

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter presents the findings of this study, the analysis of the data and also discussion.

4.1 Findings

In this part, the writer presents the data, which were taken from the data source that is the excerpts or extracts of conversation performed between Andy F Noya and the guests. After conducting the study from the dialogue, the researcher has found 97 Andy's utterances which were analyzed in terms of politeness strategies. The list of positive politeness is provided on appendix 1 (page 83) and the negative politeness is on appendix 2 (page 90)

Table 4.1 Number of Positive and Negative Politeness Strategies Utterances

Politeness	Strategies	Number of Utterances
Positive	Offer	4
	Seeking Agreement	23
	Give Gift	8
	Exaggerate	7
	Joke	21
	Use Group Identity	13
	Promise	1
Negative	Be Conventionally Indirect	6
	Impersonalize	5
	Minimize	4
	State the FTA as General Rule	1
	Be Pesimistic	3
	Give Deference	1

4.2 Analysis

In this part, the analysis and the potential reason using politeness strategies by Andy in Kick Andy Show are presented. First analysis on the Positive Politeness. Second analysis on the Negative Politeness. Third the potential reason why Andy did the politeness strategies in Kick Andy Show.

4.2.1 Analysis on the Positive Politeness

In this part the result of analysis on the Positive Politeness and the potential reason why Andy did the politeness strategies will be reported.

1. Andy :

***Ya silahkan,** apa betul Nara baru-baru ini menang dalam sebuah kompetisi international untuk para penemu muda?*

Strategies : Offer

Analysis :

Offer can indicate the speaker and hearer are cooperators. Speaker may choose to stress his cooperation with hearer by claiming that whatever hearer wants, speaker wants for him and will help him to obtain. Speaker uses the strategy in order to offer Hearer to sit.

2. Andy :

Ya saya baca acaranya adalah International Exhibition for Young Inventor ya?

Strategies : Seek Agreement

Analysis :

Agreement can be stressed by repeating part or all of what the preceding speaker has said in conversation. S seeks ways in which it is possible to agree with H. On "Ya saya baca acaranya adalah International Eksebiton for Young Inventor ya? S seeks ways in which it is possible to agree with H by say "ya" for stressed his statement. S uses seek agreement strategy in order to get a same idea with H.

3. Andy :

Wow hahaha, itu pesaing-pesaing Nara SMA ya?

Strategies : Give Gift

Analysis :

One of the positive politeness strategies is giving gifts to hearer (good, sympathy, understanding, cooperation). S uses words "Wow" to fulfill H wants. This strategy can be used to fulfill some hearer's wants and to satisfy some hearer's wants. S may satisfy H's positive-face want by actually satisfying some of H's wants by use word "Wow". S give gift H by use word "Wow". The possible reason S using Give Gift Strategy is fulfill H wants and H wants.

4. Andy :

Wow hahaha, itu pesaing-pesaing Nara SMA ya?

Strategies : Seek Agreement

Analysis :

On “*Itu pesaing-pesaing Nara SMA ya?*” by using stress word “*Ya*” S seeking agreement with H. The potential reason S is using seek agreement strategy is seek same opinion with H.

5. Andy :

***Hebat ya,** tentu anda semua dan saya penasaran tapi sebelum itu bagaimana kita ikuti dulu tayangan berikut ini.*

Strategies : Exaggerate

Analysis :

This often done with exaggerated intonation, stress, and other aspects of prosodic. On “***Hebat ya,** tentu anda semua dan saya penasaran tapi sebelum itu bagaimana kita ikuti dulu tayangan berikut ini*” S exaggerate H by said “***Ya***” On “***Hebat ya***”. S uses exaggerate strategy in order to fulfill H positive face.

6. Andy :

Hahaha iya iya jadi helmnya diikat dengan kain yang basah, bukan didalamnya tapi diluarnya?

Strategies : Seek Agreement

Analysis :

Agreement can be stressed by repeating part or all of what the preceding speaker has said in conversation. S seeks ways in which it is possible to agree with H by repeating H statement. Utterance 6 is Andy repetition from Nara’s utterance.

7. Andy : *Itupun dianggap kurang optimal ya?*

Strategies : Seek Agreement

Analysis :

Agreement can be stressed by repeating part or all of what the preceding speaker has said in conversation. S seeks ways in which it is possible to agree with H. S repeating H statement on conversation it is indicate that S seeking agreement with H. S repeating H previous utterance *“Itupun kurang optimal ya”* indicate S seek agreement with H. It was seek agreement also because the stress word by S *“Ya”* when show his idea to H. S uses seek agreement strategy in order to get a similar idea with H.

8. Andy :

Owh serasa berenang ini hahaha, terus diisi air?

Strategies : Joke

Analysis :

Joke is the basic positive politeness technique used to minimize the FTA. Jokes are based on mutual shared background and values and putting H “at ease”. S by saying *“Owh serasa berenang ini hahaha”* indicate S made a joke to H to minimize the FTA

9. Andy :

Om Andy tiap hari pakai helm hahaha, jadi oplok-oplok gitu ya?

Strategies : Use Group Identity

Analysis :

The speaker may stress common membership in a group or category. This emphasizes that both the speaker and the hearer belong to some set of person who share some wants. The positive politeness strategy of this method is the use in-group identity markers. However, the strategies include in this method are: in-group usages of address forms, of language or dialect, of jargon or slang, and ellipsis. The address forms used to convey such in-group membership include generic names and terms of address, such as honey, dear, brother, sister, sweetheart. In utterance 9 address form **“Om”** as uncle or older people, in order to feel closer with H.

10. Andy :

“Om Andy tiap hari pakai helm hahaha, jadi oplok-oplok gitu ya?”

Strategies : Joke

Analysis :

Then Joke is the basic positive politeness technique used to minimize the FTA **“Om Andy tiap hari pakai helm hahaha, jadi oplok-oplok gitu ya?”**. S uses joke strategy to H in order to minimize the FTA.

11. Andy :

“Om Andy tiap hari pakai helm hahaha, jadi oplok-oplok gitu ya?”

Strategies : Seek Agreement

Analysis :

“Om Andy tiap hari pakai helm hahaha, jadi oplok-oplok gitu ya?” by this utterances indicating that S made a joke to H to minimize the FTA. S seeks

ways in which it is possible to agree with H by use stress word “**Ya**”. S uses seek agreement strategy in order to seek agreement with H about the sound of the helmet.

12. Andy :

Ada airnya ini ya?

Strategies : Seeking Agreement

Analysis :

Agreement can be stressed by repeating part or all of what the preceding speaker has said in conversation. S seeks ways in which it is possible to agree with H. S repeating H statement on conversation it is indicate that S seeking agreement with H. S repeating H previous utterance “***Ada airnya ini ya?***” indicate S seek agreement with H. This utterance also use stress word “**Ya**”. S uses seeking agreement strategy in order to carried out cooperatively with H.

13. Andy :

Tapi bagus ini kalau haus tinggal gini, eh hahaha. Ah, gak bener ini sengaja ya?

Strategies : Joke

Analysis :

Joke is the basic positive politeness technique used to minimize the FTA. Jokes are based on mutual shared background and values and putting H “at ease”. “***Tapi bagus ini kalau haus tinggal gini, eh hahaha***”. S made a joke to H, S try to minimize FTA to H. The potential reason S using joke strategy to H because S tried to minimize the FTA.

14. Andy :

“Oh iya hahaha ya ya waktu diya bilang bocor saya tidak denger hahaha. Ok gak mau maen-maen lagi lah hahaha. Jadi ini pun menurut Nara kurang optimal? Kurang prima?”

Strategies : Joke

Analysis :

“Oh iya hahaha ya ya waktu diya bilang bocor saya tidak denger hahaha. S try to minimize FTA to H is indicate a joke. Joke is the basic positive politeness technique used to minimize the FTA. Jokes are based on mutual shared background and values and putting H “at ease”. “Tapi bagus ini kalau haus tinggal gini, eh hahaha”. The possible reason S made a joke to H, S tried to minimize FTA to H.

15. Andy :

Dan berat ya?

Strategies : Seeking Agreement

Analysis :

Agreement can be stressed by repeating part or all of what the preceding speaker has said in conversation. S seeks ways in which it is possible to agree with H. S repeating H statement on conversation it is indicate that S seeking agreement with. The potential reason because S repeated H previous statement H said *“Dan berat ya”*. S seeking agreement with H by repeating H statement also stress by word *“Ya”*.

16. Andy :

Agak kacau ini hahaha. Ok popok bayi, apa yang membuat Nara terpikirkan tentang popok bayi itu?

Strategies : Joke

Analysis :

On the utterance ***“Agak kacau ini hahaha”*** S indicate made a joke to H to minimize the FTA because joke is the basic positive politeness technique used to minimize the FTA. Jokes are based on mutual shared background and values and putting H “at ease”. S uses joke strategy in order to minimize the FTA.

17. Andy :

Ini popok bayi ya?

Strategies : Seek Agreement

Analysis :

Agreement can be stressed by repeating part or all of what the preceding speaker has said in conversation. S seeks ways in which it is possible to agree with H. S repeating H statement on conversation it is indicate that S seeking agreement with H. In the previous statement H said ***“Ini popok bayi”***. S seeking agreement with H by repeating H statement also stress by word ***“Ya”***.

S uses seek agreement strategy in order to collect same idea with H.

18. Andy :

Dibuka dibongkar gitu popoknya ya?

Strategies : Seek Agreement

Analysis :

Utterance “***Dibuka dibongkar gitu popoknya ya?***” repeated again by S indicated seeking agreement with H. Agreement can be stressed by repeating part or all of what the preceding speaker has said in conversation. S uses seek agreement strategy is seeking ways in which it is possible to agree with H.

Also the uses of words “Ya”.

19. Andy :

Pantas kemaren ada tetangga yang datang bilang popok saya hilang semua hahaha. Ok terus di dalam popok ini ada gell terus diapakan?

Strategies : Joke

Analysis :

“***Pantas kemaren ada tetangga yang datang bilang popok saya hilang semua hahaha***” indicating S made a joke to H to minimize the FTA. Joke is the basic positive politeness technique used to minimize the FTA. Jokes are based on mutual shared background and values and putting H “at ease”.

20. Andy :

Lebih ringan? Oh ini untuk alat pengisi air, ini dibuka kemudian dimasukin air?

Strategies : Seeking Agreement

Analysis :

S repeating H statement in the previous conversation “***Dibuka kemudian dimasukin air?***”. Agreement can be stressed by repeating part or all of what

the preceding speaker has said in conversation. S seeks ways in which it is possible to agree with H.

21. Andy :

***Wah** iya. Siapa sih yang bimbing Nara?*

Strategies : Giving Gifts

Analysis :

S use word **“Wah”** for give gift to H. One of the positive politeness strategy is giving gifts to hearer (good, sympathy, understanding, cooperation). However, this strategy can be used to fulfill some hearer’s wants and to satisfy some hearer’s wants. S may satisfy H’s positive-face want by actually satisfying some of H’s wants (action of gift-giving, not only tangible).

22. Andy :

***Ayah** Nara sendiri? Coba **ayahnya** Nara berdiri hahaha. Iya, ini sudah dipatenkan belum?*

Strategies : Group Identity

Analysis :

“Ayah” is group identity on family member. The speaker may stress common membership in a group or category. This emphasizes that both the speaker and the hearer belong to some set of person who share some wants. The positive politeness strategy of this method is the use in-group identity markers.

23. Andy :

***Tidak malas ya** hahaha. Baik Nara tentu kita doakan Nara sukses. Dua siswa dari Yogyakarta menemukan sepatu yang punya mata dan ini katanya akan*

membantu para tunanetra untuk bisa melangkah tanpa tongkat. Apa alat yang diciptakan?. Siapa yang menciptakan? Ikuti terus Kick Andy.

Strategies : Seeking Agreement

Analysis :

“**Tidak malas ya hahaha**” repeating again by S also S use word “**Ya**” indicating S seeking agreement with H. Agreement can be stressed by repeating part or all of what the preceding speaker has said in conversation. S seeks ways in which it is possible to agree with H.

24. Andy :

Sepatu bermata dua hahaha

Strategies : Joke

Analysis :

S try to made a joke by saying “**Sepatu bermata dua hahaha**” and laughing. Joke is the basic positive politeness technique used to minimize the FTA. Jokes are based on mutual shared background and values and putting H “at ease”.

25. Andy :

Medali perunggu. Ok saya selalu ingin tahu medali perunggu ini kaliyan dapat setelah mengalahkan berapa pesaing? Karena saya takut kaliyan adalah peserta satu-satunya hahaha. Ok berapa pesaing waktu itu?

Strategies : Joke

Analysis :

Joke is the basic positive politeness technique used to minimize the FTA.

Jokes are based on mutual shared background and values and putting H “at ease”. S made a joke by saying “**Karena saya takut kaliyan adalah peserta satu-satunya hahaha**”. The joke stressed by laughing.

26. Andy : **Bu Murti, ada Bu Murti disini?**

Strategies : Use Group Identity

Analysis :

Bu on utterance “**Bu Murti, Bu Murti ada disini**” indicate Use Group Identity because Bu mean older women or older women. The speaker may stress common membership in a group or category. The strategies include in this method are: in-group usages of address forms, of language or dialect, of jargon or slang, and ellipsis. The address forms used to convey such in-group membership include generic names and terms of address, such as honey, dear, brother, sister, sweetheart.

27. Andy :

*Ya baik bagaimana kalau **kita** uji coba alat ini di depan penonton yang ada disini dan juga di rumah tentu. Siap? Oke dan yang akan menguji adalah **sahabat kita** seorang **tuna netra** Iwa dan Iwa ini adalah seorang **blogger** juga. **Tuna netra** **blogger** dan saat ini bekerja di Metro TV Oke **Bung Iwa** **silahkan naik**, ya sip. Kita akan pakaikan ke tuna netra yang sebenarnya.*
Baik.

Strategies : Use Group Identity

Analysis :

“**Sahabat, tuna netra, blogger and bung**” the strategies include in this method are: in-group usages of address forms, of language or dialect, of jargon or slang, and ellipsis. The address forms used to convey such in-group membership include generic names and terms of address, such as honey, dear, brother, sister, sweetheart.

28. Andy :

*Ya baik bagaimana kalau **kita** uji coba alat ini di depan penonton yang ada disini dan juga di rumah tentu. Siap? Oke dan yang akan menguji adalah **sahabat kita** seorang **tuna netra** Iwa dan Iwa ini adalah seorang **blogger** juga. **Tuna netra blogger** dan saat ini bekerja di Metro TV Oke **Bung Iwa** **silahkan naik**, ya sip. Kita akan pakaikan ke tuna netra yang sebenarnya.*

Baik.

Strategies : Offer

Analysis :

In this utterance also consist of offer strategy “**Bung Iwa silahkan naik**”.

Offer and promise can indicate the speaker and hearer are cooperators.

However, speaker may choose to stress his cooperation with hearer by claiming that whatever hearer wants, speaker wants for him and will help him to obtain.

29. Andy :

***Mas Iwa** cukup jangan maen-maen gitu ah hahaha ini disuruh memeragakan diya maen-maen, kesenangan diya ya hahaha. Itu berarti keluar jalur, tunggu*

berarti harus ada jalur tertentu yang dipakai dengan menggunakan alat ini kan?

Strategies : Use Group Identity

Analysis :

S use “**Mas**” in conversastion with H, “**Mas**” is use group identity for older man in Javanese. The speaker may stress common membership in a group or category. This emphasizes that both the speaker and the hearer belong to some set of person who share some wants. The positive politeness strategy of this method is the use in-group identity markers. However, the strategies include in this method are: in-group usages of address forms, of language or dialect, of jargon or slang, and ellipsis. “**Mas**” is javanese language.

30. Andy :

Mas Iwa cukup jangan maen-maen gitu ah hahaha ini disuruh memeragakan diya maen-maen, kesenangan diya ya hahaha. Itu berarti keluar jalur, tunggu berarti harus ada jalur tertentu yang dipakai dengan menggunakan alat ini kan?

Strategies : Joke

Analysis :

Joke was also in this utterance “**Mas Iwa cukup jangan maen-maen gitu ah hahaha ini disuruh memeragakan diya maen-maen, kesenangan diya ya hahaha**”. S try to minimize the FTA by made a joke. This utterance also stress by S laughing.

31. Andy :

Ok jadi ini lebih ideal dipakai di bandara ya? Terminal-terminal, rumah sakit, perkantoran?

Strategies : Seek Agreement

Analysis :

Agreement can be stressed by repeating part or all of what the preceding speaker has said in conversation. S seeks ways in which it is possible to agree

with H.

32. Andy :

Kantoran ya? Dengan catatan bahwa gedung itu harus diberi warna khusus ya?

Strategies : Seek Agreement

Analysis :

“***Kantoran ya***” indicate S seek agreement with H also with this utterance

“***Dengan catatan bahwa gedung itu harus diberi warna khusus ya?***”.

Agreement can be stressed by repeating part or all of what the preceding speaker has said in conversation. S seeks ways in which it is possible to agree

with H.

33. Andy :

Itu bisa anu bisa konser itu hahaha

Strategies : Joke

Analysis :

“Itu bisa anu bisa konser itu hahaha” indicate that Andy made a joke to H. S try to minimize the FTA. Joke is the basic positive politeness technique used to minimize the FTA. Jokes are based on mutual shared background and values and putting H “at ease”.

34. Andy :

Tidak mengganggu orang lain ya. Baik. Ya. Seorang siswa SMA Bogor menemukan alat untuk mendeteksi beberapa banyak pupuk yang sebaiknya dihasilkan untuk tanaman padi dan tanaman-tanaman lain dan alat ini mendapat penghargaan di Amerika Serikat. Siapa diya ikuti terus Kick Andy

Strategies : Seeking Agreement

Analysis :

Agreement can be stressed by repeating part or all of what the preceding speaker has said in conversation. S seeks ways in which it is possible to agree with H. S repeating H utterance in previous conversation. S also gave stress by adding words **“Ya”**.

35. Andy :

Tidak mengganggu orang lain ya. Baik. Ya. Seorang siswa SMA Bogor menemukan alat untuk mendeteksi beberapa banyak pupuk yang sebaiknya dihasilkan untuk tanaman padi dan tanaman-tanaman lain dan alat ini mendapat penghargaan di Amerika Serikat. Siapa diya ikuti terus Kick Andy.

Strategies : Use Group Identity

Analysis :

“**Siswa SMA**” is address forms used to convey such in-group membership include generic names and terms of address, such as honey, dear, brother, sister, sweetheart. The use in-group language or dialect includes the phenomenon of code-switching which involves any switch from one language or dialect to another in communities. Using any of the innumerable ways to convey in- group membership: address forms, language or dialect, jargon or slang and ellipses.

36. Andy :

*Ya kali ini **siswa SMA Bogor** yang tidak kalah istimewanya karena punya prestasi segudang dan **beliau** adalah Muhammad Lutfi. Terimakasih sudah datang di acara Kick Andy. Lutfi sekarang kelas berapa?*

Strategies : Use Group Identity

Analysis :

“**Siswa SMA Bogor**” and “**Beliau**” indicate S use group identity. The address forms used to convey such in-group membership include generic names and terms of address, such as honey, dear, brother, sister, sweetheart. The use in-group language or dialect includes the phenomenon of code-switching which involves any switch from one language or dialect to another in communities. Using any of the innumerable ways to convey in- group membership: address forms, language or dialect, jargon or slang and ellipses.

37. Andy :

Ya kali ini siswa SMA Bogor yang tidak kalah istimewanya karena punya prestasi segudang dan beliau adalah Muhammad Lutfi. Terimakasih sudah datang di acara Kick Andy. Lutfi sekarang kelas berapa?

Strategies : Exaggerate

Analysis :

Utterance “*Yang tidak kalah istimewanya karena mempunyai prestasi segudang*” indicate exaggerate. This is often done with exaggerate intonation or stress. This often done with exaggerated intonation, stress, and other aspects of prosodic.

38. Andy :

Sekarang naik kelas 3 SMA ya, nah saya gak percaya waktu baca biographi atau Cvnya Lutfi karena terlalu banyak prestasinya yang sudaah dicapai bahkan dari sejak SMP ya? Masih ingat yang besar-besar saja berapa apa saja prestasi yang sudah pernah diraih?

Strategies : Seek Agreement

Analysis :

“*Sekarang naik kelas 3 SMA ya*” indicate S seek agreement to H. Agreement can be stressed by repeating part or all of what the preceding speaker has said in conversation. S seeks ways in which it is possible to agree with H.

39. Andy :

Emas? Ok tapi sebelum itu pernah ikut kompetisi di Taiwan ya?

Strategies : Seek Agreement

Analysis :

“Emas? Ok tapi sebelum itu pernah ikut kompetisi di Taiwan ya?”

agreement can be stressed by repeating part or all of what the preceding speaker has said in conversation. S seeks ways in which it is possible to agree with H.

40. Andy : **Pengembang roti ya? Nanti kita lihat ya? Ibu-ibu senang ini ya**

hahaha, baik terus kemudian ada alat pengembang kekayaan gak disini

hahaha kalau itu saya senang hahaha

Strategies : Seek Agreement

Analysis :

Agreement can be stressed by repeating part or all of what the preceding speaker has said in conversation. S seeks ways in which it is possible to agree with H. Seeking agreement indicating in this utterance **“Pengembang roti ya?”**.

41. Andy :

Pengembang roti ya? Nanti kita lihat ya? Ibu-ibu senang ini ya hahaha,

baik terus kemudian ada alat pengembang kekayaan gak disini hahaha kalau

itu saya senang hahaha

Strategies : Promise

Analysis :

“Nanti kita lihat ya” indicating promise strategies because promise can indicate the speaker and hearer are cooperators. However, speaker may choose

to stress his cooperation with hearer by claiming that whatever hearer wants, speaker wants for him and will help him to obtain.

42. Andy :

Pengembang roti ya? Nanti kita lihat ya? Ibu-ibu senangini ya hahaha, baik terus kemudian ada alat pengembang kekayaan gak disini hahaha kalau itu saya senang hahaha

Strategies : Joke

Analysis :

“Ada alat pengembang kekayaan gak disini hahaha” on this utterance S try to made a joke to minimze the FTA. Joke is the basic positive politeness technique used to minimize the FTA. Jokes are based on mutual shared background and values and putting H “at ease”.

43. Andy :

Ya dengan seabrek prestasi bahkan international itu saya sebenarnya bertanya-tanya, Lutfi ini makannya apa sih hahaha

Stratgies : Exaggerate

Analysis :

This utterance “seabrek prestasi” with exaggerate intonation or stress. This often done with exaggerated intonation, stress, and other aspects of prosodic.

44. Andy :

Ya dengan seabrek prestasi bahkan international itu saya sebenarnya bertanya-tanya, Lutfi ini makannya apa sih hahaha

Strategies : Joke

Analysis :

S try to made a joke to minimize the FTA. **“Lutfi ini makannya apa sih hahaha”**. S try to made joke to H by said out of topic tterance. Joke is the basic positive politeness technique used to minimize the FTA. Jokes are based on mutual shared background and values and putting H “at ease”.

45. Andy :

Nasi biasa ya? sama kita ya sebenarnya ya. Kenapa saya gak berkembang ya hahaha yang berkembang rambut hahaha, eee orang tua Lutfi apa?

Strategies : Seek Agreement

Analysis :

Agreement can be stressed by repeating part or all of what the preceding speaker has said in conversation. S seeks ways in which it is possible to agree with H. Indicating in this utterance **“Nasi biasa ya? sama kita ya sebenarnya ya”**. S seek agreement to H by use word “Ya”.

46. Andy :

Nasi biasa ya? sama kita ya sebenarnya ya. Kenapa saya gak berkembang ya hahaha yang berkembang rambut hahaha, eee orang tua Lutfi apa?

Strategies : Joke

Analysis :

S also made a joke to minimize the FTA **“Kenapa saya gak berkembang ya hahaha yang berkembang rambut hahaha”**. Joke is the basic positive politeness technique used to minimize the FTA.

47. Andy :

Boleh berdiri bapak ibunya Lutfi. Boleh gak tahu critanya sampai Lutfi bisa ikut dalam kompetisi internasional di Amerika waktu itu?

Strategies : Use Grop Identity

Analysis :

“Bapak ibunya” to showing family member parent of Lutfi. The address forms used to convey such in-group membership include generic names and terms of address, such as honey, dear, brother, sister, sweetheart, etc. Furthermore, the use in-group language or dialect includes the phenomenon of code-switching which involves any switch from one language or dialect to another in communities. Using any of the innumerable ways to convey in-group membership: address forms, language or dialect, jargon or slang and ellipses.

48. Andy :

***Bangga** sekali kita punya Lutfi. Oke jadi persisnya ini kan yang pernah Lutfi temukan pertama kali ini atau bukan yang pertama kali karena ada beberapa yang sebelumnya tapi profile box ini alat pengembang roti itu idenya dari mana?*

Strategies : Giving Gifts

Analysis :

“Bangga” indicate S give gift to H. positive politeness strategy is giving gifts to hearer (good, sympathy, understanding, cooperation). However, this strategy can be used to fulfill some hearer’s wants and to satisfy some hearer’s

wants. S may satisfy H's positive-face want by actually satisfying some of H's wants (action of gift-giving, not only tangible).

49. Andy :

Leaf itu daun ya?

Strategies : Seek Agreement

Analysis :

"Leaf itu daun ya?" the use of *"Ya"* in this utterance indicating seek agreement. Agreement can be stressed by repeating part or all of what the preceding speaker has said in conversation. S seeks ways in which it is possible to agree with H.

50. Andy :

Daun ya? Jadi siapa yang membutuhkan alat ini?

Strategies : Seek Agreement

Analysis :

Agreement can be stressed by repeating part or all of what the preceding speaker has said in conversation. S seeks ways in which it is possible to agree with H. S seek agreement to H by the use of word *"Ya"*.

51. Andy :

Waaaaaaah. Jadi alat ini maka 1 hektar sawah bisa menghemat 25 kg pupuk hasilnya tetap sama jadi petani ini bisa ngirit 25 kg?

Strategies : Giving Gifts

Analysis :

The cooperativeness between speaker and hearer can be stressed by giving reciprocal rights or obligations obtaining between speaker and hearer. S and H may claimed or urged by giving evidence of reciprocal rights or obligations obtaining between S and H. S use word “*Waaaaaah*” indicate that S stressed S utterance by giving reciprocal right or obligations between S and H.

52. Andy :

Boleh kasih lihat medalnya. Saya mulai curiga sebenarnya Lutfi ini bohong ini hehehe gak ada medalnya. Ada ya?

Strategies : Joke

Analysis :

In utterance “*Saya mulai curiga sebenarnya Lutfi ini bohong ini hehehe gak ada medalnya*”. S try to made joke to H to minimize the FTA.

53. Andy :

Kenapa angkatan laut Amerika memberikan penghargaan untuk Lutfi?

Strategies : Use Group Identity

Analysis :

Angkatan laut Amerika is US force group identity. The use in-group language or dialect includes the phenomenon of code-switching which involves any switch from one language or dialect to another in communities. Using any of the innumerable ways to convey in- group membership: address forms, language or dialect, jargon or slang and ellipses.

54. Andy :

*Hehehe oke. **Silahkan duduk lagi Lutfi** dan kantongnyadirancang sendiri oleh Lutfi ?*

Strategies : Offer

Analysis :

“Silahkan duduk Lutfi” in this utterance S offer to H. Offer and promise can indicate the speaker and hearer are cooperators. However, speaker may choose to stress his cooperation with hearer by claiming that whatever hearer wants, speaker wants for him and will help him to obtain.

55. Andy :

Serius ini ya dan itu memberikan nilai tambah ya?

Strategies : Seek Agreement

Analysis :

Agreement can be stressed by repeating part or all of what the preceding speaker has said in conversation. S seeks ways in which it is possible to agree with H. In utterance **“Serius ini ya dan itu memberikan nilai tambah ya?”** S seeking agreement to H use stress word **“Ya”**.

56. Andy :

***Pak Hasan** berdiri. Iya oke, kita harus perhatikan **guru-guru** maupun **pembimbing** karena merekalah yang sebenarnya mendorong , anak-anak kita bisa seperti sekaranng ini. Kadang-kadang mereka hanya dibelakang dan kita melupakan tapi kali ini harus tampil di depan.Ya saya dengar memang bahwa alat ini katanya ada juga beredar di Amerika ya?*

Strategies : Use Group Identity

Analysis :

S may stress common membership in a group or category. Use words **“Pak**

Hasan, guru-guru dan pembimbing”. This emphasizes that both the speaker

and the hearer belong to some set of person who share some wants. The

positive politeness strategy of this method is the use in-group identity markers.

However, the strategies include in this method are: in-group usages of address

forms, of language or dialect, of jargon or slang, and ellipsis. The address

forms used to convey such in-group membership include generic names and

terms of address, such as honey, dear, brother, sister, sweetheart, etc.

57. Andy :

Pak Hasan berdiri. Iya oke, kita harus perhatikan guru-guru maupun

pembimbing karena merekalah yang sebenarnya mendorong , anak-anak kita

bisa seperti sekarang ini. Kadang-kadang mereka hanya dibelakang dan kita

*melupakan tapi kali ini harus tampil di depan. **Ya saya dengar memang***

bahwa alat ini katanya ada juga beredar di Amerika ya?

Strategies : Seek Agreement

Analysis :

Use stress word **“Ya”** indicate S seek agreement with H because Agreement

can be stressed by repeating part or all of what the preceding speaker has said

in conversation. S seeks ways in which it is possible to agree with H.

58. Andy :

Tapi orang atau juri tetap merasa bahwa ciptaan atau karya atau temuan dari Lutfi lebih bermanfaat lebih hebat. Apa yang membuat Lutfi atau alat ciptaan Lutfi ini lebih hebat dari alat yang sudah ada di Amerika?

Strategies : Exaggerate

Analysis :

This is often done with exaggerate intonation or stress. S Exaggerate H by said

“Lebih bermanfaat lebih hebat”. This often done with exaggerated intonation, stress, and other aspects of prosodic.

59. Andy :

Waaah jadi kapan akan diproduksi secara masal?

Strategies : Giving Gifts

Analysis :

The last positive politeness strategy is giving gifts to hearer (good, sympathy, understanding, cooperation). S giving gift to H by use word **“Waaah”**.

However, this strategy can be used to fulfill some hearer’s wants and to satisfy some hearer’s wants. S may satisfy H’s positive-face want by actually satisfying some of H’s wants (action of gift-giving, not only tangible).

60. Andy :

Oke berarti **sama pinternya** ya?

Strategies : Giving Gifts

Analysis :

S give gift to H by said ***“Oke berarti sama pinternya”*** S fulfill H wants and satisfy H wants. Positive politeness strategy is giving gifts to hearer (good, sympathy, understanding, cooperation). However, this strategy can be used to fulfill some hearer’s wants and to satisfy some hearer’s wants. S may satisfy H’s positive-face want by actually satisfying some of H’s wants (action of gift-giving, not only tangible)

61. Andy :

Nah itulah maksud saya. Alat apa itu?hehehe

Strategies : Joke

Analysis :

Joke is the basic positive politeness technique used to minimize the FTA. S made joke to H by said ***“Nah itulah maksud saya. Alat apa itu? Hehehe”*** S also laughing to stress his joke. Jokes are based on mutual shared background and values and putting H “at ease”. Stressed by S laughing.

62. Andy :

Kategori Climate Change, ok yaitu penghargaan yang luar biasa dan sebelum kita minta dua anak muda ini memperagakan temuan mereka ada baiknya kita ikuti kisah mereka berikut ini.

Strategies : Exaggerate

Analysis :

This is often done with exaggerate intonation or stress. **“Luar bisa”** is stress word to exaggerate H. This often done with exaggerated intonation, stress, and other aspects of prosodic.

63. Andy :

*O tapi ga jelas itu hanya untuk nonton aja ya hehehe tapi kalau ini kan penting ya untuk kesehatan hehehe jadi itu membuat juri merasa kaliyan **lebih hebat ya?** Apa betul kaliyan berdua sendiri sebenarnya gak yakin waktu di kompetisikan?*

Strategies : Exaggerate

Analysis :

“Lebih hebat Ya” is stress word to exaggerate H. This is often done with exaggerate intonation or stress. This often done with exaggerated intonation, stress, and other aspects of prosodic.

64. Andy :

Pak siapa?

Strategies : Use Group Identity

Analysis :

“Pak” is group identity for family member or older man. The address forms used to convey such in-group membership include generic names and terms of address, such as honey, dear, brother, sister, sweetheart. The use in-group language or dialect includes the phenomenon of code-switching which involves any switch from one language or dialect to another in communities.

Using any of the innumerable ways to convey in- group membership: address forms, language or dialect, jargon or slang and ellipses.

65. Andy :

*Eee boleh berdiri **Pak Agus** iya oke baik nah sekarang bagaimana dari proses pembuatan bagian mana yang paling sulit?*

Strategies : Use Group Identity

Analysis :

Same with number 67 “**Pak**” is group identity for family member or older man because the address forms used to convey such in-group membership include generic names and terms of address, such as honey, dear, brother, sister, sweetheart. The use in-group language or dialect includes the phenomenon of code-switching which involves any switch from one language or dialect to another in communities. Using any of the innumerable ways to convey in- group membership: address forms, language or dialect, jargon or slang and ellipses.

66. Andy :

Jadi berapa kerugian orang tua disini hehehe

Strategies : Joke

Analysis :

In the utterance “**Jadi berapa kerugian orang tua disini hehehe**” indicate that S made a joke to minimize the FTA to H. Joke is the basic positive politeness technique used to minimize the FTA. Jokes are based on mutual shared background and values and putting H “at ease”.

67. Andy :

*Hehehe nah itu hehehe tapi kalau hasilnya begini orang tua **pasti akan bangga**. Ya bagaimana kalau kita melihat peragaannya ya supaya orang di rumah maupun di studio bisa memahami jadi ini anggap saja apa? smooking room.*

Strategies : Giving Gifts

Analysis :

The last positive politeness strategy is giving gifts to hearer (good, sympathy, understanding, cooperation). However, this strategy can be used to fulfill some hearer's wants and to satisfy some hearer's wants. S may satisfy H's positive-face want by actually satisfying some of H's wants (action of gift-giving, not only tangible). S giving gift to H by said "**Pasti akan bangga**".

68. Andy :

***Ndak** makin merokok diya karena diya merasa lebih aman makin ngebul diya.*

Strategies : Group Identity

Analysis:

"**Ndak**" is Javanese language group identity. The speaker may stress common membership in a group or category. This emphasizes that both the speaker and the hearer belong to some set of person who share some wants. The positive politeness strategy of this method is the use in-group identity markers. However, the strategies include in this method are: in-group usages of address forms, of language or dialect, of jargon or slang, and ellipsis.

69. Andy :

Lebih cepat? Itu harapannya ya? Ini sudah mulai jernih ini kelihatannya ya?

Strategies : Seek Agreement

Analysis :

S use word “**Ya**” indicate S seek agreement with H. Agreement can be stressed by repeating part or all of what the preceding speaker has said in conversation.

S seeks ways in which it is possible to agree with H.

70. Andy :

Sebenarnya ada yang lebih cepat kalau saya lihat dibandingkan alat ini di buka di tiup aja hehehe

Strategies : Joke

Analysis :

S made a joke to minimize the FTA in utterance “*Sebenarnya ada yang lebih cepat kalau saya lihat dibandingkan alat ini di buka di tiup aja hehehe*”.

Joke is the basic positive politeness technique used to minimize the FTA.

Jokes are based on mutual shared background and values and putting H “at ease”.

71. Andy :

Hehehe tapi ini memang luar biasa temuan dari dua anak muda ini jadi kita harus berikan aplaus. Kalau itu nanti diproduksi sudah ada gambaran berapa harganya?

Strategies : Exaggerate

Analysis : “**Memang luar biasa**” is done with exaggerate intonation or

stress. This often done with exaggerated intonation, stress, and other aspects of prosodic.

72. Andy :

***Ya kita gak usah berantem sama anak-anak hehehe** saya meragukannya tapi ya sudah untuk sementara kita percayalah ya hehehe tapi kita harapkan tentu alat ini bisa diproduksi secara masal ya karena ini banyak menolong mal-mal perkantoran untuk membuat sebuah ruangan yang lebih sehat. Sudah ada enggak yang tertarik untuk memproduksi ini secara masal?*

Strategies : Joke

Analysis :

“Ya kita gak usah berantem sama anak-anak hehehe” S try to made a joke to minimize the FTA. Joke is the basic positive politeness technique used to minimize the FTA. Jokes are based on mutual shared background and values and putting H “at ease”.

73. Andy :

***Ini pintar ini hehehe** sudah ada tapi masih dibuka.* Strategies : Giving Gifts

Analysis :

S give gift to H by said ***“Ini pintar ini hehehe”*** S said that H smart to fulfill H wants. The positive politeness strategy is giving gifts to hearer (good, sympathy, understanding, cooperation). However, this strategy can be used to fulfill some hearer’s wants and to satisfy some hearer’s wants. S may satisfy H’s positive-face want by actually satisfying some of H’s wants (action of gift-giving, not only tangible).

74. Andy :

Eee jangan jualan disini hehehe

Strategies : Joke

Analysis :

S minimize the FTA by made a joke to H with utterance ***“Eee jangan jualan***

disini hehehe”. Joke is the basic positive politeness technique used to

minimize the FTA. Jokes are based on mutual shared background and values

and putting H “at ease”.

75. Andy :

Sudah mulai latihan jualan mereka ya hehe ok jadi harapan Hermawan dan

Abdi dari penemuan ini apa?

Strategies : Joke

Analysis :

Same with number 78 S minimize the FTA by this utterance ***“Sudah mulai***

latihan jualan mereka”. Joke is the basic positive politeness technique used

to minimize the FTA. Jokes are based on mutual shared background and

values and putting H “at ease”.

76. Andy :

Dan dijual ke negara lain dong hehehe terimakasih Hermawan terimakasih

Abdi silahkan duduk kembali

Strategies : Joke

Analysis :

S made joke to minimize the FTA by said **“Dan dijual ke negara lain dong hehehe”**. S stressed his joke also by laughing. Joke is the basic positive politeness technique used to minimize the FTA. Jokes are based on mutual shared background and values and putting H “at ease”.

77. Andy :

Dan dijual ke negara lain dong hehehe terimakasih Hermawan terimakasih

Abdi silahkan duduk kembali.

Strategies : Offer

Analysis :

“Silahkan duduk” can indicate the speaker and hearer are cooperators.

However, speaker may choose to stress his cooperation with hearer by claiming that whatever hearer wants, speaker wants for him and will help him to obtain.

4.2.2 Analysis on the Negative Politeness

In this part the result of analysis on the Negative Politeness and the potential reason why Andy did the politeness strategies will be reported.

1. Andy :

Coba dikasih liyat dulu dong. Mananya yang dikasih fiber?

Strategies : Be Conventionally Indirect

Analysis :

Be conventionally indirect is the speaker's way to convey in the indirectness toward the hearer, but still goes on-record. Opposing tensions: desire to give H an "out" by being indirect, and the desire to go on record solved by the compromise of conventional indirectness, the use of phrases and sentences that have contextually unambiguous meanings which are different from their literal meaning. S try to ask H to show the thing by said "*Coba*" it is literal meaning S said "*Coba*" mean H must show the thing to S.

2. Andy :

*Boleh berdiri Bu Murti. Jadi alat yang kaliyan berdua
buat ini terbuat dari materi apa saja ya?*

Strategies : Be Conventionally Indirect

Analysis :

"*Boleh berdiri Bu Murti*" mean that S want H to introduce herself to the public but S use other word "*Boleh berdiri*" than "*Please introduce your self*". Be conventionally indirect is the speaker's way to convey in the indirectness toward the hearer, but still goes on-record. Opposing tensions: desire to give H an "out" by being indirect, and the desire to go on record solved by the compromise of conventional indirectness, the use of phrases and sentences that have contextually unambiguous meanings which are different from their literal meaning

3. Andy :

*Cara kerjanya boleh **kita** tahu?*

Strategies : Impersonalize Spaeaker and Hearer

Analysis :

It is one of negative politeness strategies that avoid the use of the “I” and “you” pronouns. Such as the use of passive, plural of “you” and “I” pronouns, address terms as “you” avoidance, imperative verbs, and many others. Utterance “Cara kerjanya boleh **kita** tahu?” S choose word “**Kita**” than saya atau aku. Phrase the FTA as if the agents were other than S and the addressees were other than H. S use “kita” rather than use “I”.

4. Andy :

*Tidak perlu diimpor, ok **sebentar** tapi sebelum kita lanjutkan sebelum eee Lukman dan Faisal memperagakan alat ini maka saya ingin mengajak anda untuk juga berkenalan dengan dua mahasiswa Yogyakarta juga yang menemukan blind sonar , apa itu? Ikuti tayangan berikut ini.*

Strategies : Minimize The Imposition

Analysis :

One way to defusing the FTA, by said “**Sebentar**” the intrinsic seriousness of the imposition, is not in itself great, leaving only social distance and power as possible weighty factor. So indirectly this may pay H deference. Defusing the FTA, the intrinsic seriousness of the

imposition, is not itself great you leave only D (social distance between S and H) and P (relative power of H over S) as possible weighty factors so indirectly this may pay H deference.

5. Andy :

Ya baik bagaimana kalau kita uji coba alat ini di depan penonton yang ada disini dan juga di rumah tentu. Siap? Oke dan yang akan menguji adalah sahabat kita seorang tuna netra Iwa dan Iwa ini adalah seorang blogger juga. Tuna netra blogger dan saat ini bekerja di Metro TV Oke Bung Iwa silahkan naik, ya sip. Kita akan pakaikan ke tuna netra yang sebenarnya. Baik.

Strategies : Impersonalize Spekaer and Hearer

Analysis :

S impersonalize speaker by said “**Kita**” negative politeness strategies that avoid the use of the “I” and “you” pronouns. Such as the use of passive, plural of “you” and “I” pronouns, address terms as “you” avoidance, imperative verbs, and many others. Phrase the FTA as if the agent were other than S and the addressee were other than H.

6. Andy :

Oke kalau anda udah keluar jalur maka akan berbunyi

Strategies : Impersonalize Speaker and Hearer

Analysis :

It is one of negative politeness strategies that avoid the use of the “I” and “you” pronouns. Such as the use of passive, plural of “you” and

“I” pronouns, address terms as “you” avoidance, imperative verbs, and many others. Phrase the FTA as if the agent were other than S and the addressee were other than H. S use **“anda”** instead “you” instead use “*kamu*”.

7. Andy :

*Memberikan tanda kepada pemakainya bahwa **anda** salah jalan.*

Strategies : Impersonalize and Hearer

Analysis :

S use “anda” rather than use **“kamu”**. It is one of negative politeness strategies that avoid the use of the “I” and “you” pronouns. Such as the use of passive, plural of “you” and “I” pronouns, address terms as “you” avoidance, imperative verbs, and many others. Phrase the FTA as if the agents were other than S and the addressees were other than H.

8. Andy :

*Artinya apa, **pemerintah** misalnya harus membuat jalur khusus buat tuna netra.*

Strategies : State The FTA As A General Rule

Analysis :

In this utterance **“Pemerintah”** one way of dissociating S and H from the particular imposition in the FTA, and hence a way communication that S does not want to impinge but is merely forced to by circumstance, is to state the FTA as an instance of some general social

rule, regulation, or obligation. To dissociate S and H from the particular imposition in the FTA (S doesn't want to impinge H, but is merely forced to by circumstances), it can be generalized as a social rule/regulation/obligation

9. Andy :

*Sekarang naik kelas 3 SMA ya, nah saya **gak percaya waktu baca biographi atau Cvnya Lutfi** karena terlalu banyak prestasinya yang sudaah dicapai bahkan dari sejak SMP ya? Masih ingat yang besar-besar saja berapa apa saja prestasi yang sudah pernah diraih?*

Strategies : Be Pesimistic

Analysis :

Be pesimistic can indicate in this utterance “**Nah saya gak percaya waktu baca biographi atau Cvnya Lutfi**”. This strategy redress to hearer's negative face by explicitly expressing doubt that the conditions for the appropriateness of speaker's speech act obtain. Gives redress to H's negative face by explicitly expressing doubt that the conditions for the appropriateness of S's speech act obtain.

10. Andy :

*Oke ya **sementar** sebelum Lutfi mendemonstrasikan alat temuannya ada baiknya kita mengikuti perjalanan prestasi dari Lutfi, ini diya cuplikannya.*

Strategies : Minimze The Imposition

Analysis :

One way to defusing the FTA, the intrinsic seriousness of the imposition, is not in itself great, leaving only social distance and power as possible weighty factor. "**Sebentar**" on utterance "Oke ya **sebentar** sebelum Lutfi mendemonstrasikan alat temuannya ada baiknya kita mengikuti perjalanan prestasi dari Lutfi, ini diya cuplikannya" So indirectly this may pay H deference. Defusing the FTA, the intrinsic seriousness of the imposition, is not itself great you leave only D (social distance between S and H) and P (relative power of H over S) as possible weighty factors so indirectly this may pay H deference.

11. Andy :

*Dan menang di Taiwan waktu itu ya, tentu anda penasaran untuk tahu lebih lanjut bagaimana cara kerja dari alat temuan Lutfi ini. **Sabar sebentar** ikuti terus Kick Andy.*

Strategies : Minimize The Imposition

Analysis :

"**Sabar sebentar**" is way to defusing the FTA, the intrinsic seriousness of the imposition, is not in itself great, leaving only social distance and power as possible weighty factor. So indirectly this may pay H deference. Defusing the FTA, the intrinsic seriousness of the imposition, is not itself great you leave only D (social distance between S and H) and P (relative power of H over S) as possible weighty factors so indirectly this may pay H deference.

12. Andy :

*Ya terus yang di Amerika alat apa yang Lutfi ciptakan, **boleh lihat, boleh diambil, coba kita lihat alatnya** namanya apa?*

Strategies : Be Conventionally Indirect)

Analysis :

“Boleh lihat, boleh diambil, coba kita lihat alatnya” indicate be conventionally indirect strategy. Be conventionally indirect is the speaker’s way to convey in the indirectness toward the hearer, but still goes on-record. Opposing tensions: desire to give H an “out“ by being indirect, and the desire to go on record solved by the compromise of conventional indirectness, the use of phrases and sentences that have contextually unambiguous meanings which are different from their literal meaning.

13. Andy :

*Sekarang **bisa gak** Lutfi jelaskan bagaimana cara kerjanya alat temuan Lutfi itu?*

Strategies : Conventionally Indirect

Analysis :

Be conventionally indirect is the speaker’s way to convey in the indirectness toward the hearer, but still goes on-record. Opposing tensions: desire to give H an “out“ by being indirect, and the desire to go on record solved by the compromise of conventional indirectness, the use of phrases and sentences that have contextually unambiguous

meanings which are different from their literal meaning. Indicating in the utterance “*Sekarang bisa gak Lutfi jelaskan bagaimana cara kerjanya alat temuan Lutfi itu?*”. S ask H to explain but S use word “try”. It is different with the literal meaning.

14. Andy :

***Boleh kasih lihat medalnya.** Saya mulai curiga sebenarnya Lutfi ini bohong ini hehehe gak ada medalnya. Ada ya?*

Strategies : Be Conventionally Indirect

Analysis :

Be conventionally indirect is the speaker's way to convey in the indirectness toward the hearer, but still goes on-record. Opposing tensions: desire to give H an “out” by being indirect, and the desire to go on record solved by the compromise of conventional indirectness, the use of phrases and sentences that have contextually unambiguous meanings which are different from their literal meaning. Utterance “*Boleh kasih lihat medalnya*” indicated that S indirect ask H to show his medal bu use word “*boleh*”.

15. Andy :

Oke ya masih ada 2 lagi siswa SMA yang berhasil mengubah asap rokok menjadi oksigen. Apa yang membuat mereka tertantang untuk menghasilkan temuan ini dan medali apa yang mereka dapat di kompetisi internasional sebentar saya akan kembali.

Strategies : Minimize The Imposition

Analysis :

S use word “*sebentar*” to minimize the imposition one way to defusing the FTA, the intrinsic seriousness of the imposition, is not in itself great, leaving only social distance and power as possible weighty factor. So indirectly this may pay H deference. Defusing the FTA, the intrinsic seriousness of the imposition, is not itself great you leave only D (social distance between S and H) and P (relative power of H over S) as possible weighty factors so indirectly this may pay H deference.

16. Andy :

Lebih pintar dari saya paling tidak

Strategies : Give Deference

Analysis :

By saying “*Lebih pintar dari saya paling tidak*” S indicate realization of deference: one in which speaker humbles and abases himself and another where speaker raises hearer, it means that deference has double-sided nature, either the raising of the other or the lowering on oneself. The output of this strategy is, for example, the use of honorific terms. 2 different possibilities to realize the deference: S humbles and abases himself and S raises H (pays him positive face of a particular namely that which satisfies H’s want to be treated superior. “*Lebih pintar dari saya paling tidak*” indicate S give deference to H.

17. Andy :

Kenapa? Kalau saya sih gak percaya sampai sekarang hehehe.

Strategies : Be pessimistic

Analysis :

S be pessimistic to H utterance by “**Kalau saya sih gak percaya sampai sekarang hehehe**”. This strategy redress to hearer’s negative face by explicitly expressing doubt that the conditions for the appropriateness of speaker’s speech act obtain. Gives redress to H’s negative face by explicitly expressing doubt that the conditions for the appropriateness of S’s speech act obtain.

18. Andy :

*Lumayan banget itu hehehe. Ya baik tentunya **kita** ingin tahu bagaimana cara kerja alat temuan Hermawan dan Abdi ikuti terus*

Kick Andy.

Strategies : Impersonalize Speaker and Hearer

Analysis :

S use “**Kita**” in utterance ”Ya baik tentunya **kita** ingin tahu bagaimana cara kerja alat temuan Hermawan dan Abdi ikuti terus

Kick Andy”. It is one of negative politeness strategies that avoid the use of the “I” and “you” pronouns. Such as the use of passive, plural of “you” and “I” pronouns, address terms as “you” avoidance, imperative verbs, and many others. Phrase the FTA as if the agent were other than S and the addressee were other than H.

19. Andy :

Tidak lebih dari satu juta? Yakin?

Strategies : Be Pesimistic

Analysis :

This utterance “***Tidak lebih dari satu juta? Yakin?***” redress to hearer’s negative face by explicitly expressing doubt that the conditions for the appropriateness of speaker’s speech act obtain.

Gives redress to H’s negative face by explicitly expressing doubt that the conditions for the appropriateness of S’s speech act obtain.

20. Andy :

Coba ulang lagi. Dari hasil penemuan kita

Strategies : Be Conventionally Indirect

Analysis :

Be conventionally indirect is the speaker’s way to convey in the indirectness toward the hearer, but still goes on-record. Opposing tensions: desire to give H an “out” by being indirect, and the desire to go on record solved by the compromise of conventional indirectness,

the use of phrases and sentences that have contextually unambiguous meanings which are different from their literal meaning. “***Coba ulang***

lagi” mean that S want H try to do something but the real meaning S want H do something not to try.

4.3 Discussion

In this sub-chapter, the results of the analysis will be discussed. The analysis is based on the objectives of this study, which are to identify politeness strategies that are used by Andy in Kick Andy Show.

Andy as the host in the super position, while the guests are in the degradation position. The conversation controlled by Andy as the host. Andy performed politeness strategies because he wanted minimize the FTA with the guests. Based on the sociological variables, one of the seriousness of an FTA is relative power. It's mean that Andy as the host has more power or authority to criticize someone in Kick Andy Show.

From the analysis above, the writer found that Andy applied politeness strategies in Kick Andy Show including positive politeness and negative politeness. Table 4.3 presents percentage of politeness strategies performed by Andy in Kick Andy Show.

Table 4.2 Percentage of Politeness Strategies performed by Andy

No	Types of Politeness Strategies	Items	%
1	Positive Politeness	77	79,%
2	Negative Politeness	20	21%
	Total	97	100

From the table above we can learn that Andy applied 97 politeness strategies in Kick Andy Show. The elaboration is 20 for negative politeness with the percentage of (21%) and 77 positive politeness strategies with percentage of (79%). Those result indicate that Andy applied more positive politeness strategy than other strategies.

The positive politeness is used as a kind of metaphorical extension of intimacy, to imply common ground or sharing of wants to a limited extend even between strangers who perceive themselves, for the purposes of the interaction (Brown and levinson, 1987,p.103). Positive politeness strategies aim to save positive face by demonstrating closeness and solidarity.

The result of analysis shows that Andy applied more positive politeness than other strategies which means he wanted to minimize the FTA to his guests. He also tried to make his guests comfortable talking with him. The kind of positive politeness strategy that were mostly used by Andy is seeking agreement strategy.

The writer can conclude that the positive politeness strategy is very important in Kick Andy Show because Andy tried to minimize the FTA with his guests. The negative politeness is used to respect the H negative face. The strategy is attempted to seeking to compensate for and play down the imposition and potential loss of face (Grundy, 2000,p.157). This means that by using the negative politeness Andy is attempted to reduce friction between him and his guests.