

**PHATIC UTTERANCES BY ENGLISH TEACHERS  
AT MUHAMMADIYAH VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL IN KLATEN**

**PUBLICATION ARTICLE**

**Submitted as partial fulfillment of the final study in English Department of  
Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta**



**Composed By:**

**ULFAH CHASANAH**

**S 200 1200 53**

**ENGLISH MAGISTER OF POST GRADUATE PROGRAM**

**MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA**

**APPROVAL**

**PHATIC UTTERANCES BY ENGLISH TEACHERS AT  
MUHAMMADIYAH VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL IN KLATEN**

**PUBLICATION ARTICLE**

**Proposed by:**

**ULFAH CHASANAH**

**S200120053**

**Surakarta, ... December 2015**

**Approved to be examined by:**

**First Consultant**

  
**Agus Wijayanto, Ph.D**

**Second Consultant**

  
**Mauli Halwat Hikmah, Ph.D**

PHATIC UTTERANCES BY ENGLISH TEACHERS AT MUHAMMADIYAH  
VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL IN KLATEN

Proposed by:

ULFAH CHASANAH

S200 120 053

ENGLISH MAGISTER OF POST GRADUATE PROGRAM  
MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA

**PHATIC UTTERANCES BY ENGLISH TEACHERS AT  
MUHAMMADIYAH VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL IN KLATEN.**

**ULFAH CHASANAH  
S200120053.**

**ABSTRACT**

*Phatic Utterances (then called as phatic communion) firstly is stated by Malinowski (1923: 476) in The Problem of Meaning in Primitive Language which is described as “language used in free, aimless, social intercourse”. While Coupland, Coupland and Robinson (1992: 208) said about phatic communion as a type of speech in which ties of union and created by a mere exchange of words when people aimlessly gossip.*

*The study aims to describe: 1) What phatic Utterances are used by English Teachers at Muhammadiyah Vocational High School in Klaten? 2) What politeness strategy are included in phatic utterance used by English teachers at Muhammadiyah Vocational High School in Klaten?*

*. The type of this study is descriptive qualitative. The data were obtained from 7 DCTs which are set to be replied by English Teachers at Muhammadiyah Vocational High School in Klaten. There are 25 English teachers who are concern to give their opinions to the situation sets in DCTs given.*

*The findings of this thesis are concerned to the data found in DCT which analyzed in two categorize: First, The Types of Phatic Utterances which are accommodated from the data found in seven DCT stated: (a) Doing Collegiality (b) To be the icebreaker that clears the way for more intimate conversation (c) To send or to receive informative communication (d) To maintain the contact with the person we are talking to (e) To create or to maintain “bonds of sentiment” between speakers (f) To express the addressor’s intention to install, to continue or to finish the contact (g) Phatic is more interesting and more diverse in special setting. The data found in the type of phatic utterances are formed in certain expressions which explain the situation set in each DCT. Second, Politeness Strategies in Phatic Utterances, where the data found in each DCT are suited to the strategies include in Politeness Strategy; Bald On-Record Strategy, Positive Politeness Strategy, negative Politeness Strategy, and Off-Record Strategy.*

**Key words: Phatic Utterances, Politeness Strategy.**

# PHATIC UTTERANCES BY ENGLISH TEACHERS AT MUHAMMADIYAH VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL IN KLATEN

ULFAH CHASANAH  
S200 1200 53

## ABSTRAKSI

*Phatic Utterances (Bahasa Basa-basi)* (kemudian terkenal dengan nama kumpulan bahasa basi-basi) pertama kali diutarakan oleh Malinowski (1923: 476) dalam “*The Problem Of Meaning in Primitive Language*” yang digambarkan sebagai “bahasa yang penggunaannya bebas, tak bertujuan, dan berikatan sosial”. Sementara Coupland, Coupland, and Robinson (1992: 208) mengatakan tentang kumpulan bahasa basi-basi (*phatic communion*) sebagai suatu jenis pengucapan yang terikat pada suatu perkumpulan (*union*) dan dikreasikan oleh suatu perubahan kata yang tidak jelas ketika orang-orang saling menggossip yang tak jelas. *Politeness Strategy (Strategy kesantunan, menurut Brown and Levinson)* adalah suatu *strategy* yang digunakan untuk menghindari ancaman

Riset/Thesis ini bertujuan untuk menggambarkan; 1) Jenis-jenis *phatic utterances (Bahasa basi-basi)* yang digunakan oleh para guru Bahasa Inggris di lingkungan SMK Muhammadiyah di Kabupaten Klaten dan 2) *Stratgey Kesantunan* yang terdapat dalam bahasa basi-basi yang digunakan oleh para guru Bahasa Inggris di SMK Muhammadiyah di Kabupaten Klaten.

Jenis penelitian yang dilakukan dalam thesis ini adalah “*descriptive qualitative*”. Data diperoleh dari 7 (tujuh) DCT yang diskenario untuk direspon oleh para guru Bahasa Inggris di SMK Muhammadiyah di Kabupaten Klaten. Ada 25 guru Bahasa Inggris yang terlibat yang harus memberikan pendapatnya terkait situasi yang diset dalam DCT yang diberikan.

*Findings (temuan)* yang ada dalam thesis ini difokuskan pada data temuan dalam tiap DCT yang kemudian dianalisa dalam 2 (dua) kategori, yaitu: Pertama: Jenis *phatic utterances (bahasa basi-basi)* yang diakomodasikan dari data temuan dalam 7 (tujuh) DCT yang meliputi: a) *Doing Collegiality (melakukan kolegiality)*, b) *To be the icebreaker that clears the way for more intimate conversation (sebagai pemecah suasana untuk memunculkan percakapan yang lebih intim/akrab)*, c) *To send or to receive informative communication (untuk mengirim atau menerima komunikasi yang informatif)*, d) *To maintain the contact with the person we are talking to (untuk mempertahankan komunikasi dengan orang yang sedang kita ajak bicara)*, e) *To create or maintain “bonds of sentiment” between speakers (untuk menciptakan atau mempertahankan “keterikatan rasa” antar pembicara)*, f) *To express the addressor’s intention to install, to continue or to finish the contact (untuk mengungkapkan keinginan pembicara untuk memperbaiki, melanjutkan atau mengakhiri pembicaraan)*, g) *Phatic utterances is more interesting and more diverse in special setting (bahasa basa-basi lebih menarik dan lebih berbeda dalam situasi khusus)*. Data temuan dalam *phatic utterance* ini dibentuk dalam ekspresi-ekspresi khusus yang

*menjelaskan situasi yang telah diskenarion dalam tiap DCT. Kedua: Politeness Strategy in Phatic Utterance (Strategy Kesantunan dalam Bahasa Basa-basi) dimana data temuan dalam tiap DCT disesuaikan dengan strategi yang ada dalam Stratgey Kesantunan yang meliputi: Bald On Record, Positive Politeness, Negative Politeness dan Off Record Strategy.*

*Kata Kunci: Bahasa Basa-basi, Strategy Kesantunan*

## 1. Introduction

Communication competence according to Hymes (1966) is “What a speaker needs to know to communicate appropriately within a particular speech community” (Saville-Troike: 1966: 362). H.G. Widdowson (1989: 135) states that communication competence is the ability to put language for communication purposes.

Trudgill (1974: 3) in his article also states that language is not only for communicating, but it is also for establishing and maintaining relationship in our social life. This is similar with Aitchison in his book “*The Seeds of the Speech...*” (1996) that language is particularly good at promoting interaction between people. It is *oils social wheel* even when nothing of substance is said (1996: 23). He says that conversational interaction between friends often supplies a minimum of information, but a maximum of supportive chat. Meaningless words or even misunderstood words can also keep a conversation going (Aitchison, 1996: 24). This is what Malinowski (1935: 9) (in Aitchison, 1996: 23) said that the social importance of “talking for the sake of talking”, which he labeled as “phatic communion” is explained in situations such as ritual words and gestures which are exchanged when people are meet, and there are standard topics of conversation, the weather, and in other cultures, it may be the health of relatives, for example (Aitchison, 1996: 23-24).

Malinowski (1923, 1972)) in his book “The Problem of Meaning in Primitive Language” states firstly about phatic utterance (and then called

as phatic communion), which are described as “*language used in free, aimless, social intercourse*” (1972: 142) (Coupland, Coupland, and Robinson, 1992: 208). In other pages of his book, Malinowski also states about phatic utterances is usually in a plethora of formulaic *expressions of greeting, or questions about the inter-locutor’s health, well-being, family; a comment about topic that may seem obvious or trivial, such as the weather* (1923: 476-479). Phatic Utterance is still found in Malinowski’s book as “*a type of speech in which ties of union and created by a mere exchange of words when people aimlessly gossip*” (1972: 151), “*the function of speech in mere sociabilities*” (1950: 150).

The use of phatic utterance or phatic communion in communication phase, according to Malinowski (1923) is to avoid silence which can originate an unpleasant tension that has negative consequences for social interaction. Senft (1995: 3) talks about Phatic Communion, which is understood as a means for keeping the communication channel opens and characterized by not conveying meaning, by not important information; thus, phatic utterances are described as procedures without propositional contents, that is found in greeting formulae, comments on the weather and passing enquiries about someone’s health (1995: 3-4).

Phatic Utterances or phatic communion in other cases is called as ***Small Talk***. Malinowski (1923: 150-151, in Coupland, Coupland, and Robinson, 1972: 209) said that phatic communion is therefore “*talking small*” in the further sense that it is communicatively suspect or at least



dissimulative. However, Zegarac (1998) states about phatic communication which is also called as small talk, precedes the big talk. However, he says that although the utterances are aimless and shortly, these utterances could have a large meaning.

Nevertheless, there are various names of small talk; Cheepen (1988; in Coupland, 2000) called it as “Chat”; Hudson (1980: 109) names small talk as “ the kind of chit-chat that people engage in simply in order to show that they recognize each other’s presence. Meanwhile, Jaworski (in Tsang, 2008: 2) says this small talk as phatic communion, casual conversation, chit-chat, gossip, minimal conversation, social-talk, time out talk and others.

Phatic Utterances, theoretically is taken from Speech Acts which is rooted from Pragmatics. Notions of Pragmatics is collected from some authors such as Morris (1938) in Levinson (1985:1); Leech and Short (1981: 290); Leech (1983: 1). Traditionally, the definition of Pragmatics is coined by Levinson (1985: 2) which defined it as the study of language usage. Searle, Kiefer & Bierwisch (1980: viii) in Levinson (1985: 6) said about Pragmatics as one of those words (societal and cognitive are others) that give an impression that something quite specific and technical is being talked about when in fact it has no clear meaning. Grundy (2000: 3), Aitchison, Kilby and Roca in Grundy, 2000: 3) give well definition about pragmatic as the distinction between what the speaker’s words (literally) mean and what the speaker might mean by his words ( 1988: 217).

Definition of Pragmatics also comes from Huang (2007: 2), Yule (1996: 3-4) which defines Pragmatics in many ways (1996: 3).

However, Fasold (1993: 119) in Fauziati and Wijayanto (UMS) stated Pragmatics as the study of the use of context to make inferences about meaning. David Chrystal (1969) defines Pragmatic as the study of factors that governs our choices.

Language Function which connects to Phatic Utterances is found in Jakobson's verbal communication or speech (1960: 3) which is emphasized on Phatic Function. In "*Linguistics and Poetics*" Jakobson (1960:3) said about the factors involved in verbal communications, those are: Context, Addresser, Messages, Addressee, Contact, and Code which in "*Contact*" the term of Phatic Function is declared. In this Contact, Phatic Function is said as the only one they share with human being, which is also the first verbal function acquired by infants; they are prone to communicate before being able to send or receive informative communication.

The functions of phatic in doing communication are categorized in social function and business function. In social function, there are seven functions which are focused to keep the channel of communication in social relationship, namely: 1) Doing Collegiality, 2) To be the Icebreaker that clears the way for more intimate conversation, 3) To send or to receive informative communication, 4) To maintain the contact with the person we are talking to, 5) to create or to maintain "bonds of sentiment" between

speakers, 6) To express the addressor's intention to install, to continue, or to finish the contact, and 7) Phatic is more interesting and more diverse in special setting. Phatic in Business Function are to create and enrich business relationship and to set the tone for discussion and to create a bridge to more meaningful dialogue.

Politeness Strategy in Phatic Utterance is focused on Brown and Levinson's Politeness Strategy (1978). They said that Politeness Strategy is developed in order to save the hearer's face. Face according to Brown and Levinson refers to the respect that an individual has for him or herself and maintaining that self-esteem in public or in-private situation. Face according to BL (1987: 61) consists of two aspects: Negative Face and Positive Face. However, in dealing with the Phatic Utterances' analysis, the writer focuses politeness strategy in four strategies of Brown and Levinson, those are: Bald On Strategy, Positive Politeness, Negative Politeness and Off Record Strategy.

## **2. Research Method**

In the research, the writer uses qualitative research. The research is done in Klaten Regency. The participants of the research are 25 English teachers at Muhammadiyah Vocational High School in Klaten. The technique of collecting data is using DCT (Discourse Completion Task) which are frequently used in Pragmatic Research. DCT is a written questionnaire containing short description of a particular situation intended to reveal the pattern of a speech act being studied (Kasper and Dahl

(1991). However, in techniques for data analysis the writer takes “classification of phatic utterances” to analyze the data. The responses got in each DCT will be classified into the major category of phatic functions; in social function category (seven situations include in social phatic function).

### **3. Findings**

#### a. Phatic Utterances

##### 1) DCT1: Doing Collegiality

Doing Collegiality is focused on solidarity and good team relationship. The data found in this DCT1 is mostly formed in “greeting expression”. They are differed in Natural Greeting and Non Natural Greeting expression.

##### a) Natural Greeting expression (English like)

- Hi, how are you doing? (12%) (Greeting + expression of health)
- Hi, hello. Nice to meet you here) (8%) (Greeting + expressions of pleasant)

##### b) Non Natural Greeting expression

- Hello, how are you doing? Where will you go? (4%) (Greeting + asking for health + asking for direction)
- Hi, Where are you going? (20%) (Greeting + asking for destination)
- Hello, what a hot day. Where are you going? (4%) (greeting + exclamation +asking for destination)
- Hello, Miss. Do you want to go to the library, don't you? (4%) (greeting + expression of question tags)
- Hi, will you go to the library? (4%) (greeting + asking destination)
- Hi, what are you doing? (4%) (Greeting + asking of activity)

- Hi, will you go to the library, too? Let's go together. (4%) (Greeting + confirming others + offering something)
- Hello, what time is it? May I accompany you to borrow the book? (4%) (Greeting + asking time + offering something)
- Hello, I want to go to the library. Would you go with me? (4%) (Greeting + statement + request)
- Excuse me, could you tell me, where is the library? Would you like to accompany me, please? (4%) (Greeting + request + asking for a place + request)
- Are you OK, today? (16%) (Questioning)

2) DCT2: To be the icebreaker that clears the way for more intimate conversation

This phatic utterance functions to open a channel of communication among people who never met before and to break the silence among people in a strange place or strange situation.

This phatic function is formed in "Introducing", as follows:

a) Introducing Expression

1) Natural Introduction

- Excuse me, I'm Win. Nice to meet you (4%) (Excuse + introducing oneself)

2) Unnatural Introduction

- Hi, I'm Anna, from Indonesia. May I have your name? (8%) (greeting + introducing oneself + asking for permission)
- Hello, I'm Esty from Indonesia. Where do you come from? (4%) (Greeting + Introducing oneself + asking of origin)
- Hello. My name's Yustin. I'm a student. Do you mind if we talk during on this way we flight? (4%) (Greeting + introducing oneself + stating an occupation + indirect request)
- Hello, I'm Nur. Are you flying alone, Sir? (4%) (Greeting + introducing oneself + questioning)
- Hello, May I know your name? I'm Rifa from Indonesia. Where do you come from? (4%) (Greeting + asking for permission + introducing oneself + asking of origin)

- Hello, how do you do? I'm Rini from Indonesia (4%)  
(greeting + how do you do + introducing oneself)

b) Non Introducing Expression

1) Greeting + Questioning

- Hi, where are you going? Where do you come from? (4%)
- Hi, where are you going? May I have your name? (4%)
- Hello, what's your name? (4%)
- Hello, Sir. Are you OK? (4%)

2) Excuse + questioning

- Excuse me, where are you going? (8%)
- Excuse me, what time is it? (8%)
- Excuse me, where are you from? (8%)
- Excuse me, may I ask you? (4%)

3) Complaining

- What a long trip, isn't it? (8%)
- It's really a long flight. I'm getting bored. How's your feeling? (4%)

4) Compliment

- What a nice flight (4%)

5) Questioning

- Where do you come from? (4%)
- May I borrow your newspaper? Ehm. I want to know the breaking news (4%)

6) Request

- Would you make a conversation with me? (4%)

3) DCT3: To send or to receive informative communication

This phatic utterances function when people want to ask for permission for doing something, for example to consult about their paper to the lecturer. The phatic utterances uttered function as a **booster** to send or to receive information from others. The form of the booster can be a greeting or an excusing.

a) Greeting as a booster of Communication

- Good afternoon, Sir (4%) (Greeting)
- Good morning, Sir. How is your day today? (4%) (Greeting + asking for condition)
- Good morning, Sir. It's nice day now (4%) (Greeting + statement + asking for condition)
- Morning, Sir. How are you? Are you busy this week? (4%) (greeting + asking for condition + questioning)
- Good morning, Sir. May I consult now? (4%) (Greeting + asking for permission)
- Hello, Sir. You look so fresh today. Did you sleep well last night? (4%) (greeting + statement + questioning)
- Good morning, Sir. May I sit here, Sir? I'd like to consult my paper (8%) (Greeting + asking for permission + statement)
- Good morning, Sir. Do you have free time, Sir? I would like to consult with you, Sir (4%) (Greeting + questioning + statement)
- Hello, Sir. Are you happy? (8%) (Greeting + asking of feeling)
- Morning, Sir. Would you mind giving your little time for me? (4%) (greeting + requesting)

b) Non Greeting expression as a booster of Communication

1) Excusing

- Excuse me, Sir. I'm really sorry for disturbing you. I would like to consult my paper. Do you have a little time for me, Sir? (4%)
- Excuse me, Sir. Do you have time? (8%)

2) Asking for condition

- How are you, Sir? Nice to see you again in this bright day (4%)
- Are you fine, Sir? (4%)

3) Apologizing

- Sorry for bothering you time (8%)
- I'm sorry, Sir. Are you busy now? (4%)
- I apologize if I disturb your time. Thanks that you have time for me (4%)

4) Offering

- May be I can ask you something, Sir (4%)
- Cigarettes, Sir? (4%)

4) DCT4: To maintain the contact with the person we are talking to

This phatic utterances function when people are in a seminar, workshop, business dinner, or long discussion. In that situation, people will think to maintain the situation is always in the right line. In this time “addressing others” is pronounced. People will say about “I lend your ears, or keep your eyes on me!”. The expression of addressing can be; “Hello! Pay attention, please! An so on. Addressing here can be stated in some expressions, such as:

- a) Addressing by Excusing + Expressions
    - Excuse me, Sir. Is there something to be asked? (28%) (Excuse + questioning)
    - Excuse me, would you mind listening to me, please? (16%) (Excuse + request)
  - b) Addressing by Greeting “Hello”
    - Hello! Do you understand it? (4%) (Greeting + questioning)
    - Hello! Would you be more attention, please? (4%) (Greeting + requesting)
  - c) Addressing by “Sorry”
    - Sorry (28%)
  - d) Addressing by “Request”
    - Pay attention, please (12%)
  - e) Addressing by “Expressing a Statement of Clarification”
    - I guest, It’s a boring conversation, but, don’t worry. It will not take a long (4%)
  - f) Addressing by “Questioning”
    - What happen with you, friend? (8%)
- 5) DCT5: To create or to maintain “bonds of sentiment” between speakers

The phatic utterances are uttered in “praising” or “compliment” form.



a) Praising or Giving Compliment

- Wonderful (48%)

b) Admiration

1) Expressing of admiration + question tags

- What a beautiful experience. You are a romantic man, aren't you? (4%)

2) Expression of admiration + comment

- Oh, how beautiful it is. This is the first time I see it (12%)

3) Interjection "Wow" + Admiration

- Wow. How pleased I am if I can be there at the moment (4%)

4) Interjection "Wow" + Compliment + Wish

- Wow, that's exciting. Wish I could be there someday (4%)

5) Interjection "Gee" + Admiration

- Gee. What a beautiful scenery it is (4%)

6) Compliment Using a Comment (Indirect Compliment)

- I imagine that your country is really very beautiful with those flowers (4%)

c) Non Praising Statement

1) Expressing of surprise + Wish

- Really? I wish I could go to Ukraine (4%)

2) Expressing Desire

- Someday. I must go to your beautiful country (8%)

- 6) DCT6: To express the addressor's intention to install, to continue or to finish the contact.

This Phatic Utterance is focused on "how to end a conversation" between two people. The expressions to end a conversation is usually started by "Sorry or Excuses"

- a) Expressing “Sorry” + intention to leave + expression of promise + parting
  - I am sorry. I must go now. May be next time we can share (28%)
- b) Expressing “Sorry” + intention to leave + expressing good feeling + parting
  - Sorry. I have to go. Nice to meet you (8%)
- c) Expressing “Sorry” + intention to leave
  - I am sorry. I want to leave now (16%)
- d) Expressing “Sorry” + giving a reason + parting
  - I am sorry I must finish my homework now. Good bye, nice to see you (8%)
- e) Intention to go on a conversing + expression “Sorry” + intention to leave + giving a reason + expression of hope
  - Actually, I still want to have a talk with you. But, I’m really sorry. I must go now. My friend has come already. Hopefully, we can meet again next time (4%)
- f) Expression of thanking + expression of saying goodbye
  - Thanks for the time. See ya! (4%)
- g) Intention to leaving + thanking
  - Well, I think I must leave now. Thanks for the time (4%)
- h) Greeting + introducing oneself + expression of giving a reason + expressing “sorry” + intention to leave + expression of saying goodbye (parting)
  - Hello. I’m Rini from Indonesia. I’m waiting for my friend. Oh, here he is. I’m sorry. I have to go home, now. Bye (4%)
- i) Expressing good feeling + parting
  - Nice to meet you. See you (4%)
- j) Expressing good feeling + intention to leave + statement of a reason + parting
  - Well. Nice to have a chat with you. But I have to go now. My friend is waiting for me. See you (4%)
- k) Intention to leave + statement + reason + expression good feeling + parting

- Well. I must finish this chat! Rudy is coming. We are going to see the exhibition in town. I am glad having a talk with you. Have a nice day. Bye (4%)

l) Interjection “oh” + statement of clarifying someone + expressing “sorry”

- Oh, that’s my friend. It’s already on the way here. I think you have to know her too. She is a nice girl (8%)

m) Intention to leave + expressing “sorry” + expressing good feeling

- I have to go. Sorry. Nice to meet you (4%)

7) DCT7: Phatic is more interesting and more diverse in special setting

Phatic Utterances which involve in this situation is “asking for opinion”. Below are the expressions relate to “Asking for Opinion”, are as follows:

a) Expression of asking for Opinion

- Do you think it’s a wonderful game, Sir? (28%)
- And what do you think about this? Are you really enjoying this show? (12%)

b) Expression of asking for opinion + introducing oneself

- What do you think about this bull? Oh yea, I’m Vincent. (4%)

c) Expression of asking for opinion + question tags

- What do you think of this game? It’s a hard game, isn’t it? (4%)

d) Expression of asking for opinion + expression of clarification

- What do you think it, Sir? This matador I mean (4%)

e) By the Way + expression of asking for opinion

- By the way. What’s your opinion about the matador? (8%)

f) Expression of admiration + expression of asking for opinion

- Oh, it’s so amazing. What do you think about it? (12%)

- g) Greeting + introducing oneself + expression of asking for Opinion
  - Hi, I'm John. How about the matador match today? (8%)
- h) Greeting + stating an opinion + expression of asking for opinion
  - Hi, It is an interesting match. What do you think? (4%)
- i) Excuse me + expression of asking for opinion + expression of asking for opinion
  - Excuse me, Sir. What do you think about this game? Are you interested in this game too? (4%)
- j) Expression of order or command + expression of admiration
  - Look! The bull is amazing (4%)
- k) Statement/Comment + expression of asking for opinion
  - This is my first experience to be here. How about you? (8%)

b. Politeness Strategy

The data found in analyzing the Politeness Strategy is based on Brown Levinson's FTA Theory, those are: BOR, Positive politeness, Negative politeness, and Off Record Strategy. Here, the writer performs the result of analysis of Politeness Strategy based on DCT, one by one, as follows:

DCT	BOR Strategy	Positive Politeness Strategy	Negative Politeness Strategy	Off Record Strategy	Mixing Politeness Strategy
DCT1	-	PP1 : 84% PP4 : 4% PP10 : 4% PP12 : 4% PP15 : 12% PP1 + PP1: 24% PP1 + PP1 + PP15 : 4% PP1 + PP4 : 4% PP1 + PP10; 4% PP1 + PP12 : 4% PP1 + PP12 : 8%	NP1 : 8% NP3 : 8% NP4 : 4% NP4 + NP1 + NP1 : 4%	ORA1 : 4%	BOR + PP + NP + OR : 0% PP1 + NP1 : 4% PP1 + NP3 : 8% PP1 + OR1: 4% NP + OR: 0%

DCT	BOR Strategy	Positive Politeness Strategy	Negative Politeness Strategy	Off Record Strategy	Mixing Politeness Strategy
DCT2	-	PP1 : 44% PP7 : 4% PP12 : 4% PP15 : 4% PP1 + PP1 : 4% PP1 + PP12 + PP12: 4%	NP1 : 8% NP3 : 16% NP4 : 28% NP4 + NP3: 8% NP4 + NP1: 4%	ORA1: 4%	PP1 + NP1 : 4% PP1 + NP3 : 4% Pp1 + NP3 + PP1 : 4%
DCT3	Using Imperative: 4%	PP1 : 60% PP9 : 16% PP10 : 8% PP15 : 16% PP1 + PP1: 14% PP1 + PP15: 4% PP1 + PP15 + PP1: 4% PP15 + PP15: 4%	NP1 : 4% NP3 : 84% NP4 : 28% NP4 + NP3: 8% NP4 + NP3 + NP4 + NP3 : 4%	-	PP1 + NP3: 8% Pp1 + NP3 + PP1 : 16% PP1 + NP3 + NP1: 12% PP1 + NP3 + NP1 + NP3: 4% PP1 + NP3 + PP15: 4% PP1 + NP3 + PP15 + PP1 : 4% NP3 + BOR: 8%
DCT4	Using Imperative: 32% Farewell Formulae: 4%	PP4 : 8% PP9 : 8% PP10 : 4% PP12 : 4% PP9 + PP10: 4%	NP1 : 36% NP3 : 24% NP4 : 36% NP5 : 20% NP3 + NP1: 8% NP3 + NP4: 8% NP3 + NP4 + NP4 : 4%	-	BOR + NP1: 16% NP3 + PP12: 4%
DCT5	-	PP1 : 48% PP2 : 28% PP5 : 4% PP7 : 4% PP10 : 4% PP12 : 4% PP1 + PP3: 4% PP1 + PP12: 4% PP1 + PP7: 4%	NP1 : 8% NP2 : 4%	ORA4: 4%	PP1 + NP1: 4% PP1 + NP2: 4% OR + PP2: 4%
DCT6	Using Imperative: 8% Farewell Formulae: 4%	PP1 : 56% PP10 : 12% PP12 : 28% PP13 : 8% PP15 : 32% PP1 + PP1: 8% PP15+PP1: 12%	NP4 : 76% NP6 : 12% NP4 + NP5: 4%	ORA1: 4%	BOR + PP1: 4% PP1 + NP1 + PP1: 4% PP15 + NP4 + PP1 : 4% NP4 + PP1: 20% NP4+PP1+PP15: 4% NP4 + PP13 + PP10: 4% NP4 + PP15: 8% NP4 + PP15 + PP1: 4%

DCT	BOR Strategy	Positive Politeness Strategy	Negative Politeness Strategy	Off Record Strategy	Mixing Politeness Strategy
DCT7	Using Attention Getter: 4%	PP1 : 12% PP2 : 4% PP5 : 4% PP7 : 12% PP12 : 4% PP13 : 8% PP15 : 16% PP1 + PP15: 4% PP12 + PP13: 4%	NP3 : 16% NP4 : 4%	ORA4: 12%	BOR + PP15: 4% PP2 + OR4: 4% PP7 + OR4: 4% OR4 + PP7: 4%

- Note : Situations in each DCT:  
DCT1 : Doing Collegiality  
DCT2 : To be the icebreaker that clears the way for more intimate conversation  
DCT3 : To send or to receive informative communication  
DCT4 : To maintain the contact with the person we are talking to  
DCT5 : To create or to maintain “bonds of sentiment” between speakers.  
DCT6 : To express the addressor’s intention to instal, to continue or to finish the contact.  
DCT7 : Phatic is more interesting and more diverse in special setting

#### 4. Conclusion

The most utterances which used in communication based on the data found in Phatic Utterances is greeting. Almost data found in DCT state “greeting” in opening a conversation, even, in a strange place or meeting with new people.

The most strategy found in Politeness Strategy of Phatic Utterances in the research is Positive Politeness. The second strategy used mush is Negative Politeness, then BOR strategy which is found much in DCT4 and the least data found in OR strategy.

## References

- Austin, J.L, 1962. *How To Do Things With Words*, Oxford: Oxford University Press
- Blundell, John, Higgens, Jonathan, et al, 1982. *Function in English*. Oxford; Oxford University Press
- Brown, P and Levinson, S. 1978. *Universal in Language Usage: politeness phenomena*, in E.Goody (ed). *Questions and Politeness: Strategies in Social Interaction*. Cambridge: CUP. Pp. 56-311
- Burns, Anne. 1999. *Collaborative Action Research For English Language Teachers*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Clark, P. Virginia, Eschholz, et al. 1977. *Language Introductory Reading*. New York: St. Martin's Press. Chiluya, Innocent, Dr, and Ofulue, Christine, Dr. 2010. Course Guide "Pragmatics". University of Nigeria.
- Crystal, D. 1987. *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Language*. Cambridge: CUP
- Coupland, Justine, 2000. *Small Talk*. Edinburgh: Pearson Education Limited
- Coupland, J, Coupland, N and Robinson D, Jeffrey. 1992. "*How Are You?*": *Negotiating phatic Communion*. Cambridge: CUP
- Fairclough, N. 1989. *Language and Power*. London: Longman
- Fauziati, Endang, Prof. 2011. *Psycholinguistics an Introduction*, Pustaka Utama, Indonesia.
- Fine, Debra. 2005. *The Fine Art of Small talk: How to Start a Conversation, Keep it Going, Build Networking Skills and Leave a Positive Impression!*. Hyperion, New York
- Geis, L, Michael. 1995, 2006. *Speech Acts and Conversational Interaction*. Cambridge: CUP
- Grundy, Peter. 2000. *Doing Pragmatics*. London: Oxford University Press
- Hornby A S. 1987. *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary in Current English*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. Jakobson, Roman, 1960. *Linguistics and Poetics*. In T.A. Sebeok (ed) *Style in Language*, Cambridge, Mass: MIT Press, 350-377.

- Huang, Yan. 2007. *Pragmatics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press
- Leech, Geoffrey N. 1974. *Semantics*. Harmondsworth: Penguin
- Leech, Geoffrey N. 1983. *Principles of Pragmatics*. London: Longman
- Levinson, Steven. 1983 (1985). *Pragmatics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
- Lyons, J. 1986. *Introduction to Theoretical Linguistics*. London: Cambridge University Press.
- Malinowski, B. K. 1923. "The Problem of Meaning in Primitive Languages" In C.K. Ogden and I.A.
- Richards (eds) *The meaning of Meaning. A Study of the Influence of Language upon Thought and of the Science of Symbolism*. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Company, INC, 451-510.
- Nicolle, Steve and Clark, Billy. 1998. *Phatic Interpretations: Standardization and Conventionalisation*. *Revista Alicantina de Estudios Ingless* 11: 183-191.
- Nurani, M, Lusia. 2009. *Methodological Issue in Pragmatic Research: Is Discourse Completion Test a Reliable Data Collection Instruments?*. *Jurnal Socioteknologi* Ed. 17, Tahun 8, Agustus 2009.
- Padilla Cruz, M. 2004b. *On The Social Importance of Phatic Utterances; some considerations for a Relevance-Theoretic Approach*. In P. Garces Canejos, R.Gomes Moron, L. Fernandez Amaya and M. Padilla Cruz (eds). *Current Trends in Intercultural, Cognitive, and Social Pragmatics*. Sevilla: Intercultural Research Group, 199-216.
- Padilla Cruz, M, 2005. *On the phatic interpretation of utterances: a complementary relevance-theoretic approach*, *revista Alicantina de Estudios ingleses* 18; 227-46
- Padilla Cruz, M. 2007b. *Phatic Utterances and the Communication of SocialInformation* . In *Studies in Intercultural, Cognitive, and Social Pragmatics*, edited by P garces Canojos, M. Padilla Cruz, R gomes Moron and L. Fernandes Amaya. 114-131. New Castle-upon-Tyne: Cambridge Scholars Publishing, UK
- Searle, R,J. 1971. *The Philosophy of Language*. Oxford: Oxford University Press
- Sperber, D and D. Wilson. 1986. *Relevance, Communication and Cognition*. Oxford:Blackwell Publishers, UK.Sperber, D and D.



Wilson. 1995. *Relevance, Communication and Cognition*, 2nd Edition. Oxford. Blackwell Publisher. UK

Watts, Richard J. 2003. *Politeness: Key Topics in Sociolinguistics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

Yule, George. 1996. *The Study of Language* (2<sup>nd</sup> ed). Cambridge: CU

Yule, George. 1996. *Pragmatics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.