RHETORICAL QUESTION IN *EXPATS CONFESSION- INDONESIA* FAN PAGE FACEBOOK

THESIS



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ABSTRACT

Alisia, E. (2020). Rhetorical Question in Expats Confessions-Indonesia Fan Page Facebook. English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Murni Fidiyanti, M.A.

Keywords: rhetorical question, types of rhetorical question, function of rhetorical questions, expats confessions.

This study purposes to analyze the types and the function of rhetorical questions in expats confession-Indonesia. The researcher used two theories in this study. First is Bussmann(1996) to discuss the types of rhetorical questions, and the second is Larson(1998) to discuss the functions in rhetorical questions, furthermore the researcher has solved two research problems. They are (1) what is the type of rhetorical questions in expats confessions-Indonesia, (2) what is the function of rhetorical questions in expats confessions-Indonesia.

A qualitative was applied to discuss the research problems. Collecting the data and classifying were used by the researcher to find the types and the functions. Then, the researcher interpreting with support by Betty Azar to find the pattern. Besides, the sentences before or after rhetorical questions are used to prove the data. Also, the audience's responses have the purpose of convincing too.

The result of this research is the researcher found all the types of rhetorical questions. They are a positive yes-no and wh-question and a negative yes-no and wh-question. A positive wh-question is the dominant type used by the expat. Especially in the question word "how." The second result is the function of the rhetorical question. All functions are found in this study. However, the function to admonish or exhort something like a dominant function. As we know, there are three kinds of feeling related to the pattern. The researcher found the dominant pattern is positive. It means the aim's expat to admonish with an impatience feeling. However, the researcher found limited data in a negative yes-no question and the functions are to show surprise and to introduce a new topic.

ABSTRAK

Alisia, E. (2020). Rhetorical Question in Expats Confessions-Indonesia Fan Page Facebook. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: Murni Fidiyanti, M.A.

Kata Kunci: pertanyaan retoris, tipe-tipe pertanyaan retoris, fungsi pertanyaan retoris, pernyataan ekspatriat.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis tipe-tipe dan fungsi dari pertanyaan retoris di expats confession-Indonesia fan page. Peneliti menggunakan dua teori dalam penelitian ini. Pertama adalah Busmman (1996) untuk menjelaskan tipe-tipe dan yang kedua Larson (1998) untuk menjelaskan fungsi dari pertanyaan retoris, selanjutnya peneliti telah menyelesaikan dua permasalahan. Mereka adalah (1) tipe-tipe pertanyaan retoris apa yang ada di expats confessions-Indonesia, (2) fungsi apa saja kah yang ada di expats-confessions-Indonesia.

Metode kualitatif digunakan dalam penilitian ini untuk memecahkan masalah-masalah penelitian. Pengumpulkan data dan pengklasifikasian digunakan oleh peneliti untuk menemukan tipe-tipe dan fungsi-fungsi yang ada. Kemudian, peneliti menafsirkan dengan dukungan Betty Azar untuk menemukan polanya. Selain itu, kalimat sebelum atau sesudah pertanyaan retoris digunakan untuk membuktikan data. Juga, tanggapan dari audien memiliki tujuan untuk meyakinkan juga.

Hasil dari penelitian ini adalaha peneliti menemukan semua jenis pertanyaan retoris. Mereka adalaha pertanyaan yes-no dan wh yang positif dan yatidak dan wh-question yang negatif. Pertanyaan wh yang positif adalah tipe dominan yang digunakan oleh expat. Terutama dalam kata pertanyaan "bagaimana.". Hasil kedua adalah fungsi dari pertanyaa retoris. Semua fungsi ditemukan dalam penelitian ini. Namun, fungsi untuk menegur atau menasehati sebagai fungsi yang dominan. Seperti yang diketahui, ada tiga macam perasaan yang berkaitan dengan pola. Peneliti menemukan pola yang dominan adalah positif. Itu berati tujuan expat untuk menasehati adalah dengan perasaan tidak sabar. Namun, peneliti menemukan data trbatas dalam pertayaan iya-tidak yang negatif dan fungsi untuk menunjukkan kejutan dan untuk memperkenalkan topik.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter one, the researcher put five points such as the background of the study, the research problem, the significance of the study, scope, and limitation, and the last is the definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the study

In this millennial era, many people find their job or work in another country. It is because they need new experience, new relations, and environment or other needs perhaps. According to Brewster, C. (2017, p. 4-5), expatriate or expats is a bunch of people moves around the world to travel, the soldier send by the empire in other lands and the religious history with the missionaries send by the church as a stranger to some purposes. It means expats are people who move to other countries to fulfill the purposes in several years. Usually, expats have a group to help them to get information about their country soon.

In Indonesia, there is a fan page Facebook to cover all the information needs by expats who live in or left Indonesia after a few years of settling down. It is Expats Confessions-Indonesia. It contains the confessions of the expats from many countries such as American, Australian, Philippines, Chines, and others. It was created since 2017. The topic is interesting. It discusses the expats's through Indonesia's condition in many aspects. The status that controversy makes the fan page blocked by other people who disagree with the opinion or arguments. Often, what It contains the is stated is opposite or reveals the truth. The confession

presented confidently and strongly can lead people to believe in that confession.

The expats deliver their confession through a statement, a question, a story, a picture, etc.

According to Spago (2017, p. 103), the rhetorical question's characteristic is to achieve something that elicits a definitive answer. Then, based on Athanasiadou (1991, p. 108), a question is not asking an answer but aims to deliver the information. Two experts above indicate that the writer writes the rhetorical question does not expect an answer. They are sharing the information. The information behind the rhetorical question is an interesting one.

Another expert is Larson (1998, p. 257), who argues that there are two kinds of question form. They are a real question to ask for information and rhetorical question to make a statement and command. The rhetorical question's pattern is similar to a real question. The difference between the rhetorical question and the real question is the purpose. The real question is pretending an answer, while the rhetorical question does not expect an answer. It just questions the circumstances and emphasizes a topic. In profound, rhetorical question deals with the context, the speaker's illocutionary force and determine how to express better that some intent. Thus, the rhetorical question has the same pattern with a real question, mentioned question words, a helping verb, and a question mark.

The researcher conducted this research is inspired by the previous studies.

The first previous study is (Spoel, P. 2006) entitled negotiating public and professional interest: a rhetorical analysis of the debate concerning the regulation of Midwifery in Ontario, Canada. This study talked about the impure process of

rhetorical differentiation and identification through in discussion of Midwifery.

The methodology was descriptive qualitative. The result here was a correlation or relevance of the rhetorical analysis for understanding health's discursive formation.

Martin (2015) and Finlayson (2012) are other previous studies. They conducted their research about the relations of rhetorical approach analysis in the political theory, strategies, and thought. Especially in the application and developed political theory, strategies, and thought in the rhetorical question approach. Martin (2015) had titled situating speech: a rhetorical approach to political strategy. It focused on the development insights of the recent work in rhetorical political analysis through the statement. This study was a descriptive qualitative. The result of this study examined the audience's argument in specific places and times from President Kennedy's inaugural address.

Besides, Finlayson (2012) explored rhetoric in the politics of ideologies. It concerns with the political theory of ideologies and political thought. The researcher used descriptive qualitative. He compared Michael Fradeen's morphological analysis and Ernesto Laclau's discourse analysis. The conclusion of this study was the objects could illuminate the historical, and the changed of assemblages conceptual in political strategy and clarify political articulations.

Next, Orkibi (2015) explained the rhetorical perspective on candidates 'selfpresentation' in automated campaigns in the 2013 Israeli elections. This study focused on the electronic campaign's rhetorical dimension and the three candidates' images based on the formation of the public. The methodology of this study was descriptive qualitative. He analyzed Yair Lapid, Shelly Yachimovich, and Naftah Bennett with descriptive methodolgy. Orkibi used three prominent rhetorical conventions in this research. The result of this study was the candidates delivered their campaign more interested by using the image because the image could persuade the audience in the electronic campaign.

Another previous study that inspired the researcher, such as Triwijayanti (2009), conducted a translation analysis of the rhetorical question in the novel 'shopaholic and sister' and its Indonesian version 'Si Gila Belanja Punya Kakak.' It focused on the strategies and the quality of rhetorical questions translations used in those novels. She used descriptive qualitative as the method. The result of this research was found eight strategies in those novels. They were substraction, addition, substraction plus addition, optional transposition, obligatory transposition, and modulation. This study incorporated the rhetorical question and translation.

Then, Spago (2017), conducted the study entitle rhetorical question or rhetorical uses of question? This study focused on the differences of the rhetorical questions and non-rhetorical question in syntactic and semantic elements. Spago used quantitaive as the methodology. This study found seven form that elaborated with syntactic and semantic elements. They are question realized in 'why+lexical verb' form, question that incorporated into declarative or imperative sentences, auto-responsive questions, question that contain PI, question accompanied by ridiculous answer, question preceded by a lexical item incompatible with asking

for information, and semantic incompatibility. Thus, the semantic incompatibility as the frequent used by the speaker.

The last, the study conducted by Yulinda, P. (2017), about the function of rhetorical questions in the novel 'five on a treasure island.' This research focused on the role of rhetorical question where that novel's purpose intended particular. She used descriptive qualitative as the methodology. The study found the function of the rhetorical question by Larson (1998, p.236) expects the capacity to express the speaker's evaluation.

Several previous studies mentioned the object is political thought and literary work. Then, the result of several studies could not beapplied in daily communication. Yulinda (2017), and Yulinda (2018), the same person but different tittles do not find one of six functions. There is no function to express the speaker's evaluation. Thus, the researcher uses another object to find all the functions and explore rhetorical question in daily communication. Then, the researcher adding the types to know the dominant pattern or kind used by the expats.

The researcher chooses Expats Confession-Indonesia fan page Facebook as an object of the study. It gets 4.6 out of 5 rates by the people who recommended it. It is a very updated group. It shares a lot of information in many aspects. Here, the reader can see other expat's perspective. Then, the writer posts anonymously as the rule of this fan page. Thus, the researcher focuses on the combination of two theories in the object. The first is to analyze the types, and the second is to analyze the function of rhetorical questions in expats confessions-Indonesia.

Besides, the researcher used two theories are Busmman (1996) to discuss the types of rhetorical questions and Larson (1998) to find the functions of rhetorical questions. The researcher chooses by the most responses of rhetorical question that mentioned in the posts. Not only that, the interesting one is a rhetorical question is another way to the communication of confessing the news. Besides, it has the support of the habit of millennials who like to write or post something on social media and give lots of responses.

1.2 Problems of the Study

This research has several issues that the researcher will discuss, they are:

- a. What are the types of the rhetorical question posted in Expats Confession-Indonesia?
- b. What are the kinds of functions in rhetorical questions posted in Expats Confessions-Indonesia?

1.3 Significance of the Study

This study is expected to contribute to theoretical and practical contributions. Theoretically, this study is expected to contribute to the knowledge in the theory of pragmatics, especially in a rhetorical question. It uses to identify the types and functions of the rhetorical questions. Practically, this study is expected to the reader understand the development of rhetorical questions in the expats confession-Indonesia fan page on Facebook.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study focuses on the posts in expats confessions – Indonesia fan page Facebook to find the types and functions of the rhetorical questions. The limited in this study is the object. It is Expats Confession – Indonesia fan page Facebook, which has an ungrammatical pattern. The topic is random, but most of them discuss Indonesia's condition.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

Rhetorical Question is the question has aims to share the information. It does not expect an answer.

Types of Rhetorical Question is the kind of pattern mention in rhetorical questions.

The Function of Rhetorical Question is the writer's purpose behind the question.

Expat or expatriate is the people who live in another country for some purposes in several times.

Expats Confessions-Indonesia is the fan page on Facebook about the expatriate's experience in Indonesia.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In chapter two, the researcher put four points of review of related literature, such as the rhetorical question, types of the rhetorical question, the function of a rhetorical question, and the expats.

2.1 Rhetorical Question

Soraby (2017, p. 310) defines rhetorical questions are a type of figurative language to achieve a pragmatic goal, such as stuttering an argument, being persuasive, emphasizing a post, and being ironic. Besides, based on Yule (1996, p. 3), pragmatics is the study of meaning related to communication between speaker and listener, writer, and reader. So rhetorical question is part of pragmatics.

According to Athanasiadou (1991, p. 108), the question divided into four based on the function in communication and the intentions of the speaker. They are information-seeking, rhetorical question, examination question, and an indirect question. Another definition based on Han (2002, p. 202), "rhetorical question has the illocutionary force of an assertion of the opposite polarity from what is asked." It means every question asked to the listener or reader does not expect an answer. Still, it can be requesting some information genuinely with the persuasive effect that contains in a rhetorical question.

Next, Spago (2017, p. 102), the aim's rhetorical question is to provide the information, not a question. Besides, "rhetorical question used as a challenging statement to convey the addresser's commitment to its implicit answer, to induce

the address's mental recognition of its obviousness and the acceptance verbalized or not verbalizes of its validity" (Illie 1994, p. 128), in other words, the rhetorical question is one of many ways to get information that deliver implicit verbalizes or not. Besides, according to Abioye (2011, p. 291), the rhetorical question is part of the figure of speech where has a question form containing a persuasive effect without the expectation of the answer. The answer does not have a definitive answer. It often depends on the listener and the reader's perspective.

Moreover, according to Larson (1998, p. 257), the interrogative sentences based on the function divided into two; they are real questions and rhetorical questions. The real question here uses to ask for information, while the rhetorical question uses for purposes other than asking for information. In deep, rhetorical question deals with the context, the speaker's illocutionary force, and determines how to express better that some intent. Besides, the rhetorical question uses to make a statement, to raise awareness, or to convey attitudes of awe, envy, doubt, anger, blame, and other emotions. Then, the question's meaning is based on the speaker. It supports in Larson's statement (1996, p. 257), "communication furthermore in the situational meaning of propositions." Another explanation of rhetorical question through the example of Larson (1998, p. 236), there are three forms based on the rhetorical question's pattern that represent the different expression of the speaker. They are such as impatience, noncritical or polite, and the last critical or impolite.

2.2 Types of Rhetorical Question

Types of the rhetorical question, according to Bussmann (1996, p. 1009) divided into two such as rhetorical yes-no and wh- question. Both of them have different characteristics. It explains more below:

a. Rhetorical Yes-No Question

Rhetorical yes-no questions divided into two positive and negative. A positive yes-no question has a negative assertion. A negative yes-no question has a positive assertion. See example below:

Positive:

E.g., "is it all likely that he is healthy?" it means he is not healthy.

Negative:

E.g., "is it all likely that he is not healthy?" it means he is indeed healthy.

b. Rhetorical WH- Question

This rhetorical wh-question divided into two positive and negative whquestion. The positive question is equivalent to a statement in which a negative element replace the wh-element

Ex: "where can anyone get any ice creams and cookies?" it means no one cannot get any ice creams and cookies anymore.

The less common negative question is equivalent to a statement in which positive element replace the wh-element.

Ex: "when has Shawn not been on the campus?" it means Shawn is always on the campus.

2.3 The Function of Rhetorical Question

Larson (1998, p. 236) argues that there are several functions of rhetorical question such as:

a. Emphasize a new fact to communicate a suggestion or command. It shows in this example:

"How can she pass you, if she doesn't turn in her assignments?" it means "She can't pass you if she doesn't turn in her assignment."

Rhetorical question shows emphasize a known fact. The fact happened directly around the writer.

- b. Indicate doubt or uncertainty. For example, "what are they going to breakfast?" it depicts uncertainty the price of food, so the meaning is "they are concerned about how they will have enough money to buy the breakfast they need." The function to shows the writer's expression of the events that occurred.
- c. Introduce a new topic or a new aspect of a topic. It means the writer uses the rhetorical question to start the communication. The simplest way to introducing another aspect in a topic. Example: "why is there so much accident on the road these days?" it means "I am going to tell you why there is an accident on the road too much these days."
- d. Show surprise. It means the writer shows the surprise in a rhetorical question. The rhetorical question does not expect an answer. Example:

"Are they here so soon? I haven't even gotten dressed yet." The meaning is "I'm surprised they are here so soon" because she knows her friends are coming, and her surprise expression is used rhetorical question.

- e. Admonish or exhort something. The example: "why is he always bothering his grandfather?" it means "he shouldn't bother his grandfather to much."
- f. Express the speaker's evaluation.

2.4 Expats

According to the Oxford Dictionary of Human Geography (2013, p. 6), a person who outside their country because of their professional job as a worker or an artist it called Expat. The simple meaning is the foreigner that worked in Indonesia at several years

According to Brewster, C. (2017, p. 4-5), expatriate or expats is a bunch of people who moved around the world to travel, the empire sent their soldier in other lands, and the religious history that full of missionaries who sent by the church as strangers. It can conclude that expatriate who moves for another country by their boss to some purposes. Actually, in the 17th century, the term expatriate used for the first time, but the meaning of it refers to pioneers such as artists, entertainers, and authors.

Furthermore, other experts define expatriate as an employee sent by the government organization to some like some job which needs a temporary time. They usually lived more than six months and less than five years Brewster, C. (Cited in Kanungo: 1997, p. 250). It means employees who have some purpose in their job several times outside their own country are an expats. That statement

also described by Brewster, C. (Cited in Shrinivas: 2004, p. 203), employees of the business who sent by their government to some purpose in temporary time

2.5 Expats Confession-Indonesia

Expats Confession-Indonesia is the fan page on Facebook about Indonesia's condition. This fan page uses to share the experience of the expats. The expats come to Indonesia in several years to complete their purposes. Thus, to help the expats live well here, they follow this fan page to know Indonesia's condition, habit, culture, government, and others aspects.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

In chapter three, the researcher put three points of research methods. They are research design, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The study used a qualitative approach. According to Walliman (2011, p. 114), a qualitative approach where the data mostly in words, accounts, opinions, feelings, description form. Qualitative research is aimed to explain the data using the words or sentences (Arikunto 1998, p. 193). Therefore a descriptive qualitative to find the types and functions of the rhetorical question on the expatsconfessions-Indonesia fan page Facebook.

3.2 Data Collection

In this section presents research data, data source, and techniques of data collection.

3.2.1 Research Data

According to Muhktar (2013, p. 99), data obtained from all empirical knowledge in the field as a technical and educational construction method. So data were important for the researcher. Thereby, the data of this research were all of the question forms in the rhetorical question on expats confessions-Indonesia.

3.2.2 Data Source

The data of this study was taken from the question forms on expats confession-Indonesia posts. It was downloaded from Facebook

https://web.facebook.com/pg/expatsconfessions/ posts/?ref=page_internal. The researcher collected the data from the posts that had been posted from 2019 to March 2020 that had at least mentioned 20 comments or responses. The comments or the responses were about the same experience as the writer delivered by the audiences. The researcher took 100 data contained a question form. Then, the researcher screenshotted and copy-pasted the data that had a unique that fulfilled in characteristics of rhetorical question to Microsoft word.

3.2.3 Research Instruments

The main instrument was the researcher because the researcher had an important role in collecting and analyzing the data. According to Creswell (2009, p. 175) defined in qualitative research, the tools to collect the data in person. Besides, the researcher also used computer and internet access to help retrieve some sources and references.

3.2.4 Techniques of Data Collection.

The data was taken by the researcher on ex=pats confessions-Indonesia's fan page. It was contained rhetorical questions and many audience's responses. There were some steps applied to collect the data:

- a. Opened a Facebook account
- b. Searched the Expat Confession-Indonesia fan page Facebook

- c. Found the rhetorical question
- d. Screenshotted the data
- e. Copy-pasted to the Microsoft Word

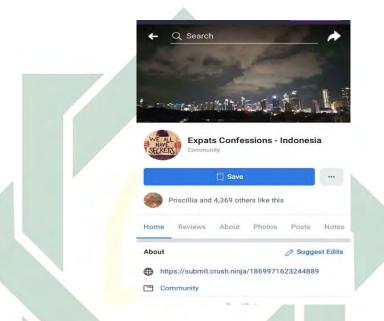


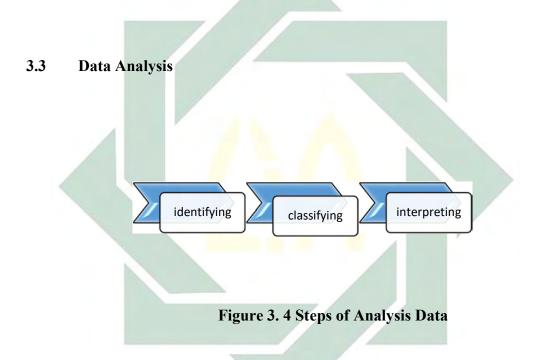
Figure 3. 1 Expats Confession-Indoensia Fan Page Facebook



Figure 3. 2 Screenshotted status of Expats Confession-Indonesia



Figure 3. 3 Copy-Pasted Status to Microsoft Word



The researcher analyzed the data in many three ways, such as:

1. Identifying

The status of expats confessions-Indonesia has an interrogative pattern that was identified in this section. The researcher given the code each status, shows a rhetorical question. The stage was code in the types and functions of a rhetorical question. It delivered below:

Table 3 1 Identifying Stage

Category	Types	Code
Types of		
Rhetorical	Yes-No Question	YQ
Question		
	WH-Question	WQ
Function of	To emphasize a new fact	
Rhetorical	to communicate a	EKF
Question	suggestion or command	
	To indicate doubt or	DU
	uncertainty	
	To introduce a new topic	NT
	or a new aspect of a topic	111
	To show surprise	S
	To admonish or exhort	ADX
	something	71071
	To express the speaker's	EX
	evaluation	

2. Classifying

Here would classify the element based on the problems of the statement.

Table 3 2Types of Rhetorical Question

Category	Types	Code	Data
Types of Rhetorical Question	Rhetorical Yes-no question	YQ	S9
	Rhetorical WH- Question	WQ	S10
Functions of Rhetorical Question	To emphasize a new fact to communicate a suggestion or command	EKF	S25, S27, S29
	To indicate doubt or uncertainty	DU	
	To introduce a new topic or a new aspect of a topic	NT	
	To show surprise To admonish or exhort	S	
	something	ADX	
	To express the speaker's evaluation	EX	

It was mean the code YQ and WQ show the types of a rhetorical question and "S10 and S9" they were yes-no questions, and wh-questions represented the data that the researcher collected. While the code EKF and "S25, S27 etc." they were the status mentioned had a function to emphasize new fact to communicate a suggestion or command represented the data that the researcher collected.

3. Interpreting

The researcher interpreted the types and function of rhetorical questions which indicated. There are two steps. The first was the researcher interpret the types of rhetorical questions. Answered the first problem used adding theory by

Betty Azar (2002), it identified the positive and negative pattern of yes-no and wh-question. The second has interpreted the function of rhetorical questions. The researcher attempted the answer by supporting sentences before or after rhetorical questions, and the form itself.



CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In chapter four, the researcher presents findings and the discussions of the result.

4.1 Findings

This section is intended to show the results of the data analysis. It focuses on two points based on two research problems. The first is about the types of rhetorical questions by Busmann (1996). There are two types of rhetorical questions divided into two such as yes-no questions and wh-question. The second is the function of the rhetorical questions based on Larson (1998) on expats confession-Indonesia. In addition, there are six functions of rhetorical question such as the rhetorical question to emphasize a new fact in order to communicate a suggestion or command, to indicate doubt or uncertainty, to introduce a new topic or new aspect of a topic, to show surprise, to admonish or exhort something, and to express the speaker's evaluation.

4.1.1 Types of Rhetorical Question

According to Bussmann (1996, p. 1009), types of rhetorical questions are divided into two categories such as rhetorical yes-no question and wh- question.

Rhetorical yes-no question is divided into a positive and negative yes-no question. A positive yes-no question has a negative assertion. A negative

yes-no question has a positive assertion. Besides, the rhetorical wh-question divided into positive wh-question and negative wh-question. The positive question is equivalent to a statement in which the wh-element is replaced by a negative element and the opposite.

4.1.1.1 Yes-No Question

Yes-no Question is type a rhetorical question based on Bussmann (1996, p.1009). It is similar to type of real question and it has a same form. According to Betty Azar (2002, p. 448), a yes-no question can be answered by yes or no. In this study yes-no question divided into two, they are positive yes-no question and negative yes-no question.

4.1.1.1 Positive Yes-No Question

Positive yes-no question is one of two types of yes-no questions in a rhetorical question. The form is similar to yes-no question's type in real question. The characteristic of positive yes no question is has a pattern *helping verb* + *subject* + *main verb* + *question mark* based on Betty Azar (2002, p. 448). The first explanation of a positive yes-no question is below:

DATA 1



#ExpatsConfessionsIndonesia1330

Currently in depression where I broke up with my ex gf since July but still together until the end of September and never talked since then. I thought maybe one day I'll come back to her, but I just found out she told me herself that shes now close with someone since the beginning of October.

Why is that? Do girls move on that fast?
Is it me or do i feel like now a days girls are treating men like trash?

And they expect us to move on and don't interfere with them again.

But when us men do it to them, they say that all men are the same and stuff

Submitted: November 12, 2019 1:21:51 AM WIB

The data above shows a positive yes-no question. It represents in "is it me or do I feel like now a days girls are treating me like trash?" According to Busmann's (1996) and Larson's statement (1998), the form of real question is similar to a rhetorical question. According to Betty Azar (2002, p. 448), the form of a positive yes-no question is helping verb + subject + main verb + question mark. In detail, the data has the helping verb is "is", the subject is "it", the main verb is "feel" shows a verb, and a question mark. The data above is a rhetorical question because the writer does not expect an answer. The question above expresses the person's experience concerned. The writer tells his relationship when his couple goes to fast after break up. He wonders that his couple treats him like trash. Then, in "treating me like trash" here make a ridiculous answer, while based on Spago (2016), the type's question shows a rhetorical is provide a

ridiculous answer. Besides, it just a statement the writer shows the relationship.

Next explanation of a positive yes-no question in data 2 below:



The data above shows a positive yes-no question. It delivers in "Guys is it me or does this new Capital city seem like a waste of money and time??" as a question form. In detail, the data has "is" as helping verb, "it" as a subject, and "seem" shows a verb, the last is a question mark. The data above is a rhetorical question that has a positive yes-no question as a type's of a rhetorical question because that question just a statement where the writer shows the expression of the event occurred. The speaker argues Indonesia's condition when the corruption case so high. He considers Indonesia is the same as the Philippines, where the laws, taxes, foreign investment laws not done well. Besides, according to Athanasiadou (1990), the person expresses engaged in the event personally as a

rhetorical question. Then, there is no specific answer mentioned. A positive yesno question as a type of rhetorical question mentioned in data 3, for more explanation below:

DATA 3

In order for me to get grounded and snap back to reality, I asked my partner to reconcile. I did not want to deepen my feeling for my friend while also saving this mess I call marriage with him. Instead of making enough space for discussion, my partner asked for some break time for a week from talking to me. So naturally, with rage, I came to my friend. BIG MISTAKE. I was thinking maybe this way I'd find a way to see him less than perfect so we can both leave this weird relationship afterwards. Instead, we both had the best nights we've ever had, sexually, emotionally, physically. We found out we were very much alike we basically talked in jinxes.

The worst part is, he's deeply in love and determined to get to the end of it. And now I'm in deep shit and confused on what to do.

Would you push through your tough love to your lawfully wedded partner knowing you have different love languages and miscommunication is your daily basis?

Or would you choose this new budding love that you know it only tastes sweet from the scandal but you know you can trust this person better than anyone else (note that I've never trusted anyone before)? It's like turn out your dream shoes hurt your ankles, and once you've tried how comfy that other new shoes are, you can't take them off your mind. Would you sacrifice your happiness to prove your integrity?

Submitted: January 12, 2020 7:40:19 PM WIB

The data above shows a positive yes-no question. It represents in "Would" you sacrifice your happiness to prove your integrity?" as question form. In detail, it contains a helping verb "would", the subject is "you", the main verb is "sacrifice", and is a question mark. According to Spago (2016), the question that contains what everyone does not wish for called a rhetorical question. Besides, the writer does not expect the answer to the something weird. She does not wish to sacrifice her happiness to prove the integrity. It is because there are many ways to prove it as long as the feeling is happy.

As the data above, the writer uses a positive yes-no question to confess the experience of the event occurred. It can be something ridiculous, something weird that everyone does not wish and other. Then, the rhetorical question does not expect an answer. It is just a way to communicate or sharing an experience with others.

4.1.1.1.2 Negative Yes-no Question

This part is mainly focused on another type of yes-no question. In contrast to the previous part, this part is a named negative yes-no question. Negative yes-no question is a question that has a negative form similar to a real question. It has the word "not" as indicator negativity. Then it mentioned the pattern is *helping verb/be + not + subject + main verb + question mark*. So the examples of a negative yes-no question can be seen in the data as follow:



#ExpatsConfessionsIndonesia1092

I'm a bule woman living in Bali. I gotta ask, wtf is with so many good looking, young women who live here and constantly date the beach boys? Hah. I'm sorry to be judgemental. Like these girls could get great guys back in Finland or Germany or whatever. But they choose broke guys who make like \$5 a day and pay for their food and even kos in some situations (I know 3 girls like this personally). They even send money if they go back home!!!! Personally for me when a guy expects me to pay for a date it's an instant turn off. Aren't men supposed to be the providers? Also, how do these men not feel shame about taking money from women? Btw, no insult to indonesian guys who work hard for honest money.

Submitted: May 8, 2019 6:33:14 PM WIB

The data above shows a negative yes-no question. It delivers in "Aren't men supposed to be the providers?" In complete, it has the word a helping verb + not "aren't", the subject is "men", and "be" means main verb, the last "?" shows a question mark. The question is a rhetorical question because the writer does not expect answer from the audience. She just explain her experience when meet a male expat. He asked to be paid when dating, and astonished at the habit of Balinese women who like a poor male expats. Besides, the writer's encounter with the event occurred. Thus, the writer expresses the unusual habit did by bule (expat) in Bali. In another case, a negative yes-no question s as follows



#ExpatsConfessionsIndonesia1376

Goshhhhhhh what is wrong with the people running Jakarta???!!! As an expat and think these new regulations make no sense or even can worsen the situation.. less public transportation now has causes longer queues and obviously higher risks! Shouldn't they in crease the number of busses so less crowds form?? I mean not every freaking person can afford a taxi or not all has car or bike, that's why they use public transportation! They just use this to save more money for themselves by spending less on fuel and staff. And this closing downs of schools and some offices is an other total bullshit.. if you do that, at least lock down Jakarta! I go to instagram and see all these people using this opportunity to travel back to home towns or use the cheap flights and hotels advantage for holidays. Can they do anything more stupid? I'm sure they won't surprise

Submitted: March 17, 2020 12:26:15 PM WIB

The data above shows a negative yes-no question. It mentioned in "Shouldn't they increase the number of busses so less crowds from?" as question form. In detail, it indicates a modal auxiliary verb "should", "not" shows a negative form, the subject is "they", the main verb "increase", and a question mark. The writer delivers the experience of the event occurred based on the data screenshotted by the researcher. As an expat, the writer feels weird about the regulation in Indonesia. The regulation is limited to the number of public transportation while it makes longer queues and higher risk. Athanasiadou (1990) argues that something that occurred and expresses it in a question become a rhetorical question.

Overall the data above, the writer uses a negative yes-no question as a way to communicate. Mostly, the writer uses a rhetorical question to express the event that occurred.

4.1.1.2 WH-Question

According to Bussmann (1996, p.1009), another type of rhetorical question is wh-question. Wh-question here usually used by humans for asking information. They ask usually begin with what, where, why, who, when, and how, then the answer can be given information too. This type of Bushmann divided into two, such as a positive wh-question and a negative wh-question. As we know, the form of real question is similar to a rhetorical question. Furthermore, based on Betty Azar (2002, p.448), there is a question word + helping verb + subject + main verb + question mark in positive wh-question. On the other hand, in negative wh-question, the form is a question word + helping verb + not + subject + main verb + question mark.

In this section, the researcher delivers the results of the finding in expats confession-Indonesia, especially in the wh-question's type. The first type is a positive wh-question. The data represents below:

4.1.1.2.1 Positive WH-Question

A positive wh-question is one of two types of wh-questions in a rhetorical question. It called positive because the form is similar to a real question. A wh-question begins with what, where, who, when, why, and how. Furthermore, it has

a form that is a question word + helping verb + subject + main verb + question mark based on Betty Azar (2002). The first example of a positive wh-question is below:

DATA 6



#ExpatsConfessionsIndonesia1053

Long time reader, first time confessor. I lived in Indonesia for over 5 years. Some of the best years of my life too. Many new life experiences and adventures, and well the Indonesian Ladies I met were so special. Sweet and caring in the streets and horny little vixens in the sheets.

Alas, the time had come for me to move on, and i ended up living in Singapore. Like most people I know I fired up tinder soon after arriving. In amongst the plethora of matches was one young lady who reached out to me via messages. She was of mixed parentage. Mother was Javanese and her Father was Singaporean. I wondered to myself as we chatted, "how deep do the Indonesian genes run?"

Our conversation went on a bit. She was soon calling me to hear the bule speak Bahasa to her. This made her crazy horny and I could tell the Indonesian genes were dominant in this one. During this same conversation we were talking about traditional foods of the archipelago. This young lady mentioned how much she loved Durian. I suggested we go out to eat it sometime. She quickly cut me off to say no. She then recounted a tale of a time long gone when she had been gorging on the king of fruits. She later went out and met a bloke (probably from tinder) who decided to go down on her when they got home. Apparently the pungent sulfury taste had worked its way through her body and was exiting through the warm moist secretions of her lady bits. Apparently this bloke was not a fan. He spat screamed, put his shoes on and left.

The data above shows a positive wh-question. It delivers in "How deep do the Indonesian genes run?" as a question form. In detail, it contains a question word "how", "do" an indicator helping verb, the subject is "the Indonesian", the main verb is "run", and a question mark. It is a rhetorical question because the writer does not expect an answer. No one can answer the writer's question because there is the word "Indonesia genes run" It is a ridiculous thing. It is an impossible thing to prove how the genes run inside the body. Here, he meet a

crossbreed Indonesian girl to figure out how Indonesian blood in Singapore he wants to know flowed in him. Next explanation delivers in data 7 below:

DATA 7



The data above indicates a positive wh-question. It is because the pattern in "How many Indonesian does it take to sell a cell phone?" In detail, there is a question word "how", the helping verb is "does", the subject is 'it', and 'take' means main verb, and a question mark. The writer uses a rhetorical question to communicate with other people. The rhetorical question above is a question that useless to ask. It is because to count the employees in the phone store does not make the number decrease. Thus, the researcher just sharing the experience and does not need a definitive answer. In another case, a positive wh-question can be seen in data 8 below:



#ExpatsConfessionsIndonesia1297

I just don't understand that some girls expect us to pay for the bills during a date. They even got disappointed and think we are obliged to pay for everything when we go out with them, and saying, "I have put on expensive make ups and clothes, but why those bule guys ask me to split the bill?"

To someone who is not interested in sexual adventures with Indonesian girls, paying for their bills during a date is not necessary at all. If she's my significant other or someone I'm hooking up with, well that's a different story.

What do you think we are, girls, automatic teller machines?

Submitted: September 23, 2019 1:08:36 PM WIB

The data above shows a positive wh-question. It is because the question form "What do you think we are, girls, automatic teller machines?" In complete, it represents a question word "what", a helping verb is "do" a, the subject is "you" and "think" means main verb, and a question mark. Data 8 above is a rhetorical question because the writer does not expect an answer. The writer asks to communicate the experience during a date. Besides, no one can answer the data. It is because someone's personality is different, and a human cannot be compared with things. The explanation of the use of a positive wh-question can be seen in data 19 below:



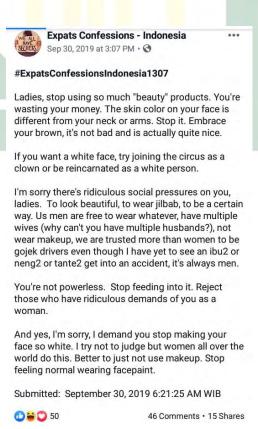
The writer does not expect an answer to ask the question. The question just to communicate or sharing of the event occurred in Indonesia to the other people. It is about the dress of Muslimah, where they cover all the bodies. The writer uses ridiculous words like "walking along dressed in bedsheets and curtains" It makes the question becomes a rhetorical question because no one wear clothes like bedsheets and curtains. The pattern's question above is a positive wh-question. It delivers in the question form like "How do you even sustain a boner with all these women walking along dressed in bedsheets and curtains?" In complete, there is a question word "how", a helping verb is "do", the subject is "you", and the main verb is "sustain", and a question mark.

The data above shows the intention of the writers on expats confession-Indonesia to express their feeling. They use a positive wh-question form especially, use the question word "how". Besides, the researcher finds that a positive wh-question becomes the dominant type.

4.1.1.2.2 Negative WH-Question

This part is mainly focused on the second type of wh-question. In contrast to the previous part, this part is named a negative wh-question because there is adding "not". According to Betty Azar (2002), the form of a negative wh-question is a question word + helping verb + not + subject + main verb + question mark. So the researcher will be delivered the examples of it below:

DATA 10



The data above shows a negative wh-question. It is because there is a question word "why", a modal auxiliary verb + not is "can't" in the question form "why can't you have multiple husbands?" In complete, it has the subject "you", "have" mentioned main verb, and a question mark. According to Spago (2016), the question that contains what everyone does not wish for called a rhetorical question. Through the question, the writer does not expect an answer. It is because the writer to communicate, and there is put a stop to answering because of social condition. Besides, no woman has multiple husbands. The next explanation delivered in data 11 below:

DATA 11

Of course I asked him what was that about. He said he just wanted closure because they broke up in really bad terms. He explained that couple months after they broke up she married other guy. She felt that he is not in love with her son. She wanted to quit working when she got married to him. As she was the bread winner of the family, it means he has to support her entire family too, and he didn't like it. Meanwhile, my family is quite well off and I insist on making my own money.

TBH, I can't accepted his explanation and I still wondering if he is still thinking about her. I wonder what had she done that I didn't do? Why he didn't love me as intense as for her?

He continued to be in touch with her in social media because she was his bestfriend (although at first he said she wasn't) Anytime I brought up my discomfort, he would be angry and defensive. He said that he had move on and so must I because she was not a threat. I felt jealousy like never before and resent her which I know is wrong because she hasn't done anything to me personally.

The data above shows a negative wh-question. It is because in a question form "why he did'nt love me as intense as for her?" mentioned a question word

and a negative sign. In detail, there is "why" and "didn't" helping verb + not as a negative sign, the word "he" as a subject and, "love" is the main verb, and a question mark. The writer here to communicate with a question, and it does not need an answer. In context, the writer tells her relationship that her husband did not love intense, while in his ex, the treatment is different. Based on Athanasiadau (199), the question used by the person to be approved at the event personally as a rhetorical question

The data above shows a negative wh-question in expats confessionIndonesia. It is to communicate or share the experience to the other. They confess with the other with rhetorical questions. Not many writers use this type to express their experience.

4.1.2 The Function of Rhetorical Question

The second research problem is to identify what is the function of rhetorical questions that dominant mentioned in expats confession-Indonesia. According to Larson (1998, p.236), the function of rhetorical question divided into six functions. They are to emphasizes a new fact, to communicate a suggestion or command, to indicate doubt or uncertainty, to introduce a new topic or new aspect of a topic, then is to show surprise, and to admonish or exhort something, the last is to express the speaker's evaluation. Furthermore, the form of the rhetorical question has affected the meaning of the rhetorical question. Through the example of Larson (1998, p.236), there are three forms of rhetorical questions that

represent in a different meaning as the expression used by the writer. They are such as impatience, noncritical or polite, and the last critical or impolite.

4.1.2.1 To emphasize a new fact to communicate a suggestion or command

Related to something new fact around, the rhetorical question has a function to emphasize a new fact to communicate a suggestion or command. The speaker or the writer uses the function as an expression to communicate a fact.

The first explanation of the function is to emphasize a new fact to communicate a suggestion or command below:

DATA 12



#ExpatsConfessionsIndonesia1053

Long time reader, first time confessor. I lived in Indonesia for over 5 years. Some of the best years of my life too. Many new life experiences and adventures, and well the Indonesian Ladies I met were so special. Sweet and caring in the streets and horny little vixens in the sheets.

Alas, the time had come for me to move on, and i ended up living in Singapore. Like most people I know I fired up tinder soon after arriving. In amongst the plethora of matches was one young lady who reached out to me via messages. She was of mixed parentage. Mother was Javanese and her Father was Singaporean. I wondered to myself as we chatted, "how deep do the Indonesian genes run?"

Our conversation went on a bit. She was soon calling me to hear the bule speak Bahasa to her. This made her crazy horny and I could tell the Indonesian genes were dominant in this one. During this same conversation we were talking about traditional foods of the archipelago. This young lady mentioned how much she loved Durian. I suggested we go out to eat it sometime. She quickly cut me off to say no. She then recounted a tale of a time long gone when she had been gorging on the king of fruits. She later went out and met a bloke (probably from tinder) who decided to go down on her when they got home. Apparently the pungent sulfury taste had worked its way through her body and was exiting through the warm moist secretions of her lady bits. Apparently this bloke was not a fan. He spat screamed, put his shoes on and left.

The data above has the form of a positive wh-question. It delivers in "How deep do the Indonesian genes run?" as a question form. Through the pattern, the writer's feeling is impatient. Besides, it represents a function to emphasize a new fact to communicate a suggestion or command because the writer asks the mixblood genes run in the body. The data discuss that the writer meets a mixed parentage and the writer curious about the deep Indonesian's blood genes applies in hers. Based on Spago (2016), the question has accepted that understood by the pattern is a rhetorical question. Thus, the writer does not expect an answer, and no one can answer the writer's question. It is because there is the word "Indonesia genes run" as a ridiculous thing. It is an impossible thing to prove how the genes run inside the body. Another explanation of the function to emphasize a new fact to communicate a suggestion or command can be seen in data 13 below:

DATA 13



It presents a rhetorical question that has a positive yes-no question. It delivers in "is it 5 coincidences in a now or is it real?" as a question form.

Through the pattern, the writer's feeling is impatient. In the data above, the writer does not expect a definitive answer. Here, the writer asks about believing that every people will say differently. This question uses to communicate about a person's behavior. It can be "5 lucky coincidences," and it can be the real action. It is because the writer has strange events with unreasonable or supernatural things. Besides, Athanasiadou's statement supports the question that it is a rhetorical question. Athanasiadou (1990) argues the question used by the person to be approved at the event personally as a rhetorical question.

The question form is one of many ways of the writer to confess the fact. The data above shows that the writer uses a rhetorical question to deliver a fact on the experience. Mostly, the event occurred is personally.

4.1.2.2 To doubt or uncertainty

The function defines the aim of the writer's feeling is doubt or uncertainty.

Doubt or uncertainty is the writer's feeling because something happened around.

So, the audience understands what the writer's aim. In data 14 shows the first case of the function to doubt or uncertainty used. It can be seen below:



#ExpatsConfessionsIndonesia1092

I'm a bule woman living in Bali. I gotta ask, wtf is with so many good looking, young women who live here and constantly date the beach boys? Hah. I'm sorry to be judgemental. Like these girls could get great guys back in Finland or Germany or whatever. But they choose broke guys who make like \$5 a day and pay for their food and even kos in some situations (I know 3 girls like this personally). They even send money if they go back home!!!! Personally for me when a guy expects me to pay for a date it's an instant turn off. Aren't men supposed to be the providers? Also, how do these men not feel shame about taking money from women? Btw, no insult to indonesian guys who work hard for honest money.

Submitted: May 8, 2019 6:33:14 PM WIB

Data 14 presents a positive wh-question. It delivers in "how do these man not fell shame about taking money from woman?" as a question form. Through the pattern, the writer's manner is noncritical or polite. The data above tells the writer's doubt about the man expat's behavior. The writer aims to deliver about a man's behaviour with no shame when dating. Usually, it should be the men to pays foods when dating a girl. The question above indicates a rhetorical question because the writer does not expect an answer from the audience. It supports in Athanasiadau (1990) argues the question used by the person to be approved at the event personally as a rhetorical question. Data 15 bellow is also another explanation of the function is to doubt or uncertainty. The data is as follows:



The data above shows the pattern a positive wh-question. It delivers in the question form like "How do you even sustain a boner with all these women walking along dressed in bedsheets and curtains?" Through the pattern, an impatience as a feeling's writer. The writer aims to confess something happened around. It just to communicate about the behaviour of an Indonesian woman. The writer wonders what they are doing is wrong. It is because the behaviour is different from the country that he had before. It shows in his sentence, "I get a boner every time I see those nice women walking in stilettos with their asses raised like queen ants". It represents her feeling is doubt. Besides, the writer uses ridiculous words like "walking along dressed in bedsheets and curtains" It makes the question becomes a rhetorical question because no one wears clothes like bedsheets and curtains. Another explanation of the function to doubt or uncertainty can be seen in data 16. The data is as follows:

Data 16



#ExpatsConfessionsIndonesia1330

Currently in depression where I broke up with my ex gf since July but still together until the end of September and never talked since then. I thought maybe one day I'll come back to her, but I just found out she told me herself that shes now close with someone since the beginning of October.

Why is that? Do girls move on that fast? Is it me or do i feel like now a days girls are treating men like trash? And they expect us to move on and don't interfere

with them again. But when us men do it to them, they say that all men are the same and stuff

Submitted: November 12, 2019 1:21:51 AM WIB

The data above shows a positive yes-no question. It delivers in a question form like "Is it me or do i feel like now a days girls are treating men like trash?" Through the pattern, the writer's feeling is impatient. The writer delivers the experience in the relationship used a rhetorical question. The uncertainty of his couple makes him ask a question. Supporting with "Is it me or do i…" It means he confuses the accident that happened just to him or other people feel too. He feels that girl treating him like rubbish. Besides, in "treating me like trash," it makes a ridiculous answer, while based on Spago (2016), the type's question shows a rhetorical is provide a ridiculous answer.

From the data above, the writers write the doubt or uncertainty used a rhetorical question. They confess the facts that happened around. The facts that make the writers fell doubt or uncertainty. To prove the feeling, it gives a supporting sentence after or before a rhetorical question. Then, supporting by

other previous studies. As we know, a rhetorical question is the simplest way to express the feeling during something weird or unusual happened.

4.1.2.3 To introduce new topic

To introduce a new topic here is the function in a rhetorical question.

Through this function, the speaker or the writer uses a rhetorical question as starting the communication with others. The writer begins with a rhetorical question and more explanation discussed after a rhetorical question. Data 17 bellow is the explanation of the function to introduce a new topic. The data is as follows:

DATA 17



The data above shows a positive wh-question. It delivers in the pattern "How many Indonesian does it take to sell a cell phone? Through the data, the writer's feeling is impatient. It has a function to introduce a new topic. It is because the way to start the communication with the rhetorical question is representing a function to introduce a new topic. The writer uses a rhetorical

question to confess what happened on the cellphone, which has many employees even they manage and offer their phone. The rhetorical question above is a question that useless to ask. It is because to count the employees in the phone store does not make the number decrease. Another explanation of the rhetorical question has a function to introduce a new topic shows in data 18. The data is taken from status 45 expats confession-Indonesia1312. The data is as follows:





#ExpatsConfessionsIndonesia1312

Why do most Indonesians feel the need to eat with their mouth open smacking and chewing their food? It's so fucking annoying!! It's not your last meal! Eat like a civilized person with manners!!

Submitted: October 4, 2019 1:03:00 PM WIB

The data above presents a positive wh-question. It delivers in "Why do most Indonesians feel the need to eat with their mouth open smacking and chewing their food?" as a question form. Through the pattern, the writer's feeling is impatient. The simplest way to start communication uses a question. The writer chooses it to start confesses the habit of Indonesian. The habit is not related to the writer has learned or not in compliance with the writer's routines. It makes the writer judge like fucking annoying. Besides, the data is a rhetorical question because the writer expresses engaged in the event personally used a question. The next case of the rhetorical question has a function to doubt or uncertainty shows in data 19. The data as follows:



#ExpatsConfessionsIndonesia1353

Guys is it me or does this new Capital city seem like a waste of money and time??My confession is I think mr jokowi sounds foolish when he says " the new capital will be better than Dubai" I understand wanting something but let's be realistic, it ain't gonna happen folks. I'm no city planner but I understand corruption because my home Country of the Philippines Is very similar to Indonesia. With the current laws, import fees/taxes, foreign investment laws and how hard it is to get things done here it's just not going to happen. Why would any bule invest their money?? Yeah they're getting 40 billion but that's in loans if you dig into to niddy gritty that's not pure investment like dubai would get from their foreign investors.

I could be wrong and would love some educated replies, any butthurt replies will be ignored because you're a nationalistic tardo. Also I hope I'm wrong and it's a great capital

Submitted: January 22, 2020 9:11:11 PM WIB

The data above shows a positive yes-no question. It delivers in "Guys is it me or does this new Capital city seem like a waste of money and time??" as a question. Through the pattern, the writer's feeling is impatient. The rhetorical question above has a function to introduce a new topic. It is because the writer starts communication with a question. The writer's purpose is to confess the condition of Indonesia's regulation in government. The writer assumes to build a new capital city as Dubai is impossible and had to think realistically. The laws in the writer's origin Philippine are almost the same as Indonesia. It makes it difficult

to eliminate corrupters in this country. Besides, the person who expresses engaged in the event personally makes the question become a rhetorical question.

The data above represents a function of a rhetorical question as introduce a new topic. The writers use the question in starting the communication. The rhetorical question located at the begging. After a rhetorical question, there is more explanation about the writer's experience.

4.1.2.4 To admonish or exhort something

The function is used in the rhetorical question by the writer or the speaker to admonish or exhort something. It uses to express the feeling of the accident happened. Data 20 bellow is the first explanation of the function is to admonish or exhort something. The data is as follows:



#ExpatsConfessionsIndonesia1092

I'm a bule woman living in Bali. I gotta ask, wtf is with so many good looking, young women who live here and constantly date the beach boys? Hah. I'm sorry to be judgemental. Like these girls could get great guys back in Finland or Germany or whatever. But they choose broke guys who make like \$5 a day and pay for their food and even kos in some situations (I know 3 girls like this personally). They even send money if they go back home!!!! Personally for me when a guy expects me to pay for a date it's an instant turn off. Aren't men supposed to be the providers? Also, how do these men not feel shame about taking money from women? Btw, no insult to indonesian guys who work hard for honest money.

Submitted: May 8, 2019 6:33:14 PM WIB

The data above shows a negative yes-no question. It delivers in "Aren't men supposed to be providers?" as a question. Through the pattern, the writer's manner is critical or impolite. The rhetorical question has a function to admonish or exhort because there is the word "supposed to". It shows to have to respond. The responsibility of the man to have to be the provider. The writer in the rhetorical question aims to express the reaction of a man not as a provider. Instead, men should be a provider, which gives anything when dating a girl. The writer uses the data as a rhetorical question because the person expresses engaged in the event personally. Another explanation deliver in data 21, below:



#ExpatsConfessionsIndonesia1098

What's up with all these old crazy ladies on dating apps? They always take multiple pictures with girls in their 20s, Lie about their age and try to catfish

Take this crazy mbak mbak for example, she had multiple pictures at a club with this cute mid twenties looking girl. Then she says they're not friends, then says she's underage.

How are us guys supposed to know who we're matching with when you have multiple pictures with the same girl? Please ladies if you're over 30 you need to look for men in their 50s and that's not even a guarantee. Sorry market value goes downhill after 30, I don't care what social media tells you or feminism

The data above shows a positive wh-question. It delivers in "How are guys supposed to know we're matching with when you have multiple pictures with the same gir?" Through the pattern, the writer's feeling is impatience. The rhetorical question aims to deliver the weird habit of ladies on dating apps. Supporting with "are u guys supposed to know" it shows the writer distrust in that habit. Instead, the fact that ladies over 30 need to look for men in the 50's and the market value goes downhill after 30, but they still did it. The word "supposed to" express requirement or something ought to do for positive things. Thus, the function of it is to admonish or exhort something. It is supported by the next sentence "Please ladies if you're over 30 you need to look for men in their 50s and that's not even a guarantee..." Besides, it shows a rhetorical question because the experience occurred personally, and it means the writer is to share the moment without expecting the answer.

The writers use the rhetorical question to admonish or exhort something that have been encountered. They express the admonish but do not expect an answer.

4.1.2.5 To show surprise

The next function of the rhetorical is to show surprise. Where rhetorical questions used to express someone's surprise at what occurred. The data 48 bellow is the first explanation of the function to show surprise. The data is taken from exp-ats confession-Indonesia940. The data is as follows:

Data 22



The data above shows a positive yes-no question. It delivers in "is my body just way too sensitive and weak or what?" Through the pattern, the writer's feeling is impatient during create the confession. The writer's purpose to deliver how pollution in Indonesia affected the health. The writer is surprise he get a fever in Indonesia. It is never happen when the writer lived in Ontario. He asks the wrong is his body or pollution. Besides, based on Athanasiadou (1990), the

person expresses engaged in the event personally as a rhetorical question. Thus, the question above indicates a rhetorical question.

The data above shows a function of showing surprise as an expression of the writer when confessing the fact. It indicates the function because the sentences before or after support are usually from the experience of the writer.

4.1.2.6 To express the speaker's evaluation

The next function is used in the rhetorical question is to express the speaker's evaluation. It uses to express the feeling of the accident happened. Data 23 bellow is the first explanation of the function to express the speaker's evaluation. The data as follows:

DATA 23

In order for me to get grounded and snap back to reality, I asked my partner to reconcile. I did not want to deepen my feeling for my friend while also saving this mess I call marriage with him. Instead of making enough space for discussion, my partner asked for some break time for a week from talking to me. So naturally, with rage, I came to my friend. BIG MISTAKE. I was thinking maybe this way I'd find a way to see him less than perfect so we can both leave this weird relationship afterwards. Instead, we both had the best nights we've ever had, sexually, emotionally, physically. We found out we were very much alike we basically talked in jinxes.

The worst part is, he's deeply in love and determined to get to the end of it. And now I'm in deep shit and confused on what to do.

Would you push through your tough love to your lawfully wedded partner knowing you have different love languages and miscommunication is your daily basis?

Or would you choose this new budding love that you know it only tastes sweet from the scandal but you know you can trust this person better than anyone else (note that I've never trusted anyone before)? It's like turn out your dream shoes hurt your ankles, and once you've tried how comfy that other new shoes are, you can't take them off your mind. Would you sacrifice your happiness to prove your integrity?

Submitted: January 12, 2020 7:40:19 PM WIB

The data above shows a positive yes-no question. It represents in "Would you sacrifice your happiness to prove your integrity?" as question form. Through the pattern, it indicates the writer's feeling is impatient. In context, it tells the writer's relationship. The writer feels frustrated with her couple looks in "It's like turn out your dream shoes hurt your ankles, and once you've tried how comfy that other new shoes are, you can't take them off your mind" Then, the writer expresses all what happened to asks herself. Besides, the writer does not expect the answer to something weird. No one wants to sacrifice happiness to prove integrity. It is because there are many ways to prove it as long as the feeling is happy. Another explanation in data 24 below:

Data 24



The data above indicates a positive wh-question. It represents in the question form "What do you think we are, girls, automatic teller machines?" Through the pattern, the writer's feeling is impatient. The writer's purpose is to express the

behaviour of a girl who is paid bills during a date. The writer judges that it is not necessary. The writer feels it makes a girl like automatic teller machines. The rhetorical question has a function to express a speaker's evaluation because the writer explains the accident detail. The writer asks to communicate the experience during a date. Besides, no one can answer the data. It is because someone's personality is different, and a human cannot compare with things. The next case of rhetorical question has a function to express the speaker's evaluation in data 25. The data as follows:

DATA 25

Of course I asked him what was that about. He said he just wanted closure because they broke up in really bad terms. He explained that couple months after they broke up she married other guy. She felt that he is not in love with her son. She wanted to quit working when she got married to him. As she was the bread winner of the family, it means he has to support her entire family too, and he didn't like it. Meanwhile, my family is quite well off and I insist on making my own money.

TBH, I can't accepted his explanation and I still wondering if he is still thinking about her. I wonder what had she done that I didn't do? Why he didn't love me as intense as for her?

He continued to be in touch with her in social media because she was his bestfriend (although at first he said she wasn't) Anytime I brought up my discomfort, he would be angry and defensive. He said that he had move on and so must I because she was not a threat. I felt jealousy like never before and resent her which I know is wrong because she hasn't done anything to me personally.

The data above represent a negative wh-question. It delivers in in a question form "why he did'nt love me as intense as for her?" Through the pattern, the writer's manner is noncritical or polite. The data has a function to express a

speaker's evaluation. It is because the writer explains the relationship clearly.

Means, the writer explains step by step until the writer breaks up. It is an experience that happened by himself. Based on Athanasiadau (199), the question used by the person to be approved at the event personally as a rhetorical question.

Thus, the data above is a rhetorical question

The data above shows the rhetorical question has a function to express the speaker's evaluation. It is because the rhetorical question describes the speaker's expression during something happened.

4.2 Discussion

In this section, the researcher discusses the finding of the data. This study focuses on the types and the functions of the rhetorical question in expats confession-Indonesia fan page Facebook. The researcher here finds all the types and the functions of the rhetorical questions. Mostly, the writer uses wh-question to deliver the experience. It delivers the writer's experience. It is something from what has happened.

In the first research problem, the researcher finds that the writer uses whquestion, mainly positive to deliver a negative assertion. It can be seen in data 6-9. Busmann (1996) explains that the types of rhetorical questions divided into two, which are yes-no questions and wh-question. Both of them have two types, such as positive and negative. As we know, the pattern of the rhetorical question is similar to real question. Betty Azar's (2002, p. 448) argues the form of whquestion is a question word + helping verb + subject + main verb + question mark.

Moreover, in the second research problem, the researcher finds that the function to admonish or exhort something is a dominant used by the writer in rhetorical question on expats confession-Indonesia fan page Facebook. Mostly, the writer is mentioned word like "supposed to" to express admonish or exhort something. It is because based on Cambridge Dictionary "supposed to" express requirement or something ought to be done for positive things. The function to emphasize a new topic to communicate a suggestion or command is the second most frequently used by the writer. The writer delivers to communicate a suggestion or command to the other person.

Regarding the study of Yulinda (2017) that analyzed the function of rhetorical question in the novel five on a treasure island, she found to confirm as the most frequently used by the speaker. Then, followed by to show surprise is the second function frequently applied in the novel, and to admonish as the most infrequent used by the speaker in the novel. Meanwhile, this study to admonish becomes the dominant function used by the writer and to show surprise as the most infrequent in Expats Confession-Indonesia.

Furthermore, based on Spago (2016) that explain a real question and a rhetorical question have the same pattern, and can be interpreted as rhetorical question based on context. Then, the question form can show as a rhetorical question in 7 ways. One of the ways is semantic incompatibility here is the most way used by the speaker. Something useless, less beneficial, and unpleasant is

asked by the speaker included in semantic incompatibility. Agreeing with Spago (2016), this study found the semantic incompatibility as the way used by the speaker. It shows in data 1,6,8,9,10 and others implicitly. Those are the data easier to understand in the semantic incompatibility applied. Not only that, the study conducted by Grey (2013), mostly the writers used a rhetorical question to deliver their purposes in the status on Facebook. His result support this study to focuses on the rhetorical question.

Thus, in this research, the researcher expected that everyone knows the implied meaning of rhetorical questions. Besides, based on Larson (1998, p. 236), the rhetorical questions do not expect the answer. It is a way to communicate in conveying information, advice, and orders. Therefore, by reading this research, the reader is expected to open the minds and be able to interpret what the writer meant when using rhetorical questions.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

In chapter five, the researcher represents two points. The first is conclusions and the last is suggestions.

5.1 Conclusion

Through the discussion in chapter four can be concluded that on Expats

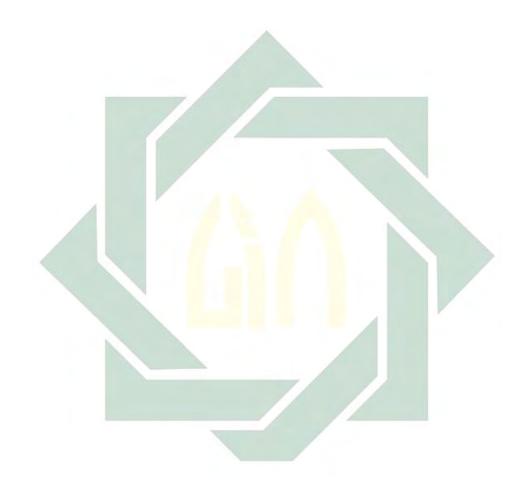
Confession-Indonesia fan page Facebook, the researcher finds all types and
functions of the rhetorical question. Each type was divided into two a positive,
and a negative yes-no question, then is a positive and a negative wh-questions. In
expats confession-Indonesia, the researcher finds a positive wh-question as a
dominant type. Mostly, the expats are used the question word "how."

Moreover, in this study, the researcher finds all the six functions of rhetorical questions. The dominant function used by the expat is to admonish or exhort something. As we know, there are three kinds of feeling related to the pattern. Related to the positive pattern, it means the aim's expat to admonish with an impatience feeling to something or experiences around.

5.2 Suggestions

The researcher expects in the next researcher in-depth research on the form that influenced the secondary function to know the speaker's feeling when they asking a question. The next researchers can choose another object in grammatical

form. Not just this, the researcher also expected the audience to provide further insight into the rhetorical question.



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