Latin is very influential to English. During the Old English period, as a result of the introduction of Christianity to England, many English vocabs were borrowed from Latin words. This also happens because they include English for cultural and functional reasons to provide words that are not currently needed in English to describe new concepts. As for this phenomenon also occurs in our language, I think one of the phenomena that occurs in our language is that many people who replace some vocabulary with new words like saying "jaga image" by using the word "jaim", saying "banyak" with using the word "mejibun", and there are also people who replace pronouns pronouns like saying "we" when he showed himself.

PS.15-010

long explanation PS.15-012, i agree with you

PS.15-012

Thank you PS.15-010

PS.15-002

Long explanation PS.15-012. It's good. You explain it briefly and clearly.

PS.15-012

Thanks PS.15-002, I am sorry have made you tire to read the long explanation but you got it.

PS.15-020

Long explanation PS.15-012, but i understand very well.

PS.15-019

It's very long explanation PS.15-012. But i can understand it. I agree with your statement that the language will become extinct due to the shift of language and some without language shift, and some extinct because the language dialect left by the speakers.

PS.15-012

Yes PS.15-019, we have the similar understanding



PS.15-006

Good explanation PS.15-012 because you wrote the explanation clearly about language change and language death. But, i think confuse with the example one of the phenomena that occurs in our language "jaga image" by using the word "jaim". I think that is only an abbreviate, is it right?

PS.15-012

Alright PS.15-006 that is an abbreviation, I am inspired from the example I get from the word BAPER.

PS.15-017

Hello PS.15-012, Nice point. I got it. I could understand what you want to say although that is very long explanation. Sometimes long explanation will make the reader ignored it. But, well done by you PS.15-012.

PS.15-015

I think the word "jaga image" and "jaim" are more like a contraction (to make it shorter) rather than changing.

PS.15-022

What do you think 1. about the phenomenon of language change and language death? In my opinion the phenomenon of language change is a phenomenon that may occur over time. Phenomenom of language change is indeed a phenomenon that cannot be separated from the life of the language itself. The changes that occur in language is one of the changes in developing the language. Language change influenced by internal and external sides of the language itself. In addition, the changes of the language was also influenced by social context and cultural context in which that language is used.

Language death is a type of language shift. Language death is a phenomena where a language is no longer used. It can be affected by certain factors, among them: over time, people who use that language had died, the language is not in accordance with the times, and the emergence of new language which is more dominant and often used. In addition, language death occurs due to the population exchange was dominant.

2. What happened to the word 'whom' in English? Do you know any other phenomena like that in English, or maybe in your native language?

The word 'whom' is more formal than 'who'. 'whom' is one of example of language change. In the beginning, the word 'whom' is more often used than the word 'who'.

But, nowadays it was change. The word 'who' is often used, even the word 'whom' is rarely hearing. The word 'whom' used as subject not object, for example: she is the person whom I beleive is in charge. Another example of language change is the word 'soken' become 'kaoh aki' (Acehnese).

Regards

PS.15-022

PS.15-025

i agree with you, in the statement you mention above language death occurs due to the population exchange was dominant.

PS.15-021

1. In my opinion. the phenomenon of language change is the process of change that occurs in the various structures of language in terms of linguistic, grammar, pronunciation, ect occurring over time. Whereas, language death is a language that loses its native speakers due to the rarity of use and reluctance of speakers to preserve the language the. The death of language also occurs because the use of the first language is lost by the use of a second language in terms of practical daily communication. So, if the speaker is dead or missing, then the language will become extinct and die. Death of language can also be caused by the phenomenon of language change.

2. In ancient times "whom" is an informal language and is often used in everyday conversations to show respect and "who" is the formal language used at a given moment. However, now most people use the word "who" at every place in because by custom The example in Indonesian as the word "curious (penasaran)" changes to the word "kepo" or word "kebawa peerasaan" changes to word "baper"

PS.15-012

I totally agree with your opinion, PS.15-021 . As we already know that second language is a type of language that is not the mother tongue (the main language) for speakers, but often used in the surrounding environment of speakers as a medium of advanced communication. The second language is different from foreign languages, because foreign languages are an additional language the speakers are learning, but they are not applied in the speaker's area. Some second languages are used in various countries as formal languages. if the language is often used in everyday conversations, it will result in the extinction of the language used in a region itself.



PS.15-022

You explain it briefly and clearly PS.15-021. but, based on the material from our lecturer, I think the changes and the death of a language is also caused by the social and cultural context.

PS.15-011

You explain about language change and death was clear PS.15-021 , and also you give an example about language change in Indonesian, that usually People used to communicate in daily conversation such as baper

PS.15-010

What do you think 1. about the phenomenon of language change and language death? In my opinion, language change based on internal and external influences, means that the internal influences naturally process in all language have run. While, the external influences is according to the social and cultural context means that language can change by language are used. Language change refers to the idea that language-users can create and understand novel utterances, as we know that humans are able create anything they want to do. For example, humans are able to produce new pronouncement, new sentence, vocabulary, etc.

Language death defined as the language-users are left or no longer used anymore. This phenomenon might be the generations are rarely use it and the language term became disappear over time.

2. What happened to the word 'whom' in English? Do you know any other phenomena like that in English, or maybe in your native language?

In daily conversation the word who usually used than whom. Whom which is replicated by who. People more often use “who do trust? “ than “Whom do you trust?” . The phenomenon like that also occur in Indonesian language people more often ask "kenapa" than " mengapa" in daily conversation. for example, " kamu kenapa?"

regards,

PS.15-010

PS.15-020

Yes, social and cultural context means that affect the language. Because language was evolution

PS.15-011

I agree with your opinion PS.15-010, that's True the change of Language the internal and external influence, and also you explain about language death no longer used and more.

PS.15-017

Hello PS.15-010

, Nice point. But in my opinion, the using of "kenapa" and "mengapa" is not changes, but they are use in different context, they are not change each other. It just my opinion, i don't know whether it is correct or not.

PS.15-003

1. What do you think about the phenomenon of language change and language death?

Answer :

> In my opinion, language changes can occurred by two factors:

1.) Language changes caused by the presence of immigrants who come to a region. This can be happen because the people who are visited are small and fragmented so it is very easy to change a language in the small area.

2.) Changes in language is also not separated by economic factors. For example the using of English language. Long before English appeared, the first language used at the international level was Latin. However, as the times progressed, Latin was abandoned. Now people are flocking to learn English. Even for English, people are willing to leave their first language. This English position is further strengthened by both private and public companies that make English as one of the requirements that must be fulfilled by job applicants. Not only that, at the college level, TOEFL score is one of the requirements to be able to attend the undergraduate sessions.

> The death of language occurs because of the competition of other languages, not because of the prestige competition between different languages in one language. This can be caused by several factors such as: the occurrence of modernization, the fragility of language protection efforts, the absence of the transfer original language from parents to their children, no sense of optimism to maintain the language, and so on.

2. What happened to the word 'whom' in English? Do you know any other phenomena like that in English, or maybe in your native language?

Answer :

> Whom is a word used to describe objects. The word "whom" is often used when the answer to question is a pronoun object such as him, her, it, me, you, us, them. The custom of the word "whom" is often exchanged for the use of the word "who". In

general the meaning between the two words is the same, but different in word placement. For use the word "who" should only be used for subject pronouns like she, he, it, I, you, they, we.

> There is also another phenomenon that occurs in the Indonesian language, the word "kereta". In Indonesian the train means a vehicle that runs on the tracks, but for some people the word "kereta" shows the meaning of a motorcycle.

PS.15-002

Thank you for your example about another phenomenon that occur in the Indonesian language. Before your explanation, I a bit confuse about it. Now, I more understand than before

PS.15-004

1. What do you think about the phenomenon of language change and language death? In my opinion the phenomena of language change happens because of globalization. In large, the change is a response to economic, sosial, and political alteration. There are many reasons effect to language change such as internal and external changes.

-Internal change is cause by structural requirement of the language.

-External changes is the result from some kind of language contact (sosial, and cultural context), speaker of different language coming into contact and it can changes the pure language to that they speak and also take the leading role for a more permanent change.

Language death can happen when small communities of speakers are wiped out by disaster or war. Once these people die, the language died too. Language death can cause the loss of personal identity because it is associated wuth the language that they speak.

2. What happened to the word 'whom' in English? Do you know any other phenomena like that in English or maybe in your native language?

Whom is one examples of language change. The gradual replacement of whom by who is ongoing process in English and it is the transmission of human genomes from individual to individual. Before the word 'whom' starts to dissapear, speakers used to communicate with utterance such as "whom do you trust". But now, the speakers started saying "who do you trust". It is normal replication. Although, whom is more formal than who, both of this forms are still exist. Alay language in Indonesia is one of the phenomenom of language change. Alay is a kind of slank language. This phenomenom of language is really sad. Some people think that using alay language

can increase their prestige. The spelling and pronunciation word are very complicated and broke the rule of Bahasa Indonesia. For example "sayang" become "sayank". It has the same meaning but it's out of the rules structural.

PS.15-003

yup, Indonesia is a country with the most strange words that function in many ways. Although in fact the word that includes "alay" tends to lead to the language of today's scholars. Even now popular again the standard word "gawai" which means natural gadget bahasa indonesia. How can? maybe depending on the thinking of teenagers who continue to grow in their day

PS.15-026

Yes, i totally agree with your statement about language will die if the all of the people in that place die, like the event of war, disaster, etc. So that's why we have to know about other language. We have to save the diversity. For alay word, i think it's ok if alay word increse. It shows us the creativeness of human. As we now, language is prductive. But the main thing for 'kids jaman now' to be remembered is never forget their native language. Keep preserve it. hehe

PS.15-002

It's great PS.15-026. I like and agree with your statement about alay word is one of the creativeness of human. The important thing that they can not forget their native language.

PS.15-017

Hello PS.15-004,

I totally agree with your point, and some slang words in Indonesia language using. But I feeling doubt with "alay", is it include to the language changes? or it just happened because the development of the language?

PS.15-026

1. What do you think about the phenomenon of language change and language death? In my

opinion, the phenomenon of language change and language died offers insights into the nature of language itself. Why language change tell us about the the way language is used in society. According to the article above, language change is influenced by internal and external. For instance in internal influence, a change in pronunciation can affect the morphology of language. And the example for external influence, phonetic reduction leads to a fusion of to with a preceding verb form. Like "going to=gonna",

"want to =wanna". Language died will happen if the people or society never use it. For example in aceh society, some of parents using indonesian language in the home as a daily conversation with their children. Indonesian becomes the children's first language eventhough acehnese is their mother tongue. Because of that, they may not achieve a full speaking knowledge about acehnese with their friend. If this case keep continuing, in the next generation the acehnese language will be di because no one use that language anymore. Even we know that each language is unique. Language is the identity of ourself and our nation. Losing language means we lose onto different worlds, different way of understanding world, different way of being human. Can you imagine what happen if tomorrow the whole world only use one language to speak. It will be a bore thing. So to make it never happen, we have to preserve our language at least our mother language

2. What happened to the word 'whom' in English? Do you know any other phenomena like that in English, or maybe in your native language?

The word 'whom' happened because of language change. It's about normal and altered replication. The replacement the word 'whom' by 'who' because whom is more formal than who in speaking.

Because some speaker start to use 'who' (altered replication). And it's followed by others. So it is spreading. Language change also happened in my native language, Aceh. For instance the word " ija sawak" change to "jelbab"  
"Rot" change "jalan"

PS.15-003

In fact, we are also using one English language, although it is not the only language in the world. However, it could happen isn't it? a time when humans now use English to be the primary language in everything. In addition, the effects of globalization also have an impact on the distribution of languages around the world.

PS.15-026

thank you For your additional, i think so globalization is one of the impact on the distribution of language in the world. But what i mean in the example that i wrote is all of the world just use one language, all of people speak one language. Other language is never used anymore even when they talk to their native people

PS.15-013

I agree with your opinion PS.15-026, that is true. But about the example you gave in your native language. I think it just about the accent because I ever listen the people who still use "rot" then "jalan"

PS.15-026

Yes you're right PS.15-013. Some people still use the word 'rot' than 'jalan'. But the case that I have given happen around my environment. Thank you

PS.15-017

Hello PS.15-026, I am so interest with your sentence "Can you imagine what happen if tomorrow the whole world only use one language to speak. It will be a bore thing" I think we have different point of view in this case. If we born with only one language using in the world, it will become a great thing. So we do not need take long time and waste our time to learn many languages, isn't it? . And also it will make us easy to speak with the other people in various country without any doubt and misunderstanding

PS.15-024

1. What do you think about the phenomenon of language change and language death? in my opinion about the phenomena of language change include some aspect there are: first,

language learning is transmitted from onegeneration to the next, each individual must re-create a grammar and lexicon based on input received from parents. And the second is language contact is means that some individuals will become fully bilingual as children, while othes learn a second language more or less well as adults, often languages borrow words, sounds and etc. Third, social differentiationis means that social group adopt distinctive norms of dress it is will be get some variants already available in the environment. Last, natural process in usage is rrapid naturally produces process such as assimilation,dissimilation and etc.

Language death is when nobody speaks it any more. Some factors influencing the language there are : education, job facilities, media, commercile, modrenity and globalization. And also, people migrate from one place to another especially rural people setting to urban areas for the sake of education and modern facilities. The language they adopt is being used in teaching, media and in everyday matters of life.

What happened to the word “ whom” in English ? Do you know any other phenomena like that in English, or maybe in your native language?

2.Whom is the object pronoun, the replacement of whom by who, who is the subject pronoun. Using whom and who between normal and formal language, ex : who is that ? Whom is also an antiquated word. We don't use it in everyday speech, in everyday conversation. I see it going the way of 'shan't, it's just kind of a word that we are organically using less and less. It doesn't really come naturally in speech. It sort of seems pretentious, overly formal. And the worst is when you use 'whom' incorrectly.



PS.15-025

I like your answer in number 2, there you mention about Whom is also an antiquated word. We don't use it in everyday speech, in everyday conversation. I see it going the way of 'shan't, it's just kind of a word that we are organically using less and less. that's good!

PS.15-027

1. What do you think about the phenomenon of language change and language death ? In my opinion, this phenomena happened because of several aspects. It can be the social culture, or the needs of another new vocabulary. It changes because the needs of its people change. In social life, language is always change. Many of changes that occur in language begin with young people. As young people interact with others, their language grows to include words/vocabulary and the structure of phrases that are different from those of the older generation. Nowadays, many young people can not use the old language in communication, because of the modern era there are lots of new words that advanced their conversation as a speaker. Young people want to express themselves in their own language, a way of being separate from the older generation. Thus, a lot of natural language have changed to new language in modern era that cause language death occurs.

2. What happened to the word 'whom' in English ? Do you know any other phenomena like that in English, or maybe in your native language ?

The word 'whom' is one of language change in English. The word 'whom' changes to 'who' because this process is ongoing in English, provides a useful illustration of the two types of replication (normal and altered replication). Speaker would have communicated with one another with an utterance before 'whom' started disappearing, such as 'whom do you trust ?'. However, because this change is currently underway, the word 'whom' more formal than 'who' in used to conversation. For another example, the word 'atjeh' changes to 'aceh'. It is one of example the language change

PS.15-014

1. What do you think about the phenomenon of language change and language death? In my opinion, language change can also be interpreted as a change of a word, change of pronunciation may even sometimes change the meaning. this change of language takes place over time and in various levels such as linguistics, phonology, morphology, semantics. and language changes caused by both internal and external factors. if internal factors are in the can of the country itself and externally obtained

from foreign countries. like because of the culture of the country. language death is a type of language shift. language death usually occurs over time, when speakers of a language are lost. the process of death of this language usually runs slowly. And engaging the language until only a few people are fluent, once the speakers of this language die usually the language will die as well.

2. What happened to the word 'whom' in English? Do you know any other phenomena like that in English or maybe in your native language?

Whom is one examples of language change Before whom started disappearing, speakers communicated with one another with an utterance such as ' Whom do you believe?'. Until some speakers started saying ' Who do you believe?' as a type of normal rather than altered replication. and also now we found that in Indonesia people usually call "berlebihan" for someone who is too exaggerating something, but now we find that many people are already used the word "lebay" to describe the same thing, even now we also found something new again like the word "alay" that mentions someone is more than excessive.

PS.15-013

1. What do you think about the phenomenon of language change and language death? In my opinion, the language change is where some word or utterance started disappearing than it replaced with another word. It can change slowly in a step by step.

Than, language death accors when a language loses all its speakers. Once these people die, the language dies too.

2. What happened to the word 'whom' in English? Do you know any other phenomena like that in English, or maybe in your native language?

The word whom in english was replaced by the word who, this is the one example of phenomena in languange change.

Than, there are also some word in indonesia has the same phenomena with it. Take "candala" as the example, the word "candala" which mean humble has been lost or we can say it as language death.

PS.15-002

Nice explanation PS.15-013. You explained it in short, but it make clear

PS.15-005

1. What do you think about the phenomenon of language change and language death? In my opinion, the phenomenon of language change is the phenomenon by which permanent alternations are made in the features and the use of a language over time.



from the previous module and from searching on the internet, i can understand that all natural languages changes, and the changes are influenced by some factors such as internal and external . Moreover, there is no such thing as a language which is not changing and it changes affects all areas of languages, it also change generation by generation, pronunciation evolve, new words are borrowed, the meaning of old words drifts, and morphology develops or decays. language changes for several reasons.

one of them is it changes because the needs of its speaker change; new technologies, consider texting or text messaging, it allowed one person to send another text rather than text messages by phone. As that become more common, people began using the shorter form text to refer to both the message and the process as in i just got a text or i'll text Silvia right now. but whether the change are faster or slower, they build up until the "mother tongue" becomes arbitrarily distant and different. Then, language death. the true definition of a dead language for me is one that has no native speakers left or a language dies when nobody speaks it anymore. languages can die gradually, which is probably the most natural and extreme way to happen. the death of a language can start in

the home or it can start in some area as high up as the government or aristocracy.

2 What happened to the word 'whom' in English? Do you know any other phenomena like that in English, or maybe in your native language?

Over 200 years, the pronoun whom has been on a steady decline. Despite its waning use in speech an ongoing speculation about its imminent extinction, “whom” still holds a spot in the English language, particularly in formal writing. The word "whom" in English is the formal word, because of that “whom” is the object pronoun and “who” is the subject pronoun. All of that said, in informal speech and writing, speakers will often opt for “who” where “whom” has traditionally been used. This choice sounds more natural and less formal to most native English speakers.

The phenomena of language change also occur in our native language or Indonesian language. For example: word "kamu" which means "you", and now some people use word "kamu" with "Lo" which has the same meaning "you"

PS.15-028

1. What do you think about the phenomenon of language change and language death? In my opinion, language change and language death is different. The phenomenon of language change is where phonetics, morphological, semantic and other features of language vary over time.

Language is always changing, we have seen that language can change across space and social group. This is happen because of era globalization and the other factor.

Many of the changes that occur in language begin with teens and young adults. Language death also Known as language extinction and language death is type of language shift also, language death is a phenomena where language is nobody won't to use. Death of the language itself isn't too easy and the process of language death was typically slow

2. What happened to the word 'whom' in English? Do you know any other phenomena like that in English, or maybe in your native language

I think that the gradual replacement of whom by who is that process ongoing in English. The word 'whom' used in formal but 'who' used in informal communication. Whom and who is the example of two types of replications ( normal and altered replication) which is the speaker communicate with one to another such as whom do you trust? The phenomena of language change occurs in Indonesian. for example 'curcol' ( curhat colongan) people usually used this word when they want to share their story.

PS.15-017

1. What do you think about the phenomenon of language change and language death? Language is like a living creature. It lives, born, grow and develop. If it not treated well, it can die. Since human grow and develop, the language would too. As long as language are use, it will change and die, grow and develop, according to the changing of times and the human needs who uses the language in their their whole life. In my opinion, language change because it is influence by the other language. Then, it change the original utterance and the new vocabulary started to dominate.

Language change, caused by two factors, internal and external. Internal changes result from natural processes that all languages undergo : contact with the other languages. Externally influenced changes result from the social and cultural context in which language are used. The language changes also happened in Indonesian language, for example the word "bini" is now change to "istri" in case that the word "bini" considered by less polite word instead "istri". The most serious problem is language death. If the language only have fewer than 50 population speakers or the number of speakers is a very small fraction of the ethnic group, then it called the death of language. "Once of the people die, the language die too" , it proves that language is grow and develop among the society. So, when the society not using that language, it will be die. For example, Latin and Ibrani language. They are die because no one using them again in daily speaking. They just used as terminology in every science (medical, economy, etc).

2. What happened to the word 'whom' in English? Do you know any other phenomena like that in English, or maybe in your native language?

The word "whom" is the one of example of language change in English. Before "whom" started disappearing, the speakers communicated with one another with an utterance such as Whom do you trust? . However, some speakers started saying Who do you trust? the difference between who and whom being primarily stylistic: whom is more formal than who. In short, whom is replaced by who. Over the time, the choice between who and whom will stop being an issue, whom will die out of English, resulting in the passing on of Who do you trust? as a type of normal rather than altered replication. Croft argues, this process parallels the transmission of human genomes from individual to individual.

In fact in Indonesian language also has some change in some utterance, but almost all people in Indonesia do not realize it was change. For example, the way to pronounce "hutang" but the correct one is "utang" , and "bis" but the correct is "bus" , "goa" but the correct is "gua" , "jerigen" but the correct is "jeriken" , "terong" but the correct is "terung", etc

PS.15-025

1, What do you think 1. about the phenomenon of language change and language death?

In my opinion, Language can change in a relatively long time or in a long process, while human observers have limited time to live. Thus, the evidence of change can only be observed if the human language user of the past has a written tradition and has written documents about the language they use. Distinguishes two kinds of language changes, the internal changes that occur from the language itself, and external changes occur due to absorption of the language changes in foreign vocabulary, addition of phonemes from other languages.

Called “language death” when the first language (first language) is not used since the entry of the second language (current language). This should be observed in terms of location. Generally, parents who live in urban centers are reluctant to speak the local language with their children at home or in their daily lives. Environmental factors are also caused by a sense of "laziness" in certain communities to communicate with the local language in their daily interactions. So that language will gradually become extinct .Then, there are also other things that trigger the death of a language, natural disasters or the occurrence of war. In an area where people in the area were killed, it was possible that the language used there was also death.

2. What happened to the word 'whom' in English? Do you know any other phenomena like that in English, or maybe in your native language?

One of the language changes is in the word "whom" in English. It means that whom is more formal than who. Someone using whom in place of who is likely to be interpreted as a hypercorrection from linguistic insecurity, while using who in place of whom is, at worst, being too colloquial (and at best, being hip and cool!). The phenomena of language change is also happened in Indonesian language for the word of "imut" now people usually used the word "unyu".

PS.15-008

1. What do you think about the phenomena of language change and language death?

In my opinion, change is the situation when something to be different with an initial form. In this phenomena of language change means when the word change or be a renew word and it's different with the basic form of the word. The phenomena of language change have some reason. The first reason is it changes because the needs of speaker change. And another reason is because there is no people that have had exactly the same language experience. Sometimes, when we try to communicate with someone, in unconscious way, we have to try adopt/follow their language, and in unconscious way, we have make the language change. We know that a different set words depending on our age, education level and so on. At the same time, various groups in society use language as a way of marking their group identity, showing who is and isn't the member of the group. In my view, another sociolinguistic phenomenon related to language change is language death. There are more than 500 languages under the status of dying. A dying language is a language spoken by fewer and fewer people from time to time and a dead language is a language that has no speakers anymore because the speakers have totally shifted to another language (language shifting) or because they live no more.

2. What happened to the word "whom" in English? Do you know any other phenomena like that in English, or maybe in your native language.

Whom is one of the example of language change and sometimes we didn't realize that there is so many word in Indonesia language that also change. Like English, Bahasa also has so many slang word. It change because the word keep up with the changing times. It also change because the language adjusted depend on speaker need. For the example is all of teenager more enjoy using word "Mager" than "Malas" in their daily activity. Its one of the example in Bahasa about language change.

PS.15-029

1. What do you think about the phenomena of language change and language death?

In my opinion, the phenomena of language change because variation language. All natural

language change, and language change affects all areas of language use. Types of language

change include sound (<https://www.thoughtco.com/sound-change-speech-1691979>)

change ,lexicalchanges, semantic changes (<https://www.thoughtco.com/semantic-change-words-1692078>) ,and syntactic (<https://www.thoughtco.com/syntax-grammar-1692182>) changes.

Like new pronunciation, new word or meanings. "The important thing to remember about change is that, as long as people are using a language, that

language will undergo some change. And then language death because one that has no native speakers left.

Language death is a process that affects speech communities where the level of linguistic competence that speakers possess of a given language variety is decreased, eventually resulting in no native or fluent speakers of the variety.

Language death may affect any language idiom, including dialects.

Language death should not be confused with language attrition (also called language loss), which describes the loss of proficiency in a first language of an individual.

2. What happened to the word 'whom' in English? Do you know any other phenomena like that in English, or maybe in your native language?

The word 'whom' happened because of language change. The word 'whom' is more formal than 'who'.

'whom' is one of example of language change It's about normal and altered replication. The replacement the word 'whom'by 'who' because whom is more formal than who in speaking.

PS.15-015

I think one of the fundamental characteristics of language is that it keeps changing in time, and that is a very normal process. The process of changing, evolution and death

happen to all aspect of language; phonological, morphological, semantic, syntactic, or on other features of the language. In such a change new words, new pronunciations,

new meanings or even new grammatical forms can be derived or borrowed. The old forms and meanings, however, happen to be dropping out of use.

Moreover, linguistic change can also be said to have taken place when a new linguistic element which is used by a few speakers within a speech community is

adopted by other members of that community and accepted as the norm. And the language that deviates from this norm then become a dead language. Therefore, I

believe that language change directly contributes to language died, when such a new

term is used to replace the another, this may be slowly reducing that word and in a very critical time, it will die as no one used it anymore.

The replacement of whom by who, such as in “Who do you trust?” becomes “who do you trust?” is an example of language change in the English Language. It is a normal replication due to whom sounds more formal than who. In the Indonesian language, for example, the ongoing replacement of the word "Mengapa" more often use in a formal situation such as in letters or journalistic world and "Kenapa" often to use in daily conversation that sometimes we do not need formal words. The use of "kenapa" however has contributed to the reducing use of "mengapa" which is the formal form.





## Appendix B

Instructor

In this week's discussion, after reading the materials I provided above, make a post and explain what is language and what is linguistics. You may refer to some other resources that you find and do not forget to make at least 1 comment to your friend's post.

PS.16-001

"Linguistic is the study of a language as completely. Linguistic explains everything related to language such as how to use it, how to pronounce it, how to write it down, and the rules that must be considered so that the language can be used to communicate. Linguistic also called ""the scientific study of language"" that explains the role of linguistics in studying language as a scientist discover and explains his scientific theory (Todd, 1987).

Language is a set of codes, signals, or instructions that humans use to communicate. Language can be a sound with a specific pronunciation that uses in speaking and listening and also can be written with particular symbols that use in writing and reading.

Regards,

PS.16-001"

PS.16-002

good definition and good explanation. thanks PS.16-001

PS.16-003

"Language is the method of human communication. Communication is the process of exchanging messages and creating meaning. Like we language itself has rules. It should put the right word in a sentence in order to produce the meaning then people can understand it.

- Linguistics is the study of language, how the words work like how the word can be a phrase, how the word can be a sentence. Words are arranged in a certain order, and sometimes the beginnings and endings of the words are changed to adjust the meaning. Then the meaning itself can be affected by the arrangement of words and by the knowledge of the speaker about what the hearer will understand. So, linguistics is the study of all this.

Regards, PS.16-003

PS.16-001

"Hi, PS.16-003, What a good explanation!!.. Your explanation is deep and easy to understand. Nice work!. Thank you!!..

PS.16-001"

PS.16-004

Nice idea PS.16-003. I got the additional information after reading your post. You point out the idea in detail and clearly. Thanks"

PS.16-005"

"When we talk about Linguistics and Language, here is what comes into my mind :  
Linguistics is the study of language - how it is put together and how it functions. Various building blocks of different types and sizes are combined to make up a language. Sounds are brought together and sometimes when this happens, they change their form and do interesting things.

Words are arranged in a certain order, and sometimes the beginnings and endings of the words are changed to adjust the meaning. Then the meaning itself can be affected by the arrangement of words and by the knowledge of the speaker about what the hearer will understand. Linguistics is the study of all of this. There are various branches of linguistics which are given their own name, some of which are described below. Linguists (<https://www.sil.org/linguistics/being-linguist>) are people who study linguistics. Language means a collection of symbols, letters, words with arbitrary meanings, governed by rules and used to communicate. Language is a transfer thoughts which means sending one's meaning toward the other. The language itself has many varieties and is constantly change. The human language might have the same essence with the animal sound but different degree. There are number of other general points that are worth making about the language. First, human language is not only a vocal system of communication but written things with no limited in time or space also counted. Secondly, each language is both arbitrary and systematic which means no language behave in the exact same way but each of it has its own rules. And lastly, there are no such thing as inferior or primitive languages.

Best regards,

PS.16-005"

PS.16-004

An obvious explanation, PS.16-005! Talking about linguistic itself, honestly Im still in confused way, but after reading your point I understand more about it. Thanks



PS.16-006

You make a clear explanation about language and linguistics. Thank you for sharing those two points clearly.

PS.16-007

Hi PS.16-005, Something a deep explanation here, I love to read your point about Linguistics and Language, thanks a heap!

PS.16-008

"A language is a tool of communication, commonly defined (simply) as "a means of communication. The generally accepted definition: Language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication (Wardhaugh, 1972).

Linguistic is the study of languages. And its focus on the systematic investigation of the properties of particular languages as well as the characteristic of language in general. It encompasses not only the study of sounds, grammar and meaning, but also the history of language families, how languages are acquired by children and adults, and how language is processed in the mind and it is connected to race and gender."

PS.16-001

"Hi, PS.16-008

Your explanation is good and understandable. But, for me, it is going to be better if you makes a bit longer for both. Thank you!!..

PS.16-001"

PS.16-005

"Hi, PS.16-008!

Your answer may seems like a bit short but still understandable and has quite a good explanation on it. Good work!"

PS.16-002

"Language is a system of speech symbols. It is realised acoustically (sound waves), visuallyspatially (sign language) and in written form. Speech symbol: entity consisting of a formal element which has been assigned a meaning; the correlation between form and meaning is arbitrary, but conventionalised within a speech community.

Linguistics in a broader sense: collective term for sciences which study language. General Linguistics/ Linguistics in a narrower sense: study of systemic properties of natural language. Systemic properties of language: language is a system, i.e., a series of elements related to each other in order to make the system work."

PS.16-009

"Hi Bro! it is a good and clear explanation, easy to understand. thanks bro (y)"

PS.16-004

"In my opinion, linguistic is a study which the object is a language and also its structure. Grammar, syntax, phonetic and other specific branches of language are included in linguistic itself. Linguistic also can be defined as the systematic language. Which means language are described in any aspects and formulates.

On the other hand, language is human ability to communicate each others. It is the way how they can show their expression. Language is not only about words and sentences, but also body movement. language also can be described as a tool to communicate each others.

Best Regards

PS.16-004"

PS.16-008

"Hay PS.16-004,

Your explanation is good and easy to understand. and I really agree with your idea especially about this statement ""Language is not only about words and sentences, but also body movement.""

PS.16-010

"Hello PS.16-004

your opinion about language and linguistic is really good, and you explain both in easy way to understand. what a good idea."

PS.16-006

"Hi PS.16-004, your opinion about language and linguistics is easy to understand. You use simple sentences in explaining those two points so that I remember them easily and quickly. Nice explanation."

PS.16-011

"Language is a system of conventional spoken, manual or written symbols by means Of which human beings ,as members of a social group and participants in its culture, express themselves.

Language is a system that consists of the development, acquisition, maintenance and use of complex systems of communication, particularly the human ability to do so; an a language is any specific example of such a system. while linguistics is is the

scientific study of language . It involves analysing language form, language meaning, and language in context.

best regards

PS.16-011

(160203026)"

PS.16-012

"haii PS.16-011

your explanation about linguistic is very simple and easy to understanding it. i agree with your statement that linguistics is analysing language form such as phonetics, phonology,morphology,syntax,semantics, pragmatics and all of about language."

PS.16-013

"Linguistics is usually defined as the scientific study of language. It means observing: language use, forming hypotheses about it, testing these hypotheses and 'then refining them on the basis of the evidence collected.

language is a set of signals by which we communicate. Also language is an abstraction based on the linguistic behaviour of its users.

Best Regards,

PS.16-013"

PS.16-014

"Hii PS.16-013

Your understanding about the language and linguistic is nice,,its short but totally clear and easy to understand,,  
Great opinion"

PS.16-015

"Language is a set of signals by which we communicate. Lim (1975:1—3) also agrees that language is used for communication, and it is made up of sounds.

Another feature of human language is that it is productive or creative. This refers to the ability of native speakers to understand and produce any number of sentences (even though those which they have never heard before) in their mother tongue.

Linguistic is usually defined as "" the scientific study of language"". Linguistics has also the framework or theoretical methods that could be categorized as the scientific method in this case scientific method for human and social studies. Language analysis is done systematically within the framework of some general theory of language structure. According to Monica Crabtree & Joyce Powers (1994)

Linguistics is competence as being a persons potential to speak a language, and his or her linguistics performance as the realization of that potential.

Best Regards,  
PS.16-015"

PS.16-016

what a great explanation. you sure read carefully since you out the quoted word. Keep up the good work!

PS.16-010

"1 Language is a tool to communicate both for human or animal. It is also a human or animal system of communication that uses arbitrary signals, such as voice sounds, gestures, or written.

2. Linguistic is the scientific study of language, specifically language form, language learning, and language in context. linguistic is that particular science which study of the origin, organization and natural development of language descriptively, historically, comparatively, explicitly, and formulates the general rules related to language."

PS.16-017

Its really a nice answer and well explanation cut.

PS.16-006

"What is language?

Language is an intact part of human. Language is a system of communication which consists of a set of sounds and written symbols which are used by the people of a particular country or region for talking or writing. It is considered a device for human to survive. There's no other device that human requires the most beside language.

What is linguistics?

Linguistics is concerned with the nature of language and communication. It deals both with the study of particular languages and the search for general properties common to all languages or large groups of languages. The focus of linguistics is about the structure, use, and psychology of language in general.

Best Regards,  
PS.16-006"

PS.16-015

Hi PS.16-006, thanks for your explanation. Now, I know more about language and linguistics.

PS.16-014

"There are some definitions of language, such as language is a tool of communication to create meaning, or the tool of communicate which all of those is the message in order to get meaning, language has many varieties and its constanly changing, and the language is the method of human communication either spoken or written, consisting of the use of words in a structure, and language is the way to communicate the idea.

Besides, linguistics is describing (descriptive), not showing (prescriptive). Linguists are interested in what is said, not what ""should or should"" be said. They describe language in all aspects, but do not show / make rules of language truth.

Linguistik does not say that was correct or inccorect language,this is the difference between linguistic and tradisional grammar.

Best regards,

PS.16-014"

PS.16-018

hi PS.16-014. that's interesting. something linguistic sounds complicated, but interesting.

PS.16-009

"Linguistics is the study of language - Each human language is a complex of knowledge and abilities enabling speakers of the language to communicate with each other, to express ideas, hypotheses, emotions, desires, and all the other things that need expressing. Linguistics is the study of these knowledge systems in all their aspects: how is such a knowledge system structured, how is it acquired, how is it used in the production and comprehension of messages, how does it change over time? Linguists consequently are concerned with a number of particular questions about the nature of language.

Language is a set of signals by which we communicate - Language, a system of conventional spoken, manual, or written symbols by means of which human beings, as members of a social group and participants in its culture, express themselves. The functions of language include communication, the expression of identity, play, imaginative expression, and emotional release.

Best Regards,

PS.16-009"

PS.16-018

"wow. what a perfect elaboration. that's clearly gives me illustration about language and linguistic. PS.16-009

PS.16-017

"Language is the tools to sharing any idea and information with another human. And linguistic is study to learn about language and all their unique"

PS.16-019

"Hello PS.16-017, It's really short and simple answer but I can understand it. Nice"

PS.16-018

"Based on what I've learned from the second meeting, language is tool, language is code, language is collection of symbol, language is linked to cognition. there are more explanation about language because when we talk about language, it's very wide and interesting. from the compilation of the definition above, I can conclude that language is a collection of symbols and codes which is use for communication among human being.

Then, linguistic is a scientific study about language. how language is formed, how human language differ from human language, etc."

PS.16-020

Hi PS.16-018, Your answer is very simple and easy to understand.

PS.16-021

"Hi PS.16-018

I love the way you explain the definition about language and linguistic. It is so easy to understand."

PS.16-022

hi PS.16-018.. your opinion about language and linguistic is really good..

PS.16-023

Hi, PS.16-018. I like the way you explain about this material. So easy to understand...

PS.16-020

"Linguistics is the science of language, including the sounds, words, and grammar rules. Words in languages are finite, but sentences are not. It is this creative aspect of human language that sets it apart from animal languages, which are essentially responses to stimuli. The rules of a language, also called grammar, are learned as one acquires a language. These rules include phonology, the sound system, morphology,

the structure of words, syntax, the combination of words into sentences, semantics, the ways in which sounds and meanings are related, and the lexicon, or mental dictionary of words. When you know a language, you know words in that language, i.e. sound units that are related to specific meanings. However, the sounds and meanings of words are arbitrary. For the most part, there is no relationship between the way a word is pronounced (or signed) and its meaning.

Whereas Language is the expression of ideas through speech sounds which are combined into words. Words are combined into sentences, this combination answers ideas to thoughts.

Best regard

PS.16-020"

PS.16-022

hi PS.16-020, your opinion about language and linguistic is very clear :)

PS.16-024

"Hy PS.16-020.. your answer is nice and complete.."

PS.16-016

"In my opinion, language is about how the way we express our feeling and the language is the tool for that. Language is not only about written thing, about word and sentences but also about body movement, gesture, and expression. and the language is the tool for help our communication itself.

And llinguistic is the scientific study about language and the structure. Linguistic also can be defined as the systematic language which means language can described in any aspects.

Best Regards,

PS.16-016"

PS.16-025

"Hi PS.16-016..

In my opinion language is the method of human communication, either spoken or written, consisting of the use of words in a structured and conventional way."

PS.16-024

"Hy PS.16-016..

I like your answer, cause Language is not only about written thing, about word and sentences but also about body movement, gesture, and expression. we need to know that.."



PS.16-021

"According to Henry Sweet, language is an expression of ideas by means of speech-sounds combined into words. Words are combine into sentences, this combination answering to that of ideas into thought. Therefore language is a tool to convey information, ideas, concepts, or feeling that comes to the heart, in sense of word as a means of conveying something.

Linguistic is a basis for the scientific study of language from various aspect, including sounds words and grammar rules.

Best regards

PS.16-021"

PS.16-025

"PS.16-021...

The simple way language is the method of human communication, either spoken or written."

PS.16-025

"What is Linguistics....

Linguistics is the study of language,how it is put together and how it functions. Various building blocks of different types and sizes are combined to make up a language. Sounds are brought together and sometimes when this happens, they change their form and do interesting things.

Words are arranged in a certain order, and sometimes the beginnings and endings of the words are changed to adjust the meaning. Then the meaning itself can be affected by the arrangement of words and by the knowledge of the speaker about what the hearer will understand.

What is Language...

Language are the method of human communication,either spoken or written, consisting of the use of words in a structured and conventional way, uniquely human, linked to cognition, natural,a collection of symbols, cultural bound,has many varieties and is constantly changing,and had rules.

Best regards,

PS.16-025..."

PS.16-021

"Hi PS.16-025

What an obvious explanation. I got new information about language and linguistic after reading your explanation."



PS.16-026

"Each human language is a complex of knowledge and abilities enabling speakers of the language to communicate with each other, to express ideas, hypotheses, emotions, desires, and all the other things that need expressing.

Linguistics is the study of these knowledge systems in all their aspects: how is such a knowledge system structured, how is it acquired, how is it used in the production and comprehension of messages, how does it change over time? Linguists consequently are concerned with a number of particular questions about the nature of language.

Best regards,

PS.16-026"

PS.16-027

Well explained and easy to understand. Thanks, PS.16-026!

PS.16-022

"PS.16-022

160203222

Language is a system that consists of the development, acquisition, maintenance and use of complex systems of communication, particularly the human ability to do so; and a language is any specific example of such a system. The scientific study of language is called linguistics."

PS.16-027

"Language

According to Todd (1987), language is a set of signals by which we communicate. It has micro functions which are: (i) to release nervous/physical energy; (ii) for purposes of sociability; (iii) to provide recording function; (iv) to identify and classify things; (v) as an instrument of thought; (vi) as a means of communicating ideas and feelings (communicating function); (vii) to give delight.

Meanwhile, the macro functions are: (i) the ideational function; (ii) the interpersonal function; (iii) the poetic function; (iv) the textual function (Finch, 1998). Thus, language is a communication tool that enables the users to practice both its micro and macro functions.

Linguistics Todd (1987) stated that linguistics is usually defined as ""The scientific study of a language"". It deals both with the study of particular languages, and the search for general properties common to all languages or large groups of languages. Linguistics explain the micro and macro functions of a language in a scope of the

competences which according to Finch (1998) consists of grammatical, communicative, and creative competences.

In conclusion, language is the basic communication way that helps the users understand each other, while linguistics is a branch of scientific knowledge that observe in-depth understanding regarding language and its structures, skills, development, etc."

PS.16-012

"assalamualaikum wr.wb

according to Todd (1987) language is a set of signals by which we communicate. it is mean that language is a tool or media that can give our signs or mesaasages to another human by communicate. based on our last class, we know that language is a tool to survive our self by expressing or sending our feelings that using language as a media. then, Language is also a tool of communication that uses our lives. Acording to Stuart Hall, language is one of 'media' through which thoughts, ideas, and feelings are represented in a culture. This because language construct the meaning that it just can be shared by the language access.

Then, language is also be able to do this because language is operates as a representational system. it is mean that using language to announce something, or present it to others.

Representations can be in the form of words, sound or body language and etc. Because language is not only about spoken or written, but also it is something that can give signs for human to understand it. Then, based on claire kramsch in "language and culture" said, language is the principle means whereby we conduct our social lives. so, It is clearly that we are as social beings need a language to communicate with others as a media. then, what is linguistic? according to Todd in his book said that linguistic is usually defined as "" the scientific study of language"". this is because linguists are scientists who apply the scientific method to questions about the nature and function of language. so, what is linguistics? Linguistics is the study of these knowledge systems in all their aspects: how is such a knowledge system structured, how is it acquired, how is it used in the production and comprehension of messages. in short, we can say that linguistics is study about language who is linguist as the scientists of language."

PS.16-024

### 1. What is Language

Language is a means for living beings to interact socially with other living creatures, whether they are similar or not. Language is a key ingredient for human life, this is because with language someone can interact with each other and language is a resource for social life. As for a language can be used if you can understand each other or understand closely related to the use of language resources owned. Language is very important and needed in human life. If the language does not exist, a person cannot convey his purpose and purpose, so that eventually there will be silence that produces nothing.

### 2. What is Linguistics

Linguistics is the basis for learning skills in language. Meanwhile, to benefit from linguistics itself, among others, namely to assist in carrying out and completing tasks. This is very important for teachers, especially language teachers, to be able to translate or interpret a language into another language, which later can be used in compiling dictionaries, besides that it can also be used to guide textbooks. Linguistics is also interpreted as one of the sciences that studies language as part of a culture based on the structure of the language itself.

PS.16-023

In my opinion, based on the reading materials, language is a process how we can communicate, in oral or gesture, so we can understand the message from other people and vice versa. In other hand, linguistic is a study on language which explore more about sound, and language use in all context.

Best regards,

PS.16-023

PS.16-028

Hi PS.16-023 , I agree with your explanation about language one which is language is also about oral or gesture not only communication tools.

PS.16-029

Hello, PS.16-028...I think you make a good conclusion. I agree with your statement argued that linguistic is talked about syntax, phonetics and language phenomena. I think those are including structures of language

PS.16-030

hello PS.16-028, I agree with your explanation, which linguistics analyze and explain language phenomena, that's also very important for us, to learn grammar, and others.

PS.16-007

Based on what my lecturer said about what is linguistics and what is language, I want to elaborate these two terms as follow:

Linguistics is the scientific study of language. Scientific here means that it is arranged systematically. In other hands, language is a communication system that is created naturally that can connect someone or understand to other people by transferring, exchanging knowledge, beliefs, opinions, wishes, threats and other kinds of communication. Linguists also a collection of symbols, letters, words, with arbitrary meanings, governed by rules and used to communicate.

Talking about language there are a number of general points that deserve attention. First, language is timeless and placeless. It means the human language is not only a vocal system of communication also can be in writing and gesturing. Second, each language is both arbitrary and systematic. It means each language has its own rules. The last is, there is no primitive or inferior language even someone living in the most primitive conditions.

Retrieved from Todd (1987) - An Introduction to Linguistics Chapter 1

PS.16-029

According to Todd (1987) stated a set of cues that is using in communication called language. All living things such as human, animals and plants use language for communication. Language development runs from simple to complex.

(Todd, 1987) argued that linguistic is scholarly study of learning language and means study the language regularly without suspicion. It intentions to observe the language. By linguistic, the language will be understood more and specifcily so language is not about communication tool but also as science.

Best Regards,

PS.16-029

PS.16-019

Language is very important in everyday life, besides as a communication tool also as a symbol of a nation's identity. therefore, language can be defined that a communication system uses sounds that are spoken through speech organs and heard

among members of the community, and uses the processing of vocal symbols with conventional meanings arbitrarily. (Pei in Brown, 1987: 4).

While Linguistics is the science of language; or the knowledge that makes language as the object of study. Based on Greene (1972: 25), linguistics is the rule of all the right sentences and the grammar of a language is the rules that distinguish between sentences and not sentences. Based on this opinion it can be concluded that the knowledge of the structure of language, the rules of language, the symbol of sound language and all that is related to language in general are used by the community as a means to exchange information between one tribe and another or one country with another.

Best regards,

PS.16-019

PS.16-030

Hallo guys

I will explain little bit about language and linguistics

Language is an integral part of human, language is considered a tool for human to survive. There is no other tool that human requires the most beside language. Being used mainly for communication, it may be spoken or written. Linguistics is descriptive not prescriptive, linguistics regards the spoken language as primary not the written, focused on nature of language and communication.



## Appendix C

### SURAT KEPUTUSAN DEKAN FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN UIN AR-RANIRY Nomor : B-11212/UN.08/FTK/KP.07.6/07/2019

#### TENTANG PENGANGKATAN PEMBIMBING SKRIPSI MAHASISWA FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN UIN AR-RANIRY

##### DEKAN FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN UIN AR-RANIRY

- Menimbang : a. bahwa untuk kelancaran bimbingan skripsi dan ujian munaqasyah mahasiswa pada Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh, maka dipandang perlu menunjuk pembimbing skripsi tersebut yang dituangkan dalam Surat Keputusan Dekan;
- b. bahwa saudara yang tersebut namanya dalam surat keputusan ini dipandang cakap dan memenuhi syarat untuk diangkat sebagai pembimbing skripsi.
- Mengingat : 1. Undang-undang Nomor 20 Tahun 2003, tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional;
2. Undang-undang Nomor 14 Tahun 2005, tentang Guru dan Dosen;
3. Undang-undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2012, tentang Pendidikan Tinggi;
4. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 74 Tahun 2012 tentang Perubahan atas Peraturan Pemerintah RI Nomor 23 Tahun 2005 tentang Pengelolaan Keuangan Badan Layanan Umum;
5. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 4 Tahun 2014, tentang Penyelenggaraan Pendidikan Tinggi dan Pengelolaan Perguruan Tinggi;
6. Peraturan Presiden RI Nomor 64 Tahun 2013; tentang Perubahan IAIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh Menjadi UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh;
7. Peraturan Menteri Agama RI Nomor 12 Tahun 2014, tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh;
8. Peraturan Menteri Republik Indonesia No. 21 Tahun 2015, tentang Statuta UIN Ar-Raniry;
9. Keputusan Menteri Agama Nomor 492 Tahun 2003, tentang Pendelegasian Wewenang, Pengangkatan, Pemindahan dan Pemberhentian PNS di Lingkungan Departemen Agama Republik Indonesia;
10. Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 293/KMK.05/2011 tentang Penetapan Institut Agama Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh pada Kementerian Agama sebagai Instansi Pemerintah yang Menerapkan Pengelolaan Badan Layanan Umum;
11. Keputusan Rektor UIN Ar-Raniry Nomor 01 Tahun 2015, tentang Pendelegasian Wewenang kepada Dekan dan Direktur Pascasarjana di Lingkungan UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh;
- Memperhatikan : Keputusan Sidang/Seminar Proposal Skripsi Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry Tanggal 23 Mei 2019
- MEMUTUSKAN**
- Menetapkan :  
PERTAMA : Menunjuk Saudara:  
1. Habiburrahim, S.Ag, M.Com, MS, Ph.D Sebagai Pembimbing Pertama  
2. Rahmat Yusny, M. TESOL Sebagai Pembimbing Kedua  
Untuk membimbing Skripsi :  
Nama : Nadia Maulidar  
NIM : 150203120  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Skripsi : The Violation of Politeness Principle in Asynchronous Online Discussion
- KEDUA : Pembiayaan honorarium pembimbing pertama dan kedua tersebut diatas dibebankan pada DIPA UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh Tahun 2019; No.025.04.2.423925/2019 tanggal 5 Desember 2018.
- KETIGA : Surat keputusan ini berlaku sampai akhir semester Genap Tahun Akademik 2019/2020
- KEEMPAT : Surat Keputusan ini berlaku sejak tanggal ditetapkan dengan ketentuan segala sesuatu akan diubah dan diperbaiki kembali sebagaimana mestinya apabila kemudian hari ternyata terdapat kekeliruan dalam penetapan ini.

Ditetapkan di: Banda Aceh  
Pada Tanggal: 31 Juli 2019  
An. Rektor  
Dekan.

  
Muslim Razali

#### Tembusan

1. Rektor UIN Ar-Raniry (sebagai laporan);
2. Ketua Prodi PBI Fak. Tarbiyah dan Keguruan;
3. Pembimbing yang bersangkutan untuk dimaklumi dan dilaksanakan;
4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan;
5. Arsip.

## AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Name : Nadia Maulidar  
Place/Date of Birth : Tanjung Selamat/July 16th ,1997  
Gender : Female  
Religion : Islam  
National/Ethnic : Indonesia/Acehnese  
Status : Single  
Address : Dusun Popeh, No 17, Tanjung Selamat, Darussalam,  
Aceh Besar  
Email : nadiamaulidar97@gmail.com

### Parents

a. Name of Father : M. Yahya  
b. ccupation : Almarhum  
c. Name of Mother : Nurma  
d. ccupation : Pedagang

### Education Background

a. SD : SDN Tanjung Selamat (2004-2009)  
b. MTsN : MTsN Tungkob (2009-2012)  
c. MAN : MAN 3 Banda Aceh (2012-2015)  
d. University : UIN Ar-Raniry (2015-2020)

Banda Aceh, 24 December 2019

Nadia Maulidar