

CHAPTER IV

Finding and Analysis

4.1 Finding and analysis

In this chapter the writer presents the finding and analysis of her study. The findings were presented and compared in term of the disagreement strategies; they are confrontational strategies and non-confrontational strategies. That is why, the writer used two tables; the first one presented the total number of confrontational strategies used by career women and housewives. The second presented the total number of non-confrontational strategies used by career women and housewives.

4.1.1 Confrontational strategies

Table 1
Confrontational strategies

Confrontational strategies	Career women	Housewives	Total
Challenge	9	13	22
Refusing to cooperate	8	2	10
Order	10	16	26
Criticism	4	2	6
Strong denial	20	10	30
Total of confrontational	51	43	94

From this finding, some of the confrontational strategies that are used mostly by career women are “strong denial” and “refusing to cooperate”. However, if we look at the data closely we can see that actually mostly housewives use “order” and “challenge”. On the other hand, the occurrences of “criticism of a third party” are sparse. From this finding we can see that both career women and housewives have the tendency to use confrontational strategies in expressing disagreement. However, from the table above we can see that career women mostly used confrontational strategies to express disagreement. In fact, housewives used less confrontational strategies to express disagreement. It can be seen that career women used confrontational strategies fifty one times, but housewives only used them forty three times. It was mentioned in the review of related theory that when someone expresses the disagreement directly, it can be seen that he or she is more confrontational. It means that career women tend to be more direct than housewives in expressing

disagreement. The writer would like to explain and discuss the finding starting from “challenge”.

A. Challenge

Both career women and housewives were different in expressing “challenge”.

Firstly, the writer discusses and explains how career women express “challenge”.

Career women

Almost all of career women respondents use challenge after the long explanation. The long explanation can consist of strong denial, giving reason or down toned suggestion. It can be seen from the following example:

“saya nggak setuju kalau kamu mau aborsi anak ini, itu nggak baik dari segi agama, dan moral. Masak hanya masalah biaya saja kamu tega membunuh anak ini? Bagaimana kalau kita cari solusi yang lain”

(I disagree if you want to abort this baby. It is contradicted to religion and moral. Do you really want to abort this baby just because of the cost living? How about if we look for another solution).

Saya nggak setuju kalau kamu mau aborsi anak ini :strong denial

Itu nggak baik dari segi agama dan moral :giving reason

Masak hanya karena biaya saja kamu tega membunuh anak ini : challenge

Bagaimana kalau kita cari solusi yang lain : down toned suggestion

From the finding above career women give explanation and reason first before challenge. It shows that the career women are very reasonable in expressing disagreement. Holmes (1992) states that career women tend to say something based on theory and reason. In addition, the career women add her challenge with giving suggestion. The challenge is mitigated by down toned suggestion by using “*bagaimana*” this actually show that career women are polite in giving suggestion. Coates (1986) suggests that women are more polite than men.

Housewives

Housewives tend to use challenge frequently in expressing disagreement, for example:

“aku nggak setuju kalau kamu bawa, mamaku ke panti jompo, dia khan orang tuamu juga toh? Apa kamu nggak kasihan ama mama? Apa kamu nggak sayang lagi sama dia? Gimana kalau terjadi apa-apa sama mama? Siapa yang bertanggung jawab? lebih baik kita bayar perawat saja untuk jaga mama”

(I disagree if you want to take my mother at the old folks home, don't you realize that she is also your mother? Don't you love my mom again? How if there is something happened with mother? Who wants to be responsible? It is better if we pay a nurse to take care of mother).

Aku nggak setuju kalau kamu mau bawa mamaku ke panti jompo :strong denial

<i>Apa kamu nggak kasihan ama mama?</i>	}	: challenge
<i>Apa kamu nggak sayang lagi ama dia?</i>		
<i>Gimana kalau terjadi apa-apa sama mama?</i>		
<i>Siapa yang bertanggung jawab?</i>		
<i>Lebih baik kita bayar perawat untuk jaga mama</i>	}	: order

As can be observed from this example, “challenge” is uttered frequently in the interrogatives form. This finding can be used to strengthen Lakoff's hypothesis (1975) she suggested that sentences with tag questions were most often attributed to women. Meanwhile, Fishman (1980) also suggested that question and answer are linked together, and questions demand a response from the addressee. Thus, the writer concludes that housewives express challenge frequently and they uttered in question form because they have purpose to demand more responses from the interlocutor. On the other hand, housewives give challenge based on her feeling, for instance:

“apa kamu nggak kasihan ama mama?”

“apa kamu sudah nggak sayang lagi ama dia?”

This is actually in line with the stereotyped women qualities like gentleness, caring for others and sensitivity, suggested by Coates (1986).

B. Refusing to Cooperate

There were some differences between career women and housewives in expressing “refusing to cooperate”. It can be seen from the following explanation that is started from career women.

Career women

Some career women’s respondents expressed “refusing to cooperate” at the beginning of their utterances. In addition, these are given in the short and direct way. One of the examples like:

“Pa! Mama tidak bisa melakukan hal ini, karena ini merupakan dosa besar bagi mama sebagai seorang ibu, dan itu dilarang oleh Tuhan”

(Pa! I cannot do this, because it is sinfulness action for me as a mother, and God forbid us to do that).

“Pa! Mama tidak bisa melakukan hal ini” : refusing to cooperate

“karena ini merupakan dosa besar bagi mama sebagai seorang ibu, dan itu dilarang oleh Tuhan” : giving reason

From the example above, career women reject to do the interlocutor’s idea. It can be seen that career women respondents express “refusing to cooperate” directly and implicitly by using the sentence *“mama/saya tidak bisa melakukan hal ini”*.

Although career women were implicit and direct in refusing or rejecting to do something, but they do not want to be considered rude. It can be seen from the way

they address their husband, they use “pa”. It means that career women still appreciate her husband. Cameron (1990) stated in her book “the feminist critique of language” that it is a fact that wife is not allowed to mention the name of her husband because by addressing her husband with his name it seems taboo.

Housewives

Some housewives respondents also expresses “refusing to cooperate” in the beginning of their utterances. Housewives are not as explicit and direct as career women in rejecting or refusing to do something. It can be seen from the following example:

“Ya... kalau tinggal di rumah mertua ya nggak enak ya.., kalau kamu belum mampu apa nggak kos aja? Nek kos khan ya... itung-itung belajar mandiri”.

(Yeah... if you ask me to live in mother in law’s house yeah... it is not comfortable, if you are not able to buy a house, I think it is better if we live in a boarding house. Yeah...I think with this way we can be more autonomous)

“Ya... kalau tinggal dirumah mertua ya nggak enak ya” :refusing to cooperate

“kalau memang kamu belum mamapu apa nggak kos aja?” : Order

“ nek kos khan ya.... Itung-itung belajar mandiri” : down toned suggestion.

Housewives tend to use the word “yeah...” in rejecting and refusing to do something. This word is not implicit. If we use the word “yeah...” sometimes it seems to be ‘yes’ or it can be ‘not’. Meanwhile, the way housewives express disagreement, it does not show a clear decision. It means that they still depend on the interlocutor’s decision.

In addition, it can be seen that housewives tend to use vernacular form of language for example “nggak”. The people of Java usually use this kind of word. This is actually in line with the stereotyped housewife’s tendency to use vernacular form because they stayed home interacted mainly with family members, so this reinforced their preferences for vernacular form (Holmes 1992).

C. Order

Career women respondents used “order” in expressing disagreement only 10 times but housewives used 16 times. Of course, both of them have different ways in using “order” when expressing disagreement. The writer would like to discuss the way that was used by career women and housewives in expressing order.

Career women

It is understood that order is a command or request given to do something. To request their interlocutor to do something career women usually used this kind of confrontational devices. Career women tend to use a word “lebih baik” in requesting someone to do something. It can be seen from the following example:

“Aku tidak setuju kalau kamu mau menyekolahkan anakku ke luar negeri, karena pergaulan disana tidak cocok dengan disini, jadi lebih baik disekolahkan disini”.

(I disagree if you want to send her study abroad, because the social intercourse there is different with here, so it is better to send her to school here).

“aku tidak setuju kalau kamu mau menyekolahkan anakku ke luar negri” :

strong denial

“karena perpergaulan disana tidak cocok dengan disini” : giving reason

“jadi lebih baik disekolahkan disini” : order

From the example above we can see that order is always dominated with reason. In addition, the words “lebih baik” is frequently used in giving order. The reason is that, the speakers want to compare their ideas with the interlocutor’s ideas. Meanwhile, from this example it can be seen that the speaker or career women use non-confrontational like “giving reason” before “order”. The use of giving reason did not seek agreement with the interlocutor but in fact gave him order.

Housewives

As stated in the previous explanation, that housewives tend to use vernacular language form in speaking (Holmes 1992). This way also used by housewives in expressing one of confrontational devices like “order”, for example:

“repot-repot apa se.... wong kamu nggak ikut ngrawat, pagi kerja pulang malem. Biaya ke panti jompo aja berapa tiap bulan? Daripada gitu ya...mending uangnya untuk anu aja bebi sitter, bukan bebi sitter ya...kayak pembantu untuk ngrawat ibu. Khan nggak terlalu repot”.

(Busy-busy, what busy do you mean, you do not take care of my mom, you go work in the morning and go home late. How much is the cost of old folks home? It is better to use to the money for paying nurse, it is not nurse but like a servant to take care mother)

“repot-repot apa se...wong kamu nggak ikut ngrawat, pagi kerja, pulang malem” : giving reason

“biaya ke panti jompo berapa tiap bulan?” :challenge

*“dari pada gitu ya... mending uangnya itu untuk anu aja...bukan bebi sitter
ya... kayak pembantu gitu untuk ngrawat ibu”* : order

Housewives also used comparison words in expressing order, which “*mending*” (it’s better). “*mending*” is Javanese language, it means (*lebih baik*) in Indonesian language. It can be seen from the example above that housewives do not give only one alternative to their interlocutor in requesting something, but they tend to give two choices or alternatives. It is different from career women; they give order or request very clear and implicitly on one choice. On the other hand, housewives seem to be swaying with wind (“*plin-plan*” in Javanese language). For example:

“daripada gitu ya... mending uangnya itu untuk anu aja bebi sitter, bukan bebi sitter ya... kayak pembantu gitu untuk ngrawat ibu, khan nggak terlalu repot”

Housewives make the hearer be confused to understand their request, because they always change her command from one choice to another. They cannot state on one choice and always change.

D. Criticism of a third party

Both career women and housewives use less “criticism of a third party”. It can be seen from table one that career women respondents use “criticism of a third party” four times but housewives only two times. However, both career women and housewives are very similar in expressing “criticism of a third party”. It can be observed that both of them always give evidence after giving critic toward something. For example:

“aku nggak setuju kalau kamu mau bawa ibuku ke panti jompo , kalau dipanti jompo mereka merawat khan karena dibayar dengan uang, jadi kalau kita lupa beri mereka uang lebih banyak maka perawatan mereka tidak akan lebih baik dari pada kita yang merawatnya di rumah, sudah lah..biar aku yang repot, kamu nggak usah repot-repot ngurusin ibuku”

(I don't agree if you want to take my mother in the retire house, the nurse are able to take care of our mother because we pay them. Thus, if we forget to give them more money, they will not give good service. It is better if we take care of mother at home, don't worry I will take care of my mother by myself).

"Aku nggak setuju kalau kamu mau bawa ibuku ke panti jompo" : strong denial

"di panti jompo mereka merawat khan karena dibayar" :criticism of a third party.

"Kalau kita lupa memberi mereka uang yang lebih banyak maka perawatan mereka tidak lebih baik dari pada kita yang merawat di rumah" :giving reason

"Sudah lah,, biar aku yang repot, kamu nggak usah repot-repot ngurusin ibuku" : downtoned suggesrtion.

As the example above the writer thinks that both of them (career women and housewives give reason after give criticism in the context of confrontational devices such as strong denial, suggested by Garcia (1989). In addition, the criticism that the respondent's use tends to be like a gossip. For instance: *"kalau di panti jompo mereka merawat khan karena dibayar"*. Connecting this finding to what Coates (1986) states that women like gossiping. On the other hand, both career women and housewives are likely to show a little attention to the addressee by giving suggestion for example *"sudah lah... biar aku yang repot, kamu nggak usah repot-repot ngurusin ibuku"* the respondents (career women and housewives) give this suggestion because they consider that what they are saying may threaten the interlocutor's face. As suggested by Brown (1980) that women seems to be alert to the fact that what they are saying my threaten face.

E. Strong denial

Career women and housewives seem to perform a threat to another individual expectation in expressing disagreement by using "strong denial". The ways were

between career women and housewives in expressing “strong denial” different. It can be observed from career women first.

Career women

Almost all career women tend to begin their statement by using “strong denial” when expressing disagreement. Moreover, to strengthen their expression-career women also end their statement with “strong denial” again. As guided in chapter two, strong denial is a contradiction statement or a statement that something is not true. Therefore, “strong denial” can be identified with the words “*saya tidak setuju*” (I disagree) or “*pokoknya aku tidak setuju*” (in short, I disagree). Career women in expressing “strong denial” usually use these kinds of words. It can be seen from the following example:

“saya nggak setuju kalau kamu mau aborsi anak ini, itu tidak baik dari segi agama dan moral. Masak hanya karena masalah biaya saja kamu tega membunuh anak ini, sebaiknya kita cari solusi yang lain, pokoknya aku tidak setuju untuk melakukan tindakan seperti itu”

(I disagree if you want to abort this baby., it is contradicted with religion and moral. Do you really want to abort this baby just because of the cost living? Basically, I disagree to do this kind of action).

“saya tidak setuju kalau kamu mau aborsi anak ini” :strong denial

“itu nggak baik dari segi agama dan moral” : giving reason

“masak hanya masalah biaya saja kamu tega membunuh anak ini?”

:challenge

“sebaiknya kita cari solusi yang lain” : order

“pokoknya aku tidak setuju untuk melakukan tindakan seperti itu” :

strong denial

From the example above, it can be seen that career women tend to threat the interlocutor’s face wants (Yule 1996) at the beginning and at the end of their utterances, by expressing “strong denial”. As a result, the presence of that threat makes career women to perform negative face. It is considered that the negative face is need to be independent, to have freedom of action (Yule 1996). As suggested by

George Yule (1996) that negative face can be called negative politeness. Thus, in expressing “strong denial”, career women tend to perform negative politeness.

Housewives

Housewives tend to use “strong denial” only at the beginning of their utterances. It can be identified by the word “*jangan*” (don’t). It sounds like a command to stop or cancel an action. However, housewives did not utter “strong denial” explicitly, it is like to perform a persuasion. It shows that they do not want to be considered rude so that they use the polite way to express their disagreement. This actually in line with the stereotyped women qualities like gentleness, and polite, as suggested by Coates (1986). For example :

“Ya... jangan digugurkan, karena khan uda terlanjur, ya... kalau mau dulu-dulu diatur, nek terlanjur gini kita juga berdosa”

(yeah... please don’t abort this baby, because it is too late, yeah... why didn’t you arrange before? If we have done it like this we are very sinful).

“ya... jangan digugurkan, khan uda terlanjur” :strong denial

“ya... kalau mau dulu-dulu diatur” : down toned suggestion

“nek terlanjur gini kita juga berdosa” : giving reason

From the example above, it can be observed that housewives do not threat the interlocutor implicitly like career women. However, housewives try to be accepted by using the polite way in expressing “strong denial” for example:

“ya... jangan digugurkan”

(yeah... please don’t abort this baby)

It seems that housewives tend to perform a positive face. As George Yule (1996) point of view- positive face need to be accepted and to be connected. Yule (1996) also suggested that positive face wants could be called positive politeness. Therefore, the writer concludes that both career women and housewives are very different in expressing “strong denial”. Whereas, career women tend to perform negative politeness, on the other side, housewives tend to perform positive politeness.

4.1.2 Non-confrontational strategies

Table 2

Non-confrontational strategies

Non confrontational strategies	Career women	Housewives	Total
Down toned suggestion	8	14	22
Giving reason	29	33	62
Expressing of willingness to cooperate	5	4	9
Total of non-confrontational	42	51	93

As the finding above show, housewives used “giving reason” and “down toned suggestion” mostly when they express disagreement to the interlocutor. On the other hand, the occurrences of “expression of willingness to cooperate” are sparse. From the table above, we can see that career women used non-confrontational devices forty two times. Housewives used them fifty one times. The total number between career women and housewives in using non-confrontational strategies are different. It can be seen that housewives used non- confrontational strategies mostly. It means that housewives tend to be more indirect than career women in expressing disagreement. The writer would like to explain and discuss these finding (non-confrontational strategies) one by one, starting from down toned suggestion.

A. Down toned suggestion

It can be seen from the table above that career women use down toned suggestion more than housewives. Although, housewives got lower number in using down toned suggestion but the way they (career women and housewives) use down

toned suggestion in expressing disagreement is almost the same. In addition, it has been explained in chapter III that down toned suggestion deals with the words such as “may be”, “will”, “should”, “would”, “yeah...”, “we”, “if”, (Garcia 1989). First let’s have a look from the career women expression.

“saya sebenarnya tidak setuju untuk tinggal dirumah orang tuamu, karena enak tidaknya kita mempunyai rumah sendiri, Ya... meskipun tidak mempunyai rumah sendiri tapi kita khan bisa kontrak untuk sementara waktu sampai kita punya biaya untuk membeli rumah”

(Actually, I disagree to live together with your parents, because I think it is better if we have our own house. Yeah... although we do not have own house but we still can rent a house for few years until we have enough money to buy a house)

“saya sebenarnya tidak setuju untuk tinggal dirumah orang tuamu”

:strong denial

“karena enak tidaknya kita mempunyi rumah sendiri” :giving reason

“meskipun tidak mempunyai rumah sendiri tapi kita khan bisa kontrak untuk sementara sampai kita punya rumah sendiri” : down toned suggestion.

Then, let’s have a look this housewives expression:

“Ko, aku ndak setuju kalau tinggal bersama orang tuamu, soale aku takut terjadi konflik dengan orangtuamu, bagaimana kalau nanti kita sama-sama menabung kalau sudah cukup kita ambil saja perumahan khan lebih baik”

(Ko, I disagree if you ask me to live with your parents, because I am worried if there is conflict between your parents and me. How about if we save money together and if it is enough, we can buy a house; I think it is better)

“Ko, aku nddak setuju kalau tinggal bersama orang tuamu”: strong denial

“Soale aku takut terjadi konflik dengan ortumu” : giving reason

“Bagaimana kalau kita sama-sama menabung, kalau sudah cukup kita ambil saja perumahan” : downtoned suggestion

“Khan lebih enak” : giving reason.

Both career women and housewives respondents give suggestion after give reason. The existence of down toned suggestion after “giving reason” may refer to the way women speak to the addressee in which they typically adopt a cooperate made : they add to rather than demolish other speakers’ contributions, and they supportive of others (Coates 1986:10). By giving suggestion, both career women and housewives are likely to show a little attention to the addressee so that they do not feel disappointed. In addition, the suggestion is given to show the solidarity between the respondent and the addressee since it functions as the drive to be friendly (Tannen, cited in Garcia, 1989), for example: *“bagaimana kalau nanti kita sama-sama menabung kalau sudah cukup kita ambil perumahan saja, khan lebih enak”*. This finding actually in the line with the stereotypes women qualities like polite, caring for others, as suggested by Coates (1986).

B. Giving reason

Both career women and housewives used “giving reason” in expressing disagreement frequently. It can be seen from the second table- career women used “giving reason” twenty nine times and housewives used it thirty three times. Compare it with the higher number in table one. It is considered that “giving reason” got the highest number among all of another disagreement strategies. Even though, career women got lower number of “giving reason” than housewives. It does not mean that career women are not reasonable. Further, explanation can be seen below:

Career women

All of career women used “giving reason” in expressing disagreement. They likely to try to make justification that what they say is considered reasonable. (Holmes 1992). It can be seen from the following example:

“sekolah itu bukan jaminan untuk sukses lho pa...! Apalagi dia anak tunggal, jauh dari pengawasan, buat apa sekolah jauh-jauh! Nanti malah terjerumus dalam pergaulan bebas, narkoba, dan hal itu sangat merusak masa depannya”

(Schools do not guarantee him to be successful pa! He is our only son. We cannot control him. I think it is dangerous to send him to study abroad because of the bad effect there can influence him such as free sex, drugs, and these can destroy his future life).

“sekolah itu bukan jaminan untuk sukses lho pa!” : challenge

“apalagi dia anak tunggal jauh dari pengawasan buat apa sekolah jauh-jauh nanti malah terjerumus dalam pergaulan bebas, narkoba, dan hal itu dapat merusak masa depannya” : giving reason

From the example above, we can see that career women do not only give reason to reject or disagree with the interlocutor's idea, but they also think the future effect on the future. In other words, career women give proofs to convince the interlocutor. For instance:

“buat apa sekolah jauh-jauh nanti malah terjerumus dalam pergaulan bebas, narkoba”

In addition, career women give reason very implicitly and clearly by giving some evidences or proofs. Beside that, from this example, the typical phrase of reason such as *“karena”* (because) is not used by career women but it seems that she already states her reason by using the words *“buat apa”*. Although these words sound rude but it is very implicit in expressing disagreement. Connecting this finding to what Cameron (1990) states that women are very selective in choosing the vocabulary, they avoid everything that is out of the way or bizarre.

Housewives

Housewives tend to give reason longer than career women. This may be because they feel more comfortable, so they tend to elaborate their reason. It can be seen from the following example:

“untuk sekolah khan nggak harus keluar negri, karena mengawasinya di luar negri khan terlalu sulit ya... dan lagi dirumah sepi, nek sepi terus kita-kita ini ngapain? Khan mending disini aja”

(he must not go abroad to study, because it is difficult to control him. Meanwhile, our home become so quite without him, and what can we do? It is better to send him to study here)

“untuk sekolah itu khan nggak harus ke luar negri” : strong denial

“karena mengawasinya di luar negri khan terlalu sulit ya...”

“dan lagi dirumah sepi”

“nek sepi terus kita-kita ini ngapain”

“khan mending disini aja”

} giving reason
: order.

Housewives did not give the reason based on the vision for the future like career women do. They (housewives) give the reason only based on the effect, which will happen to them. For example *“nek sepi terus kita-kita ini ngapain?”*. It can be seen that they tend to use question form in giving reason. It means that they did not state their reason implicitly but they demand the interlocutor's responses instead (Cameron 1990).

C. Expression of willingness to cooperate

Actually, the occurrences of “expression of willingness to cooperate” are sparse. It can be seen from the finding that career women five times used “expression of willingness to cooperate” and housewives only four times used it. Even though, the occurrences of “expression of willingness to cooperate” between career women and housewives is sparse; It does not mean that they are the same in using this strategy. It can be seen from the following explanation that is starting from career women.

Career women

Garcia (1989) suggested that the use of “expression of willingness to cooperate” is to seek agreement between the speaker and the interlocutor. It can be seen from the following example:

“aku nggak masalah kalau misalkan kamu mau memecat pembantu, asal kamu mau berpartisipasi untuk ngikuti pekerjaan rumah tangga, kita kerja sama-sama, masak, cuci-cuci, bersih-bersih, ngurus anak”

(No problem if you want to discharge the servant, but you have to participate in doing housework such as cooking, washing, cleaning, and taking care our children).

“Aku nggak masalah kalau kamu mau memecat pembantu” : Expression of wiliness to cooperate

“Asal kamu mau berpartisipasi untuk ngikut pekerjaan rumah tangga”
:order

From the example above it can be seen that career women try to show her solidarity to seek agreement with interlocutor by expressing willingness to cooperate (Tannen 1986). In addition, career women try to make balance between the decision-expression of willingness, for instance: *“aku nggak masalah kalau misalkan kamu mau memecat pembantu”* with the responsibility that have to be handle, for example *“Asal kamu mau berpartisipasi untuk ngikut pekerjaan rumah tangga”*. Thus, the writer concludes from this example that the career women do not just agree with interlocutor’s idea (by expressing willingness to cooperate), but she also requests her interlocutor to do something (by expressing order to her interlocutor).

Housewives

It is different from career women. Housewives tend to be powerless to control others but career women tend to request by giving orders and controlling others instead. The example of housewives in expressing willingness to cooperate can be seen below:

“sebenarnya aku nggak setuju, cumak karena keadaan kayak gini ya... terpaksa kita memang harus tinggal dirumah orangtuamu, ya... gimana lagi yah..., tapi kalau kita sudah punya uang kita akan pindah”

(I don’t agree with that, but the condition like this yeah....we have to live in your parent’s house. Yeah... but if we have enough money we will move).

“Sebenarnya aku nggak setuju” : strong denial

“Cuma karena keadaan kayak gini ya...terpaksa kita memang harus tinggal dirumah orang tuamu” : expression of willingness to cooperate

“Tapi kalau kita sudah punya uang kita akan pindah” :downtoned
suggestion

From the example above we can see that housewives begin her disagreement by using strong denial but than this strong denial is mitigated by the presence of “expression of willingness to cooperate”, suggested by Garcia (1989). The expression of willingness to cooperate shows their solidarity, as stated by Tannen (1986). In addition, down toned suggestion occur after the expression of willingness to cooperate. This suggestion uttered by using the word “*kalau*” or “if”. It means that housewives do not demand their interlocutor to fulfill the requirement. This finding is actually in line with the stereotyped of women quality like gentleness, caring for others, and polite, suggested by Coates (1986).

The writer notices that housewives are different from career women in expressing willingness to cooperate. Housewives tend to be powerless and weakness. They are not as explicit as career women. For example:

“ya... gimana lagi ya...”

This statement cans means “yes” or “not”. Therefore, it is very confused to be understood.

4.2 Additional Findings

Throughout the analysis, there are some answers from respondents that do not belong to any of Garcia’s categories. They are other strategies that are not mentioned in the categorization. Those strategies are persuading, reminding, and convincing.

Table 3
Additional Findings

Strategies	Career women	Housewives	Total
Persuading	5	2	7
Reminding	7	8	15
Convincing	3	3	6
Total	15	13	28

It is seen from the table that both career women and housewives in expressing disagreement mostly use “reminding”. “Reminding” can also be considered as an effort to help someone remember something that they may have forgotten, especially in such situation where disagreement occurs. For example:

“anak kita khan masih kecil”

(Our son is still a boy)

This strategy (reminding) is signaled with the word “*khan*”.

Both of the respondents want to seek agreement with the interlocutor by trying to persuade the interlocutor to fulfill their requirement. For example:

“khan nggak apa-apa, sabar donk...”

(It is okay, please be calm...)

Moreover, both career women and housewives also try to convince the interlocutor. It is considered that “convincing” is an effort to make someone believe about something. It can be seen from this example:

“pokoke ojek sampek bertengkar gitu lho....”

(Basically, don’t make any quarrel, that’s it...).

These are the additional findings that the writer found in this study. Perhaps this finding can be used to strengthen the disagreement strategies beside Garcia categories.

4.3 Overall findings

It can be seen from the first table, career women mostly use confrontational strategies in expressing disagreement. The comparison between career women and housewives in using confrontational strategies is very strict. We can see that career women fifty one times used confrontational strategies but housewives only forty three times used them. “Strong denial” used the most by career women in expressing disagreement. On the other hand, “criticism of a third party” is little used by both career women and housewives. Thus, the writer notices that career women tend to use confrontational strategies with “strong denial” and “refusing to cooperate” in expressing disagreement.

From the second table, we can see that the comparison of the total number between career women and housewives in using non-confrontational strategies are sparse. Housewives got higher number than career women. In fact, housewives fifty one times used non-confrontational strategies but career women used them forty two times. Expressing disagreement by giving reason got the highest number again among career women. However, housewives still got the highest number in using “giving reason”. It can be seen that housewives used “giving reason” thirty three times but career women just used it twenty nine times. Meanwhile, “expression of willingness to cooperate” used very little by both career women and housewives. Thus, from these findings the writer found that housewives tend to use non-confrontational strategies with “giving reasons” and “down toned suggestion” in expressing disagreement.

From both two tables, we can see that career women mostly use confrontational strategies rather than non-confrontational. It can be seen that, career women used confrontational strategies fifty one times and only used non-confrontational strategies forty two times. On the other hand, housewives mostly used non-confrontational strategies rather than confrontational strategies. In fact that housewives fifty one times used non-confrontational strategies and only forty three times used confrontational strategies. Meanwhile, it has been explained in the previous chapter that when someone expresses the disagreement directly, it can be

seen that he or she is more confrontational. On the other hand, someone to be non-confrontational if he or she expresses indirect (Garcia, 1989). Therefore, from this finding the writer concludes that career women tend to be confrontational in expressing disagreement because they tend to express disagreement directly. On the other hand, housewives tend to be non-confrontational in expressing disagreement because they express disagreement indirectly.

“Giving reason” is frequently used by career women and housewives when they disagree to the husbands because they might feel more comfortable to use “giving reason” to justify their disagreement. By giving reason, career women explain why they disagree. In other words, they want to make reasonable explanation to assure the addressee that they have a good reason. This kind of attitude appears based on the stereotype of career women that they say something based on theory and strong reason. They are easy to give up when they face a problem because they have a lot of reason and how to give good reason that can seek agreement. Housewives frequently give reason. They try to give long explanation why they disagree because by giving long explanation, it makes them more comfortable and the reasons are stated on the purpose of explaining why the respondents disagree with addressee’s ideas. Although housewives tend to give long explanation but they do not want to speak frankly (ceplas-ceplos : in Javanese language) because they explain their reasons by showing the evidence.

Career women and housewives also frequently use “strong denial” when they disagree to the addressee. “Strong denial” here means contradiction of a statement or a statement that something is not true. The “strong denial” is stated on the purpose to threat the interlocutor’s face wants. Career women and housewives are different in expressing “strong denial”. Career women tend to use “strong denial” at the beginning and at the end of their utterances. On the other hand, housewives tend to use “strong denial” at the beginning of their utterances. Therefore, both career women and housewives are very different in expressing “strong denial”.

In this analysis, the writer also notices that there are differences between career women and housewives in expressing “challenge”, “refusing to cooperate”,

“order”, “strong denial” “giving reason”, “expression of willingness to cooperate”. On the other hand both of them (career women and housewives) are similar in using “criticism of a third party”, and “down toned suggestion”.

Beside the eight disagreement strategies that are proposed by Garcia (1989) the writer find the additional finding from the respondent’s answers that do not belong to Garcia’s categories. Those finding are persuading, reminding and convincing. The most strategies that usually used by career women and housewives is “reminding”. It is considered that “reminding” is an effort to help someone remember something that they may have forgotten, especially in such situation where disagreement occurs.