

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This is the final chapter of this investigation. Following the researcher's exploration of the research findings, which focus on the explanations of positive politeness strategies and elements utilized in the novel *Pride and Prejudice*, certain conclusions and recommendations for various parties are offered below.

5.1 Conclusions

Based on the research findings and conversations, the following two major points emerge from this study.

Related to type of positive politeness strategies in *Pride and Prejudice* novel that are used by major character, the findings show that ten types of positive politeness strategies can be found in the characters' utterances, they are: Increase the listener's interest in the speaker's contribution, Seek consensus on secure subjects, Steer clear of conflict, Assert, promote, and presuppose shared ground, When the speaker truly means "you" or "me", he can employ this strategy's inclusive "us" form to invoke the cooperative presumptions and rectify FTAs, Give or ask for explanations, Pay attention to the speaker's (interest, wants, requirements, commodities, etc.), Make an offer and a promise, Goods, sympathy, understanding, and cooperation and Insist on reciprocity. Meanwhile five other strategies do not used they are: Be dramatic (strategy number 2), Utilizing in-group identification in speech (strategy number 4), Crack a joke to lighten the mood (strategy number 8), Assert or imply aware of and care (strategy number 9), and Have faith that the FTA's (strategy number 11). The researcher found out that there are 39 data on the dialogue of the *Pride and Prejudice* novel which contain positive politeness strategies. In this research, the percentage of Insist on reciprocity (strategy

no.14) is 25%. It means that it happens four times and is noted as the highest rank. Meanwhile, each six strategies once (Increase the listener's interest in the speaker's contribution (strategy no.3), Seek consensus on secure subjects (strategy no.5), Steer clear of conflict (strategy no.6), Assert, promote, and presuppose shared ground (strategy no.7), When the speaker truly means “you” or “me”, he can employ this strategy’s inclusive “us” form to invoke the cooperative presumptions and rectify FTAs (strategy no.12), Give or ask for explanations (strategy no.13)) only occur once and have the smallest percentage that is 6,25%. The findings shows that the characters employ eight positive politeness strategies. For negative ones, they are each one strategy once (Cite the FTAs as an illustration of a general principle (strategy number 8)), one strategy 3 times (Adopt a customarily indirect stance (strategy number 11)), three strategies occurs twice (Don't take compliance for granted. Ask, then hedge (strategy number 2), to reduce the burden (strategy number 4), Declare yourself to have incurred a debt or to not have incurred one (strategy number 10)), two strategies occurs four times (Be respectful (strategy number 5), Express regret (strategy number 6)) and one strategy occurs more than five at the high ranks (Express pessimism about your capacity or willingness (strategy number 3)). Strategies that does not use are : Impersonalize the speaker and the listener; It can be polite to keep the identity of the speakers and listeners secret during a conversation (strategy number 7) and Nominalize to put the actor further away and to create formality (strategy number 9). The percentage of be respectful (strategy no.5) and Express regret (startegy number 6) is 17, 4%. It means that it happens four times and is noted as the highest rank. Meanwhile, Cite the FTA’s as an illustration of general principle (startegy number 8) only appear once or 4, 3%.

Related to the discussion of the factors influences in underly politeness strategies, this researchs applies three types of factors. They are social distance, power and degree of impositions. Based on the data, the factors influenced by major character in underlying positive politeness strategies have the greatest rank, it accounts for 30 of 39 data points. In other words,

it accounts for each social distance occurs 11 (36,7%), Power 13 (43,3%) and Degrees of Impositions 6 (20%) for total of 100%. It turns out that what influences the most is the Power factor, in this context the reason is because if someone who can restrain or control is his power or position then his ego will drop so that he tends to produce or express positive polite language and vice versa. The factors influenced by major character in underlying negative politeness strategies have the greatest rank, accounting for 30 of the 39 data points. In other words, it accounts for each social distance occurs 13 (37%), Power 8 (29.7%) and Degrees of Impositions 9 (33,3%) for total of 100%. It turns out that what influences the most is the Social distance factor, in this context the reason is because The farther a person's social distance, the more awkward they are so that the language of politeness that is produced tends to be negative and vice versa.

5.2 Suggestions

Following the completion of this investigation, the researcher considers three proposals in relation to the aforementioned findings. The following are some ideas.

5.2.1 The readers

Readers can use this information as a reference to expand their knowledge about how to communicate with others through language. To conduct harmonic communication, they must select appropriate strategies that are acceptable to the interlocutors. Furthermore, the employment of appropriate strategies can help both interlocutors maintain a positive relationship. It demonstrates the importance of politeness strategies in communication. The politeness strategies addressed in this thesis are positive politeness strategies. As a result, readers can learn how to protect the hearer's positive face, which is the need to be accepted and liked by others.

5.2.2 The linguistics students

As an English major specializing in linguistics, it is critical to consider language use, particularly English language in practice. It is influenced by its surroundings. It is envisaged that students would understand more about the pragmatic approach to language education after reading this research. Students are expected to take pragmatics seriously. It is critical because pragmatics is a science that investigates the meaning of a statement.

5.2.3 The other researchers

The shortcoming of this research is the lack of data utilized to examine research problems because the researcher only used data from a novel. As a result, the analysis's findings are likewise constrained. It is suggested that other academics, particularly those interested in examining the same topic, collect more data.

Findings of this study reveal there are differences in the use of three politeness strategies factor analyzed before, that is based on gender and education. Since this study does not specifically deal with gender and education. In addition, in code switching, there are possibilities the influence of educational factors. In this case, it is seen from whether a person is educated or not, other further studies may focus on topics of code switching based on gender and education.