

BAB V
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. CONCLUSIONS

After analyzing the data conclusion are drawn as the following.

(1) There are fourteen of positive politeness and nine negative politeness by the theory Brown and Levinson (1987) in Ceremony of *Mengket Rumah Mbaru*. Namely: positive politeness: notice attend to hearer, exaggerate, intensify, use in-group identity marker's, seek-agreement, avoid-disagreement, presuppose/ raises/assert common ground, Assert or Presuppose Speaker's knowledge of and concern for Hear's wants, offer/promise, be optimistic, include both speaker and hear in activity, give (or ask for) reason, assume or assert, give gifts to hear. There are, negative politeness: be conventionally indirect, questions hedge, be pessimistic, give deference, apologize, impersonalize speaker and hear, state the FTA as a general rule, nominalize, go on record as incurring a debt or as not indebted Hearer. One types in positive politeness is not found, namely jokes. One type of negative politeness is not found in *Mengket Rumah Mbaru* is minimize the imposition.

(2) The use of the positive and negative politeness because *karo* people appreciate each other and keep the feeling when talking with each other person. *karo* people have a very high level of politeness in speaking,

delivering a purpose or goal in every conversation. They often guard the feelings of person so that they always keep positive face. But sometime they speak more openly and as it that way they need too negative face. The conversation in Ceremony of *Mengket Rumah Mbaru* tend use positive politeness than negative politeness.

B. SUGGESTION

In relation to the conclusions above, suggestions are stated as the following.

- (1) The result of this study is suggested to be used as the reference for further researchers who will conduct the same research using politeness strategies theory as well as the review of related literature in this research. It can be useful for the speaker and listener to apply the role of politeness strategies conversation also.
- (2) a. For young generation who are interested in positive politeness and negative politeness strategies that they have to know better how to deliver politely especially in any culture in Indonesia.
- b. It is essential to conduct the readers relating to positive and negative politeness strategies, not just on the level of politeness but from any other aspects positive politeness: notice attend to hearer, exaggerate, intensify, use in-group identity marker's, seek-agreement, avoid-disagreement, presuppose/ raises/assert common ground, jokes, Assert or Presuppose Speaker's knowledge of and concern for Hear's wants, offer/promise, be optimistic, include both speaker and hear in activity, give (or ask for)

reason, assume or assert, give gifts to hear. There are, negative politeness: be conventionally indirect, questions hedge, be pessimistic, minimize the imposition, give deference, apologize, impersonalize speaker and hear, state the FTA as a general rule, nominalize, go on record as incurring a debt or as not indebting, so that it will enrich our understanding of politeness strategies especially in the conversation in ceremony of *Mengket Rumah Mbaru in Karonese*.



UNIVERSITAS NEGERI
MEDAN
UNIMED

THE
Character Building
UNIVERSITY