

4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer discusses the findings that the writer found out after analyzing the data. The writer discusses the types of pre-sequence which were used by the three subjects and the two kinds of interlocutors. Table 4.1. below is provided as summary of different pre-sequence preferences uttered by the intimates and the distants.

Table 4.1. Findings of pre-sequence uttered by the subjects and the two kinds of interlocutors

No.	Type of pre-sequence	The subjects and the intimate interlocutors	The subjects and the distant interlocutors
1.	Pre-announcement	3	5
2.	Pre-arrangement	1	2
3.	Pre-invitation	3	2
4.	Pre-request	4	3
5.	Pre-closing	3	3
Total		14	15

4.1 Pre-sequence Uttered by the Subjects and the Intimate Interlocutors

From the data analysis, the writer found 29 utterances that showed pre-sequence. The 14 utterances were uttered between the intimates, whereas 15 utterances were uttered between the distants. From Table 4.2. below, it can be seen that all types of pre-sequence, but not all the sub-types of the pre-sequence, were uttered by the subjects and the intimate interlocutors. From the five categories of pre-sequence proposed by Levinson (1983), pre-request (4 utterances) was the most frequently used. The other three types of pre-sequence, that is, pre-announcement, pre-invitation and pre-closing, got the second position since there were 3 utterances for each type. The least used was pre-arrangement (1 utterance). The result of classifying the pre-sequence uttered by the subjects and the intimate interlocutors is summarized in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2. Findings of pre-sequence uttered by the subjects and the intimate interlocutors

No.	Type of pre-sequence	Sub-type of pre-sequence	Utterances no.	Sub-total	Total
1.	Pre-announcement	A = Checking attention	-	-	3
		B = Good news	2.9.	1	
		C = Terrible news	-	-	
		D = Story	1.74., 2.81.	2	
2.	Pre-arrangement	E = Making plan	3.26.	1	1
		F = Appointment	-	-	
		G = Future contact	-	-	
3.	Pre-invitation	H = Making invitation	-	-	3
		I = Planning invitation	1.44., 2.39., 3.42.	3	
4.	Pre-request	J = Unstated, hoped for	1.25., 3.20.	2	4
		K = Help	1.68., 3.68.	2	
5.	Pre-closing	L = Okay/OK	2.93., 3.108.	2	3
		M = Well	1.90.	1	
		N = Summarizing devices	-	-	
Total					14

4.1.1 Pre-announcement

From the four sub-types of pre-announcement, story (sub-type D) was used the most frequently by the subjects and the intimate interlocutors. The story (sub-type D) was used the most frequently because the subjects wanted to check whether the listeners had known the story that was going to be told or not. The example of this sub-type was the utterance no. 1.74.

1.74. Siska : *Eh Tha, tau ndak? Ya ampun, gosip terbaru.*

Tha, do you know the newest gossip? (Pre-announcement)

1.75. Martha : *Apa?*

What?

1.76. Siska : *Dewi Persik tu katane wes kawin kon.*

It's said that Dewi Persik has married. (Announcement)

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The subject was Martha and her interlocutor was Siska. The topic of the conversation was about gossiping artist. In this case, Siska wanted to check whether Martha had known about the newest gossip or not by saying "Do you know ...". After knowing that Martha had not known the gossip yet, she began telling the story to Martha.

Furthermore, the second highest sub-type of pre-announcement that was used by the intimates was good news (sub-type B). Utterance no. 2.9. was the example of this type.

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2.9. Santy : *Aku, aku ya gitu deh, sama kaya kamu. Ya di bawano kue tart, paling ngumpul-ngumpul sama keluarga. Tapi Tri yang paling berkesan, tau ndak?*

More or less the same as you. I was brought a tart, gathered with my family. **But Tri, the most impressive one, you know what?**
(Pre-Announcement)

2.10. Astri : *Apa?*

What?

2.11. Santy : *Kan nganu to Tri, kamu kan tau dewe aku dah punya pacar.*

You know that I have a boyfriend.

2.12. Astri : *Wah, iya iya, dah punya pacar.*

Yeah, I know you have a boyfriend.

2.13. Santy : *Terus sing kemaren waktu aku ulang tahun jam 12 malem deen dateng ndek rumah ku, nyanyi-nyanyi.*

When it was my last birthday, at 12 p.m. he came to my house, sang a song. (Announcement)

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In this example, the subject was Santy and the interlocutor was Astri. The topic of this conversation was about telling the most impressive birthday. First, Santy told her interlocutor about how her birthdays were usually celebrated. Before the subject had announced her most impressive birthday, she used pre-announcement in order to check whether her interlocutor had known about the good news or not.

From this point, it could be seen that even though there were four sub-types of pre-announcement, the function of pre-announcement was still the same regardless the sub-types. It was used to discover whether the recipient of the potential announcement already knew the news or not.

Moreover, checking attention (sub-type A) and terrible news (sub-type C) were not used. In this case, checking attention was not used since both the subject and her interlocutor had known each other. That was why, they did not need to check the other's attention before announcing something.

4.1.2 Pre-arrangement

There was only one sub-type of pre-arrangement that was used by the subjects and the intimate interlocutors, that is, making plan (sub-type E). In addition, there was only one utterance of this type, that is, utterance no. 3.26.

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3.26. Yuanita : *Kapan ya? Kamu kapan isa ndek kos?*

When will you be at your boarding house? (Pre-arrangement)

3.27. Yosephine : *Yo ini lah, sore-sore ato malem, le misale kamu lagi malem mingguan.*

What about in the afternoon or at night on weekend?

3.28. Yuanita : *Malem Minggu? Yo wes, le ga Sabtu. Jam berapa kamu isa e? Weekend? Okay, Saturday then. What time?*

3.29. Yosephine : *Ya wes Sabtu. Le Sabtu aku ada pagi, siang ya ada.*

Okay, on Saturday. I'm free in the morning, and also at noon.

3.30. Yuanita : *Oke, Sabtu pagi jam 9 ae ya.*

Okay, at 9 on Saturday. (Arrangement)

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The subject was Yosephine and her interlocutor was Yuanita. The topic was about arranging time to take Chicken Soup. In this case, Yuanita wanted to take the Chicken Soup at Yosephine's boarding house. Thus, Yuanita tried to arrange the time and Yosephine gave estimation day and time. Then, after the pre-arrangement, the arrangement could be made.

4.1.3 Pre-invitation

From the two sub-types of pre-invitation, there was only one sub-type used, that is, planning invitation (sub-type I). Meanwhile, making invitation (sub-type H) was not used at all. It could be seen from the following example in utterance no. 2.39.

2.39. Santy : *Tri kan sebentar lagi liburan Paskah to Tri. Kamu mau liburan ndek mana?*

Tri, it's almost Easter holiday. **Where will you go?** (Pre-invitation)

2.40. Astri : *Aku ndak tau San, belum ada rencana aku.*

I don't know, still have no plan.

2.41. Santy : *Kamu ndak mungkin to pulang ke Jogja?*

It is impossible for you to go home to Jogja, isn't it?

2.42. Astri : *Ga lah San, paling papa mama ku ya ga ke Jogja to San, kan tetep di Surabaya.*

No, I think, my parents won't go to Jogja, they'll stay here.

2.43. Santy : *Oiya , ayo Tri ikut aku yuk pulang.*

Come on, come with me to go home. (Invitation)

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The subject was Santy and the interlocutor was Astri, while the topic was about inviting the interlocutor to go to subject's hometown on the next Easter holiday. Actually, Astri and her family were from Jogja, but then when she entered Petra, they moved to Surabaya. Before inviting the interlocutor, Santy used pre-invitation first. The utterance "Where will you go?" gave the subject opportunity to know whether the listener was available or not. After knowing that the interlocutor still did not have any plan for the next Easter holiday, the subject

invited the interlocutor. Pre-invitation was used in order to save the speaker's face just in case if the listener did not have the availability to fulfill the invitation.

4.1.4 Pre-request

Furthermore, there were four utterances that showed pre-request. It means that pre-request was the pre-sequence type which was used the most frequently by the subjects and the intimate interlocutors. They used pre-request since they did not want to lose face if the listeners could not fulfill their request.

From the four utterances found, two of them belonged to unstated, hoped for (sub-type J), while the other two utterances belonged to help (sub-type K). The example of unstated, hoped for (sub-type J) was utterance no. 1.25.

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1.25. Martha : *Kamu punya ga? Kamu punya itu?*

Do you have it? (Pre-request)

1.26. Siska : *Punya.*

I have it.

1.27. Martha : *Anue, opo iku jenenge soft copy? Yo ikulah namae.*

What is it, the soft copy? Yeah, that's the name.

1.28. Siska : *Punya, punya.*

I have, I have.

1.29. Martha : *Aku minta po'o Sis.*

Can I have it Sis? (Request)

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The subject was Martha and the interlocutor was Siska. Martha wanted to have the popular song in their church, that was why she asked Siska whether Siska had the song or not. After knowing that Siska had the song, Martha requested to have it. By producing pre-request, the speaker (Martha) could know whether the listener (Siska) could fulfill the request or not.

Furthermore, the example of help (sub-type K) could be seen in utterance no. 1.68.

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1.68. Siska : *Aku ga bawa dompet.*

I don't bring my purse. (Pre-request)

1.69. Martha : *Haduh, as always kok, mesti. laugh Wes cuci-cuci sana ndek ibue.*

laugh

Oh! As always. (laugh) Help the owner to wash the dishes (laugh)

1.70. Siska : *Ayo lah ya Tha ya, pinjemi duik.*

Come on Tha, lend me some money. (Request)

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The subject was Martha and the interlocutor was Siska. They had a conversation about borrowing money when they were having a meal. In this example, Siska said that she did not bring her purse. By stating that utterance, both the speaker and the listener knew that actually Siska wanted to borrow Martha's money. Even though Martha gave response by teasing her to help the owner to wash the dishes, Siska kept going by stating her request.

4.1.5 Pre-closing

There were three utterances of pre-closing. Two of them were okay/OK (sub-type L), one of them was well (sub-type M) and none of them was summarizing devices (sub-type N). The subjects and the intimate interlocutors used words such as "Okay..." and "Well..." to close the conversation. The example was in utterance no. 2.93.

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2.93. Santy : *Ya Tri. Besok lanjut cerita lagi ya.*

Okay, Tri. We can talk again later. (Pre-closing)

2.94. Astri : *Ya, heeh.*

Okay then.

2.95. Santy : *Dadah.*

Bye. (Closing)

In the example above, Santy was the subject, while Astri was the interlocutor. They talked about gossiping an artist. Then, to end the conversation, Santy stated the pre-closing "Okay..." before finally she ended the conversation.

Furthermore, the example of well (sub-type M) could be found in utterance no. 1.90.

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1.90. Siska : *Ya wes lah ya, aku ta bimbingan sik ya.*

Well, I have to go, I have an appointment with my advisor. (Pre-closing)

1.91. Martha : *Ya.*

Okay then.

1.92. Siska : *Ya wes, dadah.*

Bye. (Closing)

The subject of the conversation above was Siska and the interlocutor was Martha. The topic of the conversation was about gossiping an artist. To end the conversation, Siska used “Well...” and a little explanation why she ended the conversation. After stating the pre-closing, she came with the closing.

4.2 Pre-sequence Uttered by the Subjects and the Distant Interlocutors

After analyzing the distant conversations, the researcher found 15 utterances that showed pre-sequence. From the Table 4.3. below, it can be seen that all types of pre-sequence, but not all the sub-types of the pre-sequence, were uttered by the subjects and the distant interlocutors. Different from the intimates, here the subjects and the distant interlocutors used pre-announcement (5 utterances) the most frequently compared to the other types. The result of classifying the pre-sequence uttered by the subjects and the distant interlocutors is organized in the following table.

Table 4.3. Findings of pre-sequence uttered by the subjects and the distant interlocutors

No.	Type of pre-sequence	Sub-type of pre-sequence	Utterances no.	Sub-total	Total
1.	Pre-announcement	A = Checking attention	4.41., 4.86.	2	5
		B = Good news	-	-	
		C = Terrible news	4.10., 5.47.	2	
		D = Story	5.65.	1	
2.	Pre-arrangement	E = Making plan	-	-	2
		F = Appointment	5.18., 6.25.	2	
		G = Future contact	-	-	
3.	Pre-invitation	H = Making invitation	-	-	2
		I = Planning invitation	4.45., 6.38.	2	
4.	Pre-request	J = Unstated, hoped for	4.27., 5.9.	2	3
		K = Help	6.61.	1	
5.	Pre-closing	L = Okay/OK	6.55., 6.91.	2	3
		M = Well	5.78.	1	
		N = Summarizing devices	-	-	
Total					15

4.2.1 Pre-announcement

Different from the intimates, the subjects and the distant interlocutors used checking attention (sub-type A) and terrible news (sub-type C) the most frequently, there were two utterances for each sub-type. Besides, there was one utterance that belonged to story (sub-type D). In this case, checking attention (sub-type A) was used since the subjects and the interlocutors had not known each other before. Utterance no. 4.41. was the example of checking attention.

4.41. Martha : *Eh, Njel.*

Njel. (Pre-announcement)

4.42. Angel : *He?*

what?

4.43. Martha : *Tanggal 26 iki kan libur.*

March 26 is a holiday, isn't it? (Announcement)

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The subject was Martha and her interlocutor was Angel. The topic of the conversation was about the plan that the subject had for the next holiday. Before starting the conversation, the subject simply checked the listener's attention by calling the listener's name. After knowing that the listener was listening to her, Martha started announcing that on 26th March is a holiday.

Furthermore, the terrible news (sub-type C) had the same number of utterances with checking attention (sub-type A), that is, two utterances. The example of terrible news type (C) was the utterance no. 4.10.

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4.10. Angel : *Spesial banget, dikerjani entek-entekan.*

It was very special, I was teased badly. (Pre-announcement)

4.11. Martha : *Oiya ta? Kok isa? Dikerjani apa?*

Really? How were you teased?

4.12. Angel : *Pagi-pagi tu aku dikerjani, katane motore ilang. Sakjane aku ngerti, makae ta diemno. Terus, akhire ya wes lah, timbangane mbikin surprise ga jadi, ya wes, arek-arek kos ku dateng mbawain kue tart, aku ngerti sakjane meh ditumplek ke. Ya wes lah ndak papa, ditumplekno ndek muka ku.*

In the morning, I was told that my motorcycle was gone. Actually I knew that was why I kept quiet. Then, finally, than they could not give surprise I followed their plan. My friends came with a tart, actually I knew that the tart would be spilled at my face. They did, but it is OK. (Announcement)

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The subject and the interlocutor were still the same with the previous example, while the topic was about telling the most impressive birthday. In this example, Angel wanted to check Martha's willingness to listen to her terrible news. She just

stated that her last birthday was very special since she was teased badly. After knowing that Martha was willing to listen to her, she continued telling the complete news.

Moreover, the example of story (sub-type D) could be seen in utterance no. 5.65. below.

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5.65. Santy : *Mau tau ndak? Ta ceritani.*

Do you want to know it? I'll tell you. (Pre-announcement)

5.66. Neysa : *Apa to ce?*

What is it?

5.67. Santy : *Ini lo, Saiful Jamil itu lo, tau to kamu? Mantane Dewi Persik.*

It's about Saiful Jamil. You know him, right? Dewi Persik's former husband. (Announcement)

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The subject of the example above was Santy, and the interlocutor was Neysa. The topic was about gossiping artist. Here, Santy wanted to tell Neysa about the newest gossip. Before telling the gossip, Santy used pre-announcement first to check whether Neysa was willing to listen to her story.

4.2.2 Pre-arrangement

There was only one sub-type of pre-arrangement that was used by the subjects and the distant interlocutors. The appointment (sub-type F) was the only sub-type used, while making plan (sub-type E) and future contact (sub-type G) were not used at all. The example was the utterance no. 5.18.

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5.18. Neysa : *Besok ke kampus ga ce?*

Will you go to the campus tomorrow? (Pre-arrangement)

5.19. Santy : *Aku besok sih ke kampus.*

Yeah, tomorrow I'm going to the campus.

5.20. Neysa : *Ketemu ndek kampus ae ya ce.*

Let's meet at the campus then. (Arrangement)

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The subject of this conversation was Santy and the interlocutor was Neysa. The topic of the conversation was about arranging time to give a DVD to Santy. They made an appointment so that they could meet and Santy could get the DVD from Neysa. Here, Neysa asked Santy whether tomorrow Santy would go to the campus or not. By uttering pre-arrangement, Neysa could know Santy's availability.

4.2.3 Pre-invitation

There were two utterances which showed pre-invitation. All of them were planning invitation (sub-type I) and none of them was making invitation (sub-type H). The example was in utterance 4.45.

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4.45. Martha : *Kamu rencanae mau ngapain?*

Do you have any plan? (Pre-invitation)

4.46. Angel : *Mboh, hibernasi paling. laugh*

I do not know, maybe hibernation. (laugh)

4.47. Martha : *laugh Ga kreatif. laugh*

(laugh) Uncreative. (laugh)

4.48. Angel : *Paling nonton, masih banyak film sing belum ta tonton. Emang cece mau kemana?*

Maybe watching film. There are many films which I have not watched yet. Where will you go then?

4.49. Martha : *Ayo renang, kita berolah raga.*

Let us swim. (Invitation)

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The subject of the example above was Martha and the interlocutor was Angel. They talked about the plan for the next holiday. From the example, Martha used pre-invitation "Do you have any plan?" before inviting Angel. By uttering that, Martha could know Angel's availability. Knowing that Angel still did not have a fixed plan, Martha invited her to swim on the next holiday.

4.2.4 Pre-request

From the two sub-types of pre-request, the subjects and the distant interlocutors used all the two sub-types, that is, unstated, hoped for (sub-type J) and help (sub-type K). There were two utterances that belonged to unstated, hoped for (sub-type J) and one utterance belonged to help (sub-type K). Utterance no. 4.27. was the example of unstated, hoped for (sub-type J).

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4.27. Martha : *Kamu punya ini, punya novel e?*

Do you have the novel? (Pre-request)

4.28. Angel : *Punya aku, punya kok aku. Urut dari itu, terus Bronto Saurus sama akeh lah.*

I do. I have the series, starts from *Kambing Jantan*, then *Bronto Saurus*, I have so many.

4.29. Martha : *Weh, pinjem opo o sitok.*

I want to borrow one of the series. (Request)

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The subject in the conversation above was Martha and the interlocutor was Angel. The topic was about borrowing a novel, in this case, Martha wanted to borrow a novel from Angel. Before stating her request to borrow the novel, Martha asked whether Angel had the novel or not. This was done so that the speaker (Martha) would not lose her face if the listener (Angel) could not fulfill her request.

The example of help (sub-type K) could be seen in utterance no. 6.61.

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6.61. Sasha : *Eh, sik to, dompetku ki ketinggalan pek.*

Oh! Wait! I left my purse! (Pre-request)

6.62. Yosephine : *Loh, kok isa lo?*

How come?

6.63. Sasha : *Iyo, ta taruh mana yo?*

Where did I put it?

6.64. Yosephine : *Ndek kos ya? Apa ndek kamar, ketinggalan?*

In your boarding house? Or in your room? You missed it.

6.65. Sasha : *Eh, pinjem uang sik po'o rek.*
Well, lend me some money. (Request)

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In the conversation above, the subject was Yosephine and her interlocutor was Sasha. The topic was about borrowing money when they were having a meal. Here, before Sasha stating her request, she gave signal to Yosephine first by stating that she left her purse. After that, she asked Yosephine to lend her some money (her request).

4.2.5 Pre-closing

Moreover, from the three utterances that showed pre-closing, two of them were okay/OK (sub-type L), one of them was well (sub-type M) and none of them was summarizing devices (sub-type N). The example of okay/OK (sub-type L) could be seen in utterance no. 6.55.

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6.55. Yosephine : *Ya wes. Oke, ntar kabari lagi ae.*
Okay. Contact me later. (Pre-closing)

6.56. Sasha : *Ya, heeh.*
Okay.

6.57. Yosephine : *Dadah.*
Bye. (Closing)

From the example above, Yosephine was the subject and Sasha was the interlocutor. Sasha invited Yosephine to go to the cinema on the next holiday. After arranging the date and the time, they wanted to close the conversation. In this case, Yosephine was the one who initiated the closing of the conversation. She produced pre-closing first before she closed the conversation.

The example of well (sub-type M) was the utterance no. 5.78.

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5.78. Neysa : *Ce udah dulu ya, aku tak kuliah sik ya.*
Well, I have to attend a class. (Pre-closing)

5.79. Santy : *Ya wes. Heeh.*
OK then.

5.80. Neysa : *Dah*.

Bye. (Closing)

The subject was Santy and the interlocutor was Neysa. The topic was about gossiping an artist. Then Neysa wanted to end the conversation since she had to attend a class. However, before closing the conversation, she used “Well...” to give signal that the end of the conversation was near.

4.3 Interpretation of the Findings

From the findings of this study the writer could reveal that all types of pre-sequence, that is, pre-announcement, pre-arrangement, pre-invitation, pre-request and pre-closing, were used by the subjects and the two kinds of interlocutors. However, pre-request was used more frequently by the subjects and the intimate interlocutors. The probable reason could be that the subjects and the intimate interlocutors wanted to save their face just in case if the listener could not fulfill their request. On the other hand, pre-announcement was the one that was used more frequently by the subjects and the distant interlocutors. Checking attention (sub-type A) was used between the distants. It was so since they did not know each other well. Thus, they wanted to check the listener’s attention before they announced the news.

Furthermore, the writer related the pre-sequence with social distance. The stereotype states that the intimates use direct utterances, meanwhile the distants use indirect utterances. If intimates use direct utterances, they suppose to use less pre-sequence. On the contrary, if distants use indirect utterances, they suppose to use more pre-sequence. From the data, the writer found that both the intimates and the distants used almost the same total numbers of pre-sequence. Hence, this study might show that the stereotypes above could not really happen since this study focused on the conversations occurred in Indonesia, especially in English Department of Petra Christian University, Surabaya.