

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

The chapter discusses research findings from the utterance uttered by the character's conversation, including words, phrases, and sentences in all chapters of novel "*A Farewell to Arms*". The analysis of some data include the simple introduction, the data, and the analysis greeting based on Brown and Levinson's theory, the functions of greeting, and in what contexts of greeting. The last part, it discusses about the discussion.

#### **4.1 Research Findings**

One of the protagonist characters of the novel "*A Farewell to Arms*" is Frederic Henry. Henry often called *Tenente* 'Lieutenant' and he is the narrator of the story. He was a young American volunteer ambulance driver from the United States with Italian Army medical corps in the Italian of war during World War. The other characters such as Catherine Barkley who was British nurse, Rinaldi who was an Italian doctor especially as a surgeon and Henry's best friend, the priest, Hellen Ferguson who was a Scottish nurse and Catherine's friend, Miss Van Campen as the head nurse of Milan hospital, other ambulance drivers (Manera, Passini, Gavuzzi, Gordini), the major etc.

The story starts with Henry describes the small village in Italia where he lives. At the start of the winter comes the permanent rain, in the end only seven thousand die of it in the army. Henry decides to move in some places. Every places give touching experience such as love and pain, the struggle in the war and his life.

Therefore, Henry and Catherine's experience give us new knowledge and inspiring. Their experience can be looked from their conversation.

#### **4.1.1 Bald on Record Greeting**

The first categories of greeting strategies based on Brown and Levinson's theory are bald on record greeting. It is starting a conversation without greeting, as in many short conversations with short intervals between family members, colleagues or friends (Wei, 2010: 58). Regarding the definition above, there are some data which can be concluded in bald on record greeting.

##### **4.1.1.1 Bald on Record Greeting**

<b>Bald on Record Greeting</b>				
<b>No.</b>	<b>The greeting</b>	<b>Time/place of using greeting</b>	<b>The function</b>	<b>The context</b>
1.	Good night	At night before going to the bed/ as closing conversation	Obtain and validate presence	Social context of relation between participants (the time elapsed since the last meeting)
2.	Good evening	In the evening/ as opening and closing conversation	Obtain and validate presence	Social context of relation between participants (the time elapsed since the last meeting)
3.	Good morning	In the morning/ as opening conversation	Obtain and validate presence	Social context of relation between participants (the time elapsed since the last meeting)

4.	What kind of time did you have?	Asking about someone activities	Find information, show respect	Social context of relation between participants (the history of interpersonal relation)
5.	You have a good time?	Asking about someone activities /leisure time	Find information, show respect	Social context of relation between participants (the history of interpersonal relation)
6.	Where did you go and what did you do?	Asking about someone activities, where someone goes out	Exchange information, show respect	Social context of relation between participants (the history of interpersonal relation)
7.	How's everything?	Asking about the condition or situation of someone and the participants feel about something	Exchange information, show solidarity	Social context of relation between participants (the history of relation between groups or categories of which participants are members)
8.	How do you do?	Asking someone condition/ peace the first time meeting	Establishment identities and characterization , show friendliness, to keep up good open communication	Social context of relation between participants (the actual or perceived motivation for the encounter)
9.	What's the matter?	Asking about the condition or situation of someone or something	Find information, show solidarity, show respect	Social context of relation between participants (the history of interpersonal relation)

10.	How did you happen to do that?	Asking the condition or situation or even the reason how something happens	Find information, show respect	Social context of relation between participants (the current interpersonal relation)
11.	What's wrong with you anyway?	Asking the condition and what happened to someone	Exchange information, show respect	Social context of relation between participants (the current interpersonal relation)
12.	What will happen?	Asking what will happen of situation in the future or planning of the situation which will happen	Exchange information, show respect	Social context of relation between participants (the current interpersonal relation)
13.	Quite well Fine All right	Expressing someone feels, showing good feel or agreement of something	Establishment identity and characterization	Social context of relation between participants (the history of interpersonal relation)
14.	Thank you very much	Expressing thanked whenever someone gets something, or helping from other people	Show respect, as the replies of someone's kindness and appreciation	Social context of relation between participants (the actual or perceived motivation for the encounter)
15.	Go easy Take it softly	Expressing praise to go carefully or doing something calmly	To keep solidarity, establish identity	Social context of relation between participants (the actual or perceived motivation for the encounter)

16.	Hello	Expressing summon	Establish communication with successful summons, make good relation.	Social context of relation between participants (the history of interpersonal relation)
17.	How are you?	Seek information or asking someone condition	Establishment identity and characterization , show politeness, show respect, keep solidarity	Social context of relation between participants (the history of interpersonal relation)
18.	Are you quite well?	Seek information or asking someone condition	Establishment identity and characterization , show politeness, show respect, keep solidarity	Social context of relation between participants (the history of interpersonal relation)
19.	How do you feel?	Asking someone condition or feeling	Establishment identity and characterization , show politeness, show respect, keep solidarity	Social context of relation between participants (the history of interpersonal relation)
20.	What are you doing now?	Asking someone activities or whatever someone is doing	Exchange information, keep solidarity, show respect	Social context of relation between participants (the actual or perceived motivation for encounter)
21.	Good luck	Expressing bravely to do something, praise	Establishment identity and characterization , show solidarity, show respect	Social context of relation between participants (the actual or perceived motivation for encounter)

22.	Good-by	Expressing praise when someone wants to go out or farewell, closing conversation	Establishment identity and characterization , show solidarity, show respect	relation between participants (the time elapsed since the last meeting)
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The first data can be looked from the conversation between Henry, the major and the priest. At the first time they meet each other, they talk about the book of "Black Pig". Then, they are debatable wherever the good place can be visited and the snow has come in that place. They have argument each other. Henry says that in the Free Masons, he can see the snow falling. However, the major says that he should go to Rome, Naples, Sicily, Palermo and Capri. The Priest has another opinion that he should go to Abruzzi because there is more snow there than their place now. Henry decides that he will go with the majority and the priest. So, they will go to Abruzzi because there is good hunting, they can stay with priest's family and his father is famous hunter. These statements are the last conversation between them.

### **Data 1**

"I would like you to go to Abruzzi," the priest said. The others were shouting. "There is good hunting. You would like the people and though it is cold it is clear and dry. You could stay with my family. My father is a famous hunter."

"Come on," said the captain. "We go whorehouse before it shuts."

"Good-night," I said to the priest

"Good-night," he said

Hemingway, 1929: 4

Based on the conversation above, Henry says (**good night**) to the priest and Henry's statement is as the last phrase before they close their conversation on that night. The night time is also shown when Henry smiles at the priest and he smiles back across the candle-light. Therefore, Henry says (**good night**) because the time is shown that it is night and the conversation should be the end with the phrase above.

This sentence includes bald of record greeting. It is encoded with the phrase (**good night**). The sentence is at the closing conversation. This greeting can be used when one of the participants wants to go to the bed. So the conversation can be ended by the greeting. The phrase can be categorized is as the temporal or time of day greeting. It means the greeting based on the time when the speaker and the listener do the conversation. According to Emery (2000: 201) greeting considered as health inquiry with conventional answer, extendable by repetition or variation on the same theme. When there is nothing else important to talk about at a particular moment, one of them will close the greeting as shown in the last but one utterance above. Example: "Good night. Greet everyone" (Ilongo, 2013: 33). So the speaker says 'good night' and the interlocutor replies 'good night too'.

The function of the speaker says greeting (**good night**) is at the closing conversation between participants and the time shows that it is night. The greeting of (**good night**) has also the function to obtain and validate presence recognition. When the speaker and the interlocutor meet and say greeting above, it shows that the participants appreciate of their presence. The greeting of (**good night**) can be used in the context in conformity of time. The speaker can use the greeting based

on time whenever the speaker takes conversation with the listener. The greeting of (**good night**) can be categorized in social context of relation. This relation includes the time elapsed since the last meeting (Goffman, 1973 (in Youssouf, 2009: 815). It shows that time is over and the participants will close the conversation. So the greeting above as the closing conversation.

The bald on record greeting appears from Henry and head nurse's statements. In the same context the participants use greeting in their conversation based on the time of the day greeting. The synopsis how the greeting appears in the conversation between Henry and head nurse can be looked below.

## **Data 2**

"Oh, I'll not learn it in two weeks. I've studied it for months now. You may come and see her after seven o'clock if you wish. She'll be off then. But don't bring a lot of Italians."

"Not even for the beautiful language?"

"No. Nor for the beautiful uniforms."

"Good evening" I said

"A rivederci, Tenente."

"A rivederla." I saluted and went out. It was impossible to salute foreigners as an Italian, without embarrassment. The Italian salute never seemed made for export.

Hemingway, 1929: 10

The next afternoon, Henry wants to meet Catherine again but she is not in the garden. Then, Henry goes to the side door of the villa where ambulances drove up. He sees the head nurse and she says that Catherine is on duty. Henry and nurse talk about Italian army. She asks Henry why he joins up with the Italian army. Henry says that he speaks Italian although he should learn it in two weeks but he learns to speak Italian for months. Italian army is not only beautiful language but



also beautiful uniforms. After that, Henry permits to go out and closing the conversation with a greeting.

From on the conversation above, Henry meets the head nurse in the afternoon and they talk about some topics and the head nurse says that Henry can meet Catherine at seven o'clock. Then Henry permits to go out. However, at their last conversation Henry says (**good evening**). It shows that they meet and talk so long and after Henry says it, he goes out. So Henry says (**good evening**) is at the closing their conversation. Henry's statement is based on the temporal or time when the setting of the conversation.

The statement above can be concluded as bald on record greeting. It is a simple greeting in the short interval between family member or friends. The speaker says (**good evening**) appropriate to the temporal or time of day greeting. So the speaker can say greeting based on time whenever the speaker says such as, the time of the morning: the greeting which should the speaker say is a good morning, the time of mid-morning to early afternoon: the greeting is a good day, the time of the afternoon: the greeting is good afternoon, the time of the evening: the greeting is the good evening (Baidoo, 2008: 115).

The function of greeting above is obtain and validate presence recognition. It shows that the participants appreciate each other of their presence. The speaker can use the greeting based on time whenever the conversation is doing. This greeting can be used in the social context in relation between the participants. It is the time elapsed since the last meeting (Goffman, 1973 (in Youssouf, 2009: 815). This is because between participant want to close their conversation.

The speaker and interlocutor can say other greeting based on the temporal or time greeting. It can be shown from the conversation between Henry and the nurse.

At that time, Henry stayed in the room in the hospital. When he wakes up he looks around and there is sunlight coming in through the shutters. However, Henry's legs in the dirty bandages, stuck straight out in the bed so he is careful to move them. Then, the nurse opens the door and Henry looks the nurse. She is young and pretty.

### **Data 3**

When I woke I looked around. There was sunlight coming in through the shutters. I saw the big armoire, the bare walls, and two chairs. My legs in the dirty bandages, stuck straight out in the bed. I was careful not to move them. I was thirsty and I reached for the bell and pushed the button. I heard the door open and looked and it was a nurse. She looked young and pretty.

“Good morning,” I said

“Good morning,” she said and came over to the bed. “We haven’t been able to get the doctor. He’s gone to Lake Como. No one knew there was a patient coming. What’s wrong with you anyway?”

Hemingway, 1929: 36

Based on the synopsis above, Henry meets the nurse at the first time. Henry says (**good morning**) to nurse because it is appropriate to the time when the nurse enters in Henry's room is morning. So Henry says (**good morning**) in the first meeting whenever they meet each other or as the opening conversation.

This statement is also bald on record greeting. The participants say greeting (**good morning**) because it is agree with the temporal time of the day greeting. The time of conversation is morning. So Henry says ‘good morning’ to the nurse. Then, she replies ‘good morning’.

The greeting is as the salute for the interlocutors. The function of this greeting is to obtain and validate presence recognition. This is because the speaker and interlocutor meet and show respect of their presence. Sometimes, the greeting (**good morning**) is always used when the participants meet in some places and activities like the meeting, on the road, at home with family members, etc. The greeting can be used in the social context of relation participants (Goffman, 1973 (in Youssouf, 2009: 815). It is influenced the time when the participants meet each other.

Using all of greeting in (Data 1), (Data 2) and (Data 2) are the same points that these greetings can be used based on the temporal or time of the day greeting. The participants can say greeting based on the time whenever the conversation takes place. When the speaker says using the greeting (good morning, good evening, good night), the interlocutor can reply with the same repetition these greetings. Based on the conversation above, the greeting (good morning) is used as the opening conversation and greetings (good night, good evening) can be used as the closing in conversation. However, the greeting (good evening) also can be used in opening conversation.

Bald on record greeting can be found on the conversation between Henry and Rinaldi. Henry and Rinaldi lay asleep on the bed. Henry wakes up first. He looked out on the courtyard and the window is open. Rinaldi wakes up when he hears that Henry is in the room and sits up. Rinaldi asks about Henry's time. Then they shake hands and Rinaldi puts his arms around Henry's neck and kisses him.

#### **Data 4**

The room I shared with the lieutenant Rinaldi looked out on the courtyard. The window was open, my bed was made up with blankets and my things hung on the wall, the gas mask in an oblong tin can, the steel helmet on the same peg. At the foot of the bed was my flat trunk, and my winter boots, the leather shiny with oil, were on the trunk. My Austrian sniper's rifle with its blued octagon barrel and the lovely dark walnut, cheek-fitted schutzen stock, hung over the two beds. The telescope that fitted it was, I remembered, locked in the trunk. The lieutenant, Rinaldi, lay asleep on the other bed. He woke when he heard me in the room and sat up.

"Ciaou! He said. "What kind of time did you have?"

"Magnificent."

We shook hands and he put his arm around my neck and kissed me.

Hemingway, 1929: 5

Based on the synopsis above, Rinaldi asks to Henry about Henry's time whom he has. Then, Henry answers 'magnificent'. It is not a specific answer from Rinaldi's question. However, Henry and Rinaldi shakes hand and puts Rinaldi's arms in Henry's neck. It shows that Henry wants to go out with his activities and he will busy of activities. So the question above appears before Henry goes out.

The form of greeting has not only appeared in salutes but also can be found in questions like statements above. It can be concluded as bald on record greeting because it is an expression of approval for whatever the participants have been doing. The greeting can be found from the question (**what kind of time did you have?**) and from their hake hand. It also includes greeting. So the greeting appears when the speaker meets interlocutor and wants to know the activities or whatever the speaker done.

The functions of the greeting are establishment of mutual access, however, requires prior mutual recognition of identities are known can interlocutors be

assured of their immediate safety and the credibility of the information obtained (Youssef, 2009: 810) so that the information can be exchanged and show respect of the participants. This greeting can be used in the social context of relation participants. It influences from the history of interpersonal relation (Grimshaw, 1973 (in Youssef, 2009: 815)). It is shown that the participants have closer relationship so when one of them asks the question like above, it shows that they want to know about the information of the interpersonal.

The greeting above is exactly same with the greeting below. It is the same question about the time but it can show with another question. The conversation appears from Henry and mechanics. They are working on one out in the yard. Henry says that the machine is not good. Then, the mechanics stop work and smile. One of mechanic asks about Henry's time and the others all grins too.

### **Data 5**

"Not so bad. This machine is no good but the others march." He stopped working and smiled. "Were you on permission?"

"Yes."

He wiped his hands on his jumper and grinned. "You have a good time?" The others all grinned too.

"Fine," I said. "What's the matter with the machine?"

Hemingway, 1929: 7

Based on the conversation above, in the yard, the mechanical repairs the machine and asks about Henry's good time and Henry answers 'fine'. It shows that Henry have a good time and wants to do something.

This greeting is included bald on record greeting like (Data 4). Actually this greeting is same meaning which talks about the leisure time or activities of

participants. The greeting is also appeared of the phrase “Fine, I said”. The word (**fine**) includes bald on record greeting because it is as the routines answer when the speaker asks something to listen. When the interlocutors say (**fine**), it shows that the interlocutor agrees or even same with the statement ‘yes’ about something. In English provides a stimulating description of the instructional implications of choosing to greet and choosing to answer in a particular way. Sometimes the word (**fine**) is greeting which are provided with a sociological justification for lying (Duranti, 1997: 66). The greeting of (**fine**) has the function as a good answer for some questions and show respect between participants.

The greeting above has the function to establishment of mutual access or find information from participants. This greeting is used when the speaker asks whatever the time of participant and what will the interlocutor are doing. The greeting also includes the social context of relation between the participants. It can be categorized in the history of interpersonal characters how interpersonal participants build good relation (Grimshaw, 1973 (in Youssef, 2009: 815).

The other greeting can be looked from the question below.

### **Data 6**

“Ciaou!” he said. “What kind of time did you have?”

“Magnificent.”

We shook hands and he put his arm around my neck and kissed me.

“Oughf, I said.

“You’re dirty, he said. “You ought to wash. Where did you go and what did you do? Tell me everything at once.”

“I went everywhere. Milan, Florence, Rome, Naples, Villa San Giovanni, Messina, Taormina--”

Hemingway, 1929: 5

The greeting is found from Henry and Rinaldi conversation. When Rinaldi sleeps, he wakes up when he hears Henry in the room and sits up. They shake hands and Rinaldi puts his arms in Henry's neck and kisses him. Henry wants to go.

Based on the conversation above, Rinaldi asks where Henry goes and what Henry does. Henry says that he wants to go to some places. Then, Henry permits to go out.

This question can be concluded as bald on record greeting. It is also expressly about the participant done. This greeting can appear when the speaker meets and asks about the activities of interlocutor. The greeting has the function to establishment of mutual access so that the information can be exchanged and show respect of the participants. It is like sharing what will the speaker doing and the interlocutor wants to know. The greeting is also used in the social context of relation participants how the history of interpersonal relation (Grimshaw, 1973 (in Youssouf, 2009: 815). This is because the greeting above is used when the speaker and the interlocutor have a closer relation so that the personal participants can ask and say whatever they will do and whenever they will do.

Based on (Data 4), (Data 5) and (Data 6), these greetings can be found in question which exchange of expression about whatever the participants have been doing. Answering these questions are depend on the personal participants. Then, these greetings above are same function that can be establishment of mutual access so that the participant can exchange information each other.

The other bald on record greeting can be found in short conversation between colleagues or friends like the conversation below. This conversation is between Henry and mechanics. Ten cars are lined up side by side under the long shed. The mechanics are working on one out in the yard. Three others are up in the mountains at dressing stations. Henry asks about the battery of the cars toward one of the mechanics. One of the mechanics says that the cars do not shell that battery. Then, Henry asks about everything the condition of the cars. The mechanic says that it is not so bad.

### **Data 7**

Ten cars were lined up side by side under the long shed. They were top-heavy, blunt-nosed ambulances, painted gray and built like moving-vans. The mechanics were working on one out in the yard. Three others were up in the mountains at dressing stations.

“Do they ever shell that battery?” Tasked one of the mechanics.

“No, Signor Tenente. It is protected by little hill.”

“How’s everything?”

“Not so bad. This machine is no good but the other march.” He stopped working and smiled. “Were you on permission?”

Hemingway, 1929: 7

In the conversation, Henry asks about the condition of the cars. The dialogue explains that some of the mechanics are working and the cars do not shell that the battery. Then, Henry asks how is the everything of condition in some cars. The mechanics answer that the machine is not good.

This statement is included bald on record greeting because it is an expression which expresses whatever the participants feel about something. So from the conversation above, the greeting of (**How’s everything**) can be used



when the speaker asks about the condition or situation about something and whatever the participants feel about something.

The purposes of the greeting are to establishment of mutual access or find information about something and it can show solidarity between the participants. It shows that the participants are solid member to solve the problem of the cars. This greeting also can be used in the social context of relation. It can be categorized in the history of relations between the groups or categories of which participants are members (Grimshaw, 1973 (in Youssouf, 2009: 815). It means the greeting above can be used when the speaker and interlocutor know each other and the question appears when one of the participants ask about something around them. Answering of the question depends on the condition and the situation on something and whatever the participants feel. Based on the conversation above, the machine of the car is not good, so that the condition is sadness.

Bald on record greeting can be shown in the conversation below.

### **Data 8**

“All right,” I said. We drank the second grappa, Rinaldi put away the bottle and we went down the stairs. It was hot walking through the town but the sun was starting to go down and it was very pleasant. The British hospital was a big villa built by Germans before the war. Miss Barkley was in the garden. Another nurse was with her. We saw their white uniforms through the trees and walked toward them. Rinaldi saluted. I saluted too but more moderately.

“How do you do?” Miss Barkley said, “You’re not an Italian, are you?”  
“Oh, no.”

Hemingway, 1929: 8

The conversation is between Henry and Rinaldi. In the British hospital, Henry and Rinaldi are waiting Catherine. Rinaldi puts away the bottle and they go

down the stairs. Then, Catherine is in the garden with another nurse. Henry and Rinaldi meet Catherine. Rinaldi talks with other nurse and Catherine talks with Henry. They introduce each other.

Based on the conversation above that Catherine says (**how do you do?**) to Henry because she meets him at the first time. Then she says the greeting as the salutes to Henry.

This sentence includes as bald on record greeting. It is encoded with the phrase (**how do you do?**). It asks how the participant's condition at that time. Besides that, the greeting above is the formal form of greeting which used by some older people. The speaker uses the greeting as the opening in the conversation. It shows that the speaker is a salute to the listener. The functions of the greeting (**how do you do?**) are establishments of identities and characterizations of the role relationship between participants, show friendliness, to keep up good open communication among participants.

The greeting can be categorized in the social context of relation between participants and it can be concluded as the actual or perceived motivation for the encounter (Irvine, 1974 (in Youssouf, 2009: 815). When the speaker and the interlocutor meet for the first time so that the greeting above can give a good impression of their encounter. The greeting of (**how do you do?**) can be used when the speaker asks about the condition of the listener at that time. It is also used when the participants do not meet or know before, so they can use the greeting. So the greeting above is as the salutes of the first meeting between participants and used in opening of conversation. When the speaker asks the condition about the speaker

using ‘how do you do?’, the listener often reply with the phrase ‘how do you do’ or other statement based on the condition of the participants.

The other bald on record greeting can be found in the following data. The data below is the same meaning with the greeting above in (Data 8). The conversation is from Henry and Gordini. Gordini walks across to the dressing station, stepping carefully among the wounded. Then, Henry sees the blanket open, the light come out and Gordini comes in. He comes and sits down beside Henry.

### **Data 9**

He walked across to the dressing station, stepping carefully among the wounded. I saw the blanket open, the light came out and he went in.

“He will look after you, Tenente,” Gordini said.

“How are you, Franco?”

“I am all right.”

Hemingway, 1929: 26

Based on the conversation above, Henry asks to Gordini about his condition and Gordini replies (I’m all right) to express that his condition is good.

The question of (**how are you?**) is bald on record greeting because it is summoned for participants. The greeting is routines greeting and it can be used to seek information about the condition for participants. The greeting is also a casual greeting because it is always used when the speaker meets the listener and it is as welfare of participants. The greeting is important greeting because it can control of social identity and social relationship between participants in a conversation (Ilongo, 2013; 27). The phrase (**all right**) is also greeting. It is an expressing someone feels, showing good feel or agreement of something.

The greeting of (**how are you?**) has the function to establish of characterizations of the role relationship between participants, show politeness, show respect of the participant's condition, and keep solidarity between the participants. The greeting can be categorized in the social context of relation of participants because it is included the history of interpersonal relation (Grimhaw, 1973 (in Youssouf, 2009: 815). The participants have good relationship and it is as the expression of asking about the participant's condition. The greeting of (**how are you?**) can be used when the speaker asked about the condition of the listener at that time. This greeting is often used in opening in the conversation. When the speaker asks the condition of the speaker using (**how are you?**), then the listener often reply with the phrase (I'm all right) or other reply depend on the condition of the listener.

Bald on record greeting can be looked from the conversation between Henry and the mechanic's ambulance below. The mechanics are working on one out in the yard. Three others are up in the mountains at dressing stations. There is a problem of ambulance's part and he asks to sergeant ambulance about its machine. The sergeant says that this machine is not good.

### **Data 10**

He wiped his hands on his jumper and grinned. "You have a good time?" The others all grinned too.

"Fine, I said, "what's the matter with this machine?"

"It's no good. One thing after another."

"What's the matter now?"

"New rings"

Hemingway, 1929: 7

Based on the conversation above, the machine of the ambulance gets some problems. Henry asks to sergeant about the condition of the ambulance and the sergeant replies that the machine is not good. It means that there are some problems with the ambulance's machine.

The greeting of the sentence “**what’s the matter with this machine?**” includes bald on record greeting. The greeting of this question encodes with the phrase (**what’s the matter**). It can be used when the speaker asks about the condition or situation of something or someone. The function of the question (**what’s the matter**) to establishment of mutual access, show solidarity and respect about something.

Participants can use the greeting of (**what’s the matter**) in the social context of the relation between participant. The relation of the greeting includes the history of relations between the groups or categories of which participants are members (Grismhaw, 1973 (in Youssouf, 2009: 815). That is because the speaker and interlocutor have good relationship and they are like a group to solve the problem of the ambulance's machine. Answering the question is depend on the situation and the condition. However, using the greeting of question (**What’s the matter**) can be looked in another situation.

Henry meets the soldiers. They are sweaty, dusty and tired. Some look pretty bad. They come along over the last of the strugglers. One of them is walking with a limp. He stops and sits down beside the road. Henry gets down and goes over. Henry asks about his condition.

**Data 11**

The officers all wore helmets; better-fitting helmets. It was half of the brigata Basilicata. I identified them by their red and white striped collar mark. There were strugglers going by long after the regiment had passed-men who could not keep up with their platoons. They were sweet, dusty and tired. Some looked pretty bad. A soldier came along after the last of the strugglers. He was walking with a limp. He stopped and sat down beside the road. I got down and went over.

“What’s the matter?”

He looked at me, then stood up.

“I’m going on.”

Hemingway, 1929: 15

Based on the question above, Henry asks what the matters of him because Henry looks that he is walking a limp. Then, the soldier says that he is going on because of the war. The functions of greeting are establishments mutual access or exchange information about someone’s condition and it can be used in the social context in relation between participants. It can be categorized in the history of the interpersonal participants. Based on the (Data 10) and (Data11) are the same that using the question whenever the speaker asked about the situation and condition of interlocutor or the things at that time. However, the differences between (Data 10) and (Data 11) are (Data 10) is used to ask about the condition of something, but in (Data 11) is used to ask about the condition of someone. Therefore, both of data can be used to ask the situation appropriate with situation and condition.

The bald on record greeting above are the exactly same with the question below. The greeting can be looked from the conversation between Henry and the head nurse. At that time, Henry went to call Catherine but she is not in the garden and he goes to the side door of the villa where the ambulances drive up. Henry

meets the head nurse. She says that there is a war on and Catherine is on duty. She asks Henry for the reason why he does not join with the Italian army.

### **Data 12**

The next afternoon I went to call on Miss Barkley again. She was not in the garden and I went to the side door of the villa where the ambulance drove up. Inside I saw the head nurse, who said Miss Barkley was on duty--"there's a war on, you know."

I said I knew

"You're the American in the Italian army?" she asked

"Yes, ma'am."

"How did you happen to do that? Why didn't you join up with us?"

"I don't know," I said. "Could I join now?"

Hemingway, 1929: 10

Based on the conversation above, Henry meets the head nurse at the first time and she asks to Henry how it happens that he does not join up with the Italian.

This statement can be categorized as bald on record greeting. It is an expression to express about the situation and the condition or even the reason why something happen. The greeting has the functions such as establishments of mutual access or find information and show respect of the participant's situation. This greeting can be used in the social context of relation (Youssof, 2009: 815). It concludes as the current interpersonal relation. This is because the interlocutor already meets with the speaker. So the greeting above appears as the question of knowing or introducing each other.

The question above asks the participant's situation. It is same with the statement below. This conversation is between Henry and the nurse when Henry is

in the hospital. She comes in the room where Henry takes a rest. She asks what happen with him and what he feels about his condition.

### **Data 13**

“Good morning,” she said and came over to the bed. “We haven’t been able to get the doctor. He’s gone to Lake Como. No one knew there was a patient coming. What’s wrong with you anyway?”

“I’m wounded. In the legs and feet and my head is hurt.”

Hemingway, 1929: 36

Based on the conversation above, the nurse meets Henry in his room. Henry is still sick in the hospital. Nurse meets Henry at the first time. She asks Henry about his condition. She says (**what’s wrong with you anyway?**) and Henry replies (I’m wounded). Henry feels hurt in his feet and his head.

This conversation above is same with the previous statement. It includes bald on record greeting of question form. The meaning of the question above is same with the previous explanation. It asks the condition of of participants, what happen with the participants. This greeting has a functions to establishment in mutual access or exchange information of participants and can show respect between the participants. This greeting is also can used in the social context of relation between participants. It includes the current interpersonal character (Youssef, 2009: 815). This is because the participants already meet each other and one of participants wants to know about other condition.

The last question is shown from the conversation between Henry and the priest. They talk about what time the war is over. The priest thinks that the war will be over. He does not know why the reason but he feels like it. The priest says that it



is a terrible summer and Henry asks who win the fighting this summer, but the priest says no one can be a winner. The priest does not think that the war can go on much longer. Then Henry asks him what will happen.

#### **Data 14**

“It has been a terrible summer,” said the priest. He was surer of himself now than when I had gone away. “You cannot believe how it has been. Except that you have been there and you know how it can be. Many people have realized the war this summer. Officers whom I thought could never realize it now.”

“What will happen?” I stroked the blanket with my hand.

“I do not know but I do not think it can go on much longer.”

“What will happen?”

“They will stop fighting.

Hemingway, 1929: 76

Based on the conversation above, Henry and the priest talk about the war. Then, Henry asks the priest what will happen about the war and the Priest thinks that the war will be over or stop it.

This greeting includes bald on record greeting. This greeting is also same with the previous greeting. However, the greeting above is expressly what will happen in the situation future. While, the previous greeting shows that the something is happen or happening in the past time. So the question of (**what will happen?**) can be used in all situations, either now nor the prediction situation. The functions of the greeting above such as show respect and establishment of mutual access or exchange information about the situation and condition of something. It can be used in the social context of relation between participants. It can be categorized in the current interpersonal relation (Yousouf, 2009: 815). Although, the participants have closer relationship but they talk about something what will

happen and they already meet to talk about the war. The participants in the conversation have the closer relation and it has relation with the group of people in the war. So Henry knows what will happen of the war. The other bald on record greetings can be found in conversation below.

### **Data 15**

“The Germans too.”

“No,” she said. “I think not.”

We went over toward Rinaldi and Miss Ferguson.

“You love Italy?” Rinaldi asked Miss Ferguson in English.

“Quite well.”

Hemingway, 1929: 9

The conversation above is between Rinaldi and Miss Ferguson. They talk about some country which they love. Rinaldi asks to Miss Ferguson about being her love Italy or not.

Based on the conversation above, Rinaldi asks Miss Ferguson whatever her feel toward Italy and Miss Ferguson says (**quite well**) to show that she has a good feel about Italy.

The statement above is bald on record greeting. It is encoded with the phrase (**quite well**). It is an expression to show how the interlocutors feel about something. The greeting of (**quite well**) shows that the interlocutor has good feel or agree about something. The question above has the purposes to establishment of identity and characterization of the relationship between participants. Then, the greeting of the statement (**quite well**) has the purposes to show agreement that the interlocutors feel or do whatever the speaker says. The greeting can be used when

the speaker agrees on the speaker says. Even it shows that the interlocutor is in the good condition. It can be concluded in the social context of relation between the participants. It includes the history of interpersonal relation between the participants (Grismhaw, 1973 (in Youssouf, 2009: 815). This is because the speaker asks about the personal interlocutor and want to know about the interlocutor, then the interlocutor says (**quite well**) to show that the interlocutor agrees with the speaker says and want to share whatever the interlocutor feels. The other bald on record greeting can be found in the following conversation.

#### **Data 16**

“Hello,” she said. “Catherine asked me to tell you she was sorry she couldn’t see you this evening.”

“I’m so sorry. I hope she’s not ill.”

“She’s not awfully well.”

“Will you tell her how sorry I am?”

“Yes, I will.”

“Do you think it would be any good to try and see her tomorrow?”

“Yes, I do.”

“Thank you very much,” I said. “Good night.”

Hemingway, 1929: 18

Henry wants to meet Catherine, he waits her to come down in the reception hall of the villa. However, she is not Catherine but Ferguson who come down the hallway. She says that Catherine says sorry can not see him because she is not well. Ferguson also says that Henry can see her tomorrow. Henry says greeting of thank you and goes away.

In the conversation, Henry says (**thank you very much**) to Ferguson because she has given information to Henry about Catherine. Although, Ferguson

does not do anything for Henry but Ferguson's information is also important for Henry, so Henry says the greeting.

This sentence can be concluded as bald on record greeting. It is encoded with the phrase (**thank you very much**). The greeting is to rejoice with someone in times of success or positive events. When the speaker gives something or after doing something for the listener, the speaker must say greeting (**thank you**). It is good greeting because it shows more respect between participants. According to Emery (2000: 201) observed that greeting is used to establish and affirm solidarity.

The greeting of (**thank you very much**) has functions such as show respect, as the replies of people's kindness and appreciation for the speaker whatever the speaker done. Sometimes this greeting is important to say because it can keep the good relation between participants. This greeting also can be used in social context of relation between participants. It includes the actual or perceived motivation for the encounter (Irvine, 1974 (in Youssouf, 2009: 815)). When the speaker says greeting to interlocutor, it shows the speaker feels happy of the information and it can build motivation for participants of their encounters. It is simple greeting but when the speaker uses it, the listener feels happy and as the motivation to make kindness to other people.

The bald on record greeting can be looked from the conversation between Henry and his friends after the bomb hurts his legs. An ambulance takes Henry to the American hospital. The stretcher will not go into the elevator and they discuss whether it is better to lift Henry off the stretcher and goes up in the elevator or carry

the stretcher up the stairs. They decide on the elevator. They lift Henry from the stretcher. Then Henry wants to take his legs softly.

### **Data 17**

The stretcher would not go into the elevator and they discussed whether it was better to lift me off the stretcher and go up in the elevator or carry the stretcher up the stairs. I listened to them discussing it. They decided on the elevator. They lifted me from the stretcher. “Go easy” I said. “Take it softly.”

In the elevator we were crowded and as my legs bent the pain was very bad. “Straighten out the legs, I said.

Hemingway, 1929: 35

Based on the conversation above, Henry tells to his friends to take his legs softly. Henry's leg has still injured so he asks his friends to take his legs carefully and softly. It can be concluded as bald on record greeting. This greeting often appears in daily conversation. The greeting above is encoded with the phrases (**go easy**) and (**take it softly**). The first greeting is (**go easy**) means that doing anything carefully. Sometimes, the greeting above is often used when the interlocutor wants to go out and it is as the praise to go carefully or go easy. However, based on the conversation, Henry uses the phrase (**go easy**) to express his condition that his leg is sick so he says it to his friends. Second greeting is (**take it softly**) means that doing anything softly. Henry says it because he wants his friends take his legs softly. On the other way, the phrase which often appears in conversation is taking something easily. It means the participants should do anything calmly. Both of greeting have the functions to keep solidarity and establish identity between the participants. These greetings can be used when the speaker wants to express whatever the speakers feel and what should the interlocutor do toward the speaker.

It can be concluded as the social context in relation to participants. It can be categorized as the history of relations between the groups or categories of which participants are member (Grismhaw, 1973 (in Youssouf, 2009: 815). It is influenced whatever the speaker feels and how the participants in group solve or find the best way of the speaker's feels.

The simple greeting can be looked from the conversation between Henry and Catherine below.

### **Data 18**

He went out and I heard him laughing in the hall. I heard some one coming down the hallway. I looked toward the door. It was Catherine Barkley.

She came in the room and over to the bed.

"Hello, darling," she said. She looked fresh and young and very beautiful. I thought I had never seen any one so beautiful.

"Hello" I said.

Hemingway, 1929: 39

When he is in the hospital. His legs hurt him. In the morning, Miss Gege comes to him. Miss Gege says that Henry's friend comes, she is Catherine. Henry says that Catherine is nice girl. Then, the porter comes. He tries to keep laughing. They talks about how funny an Australian is. After the porter go out, Henry hears him laughing in the hall and Henry also hears someone coming down the hallway, looks and opens the door. She is Catherine. She comes in Henry's room and overs to the bed. Catherine looks fresh, young and beautiful.

In the conversation above, Catherine meets Henry in Henry's room. Catherine says (Hello) and the replies of the greeting are (Hello). The conversation

includes bald on record greeting. It is simple greeting and it is often appears in opening a conversation. In English, the speaker says (**Hello**) can be used as summon for the listener. According to Duranti (1997: 71) said that a greeting item (e.g., “hello”, “hey”, “hi”) might be accompanied by address terms or other context-dependent and context-creating signs that identify participants as belonging to social groups of various sorts. These greetings have the same meaning and the functions. The functions of greeting (**hello**) are to establish communication with successful summons, to make good relation with the summon, and introduce displays (e.g., summoners who wish to call attention to the fact of their presence in an unexpected setting or to the attractiveness or the status of a companion (Youssof, 2009: 812). The greeting of (**Hello**) can be used in a social context of relation between the participants. It includes the history of interpersonal relation (Grismhaw, 1973 (in Youssof, 2009: 815). This is because the participants have closer relationship and say greeting (Hello) as their expression after they do not meet each other. The participants use the greeting as the opening in conversation. On the other way, when the speaker meets the listener, they can say greeting or summons of (**hello**). Using the greeting in opening and closing conversation can show politeness of personal character. So participants can use the greeting to keep good relation with other participants.

The bald on record greeting is at the opening conversation whenever the participants meet and ask about the condition of the participants can be looked at the conversation below.

### **Data 19**

I found the Court Greffi in the billiard-room. He was practicing strokes, looking very fragile under the light that came down above the billiard table. On a card table a little way beyond the light was a silver icing-bucket with the necks and corks of two champagne bottles showing above the ice. The Court Greffi straightened up when I came toward the table and walked toward me. He put out his hand, "It is such a great pleasure that you are here. You were very kind to come to play with me."

"It was very nice of you to ask me."

"Are you quite well? They told me you were wounded on the Isonzo. I hope you are well again."

"I'm very well. Have you been well?"

"Oh, I am always well. But I am getting old. I detect signs of age now."

Hemingway, 1929: 110

Henry meets the Court Greffi in the billiard-room. The Court Greffi comes toward the table and walks toward Henry. The Court Greffi feels pleasure that Henry there. They share about their condition.

Based on the conversation above, the Court Greffi asks about Henry's condition and Henry says that his condition is good. Then, Henry also asks to the Court Greffi about his condition. The Court Greffi replies that his condition is always good.

From the conversation above, Henry and the Court Greffi are expressing the condition. They use the bald on record greeting as the opening of their conversation. The bald on record greeting is encoded with the phrase (**are you quite well?**). The greeting can be used when the speaker meets the interlocutor and asks about the condition or asks about the health of the participants at that time. It has some functions such as to show respect, show politeness, and keep solidarity between the participants. The greeting can be categorized in the social context of



relation of participants. It is categorized in the history of interpersonal relation (Grismhaw, 1973 (in Youssouf, 2009: 815). The participants have good relationship each other. So the greeting above often appears in the participant which has known each other. It shows that the participants want to know about the interlocutor's condition.

The greeting which ask about the condition of participants can be looked in the following conversation below. The synopsis are starting from Henry and Catherine. In the morning, Catherine is asleep and the sunlight is coming in through the window. The rain has stopped and Henry steps out of the bed and across the floor to the window. Then, Henry stands up at the window looking out and Henry turns away he sees Catherine is awake and watching him.

### **Data 20**

I stood at the window looking out and when I turned away I saw Catherine was awake and watching me.

“How are you, darling?” she said. “Isn’t it a lovely day?”

“How do you feel?”

“I feel very well. We glad a lovely night.”

Hemingway, 1929: 106

Based on the conversation above, Henry asks for Catherine whatever she feels about her night. He asks it because Catherine already awake. It includes bald on record greeting. The bald on record greeting is shown from the phrase (**how do you feel?**). This greeting is routine's greeting and often used in daily conversation. The greeting is used when the speaker asks about what the interlocutor feels about something or the condition. When Henry asks about what she feels tonight. Catherine replies that her feeling is good. Answering the question depends on the

condition of the participants. The functions of the greeting are to establish identity and characterization between participants and also it can show respect of the participant's condition. It can be concluded in the social context of relations between the participants. It includes the history of interpersonal relation (Grismhaw, 1973 (in Youssouf, 2009: 815). It means that the question above can be appears when the speaker wants to know whatever the interlocutors feel. So if the participants feel taken care about the condition of the interlocutor, they can ask with the question above. The other bald on record greeting can be looked from the conversation below.

### **Data 21**

“Why didn’t you tell me he was here?”

“I forget it.”

“No one you know. There are only six people altogether.”

“What are you doing now?”

“Nothing.”

“Come on out fishing.”

“I could come for an hour.”

“Come on. Bring the trolling line.”

Hemingway, 1929: 108

When Henry is waiting Catherine in the bar, he sits down in the leather chair while reading the papers. Then the barman comes out. He tells to Henry about the Court Greffi that he will come. After that Henry asks what is the barman doing. Then Henry asks the barman goes out for fishing.

Based on the conversation above, Henry meets the barman and he asks to barman what he does in that place. The question from Henry to barman is (**what are you doing?**). The barman says that nothing to do. So the question includes bald

on record greeting in which the greeting uses to friends or other people. The greeting can be used when the speaker wants to know what will or what the speaker does or the activities of the interlocutor. This greeting has the function to exchange information whatever the participants do, and keep solidarity between the participants. The greeting can be categorized as the social context of relation between the participants. It also as the actual or perceived motivation for the encounter whenever the participants meet (Irvine, 1974 (in Youssouf, 2009: 815).

There are many bald on record greetings which always used by the participants. The other bald on record greeting can be found in the statement below.

### **Data 22**

“Did you leave the money for the hotel?”  
 “Yes. In an envelope in the room.”  
 “All right. Good luck. Tenente.”  
 “Good luck. We thank you many times.”  
 “You won’t thank me if you get drowned.”  
 “What does he say?” Catherine asked.  
 “He says good luck.”

Hemingway, 1929: 115

This conversation is between Henry and Catherine. At night, Catherine and Henry will go away because there are military polices want to arrest Henry. Henry and Catherine want to lease the boat. They are confusing where they will go. Henry will go to Past Luino but it is so far around thirty five kilometers. Then they decide to go to Pallaza. Emilio asks them to the pay of their hotel and Henry says that he leaves envelope in the room. They go with the wind up the lake. Henry says thank you very much to Emilio.

This sentence includes bald on record greeting. This greeting encodes with the phrase (**good luck**). This greeting always used by the participants when they talk about the occupation or want to do something. The greeting is also as greeting for bravely to do something. The greeting of (**good luck**) appears in the last conversation. It is simple greeting but it has big meaning for the participant. When the speaker says (**good luck**), the listener feels confident because it is as the motivation or pride to do something. The other functions of the greeting (**good luck**) are showing respect, show solidarity, and establishment characterization of the role relationship between the participants. Based on the conversation, when the speaker says greeting (**good luck**), the listener can reply with the greeting (thank you). This greeting can be used in the social context of relation between the participants. It can be concluded as the actual or perceived motivation for the encounter. When the speaker says greeting of (**good luck**), it is not only as the motivation for their encounter but also as the motivation for the listener to do something.

The greeting above is used by participants in the last conversation. The greeting is as the last conversation is not only (good luck) but also appears in the phrase (good-by). It can be looked from the conversation between Henry and Catherine before she dies.

Catherine enters in her room and uses her uniform. She is on her duty. While she asks Henry to go out and gets something to eat. Catherine forces Henry to get breakfast and after that he comes back because she misses him.

### **Data 23**

“You go out, darling,” she said. “I think you are just making me self-conscious.” Her face tied up. “There. That was better. I so want to be a good wife and have this child without any foolishness. Please go and get some breakfast, darling, and then come back. I won’t miss you. Nurse is splendid to me.”

“You have plenty of time for breakfast,” the nurse said.

“I’ll go then. Good-by, sweet”

“Good-by,” Catherine said, “and have fine breakfast for me too”

Hemingway, 1929: 133

This sentence can be concluded as bald on record greeting. It is a general greeting because it is always used by the participants when they want to go or it is like farewell. The phrase of (**good-by**) is at the closing greeting because the participants say the greeting in the last of their conversation. This greeting can make the participants feel happiness. The greeting of (**good by**) is used in the closing conversation.

The greeting of (**good-by**) has the functions to the establishment of identities and characterizations of the role relationship between the participants, and show solidarity. When the speakers use the greeting, they show that they have a good relationship between the participants. It shows how the personal character to another people. This greeting can be used in the social context of relation between the participants. It includes the time elapsed since the last meeting (Goffman, 1973 (in Youssouf, 2009: 815). The participants use the greeting (**good by**) when they wanted to close their conversation at that time or it is as the last meeting for the participants so they can say (**good by**) as their farewell.

#### 4.1.2 Positive Greeting

The second categories of greeting strategies based on Brown and Levinson's theory are positive greeting. It is the greeting which can make the interlocutor's positive face. There are some data which can be concluded as a positive greeting (Wei, 2010: 58). Regarding the definition above, there are some data which can be concluded in positive greeting.

##### 4.1.2.2 Positive Greeting

Positive Greeting				
No.	The greeting	Time/place of using greeting	The function	The context
1.	I'm happy	Expressing happiness, express someone feels	Establish identity, affirm solidarity	Social context of attributes between participants (sex)
2.	I've heard about it	Expressing of understand or knowing about something	Show respect, build credibility of information obtained	Social context of attributes between participants (sex)
3.	You were quite right	Commendation or expressing agreement toward someone	Show respect, establishment characterization	Social context of attributes between participants (sex)
4.	You are sweet	Appreciate to someone's attitude	Show respect, establishment characterization	Social context of attributes between participants (sex)

5.	Thanks God	Expressing grateful to God	Demonstration of appreciation to God	Social context of attributes between participants (religion)
6.	I'm glad to see it.	Expressing happiness, good feeling toward someone kindness	Establishment identity, affirm solidarity	Social context of attributes between participants (general socioeconomic status attributes of participants)
7.	You're very good to help us	Expressing happiness of someone kindness, commendation of someone	Establishment characterization, show politeness, show respect, keep solidarity	Social context of attributes between participants (general socioeconomic status attributes of participants)

The positive greeting can be looked from the conversation below. It can be shown in the conversation between Henry and the Priest from the following conversation below.

#### **Data 24**

In the meantime we were all at the mess, the meal was finished, and the argument went on. We two stopped talking and the captain shouted, "priest not happy. Priest not happy without girls."

"I'm happy" said the priest

"Priest not happy. Priest wants Austrians to win the war," the captain said. The others listened. The priest shook his head.

"No." he said.

Hemingway, 1929: 6

Henry and the priest talk about the war. Henry says that the priest does not happy without the girl and he wants Austrians to win the war. Then the priest says that he is happy and if there is a war, he supposed to attack. From the conversation above, the priest expresses what he feels about the girl and the war. This greeting is concluded as positive greeting. It can make the participants feel positive face and shows the positive events. According to Emery (2000: 201) observed that greetings are used to establish identity and affirm solidarity, example: “we are happy”. The greeting can establish identity and the character interpersonal. This greeting has the functions such as to bring a sense of pride to the society and keep unity among them or participants. The greeting can be used when the speaker wants to express whatever the speakers feel about the situation or something which can make they are happy of something. It can be concluded as the social context of attributes between participants. It is influenced by sex of participants (Yousouf, 2009: 815). It can looked from the conversation that the priest and Henry talk about girls and the war. Henry says that the priest is not happy without girls and the priest replies that he is happy. It shows that gender can influence someone.

Positive greeting can be looked from the conversation below. Henry and Catherine introduce each other. Henry starts to love Catherine. He loves at the first sight. It shows from how Henry describes Catherine look like. Henry says that Catherine is like a stick, means that quite tall, blonde, had a tawny skin, gray eyes and beautiful. Henry falls in love with her because of her beauty. Henry asks about the stick and Catherine tells that she is carrying a thin rattan stick like a toy



riding-crop, bound in leather but it belongs to a boy who was killed last year. Catherine ever hear about it and some people ever sent her the little stick.

### **Data 25**

“It belonged to a boy who was killed last year.”

“He was a very nice boy . He was going to marry me and he was killed in the Somme.”

“It was a ghastly show.”

“Were you there?”

“No”

“I’ve heard about it” she said. “There’s not really any war of that sort down here. They sent me the little stick. His mother sent it to me. They returned it with his things.”

Hemingway, 1929: 8

Based on the conversation above, Catherine tells about the boy who ever love her but he is killed. Catherine is not there when the boy is killed but she hears about it. She feels bad when she knows that the boy is killed. She is going to cut all of her hair when he dies because she wants to do something for him.

This statement can be concluded as positive greeting. It is encoded the phrase (**I’ve heard about it**). This greeting can make the speaker’s positive face. It is like complimentary for interlocutor or expression of knowing about something. This greeting can be used when the speaker know something or someone which is talked about. The greeting has the functions to show respect and it can establishment of mutual access or build credibility of the information obtained. When the speaker says the greeting (**I’ve heard about it**), the listener will enthusiastic about the topic. This greeting can be used in social context of attributes. The attribute of participants can be looked from sex of participants

(Youssef, 2009: 815). It is shown that Catherine ever in that situation, although she is not in that place when the boy is killed but she hears and knows about the situation. The boy will marry her so they have good relations and she has bed feeling of the situation at that time. Then Catherine who love him, she will cut all of hair for him.

The positive greeting often appears in the other greeting like the Henry's statement when he talks with Catherine. At that time, Henry and Catherine were in the dark of love. Henry thinks that she is very beautiful and he takes her hand. She lets him take it and he holds it and puts his arm around under her arm. Henry kisses her but she slaps his face hard. Catherine's hand hits his nose and eyes so Henry tears come directly. Catherine forgives Henry. Then Henry thinks that Catherine is true.

### **Data 26**

"Yes," I said." please." I leaned forward in the dark to kiss her and there was a sharp stinging flash. She had slapped my face hard. Her hand hit my nose and eyes , and tears came in my eyes from the reflex.

"I'm so sorry," she said. I felt I had a certain advantage.

"You were quite right"

Hemingway, 1929: 12

This statement includes positive greeting. It shows from the phrase of (**you were quite right**). This phrase can be concluded as positive greeting because the phrase is directed towards the listener's positive face. This greeting is like commendation or agreement for someone about the topic. This greeting has the function to show respect for someone and establishment characterization of the role of the relation between the participants. The greeting can be used in the social

context of attributes. The attributes can be categorized in the sex of the participants (Youssef, 2009: 815). It is shown from the story that Henry says that he loves Catherine and wants to do bad attitude to express his love. He does it unconsciously. Catherine has good resolution of Henry's attitude. Then, Henry accepts the resolution and says to Catherine (**You were quite right**). So this greeting is used when the speaker agrees with the interlocutor's say.

The same greeting can be looked from the Catherine's statement. The simple story is started when Henry looks at Catherine and he says that he has a sort of funny life. Catherine feels sorry. Henry says that they have gotten from the war. Catherine laughs and it is the first time Henry hears her laugh and watches her face. Catherine says that Henry is so sweet.

### **Data 27**

"You don't need to say a lot of nonsense. I said I was sorry. We do get along."

"Yes," I said. "And we have gotten away from the war."

She laughed. It was the first time I had ever heard her laugh. I watched her face.

"You are sweet" she said

"No, I'm not."

Hemingway, 1929: 12

This sentence includes positive greeting. It is encoded the phrase (**you are sweet**). This greeting can make the listener's positive greeting because it is like commendation of the participants. The participants can use the greeting when they appreciate with the attitude of the interlocutor. This greeting has the functions to establishment characterization of the role relationship between participants and it shows respect for participants. This greeting can be used in the social context of

attributes participants. The attributes can be categorized by sex. On (Data 26) the commendation is from Henry but in this data, the commendation is from Catherine. In (Data 26) Henry's commendation is like agreement with Catherine's statement but in (Data 27) Catherine just want to commendation from Henry's attitude. So this greeting can be used when the participants are agree or appreciate with the interlocutor's attitude. The other positive greeting can be found in the conversation below.

**Data 28**

I stopped in front of the Villa Rossa. The shutters were up but it was still going on inside. Somebody was singing. I went on home. Rinaldi came in while I was undressing.

“Ah, ha!” he said. “It does not go so well. Baby is puzzled.”

“Where have you been?”

“At the Villa Rossa. It was very edifying, baby. We all sang. Where have you been?”

“Calling on the British.”

“Thank God I did not become involved with the British.”

Hemingway, 1929: 14

The synopsis of the story is starting from Henry. At night, Henry meets Catherine but she looks so tired. Henry and Catherine walk to the door and Henry sees her go in and down the hall. While, Henry goes on home. On the way, he stops in front of the Villa Rossa. There is someone sings a song. Henry continues to his home. Then, Rinaldi comes and says that he is at the Villa Rossa and sings together. Henry says that he calls on the British. Rinaldi feels happy because he is not involved with the British. He is being grateful.

Based on the conversation, Henry says (**thank God**) to God because he is not involved with the British, so he is be grateful and says (**Thank God**) of good information and make happiness.

The conversation between Henry and Rinaldi can be concluded as positive greeting. It is encoded with the phrase of (**Thank God**) because this greeting is always used in daily conversation. This greeting can be used when the participants want to express the participants feel or even as be grateful to God. The greeting of (**Thank God**) has function such as demonstration of appreciation or the replies of people's kindness and appreciation for the speaker to God, show concern about the well-being of the people. Sometimes, the greeting is important to say because it is formed of gratefulness to God. This greeting also can be used in social context of attributes of participant. It includes attributes of religion how personal character expresses their grateful to God (Youssouf, 2009: 815). The positive greeting can be found in the following conversation.

### **Data 29**

"I hope we get some them. But the French will hog them all. We'll never get any down here. All right. You stay here to-night and go out to-morrow with the little car and send Gino back. I'll send somebody with you that knows the road. Gino will tell you everything. They are shelling quite a little still but it is all over. You will want to see the Bainsizza."

"I'm glad to see it. I am glad to be back with you again, Signor Maggiore."

He smiled . "You are very good to say so. I am very tired of this war. If I was away I do not believe I would come back."

Hemingway, 1929: 70

The conversation is between Henry and Signor Maggiore. Signor asks Henry to stay with him tonight and go out tomorrow with the little car and send

Gino back. Signor will send somebody with him that know the road Gino will tell him everything. Then Signor says that Henry will see the Bainsizza.

Based on the conversation above, it shows that Henry is glad to see Bainsizza and also he is glad to go back and meets Signor again. This is because Signor is kindest man. The greeting above can be concluded as positive greeting. It is an expression to express the happiness or the speaker feels toward the kindness of the interlocutor. The expression above is not only used to express about the kindness of someone but also the hearing of good information for participants. The greeting has the functions to establish identity and affirm solidarity between the participants. According to Ilongo (2013: 33) the greeting is to rejoice with someone in times of success or positive event. The greeting can be concluded as the social context of attributes between participants. This is because the greeting above can be found in the general socioeconomic status attributes of participants (Youssof, 2009: 815). It can looked from the conversation above, after Henry express his glad about the kindness of Signor that make Henry to go back tomorrow with little car and the good information of him. Then Henry is glad to be back meet Signor again. Signor replies that Henry's statement is good for him. So the greeting above can make the participants positive face.

The positive greeting can be found in other conversation. It can be looked from Catherine's statement below. Henry and Catherine have a plan to go to Switzerland using Emilio's boat. They are ready to go to there but Henry looks out the open window at the dark night. He can not see the lake and the rain but the wind

is quieter. They prepare two bags. Henry and Catherine feel happy because the barman helps them.

### **Data 30**

“All right.” I went to the bathroom door. “Here are the bags, Emilio” I said. The barman took the two bags”

“You’re very good to help us,” Catherine said

“That’s nothing, lady” the barman said. “I’m glad to help you just so I don’t get in trouble myself. Listen” he said to me. “I’ll take these out of the servants stairs and to the boat. You just go out as though you were going for a walk.”

Hemingway, 1929: 113

Catherine’s statement can be concluded as positive greeting. It is encoded from the phrase (**you’re very good to help us**). This greeting is can make the participants happiness because it is like commendation for someone. The greeting means that someone wants to appreciate of the kindness after help to do something.

This greeting has the functions to the establishment characterization of role relationship between participants, show politeness, show respect and keep solidarity with the interlocutor. This greeting can be used in the social context of attributes and it is as in the general socioeconomic status attributes of participants (Youssouf, 2009: 815). It is shown that the barman helps Henry and Catherine because they are old friends. The barman says that he will ask the servants to take their bag in the boat. It shows that the barman has servants who can help Henry and Catherine. Catherine says (**You’re very good to help us**) shows that the greeting can be used in the last conversation or after the interlocutor do something for the speaker. On the other way, this greeting can be used when the speaker want to say

‘thank you’ for someone for kindness. However, this greeting is in the commendation form of greeting.

## 4.2 Discussion

The greeting is not only appear in oral conversation but also can be found in written conversation, including of Hemingway’s novel “*A Farewell to Arms*”. The title of the story can represent of the story tells about. In the novel, most of the characters say greeting as their exchange expression to other characters such as when Henry meets and summons Catherine, Henry asks the condition of the ambulance’s part to sergeant, Henry takes a conversation with Rinaldi and the priest, when the head nurse and nurse ask Henry’s health, Henry gets support and good wishes from his friends, etc.

All about greetings in situation above are often used in daily conversation. People can not be separated with greeting because it has some functions like can build politeness, keep solidarity, show respect, establishment characterization and identity and keep the good relation with other people. Using greeting can be appropriated with the situation and the condition of the speaker and interlocutor whenever they take the conversation. However, greeting can be influenced of some social contexts such as social context of attributes between participants, social context of relation between participants, and social context of audience characteristics and relation to participants. The most important that the participants know which one of greeting is used when they make conversation.



Most of people often say greeting in their daily conversation but they are often ignoring the types of greeting. Based on Brown and Levinson's theory that the greeting has four types such as bald on record greeting, negative greeting, positive greeting and off record greeting. In finding research, some types of greetings are nothing found in the novel. Most of greetings in the novel are bald on record greeting because it is a daily greeting between family member, friends or other. Positive greeting is also used in the novel as the character expression about something or someone or even for grateful to God. Then, negative greeting and off record greeting are not used in the novel. This is because negative greeting shows negative face toward interlocutor and it is nothing appear in the novel. In fact that character feels happy and show friendliness when they meet with other characters. The same fact, off record greeting is nothing found because the greeting to create a humorous language environment. Most of the characters talk about some topic seriously so that off record greeting is nothing used in their conversation. Although, all of types greeting are not found in the novel but using the greeting is still important to apply in daily conversation.

Therefore, the whole data analyzed of greeting show that the greeting can appear in literary text. The novel of "*A Farewell to Arms*" is one of the novel as the sample of literary work which apply greeting as the character's conversation or character's expression to other characters.

Using the greeting is spreading in every country, even these countries have many types of greeting. There is not a limit to use greeting. Everyone can use greeting based on their country or situation and condition whatever the participants

feel and whenever the participants meet. However, the meaning of the greeting is exactly same in every country. For example, most of Indonesian people often used Arabic greeting 'As-salamu alaykum' as the opening and closing in conversation because Islamic religion is dominant in Indonesia. The Arabic greeting above translates to "the peace be upon you (plural)". It is same like in the novel of "*A Farewell to Arms*" that it is considered the equivalent to "hello", "hi" or "good day" as a greeting and "goodbye" or "farewell" as a parting in English. There are many other greetings and parting which can be used in the daily conversation. The form of greeting such as summons, praise, salute and question. These forms of greetings can be used on all occasions, on the meeting and for farewell (<http://www.missionislam.com/knowledge/salaam.htm>)

In fact, the recommendation to say greeting has been applied in some of Hadiths and Holy Qur'an. It shows that the greeting is important to apply in daily conversation. The greatness of Salaam can be understood by the fact that it leads us to Paradise. It might sound strange, but it is true. Following hadiths tell us about this:

"It was narrated that Abu Hurairah (RA) said: Allah's Messenger (PBUH) said, "By the One in Whose Hand is my soul, you will not enter Paradise until you believe, and you will not believe until you love one another. Shall I not tell you of something which, if you do it, you will love one another? Spread Salaam among yourselves." (Hadith No. 5193, Book of Etiquette, Sunan Abu Dawud, Vol. 5).

In the Hadith above, it shows that we will not believe until we love one another. The best way is saying greeting to other people. The greeting can show

solidarity, keep respect and good relationship between participants. The same explanation can be looked in another Hadiths which explain about greeting. It is shown from Umar bin Khattab:

“There are three ways of showing sincere brotherly love: give him the greeting of Salaam when you first meet him, make him comfortable, and call him by his favorite names.”

In the Hadith, Umar bin Khattab said that when people meet with other people who they are familiar with each other, they should say greeting. There are many functions of greeting such as keep solidarity, show respect, establish social relationship and make a good interaction between participants.

The greeting is mentioned in the Qur'an that the believers will be greeted by Salaam at the time of their meeting with Allah. Refer to the following verse:

أَجْرًا كَرِيمًا لَهُمْ وَأَعَدَّ سَلَامٌ يَلْقَوْنَهُ يَوْمَ تَحِيَّتُهُمْ

“Their greeting on the Day they shall meet Him will be ‘Salaam’. And He has prepared for them a generous reward.” (Ayah No. 44, Surah Al-Ahzab, Chapter No. 33, Holy Qur'an).

It shows that when people say greeting, they will get a generous reward from Allah. It is not only important in world but also useful in the hereafter. It has been explained in HR. Muslim 54.

“When someone always uses greeting to other people and shows politeness in conversation, these people will be alive at heaven” (HR. Muslim, 54).

Further, when the believers shall enter Paradise (Be-izn-Allah), they shall be greeted there by Salaam. This too is mentioned in Qur'an, have a look:

فِيهَا خَالِدِينَ الْأَنْهَارُ تَحْتَهَا تَجْرِي مِنْ جَنَّاتٍ الصَّالِحَاتِ وَعَمِلُوا الَّذِينَ وَأُدْخِلَ  
سَلَامٌ فِيهَا رَبِّهِمْ تَحِيَّاتُهُمْ نِيَادُ

“And those who believed and did righteous deeds, will be made to enter Gardens under which rivers flow, – to dwell therein forever, with the Permission of their Lord. Their greeting therein will be Salaam.” (Aayah No. 23, Surah Ibrahim, Chapter No. 14, Holy Qur'an).

Based on Hadiths and Holy Qur'an above, it can be concluded that the greeting is important to use. There are many functions of greeting. It is not only useful in the world but also in the hereafter. Either give the good relation with other people or give a reward from Allah. The people can apply the greeting in daily conversation. The most important of using greetings are knowing to whom the greeting is used, the greeting which is used appropriate to the situation and the condition or express whatever the participants feel at that time.

Generally, people just practice the greeting appropriate with situation and condition, however, the most important that knowing what is the function and in what context of greeting is used. So that it can give a good impression for other people. Actually, using the greeting has been explained in hadiths and Holy Qur'an. It can be oriented of using greeting in daily life. The most important that

how people can be applied greeting which take Hadiths and Holy Qur'an as its orientation.

Finally, the finding research is as the simple sample of greeting which can be expanded and applied everyday. Using of greeting is recommended in Hadiths and Holy Qur'an so that people should believe about the importance of using greeting. It is recommended for the next researcher who are interested in doing further research in this area to use these findings as a starting point in educating the research. The next researcher can create Hadiths and Holy Qur'an as their reference to expend and reinforce the research.