

		<p>4. T : Now, Look on page six! Lihat halaman 6. T : General greetings.</p> <p>Sapaan...? S : umum T : sapaan umum.</p> <p>5. T : Oke, Now you do task 1, 2, and 3. Page nine! AS :- (AS do their job from the teacher do the task)</p>
2	Motivations	<p>1. T : OK, kamu Le, T : What's your name? S : My name is Sofyan. T : Where do you come from , Le? S :- T : Dari mana kamu, Le? S : Dari SMPN 1 Wringin-anom Pak. T : Ya, saya ngetes begini biar tahu kemampuan Bahasa Inggris kalian.</p> <p>2. T : Le, berapa Le? Ada berapa topik di unit 1? S :- T : Oke, Kamu! Ada berapa topik? S :- T : Nggak tahu? AS :- T : Topik itu lihatnya di tujuan pembelajaran. T : Dimana? AS : di tujuan pembelajaran. T : Le, ada berapa topik Le? S : 4</p>
3	Evaluations	<p>1. T : Oke, Have you finish? Sudah selesai..? AS : Belum.. T : Kalo belum dilanjutkan dirumah ya.</p>

		<p>apa..?</p> <p>S : Umum</p> <p>4. T : That's all. Unit two. Please, open! What page?</p> <p>AS :-</p> <p>T : Unit two? Please, look! Yang jelas daftar isi ya?Unit two what page?</p> <p>AS : Nineteen</p> <p>5. T : Hallo, Underlined! Garis bawah!</p> <p>6. T : OK! Stop dulu! Ada adzan ya?</p> <p>7. T : Yang subtema ini/topik ada 6 ya?</p> <p>T : Please, Underline! The first is..?</p> <p>S : Bussiness letter.</p> <p>T : Bussiness letter. Surat bisnis, ya!</p> <p>T : Underline! Garis bawah, ya!</p> <p>8. T : Menceritakan kembali... Underlined too! Garis bawah juga.</p> <p>9. T : Dari ketiga topik ini, coba cari, ada yang sulit nggak?</p> <p>T : Saya beri kesempatan sekitar 7 menit, OK?</p> <p>AS : Yes.</p> <p>T : Kamu lihat! Nanti saya tanya, ya! Kamu cek!</p>
2	Motivations	<p>1. T : There are six students are absent, yah? Five are absents and one is sick.</p> <p>T : Pesan saya, jangan „A“ yah? Don't be "A"!It will be dangerous for yourself. Akan bahaya bagi kamu sendiri. Yah?</p> <p>2. T : How many units, Dimas?</p>

		<p>8. T : OK! That's all ini ya. T : Good luck, ya! T : Jadikan kamus selalu di sebelah kananmu! Kamus selalu..? AS : - T : Ready! Ya!</p>
3	Evaluations	<p>1. T : The topic number three is..? S : Taking notes (S reads „toking“) T : Taking, bukan talking. T : Taking notes. Menulis..? AS : -</p> <p>2. T : Ok, Number one..? (T speaks with loud voice) Membuat...? AS : Argumentasi. T : Good! Underlined! T : Hallo, Underlined! Garis bawah! T : Yang kedua apa yah? AS : -</p> <p>3. T : Conditional..? itu ada tulisan yang bergaris miring, langsung ke itu. Apa? S : Conditional sentences. T : Conditional sentences, yah? T : Terus, kamu sudah dapat 2. Kelas 10 dan Kelas 11. T : Kan conditional sentences ada tiga. Yang kelas 3 ini tipe 3, yah? T : Do you remember or not? Ingat apa tidak..?</p> <p>4. T : Coba saya tes sedikit! Misalnya temanya tentang pendidikan. Topiknya apa kira-kira yang enak? S : Mosque T : Mosque. Good! S : Sholat T : OK. Sholat. Cukup korelasi.</p>

		<p>we can talk two. We can finish two topics, understand?</p> <p>S : Understand.</p> <p>T : and the others we can finish nextweek . ok .</p> <p>S : Ok. yes.</p> <p>4. T : I want you two make dialogue of greetings in indonesian language, please !</p> <p>2S : (2S make dialogue)</p> <p>5. T : I want to introduce. Lihat kolom 2 yang paling atas. "I'd like". "Saya mau" yah? Tapi kromo. Kalau bahasa Jawa – kromo inggil.Understand?</p> <p>AS : Yes.</p> <p>6. T : Tulis kalau tidak tahu artinya. Understand? Now, you work! Understand? Sekarang kamu yang kerja. Please, do page 9 task 1,2,3. Ok? Questions?</p>
2	Motivations	<p>1. T : Sorry, I forget your name?</p> <p>S : My name is Raffi</p> <p>T : Raffi. Your complete name?</p> <p>S : Muhammad Raffi Wahyu Pratama</p> <p>2. T : "Kamu sekarang duduk", Come on!</p> <p>S : You now sit</p> <p>3. T :Nduk ,questions ? Put on the table. If no question it means you are understand, or the opposite, yah?</p> <p>S : Shy, Sir.</p> <p>T : Nduk , your name is ?</p> <p>S : I ? Miranda.</p> <p>4. T : I mean bahasa inggris itu elastis, seperti pegas ya or peer. Kalimatnya gimana saja up to you. Yang penting apa,Rez ?</p>

		<p>T : Nyambung ya ? ciri khas bahasa inggris.</p> <p>AS: Yes.</p> <p>T : Ok, Your name is?</p> <p>S : Muhammad Fahrudin</p> <p>T : Muhammad Fahrudin,saya ngomong bahasa Indonesia kamu bahasa Inggrisnya. Ok? “Hai?”</p> <p>S : Hi.</p>
3	Evaluations	<p>1. T : How about last meeting last Saturday?</p> <p>T : Do you still remember what talk it about?</p> <p>T : Tentang apa kemarin?</p> <p>AS : Present tense</p> <p>T : Present, yah?</p> <p>T : Can you repeat?</p> <p>S : Simple present tense, past tense</p> <p>T : Then?</p> <p>S : Present continuous</p> <p>T : Then, any else?</p> <p>S : Notice, Translate.</p> <p>T : Yes, translate. Good! Any else</p> <p>S : No</p> <p>T : Yes, a complete answer</p> <p>2. T : “You sit up”, boleh. “Now, you sit”, boleh. “You now sit”, boleh.The important is “Now” in the back. Because kata keterangan, yah. “Sekarang, kamu sedang duduk”?</p> <p>S1 : Now you sitting</p> <p>S2 : Now you are sitting</p> <p>T : Pardon?</p> <p>S2 : Now you are sitting</p> <p>T : Good, yah! “Now, you are sitting”. Kalau “sedang” - “ing” yah?Tapi gandengannya selalu pakai tobe (is, am, are). Karena “kamu” – “are”. “You are sitting”, kamu sedang duduk.“Nanti malam saya mau datang kerumahmu”?</p> <p>S : Tonight I will come to your home</p> <p>T : Good! Good! Easy, yah?</p>

	identity markers.	
	Strategy-5: Seeking agreement by the addressee's statements through using specific statements or repetition.	
	Strategy-6: Avoiding disagreement by using false agreement, by expressing pseudo-agreement, by using hedge or by making white lies.	
	Strategy-7: Showing common ground.	
	Strategy-8: Joking.	
	Strategy-9: Showing the speaker's concern for the hearer's wants.	
	Strategy-10: Offering and promising.	
	Strategy-11: Being optimistic.	
	Strategy-12: Including both the speaker and the hearer in the activity.	
	Strategy-13: Telling or asking the reason.	
	Strategy-14: Assuming reciprocity.	
	Strategy-15: Giving gift to the hearer in the form of sympathy, understanding and	

	cooperation in the conversation.	
2. Negative Politeness strategy	Strategy-1: Being indirect.	
	Strategy-2: Using questions and hedges.	
	Strategy-3: Being pessimistic (i.e. being pessimistic whether the hearer wants to do what we ask or not).	
	Strategy-4: Minimizing the imposition.	
	Strategy-5: Giving deference and being deferent to the hearer.	<p>1. T : OK, kamu Le,!</p> <p>T : What's your name?</p> <p>S : My name is Sofyan.</p> <p>T : Where do you come from , Le?</p> <p>S : -</p> <p>T : Dari mana kamu, Le?</p> <p>S : Dari SMPN 1 Wringinanom Pak.</p>
	Strategy-6: Apologizing.	
	Strategy-7: Impersonalizing speaker and hearer by making your addressee unmentioned.	
	Strategy-8: Generalizing expression rather than mentioning addressee directly.	
	Strategy-9: Nominalizing.	

	other prosodic features or exaggerating by using intensifying modifiers. (interests, approval, sympathy with the hearer)	S : Six, Pak.
	Strategy-3: Intensifying interest to hearer.	
	Strategy-4: Using in-group identity markers.	
	Strategy-5: Seeking agreement by the addressee's statements through using specific statements or repetition.	T : The topic number three is..? S : Taking notes (S reads „toking“) T : Taking, bukan talking. T : Taking notes. Menulis..?
	Strategy-6: Avoiding disagreement by using false agreement, by expressing pseudo-agreement, by using hedge or by making white lies.	T : Pokoknya apa saja boleh, tapi keep your ear, yah? Telinganya dipasang! There are six, ok? AS : Yes
	Strategy-7: Showing common ground.	1. T : Because this is the first meeting, I'll ask you all. What day is now? AS : Wednesday. T : Well, now is Wednesday, yah? Twenty..? AS : Twenty seven T : seven, yah?
	Strategy-8: Joking.	
	Strategy-9: Showing the speaker's concern for the hearer's wants.	
	Strategy-10: Offering and promising.	

	Strategy-11: Being optimistic.	
	Strategy-12: Including both the speaker and the hearer in the activity.	<p>1. T : Well, Let me start call your name. So, we know who is absent and who is present, Ok?</p> <p>AS : Ok</p> <p>2. T : Well, we start all. I hope you have prepared, Ok?</p> <p>AS : Ok.</p>
	Strategy-13: Telling or asking the reason.	
	Strategy-14: Assuming reciprocity.	
	Strategy-15: Giving gift to the hearer in the form of sympathy, understanding and cooperation in the conversation.	
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	Strategy-5: Giving deference and being deferent to the hearer.	T : Le, berapa Le? Ada berapa topik di unit 1?
	Strategy-6: Apologizing.	T : Oh ya, ya. Bener yah? So, I am wrong. I'm sorry yah?
	Strategy-7: Impersonalizing	

	Strategy-9: Showing the speaker's concern for the hearer's wants.	
	Strategy-10: Offering and promising.	
	Strategy-11: Being optimistic.	
	Strategy-12: Including both the speaker and the hearer in the activity.	<p>1. T : Before we go today's materials, I should ask you the last materials. T :Because kemarin adalah pondasinya.</p> <p>2. T : We start from unit 1,what page is it? S : Nice to meet you.</p> <p>3. T : Well in this unit 1, We have four topics. This afternoon we can talk two. We can finish two topics, understand ? S : Understand. T : and the others we can finish nextweek . ok . S : Ok. yes.</p> <p>4. T : Now, We talk about greetings, understand ? S : Yes</p>
	Strategy-13: Telling or asking the reason.	<p>1. T :I remember about the dictionary.But, I don't see dicts on the table. Do you forget or what ? S : I bring. Sir. T : Always put on</p>

This research is conducted in SMKN 1 Driyorejo, Gresik. This research intends on analyzing the functions of speech and politeness strategy used by the English teacher in classroom interaction. The way is by analyzing the teacher's speech in the class through teaching learning process. The English teacher who analyzed by the researcher is Mr. Anwar.

This teacher was chosen by several reasons, one of them is the teacher is expert in his teaching, the second is the teacher teaches English in many classes. And the classes observed are X TPM-2, XII TPM 2, and X MM-1. From the findings above, the researcher classify the functions of speech applied by the English teacher and politeness strategy used by the teacher in the classroom interction.

1. The Kind of the Functions of Speech Applied by the English Teacher in Classroom Interaction

The kind of functions of speech by the teacher in classroom interaction are academic instructions, motivations, and evaluations. The first is academic instructions, this function refers to the teacher's academic presentation or answering students' academic questions. The teacher use it to lead the students to do the activities in the classroom. Beside that, the teacher has used academic instructions to support the students to answer or response the questions. For example: What? Come on!, "Kamu sekarang duduk", Come on!. This category includes the teacher's corrective feedback, as an

used this strategy to asks the students about academic questions, but in polite way.

Strategy No.15, giving gift to the hearer in the form of sympathy, understanding and cooperation in the conversation. Here, the teacher used this strategy in the class in form of praises generously to the students. As an example: “Give applause!!”. Consequently with this strategy, the students feel respected by their teacher, eventhough their answers or their responses are wrong.

In the other hand, the teacher also used a little of strategies of negative politeness strategies. From the finding above, the teacher used two kinds of negative politeness strategy. The first negative strategy is Strategy No.5. This strategy refers to the speaker in giving deference and being deferent to the hearer. Related to this theory, the teacher use this strategy to make their students being deference between ladies and gents. The teacher use a call “Le” for a gent student, such as “Le, how many topics in Unit 1?”, and use a call “Nduk” for a lady student such as “Nduk, your name is...?”. Consequently to this finding of this strategy, the students will not feel respected by the teacher because of the teacher’s unknowing of the the students’ names.

The second negative strategy is Strategy No.6. apologizing. This strategy refers to apologize sentence said by the teacher to the students when teaching learning process in the classroom interaction. For

