



Journal of English Teaching and Learning

JOURNAL TEAM

EDITOR IN CHIEF
ALFU NIKMAH, M.Pd

MANAGING EDITOR
NUSKHAN ABID, M.Pd

EXECUTIVE EDITOR
ANISAH SETYANINGRUM, M.Pd

EDITOR
SRI WAHYUNINGSIH, M.Pd

SECTION EDITOR
MUHAMMAD MISBAHUL MUNIR AP, M.Pd

LAYOUT
PUSPO NUGROHO
DEWI ULYA MAYLASARI

penerbit

**PROGRAM STUDI TADRIS BAHASA INGGRIS (T-INGGRIS) JURUSAN
TARBIYAH**

INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI (IAIN) KUDUS

Alamat redaksi jurnal : Jl Conge Ngembalrejo PO BOX 51, Telp. (0291)
432677, 438818 fax 441613 kodus 59322 Email: jetl@stainkudus.ac.id

Website: <http://journal.stainkudus.ac.id/>

FOREWORD

Our deep gratitude goes to the presence of Allah SWT who has given us strength and ability, so that we can publish JETLI: Journal of English Teaching and Learning Issues at English Studies Program IAIN Kudus.

This edition contains about theoretical and empirical studies in the field of English, especially on education, teaching and linguistics. Observers of English education have contributed in this journal, both from within and outside of IAIN Kudus. Hopefully the scientific treasury in this journal is useful for the implementation of English education that develops and integrates the linguistic, Islamic, scientific, and professional educators, and competitive aspects.

With the publication of the Journal of JETLI, it is expected that the input and constructive criticism from the academic community and the various competent parties, so that the next issue will be better and better quality.

Finally the editorial team expressed gratitude to the lecturers, editors and related parties who participated in the publication of this journal.

Journal team

DAFTAR ISI

Lilik Istiqomah - Mini Research of Mandarin Oriental Singapore's Commercial Text among New Students: A Commercial Material Developments	1-12
Anisah Setyaningrum-An Error Analysis on the Use of Simple Past Tense in Students' Final Work A Study at IAIN Kudus	13-28
Aprilia Riyana Putri, Yushinta Eka Farida, Nusrotus Sa'idah-Improving Young Learners' Listening Skill By Using Nursery Rhymes Song	29-41
Chalimah-Experiential Meaning in Welcoming Speech of Asian Games 2018 in Indonesia	42-57
Khairunnisah-Development of Teaching Material Vocabulary with the Mnemonic Keyword	58-81
Setyoningsih-The Use of Novel to Teach English Culture	82-97
Wardani, Dwi W.-Using Webquest to Improve Fun Writing for the Ninth Graders at MTs Madrasatul Qur'an Tebuireng Jombang	98-115
Amin Nasir-Hedges in Arabic Language that Occured in Daily Conversation in Family Domain	116-133

Hedges in Arabic Language that Occured in Daily Conversation in Family Domain

Amin Nasir^{1*}

¹Institut Agama Islam Negeri Kudus, Kudus, Indonesia



Aminnasir93@gmail.ac.id

ABSTRACT

The phenomena of hedges are commonly found and used by the people in their daily communication. Hedges expressions are kind of expressions which are showing a doubtness or an uncertainty of the speaker towards a proposition they uttered. Hedging can be defined as a mitigating device that is used to reduce the impact of an utterance. It is kind of rhetorical strategy. People may have their own reason why they use hedges in their utterance. Hedges have some functions such as to reduce threat face, to serve politeness strategy and to being more price. This research use a qualitative research which only focus in analysing the use of hedges that occured in daily conversation in arabian family domain. The result of this research indicate that there are some hedges device expression in arabic language such as *'taqribaan'* which means 'around', *'aro'* that means 'I think', and *'qobaltu'* which means 'I guess'.

KEYWORDS:

Hedging;
Types of Hedges;
Pragmatic;
Family domain;

Introduction

Communication is the tool for people to interact one to another. In this interaction, conscious uncounsciously people use some pragmatic features such as hedges. When we do communication or when we interact with someone, we will do some strategy in order to reduce threat face because some values that also occured in society. There is some border or 'hedges' in our daily conversation with or without aware of it. That hedges also used to express 'carefulness' situation in conversation between

speaker-hearer. Hedges also related with politeness principles and cooperative principles.

Based on that phenomena, this research aimed 1) to identify the using of hedges device in Arabian family in their daily conversation. 2) to identify the using of hedges in Arabic language in family domain according to Grice's maxims such as maxim of quality, maxim of quantity, maxim of manner and maxim of relevance.

The significant of this research can be seen on theoretically and practically level. For theoretical level, the using hedges in rhetorical character in arabic language will enrich our understanding that may be done in previous research. Then for practically level, this research will give pedagogical contribution towards English for Academic Purposes to Indonesian who want to explore more about arabic language from native speaker in abroad.

This research focus on the usage of hedging in arabic language in family domain. The limitation of this study is the using of hedging device from dialogue that flouting the maxims such as maxim of quantity and maxim of quality.

There are some researchers related hedges. First, Tang (2013) The research was about pragmatic function of hedges and politeness principles. He began with the theory of face theory and politeness principles then conducted study of functions of hedges in communication from politeness perspective. Descriptive qualitative was used in his paper in describing the forms of hedges, the face theory and politeness principles, then broaded in hedges in communication. His result found that the different types of hedges played the role of maintaining politeness in communication. He also pointed out that improper uses of hedges fails to maintain politeness and leads to pragmatic failure.

Second, Arifianto and Widyastuti (2014). The research was about Hedges used in conversation between Barack Obama and

Bill Clinton. They began with Salager-Meyer in Miller (2005) theory about types of hedges expression such as modal auxiliary verbs, modal lexical verbs, introductory phrases, adjectival, adverbial, and nominal modal phrases which include approximator of degree, quantity, frequency, and time clauses and compound hedges. The method that they used was qualitative and focused only in analyzing the usage of hedges in conversation between Barack Obama and Bill Clinton in Clinton Global Initiative. In analyzing the meaning and function of hedges in speaker's utterance, they used speech act. The result was types of hedges that used both speaker in the conversation were modal auxiliary verbs, adjectival, adverbial, and nominal modal phrases, approximator of degree, quantity, frequency, time clauses (if clauses) and compound hedges. The function of hedges was to minimize the threat to face, ways being more precise, and as politeness strategy.

Third, Sanjaya (2016). The research was about the usage of hedges in social cultural context. His study aimed to know whether social cultural context has impact towards the frequency of using hedges. This study used Corpus that contained 52 articles written in English and Corpus that also contained 52 articles which both written by native speaker. These articles both from Applied Linguistics and Chemistry. The result showed that the native speaker that used English more often in using hedges than native speaker that used Bahasa Indonesia. Sanjaya also present an argumentative the difference between both native speakers. It caused from different ideology of politeness of each native speaker.

Fourth, research conducted by Mahanani and Dewi (2014) entitled "Analysis of Hedges in The Jakarta Post's newspaper opinion column of the 2014 Presidential Election Campaign". The data in this study was from the column opinion of The Jakarta Post April until July 2014 edition. Data which contain hedges were analyzed by coding, identified, grouped, analyzed,

described and summarized. Mostly used by writer use auxiliary verb as much as 40.67%. The most widely used hedges function is Accuracy oriented hedges (78.72%). it indicates that the writer can properly declare an uncertain claim with caution and indicate that the author's belief in the truth of the matter.

Fifth, A second research was conducted by Ardi (2014) under the title "Fence Expression and Its Translation on Novel To Kill A Mockingbird". In that study the expression of the fence is another word of hadges. The study aims to show the expression hadges on the novel To Kill a Mockingbird and translation in Indonesian. The results of this study show that the form of hadges in the novel in the source language is maintained in the target language in the novel. In other word that in the target language did not change hedges from the source language.

Another research was conducted by Trihartani (2012) under the title "The Use of Hedges addressed to Grice's Maxims as one of the negative politeness strategies in Jane Austen's Pride and Prejudice novel". This study was used with qualitative methods and data taken from Jane Austen's novel 'Pride and Prejudice'. The results of the analysis on the study were based on grice's maxim hedges. The researchers did not find the hedge maxim of relevance. the relevance maxim is used to cut off the speech, an action that can threaten the negative face of the speaker and his positive face.

From some previous studies that mentioned above, we will know the similarity and the difference with this study. The similarity is in analysing of hedges. The difference is the participant. The participant in this study is arabian family which use vernacular arabic language in daily conversation.

To gain a better understanding of hedges, this section begins with the concept of pragmatic, hedges, types of hedges and function of hedges.

Pragmatic

Pragmatics is the study of the relationships between linguistic features and the users of those features (Yule, 1996, p. 4). Pragmatic is study what speaker's meaning of the intended message. Pragmatic requires us to know and to understand people's intended meanings, their assumption, their purposes, and kind of action when they speak. Pragmatic is also described as a study of language and the usage of language itself which we can know the meaning laid on through seeing the context directly when speaker's say.

It means that pragmatic try to discover and to describe meaning of speaker's utterance. Limitation of pragmatic is the rules of language usage in form and meaning related speaker's meaning, context and situation.

Then, Fresser comes with his pragmatic competence. "Pragmatic competence is the ability to communicate your intended message with all its nuances in any socio-cultural context and to interpret the message of your interlocutor as it was intended" (Fresser, 2010, p. 15). Fresser also mentioned that hedging is one of area which can create serious problems for a second-language speaker when they lack of pragmatic competence. Because when speaker fail to hedge or hedges intentionally dismissed, they may be perceived as impolite, offensive, arrogant utterance. The impact to hearer in failing recognize a hedged utterance, may caused misunderstand what speaker's meaning.

Face Theory and Politeness Principles

Hedges are often mutually confirmed with pragmatic principles. Moreover speaking, they reflect the speaker's attitude towards the degree of the credibility, details, relevance and clarity of the information provided in the communication.

Brown and Levinson (1987, p. 59-60) argue that every member of a society has face, which refers to one's public self-image, and when the speaker decides to commit an act which potentially causes the hearer (or the speaker) to lose face, the

speaker will tend to use a politeness strategy in order to mitigate the risk. They think face is “the public self-image that every member wants to claim for himself, consisting of two related aspects:

- a. Negative face: the basic claim to territories, personal preserves, rights to non-distraction. for example freedom of action, freedom from imposition.
- b. Positive face: the positive consistent self-image or ‘personality’ (crucially including the desire that this self-image be appreciated and approved of claimed by interactants” (Brown and Levinson, 1987: 61)

Then, Brown and Levinson argue that the factors causing face-threatening involve such as “the social distance between the participants, the power that the addressee has over the speaker, and the ranking of the imposition expressed in the utterance in the relevant culture”. Further, Brown and Levinson (1987: 65) suggest some politeness strategies that can minimize the seriousness of a face-threatening act (FTA);

1. Bald on-record: these strategies generally do not attempt to mitigate the threat to hearer’s face, although some ways exist to minimize face-threatening acts implicitly.
2. Positive politeness: this kind of strategies aims to mitigate the threat to hearer’s positive face. such strategies are taken to make the hearer feel good about him himself.
3. Negative politeness: negative politeness strategies are conducted to protect the hearer’s negative face and focus on avoiding imposing views on the hearer. negative politeness is an avoidance-based strategy of self-effacement and restraint. Concrete ways to take negative politeness strategies include: being indirect, being pessimistic, minimizing the imposition, and using obviating structures ect.
4. Off-record: this strategy uses indirect language and removes the speaker from the potential to be imposing.

There is no difficulty to notice that part of these strategies play similar roles with hedges, especially the negative politeness strategy. That is the very basis of this paper to explore hedges and why hedges may happen.

Hedges

Hedges occurred when speaker feels unsure expression or consciously give "hedges" in his/her speech in order to save face between speaker and hearer. The example of unsure, doubt expressions in English such as "maybe", "I think", "I guess". Hedges expression occur or be occurred by speaker when; first, speaker feels unsure about what he/she said in order to avoid threat face. Second, to saving face between speaker and hearer. Third, as signal that speaker is not sure about his/her statement.

Yule (1996: 37-38) defined hedges as "...a certain kinds of expression speakers use to mark that they may be in danger of not fully adhering to the principles".

According to Hyland (1998) cited in (Arifianto & Widyastuti, 2014: 46) that hedges expressions are 'downstoners', 'compromisers', 'weakeners', backgrounding terms', 'downgraders', 'pragmatic device', and 'softeners'. He also explained that people use hedges expressions when they want to avoid a face-threat because of their lack of knowledge, and also as a politeness strategy.

Then Yule (1996:30) emphasized on hedges as a cautious notes expressed about how an utterance is to be taken, e.g. 'as far as I know' used when giving some information. it means that hedges expression be used as anticipate of quantity and quality maxim. Yules explained that hedges expression was appropriate with four maxims in the cooperative principles.

Further more, completed yule's view point about hedges, Fraser (2010: 22) define this hedging used as a rhetorical strategy by speaker using a linguistic device, can be as signal of lack of commitment to either the full semantic membership of an expression, or the full commitment to the force of the speech act

being conveyed (speech act hedging). For example 'come over here, *can you?*'. '*Can you?*' here be used as reinforcement from speaker that hearer would come over there.

Coates (2004) argues that "hedges as linguistic forms which express the speakers is certainty or uncertainty about the proposition under discussion". Hedges is a linguistic form that expresses certainty or uncertainty about the propositions contained in the conversation. The Hedges give an understanding that hedges are a linguistic form that modifies speech or statements to reduce the risk of what is said to depend on the communicative context. Conversations that occur in society is based on a basic principle of the principle of cooperation (Yule: 1996: 6).

Hedging is considered a sign of politeness by Brown and Levinson (1987). Hedging is a strategy used in a speech by shrinking prejudice to the speaker so that the said partner does not feel threatened. There are several types of hedges used in negative politeness strategies. This study only examines the types of hedges addressed Grice's maxims because this type is built by several hedges oriented in the dimensions of cooperation are: maxim quality, maxim quantity, maxim relevance and maxim manner.

a. Maxim of Quantity

This maxim indicates the limitations of speakers in disclosing information. Maxim quantity is used in speech because the speaker can not give the complete answer as expected by the speaker. This is seen in the phrase at the beginning of a sentence such as: *in short, in other words, if you can say, essentially, the point and so forth.*

b. Maxim of Quality

In cooperative interaction can be measured from the number of phrases used that indicate that the speaker is aware that what he is saying is not entirely accurate (Yule, 1996: 38). sentence *as far as I know, maybe, if I heard right, he said,* and so on.

c. Maxim of Relevance

Maxim of Relevance is used in speakers' speech to cut or interrupt that is unrelated to the topics covered. Different topics

in a conversation can be relevant if they have a link in the form of markers such as: *By the way, past and more*.

d. Maxim of Manner

Maxim is not always useful in verbal interactions (as this usually involves acts of politeness). As a barrier in the maxim of the way, the speaker can express his opinion by beginning with phrases such as, *what if, in my opinion and so on*.

All of the maxims in these hedges indicate a good indication that the speaker is not only aware of the maxim, but also proves that the speaker uses the maxim. Perhaps these forms also indicate the speaker's concern that the spouses expect them to be a couple in a cooperative conversation. In addition to the maxim, the use of hedges can also be prosody and paralinguistics.

Prosody is a study that emphasizes rhyme, pressure, rhythm and others. In addition to the maxim, prosody is one in the use of speech that contains hedges. Using uniform tone or tone is included in the use of hedges. While paralinguistics is a study of the use of sound and vocalization. Paralinguistics is the boundary between verbal and non-verbal interactions. example: *emm, e, uh, oh* and others.

Type of Hedges

According to Salager-Meyer in Miller's (2005), there are some forms of hedged expression. Those are;

a. Modal Auxiliary Verbs

This form of hedges may be the most widely form used by a lot of people in expressing modality or uncertainty towards something. For example, *may, might, should, could, would, and can*. The use of modal expression have a different in strength, such as when we use '*must*' means that it is an obligation, and when we use '*should*' is a desirable for an action. It indicates that '*must*' is stronger than '*should*'

b. Modal Lexical Verbs

Modal lexical verbs used to perform acts such as doubting and evaluating rather than merely describing of varying degree of illocutionary force. Modal lexical verbs also known as 'speech

act verbs'. The hedges expression that include in modal lexical verbs such as 'to seem', 'to think', 'to assume'. 'to indicate', 'to suggest', 'to argue', 'to believe' etc.

c. Adjectival/Adverbial and Nominal Modal Phrases

The example of hedges expression of adverbial and nominal modal phrases such as 'probably', 'likely', 'perhaps', 'possibly' etc.

d. Approximators of Degree

Price et al. (1982) cited in (Arifianto & Widyastuti, 2014: 47) divided hedges expression into two main devices. Those are approximators and shields.

i. Approximators

Approximators are part of hedges devices which refers to any hedges expressions which are denoting imprecision of quantity or it is a probability measurement of something in particular. The expression of approximators are *about, sort of, around, little bit*, etc. Then Price et al (1982) divided approximators into two sub-classes, they are *adaptors and rounders*. Adaptors are approximators which indicate the degree of relationship or membership such as *like, sort of, somewhat* etc. Rounders are approximators which showing an intensity or a range such as *about, around, approximately, usually* etc. The similarity of adaptors and rounders are they are showing the proposition in uncertainty.

ii. Shields

Shields are hedges expression devices which are showing the degree of speaker's commitment towards a proposition they are conveyed. Shields divided into two sub-classes such as *plausibility shields and attribution shields*. Plausibility shields are showing the speaker's own doubtness and uncertainty such as *I think, probably, as far as I know, might be* etc. While attribution shields are showing intend to place responsibility into another such as *according to, someone said that, based on the data* etc.

Function of Hedges

What will happen when hedges dismissed? According to Fraser (2010: 15) when hedges is gone or consciously dismissed, it may occurred some offensive, impolite or arrogant impression

from hearer to speaker's meaning. According to Salager-Meyer in Miller's (2005) there are four functions of hedges:

- a. To reduce the risk of opposition and to minimize the threat-to-face
- b. To be more precise in reporting results
- c. To serve as positive and negative politeness strategies
- d. To help to conform to an established writing style

Every country has its own style incommunicate to each other. So that, in this time, the researcher will analyze hedging in Arabic language that occurred in daily conversation among family members.

Method

This study is using qualitative methodology to explore deeper and factual about variables affecting the usage of hedges in Arabic Family. The reason for using qualitative is the findings of this study could be achieved only if the researcher enable to observe directly in the environment and examine the real life situation in Arabic Family. This study seek the manifestation of using hedges in Arabic family in daily conversation.

This research used descriptive qualitative. Qualitative approach focused on the quality of the data, and the factors influenced the data itself.

Qualitative research is composed of a variety of genres, elements, and styles, and this introductory chapter reinforces that there is not one but many possible approaches to naturalistic inquiry. Generally, the investigative methods are eclectic, heuristic, and holistic, rather than prescribed, algorithmic, and linear. Emphasis is also placed on the researcher as human instrument, who develops not just rigorous skills but also empathetic understanding and personal creativity in the investigation and documentation of complex social life. (Saldana, 2011:30)

The qualitative research analyze the kind of hedges expression in arabic language that used in daily conversation that occured in family domain.

The Collecting Data

The data source of this research was from the daily conversation in Arabian family. In the family, they used vernacular arabic language in daily conversation. The researcher collected data from observation in that family's conversation in daily activities. The researcher invlove directly in conversation with family members. In obtaining data, the researcher take a record and take a note. The researcher did not tell to the family members that they were as participants from this research in order to get natural, valid and truthfulness.

The Analyzing Data

After that the researcher analyzed and marked which one of the hedges expression. Thus, Gricean maxims are used to reveal the kind of cooperative principle. Then, the utterances that flouts the meaxim will be identified and classified in the types of hedging. Next, descriptive method is applied to relate the finding to the goal of this study. In data analysis, the researcher use Miles and Huberman (in Sugiyono, 2010: 336) model. Here the steps in data analysis:

a. Data Reduction

After found the sources, then the researcher analysis the data. In this step, the researcher listening to the record then identified the hedges in the conversation among arabian members. Data reduction help to get the necessary data for this study and throw unecessary one.

b. Data Display

After reduction data, next step is how to display the data. In this qualitative research, the researcher transcribed the data from record of conversation among family members.

c. Conclusion Drawing/Verification

The last step in this analysis data is conclusion drawing. Before it, the researcher categorized the data from recording and

note which one the using hedges device expression that flout maxim from Grice such as maxim of quality, maxim of quantity, maxim of manner and maxim of relevance. After categorized the data, the next step is conclusion drawing about the using of hedges device expression occurred in daily conversation in family domain.

Result

The result of the distribution of hedging used by arabian family members indicate that hedging of '*taqribaan*' which mean 'around', '*aro*' which mean 'I think' and '*qobaltu*' which mean 'I guess'. The analysis is supported by cooperative principles which proposes by Grice (cited in Yule, 1996: 36-38) which is state that there are four maxims in cooperative principles; maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relation and maxim of manner.

Discussion

A succesful conversation will emarge when the speaker's utterances obey those four maxims. However, if the speaker breaks one of those maxims, it is called flouting maxims. Flouting maxim is revealed in some maxim in daily conversation arabian family member in various domain. There are one flouting one flouting maxim of quantity, and two flouting maxim of quality. The analysis in detail can be seen in the following examples:

1. Maxim of Quantity

The situation is between Abah (father) and Bella as a daughter. Abah asked whether what time Bella will arrive at home. However, Bella is not sure the exactly time she will arrive at home. Here, Bella flouts the maxim quantity by adding '*taqribaan*' which has meaning 'about'. Dealing with Grice statements that maxim of quantity contains two different things. The first one is 'make your constribution as informative as is required' and the second one is 'do not make your contribution more informative than is required' (cited in Yule, 1996: 36-38)

Abah : Bella, *kam nastaghriqu?*

Gloss: Bella/kam/nastaghriqu

/Bella/what time/you/will arrive?

→Bella, what time will you arrive?

Bella : *Nastaghriqu saa'atann wa nishfu assaa'ataantaqribaan*

Gloss: Nastaghriqu saa'atann wa nishfu assaa'ataan **taqribaan**

/I arrive/one/and/ half/hour/around

→I will arrive around one and half hour

From what Bella's answer, the counter data is */astaghriqu saa'atann wa nishfu assaa'ataan* which the meaning is "I will arrive 1,5 hour. Analysis of this case, Bella wanted to inform that she was not sure when she will come home. The using hedging device 'taqribaan' (around) is to save face between Bella and her father. She was afraid if the hedges dismissed, it may sound wishy-washy in case she cannot arrive at home in 1,5 hour like she said. She tried to mitigate the threat face.

According to Price et al. (1982) cited in (Arifianto & Widyastuti, 2014: 47), the hedges device 'taqribaan' or 'about' is categorized as Approximators. Approximators are part of hedges devices which refers to any hedges expressions which are denoting imprecision of wuantity ot ir is a probablility measurement of something in particular. Further, he explained that the expressions like about, sort of, around, little bit are counted as approximators. Approximators in utterance also can contributes a vagueness in the intended meaning that speakers want to convey.

For example, the Bella's answer "I will arrive around one and half hour" is showing that the probability measurement of time, and it is still in vagueness, because it can be that the speaker will come back less than 1,5 hour or more than 1,5 hour. The kind of approximators 'taqribaan' means 'about' include rounders approximators expression.

2. Maxim of Quality

The situation was between Bella and Syakir (the fiance of Bella's cousin which also Bella's friend). Syakir was in the dilemma situation before his marriage day. He asked Bella about his fiance, Najwa about her feeling towards him. Because before met Syakir, Najwa loved someone else and Syakir knew about it, so that Syakir was questioning what Najwa's feeling. According to Grice (Yule, 1996: 36-38) there are two components in maxim quality, first, 'do not say what you believe to be false' and second, 'do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence.' Here, Bella's answer also flouts the point.

Case 1

Syakir: Bella, *maa ra'yuka-najwa tuhibbu-kii?*

Gloss: Bella, maa/ ra'yuka/najwa/tuhibbu/kii?

/Bella, /what/do you think/Najwa/love/me?

→ Bella, What do you think that Najwa love me?

Bella: **Aro** *kunha uhibbuhu fi'lann, wa laa kinna laa uhibbuhu*

Gloss: **Aro/** kunha /uhibbuhu/ fi'lann, /wa laa kinna /laa uhibbuhu

/I think/she/ever loved him/past/but now/she did not/

→ I think, she never loved him in the past, but now she did not.

Here some counter data that the researcher found from conversation above;

From Syakir:

/Syakir doubt of Najwa's love towards him because her past love

/Syakir wants to make sure to himself that Najwa loves him back

From Bella:

/Najwa does not love other man yet Syakir

/Najwa loves Syakir now

The analysis of Syakir-Bella conversation implied hedging device in Arabic language. In this case, Syakir showed his doubt about his fiance's feeling towards him by asking Bella whom he's friend and also his fiance's cousin. Besides, Bella consciously used hedging device 'aro' which means 'I think' in order to save face

between Bella and Syakir which is her friend, Bella and Najwa which is her cousin, and the relationship of Syakir and Najwa which already set date for their marriage. Bella used hedging device 'aro' in her utterance because she is not sure whether Najwa forget her past love or not. It is heart's problem and no one know exactly about it.

Case 2

The situation is in home, Bella just heard that in fact, Bella's aunt home is not for sale. Bella shocked and asked to her mother about her curiousness.

Bella: Mama, **Qobaltu** nabii'a al baitu-ha

Gloss: Mama/**Qobaltu**/nabii'a/ al baitu/ha

Mama/I guess/she already sold/house/her

→ I guess she already sold her house

Mama: *la*, Bella.

No, Bella

From the conversation, Bella confused between two rumors she heard. First, her aunt sold her home. Second, her aunt cancel to sell her home. Bella was using hedges device 'qobaltu' which has meaning 'I guess' to ask reinforcement from her mother, which one of the rumors is true. From what Bella said implied that she has knowledge that her aunt house sold already. It is related to Holmes (1993: 89) cited by Purnamasari, et.al., (2013: 3) stated that 'their function seems to be to protect the speaker's face; they express uncertainty and appeal to the addressee for reassurance.'

From examples of case 1 and case 2 above, Bella used hedges device 'aro' which mean 'I think' and 'qobaltu' which mean 'I guess'. These form of hedges are used to show a personal doubtiness which commonly use plausibility and attribution shields. Shields are devices of hedges expressions which are showing the degree of speaker's commitment towards a proposition they are conveyed. Price et al. (1982) also divided

two sub-classes of shields, first is plausibility shields and another one is attribution shields.

Plausibility shields are any part of shields which are showing the speaker's own doubtness and uncertainly such as *I think, Probably, as far as I know, it might be*, etc. From what Bella's answer in case 1 and case 2, she used shield to save threat face. It showed from the way she used hedges device 'aro' and 'qobaltu'.

Conclusion

Hedges are the most typical components of fuzzy language and play roles of maintaining politeness in communication. Hedges can make communication polite, flexible and moderate which help effectively to maintain and adjust the relationship between speakers and hearers and to keep communication smooth. On the other hand, hedges would make information fuzzy and fail to keep conveyed information appropriate, which may lead to inaccuracy of information. Hedges need to be used timely and moderately in communication.

There were found two categorized of hedges expression that found in Arabian family. Those are: Approximatory and Shields. First, "*Taqribaan*" means 'around' is include in rounders approximators. Second, the hedges expression that categorized as Shields were "*Aro*" means 'I think' and "*Qobaltu*" means 'I guess'.

References

- Ardi, Havid. (2014). *Ekspresi Pagar dan Terjemahannya Pada Novel; To Kill A Mockingbird. Seminar Nasional PRASASTI II, Kajian Prgamatik dalam Berbagai Bidang*. Surakarta: Universitas Sebelas Maret
- Arifianto, Z. (2014). Hedges Used In The Conversation Between Barack Obama and Bill Clinton At Clinton Global Initiative. *Language Horizon*, 3: 45-51
- Brown, P. and Levinson, S. (1987). *Politeness*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

- Coates, Jennifer. (2004). *Woman, Men and Language 3rd Edition*. London: Longman
- Fraser, Bruce. (2010). "Pragmatic Competence: The Case of Hedging" in Kaltenbok, Gunther., Mihatsch, Wiltrud and Schneider, Stefan. 2010. *New Approaches to Hedging*. London: Emerald Group Publishing Limited.
- Maharani, W & Dewi, R. (2014). Analisis Hedges Dalam Kolom Opini Surat Kabar "The Jakarta Post" Terhadap Kampanye PILPRES 2014. Semarang: Universitas 17 Agustus 1945
- Saldana, J. (2011). *Fundamental of Qualitative Research: Understanding Qualitative Research*. New York: Oxford University Press
- Sanjaya, N. S. I. (2016). Konteks Sosial Budaya Dan Penggunaan Hedges Dalam Artikel Penelitian: Kajian Pragmatik. *Soshum Jurnal Sosial Dan Humaniora*, 6: 9-20
- Sugiyono. (2010). *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta
- Tang, Jingwei. (2013). Pragmatic Functions of Hedges and Politeness Principles. *International Journal of Applied Linguistics & English Literature*, 4: 155-160
- Trihartani, Ratna Padmi. (2012). Penggunaan Hedges Addressed to Grice's Maxims Sebagai Salah Satu Strategi Kesantunan Negatif Dalam Novel 'Pride and Prejudice' Karya Jane Austen. Bandung: Universitas Widyatama Bandung
- Yule, George. (1996). *Pragmatics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.