Politeness Strategies of Representative Act in Discussion Forum Indonesia Lawyer Club (ILC)

THESIS

Submitted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Bachelor

Degree of English Department Faculty of Arts and Humanities State Islamic

University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya



By: Nurul Fatimatazzahro Reg. Number A73213122

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES
SUNAN AMPEL STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
SURABAYA

2018

DECLARATION

The undersigned,

Name

: Nurul Fatimatazzahro

Reg. Number: A73213122

Department

: English

Faculty

: Letters and Humanities

Declares that I myself write this thesis to fulfill the requirement for the Bachelor Degree of English Department Faculty of Letters and Humanities UIN Sunan Ampel entitled Politeness Strategies of Representative Act in Discussion Forum Indonesia Lawyer Club (ILC). This thesis is a presentation of my original research work. The belongings related to other people's work are written in quotation and included within the bibliography.

Surabaya, 11 January 2018

Nurul Fatimatazzahro

APPROVAL SHEET

Approved to be examined at:

Surabaya, 11 January 2018

Approved by

The advisor

Dr. Mohammad Kurjum, M. Ag.

NIP. 196909251994031002

Acknowledged by

The Head of English Department

Dr. Mohammad Kurjum, M. Ag.

NIP. 196909251994031002

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF LETTERS AND HUMANITIES

SUNAN AMPEL STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY

SURABAYA

2018

THESIS EXAMINER'S APPROVAL SHEET

This thesis has been approved by the Board Examiners, English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya on, January 31, 2018.

The Dean of Faculty of Arts and Humanities

(Dr. H. Imam Ghazali, M. A.)

NIP: 196002121990031002

The Board of Examiners are:

Examiners I

(Dr. Mohammad Kurjum, M. Ag)

NIP. 196909251994031002

Examiners II

(M. Thoriqussu'ud, M.Pd)

NIP: 19801/1182009121002

Examiners III

(Abu Fanani, M.Pd)

NIP: 196906152007011051

Examiners W

(Sufi Ikrima Sa'adah, M.Hum)

NUP: 201603318



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA PERPUSTAKAAN

Jl. Jend. A. Yani 117 Surabaya 60237 Telp. 031-8431972 Fax.031-8413300 E-Mail: perpus@uinsby.ac.id

LEMBAR PERNYATAAN PERSETUJUAN PUBLIKASI KARYA ILMIAH UNTUK KEPENTINGAN AKADEMIS

Sebagai sivitas akademika UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya:

Nama	: Nurul fatimatazzahro
NIM	: A73213122
Fakultas/Jurusan	: Adab dan Humaniora / Sastra Inggris
E-mail address	: nurulfaza141@gmail.com
	ngan ilmu pengetahuan, menyetujui untuk memberikan kepada Perpustakaan el Surabaya, Hak Bebas Royalti Non-Eksklusif atas karya ilmiah : ☐ Tesis ☐ Desertasi ☐ Lain-lain () Politeness Strategies of Representative Act
	in Discussion Forum Indonesia lawyer Club (ILC)
	III Discussion Forum muonesia lawyer Glub (15.6)
Perpustakaan UII mengelolanya d menampilkan/me akademis tanpa p penulis/pencipta o	t yang diperlukan (bila ada). Dengan Hak Bebas Royalti Non-Ekslusif in N Sunan Ampel Surabaya berhak menyimpan, mengalih-media/format-kan alam bentuk pangkalan data (database), mendistribusikannya, dar mpublikasikannya di Internet atau media lain secara fulltext untuk kepentingar berlu meminta ijin dari saya selama tetap mencantumkan nama saya sebaga dan atau penerbit yang bersangkutan. tuk menanggung secara pribadi, tanpa melibatkan pihak Perpustakaan UIN abaya, segala bentuk tuntutan hukum yang timbul atas pelanggaran Hak Ciptan saya ini.
Demikian pernyat	aan ini yang saya buat dengan sebenarnya.
	Surabaya, 12 Februari 2018
	Penulis
	(Nurul Fatimatazzahro)
	nama terang dan tanda tangan

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Inside Cover Page	i
Declaration Page	ii
Approval Sheet	iii
Examiner's Approval Sheet.	iv
Dedication Page	v
Motto	vi
Acknowledgement	
Table of Contents	ix
Abstract	xi
Intisari	xii
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION	
1.1. Background of the Study	1
1.2. Statement of the Problem	
1.3. Objective of the Study	5
1.4. Significance of the Study	
1.5. Scope and Limitation	6
1.6. Definition of Key Term	6
CHAPTER II : REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	
2.1. Theoretical Framework	8
2.1.1. Pragmatic	8
2.1.2. Speech Act	

2.1.3. Representative Act	11
2.1.4. Face	12
2.1.5. Politeness Strategies	12
2.1.5.1. Positive Politeness Strategies	
2.1.5.2. Negative Politeness Strategies	16
2.1.5.3. Bald on record	
2.1.5.4. Off Record	20
2.1.6. Felicity Condition	21
2.1.7. Talk Show	22
2.2. Previous Studies	23
CHAPTER III : RESEAR <mark>CH</mark> METHO <mark>DO</mark> LO <mark>GY</mark>	
3.1.Research Design	26
3.2.Data Collection	27
3.2.1. Data and Data Source	27
3.2.2. Instruments	28
3.2.3. Techniques of data collection	28
3.3.Data Analysis	28
CHAPTER IV: FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS	
4.1.Finding	32
4.1.1. The types politeness strategies of representa	ative act
4.1.2. The condition of speaker when use politenes	ss strategies of
representative act	35

4.2.Discussion	
CHAPTER V : CONCLUSION	ON AND SUGGESTION
5.1.Conclusion	
5.2.Suggestion	
REFERENCES	
APPENDIX	

ABSTRACT

Fatimatazzahro, Nurul. 2018. *Politeness Strategies of Representative Act in Discussion Forum Indonesia Lawyer Club (ILC)*. Thesis English Department. Faculty of Letters and Humanities. State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya. **Advisor:** Dr. Mohammad Kurjum, M. Ag.

Key Words: Speech Act, Representative Act, Politeness Strategies, Argumentation, Indonesia Lawyer Club (ILC)

There has been a lot of research that combining politeness strategies with various types of speech act. Generally, most of them examined the types that triggered impolite act, directive, commisive and declarative. Combination of politeness strategies of representative act was rarely done by other researcher. The topic depended on the situation that may triggering controversy between.

This research intended to reveal politeness strategies of representative act in discussion forum Indonesia Lawyer Club (ILC). The study of speech act was closely related to the concept of politeness strategies. This research conducted concept of argumentation in the utterances of the speaker. In context of argument, speakers needed to carefully spread their utterances to extend their intended meaning. The purpose of the study was to know what types of politeness strategies that conduct representative act.

The theory focused on Searle (1967) and Brown and Levinson (1987), speech act and politeness strategies. This study used descriptive qualitative method. Based on Creswell (1994) and Surakhmad (1994) statement, can concluded that descriptive qualitative is a kinds of techniques of searching, classifying and analyzing data in holistic picture, formed with words and reporting detailed. The data of this research took from the utterances of the audiences of Indonesia Lawyer Club (ILC).

The finding shown that audiences of discussion forum Indonesia Lawyer Club (ILC) conducted politeness strategies in doing representative act. There are three types of politeness strategies was accompany representative act and positive politeness strategies was most conducted. The utterance which conduct politeness strategies when speaker predict the future act and hearer condition to accept their utterance.

INTISARI

Fatimatazzahro, Nurul. 2018. *Politeness Strategies of Representative Act in Discussion Forum Indonesia Lawyer Club (ILC)*. Thesis English Department. Faculty of Letters and Humanities. State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya. **Advisor:** Dr. Mohammad Kurjum, M. Ag.

Key Words: Speech Act, Representative Act, Politeness Strategies, Argumentation, Indonesia Lawyer Club (ILC)

Telah banyak dilakukan penelitian yang mengkombinasikan politeness strategies dengan berbagai macam tipe dari speech act. Secara umum, kebanyakan dari para peneliti menguji tipe yang mengandung pemicu tindakan yang tidak sopan, directive, commisive, dan declarative. Kombinasi politeness strategies dengan representative act masih jarang dilakukan oleh para peneliti. Topiknya tergantung pada situasi yang mungkin dapat menimbulkan controfersi, riskan.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengungkapkan politeness strategies dalam mengiringi representative act pada forum diskusi Indonesia Lawyer Club (ILC). Penelitian ini mengandung konsep argumetasi didalam perkataan pembicara. Studi tentang speech act rekat kaitannya dengan konsep politeness strategies. Dalam konteks argumentasi, pembicara perlu untuk menyampaikan ucapannya dengan hati-hati dalam menyampaikan maksud dari perkataannya. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui tipe politeness strategies apa yang mengiringi representative act.

Teori yang digunakan focus pada speech act teori dari Searle (1967) dan politeness strategies dari Brown dan Levinson (1987). Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Data penelitian ini diambil dari perkataan peserta dalam Indonesia Lawyer Club (ILC).

Hasil dari penelitian tersebut menunjukkan bahwa peserta forum diskusi Indonesia Lawyer Club (ILC) melakukan politeness strategies dalam melakukan representative act. Ada tiga jenis politeness strategies yang menyertai representative act dan positive politeness strategies yang paling banyak dilakukan. Ucapan yang mengandung politeness strategies digunakakan saat pembicara memprediksi kondisi pendengar dan kondisi pendengar untuk menerima ucapan mereka.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consist of background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study and definition of the key terms. All sections which have been mentioned will discussed as follow:

1.1. Background of the Study

In conducting communication, people need to extend meaning clearly to others. It will make hearer understand what speaker's mean and to avoid controversy between. The aim of communication can achieve successfully if the speaker can deliver his/her messages correctly and the hearer can catch what the speaker's mean based on the context of the situation around in which the utterances are performed. According to Aulia (2013) opinion, the communication process could be considered as one of factors in triggering controversy. It also in context of argument, speakers need to carefully spread their utterances to extend their intended meaning.

Argumentation based on Henkemans (2014) is viewed as a means of resolving a difference of opinion on the merits by means of a critical exchange of argumentative moves between two parties. He also mention in his journal that other researcher uses speech act theory for their theoretical and practical analysis of the language used in argumentative discussion. At the sentence level

argumentation can then be seen as composed of elementary speech acts belonging to the category of assertive act or representative act. In this present study, researcher focuses to investigate representative in argumentative concept.

Deliver kinds of representative act need strategies to avoid controversy or misunderstanding between speaker and hearer. Indonesia which have different culture may have different understanding in deliver each utterances. So, it is important for speaker to have face saving in deliver an utterance. Based on Villki (2007), she said that Fraser (1990) posited main ways of viewing politeness in research is for face-saving and face threatening.

In other hand, politeness become important in some roles of communication: to redress some rude utterances, to succeed the speakers speaking goals and to make the utterances acceptable by hearers. It is not only in concept of directive utterances but utterances such state, claim, complain and so on also need strategy to deliver well. These kinds are types of utterances included to linguistic branch, speech act (representative act). Whereas representative act itself is an act "to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition" (Searle:1976). In other words, representative act is to commit the speaker to the truth expressed by the speaker. It is also means that utterances which contain the speakers' attempt to fit their word to the world or incorporates their belief in what they speak.

Goffman (1959) first define concept of face, then Brown and Levinson (1987) established that idea as something that is managed in interaction through the use of politeness features. That concept are threatened to varying degrees, giving rise to the FTA (Face Threatening Acts) and require the use of politeness strategies to maintain harmony and undamaged face.

In linguistic studies, politeness strategies and speech act (representative act) are branches that can use to investigate that language phenomenon together. It is because some types of speech act also need strategies to deliver well and extend appropriately. Leech (1983) states that "when we talk about speech acts, we must distinguish between positive politeness, which increases the politeness in the case of inherently polite speech acts, and negative politeness which reduces the impoliteness of inherently impolite speech acts." It means that the study of speech act is closely related to the concept of politeness strategies. Positive and negative politeness strategies represent polite and impolite speech act. In conclusion, it makes the researcher want to investigate the combination of politeness and representative act in concept of argumentation in discussion forum.

In recent years, there are some researches that combining politeness strategy with some types of illocutionary act. Those researches that have been done commissive act (Nurhasanah et.al., 2014) and (Al-Bantani, 2013), directive (Afrani, 2015, Trisnawati, 2011) commissive and directive act (Wise, 2011), expressive (Utami et. al. 2013, Trujillo, 2011, Wegner, 2012, Kurdghelashvili, 2015, Fauzi, 2017) and representative (Aulia, 2013).

In Al-Bantany (2013) study, she focuses to examine the use of commissive in debate. To examine these combination theory, the previous researcher described the types of politeness strategies of commissive by descriptive concept that not considering the truth or falsity of the data obtained. He also used quantitative method to identify the most use of commissive speech act, then he was interpreted it to show the implication of politeness strategies.

In Wise (2011) study focuses on combining politeness with directive and commissive in language differences use, Spanish and English, in magazine advertisements. In this study, the previous researcher found that speech acts within the Spanish and English advertisements in this data set tend to orient towards positive politeness strategies.

Same with Aulia's (2013) study that investigates politeness strategies of representative act in utterances that triggering controversy, this study also investigates the same theme. But, the differences between the previews study is this study investigates utterances in concept of argument in discussion forum. And also the present researcher increase it with add the analysis condition of the speaker when use in uttering politeness strategies of representative act. It makes us know what condition can be token to be fulfilled when speech act is performed.

Indonesia Lawyers Club chooses as the subject of this study because this is a discussion forum that have and contain argument situation. This forum discusses about topic that be trending in Indonesia. The topic of discussion in this talk show contains controversy among audiences in the discussion. The

audiences of this program are people who have concern or have relation with the topic of discussion in some weeks.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

This study is conducted to answer the problems formulated in the following questions:

- **a.** What are the types of politeness strategies of representative act in discussion forum Indonesia Lawyer Club (ILC)?
- b. What are the condition when speaker use politeness strategies of representative act in discussion forum Indonesia Lawyer Club (ILC)?

1.3. Objective of the Study

Based on statement of the problem above, the objectives of the study are aimed:

- **a.** To know types of politeness strategies in representative speech act in discussion forum Indonesia Lawyer Club (ILC).
- b. To know the condition when speaker use politeness strategies of representative act in discussion forum Indonesia Lawyer Club (ILC).

1.4. Significance of the Study

In social communication, we must be a polite person to adapt in different context of situation. As one of the way where created communication, there are many kinds of representative act that was used to state, claim, assert, conclude, complain, explain, swear, report and suggest something in some situations. It is important to know how representative act can be delivered well as the condition that occur to the speaker where communication was happen. This research is conduct to understand the condition when deliver politeness strategies of representative act to the other people that have different perspective.

1.5. Scope and Limitation

This study is conduct to analyze the way of politeness strategies carry out representative acts which happen in discussion forum, Indonesia Lawyer Club. This study focuses on the types of politeness strategies which is accompanying the types of representative acts. The audience which have strategies in state, claim, assert, conclude, complain, explain, swear, report and suggest something is being the focus of analysis on this study. And also the condition when the speakers use politeness strategies of representative acts.

1.6. Definition of Key Term

1.6.1. Speech act is a functional unit in communication. It is an act that the speaker performs when he/she makes an utterance (Austin:1962).

- **1.6.2. Representative act** is to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition (Searle:1976).
- **1.6.3. Politeness strategies** are strategies that are used to avoid or minimize the FTA that a speaker means (Brown and Levinson:1987).
- **1.6.4. Argumentation** is a means of resolving a difference of opinion on the merits by means of a critical exchange of argumentative moves between two parties (Henkemans:2014).
- **1.6.5.** Indonesia Lawyer Club is one of talk show that aired in TVOne (Wikipedia.org).

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter is divided into two sub, theoretical framework and review related literature. Theoretical framework is explain some theories which are used to accomplish this study. Review related literature is explain about some studies related to this topic of the study.

2.1. Theoretical Framework

The researcher presents some theories that applied for the research in this chapter. These theories are to analyze audience's utterances that contains politeness strategies of representative act in discussion forum Indonesia Lawyers Club (ILC). The theory focuses on Searle (1967) and Brown and Levinson (1987), speech act and politeness strategies. And also felicity condition by Searle as relevant theory to analyze the condition or situation when speaker use politeness strategies in some kinds of representative act.

2.1.1. Pragmatic

As a study of language, linguistic has various branches, one of it is Pragmatic. Based on Yule (1996), he stated that pragmatic is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreter by listener (or reader). Therefore, pragmatic can be defined by the study of speaker meaning, that involves the interpretation of what people means in a particular

context and how the context they want to say in accordance with who they talking to, where, when, and under what circumstances.

Beside of the Yule opinion, Levinson also have his opinion about pragmatic. According to Levinson (1983), pragmatic is the study of language use. It means that the study of the relation between language and context that are can be basic of language understanding. Language understanding means that involves the making of inferences that will connect or relate to what is said to what is assumed or what has been said before. There is an example to show a different interpretation from single sentence as performing a particular speech act based on the different context.

This room is very cold!

- a. On the summer day for healthy people, the speaker is entered to the room, take a seat and say that sentence. That sentence can be interpreted as an expression.
- b. On the summer day for people who getting fever, the speaker is entered to the room, take a seat and say that sentence. it can be interpreted as complaint.

In conclusion, certain utterance in certain situation can have different meaning. The meaning is concerned with how people use language within a context and in what situation the speaker use it.

2.1.2. Speech Act

Speech act theory first defined by Austin (1962). He state that "what we say has meaning". Speech act is a functional unit in communication. It is an act that the

speaker performs when he/she makes an utterance (Austin:1962). According to Yule (1996), speech act is the actions performed via utterances. Speech act include real-life interactions and require not only knowledge of the language but also appropriate use of that language within a given culture.

Base on the Austin opinion, there are three kinds of speech act; locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. First, locutionary act is performance of an utterance, it also the simple act of a speaker saying something, the act producing a meaningful linguistic expression. Second, illocutionary act is the real actions which are performed by the utterance, such as request, giving, apology, greeting, etc. Third, perlocutionary act is the effect of the utterance on the listener. It refers to the effect this utterance has on the thoughts or actions of the other person (such as someone does that somebody wants). According to Searle, illocutionary act was divided into five categories:

- Declarative are the acts containing utterances that are intended to alter the world.
- b. Directive is refer to the attempts made by the speaker to get the addressee to do something.
- c. Representative speech act is the act to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition.
- d. Expressive are the acts which express the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about the state of affairs specified in the propositional condition.

e. Comissive are the act that concerned with changing the world to match the words, only that in these acts the speaker commits himself/herself to do the action.

2.1.3. Representative Act

According to Searle (1976), representative speech act is to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. It means that, representatives are utterances which contain the speakers' attempt to fit his words to the world and which incorporates his/her beliefs in what s/he speaks. There are representative speech act that was classified by Searle (1976);

- a. Assert
- b. Statement
- c. Complain
- d. Conclude
- e. Claim
- f. Explain
- g. Hypothesis
- h. Swear
- i. Report
- j. Suggest

2.1.4. Face

Face concept first defined by Goffman (1959) as something that is managed in interaction through the use of politeness features. Face is something that is emotionally invested, and that can be lost, maintained, or enhanced and must be constantly attended to in interaction. Then Brown and Levinson (1987) establish face is the public self-image that every member wants to claim for himself. It refers to that emotional and social sense of self that everyone has and expects everyone else to recognize. They divided face into two aspects; negative face and positive face.

a. Negative Face

Negative face is the desire to have freedom of action, freedom of imposition, need to be independent and not to be impeded by others.

b. Positive Face

Positive face is the positive self-image or the desire that his or her self-image be appreciated and approved by interactions. It also means that positive face is the need to be accepted, even liked, by others, to be treated as a member of the same group. And to know that his or her wants are shared by others.

2.1.5. Politeness Strategies

According to Brown and Levinson (1987), Politeness strategies are strategies that are used to avoid or minimize the FTA that a speaker means. Brown and Levinson (1978) introduced politeness as five strategies that are provided to maintain others face while communicating. First, bald on record politeness strategy

that indicates the speaker use efficiency of redressive action. Second, positive politeness strategy indicates speaker's effort to get more intimacy with the hearer while delivering the face threatening acts. Third, negative politeness strategy indicates the speaker's understanding of hearer's face not to be imposed or disturbed. Fourth, off-record politeness strategy indicates speaker's effort in facing the highest rank of face-threatening acts. And the fifth strategy of politeness is not doing FTA at all that indicates a big probability of the effect caused by face-threatening acts.

2.1.5.1. Positive Politeness Strategies indicates speaker's effort to get more intimacy with the hearer while delivering the face threatening acts. There are categories of negative politeness;

a. Notice, attend to hearer (his interest, wants, needs, goods)

The concept of this strategy is that speaker could satisfy hearer's positive face by noticing hearer's interest, wants, needs or goods. It means that the speaker should take notice or pay attention and give response to the hearer's condition. Speaker do this strategies is to show solidarity and make close relationship with the hearer.

b. Exaggerate (interest, approval, sympathy, with hearer)

This strategy can be conducted if speaker shows his interest, approval or any sympathy towards hearer. The speaker can use exaggerative intonation, stress, or other aspect of prosodic, such as with intensifying modifiers.

c. Intensify interest to the hearer in the speaker's contribution

In conducting this strategy, speaker may stress the interest and good intention to hearer. Speaker can express his good intention dramatically and give good response to hearer in order to create a good story in the conversation.

d. Use in-group identity markers

The use of in-group language involves the phenomenon of codeswitching from one language or dialect to another language or dialect. This strategy concerns with the use of address form, in-group language or dialect, jargon, slang, contraction and ellipsis.

e. Seek agreement

In this case, speaker can talk about the topic believed to be right by hearer or use safe topic and repetition. In this strategies, speaker rising of safe topic allows speaker to stress his agreement with hearer and therefore to satisfy hearer's desire to be right or to be corroborated in his opinion.

f. Avoid Disagreement

There are three ways to avoid disagreement namely token agreement, white lies and hedging opinions. Those actions are the way to pretend to agree or to hide disagreement in order to avoid face damaging of hearer.

g. Presuppose/rise/assert common ground

This strategy represents kind of friendship and interest so that it might minimize the imposition given to hearer. There are three ways; gossip or small talk, point of view operation and presupposition manipulation. Gossip or small talk is the value of the speaker's spending time and effort on being with the hearer. Whereas point of view operation is used for reducing the distance between the speaker and the listener's point of view. In presupposition manipulation means that the speaker presuppose something that is mutually take for granted.

h. Assert or presuppose speaker's knowledge and concern for the hearer's wants

To conduct this strategy, speaker ought to raise his knowledge of hearer and focus on keeping hearer's wants. The speaker may put other utterance that the speaker knows before request and offering something to the hearer in order to make hearer accept that request.

i. Offer, promise

Offer and promise are two things which represent that speaker tries to cooperate with hearer. By doing these things, speaker could show his good intention towards hearer. These are good ways to satisfy hearer's positive face.

j. Be optimistic

In this strategy, speaker assumes that hearer wants to fulfill his wants. In addition, both speaker and hearer have to cooperate each other because it will represent their mutual interest and approval.

k. Include both the speaker and the hearer in the activity

This strategy is generally conducted by asserting inclusive 'we' form while actually the speaker intention is 'you' or 'me'. An inclusive 'we' form might decrease the FTA towards hearer.

l. Joke

Jokes represent the basic strategy of positive politeness because jokes stress the shared knowledge among participants of speech. Jokes may minimize the FTA.

m. Give or ask for reason.

By conducting this strategy, hearer might know speaker's hope for him. It also may imply 'I can help you' or 'you can help me' and it shows their cooperation. In other way for the speaker to include the hearer in the activity is by showing his reason as to why he wants what his intention.

2.1.5.2. Negative Politeness strategies is oriented toward the hearer's negative face and emphasizes avoidance of imposition on the hearer. There are categories of negative politeness;

a. Be Conventionally

In representing this strategy, the speaker ought to be indirect to minimize the imposition towards hearer. In this case, speaker should modify the direct utterance with particular words and hedges so that the utterance may not appear to be exactly direct.

b. Give Deference

There are two ways to convey giving deference strategy. First, speaker tends to be humble. Second, speaker treats hearer as superior. In this case, speaker realizes that he is not in the position where he can force the hearer. It is a kind of mutual respect among participants of speech.

c. Apologize

Asking for apologize may minimize imposition towards hearer's negative face. In conducting this strategy, speaker could admit the impingement, show his reluctance and beg forgiveness to the hearer upon the FTA given.

d. Question-Hedge

Question is necessary in conducting 'do not assume' strategy, because the speaker can ask question to the hearer instead of assuming by himself. Hedge is also necessary because it could modify the force in the utterance. Hedge can be encoded in particles of language, for instance, 'really'. Hedge can be addressed to Grice's Maxims such as 'I think...' and 'I supposed that...' It also can be addressed to politeness strategy such as 'to be honest' and 'I hate to say this, but...'.

e. Be Pessimistic

To indicate this strategy, the speaker needs to express kind of doubt explicitly. Expressing doubt may imply that speaker does not know whether hearer can fulfill his desire or not. Then, speaker does not appear to force hearer to do the FTA.

f. Minimize Imposition

In this strategy, the speaker ought to consider the social factor as distance and power. By considering the factor, speaker can manage the weightiness of the imposition so that hearer might accept the imposition well.

g. Go on Record as Incurring a Debt or as not Indebting

In this strategy, speaker generally imposes heavily on hearer by going on record. The speaker can also claim a debt explicitly as a redress or feedback of the FTA.

h. State FTA as General Rule

Stating the FTA as general rule in the conversation is a safe way to minimize the imposition. Speaker can reveal the FTA as a social rule or obligation that has to be done by hearer. Then, speaker does not seem to impose hearer.

i. Nominalize

The strategy of nominalize deals with the degree of formality. To conduct this strategy, speaker can replace or nominalize the subject,

predicate, object or even complement to make the sentence gets more formal.

2.1.5.3. Bald on Record

Bald on record strategy usually do not attempt to minimize the threat to the hearer's face, although there are ways that bald on record can be used in trying to minimize FTAs implicitly. This strategy is a direct way of saying things without any minimization to the imposition, in a direct, clear, disambiguous and concise way. The aim of bald record strategy is not to minimize the threat to the hearer's face and they are used to directly address the other person in expressing his/her needs. This strategy often used by speakers who closely know their audiences or addressees. There are two strategies of Bald on Record.

a. Cases of Non-Minimization of the Face Threat

The speaker provides no effort to minimize threats to the hearer's face. Redress would actually in case of the urgency and desperation.

b. Cases of FTA Oriented Bald on Record Usage

It is assumed that this strategy is oriented to the hearer's face so that the hearer will be especially preoccupied. It is usually used in welcoming farewells and offers.

2.1.5.4. Off Record

Off record strategy indicates speaker's understanding of hearer's face not to be imposed or disturbed. The speaker choose this strategy means that the speaker is trying to avoid the direct FTA towards the hearer. This strategy uses indirect language and removes the speaker from the potential to imposing. Off record was divided into fifteen strategies:

1. Invite Conversation Imprimaturs

Strategy 1 : Give Hits

Strategy 2 : Give Association

Strategy 3 : Presuppose

Strategy 4 : Understate

Strategy 5 : Overstate

Strategy 6 : Use Tautologies

Strategy 7 : Use Contradiction

Strategy 8 : Be Ironic

Strategy 9 : Use Metaphor

Strategy 10 : Use Rhetorical Question

2. Be Vague or Ambiguous

The strategies involved are:

Strategy 11 : Be Ambiguous

Strategy 12 : Be Vague

Strategy 13 : Over Generalize

Strategy 14 : Displace

2.1.6. Felicity condition

Based on Searle (1969) initially regards the possibility of classifying speech acts through specifying their felicity condition. Felicity condition is the condition where must pertain successful performance of a particular speech act. There are felicity conditions based on Searle include:

- a. Propositional content condition, which specify what kinds of proposition content the speech act is to have. The propositional content rules are; (1) Speaker express that propositional of illocutionary act in the utterance. (2) In expressing that propositional, speaker predicates a future act of speaker or hearer on condition that hearer accept act.
- b. Preparatory condition, which specify the contextual requirements (for example speaker's or hearer's ability or willingness to do an act). The Preparatory condition rules are; (1) Hearer would prefer speaker's doing act to his not doing act. It means that hearer may accept or refuse the act. (2) Speaker will do act in the normal course of events (it is not obvious both speaker and hearer). Speaker assumes hearer is willing that act be done.
- **c. Sincerity condition**, specifying which psychological state of the speaker will be expressed in the speech act. The sincerity

- condition rule is; Speaker intends that the utterance will make him responsible to do act. Speaker wishes act to be done.
- d. Essential conditions, which say what kinds of illocutionary act the utterance is count as. The essential conditions rule is; Speaker intends that the utterance will place him under the obligation to do act. Speaker intends to make hearer recognize that speaker's utterances counts as a wish that act be done.

2.1.7. Talk Show

Talk show is TV program that content of presenter that will guide the program and some audiences that will fill the program. There are many kinds of talk show in Indonesia. Indonesia Lawyer Club (ILC) is one of talk show that aired in TVOne (Wikipedia.org). This talk show is discuss about problem of law, criminality or many other topic that be trending and happen in Indonesia. This talk show is guided by Karni Ilyas. Indonesia Lawyer Club (ILC) is aired in every Tuesday at 19:30 WIB and Saturday at 19:00 WIB. This talk show represent the participant who is concern with the topic of discussion.

The topics of the discussion are based on the set of the problems that happen and be trending in Indonesia society. Such as in the case of Jessica's session, after incident of 411, after Ahok apologized and so on. The current topics are trigger controversy among speakers and public opinion.

2.2. Review Related Literature

There were some researches have been done that focus on combining politeness strategies with one of the types of illocutionary act. Al-Bantany (2013) entitled *The Use of Commissive Speech Acts and Its Politeness Implication: A Case of Banten Gubernatorial Candidate Debate*, she focused to examine the use of commissive in debate. To examine these combination theory, the previous researcher described the types of politeness strategies of commissive by descriptive concept that not considering the truth or falsity of the data obtained. He also used quantitative method to identify the most use of commissive speech act, then he was interpreted it to show the implication of politeness strategies. The result of the study found that commissive speech acts were mostly realized through guarantee (53.7%), followed by promise (38.9%), and refusal (7.4%). It is also found that in terms politeness, all the candidates appear to behave in relatively the same way. This seems to result from the weightiness which is not largely different and the candidates' consideration that the panelists and other candidates are only media to speak to a party that has the ultimate power, i.e. the people of Banten.

In Utami et. al. (2013), Expressive Speech Act Of Judges' Narratives in X-Factor Indonesia Talent Show on Rajawali Citra Televisi Indonesia (Rcti): A Pragmatic, was found the types of expressive speech act of juges' narrative and politeness strategies and substrategies used in X-Factor Indonesia talent show. In this study used descriptive method. The data of the study was the judges narrative of X-Factor Indonesia. The data analyzed according to Searle's speech act and Brown and Levinson's politeness strategies. the result show that expressive speech

act of judges narrative of X-Factor Indonesia are praising, congratulating, thanking and criticizing in positive politeness, bald on record and off record strategies.

Aulia (2013), Politeness Strategies Usage in Accompanying Assertive illocutionary Acts on Barack Obama's Speech and Interview Toward the Development of Islamic Center Near Ground Zero, has done her study about politeness strategies that focus on assertive (representative) acts in Obama's speech that can trigger the controversy within American society around the world. She examine the types of politeness strategies on Obama's utterances, assertive acts. From these review of researches above, research about the combination of politeness strategies in representative acts is rarely done by some researchers. It is because some types of representative acts rare apply with politeness strategies.

Wulandari (2015) has done her thesis entitled *Representative Illoctionary Acts* in Hans Christian Andersen's Selected Fairy Tales. In her thesis was to find out representative illocutionary act and to reveal the reason why those representative s are employed in 10 selected fairy tales of Hans Christian Andersen. This study found 9 paradigm cases of representative illocutionary act which appear in 10 selected fairy tales; asserting, explaining, believing, convincing, suggesting, describing, affirming, swearing, and telling. The most dominant used is asserting and believing. It is to show the speaker's care toward the hearer and to convey information in order to make the hearer understand.

In Riza (2017) thesis entitled *Positive Politeness Strategies as Reflected by the Character in Medea Drama Script* examined positive politeness strategies that expressed and maxim violation that applied by the character *Medea*. The result

shown fifteen positive politeness strategies appear, except the strategy of asserting reciprocal exchange or tit for tat, seeking agreement and joke and four types of maxim violation in expressing positive politeness strategies; maxim of manner, quantity maxim, quality maxim and relation maxim.

Fauzi (2017) has done his thesis under the tittle expressive Acts in Judges' Comments in "the Voice USA 2017." This study was to examine the types of expressive act and strategies used by commentators to realize the expressive acts. The finding found types of expressive act; praising, congratulating, thanking, and criticizing and also found strategies to realize the expressive acts; positive politeness strategies, bald on record strategies and off record strategies.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter discussed the methodology of the research included the procedure in collecting and analyzing the data. It consisted of research design, research instrument, data and data source, technique of data collection and data analysis.

3.1. Research Design

This study used qualitative design. Qualitative research is depiction as an inquiry process of understanding a social or human problem, based on building a complex, holistic picture, formed with words, reporting detailed views of informants, and conducted in a natural setting (Creswell, 1994). Based on Surakhmad (1994), he stated that descriptive method is a kind of research using technique of searching, collecting, classifying, analyzing and making conclusion. This research used descriptive qualitative because, this research be classifying and analyzing or interpreting the data clearly. The descriptive concept is more detail in explaining the data. This method was useful to make clear description of the data analysis.

3.2. Data Collection

3.2.1.Data and data sources

The data of this research was be conversations or utterances of participant in the discussion forum Indonesia Lawyer Club (ILC) that contained of politeness strategies in representative act. The data collected from video that had been download in YouTube channel Indonesia Lawyer Club. The source of data selected randomly based on the topic that triggering controversy of Indonesia society in current time. Theme about Ahok apology was always triggering controversy among some groups of religion especially in Islam and Christian. There were seven videos entitled "Setelah Ahok Minta Maaf" chosen as the data sources. The duration of the video was more than twenty minutes each.

The researcher typed the transcription of the video in Microsoft Word because there is no script that is provided. Total transcription that was typed is 55 pages from seven videos. This discussion included Karni Ilyas as the presenter and the audiences from police; Komesnu Polri, Boy Rafli, and Kombes POL Sulistiono, from figure of Moslem; Dahnil Azhar, Syafii Maarif, Syaifudin Amtsir, and Tengku Zulkarnain, supporter of Ahok (Basuki Tjahaja Purnama); Muannas, Guntur Romli, and Effendi Choirie, Ahmad Dani as a musician, Brili Agung as a linguist, Buni Yani etc.

3.2.2.Instruments

In this research instrument is a mechanical tool or implement, especially one for delicate or scientific work (Dictionary.com). So the main instrument is the researcher itself that was be one of important thing in collecting and analyzing data. Another instrument in this research is video discussion of Indonesia Lawyer Club (ILC) that downloaded from YouTube. It is because the impossibility of the writer to collect the data from talk show directly. So, the researcher only download the video of talk show that was available in YouTube channel Indonesia Lawyer Club.

3.2.3. Techniques of data collection

In data collection, the writer downloaded the data source from YouTube. First, the writer watched it to inspect the source of data are clear and select based on the topic that trigger controversy. The data sources that were collected then transcribed based on the transcription convention. It got the script transcription to make a code to identify the utterances that contained representative act.

3.3.Data Analysis

The data analyzed by using descriptive method. The researcher described the data use representative theory by Searle (1976) and politeness strategies by Brown and Levinson (1987). There are some steps that will do:

1. Identifying

The researcher identified the utterances that contain types of representative act by using Searle's theory. During the process of identifying, researcher make a code use 'comment' tools in Microsoft Word and then give different color in each types of representative. After all whole data was identify in types of representative act, researcher identify again the data that contain types of politeness strategies.



2. Classifying data

After the data was identified which contain politeness strategies of representative act, the researcher classify it into the table. It is to show the most dominant data that containing politeness strategies in accompanying representative act.

a. Table data classification types of politeness strategies

No	Types of politeness strategies	Positive Politeness Strategies		Negative Politeness Strategies		Bald on Record	
	Types of representative act	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
1	Assert						
2	Explanation						
3	Statement						
4	Complain						
5	Conclude						
6	Hypothesis						
7	Claim			2			
8	Report						
9	Suggestion						
10	Swear						
		Total				31	
		%				100	J%

3. After that all show the total politeness strategies of representation speech act, the researcher count it in percentage to show frequency in each types of representative act.

Formulation of <u>Frequency</u> \underline{x} = Percentage table: $\underline{100\%}$

Total Frequency

- 4. The last, the writer identify the condition when the speaker use the types of politeness strategies of representative acts based on felicity condition.
- 5. And the classifying into the table
 - b. Table data classification condition when used politeness strategies in accompanying representative acts

	Propositional		Preparatory		Sincerity		Essential		Total
	freq	%	freq	%	freq	%	freq	%	
Positive politeness									
Negative politeness									
Bald on record									

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter divided into two part, finding and discussion. In finding, the researcher explains the result of the present study. This part consist of two part which represent the research problem that mentioned. In discussion, the researcher analyze and discuss the data that was found.

4.1. Finding

The finding is to answer the research problems which are stated in the first chapter. This part divided into two sections based on the statements of the problem. The first section is finding types of politeness strategies of representative act in discussion forum Indonesia Lawyer Club. The second section is finding the condition of speaker when the speaker use politeness strategies of representative act in discussion forum Indonesia Lawyer Club.

4.1.1. The types politeness strategies of representative act

After doing analysis the data of the utterances in discussion forum Indonesia lawyer Club according to Brown and Levinson politeness strategies and Searle's representative act, researcher found some types of politeness strategies in representative act. The data found 314 utterances from 7 videos transcriptions in one theme of discussion, 'setelah Ahok Minta maaf'. There are three types of politeness strategies that was found; positive politeness strategies, negative

politeness strategies and bald on record. Table 1 show total result types of politeness strategies in various types of representative act.

Table 1: The result of analysis politeness strategies in representative act

No Types of politeness strategies		Positive P Strate		Polit	ative eness tegies	Bald on Record		
	Types of representative act	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	
1	Assert	15	4,80	2	0,64	1	0,4	
2	Explanation	74	23,71	4	1,28	2	0,64	
3	Statement	77	24,35	15	4,48	14	4,48	
4	Complain	12	3,84	1	0,4	10	3,20	
5	Conclude	22	9,05	3	0,96	2	0,64	
6	Hypothesis	5	2,05	-	1	1	0,4	
7	Claim	2	0,64	1	0,4	1	0,4	
8	Report	21	6,73	3	0,96	6	1,92	
9	Suggestion	15	4,80	4	1,28	-	-	
10	Swear	1	0,32	-	-	-	-	
		244 Tota	79,97	33	10,4	37	12,08	
			314 100					

Based on the result above, the data shows utterances that conduct positive politeness strategies of representative act are 244 utterances. All the types of representative act used this strategies; assert, explanation, statement, complain, conclude, hypothesis, claim, report, suggestion and swear. The data includs

24,35% (77 utterances) of statement as the most type that spreaded by the speaker. Explanation types found 23,71% (74 utterances), conclude found 9,05% (22 utterances), report found 6,73% (21 utterances), assert and suggestion found 4,80% (15 utterances), hypothesis found 2,05% (5 utterances), claim found 0,64% (2 utterances) and then swear found 0,32% (1 utterance).

Different with positive politeness strategies, in the types of negative politeness strategies not found all types of representative act. There are eight types that found in 33 utterances; explanation, suggestion, conclude, report, assert, complain and claim. The most types of representative act that used this strategies is statement. Statement types found 4,48% (14 utterances). The other types not much found such as explanation and suggestion found 1,28% (4 utterances), conclude and report found 0,96% (3 utterances), assert found 0,64% (2 utterances) and complain and claim found 0,4% (1 utterance) each.

In bald on record types, there are also found eight types of representative act; assert, explanation, statement, complain, conclude, hypothesis, claim and report. Statement types used most in this strategies. The data of statement found 4,48% (14 utterances), complain found 3,20% (10 utterances), report found 1,92% (6 utterances), explanation and conclude found 0,64% (2 utterances) each, and assert, hypothesis and claim found 0,64% (1 utterance) each.

4.1.2. The condition of speaker when use politeness strategies of representative act

After all data of politeness strategies in representative act found, the researcher continue with analysis of the condition of the speaker when using that kinds of strategies. In the following table, table 2, was shown the result of the analysis data toward condition of speaker.

Table 2: The result of analysis of condition of speaker when using politeness strategies in representative act

Propos	itional	Prepa	ratory	Sinc	cerity	Essential		Total
freq	%	freq	%	freq	%	freq	%	
101	32,26	15	4,79	74	23,64	54	17,25	244
18	5,75	2	0,63	7	2,23	6	1,91	32
16	5,11	6	1,91	8	2,55	7	2,23	37
135	43,12	23	7,33	89	28,42	66	21,07	313 100
	freq 101 18 16	101 32,26 18 5,75 16 5,11	freq % freq 101 32,26 15 18 5,75 2 16 5,11 6	freq % freq % 101 32,26 15 4,79 18 5,75 2 0,63 16 5,11 6 1,91	freq % freq % freq 101 32,26 15 4,79 74 18 5,75 2 0,63 7 16 5,11 6 1,91 8	freq % freq % freq % 101 32,26 15 4,79 74 23,64 18 5,75 2 0,63 7 2,23 16 5,11 6 1,91 8 2,55	freq % freq % freq % freq 101 32,26 15 4,79 74 23,64 54 18 5,75 2 0,63 7 2,23 6 16 5,11 6 1,91 8 2,55 7	freq % freq % freq % freq % 101 32,26 15 4,79 74 23,64 54 17,25 18 5,75 2 0,63 7 2,23 6 1,91 16 5,11 6 1,91 8 2,55 7 2,23

The table of data above shown that speaker most used politeness strategies of representative act in propositional content condition then sincerity condition, essential condition and preparatory condition. In this result, propositional content condition found in three types of politeness strategies; positive politeness strategies 32,26 % (101 utterances), negative politeness strategies 5,75% (18 utterances) and bald on record strategies 5,11% (16 utterances). In preparatory condition found in positive politeness strategies 4,79% (15 utterances), negative politeness strategies

0,63% (2 utterances) and bald on record strategies 1,91% (6 utterances). In sincerity condition found in the types positive politeness strategies 23,64% (74 utterances), negative politeness strategies 2,23% (7 utterances) and bald on record strategies 2,55% (8 utterances). And then in essential condition found in the types positive politeness strategies 17,25% (54 utterances), negative politeness strategies 1,91% (6 utterances) and bald on record strategies 2,23% (7 utterances).

4.2.Discussion

In this part, the researcher explain the analysis of some data based on the categories to represent the whole data. The researcher divided it into some types that was classified in the previous finding.

4.2.1. The types politeness strategies of representative act

4.2.1.1. Positive politeness strategies in representative act

Positive politeness strategies was the most strategies that used by speakers. Based on the result on the previous discussion, the types of representative act was most used in positive politeness strategies. Speaker used this strategies to explain what hearer wants to hear from the speaker such as explanation of some statements or description of an accident that occurred to the speaker. Sometimes to make stress on their statement and express their opinion.

Positive politeness strategies in 'explanation'

Data 1 (video part 1)

Karni Ilyas : Sepekan atau di akhir pekan kemarin ada yang lebih menghebohkan dari soal disinggungnya Surat Al-Maidah ayat 51 oleh Gubernur DKI Ahok atau Basuki Jhahaja Purama di Pulau Seribu. Banyak yang tersinggung dan mengadu ke MaBes Polri, ke Polda dan Gubernur

DKI Jakarta telah dianggap telah melecehkan atau menghina Al-Qur'an yang juga otomatis menghina umat Islam........ "Kami mau tidak mau, terpaksa, menjadikan topik malam ini soal tersebut. Dan setiap pekan sesungguhnya topik yang kami angkat bukan kami cari-cari, tapi apa topik yang paling hangat di pekan ini. Dan tentu saja ada yang setuju, ada yang tidak setuju.".......

In the bold utterances above are some sentences of explanation. This utterances is to explain reason why the topic was chosen to discuss at that time. That explanation is to make clear the purpose of the discussion in order to avoid misunderstanding between speaker and hearer.

These utterances uses positive politeness strategies, intensify interest to the hearer. Speaker tries to make hearer interest to the topic that will be discussed in the forum. He also try to explain why this topic was discussed.

Data 2 (Video part 1)

Karni Ilyas: Kami mau tidak mau, terpaksa, menjadikan topik malam ini soal tersebut. Dan setiap pekan sesungguhnya topik yang kami angkat bukan kami cari-cari, tapi apa topik yang paling hangat di pekan ini. Dan tentu saja ada yang setuju, ada yang tidak setuju....... Dan kami memang harus mendiskusikan agar yang menjadi topik pekan itu jelas oleh masyarakat. Apa akarnya? apa permasalahan nya? dan mau kemana. Walaupun kami selalu tidak akan mengambil kesimpulan. Karena kesimpulan nya kami serahkan kepada pemirsa masingmasing......

In data 2, the utterances are also sentences of explanation. Speaker explains the purpose of topic that was taken in discussion. It is to make clear the topic of discussion toward public, in order to public can take conclusion of the problem that was happen.

In this explanation conduct positive politeness strategies, assert or presuppose speaker's knowledge and concern for hearer's wants, to make clear and clarify the problem that occur to the speaker. In this case speaker focuses on hearer

wants to hear the explanation over complain from some audiences on the previous discussion.

Positive politeness strategies in 'statement'

The types of representative act, statement, is the second most occurred in conducting positive politeness strategies. The speaker uses positive politeness strategies in this types of representative is to stress, to cooperate with hearer and to show what hearer wants to hear.

Data 3 (video part 1)

Boy Rafli : Saya melihat harus kepada prosedur yang ada di internal kepolisian pak Karni, yaitu pada proses penyidikan. Jadi ada mekanisme dalam penerimaan laporan polisi ada mekanisme dalam rangka proses pembuktian, benarkah telah terjadi dugaan tindak pidana itu. **Jadi menurut hemat kami, sementara kita sambut baik proses maaf itu. Karena kita yakin bahwa permintaan maaf, perkataan maaf itu adalah suatu perbuatan mulia.** Dan tentu kaitan dengan masalah penyidikan mohon diberikan kesempatan. Biarkan itu dulu menjadi suatu yang terpisah, sementara berikan kesempatan kepada penyidik kita untuk melakukan proses pembuktian secara profesional. Itulah harapan kita.

In the data 3, the utterances indicate statement. It point out by the underline sentences. Speaker deliver statement to increase his opinion that accept apology would be a good attitude. It is because apology is a lofty action of person.

The utterances conduct positive politeness strategies, seek agreement, to straighten his opinion about his action. Speaker states that he accept the apology of the governor because speaker belief that apologize was a good act.

Data 4 (video part 2)

Karni Ilyas : **Tapi kan ada kata yang hilang dan <u>kata itu besar sekali</u> <u>artinya</u>. Satu dibilang surat Al-Maidah bohong, yang satu Al-Maidah dipakai bohong. Kalau dipakai berarti orangnya.**

The underline sentences are statement. Speaker state that the lost word, 'pakai', have big meaning for people understanding. If the word discarded from the sentence, the sentence will have different meaning. And then can make misunderstanding toward what governor saying.

This bold sentences shows that the speaker try to make offer with hearer. The sentence 'Tapi kan ada kata yang hilang dan kata itu besar sekali artinya' indicate positive politeness, offer, promise. It was to cooperate with hearer in order to make hearer have same opinion with speaker and accept his opinion.

Positive politeness strategies in 'conclude'

Data 5 (video part 1)

The bold utterances above are conclude. Speaker make conclusion from his explanation about how many report that was received by POLDA Metrojaya. Some report tended to Buni Yani and then 9 report tended to governor Basuki Tjahaja Purnama.

Speaker conclude his explanation accompanying positive politeness strategies, assert or presuppose speaker's knowledge and concern for the hearer's

wants. It was to adjust hearer believe. Speaker conclude the whole explanation in order to make hearer satisfy and simply understand to his explanation.

Positive politeness strategies in 'report'

Data 6 (video part 1)

Karni Ilyas: Pemirsa kita bertemu kembali di Indonesia Lawyer Club. Sepekan atau di akhir pekan kemarin ada yang lebih menghebohkan dari soal disinggungnya Surat Al-Maidah ayat 51 oleh Gubernur DKI Ahok atau Basuki Jhahaja Purama di Pulau Seribu. Banyak yang tersinggung dan mengadu ke MaBes Polri, ke Polda dan Gubernur DKI Jakarta telah dianggap telah melecehkan atau menghina Al-Qur'an yang juga otomatis menghina umat Islam.......

In data 6, the sentences are representative act, report. It indicates in speaker utterances that he presents the case that was occurred in public at that time. The speaker report that in previous week, governor Basuki Tjahaja Purnama, was touch sensitive topic about Al-Maidah verse 51. It is be viral in the public and being sensitive topic especially for Moslem.

These sentences conduct positive politeness strategies, seek agreement, using safe topic in the beginning discussion. The speaker start the discussion with the safe topic to report and adapt with hearer belief. It is also to straighten the next utterance that speaker deliver to the hearer.

Data 7 (video part 1)

Karni Ilyas : Apakah dalam hal ini saya kira juga nggak perlu banyak saksi? Pelapor, paling sama orang-orang yang ada di Pulau Seribu.

Komesnu Polri: Pulau seribu. Baik. Yang kami sudah periksa, interogasi dari pelapor, kemudian hari ini tim kami turun ke lokasi Kepulauan Seribu untuk mencari saksi-saksi. Dan kemarin kami sudah membuat surat ke staf Gubernur dan kami sudah mendapatkan satu film yang asli. Dan dalam waktu dekat akan kami mintakan pemeriksaan ke puslapor untuk diperiksa secara laboratoriunm forensik.

The data above is representative act, report. The utterances contain of speaker report of police action to take the case. Speaker explain the steps that was they do to collect the evidences. Speaker also report who are people that were included to the investigation. And what the next step after the police got information from that investigation.

In these utterances, positive politeness strategies, assert or presuppose speaker's knowledge and concern for the hearer's wants, is to raise speaker knowledge of hearer. Speaker focuses to hearer that they want to be given information related to the hearer known concerned the investigation.

Positive politeness strategies in 'suggestion'

Data 8 (video part 1)

Boy Rafli: Nah oleh karena itu, berkaitan dengan situasi yang ada dalam masyarakat ini, kami aaaa... dari kepolisian tentunya berkewajiban menyampaika sebuah himbauan kepada masyarakat luas, hendak nya kita hormati jalur hukum yang ada ini, kita percayaka kepada proses penyidikan yang saat ini dilaksanakan. Dan tentu ini tidak bisa lepas dari rencana pemilihan kada 2017 secara serentak di seluruh Indonesia ada 101, termasuk utamanya di DKI. Kami sangat menghimbau kepada seluruh masyarakat dalam hal ini, dalam menghadapi proses pemilih kada ini, mari kita jaga suatu situasi yang kondusif. Karena kami melihat ada upaya-upaya yang sudah memulai memprofokasi situasi."

The bold utterance is suggestion. Speaker tries to make cooperate with hearer. Speaker suggest to public to make safe situation in society. It was to get success of the governor election in Indonesia.

Positive politeness strategies in this type, offer or promise, is to muffle conflict that occur in the society. Speaker tries to offer to trust what the police do. Speaker also appeal to the hearer or society to hand over all the problem to the police.

Positive politeness strategies in 'assert'

Data 9 (video part 2)

Aldwin: Ya terimakasih bang Karni. Jadi saya melihat pak Buni ini adalah orang yang niat tulus, lihat profesinya dosen. Terlepas dari dia seorang partisan dan lain sebagainya. Dan saya melihat dan saya mengkaji yang dilakukan tidak ada yang mengandung unsur pidana. Apa begitu ya? Dia di fitnah mengupload, menyunting, mengedit dan lain sebagainya. Saya lihat tidak ada. Karena durasi itu yang utuh 1 jam 30 menit 30 detik atau 31 detik isinya ya itu-itu juga. Menista agama juga menurut saya. Dan apalagi Mas Buni ini mengambil suntingan 31 detik dan di upload kembali. Kalaupun ditambahkan transkrip, ada hal yang tidak sesuai itu menurut pendapatnya tidak jadi masalah. Dia mengkritisi seorang pemimpin, seorang gubernur. Apalagi kapasitas Pak Ahok sebagai gubernur datang kesana itu dia bukan sebagai calon, sebagai gubernur, sebagai pimpinan. Yang kemudian warga Negara mengkkritisi itu sah-sah saja. Nah tiba-tiba,,,,

The bold data indicate representative act, assert. It is pointed out in speaker utterances that assert or clarify his opinion about Buni Yani's critic is correct. Because as a citizen, Buni Yani has an authority to criticize the governor that do his work.

The utterances use positive politeness strategies, avoid disagreement. Speaker assert his utterances by hedging his opinion. In this situation speaker need stress to convince hearer that his opinion is correct.

Positive politeness strategies in 'complain'

Data 10 (video part 1)

Karni Ilyas: Baik, mungkin ke pak Boy Rafli Ahmad. Pak boy, ini kan tuduhannya udah jelas tadi, tapi kalau saya melihat, kalau pasal 156 masih... masih mungkin lah. Tapi 28 ayat 2, itu menyebarkan. itu menurut saya gubernur tidak menyebarkan video tersebut bahwa dia pernah mengatakan tersebut iya, sependapat nggak pak?

In data 10, the utterances are complain. Complain was pointed out in the bold sentences that speaker disagree with the demand. Speaker feel the demand is not appropriate with governor case.

Speaker, Karni Ilyas, deliver his complain accompanying positive politeness strategies, be optimistic. He is weighing to confirm the information that he got. Positive politeness in this data show that speaker try to cooperate with the hearer about that kinds of information. He tries to persuade hearer, is his opinion approved.

Positive politeness strategies in 'hypothesis'

Data 11 (video part 1)

The above utterances are hypothesis. Speaker presume some incident that may occurred when public provoked. Speaker feel concerned about anarchic activity of the public.

The data shows that the speaker estimate the accident if the police cannot prevent society. Positive politeness, exaggerate in accompanying hypothesis is to

stress about the police worth. Speaker repeat some presume that he feel would be occur to the public.

Positive politeness strategies in 'swear'

Data 12 (video part 5)

Ahmad Ishommuddin: Saya kira saya mengatakan dari hati nurani saya. Saya menangis melihat kenyataan semacam ini. Bukan saya membela Ahok, meskipun saya sudah dituduh liberal, meskipun saya dituduh menerima uang. Demi Allah, sepeserpun saya tidak menerima uang apapun dari pak Ahok. Saya hanya ingin menyampaikan apa adanya. Inilah yang dalam hati kecil saya.

The underline utterance is swear. It is pointed by mentioning the name of Allah. Based on the situation that happen to the speaker, he make sure the hearer that the allegations were not true. Positive politeness strategies, exaggerate, use to show any sympathy towards what were happen. It is shown by overstated intonation of the speaker and stress his statement.

4.2.1.2. Negative politeness strategies in representative act

Negative politeness strategies in 'statement'

Data 13 (video part 2)

Buni Yani: Tahun 96 setelah dibredel. Waktu setelah tahun 94 lama dibredel, pada semua kualifikasinya sebenanrnya saya sudah masuk. Pasti taulah bang Karni. Lalu kemudian saya masuk sebagai wartawan. Nnah saya bekerja, saya mengerti proses-proses apa namanya jurnalisme dan juga thesis saya di America itu juga mengenai jurnalisme. Itu kualifikasi saya. Biar teman-teman disini tahu dulu siapa saya. **Nah lalu sekarang saya sudah agak berumur sudah agak susah...**

The bold utterance is statement. This state that now he was an old man. Based on the utterances above, speaker, Buni Yani state that he was being old and in his utterance indicate doubt. In negative politeness strategies, be pessimistic strategies usually indicate doubt explicitly in speaker utterance. Speaker point out

45

doubt using word 'agak'. In this data indicate the feature that mentioned in that types of strategies.

Negative politeness strategies in 'explanation'

Data 14 (video part 2)

Karni Ilyas : Debatnya malam itu juga?

Buni Yani: Iya, aaa saya lupa <u>mungkin sekitar,..., mungkin</u> karena pagi jum'at itu saya tidur sekitar jam 2 oleh karena perdebatan itu, jadi mestinya saya tidur jam 12. Setelah buka-buka ini seharusnya saya tidur jam 12, jadi karena ada perdebatan jadi nggak enak dong kalau ngga di tanggapi, kemudian saya tanggapi lalu saya tidur.

The bold utterances are explanation. Speaker describe the detail chronology that occur in his experiences. That data conduct negative politeness strategies, be pessimistic. Speaker utterances shown that unsure of what he had experienced before. Speaker show doubt by using word 'mungkin'. It is also indicates that the speaker not sure to fulfill what hearer wants to hear.

Negative politeness strategies in 'report'

Data 15 (video part 2)

Buni Yani: Jadi saya nggak pakai earphone jadi itu nggak ketranskrip. Tadi itu saya lihat memang ada kata 'pakai' saya mengakui mengakui kesalahan saya sekarang. Tadi ketika di itu tadi ada kata 'pakai'. Jadi transkrip saya itu mengatakan bahwa "dibohongi pakai Surat Al-Maidah" gitu. Jadi kata 'pakai' itulah yang tidak ada dalam transkrip saya. Nah saya mengakui kesalahan saya. Kalau itu tidak ada kata 'pakai'.

The bold utterance conduct representative act, report. Speaker report and admit that there is 'pakai' in the video and he not include it into his transcript. In that data, speaker said that he was not wearing earphones, so he cannot catch the word 'pakai' in the video. Speaker gave difference explanation than the opinion that

he hold before. In this case, speaker used negative politeness strategies, give difference, to not force hearer to belief speaker.

Negative politeness strategies in 'assert'

Data 16 (video part 3)

Syafii Maarif: Saya belum tahu betul ya Ahok bicara apa? Saya belum tahu betul apa yang dikata ada penistaan disana, ada apa. Saya coba cari pendapat ndak satu, yang benernya bagaimana? Coba kita cari yang benernya, fakta yang sebenarnya itu bagaimana. Nah lalu terjadi sedikit kegaduhan, mungkin mula-mula Ahok tidak merasa bersalah ya, tapi melihat kegaduahan menyerupa dia minta maaf. Kalau sudah minta maaf, mbok kita selesaikan dengan baik. Ini kan demokrasinya tersandra oleh suasana yang tidak sehat begini.

The bold data above is assert. In this utterances, speaker emphasize on his opinion that has been said before, if we have apologized by other people we should forgive. In doing negative politeness strategies, speaker state FTA as the general rule in the conversation. It is the save way to minimize the imposition towards hearer. Speaker do not want to bring this case to be big problem.

Negative politeness strategies in 'conclude'

Data 17 (video part 4)

In this data conduct conclude. Speaker conclude the utterance that have been delivered before. This utterance use negative politeness strategies to minimize the imposition towards hearer. Speaker modify his utterance being indirect. In the sentence "Dan menurut saya ini manusiawi sekali" it is minimizing the imposition. He explain that human is in the same character.

Negative politeness strategies in 'suggestion'

Data 18 (video part 4)

Effendi Choirie: Tapi semuanya saya kira tetap dalam konteks meyakini bahwa ingin mencapai kebearan. Itu saya kira situasi yang melingkupi pak Ahok. Sehingga dia megatakan seperti itu. Dan menurut saya ini manusiawi sekali. Sisi lain saya kira yang harus kita lakukan berikutnya adalah, kita dalam konteks berbangsa, berdemokrasi ini aaaa sudahlah. Kita ngerti ayat, kita ngerti Al-Qur'an, kita ngerti hadits, mari kita terapkan hal-hal yang tidak menimbulkan tafsir-tafsir yang tidak menimbulkan dis-sosial, dis-integrasi, dis-sosial, tapi yang bagaimana yang bisa mempersatukan. Itu yang saya kira kedepan......

The bold data above is suggestion. Speaker suggest the hearer to belief him in order to create harmony. This utterance conduct negative politeness strategies, question-hedge, that speaker hedge his opinion by modify his utterances in order to indirect force the hearer to belief him.

Negative politeness strategies in 'claim'

Data 19 (video part 3)

Karni Ilyas : Jadi tanggapan buya terhadap ya sekarang ini MUI, hari ini malah, MUI pusat ikut memprotes juga. Sebelumnya tidak sampai MUI pusat, <u>Muhammadiyah yang memulai protes tersebut.</u> Apa menurut buya itu tidak perlu dilakukan?

In this utterance conduct claim. Speaker claim that Muhammadiyah was start the protest to police concerned governor utterances about Al-Maidah verse 51.

In this data indicate negative politeness strategies, be conventionally. Speaker use indirect utterance with modify his utterance in order to hedges his claim. Speaker start his utterances by show the fact that was occurred in the society.

4.2.1.3.Bald on record strategies in representative act

Bald on record strategies of in 'statement'

Data 20 (video part 2)

Aldwin: ya terimakasih bang Karni. Jadi saya melihat pak Buni ini adalah orang yang niat tulus, lihat profesinya dosen. Terlepas dari dia seorang partisan dan lain sebagainya. Dan saya melihat dan saya mengkaji yang dilakukan tidak ada yang mengandung unsur pidana. Apa begitu ya? Dia di fitnah mengupload, menyunting, mengedit dan lain sebagainya. Saya lihat tidak ada. Karena durasi itu yang utuh 1 jam 30 menit 30 detik atau 31 detik isinya ya itu-itu juga. Menista agama juga menurut saya. Dan apalagi Mas Buni ini mengambil suntingan 31 detik dan di upload kembali. Kalaupun ditambahkan transkrip, ada hal yang tidak sesuai itu menurut pendapatnya tidak jadi masalah. Dia mengkritisi seorang pemimpin, seorang gubernur......

The bold utterance is statement. In this case, speaker statement used in clear way to deliver his utterance. Speaker do not make an ambiguity in his utterances. In his utterance, there is no hesitation that make it was being indirect.

Data 21 (video part 2)

Aldwin: Betul. Jadi beliau mengaku tidak sesuai transkrip. Itu mengaku begitu, tapi dimata hukum tidak menjadi masalah.

Karni Ilyas: Kata "pakai" kalau menurut saya sangat penting.

This data shows that speaker complain the opinion related to the world 'pakai' directly. He was stated that the word 'pakai' was being important. The utterance was clear without any addition that make speaker minimize his imposition toward hearer.

49

Bald on record strategies of in 'report'

Data 22 (video part 2)

Karni Ilyas: Udah? Dia udah di panggil polisi?

Adlwin: Belum, dia itu bersama saya melapor ke polisi.

The utterance is report that Buni Yani called yet to investigate. Speaker directly report what actually happen to the hearer. He clearly inform and explain the fact.

Bald on record strategies of 'complain'

Data 23 (video part 2)

Aldwin: Kenapa ini wajib di laporkan? Disebut profokator dan penghasut. Coba ya? Dia disebut sebagai profokator dan penghasut, ini jelas-jelas mencemarkan nama baik merusak nama baiknya............

The data bold above is complain concern the accusation toward Buni Yani. This utterance deliver without any minimizing threat to the hearer. Speaker utter this utterance directly in the case of desperation of the speaker to express his frustrated.

Bald on record strategies in 'explain'

Data 24 (video part 2)

Aldwin: Setelah itu dilaporkan, dilaporkan oleh relawan Ahok-Djarot, dan pengacaranya koar-koar di stasiun televisi. Koar-koar bahwa ini punya niat jahat, ini penyebar dan lain sebagainya. Hal ini nggak bisa dibiarkan, saya punya semangat begitu dan ini pun kuasa nya dengan kawan-kawan para himpunan Advokat muda.

In the data above is explanation of the complaint that was discuss in data 23. Speaker oriented his wants in direct way that he not want to let accusation about his client straight away. Speaker utter his opinion without any redressive action in his utterances toward hearer.

Bald on record strategies in 'conclude'

Data 25 (video part 4)

Tengku Zulkarnain: Nah yang kedua, minta maaf. Minta maaf kesalahan itu ada dua. Kalau saya dihina, kata Allah boleh, kalau saya disakiti, didzalimi, saya boleh melakukan dua langkah. Dibunuh, disalib, dipotong kaki tangan nya bersilangan, nah yang keempat diusir dari negeri ini. Itu hukum Islam. **Dia minta maaf, silahkan minta maaf. Tapi konsekuensi hukum dia harus memikul.**

In the bold utterances is conclude. Speaker conclude his explanation concerned apology that delivered by governor. The conclusion is to close his explanation in direct without any minimization in his utterance.

Bald on record strategies in 'hypothesis'

Data 26 (video part 2)

Adlwin: Jadi, janganlah kemudian klien kami ini dijadikan bang Karni kasihan dia. Dia tidak tahu apa-apa, dia hanya mengkritisi begitu posisinya sebagai warga Negara begitu. Dan memang nyata-nyata jelas begitu, mau dipotong, mau disunting kata-kata itu akan tetap ada. Jadi menurut saya tidak ada unsur, bisa kita nanti uji, begitu. Apa yang dia lakukan yang tidak ada unsur pidana. Kurang lebih begitu bang Karni.

The bold utterances indicate hypothesis of the speaker about his client case. Speaker presume that his client do not conduct criminal element. In this data, speaker do not minimize the threat to the hearer's face. Speaker spread the utterances in direct way without any minimization the imposition to make his opinion clear.

Bald on record strategies in 'claim'

Data 27 (video part 2)

Aldwin: Dia di fitnah mengupload, menyunting, mengedit dan lain sebagainya. Saya lihat tidak ada. Karena durasi itu yang utuh 1 jam 30 menit 30 detik atau 31 detik isinya ya itu-itu juga. **Menista agama juga menurut saya.**

The bold utterances is claim. In this case, speaker deliver these utterances without any minimization threat toward hearer. Speaker use direct utterance to spread his opinion clearly. There is also not any modifying of the sentence which make it being indirect utterances.

4.2.2. The condition of speaker when use politeness strategies of

representative act

In this discussion is to discuss the condition of speaker which used politeness strategies of representative act. All types of politeness strategies conduct in felicity condition that used in this analysis. There are the following discussion of felicity condition in politeness strategies of representative act.

Positive politeness strategies in propositional content condition

Data 28 (video part 2)

Guntur Romli: Terimakasih bang Karni. Soal yang sekarang ini sebenarnya saya itu sudah punya pengalaman kasus seperti ini ya bang Karni ya. Tahun 2000 an saya pernah mendampingi gusdur itu yang pernah dituduh mengatakan Al-Qur'an sebagai kitab suci yang paling porno sedunia. Saya pernah mendampingi gusdur untuk kasus itu. Gusdur yang kiyai saja sudah pernah dituduh apalagi ini Ahok Gitu kan? Nah kalau saya membaca kasus ini dan mengikuti, bahwa ini bukan penistaan agama, tapi soal pemelintiran kata-kata......

This bold utterances conduct propositional content condition. Speaker express his proposition and predict that hearer will accept his explanation which conduct positive politeness strategies. This strategies, intensify interest to the hearer in the speaker's contribution, indicate speaker have good intention toward hearer. So, if speaker do this strategies hearer can accept his utterance.

Data 29 (video part 2)

Guntur Romli: Jadi kalau kita kembali pada pernyataan pak ahok, itu kan hari selasa tanggal 27 September di kepulauan seribu. Ada berita di Kompas Ahok bahagia panen ikan Kerapu, juga Ahok bilang jangan pilih saya. Itu media masa pada tanggal 27 September.

This utterances conduct positive strategies, Assert or presuppose speaker's knowledge and concern for the hearer's wants. It is used by speaker to raise his knowledge of hearer. Speaker know hearer wants and speaker predict his utterance will accept if he explain the case. Speaker presuppose hearer knowledge concern the news that was revolved.

Negative politeness strategies in propositional content condition

Data 30 (video part 2)

Karni Ilyas: Baik, setelah orang mendengar video yang asli, yang resmi dari Pemda. Sebagian besar umat Islam tetap aja tersinggung dengan yang asli.

In this data, speaker utterance predict the next act that should take and predict his utterance was accepted by hearer. Speaker predict that the hearer would to accept his statement and response him.

Data 31 (video part 3)

Dahnil Anzar: Iya plural, utama Indonesia. Tanggung jawab merawat keberagaman itu adalah keberagaman kita semua. Maka jika ada yang menciderai keberagaman itu maka seluruh umat beragama merasa terciderai. Nah, pada konteks itulah kemudian kami melihat apa yang diucapkan Basuki Tjahja Purnama itu nir-etika. Itu mengancam keberagaman. Ucapan seperti ini terang nir-etika, etika nya absen. Ancaman terhadap keberagaman itu sendiri.

The bold utterances conduct negative politeness strategies, go on record as incurring a debt or as not indebting, in order to explicitly state that the governor

utterance threaten the diverse of Indonesia. Speaker redress his statement which mention threaten the diverse in his utterance.

Bald on record strategies in propositional content condition

Data 32 (video part 2)

Adlwin: Kita punya semangat sudah tida boleh lagi ya, para pimpinan yang arogan-arogan begini, ini membungkam kebebasan berpendapat warganya. Nggak boleh begitu, nggak boleh begini caracara begitu. Kita akan melawan saya bilang "lawan, nggak usah takut". Dia gemetar pak masuk kantor polisi, "lawan, nggak usah takut" saya bilang. Tanda tangan saja gemetar dia. Saya bilang "lawan, nggak boleh di dzolimi ini" begitu.

Speaker spread the utterances directly, and also not minimize the threat to the addressee. It make sure that the utterances will be accepted by hearer. Speaker express directly what is proposition in his mind to his client.

Positive politeness strategies in preparatory condition

Data 33 (video part 2)

Buni Yani: Nah saya bekerja, saya mengerti proses-proses apa namanya jurnalisme dan juga thesis saya di America itu juga mengenai jurnalisme. Itu kualifikasi saya. Biar teman-teman disini tahu dulu siapa saya. Nah lalu sekarang saya sudah agak berumur sudah agak susah,,,

Karni Ilyas : kok sudah berumur saya saja masih muda walaupun sudah senior?

Buni Yani : Maksudnya bang ini saya sudah punya ketertarikan yang berbeda mugkin. Bukan berumur ya? Lalu saya lebih tertarik untuk menjadi dosen begitu.......

This strategies conduct preparatory condition which speaker want not hearer to do that act. It show when speaker complain hearer utterance before that he stated that he was old. It show in the underline utterance.

Negative politeness strategies in preparatory condition

Data 34 (video part 2)

Buni Yani: Saya sebetulnya ini bukan pendapat saya, saya tidak paham hukum bang Karni, bukan itu mau saya. Jadi, saya manut sajalah sesuai dengan pendapat ahli hukum, begitu. Begitu bang Karni dari saya.

This data conduct negative politeness strategies, question-hedge, in preparatory condition. Speaker assume that by doing that strategies make hearer belief with his utterances. The utterances are to hedge his statement that the report is not his pure opinion.

Bald on record strategies in preparatory condition

Data 35 (video part 3)

Muannas: Iya, karena pada tnggal 6 ini,,,,

Karni Ilyas : Nggak, tanggal 28 nya, anda udah nyari itu.

Muannas : Oh nggak. Kita justru tanggal 6 nya itu, ternyata itu sudah di

upload tanggal 28, sudah ada gitu lho bang Karni.

Speaker directly complain in preparatory condition which pointed out that speaker refuse the opinion before. Speaker assumes that hearer willing to clarify or justify his opinion. The direct utterance is to get fast response from hearer.

Positive politeness strategies in sincerity condition

Data 36 (video part 2)

Buni Yani: Pak Buni itu baru ada orang telepon itu katanya nyari pak Buni dengan kata-kata kasar, membentak lalu kemudian mau mengancam membawa orang untuk menyerbu kampus kita. "waduh" pikir saya. Itu sudah 2 kali ini bang Karni, pertama saya dilaporkan kedua ada ancaman. Ini lebih serius lagi, meskipun masih dalam bentuk telepon. Nah ini terror. Tetapi saya bilang "saya ini tidak bersalah, saya tidak takut." Jadi saya bilang kalau saya ini stick to my vision. Nah kemudian setelah saya dilaporkan begitu, lalu saya mengajukan diri karena saya mencintai kampus saya, karena sudah memberikan saya macam-macam hal, lalu saya minta untuk mengundurkan diri sementara. Jadi sekarang ini

saya non aktif bang Karni oleh karena, jadi kerusakan-kerusakan yang dibuat oleh tuduhan-tuduhan itu, yang tidak berdasar itu, sangat merusak. Jadi konteks nya begitu bang Karni dari pihak saya.

The utterance spread to stress speaker explanation. It intends that speaker take responsibility about his case. Speaker express it in explanation that refer to soothe the situation that happen. Speaker explain focus on keeping hearer's wants to clarify.

Negative politeness strategies in sincerity condition

Data 37 (video part 2)

Buni Yani: Nah saya bekerja, saya mengerti proses-proses apa namanya jurnalisme dan juga thesis saya di America itu juga mengenai jurnalisme. Itu kualifikasi saya. Biar teman-teman disini tahu dulu siapa saya. Nah lalu sekarang saya sudah agak berumur sudah agak susah,,, This utterance conduct negative politeness strategies in sincerity condition.

In this case speaker expressed and toke responsible to do act with his utterance. The utterance contains doubt of the speaker. The doubt imply that speaker does not know whether hearer fulfill his wants.

Bald on record politeness strategies in sincerity condition

Data 39 (video part 1)

Komesnu Polri : Kalau yang di Bareskrim belum.

Karni Ilyas : Belum ya pak? dari Bareskrim sendiri kerangkanya apa benar nggak masalah tersebut?

In the bold utterance conducted sincerity condition which make speaker responsible to do act. Speaker utter the utterance clear and directly. Speakers feel required to make responsibility because of the threatened by hearer.

Positive politeness strategies in essential conditions

Data 40 (video part 1)

Komesnu Polri : Baik, jadi ketika siaga **Bareskrim menerima pengaduan** dari masyarakat, kemudian di terima, kemudian disitu dibuatkan kerangka pasalnya. Jadi, bahwa melanggar pasal 156 A dan yonto undang-undang 28 ayat 2 undang-undang IT.

Karni Ilyas : Itu kerangka yang ada di Bareskrim?

This utterance, speaker used positive politeness strategies that to raise the knowledge of hearer. Hearer wants to know the detail of the process of the investigation. So the speaker focus on the speaker wants and speaker put himself under to do his obligation to give that explanation.

Negative politeness strategies in essential condition

Data 41 (video part 2)

Syafii Maarif: Saya belum tahu betul ya Ahok bicara apa? Saya belum tahu betul apa yang dikata ada penistaan disana, ada apa. Saya coba cari pendapat ndak satu, yang benernya bagaimana? Coba kita cari yang benernya, fakta yang sebenarnya itu bagaimana. Nah lalu terjadi sedikit kegaduhan, mungkin mula-mula Ahok tidak merasa bersalah ya, tapi melihat kegaduahan menyerupa dia minta maaf. Kalau sudah minta maaf, mbok kita selesaikan dengan baik. Ini kan demokrasinya tersandra oleh suasana yang tidak sehat begini.

The utterance is assertion that conduct negative politeness strategies, state FTA as general rule, in essential condition. It is to minimize the imposition by doing reveal the FTA as obligation that has to be done. The utterances conduct purpose to make hearer recognize speaker wish to do.

Bald on record strategies in essential condition

Data 42 (video part 1)

Tengku Zulkarnain: Kalau kesalahan itu terjadi pada pribadipribadi Islam. Tapi kalau kesalahan itu terhadap agama, menghina Allah, menghina rasul, menghina Qur'an, itu hukumnya tiga aja tadi. Dibunuh, disalib, dipotong kaki tangan nya bersilangan, nah yang keempat diusir dari negeri ini. Itu hukum Islam. **Dia minta maaf, silahkan minta maaf. Tapi** konsekuensi hukum dia harus memikul.

The bold data conduct direct utterances that speaker not effort to minimize threats to the hearer's face. Speaker want to realize the utterance in order to make hearer do the act. The utterance indicate speaker wants to endure the consequence or to take responsible over the utterances.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter divided into two part; conclusion and suggestion. In conclusion would conducted the conclusion of the result that was explained in the previous chapter, chapter IV. In suggestion would to conduct addition and suggestion which is dedicated to the readers particularly to people who concern in pragmatics study, specifically politeness strategies that combined with speech act.

5.1.Conclusion

The researcher presents conclusion of the study. In this study the researcher examine politeness strategies of representative act in discussion forum Indonesia Lawyer Club (ILC). The researcher focuses on two research problems. The first is types of politeness strategies of representative act in discussion forum Indonesia Lawyer Club (ILC) by using Searle's representative act and Brown and Levinson Politeness strategies. And the second, the researcher examine the result of the types of politeness strategies in the condition when speaker use these kinds of strategies by using Searle's felicity condition.

According to the discussion in the previous chapter, the finding shows that audiences of discussion forum Indonesia Lawyer Club (ILC) conducted politeness strategies in doing representative act. The finding shows that there are three types of politeness strategies was accompany representative act. The

most uses strategies is positive politeness strategies which found 244 utterances and then negative politeness strategies and bald on record strategies.

And according to the second research problem shows there are politeness strategies in representative act was conducted felicity condition. Propositional content condition shows the most condition that occur in positive politeness strategies. The second condition is sincerity condition in positive politeness strategies.

In conclusion, positive politeness strategies is the most strategies to accompanying representative act. It is because the audiences adjust to the hearer wants. It also to straighten speaker opinion or statement that was spread out to the hearer before. The audiences is also use positive politeness strategies in the condition when they predict the future act and hearer condition to accept their utterance.

5.2. Suggestion

This present research examines the types of politeness strategies in accompanying representative act used by the audiences in discussion forum that have concept of argumentation. The researcher hope that the next researcher who wants to do research with the same theory better use different theme and subject. And hope the future researcher can examine direct communication or direct research. It means that the researcher involved into the conversation. The researcher also wishes the future researcher increase the study using another method such as quantitative method and sociological pragmatic study.

REFERENCES

- Afrani, S. (2015). The Realization of Politeness Strategies in English Directives among Members of Palembangnese Ethnic in Palembang, South Sumatra, Indonesia: *Teaching Journey*. Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN) Raden Fatah Palembang.
- Al-Bantany, N. (2013). The Use of Commissive Speech Acts and Its Politeness Implication: A Case of Banten Gubernatorial Candidate Debate. Passage2013, 1(2), 21-34. Pdf.
- Aulia, K. (2013). Politeness Strategies Usage in Accompaniying Assertive Illocutionary Act on Barack Obama's Speech and Interview Toward The Development of Islam Center Near Gound Zero. *The International Journal of Social Sciences*. Vol. 16, No. 1, October 2013. Pdf.
- Austin, J. L. (1955). How to do Thing with Words. *Harvard Univesity*Press. Pdf.
- Austin, J. L. (1962). How to do Thing with Words. *Harvard Univesity Press*. Pdf.
- Brown, P. & Levinson, S.C. (1987). *Politeness: Some Universal in Language Usage*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Pdf.
- Creswell, J. (1994). Research Design Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches. United State of America: Sage Publication, Inc.
- Fauzi, N. (2017). Expressive Acts in the Judges' Comments in "The Voice USA 2017". Thesis. English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.
- Goffman, E. (1959). The Presentation of self in Everyday Life. *Library* of Congress Catalog cord Number 59-9138. Pdf.

- Henkemans, A. (2014). Speech Act Theory and the Study of Argumentation. Studies in Logic, Grammar and Rhetoric University of Amsterdam.
- Kurdghelashvili, T. (2015). Speech Acts and Politeness Strategies in an EFL Classroom in Georgia. *International Journal of Social, Behavioral, Educational, Economic, Business and Industrial Engineering*. Vol:9, No:1, 2015. Pdf
- Leech, G. N. (1983). *Principle of Pragmatic*. New York: Longman. Pdf.
- Nurhasanah., Suganda, D., & Darmayanti, N. (2014). Strategy of Courtesy for Commissive Speech Act at the Proposing Ceremony in Lampung Komering. *International Journal of English and Education*. Vol. 3, No. 2, April 2014. Pdf.
- Riza, Hemashita Ainur. 2017. *Positive Politeness Strategies as Reflected by the Character in Medea Drama Script*. English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.
- Searle, J. R. (1976). *A Classification of Illocutionary Acts*. Cambridge University Press. Pdf.
- Searle, J. R. (1976). Expression and Meaning: Studies in the Theory of Speech Acts. Cambridge, New York: Cambridge University. Pdf.
- Shigemitsu, Y. (2003). Politeness Strategies in the Context of Argument In Japanese Debate Shows. Associate Professor, General Education and Research Center, Tokyo Polytechnic University. Pdf.
- Surakhmad, W. (1994). *Penngantar Penelitian Ilmiah: Dasar Metode Teknik* . Bandung: Tarsito.
- Trisnawati, G. (2011). Directive Illocutionary Acts in Relation to Politeness Strategy in the Historical Movie 'The King's Speech. Faculty of Humanities, Diponegoro University, Semarang. Pdf.

- Trujillo, V. (2011). Socio-pragmatic Study of Politeness in Speech Acts

 Congratulating in Colombian Spanish. Arizona State

 University. Pdf
- Utami, P., Darmayanti, N., & Riyanto, S. (2013). Expressive Speech Act
 Of Judges' Narratives in X-Factor Indonesia Talent Show on
 Rajawali Citra Televisi Indonesia (Rcti): A Pragmatic.

 International Journal of language Learning and Applied
 Linguistics World (IJLLALW). Vol. 4. December. 2013. Pdf.
- Vilkki, L. (2007). Politeness, Face and Facework: Current Issue.

 Department of General Linguistics, University of Helsinki

 pp. 322–332. Pdf.
- Wagner, L. (2012) Positive- and Negative-Politeness Strategies:

 Apologizing in the Speech Community of Cuernavaca,

 Mexico. University of Louisville. Pdf.
- Wise, L. (2011). Speech Acts and Politeness in Spanish and English Magazine Advertising. University of Georgia. Pdf
- Wulandari, D. (2015). Representative Illocutionary Act is Hans Christian Andersen's Selected Fairy Tales. English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.
- Yule, G. (1996). Pragmatics. Oxford University. Pdf.