CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses about the analysis of data and the discussion of findings regarding to the research problems. It focuses on the analysis of directive illocutionary that uses off-record politeness strategies in *A Thousand Splendid Suns* Novel by Khaled Hosseini. The total numbers of off-record data are 70, and are classified according to their type of directive. There are two type of directive illocutionary act; indirect and direct. The types are classified based on the type of moods of the locutionary found; indirect directive illocutionary act is identified has the indicative mood, while the direct directive illocutionary act is formed in imperative mood. The indicative mood is divided into two; Interrogative with 29 data and declarative with 24 data. Additionally, the imperative mood contains six data. However, not all data are analyzed, only those that are presenting the variant of the data.

4.1 Indirect Directive

Searle (1975:59) stated when the speaker says their utterances, the sentence does not only mean what the speaker says, but also means something more. In the other word, the locutionary of the speaker goes beyond the surface of the structure. The directive illocutionary act commonly relates and appears in imperative mood as the locutionary, however, in the indirect directive illocutionary act, the locutionary act may appear in other illocutionary act such as

assertive, declaration, expressive, and commisive. For example, the locutionary "Can you pass the salt, please?" The direct illocutionary act is an enquiry about the hearer's ability to pass the salt. The indirect illocutionary is a request to the hearer to pass the salt. e.g. requests, commands and advice. In Searle's sample case of indirect directive illocutionary act (1969:61-82), the typical case of the general phenomenon of indirect directive illocutionary act is formed in indicative mood.

4.1.1 Indicative Mood

Indicative mood consists of subject and finite verb. The order of indicative mood are declarative and interrogative clause. In short, the indicative mood is divided into three moods; declarative, interrogative, and exclamatory. However, the data found are only 29 data in declarative mood and 24 data in interrogative mood. Meanwhile, there is no exclamatory data found in the data source.

4.1.1.1. Declarative

The declarative mood is used to declare the statement or provide information. Here, the data of declarative mood found are 24 data. There are two particular classifications found from the data resource; 24 full declarative, and one elliptical declarative. However, only five data analyzed as the representative of the full declarative, and one data analyzed as the representative of elliptical declarative.

4.1.1.1.1 Full Declarative

Full declarative can be identified as a mood that the structural elements of its clause consist of subject that occurs before the finite element. The following data illustrate the analysis with various condition of specific off record politeness strategies; give association clues, give hints, and overstate.

DATA 1

Context: when Mariam was child, she lived only with her mother, separately from her father house. Yet, frequently, her father (Jalil) visited her in his spare time. One day, her father took her to the stream. There she asked her father to take her to his house to meet her brothers and sisters. Nevertheless, Jalil did not agree because he cannot take her to his house. Rather than fulfilling her daughter wish, he enticed her with candy but it did not work. Therefore, at last, he decided to meet her day after and promise will be back tomorrow.

(A1) "**Tomorrow. At noon. I'll meet you at this very spot.** All right? Tomorrow?"

Analysis:

According to the above data, the first sentence of the Jalil statement in (A1) is very clear in the form of a declarative, he declares the statement through his utterance. In a declarative sentence, the subject normally precedes the verb. In this data presented in (A1) the subject is '*I*' referred to Jalil, and the verb is '*meet*'. He states that he will meet you (Mariam) tomorrow. Jalil's statement in

(A1) is in the form of a promise that he will meet Mariam the next day in the same place. If the sentence examines only by the surface meaning, the statement states that it commits a speaker to some future action, meet Mariam tomorrow. However, it should be examined further and look beyond the surface meaning, the locution automatically indirectly requested Mariam to meet him in the same place the next day. From the statement, the speaker directly commits himself to meet Maryam tomorrow, it can be concluded that Jalil locution in the first sentence can be called a commissives illocutionary act. However, the other point of Jalil's statement is implied that Mariam have to meet Jalil next day. From this notion, the other intension of the utterance causes Mariam does particular future action, so, the other illocutionary act is classified as indirect directive illocutionary act. Furthermore, because the one that said that locution is Jalil, his role becomes the Speaker (S), while Mariam as the Hearer (H).

Even though, the locution has two kinds of illocutionary acts that are directive and commisives, focusing to the research question, the one that will be examined more is the directive illocutionary act. That illocution hides the specific request of the speaker by using indirect language and remove the possibility of imposing the hearer, according to Brown and Levinson (1987), this strategy is called off-record strategy. The strategy done in order to outlined that the speaker will meet the hearer tomorrow. In the other word, the focus of the directive illocution act is not on the Jalil's request that Mariam (H) should came to that place again tomorrow, but focusing on that Jalil (S) will meet her tomorrow.

From the above explanation, it can be known that the speaker tries to reassure the hearer regarding the promise he made, at the same time making sure himself that the hearer understand the speaker importance towards the meeting and so that the hearer is directed to do as the speaker says. Therefore, it can be said that the promise appears in the sentence not only for the speaker but also for the hearer. In the next sentence, Jalil asked 'alright?' to Mariam, and then he affirms his statement by reinforcing the word 'tomorrow' with interrogative sentence mood to ensure that Mariam (H) understands what his (S) intention and strengthen the deep intention of directive illocutionary act.

Specifically, the selection of off-record politeness strategies that are conducted by the Jalil (S) is 'Give association clues'. By definition, the 'give association' strategy is done by mentioning something associated with the act required by hearer, either by precedent in speaker. Referring to the context, before Jalil (S) said his utterance, Mariam (H) expressed her desire to visit Jalil's house, but he cannot fulfill Mariam's wish. Rather than mentioning that he cannot take Mariam to his house, he makes an appointment to meet her again tomorrow in the same place. From this explanation, that Jalil's utterance related to previous action done by Mariam, the strategy off record that used by Jalil is 'give association'.

In summary, the directive illocutionary act can be in form of comissive illocutionary act if speaker also does the future action that will be done by the hearer. In this data, the perform action is returning to the place by the next day. Because the actual intention of the directive illocutionary act is hidden, then to reinforce the intention, the speaker makes the question by emphasizing the

important point in the illocutionary. The important point or the clue given by the speaker is the phrase “meet you (hearer)” which produced the future action to meet each other on the next day. The strategy related to the action required by the hearer that cannot fulfilled by the speaker, so the speaker specify his action to ‘give association clues’ strategy that involved to the off-record politeness strategy which is chosen.

DATA 2

Context: After Afsoon asks Mariam to go down stair because there are something important to talk. Because Afsoon mentions and involves her father in the conversation, she has no choice but to obey. Then here she is, in Jalil’s living room, along with her father (Jalil) and his three wives. Afsoon begin the conversation, she said that they have brought Mariam because they have some very good news to give her. Then, It was Khadija, the oldest-looking of the three, who turned her gaze to Mariam, and Mariam had the impression that this duty too had been discussed, agreed upon, before they had called for her.

(B1) "Well," Afsoon began. "I-that is, we-have brought you here because we have some very good news to give you."

(B2) "**You have a suitor,**" Khadija said.

(B3) Mariam's stomach fell. "A what?" she said through suddenly numb lips.

Analysis:

After Afsoon starting the conversation, Khadija as the oldest wife of Jalil suddenly utters that Mariam has a suitor (B2). Yet, she is not only speak as herself, she continues what Afsoon did before, she hide the subject 'we' that refer to her, the others wives, and Jalil. Since the (B2) is outlined as the data, the explicit intention implied is that Khadija (S) represents actual states of the utterance. The (S) express proposition that the (H) already has a suitor. From this intention, the utterance is defined as the assertive illocutionary act. However, Khadija (S) has explicitly intention by saying the utterance in (B2). Beside to tell the proposition that Mariam already has a suitor, this utterance also indirectly ask Mariam to marry her suitor. In other word, the '*good news'* from Mariam's parents is Mariam's wedding plan, so, it can be took conclusion that the utterance cause Mariam (H) does specified action, to marry her suitor. The other meaning of the (B2) is '*You (Mariam) have a suitor, then you (Mariam) should get married*'. Although, Khadija(S) does not say directly Mariam should marry her suitor, yet she does not give Mariam options to refuse her suitor. In short, the speaker's utterance is indirect directive illocutionary act.

From the data above, the sentence mood is declarative. Based on the definition of the declarative that sentence states a fact, it can be said the sentence mood of the data is declarative because it states the fact that Mariam has a suitor (B2). The one declare the sentence is Jalil's first wive, Khadija, it makes her become the Speaker and the pronoun '*you*' in (B2) refer to Mariam as the hearer.

Afsoon, the one who called Mariam to the living room, started the conversation; she says that they have good news (B1) for her (Mariam). From the locutionary uttered by Afsoon, it is obvious that she tries to be as polite as possible and cautious in speaking to Mariam. It seen from the pronoun she uses, she initially uses 'I' as the subject said good news. Then, she painted it with the pronoun 'we' inserted all Jalil's wife and Jalil himself because it assumed that the influence was stronger and showed that the good news was not only from Afsoon, but also from the other's Jalil and his wives. Pronoun '*we'* covers Jalil and all hi wives becomes the participants of the conversation who gave '*good news'* for Mariam, and '*we'* is represented by Khadija as the (S). The pronoun '*we'* is used because Afsoon wants to show the impression that all those in the room are concerned about Mariam.

Moreover, the declarative mood selection is done intentionally, it made as if it already agreed by Mariam, although in the fact it is not. Therefore, the speaker's intention is indirectly telling Mariam to marry a suitor they have chosen. Khadija (S) utters the illocutionary act in declarative mood are because she tries to limit Mariam's right to choose whether she agreed with the chosen suitor. It is also done to show that Mariam has no right for herself. Mariam (H) has no option to refuse because the status gap between her and the (S). The status between Mariam (H) and the (S) is assumed that the (S) as parents has more power to Mariam (H) as a daughter. The (S) thinks that their decision to choose a suitor for Mariam is a good thing both for the (S) and the (H). From that explanation, it can

be concluded that the sentence is indirect directive illocutionary act because the (S) implicit intention is cause the (H) does particular action.

Furthermore, that indirect directive illocutionary act leads to the politeness strategy used by the speaker. Khadija as the speaker uses indirect language to express her utterance. The indirect language is classified as the politeness off-record strategy. Hence, the use of off-record strategy indirectly makes as if Mariam has agreed with the suitors and marriages they have planned. Although in fact, at that time, Mariam was not given the option to refuse the wedding plan.

In consequence, the indirect directive illocutionary act using off-record strategy can be used to express a command by mentioning thy future action that (S) wants the (H) do, although, the (H) has agreed the action or not. The strategy which is chosen by the (S) is the (S) invites the (H) to find the interpretation of the possible relevance, Brown and Levinson (1987) classified the strategy which is chosen by the (S) in this data is "*give hints'* strategy. The declarative sentence mood is used to indicate that the (H) has no other choice than do what the (H) has declared. In this case, Mariam's position as a hearer, which is lower than the speaker, is disadvantageous. Although the directive illocutionary act is indirect and uses an off-record strategy, but the percentage of success is quite large because of the gap of the class between the speaker and the hearer.

DATA 3

Context: *Babi*, the way Laila called her father, as a father he always give his child advice. Yet, laila could have said then that she did not need this advice because

Babi did not intend to give her away anytime soon. Though *Babi* worked at Silo, Kabul's gigantic bread factory, where he labored amid the heat and the humming machinery stoking the massive ovens and mill grains all day, he was a university-educated man. He'd been a high school teacher before the communists fired him-this was shortly after the coup of 1978, about a year and a half before the Soviets had invaded. *Babi* had made it clear to Laila from a young age that the most important thing in his life, after her safety, was her schooling. One day when they are spending the holiday, *Babi* said to Laila.

> **(C1) "**I know you're still young, *bull waniyou* (Persian language) to understand and learn this now," he said. **"Marriage can wait, education cannot You're a very, very bright girl. Truly, you are. You can be anything you want, Laila I know this about you. And I also know that when this war is over, Afghanistan is going to need you as much as its men, maybe even more. Because a society has no chance of success if its women are uneducated, Laila No chance."**

Analysis:

As seen in the data, *Babi* gives Laila advices and indirectly ask Laila to do what advised to her. From the first line of (C1) *Babi* wants Laila to understand and learn from what he said at the time, though he realizes that Laila is still young to understand and learn from what he says. Then on (C1) in the first line the *Babi* says "marriage can wait, education cannot you're a very, very bright girl." In that utterance, He does not say directly what Laila has to do, but it is indirectly implied

in that line that Laila should be more prioritize her education than married; especially Laila is an her clever daughter. In other words, *Babi* indirectly asks Laila to finish her education to the highest level as possible before married. In his perspective, marriage can wait while education is not. Hence, this data is classified as indirect directive illocutionary act.

Babi wishes that Laila would continue her education affirmed in the sentence afterwards, *Babi* said that if Laila has education then Laila could be whatever she wants. He realizes that the ongoing war will end sometime in the future; he knows if it happens, Afghanistan needs many educated people. Moreover, he thinks that educated women are needed not only for the country but also for the people. Here, *Babi* indirectly want Laila to be one of those people needed by the state and its inhabitants.

To supports the indirect directive illocutionary act, Laila's father, *Babi*, gives her daughter an advice in form full declarative mood. The full declarative is used to make everything clear and acceptable for the hearer without omitted any phrase. Furthermore, it used to do not make a chance for hearer to have option do or NOT do the advice. Nonetheless, advice is not forcing hearers to take action advocated by the speaker. Because on the data that say the advices *Babi*, and whom given advice is Laila, therefore the position of the *Babi* becomes as a speaker (S) and Laila as the Hearer (H).

Furthermore, *Babi* asserts if a society do not have the opportunity to be successful if women are uneducated. At the beginning of his speech, *Babi* said that Laila is still young, which means he still has plenty of time to continue her

education before she really needed by the society. On the top of that, he reiterates it by saying it twice, it is done for making Laila understands and learns from what he said. As an educated father, *Babi* hopes, encourages, and predicts that Laila can hold that dream for the future. He hopes that Laila can continue his dream. She wants Laila to get better education and does not too worry about marriage status. Although in his utterance, *Babi* does not force Laila to do what he wants, with some repetition and showing cause and the effects if laila does not do what he says, it can prove that *Babi* have a huge hope that Laila will do what he advises. By looking at how *Babi* delivered his indirect directive illocutionary, greatly respects Laila without forcing her to do what she wants, it can be concluded if the politeness strategy that is used is off-record strategy. The strategy done to minimize the threat to hearer's positive face. *Babi* as Laila's father deliver his utterance optimistically, it done to make Laila feel good about herself and about her future dreams. *Babi* emphasizes that he will supports Laila decision if in the future she chose to school and educate herself rather than get young marriage as the girl on her age. According to the way speaker utters his intention in positive way, it is indicated that the speaker does not do the face-threatening act. It is supported by there is nothing implicit or explicit that indicates the speaker is trying to threatening the hearer's face.

Although *Babi* avoids threatening the Laila's face, in his utterances he uses specific off-record politeness strategy. This strategy does less threatening act to the Hearer's face. *Baby* conveys to Laila to do what he wants (C1) by saying '*And I also know that when this war is over, Afghanistan is going to need you as*

much as its men, maybe even more.'. Babi (S) mentions '*Afghanistan is going to need you as much as its men*', the sentence exaggerates what will actually happen. The use of the subject 'Afghanistan' which is a country. From the notion that the country will require educated woman even more than 'Afghanistan' requires men, of course, it reinforces the statement if *Babi* (S) overdoes his sentence. From the explanations, it can be concluded that the off-record politeness strategy used by Baby as the speaker is the 'overstate' strategy. Hence, the success of the directive illocutionary act cannot be determined instantaneously at the time when the locutionary uttered. In this data, the action that speaker want to be performed by the hearer is a long-term action, being an educated woman. Thus, the success of a directive illocutionary act in this data cannot be said to be unsuccessful or successful, or in other words is neutral.

DATA 4

Context: In Iraq, at that time, a woman should not go outside without any male family member accompanying her. Because Maryam and Laila could not bear their husband behaviors, they decided to leave their home without the knowledge of their husbands. Unfortunately, on their way to Maryam old house, a man who asked help to buy a ticket reports them to the police. Consequently, they were both arrested on charges of violating the law for allegedly running from home. After going through the interview process, the police decide to send them back to their home, or their husband’s home. They had asked; even beg to the police to not send them back to their husband house.

(D1) "**If you send us back,**" she said instead, slowly, "**there is no saying what he will do to us.**" She could see the effort it took him to keep his eyes from shifting.
(D2) "What a man does in his home is his business."
(D3) "What about the law, then, Officer Rahman?" Tears of rage stung her eyes. "Will you be there to maintain order?"
(D4) "As a matter of policy, we do not interfere with private family matters, *hamshira* (Persian language)"

Analysis:

On the way the police escorts Laila and Mariam back to Rasheed's house, Laila and Mariam who had initially tried to run away from Rasheed house, they persuade as hard as they can so that the police did not return them to Rasheed's house. In the beginning, Laila begged directly for the police not to return them, but it did not work to prevent the police to send them back to Rasheed's house. Because the one who said the utterance is Laila, so it is determined that the speaker is Laila, however, Laila's utterance represents to what Laila and Mariam want to say. While the police is defined as the hearer because the one whom Laila spoke with is him.

Laila utters in (D1), the explicit message that try to tell to the police is that might be something bad can be happened to them if the police escort them to Rasheed's house. According to Laila's explicit message and related to speech act classification, the speaker declares the information is classified as assertive illocutionary act. Moreover, the implicit message applied in the speaker's utterance is to prevent the police to escort them, in the other word, Laila as the speaker wants the police as the hearer to do particular action, do not escort them

to Rasheed's house. By seeing the hidden intention that cause the hearer to do certain action, the utterance can be classified as the indirect directive illocutionary act. According to the data analysis of this research, the one that will be elaborated is directive illocutionary act.

Instead of using imperative sentence mood which has been used before, this time, Laila expresses her intention with declarative. The data can be shown in (D1), Laila conveys that *if the police send them back, she does not know what Rasheed will be going to do to them after they try to run off*. The choice of the sentence mood done to declare the possibility that will happen if they go home, and to show the possibility it can't be done by using interrogative or imperative. The message only can be delivered by the declarative sentence mood.

The strategy used in this indirect directive is removed the speaker from the potential of imposing the hearer, and only touched upon a more specific request, not to return them to the home. According to this explanation, it is included in the off-record politeness strategy. The strategy is done to not only to cover up the real intention, but also to emphasize and show things that will happen if the police still return them home. Nevertheless, the police as the hearer ignored the speaker's request and expressed his ignorance about what would happen to Laila and Mariam when they are returned to Rasheed's house.

In (D3) Laila implicitly declares that what Rasheed will do to them is against the law, so Laila utters it to show that it is not the right decision to return them home. However, the police keeps in his duty to escort them and choose to do not care to them by saying that what happened in their house is not his duty. At

this point, it can be seen that the police who were on duty to enforce the law tried to carry out his duties as police by returning Mariam and Laila to Rasheed's house because they violated the prevailing law by fleeing from home. In addition, the status of Laila and Mariam who have violated the law complicate the strategy done by Laila so that police does not have any reasons to do what Laila wants. First, when Laila expresses the intention directly, the hearer does not do what they want so Laila tries another strategy to get her intention achieved. Laila tries to express her wishes by not expressing directly but by showing the consequences of the actions performed by the hearer. From the above explanation, it can be seen that Laila implied the related clues in the direct directive illocutionary act by saying to do not send them back in the conversation before she says her indirect directive illocutionary act. In conclusion, the specific off-record strategy used by Laila is 'give association clues'.

DATA 5

Context: By accident, Mariam killed her husband. Rasheed, for her actions she was sentenced to death in accordance with applicable law. Her execution was done in Ghazi stadium. On the way to Ghazi Stadium, She is frightened, Mariam bounced in the bed of the truck as it skidded around potholes and its wheels spat pebbles. A young, armed Taliban sat across from her looking at her. Then, he started conversation with Mariam.

(E1) "Are you hungry, mother?" he said. Mariam shook her head. "**I have a biscuit. It's good. You can have it if you're hungry. I don't mind.**"

(E2) "No. *Tashakor* (Persian Language: thank you) , brother."

Analysis:

The data above shows the conversation between Mariam and a Young Army in the truck to Ghazi Stadium. The young army escorted her to the execution place. Initiatively, he asks if Mariam was hungry (E1) because he knows Mariam have not eaten. However, Mariam shook her head as a reply. Then, the young army offered in another way, seeing that Mariam's condition, as a murdered who was sentenced to death would not have been calm and surely frightened. He offers biscuits without asking if Mariam wants biscuits or not. He says it like in (E1), rather than asking, he tells Mariam if he has a good biscuit and does not mind sharing with her if she is hungry. The sentence mood that states the statement is defined as the declarative sentence mood. Explicitly, the speaker in (E1) asserts that he has good biscuits and Mariam can have it if she want. By seeing the explicit intention, the illocutionary act classified as Assertive illocutionary act.

Furthermore, the speaker’s utterance in (E1) has another intention toward the hearer which is the speaker not only inform about the biscuit but also indirectly ask the hearer to do the action, eat the biscuit. From the explanation, it can be concluded the hidden intention of the locutionary is asking the hearer to do the action that the speaker wants. By seeing the implicit intention, the locutionary is uttered classified as the indirect directive illocutionary act. Therefore, (E1) has two illocutionary acts, assertive and indirect directive, but the one that will elaborated is indirect directive.

Considering Mariam's response, declarative mood is used to consider politeness strategies in speaking. A young army, who has role as the speaker (S), uses off-record strategy to talk to Mariam as the hearer (H). It is done in purpose to make Mariam as the Hearer not bothered by what he said. Although the utterance of the army is declarative, the real intention of his utterance is to offer Mariam biscuits. In (E1) it will be elaborated to three utterances supporting the declarative illocutionary act. The first utterance is "i have a biscuit. It's good." The illocutionary act is assertive, the intention is to make the Mariam as the Hearer believes that the biscuit he has is good. In the second utterance in (E1) "You can have it if you're hungry." States that the Hearer may have a speaker's biscuit, the third part in (E1) is "i do not mind". Pronoun 'I' referring to the speaker, indicating that the speaker does not mind if the Hearer takes his biscuit. In other words the three utterances formed in (E1) are united and make a complete intention of the utterance. It is that the soldier asked Mariam to accept biscuit from him, even though it said indirectly. However, the form of the directive illocutionary does not force the hearer to do the action that the speaker wants.

The speaker used the directive illocutionary act indirectly because at the beginning he started the conversation; the hearer indirectly refuses to speak to him and only answering just by gesture. In fact, she does not say an honest answer. From here, it can be seen if the hearer makes distance to the speaker earlier. Therefore, without question, the soldier offered biscuit to Mariam using declarative sentence mood instead of integrative. This strategy done because the speaker assumes that in the first times he offers the biscuit by question Mariam as

the hearer does not response to him, so he has to think about the other strategy. In the other word, the interrogative directive illocutionary act is unsuccessful. Then, he chooses another strategy that Mariam does not have to response to him. From that notion, he decides to utter the directive illocutionary act in declarative sentence mood, so, Mariam does not have to response by word, but she still understand his intention.

Another use of declarative sentence mood in directive illocutionary act by the speaker is done to avoid threat hearer's face. Both speaker and hearer do not know each other; moreover, their status is disparity. The speakers are young army who are perceived as law enforcer, while the hearer is a criminal considered as a convict. In addition, not only their status but also their age gap lead the conversation is hard to do. As the consequent, the young army as a speaker should be selective in choosing the strategies to convey his intention. Because the speaker uses the indirect language to convey his intention, according to Brown and Levinson politeness strategies classification, the strategy is included as off-record strategy. The strategy is done in order to support the goal of the intention that mention in above explanation. In short, this strategy precedent by mutual knowledge 'the army has a good biscuit' and then the speaker mentions that the hearer could have the biscuit as the action that associated with the act that required by the speaker, or as said by Brown and Levinson specified this strategy as 'give associated clues'.

Although, the Army had already used some strategies to achieve the intensity, but Mariam still does not accept his offer of the biscuit and preferred to refuse.

Looking to the context of the conversation situation, it made sense. Mariam who was a criminal, who is on the way to execution and frightened. She prefers to keep silence rather than having a biscuit under such conditions.

In summary, the speaker in this data convey his intention that indirectly asks the hearer to do the action, take his biscuits. Yet, because of the age gap and status diversity, the speaker delivers his intention by using the indirect directive act presented in declarative sentence mood. Another speaker's strategy is conceal the actual intention of directive illocutionary act which defined as off-record specified to 'give association clues strategy'. All of these strategies are done so that the speaker does less to threat the hearer's face. As the result, it is hoped that the speaker's intention will be understand by the hearer. In this case, the hearer is expected to do the action the speaker wants. However, all those strategies are not success because of the psychological condition of the hearer is quite impossible to do the action that speaker wants.

4.1.1.1.2 Elliptical Declarative

Elliptical declarative is the mood that the significant component of the sentence structure depends on the shared knowledge by hearer and speaker or the prior clause uttered before. The data classified as elliptical declarative found from the data source is one data. Below, the data that has been analyzed. Related to the mood that formed the locutionary, the specific off record strategy used by the speaker is *be incomplete, use ellipsis*.

DATA 6

Context: Mariam and Laila are wives of Rasheed, Mariam is the first and Laila is the second. In the beginning of Laila's marriage life, Mariam did not show good faith towards Laila, even assuming she was not there. After Laila gave birth to her first daughter, Aziza, unexpectedly Mariam fell in love with Aziza. Afterwards, Mariam changed her behavior to Laila, started by giving the clothes that she sewed years ago for her unborn daughter to Aziza. After the event, the relationship between them got better; one afternoon Laila opened a conversation with Mariam, started by telling a little story of her life then offered Mariam tea. After Laila tries many strategies as have been elaborated in data 9, finally, Mariam agreed for joining Laila to enjoy the tea, and Mariam uttered it briefly.

(F1) "But I can't stay long. **One cup**."

> They sat on folding chairs outside and ate *halwa* with their fingers from a common bowl. They had a second cup, and when Laila asked her if she wanted a third Mariam said she did.

Analysis:

This data elaborates the response toward the strategies used by the speaker in data 9 (see page 26). As explained in data 9, Laila invites Mariam to join the afternoon tea, and after all strategy that was uttered by Laila, Mariam gives response as Laila expects, Mariam agrees to join Laila. However Mariam's response cause Laila to do the particular action, Mariam in (F1) utters that she can't stay with her for long times then followed by the sentence that only contains

a phrase ‘one cup’. It refers to ‘one cup of tea’ that she only can accompany Laila until she finishes a cup of tea because she does not have long time. Moreover, the sentence mood needs to be elaborated; the sentence only shows the object of the full sentence. Refers to the one who talks Mariam with and the content of this conversation, it can be concluded that Mariam wants a cup of tea from Laila. Therefore, the full sentence could be “I can have one cup.” From that notion, the mood is full declarative, but because the subject “I” that refer to the hearer and the verb phrase “can have” that refer to declare the action that hearer agree to join the afternoon tea were omitted by the speaker, so the mood become elliptical declarative.

This ellipsis process is performed to show the emphasis on what the speaker has to say. In this data, the sentence consists of only one phrase "one cup", it is indicated that the (H) agree to join the speaker's afternoon tea. However, (H) limits that she will accompany Laila until she finishes a one cup of tea. Of this locutionary surface structure, it is classified as commisive because the intention of the utterance intensity conveys that the speaker will do something, drinking one cup of tea. However, the deep structure of the speaker's utterance represent different intentions with the surface structure. The surface structure says that the speaker will drink a cup of tea, then, it needs to be associated with the context of the conversation is taken. Before the speaker says "one cup" to the hearer, the hearer attempts to ask the speaker to join her afternoon tea. Therefore, the speaker’s utterance "one cup" not only conveys that the speaker will have a cup of tea, but also can lead to the specific action done by the hearer, to take only

a cup of tea for the speaker. Therefore, the other intention cause the hearer do the specific action, it means the utterance “one cup” can be classified as indirect directive illocutionary act.

Speaker uses elliptical declarative mood sentence as one of the strategies used to cover the intentions. The choice of strategy by omitting some phrases in the sentence done to make the incomplete sentence, according to brown and Levinson this strategy included as the off-record politeness strategy. In this case, Mariam tries to save her own face, and tried to save the speaker's face by previously refusing to Laila’s invitation without directly refused. She refused by giving Laila reasons that she can’t have tea because of she has something to do not because she does not want to join her. As the result of Mariam strategy, Laila’s response to Mariam’s indirect directive illocutionary act is success because of Laila knows the context of the conversation itself.

In short, the elliptical declarative mood can be used as the indirect directive illocutionary act and represent as the off-record strategy ‘be incomplete or use ellipsis’ which purposely to leave an face-threatening act half undone. This strategy can be successfully done and reach the goal if both of the speaker and hearer know the context of the conversation.

4.1.1.2 Interrogative

This classification discusses about the indirect directive illocutionary acts that appear in off-record politeness strategy. To be more specific, in this section the data are classified according to the interrogative mood, there are 29 data

found. Those data are found in the varied condition that the off-record strategy is used; *polar interrogative and full W-H Interrogative.*

4.1.1.2.1 Polar Interrogative

Gerrot and Wignell (1994) explain, Polar interrogative is realized by finite + subject. It is about yes/no questions. In line with Gerrot and Wignell's statement, Eggin (1994:174) states that polar interrogative is used to initiate an exchange by requesting information from the hearer. The data found in Polar interrogative are 18 data. However only three data analyzed as the representative. From the data, the specific strategy used by the speaker is give associated clues.

DATA 7

Context: Afghanistan is in a crisis caused by war, it is affected to various sectors of life whether it is political, social, and economic. Inevitably, Mariam's family had trouble because that issue, so Rasheed could not provide their primary needs. Therefore, the only choice to stay alive, they decided to moved Azizah to orphanage, but Laila as Aziza's mother felt guilty about it. On the day Azizah was sent to the orphanage, Laila's guilty is increasing and made the situation worse. So the orphanages manager invites Laila to have dialogue with him and said that everything that happened to Aziza is not her fault and convinced that it is the best decision for Aziza.

(G1) "Look at me, *Hamshira* (Persian language: Miss) "

(G2) "What kind of mother abandons her own child?"

(G3) "Look at me." Laila raised her gaze. "It isn't your fault. **Do you hear me?** Not you. It's those savages, those wahshis, who are to blame. They bring shame on me as a Pashtun. They've disgraced the name of my people. And you're not alone, hamshira We get mothers like you all the time-all the time-mothers who come here who can't feed their children because the Taliban won't let them go out and make a living. So you don't blame yourself. No one here blames you. I understand." He leaned forward. "Hamshira I understand." Laila wiped her eyes with the cloth of her burqa.

Analysis:

As it can be seen in the data, the orphanage manager was trying to convince Laila that she should not feel guilty for the decision toward Aziza. But Laila kept blaming herself for what happened to Aziza and it made their conversation difficult because Laila can't cooperative to the manager words. She keeps blaming herself and do not listen to the conversation that the manager wants. So, in the beginning of the conversation, the manager tries to make Laila listen to him by uttering **'look at me'** in (G1) and (G3). Although the response he gets is not as he expected. She kept blaming herself for what happened to her daughter, so the manager as the speaker in this data utters in (G4) that what happened was not Laila's fault.

Then, in (G4) he tried to make Laila pay attention to him by asking if she was listening or not another strategy that of the hearer; which is not directly ask Laila to look at him. In (G4), the manager as a speaker asks whether Laila listens

to him or not, he uses the question to ensure Laila and divert Laila's focus to listen to what he will say. From the explanation about the manager's intention that ensuring Laila as hearer to pay attention to him as hearer, so it can be concluded that the utterance uttered by the speaker is directive illocutionary act which appeared in the question from. Precisely, the question only shows up in interrogative sentence mood.

In this data, the directive illocutionary act is uttered indirectly, it is seen from the speaker's intention that is hidden intentionally by the speaker in the second sentence of (G4) **'do you hear me'**. In the (G4) it can be seen that the speaker uttered the indirect directive illocutionary in interrogative mood. The interrogative mood is used in order to make the hearer respond to what the speaker will say. Moreover, the interrogative is used to be answered by the hearer, yet speaker himself affirms that the hearer is not paying attention to him and the speaker does not have intention to make the hearer answers his question. This strategy is included to the off-record politeness strategy called 'use rhetorical question', the Manager (S) asks the question with no intention of obtaining an answer from the hearer. It is also done to make the hearer aware that she should listen to the speaker. In (G4) then, before the hearer responds verbally to what the speaker is saying, the speaker immediately reveals what he wants to talk about that Laila (H) that she is only the victim who forced to take this decision. It is also affirming that she should not blame herself too. The manager also revealed that he understood about why Laila took the decision. Although, Laila does not answer any questions or statements spoken by the speaker, her response that wipes the

tears and begins to be calm indicate that the speaker's intention is understood by the hearer.

From explanation above about the utterance in (G4), the speaker tries to make the hearer to do his intention without directly saying his intention. It can be seen from how he used the interrogative mood in his utterance outlined in (G4). According to politeness strategies classified by Brown and Levinson (1987), when a speaker tries to indirectly assure hearer on what the intention by of way of using interrogative, this can be called as off record strategies.

The strategies use to make the hearer pay attention to him without damaged the positive face of the hearer, so, the hearer does not feel ordered. Even though, before the indirect directive illocutionary act that appeared in off-record strategy uttered in (G4), in (G1) and (G3) show direct directive illocutionary act that the intention of the speaker is very clear from the use of mood sentence imperative. Obviously, in (G1) and (G3) the speakers ask the listener to do what he asks that is for paying attention to him. In other words, as the conclusion of this data, the off-record directive illocutionary act can be used as an affirmation of the speaker's intention.

DATA 8

Context: Two Laila's brothers joined in the war that was happening in their country, but they died in the war. It left sadness, sorrow and profoundness for the Laila's family, especially their mother. The mother was drowning in sorrow and

sadness. Laila, as the only daughter left, tried her best to care for her mother who refused to do anything after hearing news of the death of her two sons.

(H1) "**Do you want some water, Mammy?**" Laila said in her ear. "Are you thirsty?" But Mammy said nothing.

Analysis:

After her two sons died, Laila's mother no longer does the activities like usual. She was drowning deeply in sorrow and the only thing she does is to look beyond the window hope her sons will be back home, not even speak a word to anyone. She even does not think about herself needs like eating or drinking. Her mother condition makes Laila worried and as the only daughter of her mother, she tries to take care of her. Laila offers her mother some water in (H1) by uttering the question in order to make her mother responses to her. The sentence mood used by Laila precisely interrogative sentence mood, it identified from the function in the end of the utterance is question mark. The utterance also tries to find information about is her mother want some water or not.

Furthermore, Laila as the speaker has the intention behind the utterance. Even though in (H1) Laila only offers her mother water, but she is actually want her mother to drink. It supported from the next utterance that Laila uttered in (d2) she asks her mother is she thirsty or not, but her mother say nothing. According to the actual purpose of the illocutionary uttered by the speaker, the speaker wants hearer to do the action drinking water, from that notion, the illocutionary act of it is indirect directive illocutionary act.

Both of the indirect directive illocutionary act in (H1) and (d2) used interrogative, the speaker used that sentence mood in purpose. She want her mother to do what she wants, drinking the water, but she can't forces her mother to do the action. So, rather than used imperative which is directly ask hearer, Laila uses interrogative to make interaction between her and her mother and indirectly attempt the hearer to do the action. The interrogative is also used to keep her mother's feelings, so her mother not to feel compelled. Laila also did the directive indirectly so to show her empathy for what happened to their family. This strategy is done to avoid threatening act to the hearer's face, from this notion, Laila as the speaker does not do the face-threatening act at all. Even so, from the speaker's actual intentions, she wants her mother to do the action that is hiding in the intention of the utterance.

Laila hides the actual intention of the speaker in politeness strategies is identified as off-record strategy. The off-record strategy in uttering the directive illocutionary act used by the speaker intentionally, it is done to make interaction between the hearer and the speaker. Since the speaker used interrogative as the directive illocutionary act, consequently the hearer should respond to the question. Yet, in this data, the hearer response toward the speaker attitude in (H1) is keep silence that may mean as rejecting the offering to have some water from the speaker. Moreover, the speaker uttered other directive illocutionary act as the second try of the strategy to reach her purpose. The speaker repeatedly asking the question that has same intention to ask the hearer to drink in the second sentence, but it does with different way. However, the hearer response to the second

directive illocutionary is same to the first one, she did nothing but sway back and forth and stare at the rug with a remote with spiritless look. In the question uttered, it contains "the hint" for what the hearer have to do, in the utterance; "*Do you want some water?"* and "*are you thirsty"* is related as the hint for the hearer to do the action related to "drinking water". Therefore, the specific off record strategy used is "give hints" strategy.

The explanation above, it leads to a conclusion that the indirect directive illocutionary act can be formed in interrogative mood, and both of the type of mood and the indirect directive illocutionary act related to the specific give hints off record strategy. Moreover, the successful of off-record strategy cannot be reached if there is refusing from the (H). In this data, the refusal showed by there is no response from the (H) toward (S) "give hints" off-record directive illocutionary act uttered by the (S). Even though (H) know the actual intention and clearly understand "the hints" off the indirect directive illocutionary act. However, there is no will of (H) to do the action that the (S) wants the (H) to do. Therefore, in this state, the strategies done by the (S) are unsuccessful.

DATA 9

Context: The day after the forced marriage between Mariam and Rasheed, Mariam was forced to move to her husband's house that was so far from her hometown. A week after moving to her husband's house, Mariam had not even tidied up her luggage, it made Rasheed frustrated and angry.

(I1) **"Are you ever going to unpack that thing?"** he said, motioning with his head toward her suitcase. He crossed his arms. "I figured you might need some time. But this is absurd. A week's gone and…Well, then, as of tomorrow morning I expect you to start behaving like a wife. *Fahmidi*? Is that understood?" Mariam's teeth began to chatter. "I need an answer."

(I2) "Yes."

Analysis:

A week after Mariam moved to her husband's house, she didn't unpack her suitcase yet. It makes Rasheed frustrated and then he asked her that if Mariam will unpack her suitcase or not (I1). Rasheed ask her question by uttering the questions that can be answered with a yes or a no response, but Mariam gave no response toward Rasheed question. Rasheed asked Mariam in order to get information about will or won't she unpack her suitcase. From the explanation, it can be said that the sentence mood of the utterance is interrogative. In addition to identify the utterance sentence mood is interrogative, the utterance is ended by question tag that precisely identified as interrogative sentence mood.

Although Rasheed's question at (I1) is to seek information about whether Mariam will unpack her suitcase or not, Rasheed's next statement in (I1) shows the true intentions of Rasheed's earlier question. Rasheed wants Mariam to start acting like a wife, and all of them start from unpack her suitcase, so Rasheed question in (I1) indirectly becomes an order for Mariam to straighten up her luggage not only to find information but also ordering her. Because Rasheed is the

one who utters the utterance he has role as the speaker in this conversation. After knowing the speaker and the intention, it can be identified the type of illocutionary act in this data is directive illocutionary act which uttered indirectly. Rasheed as the speaker wants Mariam to unpack her suitcase by saying the directive illocutionary act to her. As the consequent of indirect directive illocutionary act, Mariam has choices to unpack her suitcase or keep it close.

The indirect directive illocutionary act done by hiding the actual intention of the speaker conducted to implicitly order the hearer. This strategy applied as the indirect directive illocutionary act that use off-record politeness strategy. Moreover, Speaker do the gesture crossing his arm to show that Rasheed was annoyed by the way Mariam blatantly showed her reluctance to live together with him. This speaker's gesture shows the negative face toward the hearer. Then, still in (I1) Rasheed as the speaker emphasizes that he can't give Mariam more time to behave like he is not her husband. In other word, Rasheed wants Mariam to start behaving like a wife. Then, still in (I1) he reinforces his indirect directive illocutionary act by uttering and confirm to Maryam is she understands or not toward his order.

The off record strategy in the data, is specified to the "give associated clues". The (S) implies in his utterance the related kind of implicature by saying "unpack that thing" which refers to the action that the (H) has to do. Beside that strategy, the (S) toward his gesture, and the negative statement about the hearer behavior after the off record directive in (d1) leads to damage the hearer face. In consequent of Rasheed Strategy, Mariam as the hearer give unpleasant responses

by chattering her teeth. This response may be identified as unwillingness and anger of the hearer about the way Rasheed ask and his intention to Mariam in order to obey his order. Certainly, this response is accepted by the speaker as a form of the hearer's resistance toward his intention. Therefore, Rasheed says that he need the answer, literally verbal answer from her to confirm that the (H) understand the speaker's intention. Yet, Mariam says something that contrast from her previous response. She says yes (I2) as the answer for the speaker question. Through the response of the hearer toward the directive illocutionary act in (I2), it indicates that in the future (H) will do the action that (S) wants, unpacking the suitcase and behave as a wife. Mariam says yes (I2) contrary to her negative response because she does not have other choice except to obey the order to unpack her suitcase. Even though she has the other choice that is keep her suitcase unpack, it can be deliver to the negative effect for herself for example Mariam (H) will be expelled from Rasheed's home or may be worse.

From the explanation above, the off-record directive strategy used by the speaker is not always to save the positive face of the hearer. The utterance which supported by the negative gesture and negative statement toward the hearer can be lead to the negative responses produced by the hearer. However, the hearer negative response does not mean if the hearer will not does the speaker's intention. Hence, if she (H) refuses the speaker intention, it might result the worse condition experienced by the hearer. Then, even there is no willingness of the hearer to do the action; rationally considering the negative effect that might be occurred, so, the hearer decides to do the action wanted by the speaker.

4.1.1.2.2 W-H Interrogative; Full W-H Interrogative

The W-H interrogative is the interrogative that has W-H element that preceding the finite. In this classification, the data found are 11 data, and they all are classified as full W-H Interrogative. The data found in full W-H interrogative are 11 data. However, only two data are analyzed as the representative of this classification. In the Full W-H interrogative, the specific strategy of off record directive illocutionary act found is *give associated clues.*

Data 10

Context: After Mariam's mother passed away, her father (Jalil) took Mariam to his House. One afternoon, a week later, there was a knock on Mariam room's door, and a tall woman walked in. It is the first time the woman gets along with Mariam. She was fair-skinned, had reddish hair and long fingers. She is Afsoon, Niloufar's mother. Before Afsoon came to Mariam's room, Niloufar came earlier to Mariam and introduced herself as Jalil's daughter. Afsoon is Jalil's second wife, means Afsoon is Mariam's stepmother, and Niloufar is Mariam's stepsister. Because of the family relation, it is assumed that Afsoon as the stepmother of Mariam has more power through her stepdaughter. However, this is the first time Afsoon says a word to Mariam, and to open the conversation, first, Afsoon introduced herself as Niloufar's mother.

(J1) "I'm Afsoon," she said. "Niloufar's mother. **Why don't you wash up, Mariam, and come downstairs?**"

(J2) Mariam said she would rather stay in her room.

(J3) "No, *nafahmidi* (Persian language), you don't understand. You *medio* come down. We have to talk to you. It's important."

Analysis:

In the data, the person that utters the locutionary is the speaker (S), in this case, Afsoon takes a role as the Speaker, and Mariam as the Hearer (H). As seen from (J1), Afsoon suggests Mariam to “wash up” and “go down stair”. (J1) is categorized as directive because the speaker tries to cause the hearer to do particular action by suggesting the action that the speaker intended. According to Aikhevland, suggesting can be classified as one form of directive illocutionary act. However, Afsoon utters (J1) her intention not directly ask the (H), yet, she produces the directive illocutionary act in interrogative type. It can be seen from the W-H question word ‘why’ as the first word of second sentence in (J1), W-H question word is one of the interrogative features. After identifying, that (J1) is the directive illocutionary act that used the interrogative feature that lead to hide the actual intention, the directive illocutionary type used by Afsoon is indirect directive illocutionary act.

In the beginning of the conversation, Afsoon, first, politely knocked on the door, mentioned her name, and introduced herself as Niloufar’s Mother (J1), in those sequences; Afsoon tries to make a positive impression. However, she introduced herself as Niloufar’s mother to set-up the position that she is Niloufar’s mother not Mariam’s mother. Afsoon’s positioning is indicated to provide gap or boundaries to Mariam because Afsoon should considers in any way that she has to

be respected as mother, despite the fact that she is not Mariam's biological mother. Therefore, Afsoon used off-record strategy by suggesting Mariam in (J1), so Afsoon as the (S) shows her respect attitude to Mariam, and made as if Mariam as the (H) has option to do or NOT to accept Afsoon's suggestion. Nevertheless, substantively, Afsoon's intention is ordering Mariam to do what she wants. Yet, in expressing her intention, she prefers to use the off-record strategy to bring up the unpleasant sentiment of Mariam whom she just met for a moment ago.

Afsoon's expectation was that Mariam would do what Afsoon suggest. Instead of doing what Afsoon said, Mariam chose to refuse the suggestion in (J2). Although in (J1) Afsoon's reaction was like giving Mariam options, but in (J3) Afsoon showed her true intention by saying (J3) that Mariam did not get what she wanted. In order to make Mariam obeys Afsoon as the (S), Afsoon adds the participant who has more bargaining position and has greater influence in Mariam's life. She uses "we" as the subject in (J3). The subject "we" refers to Afsoon as (S) and Jalil (Mariam's father) who has more patriarchy power than Afsoon at any rate, the meeting frequency between Jalil and Mariam are often, meanwhile Afsoon is Mariam's step mother who she had just met a moment ago.

In addition to show that Mariam did not get her point, Afsoon said *nafahmidi* (J3) that translated from Persian to English mean *did you understand.* Also, in order to make Mariam understand, Afsoon emphasizes that Mariam's is lower than her in (J3). Afsoon directly said that Mariam is *medio* (medium class). Not only emphasizing Mariam's (H) position, she also outlined the object that there are something important to talk (J3). Thus, the true intentions of the indirect

directive illocutionary act are; to order Mariam cleans herself, goes downstairs, and has conversation because there are something important to talk about. In other words, Mariam must obey what Afsoon said, regardless of Mariam's choice which wants to stay in her room.

The explanation above, then, leads to a conclusion that the off record strategy can be expressed by interrogative sentence mood, and the successful of off-record strategy cannot be reached if there are refusing from the (H). Thereby, to obtain the true intention, the (S) do other strategies; by adding another participant who have more power than the (H), emphasizing the (H) position, and elaborating the main purpose of the indirect directive illocutionary act that have been uttered.

DATA 11

Context: Mariam and Laila are wives of Rasheed. Mariam is the first and Laila is the second. In the beginning of Laila's marriage life with Rasheed, Mariam did not show good faith towards Laila, she was even assuming that Laila was not there. After Laila gave birth to her first daughter, Aziza, unexpectedly Mariam fell in love with Aziza. Afterwards, Mariam changed her behavior to Laila, started by giving the clothes that she sewed years ago for her unborn daughter to Aziza. After the event, the relationship between them got better; one afternoon Laila opened a conversation with Mariam, started by telling a little story of her life then offered Mariam tea.

(K1) Laila rose to her feet. **"I know it's chilly outside, but what do you say we sinners have us a cup of chai in the yard?"**

(K2) Mariam looked surprised "I can't. I still have to cut and wash the beans.

(K3) "I'll help you do it in the morning."

(K4) "And I have to clean up here."

(K5) "We'll do it together. If I'm not mistaken, there's some halwa left over. Awfully good with chat." Mariam put the rag on the counter. Laila sensed anxiety in the way she tugged at her sleeves, adjusted her hijab, pushed back a curl of hair. "The Chinese say it's better to be deprived of food for three days than tea for one." Mariam gave a half smile.

(K6) "It's a good saying."

(K7) "It is."

(K8) "But I can't stay long. One cup."

Analysis:

After Mariam gives her self-stitched clothes for Aziza, Laila tries to thank and draws herself closer to Mariam. Laila started the conversation by inviting Mariam to have tea with her; it can be seen on (K1). Because their relationship is not yet close even actually still awkward to each other, Laila use indirect directive illocutionary act in interrogative sentence mood. She invites Mariam to drink tea not by asking directly whether Mariam wants to drink tea with her, but by asking Mariam's opinion about drinking tea together. Laila invites Mariam by asking her

opinion because she is much younger than Mariam. The strategy is done to show Laila's respect to Mariam. It is clear that here Laila uses off-record strategy to invite Mariam to drink tea with her. From the explanation about the intention of Laila that want Mariam to do the action, the utterance that Laila utters classified as indirect directive illocutionary act.

From the data, in (K1) the utterance of the speaker outlined is **'what do you say we sinners have us a cup of chai in the yard?'** The utterance is asking question to the hearer's about opinion about having a cup of *chai* (a kind of tea). In the beginning of the utterance, it used the W-H word 'what' in order to call for open-ended answer from the hearer, and precisely it is ended with question mark. By looking at the characteristics of the utterance, it can be concluded that this data has interrogative sentence mood.

Seen from the indirect directive illocutionary act pronounced by Laila in (K1), Laila intentionally conceal her true intention behind the interrogative sentence mood. This strategy classified as the politeness strategy that specify as off-record strategy that indirectly asks the hearer to do what the action that the speaker want. The speaker leaves the hearer in some interpretation whether the speaker asking opinion, inviting, and requesting. This strategy done by the purpose, Laila asks Mariam to have a cup of tea with her by requesting through Mariam's opinion done to make Mariam does not feel forced by her and showing that Mariam has choice to choses. Definitely, this strategy can be lead to two Mariam's opinion; that she will agree to have tea or do not.

Beside the off-record politeness strategy, Laila uses 'we sinner' as a pronoun in her directive illocutionary act in her utterance rather than only saying ‘we’ as the pronoun. This is done to show that both of them are in the same class even though their age gap is quite far. The use of that pronoun is also used to indicate that there is nothing better between them, that they both are claimed as the sinner. Therefore, Mariam does not need to be awkward or feeling uncomfortable to accept the invitation because Laila is more educated than she is or younger than her. Furthermore, the one who uttered this indirect directive illocutionary act become the speaker (S), and the one who asked to do the action become the hearer. So, the speaker is Laila and the hearer is Mariam.

Although Laila (S) does the strategy by showing they are in same class, but Mariam (H) refused to do what Laila wants. Mariam (H) uses the excuse that she still has something else to do (K2) so she can join Laila to drink tea. However, Laila is not running out of reason, so that Mariam can do what she wants, that is drinking tea together. Laila offers to help her (K3), so Mariam loses her reason for refusing. Moreover, Mariam still has other reasons than ‘have *to cut and wash the beans'*. Again, Mariam argues that she should clean up (K4). Repeatedly as before, Laila omits Mariam's reason with her statement in (K5). At this point, Laila (S) strengthens her intention by giving Mariam (H) other reason to join enjoying tea with her; Laila (S) says that the tea is good with chat (K5). Nevertheless, as Laila (S) expects, Mariam (H) has no more reason to refuse her invitation, but Mariam’s reaction still do not like what Laila expected. Mariam as the hearer kept to refuse Laila’s offer to have tea together, even though Laila had

offered Mariam helps later, so Mariam can join her. Yet, in (K5) Mariam (H) feels uncomfortable and Laila can feel Mariam's anxiety. Therefore, she tries to calm Mariam that nothing to be anxious about by uttering wise word (K5). The Chinese word in (K5) uttered by the (S) appears to give the (H) reason to join afternoon tea with the (S). Surprisingly, it works, Mariam (H) responds positively to Laila's words and accepts Laila's offer for tea together. In (K6), the Mariam (H) does the speaker's intention to have a cup of tea. From the hearer's utterances (K6), it is applied that she can join with the speaker but not too long and only a cup of tea.

In this data, Laila (S) uses the off-record strategy to ask Mariam (H) to do what she wants. The strategy does because of their relationship is not really good in years before, so she do the strategy in order to utter the indirect directive illocutionary act in interrogative form. Furthermore, the off-record politeness strategy showed in interrogative sentence mood uses to indirectly asking the hearer's willingness but asking hearer's opinion. However, the speaker conveys the intention by giving the hearer related clue to the action that the hearer should do in (K1), the related clue is "have us a cup of tea". Even though the speaker has already give the hearer clues, it does not mean the speaker force the hearer, the speaker leave the interpretation to the hearer to interpret it as invitation, offering, asking opinion, or requesting. According to that notion, it is examined that the speaker uses "give associated clues" as her strategy. In addition, the pronoun "we sinner" is used to show speaker's respect to if they are in the same level and do not have to feel uncomfortable to each other cause there is no one better between them, because of the gaps, both of age or their education background. However,

the strategy is unsuccessful because the hearer has reasons to refuses the invitation, in order to reach the purpose; the speaker omits the hearer's reason as previously said repeatedly. Beside the (S) omit the reasons, (S) gives the (H) another choice of reason in the form of wise word, so the (H) has a good reason to do the action, join the speaker's afternoon tea.

4.2 Direct Directive

Leech (2014: 63) stated in his book "*the default interpretation of an imperative is (semantically) as a mand, and (pragmatically) as a directive.*" In the other word, the common form of locutionary in the directive illocutinary act is imperative mood. Therefore, it can be said the direct type of the directive illocutionary act is formed in imperative mood. As Eggins and Slade (1997: 88) mention that imperative is used to make command, to negotiate action indirectly, and to encode advice. For example when someone utters the locutionary "close the door", the illocutionary point of the utterance is the speaker wants the hearer to do 'close the door'.

4.2.1. Imperative; Elliptical Imperative

In this classification, it examines the directive illocutionary act appeared in off-record strategy. In this subchapter, the data specified by the imperative sentence mood. The data found are six data; the specific type of mood used as the direct directive illocutionary act is elliptical Imperative, the total are six data found in type of elliptical imperative, and there is no full imperative data found.

Elliptical Imperative is imperative mood that some or all elements can be ellipsed, to know the intention applied in the elliptical imperative; in this case, the speaker and the hearer have to share same knowledge or context of the conversation. Since the form of the direct directive illocutionary act appeared in elliptical imperative, related to the specific off record strategy used by the speaker, the only strategy found from the data is 'Be incomplete, use ellipsis'. In this strategy, the speaker omits or makes the intention in status quo.

DATA 12

Context: After Mariam's Mother passed away, Jalil (Mariam's father) took Mariam to his house. He decides to force Mariam to marry his friend - the man who even Mariam did not know. In the married day is held, Mariam was asked about the married vow but she keep her mouth and doesn't give her answer even after being asked twice. Therefore Jalil tries hard to make Mariam approve it. Forcefully- Mariam could feel Jalil besides her shifting on his seat, could sense feet crossing and uncrossing beneath the table. There was more throat clearing. A small, white hand reached out and flicked a bit of dust off the table.

(L1) "**Mariam**," Jalil whispered.

(L2) "Yes," she said shakily.

Analysis:

In this data, the speaker (S) is Jalil and Mariam as the hearer (H). Furthermore, the participants of the conversation are Jalil's family, and the guests

of the wedding that give influence to Jalil as the Speaker to choose the strategy in order to convey his message. When the married was held, Mariam as a bride who forced to married the man who never she met before, is being asked the marriage vow. Then, she does not make any voice although after asked twice. Therefore, Jalil – Mariam's father has to save his family face from embarrassed feeling caused by Mariam's attitude in her wedding.

In order to make her daughter says 'yes, he did some action; first, showed in (M1), in that description, Jalil gives Mariam sign to answer by shifting his seat and crisscrossing his feet beneath the table to Mariam. He did that action not only to force Mariam answers the vow, but also not to draw the attention from the guess. Yet, Mariam keeps silent, so he uttered "**Mariam**" to give her pressure and indirectly command her to do the action, answering the vow. According to the speaker's intention that wanted the hearer to do specific action, the illocutionary act of the data is directive illocutionary act. However, the locutionary act in the data only consist noun phrase "**Mariam"** as the vocative appearance towards the hearer from the speaker. That illocutionary experienced verb and object the elliptical process, analyzed as below:

Mariam, (Answer the question.)

Mariam,	(Answers)	(the question)
Subject	Verb	Object

According to the description, the sentence form of illocutionary "**Mariam"** is imperative. The elliptical process was held to save both of the speaker (S) face and the hearer (H) face. The verb 'answer' and the object 'the

vow' was hide. Hence, the directive illocutionary act is commonly formed in imperative mood, and the locutionary of the data is analyzed as elliptical imperative and the illocutionary act is directive. From the notion, this data is classified as direct directive illocutionary act. Even though the type of the directive is direct, the speaker utters the locutionary, hide the intention, hang the meaning of the utterance, and leave the hearer interpret the intention. This characteristic is identified as the off-record politeness strategy.

The conversation was taken involved many people, not only Jalil and Maryam as the interlocutor. The guest and the family attended the wedding becomes the participants that not included in the conversation but give influence to the off record strategy chosen by Jalil as the speaker. To avoid the action of FTA both to hearer and speaker including their family, Jalil choses to utter only "Maryam" to do less FTA. Moreover, before he uttered the locutionary, the previous strategies done by Jalil are (L1), he shifted on his seat, and gave Mariam sign by crossing and uncrossing his feet beneath the table. The gesture is done to avoid damage the positive face of the speaker and the hearer. Because of this conversation was taken in Mariam's marriage day, there are some family from Jalil's side, so, Jalil give sign to Mariam instead of direct show his intention to save not only his face and Mariam face but also to save his family members

Beside to avoid do the face threatening act that strategy is a command to Mariam, but it is not included as the directive illocutionary act, even though the intention is same as when he uttered "Mariam". In this case, the off-record strategy is done to strengthen the speaker's first action, by seeing the hearer's

response to the direct directive illocutionary act in (L2). The hearer does the action that the speaker intended because the interlocutor shares the same knowledge of the elliptical imperative.

In short, the off-record directive illocutionary act can be achieved by put it as the strengthening of the first strategy. In this data, the first speaker's strategy is giving sign to hearer in the movement and the second strategy is 'be incomplete or use ellipisis'. Both of the strategies are done in order to do not draw the attention from other participant, the Family and the guest, moreover, those strategies done to save the speaker and the hearer face, avoid the damage of the all the interlocutor face and leave it half undone.