

STRATEGIES ON REQUEST IN GORONTALO AND ENGLISH: A SPEECH ACT

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Abstract

The aimed of this study was to investigate the speech act methods on request in Gorontalo and English (comparative study). The descriptive qualitative method was utilized by the researcher. The purpose of this study was to demonstrate the division of request technique in the Gorontalo and English speech acts using Brown and Levinson's theory. Observation and interviews were used as research tools in this study. According to the findings of this study, bald on record, negative politeness, positive politeness, and off-record are all acceptable. The study discovered that people from Gorontalo used a variety of tactics in making the Speech Act.

Keywords: Requesting Strategy, Brown and Levinson Theory, Speech Act, Pragmatic

INTRODUCTION

Interlanguage Pragmatics (ILP) was be defining on illocutionary meaning in the study of speech acts. Searle (1979) noted that a taxonomy of illocutionary acts, which was expanded to include directives, commissives, expressives, representations, and declarations. The directives speech is action with the aim of persuading the listener to do something the speaker intended. As the speaker's attempt to persuade the listener, it perform or refrain from performing some action. Moreover, the request is classified as a directive. Rejection is classified as a commissive speech act, which is used by speakers to attach themselves to, or escape from and some future action, as Zhang (1999) agrees that refusal is commissive in the sense of refusal and thus is meant to abstain from the action proposed by the refusal strategy.

The appearance of speech acts seems to be governed by universal politeness principles. According to Brown and Levinson's concept, politeness means that being aware of the wishes of another person's face. They define it as, 'Face' is the public self-image each member

admits to himself, consisting of two kinds of desires: i.e. there is a desire not to be hindered in one's actions (negative face) and there is also a wish to be approved (positive face). face). Brown and Levinson stated that some speech acts such as , request, apology, command, and so on. Furthermore, basically FTA with the meaning is face threatening. By asking, the speaker can threaten the listener's negative face in order to impede the listener's freedom of action and can also run the risk of losing face. Accordingly, the applicant may choose to refuse to comply. Therefore, in expressing rejection, the speaker threatens the listener's positive face by ignoring the feelings of the other person, (Brown & Levinson, 1987: 66). However, it means that AI can be used to improve a student's ability to speak a foreign language when native speakers are not available in a classroom setting (Junaidi et al., 2020).

The requesting can put the listener's face in the trouble. Consequently, to avoid the negative consequences of face-threatening actions, speakers can use external and internal modifications to modify their requests. This is in line with Muhammad et al. (2019), they found that most students' learning styles affect student learning

outcomes. In terms of external modification, external modification occurs outside the scope of the request and indirectly changes its pragmatic effect (Faerch & Kasper 1989). External modification is seen as a means of negotiation, directing the course of the interaction towards the desired goal and acting as a face-saving strategy to provide opportunities for both parties to act politely in the process. Internal modifications are also defined as "elements in the exact request utterance (associated with the head action) that are not required for the utterance to be potentially understood as a request." In conclusion, both external and internal modifications do not carry the power of demand, but rather serve to reduce or exacerbate the illocutionary power of demand. In other words, depending on the size of the imposition, the listener's social status, and the relationship with the interlocutor, the speaker uses external and internal modifications to reduce or strengthen the request intent. However, it means that AI can be used to improve a student's ability to speak as a foreign language, when native speakers are not available in the classroom setting (Junaidi et al., 2020).

Based on this contextual background the researcher interested to analyze a speech act strategy on request in Gorontalo and English.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Pragmatics

Pragmatics was defined as concerning meaning for communicating by a speaker (or author) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). This type of research always involves the interpretation of what humans mean in a specific context and how the context influences what is stated. Furthermore, (Yulianti et al., 2022) stated that conversational implicature appears to be an eternal problem in pragmatics due to its broad investigation opportunity. Many language novices recall speakme potential as a degree of knowing a language (Riski et al., 2018). However, Advances in statistics generation in this period have altered the worldwide network's manner of wondering (Arafah & Hasyim, 2019). It requires a attention of how speakers prepared what they need to say with whom they are speakme to, in which, whilst and beneath what circumstance. Pragmatics is coping with semantics examine whether or not each of them is a take a look at about that means. Mey (2016, 24) stated that pragmatics is related to the context of society in the usage of their language in communication. concerning yule (2006, 112), he

clarifies that pragmatics is "the observe of what speakers suggest, or speaker meaning." He additionally stated that pragmatics is the examine of contextual meaning, which examines how people interpret what they suggest in a given context and the way the context impacts what they are saying. due to a number of these descriptions, the researcher can finish that pragmatics is one of the research about meaning within the language process that is used to communicate between societies. It lets in listeners to intervene in information or interpreting what the speaker intends.

Speech Acts

Speech act theory changed into first founded by means of (Austin, 1962), basing on his notion that the use of language usually serves different communicative capabilities to perform certain functions. those utterances called speech acts are divided into 3 specific layers (yule, 1996): locutionary act, in which an utterance is a significant linguistic expression; illocutionary act, which bears a communicative force to achieve a selected cause; and perlocutionary act, that's the effect of the utterance to the hearer. From all three, Austin considers that the illocutionary act is the maximum important as it bears the which means of what the speaker definitely desires to attain by using uttering an utterance.

Browns & Levinson's Politeness Strategies

Each society has its own culture and norms concerning how people need to interact with one another. Brown and Levinson provide a descriptive analysis of techniques used by the individuals to preserve their respective faces in social interaction, which can be summed up into 5 techniques:

- a. Bald on-record avoids redress entails doing it in the most direct, clean, anambiguous, and possibly concise manner.
- b. positive politeness refers to interlocutors' tremendous steady self-image or persona.
- c. Negative politeness is the primary claim to territories, private preserves, and non-distracting to freedom of movement and freedom from imposition.
- d. Off-record consist of metaphor and irony, rhetorical questions, understatement, several varieties of tips as to what a

speaker needs or the way to communicate.

- e. No Face Threatening Act (FTA) truly manner that the speaker avoids offending the hearer in any manner with this FTA.

METHODOLOGY

Descriptive qualitative method was used to explore the speech act strategies in Gorontalo an English. This research was used qualitative based on the data come from based on the data and analyzed based on the location. The observation and interview were used to this research as data collection (Idris et al., 2020; Hasyim et al., 2021). According to the objective of this research, It described pragmatic phenomena particularly requesting strategy in the conversation in Gorontalo language and English particularly from Modern Family season 1.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This part deals with some findings obtained from data analyzing. These findings are based on the objective of the research. They are covering the request strategies in conversation in Gorontalo language and English. The researcher analyzes that the request expressions by using the theory from Brown and Levinson. Based on the data presented, it was concluded that bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off-record were finding that the researcher found.

1. Politeness and Request Strategies
a. Bald On Record

In relation to the data presented in the table, the translation from Gorontalo to English is a free translation (Ungrammatically) while the English conversation was taken from the movie transcription.

Table 1
Conversation Gorontalo

Gorontalo	<i>Waqu donggo ode paatali. Hequti wau undiye dimuka.</i>
	<i>I still to market. Close and lock front door.</i>
	<i>Dahai ta kekeqi ja lumualo.</i>
	<i>Watch out children not go out.</i>

(I still want to go to the market, close and lock the front door. Watch out the kids and make sure they do not go out.)

Context: The wife gives clear and direct order. The wife instructs her housekeeper to close and lock the front door and keep an eye on the children so they do not leave. The wife issues a firm and direct order.

Table 2
Conversation English

Claire	Kids!
Phil	That is so...
Claire	Okay...
Phil	Kids, get down here!
Haley	Why are you guys yelling at us, when we are way upstairs, just text me.
Claire	Alright, that is not gonna happen, and, wow, you are not wearing that outfit.
Haley	What's wrong with it?
Claire	Honey, do you have anything to say to your daughter.... about her skirt?
Phil	Sorry? Oh Yeah, that looks really cute sweetheart!
Haley	Thanks!
Claire	No, It's way too short, the people know you are a girl, you do not need to prove it to them.

Context: In the morning, the wife "Claire" yells at her upstairs children to come down and eat breakfast. Haley "the daughter" then appeared in the kitchen wearing a short skirt and told her mother to text them rather than yell. Claire then stated that this was not going to happen and instructed Hailey to change her skirt because it was too short. Claire stated unequivocally that she does not need to wear a short skirt to prove to others that she is a girl.

Both conversations above show that there are similarities in Bald on record strategies in terms of their being direct, clear, and unambiguous.

b. Negative Politeness

In the next examples, this negative politeness shows us, as mentioned by Brown and Levinson (1987), that it is a redressive motion addressed to the addressee negative face. Official, distant and keep the face threatening act. Maintain social distance.

Table 3
Conversation Gorontalo

Gorontalo	<i>Pooli maa kaato lo maluqo pale yila-yiladee boito.</i>
	<i>Again will scratch by chicken rice in husk being dried under the sun that.</i>
	The chicken will again scratch the rice in husk that being dried under the sun.

Context: The wife informed her husband that the chicken would scratch the rice in husk that was drying in the sun once more.

Table 4
Conversation English

Mitchell	Yes! Who's excited, huh? Cam, hurry up. We're gonna be late.
Cam	It's a toddler play class, not a flight to Cabo.

Cam and Mitchell were getting ready to leave for their daughter Lily's toddler class. Lily's first day of school had arrived. Mitchell was worried and told Cam to hurry because he was afraid, they are becoming late. It was used for Toddler playing, not a flight to Cabo. Cam replied. He indirectly tells Mitchell to relax because there is no need to rush because it is just a toddler play class and not a flight, and it is okay to be late.

c. Positive Politeness

The purpose of the positive politeness approach is to improve the listener's nice face. This speech is used to set up the identity of a group, social institution, or the network as an entire.

Table 5
Conversation Gorontalo

Soga	<i>piyo-piyohu uti? Nde poqolo hawu-mu ngo putu.</i>
	<i>Fine mate? Please a while cigarette yours one stick.</i>
	<i>(Are you fine mate? Please let me have a cigarette.)</i>

Context: Two friends meet and, in essence, request a cigarette.

Soga meets Romi, who, despite starting phatic by saying "piyo-piyohu uti," ends up asking for a cigarette. Because Soga and Romi are close friends, the suffix marker *-mu* represents close friendship.

The Gorontalo ethnic community's identity marker is "uti" for a boy and "noqu" for a girl. Uti is derived from the word owuti, which means "has male genital." This is similar to the Bugis and Makassar language words for Baso, which mean "own aso" (male genital) and Besse, which mean "own split or with a split."

Identity markers "uti" are similar to identity markers used by Bugis ethnic communities who use the word "cappo." This word derives from the word "sappo," which means "cousin," but the meaning was later broadened to include "brother." This marker is only used among close friends in the Bugis ethnic community, particularly among young people. According to Hasyim (2020), Heritage is an issue that happens in a limited geographic area, such as a village or town.

Table 6
Conversation English

Phil	Ready to go down under, mate?
Luke	yes.
Alex	What are you doing?
Phil and Luke	Treasure Hunting
Claire	Wow.

Context: Phil invites his son to go treasure hunting underground.

In this conversation, the identity marker is "mate." Phil is described as a cool dad in this series. He referred to his son as "mate" to convey the closeness of their relationship.

d. Off-Record

The off-record method includes the indirect use of language to remove the speaker from the possibility that the hearer will sense imposed upon.

The use of metaphorical strategies is done by comparing two different things directly without using comparative word, such as "like", to blur the meaning of a speech. This can be seen from the following data.

Table 7
Conversation Gorontalo

Wife	<i>Maa hee moqo-wali molembedu mootoroqu paapalio.</i>
	<i>Already always cough motorbike me father of.</i>
	(Dear Husband, my motorbike has always given hard trouble to start.)

Context: The wife delivered the message to her husband. This speech is classified as a metaphor because it compares two different things without using the phrase "such as." She employs metaphors to express that the motorcycle is no longer fit for use. "Moqo-wali molembedu" (always coughing). A motorcycle is a type of vehicle.

Table 8
Conversation English

Claire	Mitchell, a little help?
Mitchell	No, you are doing great.
Jay	See, this is exactly why we sweep things under the rug. So, the people don't get hurt.
Phil	Well, yeah...until you sweep too much under the rug. Then you got a lumpy rug. It creates a tripping hazard. You open yourself up to lawsuit.

Context: Jay asked his family to keep the problem a secret in order to avoid family strife.

Jays' curiosity asks 'what?' Claire asks for help from her brother, Mitchell. He seemingly will of course decline. Jay says this is exactly why the circle of relatives need to sweep matters beneath the rug; so, human beings avoids getting hurt.

CONCLUSION

The English language is playing an increasingly important role in Indonesian society, as evidenced by some aspects of daily life (Ritonga et al., 2020). They are, however, manifestations of social and human behavior (Latief et al., 2020). Based on data calculated, it can be said that the Gorontalo people generally use request in the form of bald on record (mostly used between family or close friends), negative politeness (using indirect expression with declarative and interrogative modes, being pessimistic, expressing respect), positive politeness (using agreement, understanding the listener's wishes, using speech

marker identity, seeking agreement, being optimistic, displeasing) (using rhetorical question, using contradiction, using irony and metaphor). In the first season of the Modern Family, they mostly used bald on record, positive politeness, and negative politeness. Modern Family belongs to the drama comedy genre. Because the TV series is about a large family and their interactions with one another, they are more direct and to the point.

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