

**THESIS**

**A STUDY ON APOLOGY STRATEGIES  
USED BY HELONG LANGUAGE SPEAKERS**



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**TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATIONAL SCIENCES FACULTY  
WIDYA MANDIRA CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY  
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**Presented in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements  
for Sarjana Pendidikan Degree in English Language Education**

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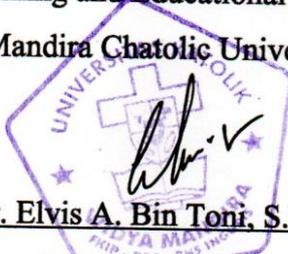
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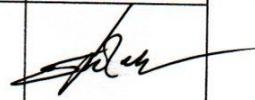
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MOTTO

“There is always room at the top.” – Daniel Webster

## **DEDICATION**

1. God who always gives His full of grace and blessing.
2. My beloved dad and mom, Thomas Munah and Anthonetha Kele, who always support, advice, love me and keep on praying for my life. The biggest thanks to both of you, I highly love you both so much.
3. My beloved brothers and sisters who have been motivating, and praying for me a lot in my life to continue my study well.
4. My beloved seminarians and all formators of The Minor Seminary Of saint Raphael Oepoi Kupang
5. All my best friends.
6. My almamater, Widya Mandira Catholic University.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In writing this thesis, the author spent a lot of energy, ideas, and materials. However, with the blessing of the Almighty God, I was able to complete it. His love guided me in the form of good health physically and mentally. With good health, I was able to attend lectures, conduct research, and end with writing and defending my thesis before the board of examiners.

First and foremost, the author must thank God for His blessings to the author with many parties taking part in the process of following the courses offered and writing this thesis in their respective ways, roles, abilities, and capacities. The author realises that without God's love, this thesis would not have been completed.

Secondly, the author would like to thank all those who with God's love have provided assistance and support in a series of activities starting from attending lectures on campus to conducting research and writing this thesis. Without their dedicated help and involvement in every step, this thesis would never have been completed. I would like to express my deepest gratitude for their support and understanding over these past four years. Without their presence, role, and support, this scientific writing might not have been completed as planned. Therefore, I would especially like to thank the following parties:

1. The Bishop of The Archdiocese of Kupang who has supported researchers in the lecture process.
2. Dr Damianus Talok, MA, Dean of the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Widya Mandira Catholic University who has provided all administrative needs so that this research can be carried out.
3. Dr Elvis Albertus Bin Toni, S.Pd, MA, Head of English Education Study Program who has given permission to the author to conduct research.
4. Dr Elvis Albertus Bin Toni, S.Pd, MA, as the first supervisor and Dr Madar Aleksius, M.Ed as the second supervisor who have patiently guided the author in the implementation and writing of this thesis.
5. Dra Floribertha Lake, SS.MA as panelist/examiner I and Dr Damianus Talok, MA, as examiner II who have provided corrections and suggestions for the improvement of this thesis.

6. All lecturers of the English Education Study Programme at UNWIRA Kupang for their attention, dedication, guidance, and knowledge.
7. All fellow students of the English Education Study Programme, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Widya Mandira Catholic University Kupang.
8. All participants or respondents of the Helong people from Semau Island, Kupang city and Kupang regency.
9. Parents, family who always provide input and additional information as well as moral and material support.
10. The supervisors of St Rafkaek Oepoi Secondary Seminary in Kupang, especially Fr Rizky Sogen and Fr Mario Seran, as well as the seminarians, especially Haikal Nokas and Yayhya Babes, who helped in the technical aspects of completing this thesis.
11. All parties who have directly or indirectly contributed to the success of the study, especially the success in writing this thesis.

This thesis may not be perfect. There may still be many mistakes in terms of content, grammar, and technicalities. Therefore, constructive criticism is needed for a change for the better.

Thank you to all of you, God bless.

Kupang, March ,2023

The Writer

## ABSTRACT

*Apology is one of the speech act models to express mistakes that offend the interlocutor. In social life, apologies have a significant role in the effort to create good social relations. Therefore, an apology is a tool to save the face of the interlocutor. This speech act model is expressed differently in each region. In this study, the researcher analyzed the apology strategies of Helong speakers and their differences in the context of gender. This study was conducted with the aim of finding the types of apology strategies used by Helong speakers and identifying differences of apology types of gender. This study used descriptive qualitative method with data collection system through Discourse Completion Test Question (DCTQ) for 50 males and 50 females. The researcher used Trosborg's (1995) theory. The researcher found that there are two models of apology used by speakers based on Trosborg's (1995) classification, namely explicit direct apologies (46%) and implicit indirect apologies (33.6%). The data shows that Helong speakers tend to use direct apologies. On the other hand, the researcher analyzed the difference in apologies between men and women. The data shows that males tend to use indirect apology strategies (49.6%) while females tend to use direct apology strategies (54.4%). Helong speakers tend to express apologies directly. They express the apology explicitly to restore social relations. In addition, apology strategies in the context of gender have significant differences that men prefer to express apologies indirectly compared to women who are direct. The researcher suggests future researchers to analyze apology strategies by emphasizing age and education differences.*

Keywords: Apology, speech act, gender.

Permintaan maaf adalah salah satu model tindak tutur untuk mengungkapkan kesalahan yang menyinggung perasaan lawan bicara. Dalam kehidupan social, permintaan maaf memiliki peran yang signifikan dalam usaha saling menciptakan hubungan sosial yang baik. Oleh karena itu, permintaan maaf merupakan alat untuk menyelamatkan wajah lawan bicara. Model tindak tutur ini diekspresikan secara berbeda pada setiap daerah. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menganalisis strategi permintaan maaf pada penutur bahasa Helong dan perbedaannya dalam konteks gender. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan tujuan menemukan tipe-tipe strategi permintaan maaf yang digunakan oleh para penutur bahasa Helong dan menganalisis perbedaannya dalam konteks gender. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan sistem pengumpulan data melalui Discourse Completion Test Question (DCTQ) untuk 50 orang laki-laki dan 50 orang perempuan. Peneliti menggunakan teori Trosborg (1995). Peneliti menemukan ada dua model permintaan maaf yang digunakan oleh penutur berdasarkan klasifikasi Trosborg (1995) yakni permintaan maaf langsung secara eksplisit (46%) dan permintaan maaf tidak langsung secara implisit (33,6%). Data menunjukkan bahwa para penutur bahasa Helong cenderung menggunakan permintaan maaf secara langsung. Di sisi lain, peneliti menganalisa perbedaan permintaan maaf antara laki-laki dan perempuan. Data menunjukkan bahwa laki-laki cenderung menggunakan strategi permintaan maaf secara tidak langsung (49,6%) sedangkan perempuan cenderung menggunakan strategi permintaan maaf secara langsung (54,4%). Para penutur bahasa Helong cenderung mengekspresikan permintaan maaf secara langsung. Mereka mengekspresikan permintaan maaf tersebut secara eksplisit untuk memulihkan hubungan sosial. Di samping itu, strategi permintaan maaf dalam konteks gender memiliki perbedaan signifikan bahwa laki-laki lebih memilih untuk mengungkapkan permintaan maaf

secara tidak langsung dibandingkan dengan perempuan yang secara langsung. Peneliti menyarankan peneliti selanjutnya untuk menganalisis strategi permintaan maaf dengan menekankan perbedaan usia dan pendidikan.

Kata Kunci: Permintaan maaf, tindak tutur, gender.

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