

**POLITENESS STRATEGIES IN TONY ABBOT'S SPEECH
CONCERNING AUSTRALIA-INDONESIA TAPPING ISSUE**

THESIS

BY

PINTO ZAKIRI HANDOKO

NIM 105110101111019



**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA
2014**

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**Presented to
Universitas Brawijaya
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
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**BY
PINTO ZAKIRI HANDOKO
NIM 105110101111019**

**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
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2014

DECLARATION OF AUTHORSHIP

Herewith I,

Name : Pinto Zakiri Handoko

NIM : 105110101111019

Address : Jalan Tirto Manis 1 no. 37 Manisrejo Madiun

declare that:

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Malang, August 14th 2014

Pinto Zakiri Handoko
NIM 105110101111019

This is to certify that the *Sarjana* thesis of **Pinto Zakiri Handoko** has been approved by the Board of Supervisors

Malang, August 14th 2014
Supervisor

Dra. Ismarita Ida Rahmiati M.Pd.
NIP. 19560426 1982 03 2 001

Malang, August 14th 2014
Co-supervisor

Isti Purwaningtyas M.Pd.
NIP. 19790519 2005 01 2 003



This is to certify that the *Sarjana* thesis of **Pinto Zakiri Handoko** has been approved by the Board of Examiners as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra*.

Drs. Lalu Merdi, M.A. Chair
NIP. 19441231 197903 1 003

Dra. Ismarita Ida Rahmiati M.Pd. Member
NIP. 19560426 1982 03 2 001

Isti Purwaningtyas M.Pd. Member
NIP. 19790519 2005 01 2 003

Acknowledged by,
Head of Study Program of English

Sighted by,
Head of Languages and Literatures
Department

Yusri Fajar, M.A.
NIP. 19770517 200312 1 001

Ismatul Khasanah, M.Ed., Ph.D.
NIP. 19750518 200501 2 001

ABSTRACT

Handoko, Pinto Zakiri. 2014. **Politeness Strategies in Tony Abbott's Speech Concerning Australia-Indonesia Tapping Issue**. Study Program of English, Universitas Brawijaya. Supervisor: Ismarita Ida Rahmiati, Co-supervisor: Isti Purwaningtyas.

Key Words: Politeness, Face Threatening Acts (FTA), Politeness Strategies, Australia tapping Indonesia issue, Political Speech, Tony Abbott's Speech, House of Representatives

Politeness as one of linguistic phenomena always exists when people communicate with each other. We can find politeness not only in face to face conversation, but also in a speech. There are many types of speech, one of the types is political speech. This study analyzed political speech from Australia's Prime Minister Tony Abbot and it discussed politeness strategies in Tony Abbot's speech concerning Australia-Indonesia tapping issue. There are two problems to be solved in this study: (1) what face is being threatened in Tony Abbott's Speech concerning Australia-Indonesia Tapping Issue and (2) what are the politeness strategies in Tony Abbott's Speech concerning Australia-Indonesia Tapping Issue.

This study applied qualitative approach in which the data were collected in the form of words or sentences. This study used document analysis in analyzing the politeness strategies in Tony Abbott's Speech concerning Australia-Indonesia Tapping Issue.

This study revealed that the positive face and the negative face are threatened. The positive face of the speaker and the positive face of the hearer are threatened. Meanwhile for the negative face, only the negative face of the hearer is threatened. For politeness strategies, there are four politeness strategies that were found in this study, those are bald on record, positive politeness strategies, negative politeness strategies and off record. Tony Abbott's in his speech concerning Australia-Indonesia tapping issue mostly threatened positive face of the hearer and frequently used positive politeness strategies because he wants to the hearer agree and corroborate his opinion that Australia intelligence is doing tapping to protect the country, advance national interest and help the allies. In other words, it is a kind of act of caring for what Australia intelligence already did. In this study, Tony Abbott also threatened negative face using positive politeness strategies. It means that there is an effort of teasing the hearer or toward the hearer's attitude.

For the next researchers, the writer suggests that the next researcher should use the other theory which is different from this study to enrich the analysis in the further research. Also, the next researcher can use the other objects in analyzing politeness strategies and FTA.

ABSTRAK

Handoko, Pinto Zakiri. 2014. **Strategi Kesopanan dalam Pidato Tony Abbott Tentang Isu Penyadapan Australia-Indonesia**. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing I: Ismarita Ida Rahmiati, Pembimbing II: Isti Purwaningtyas.

Kata Kunci: Kesopanan, Tindakan Pengancaman Muka, Strategi Kesopanan, Isu Australia menyadap Indonesia, Pidato Politik, Pidato Tony Abbott, Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat

Kesopanan sebagai salah satu fenomena linguistik selalu ada ketika orang berkomunikasi satu sama lain. Kita dapat menemukan tindak kesopanan tidak hanya dalam pembicaraan tatap muka, tetapi di dalam sebuah pidato. Ada banyak macam pidato, salah satunya adalah pidato politik. Penelitian ini menganalisis pidato politik dari Perdana Menteri Australia Tony Abbot dan membahas strategi kesopanan dalam pidato Tony Abbott mengenai isu penyadapan Australia-Indonesia. Ada dua masalah yang akan dipecahkan dalam penelitian ini: (1) wajah apa yang terancam dalam pidato Tony Abbot tentang isu penyadapan Australia-Indonesia and (2) strategi kesopanan apa yang digunakan dalam pidato Tony Abbot tentang isu penyadapan Australia-Indonesia.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dimana data yang dikumpulkan dalam bentuk kata-kata atau kalimat. Penelitian ini menggunakan analisis dokumen dalam menganalisis strategi kesopanan dalam pidato Tony Abbot tentang isu penyadapan Australia-Indonesia.

Penelitian ini mengungkapkan bahwa muka positif dan muka negatif terancam. Muka positif dari penutur dan muka positif dari mitra tutur terancam. Sementara itu untuk muka negatif, hanya muka negatif dari mitra tutur yang terancam. Untuk strategi kesopanan, ada empat strategi kesopanan yang ditemukan, yaitu tindak tutur secara langsung, strategi kesopanan positif, strategi kesopanan negatif dan tindak tutur secara tidak langsung. Tony Abbott dalam pidatonya tentang isu penyadapan Australia-Indonesia banyak mengancam muka positif dari mitra tutur dan sering menggunakan strategi kesopanan positif karena dia ingin mitra tutur setuju dan menguatkan opininya bahwa intelijen Australia melakukan penyadapan untuk melindungi negara, memajukan kepentingan nasional dan membantu sekutu. Dengan kata lain, ini adalah pembelaan terhadap apa yang telah intelijen Australia lakukan. Dalam penelitian ini, Tony Abbott juga mengancam muka negatif menggunakan strategi kesopanan positif. Ini berarti bahwa ada upaya untuk mengganggu mitra tutur atau terhadap sikap mitra tutur.

Untuk peneliti selanjutnya, penulis menyarankan untuk menggunakan teori-teori lain dari strategi kesopanan untuk memperkaya analisis pada penelitian berikutnya. Para peneliti selanjutnya juga disarankan untuk menggunakan objek lain dalam menganalisis strategi kesopanan dan FTA.

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I realize that this thesis is still far from perfect and it needs the correction, supporting criticism and suggestions from the readers for further improvement.

Hopefully it can be useful for the readers.

Malang, August 2014

The writer

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this introduction, there are four sub-chapters that contain some information regarding this study. They are background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Politeness as one of linguistic phenomena always exists when people communicate with each others. Brasdefer (2007) argues “The words 'polite' and 'politeness' can be traced back to general notions related to cleanliness or to smooth, polished, refined, planned, civilized, or courtly activity”. Brasdefer (2007) also argues “Politeness has been approached from two angles: first-order politeness or *politeness1* as perceived by members of different sociocultural groups, and second-order politeness or *politeness2* as a theoretical construct or the scientific conceptualization of *politeness1*”. Some experts have proposed the theory about politeness as a theoretical construct or the scientific conceptualization of *politeness1*.

Lakoff (1990, p.34) defines politeness as a system of interpersonal relations designed to facilitate interaction by minimizing the potential for conflict and confrontation inherent in all human interchange. Potential conflict and confrontation appear because there are some acts that threaten face. Brown and Levinson (1987, p.60) argue that some acts intrinsically threaten face; these 'face-

threatening acts' will be referred to henceforth as FTAs. Brown and Levinson (1978, p.66) also argue that politeness is a complex system for softening face threats. Brown and Levinson (1978) defines face as the public self-image that every member wants for himself, something that is emotionally invested, and that can be lost, maintained, or enhanced, and must be constantly attended to in interaction. People use politeness to minimize or softening FTAs. In other words, Politeness and FTAs are interconnected to each other.

We can find politeness in face to face conversation which is usually done by the people in their daily life. When the people are asking for permission, requesting or apologizing, there is a politeness in what they talk. We can find politeness not only in face to face conversation, but also in a speech. Based on Meriam Webster online dictionary, speech is a spoken expression of ideas or opinions that is made by someone who is speaking in front of a group of people (merriam-webster.com, n.d). In this study, the writer analyzed one of speech types that is political speech. The term political speech can be legally defined as an expression which comments on government action rather than the private conduct of an individual (Duhaime, n.d). Political speech is usually done by the president, president candidate, prime minister and the other people who have position in the government.

In this study, the writer analyzed the political speech from recent Australia's Prime Minister. The recent Australia's Prime Minister is Tony Abbot. Tony Abbott successfully led the Coalition at the 2013 Federal Election and is Australia's 28th Prime Minister and he is the leader of Australia Liberal Party

(liberal.org.au). As Prime Minister and the leader of Liberal Party which is the opposition in Australia, Tony Abbot has pros and cons in the public eyes. One of his controversies is the speech to the House of Representatives concerning Australia-Indonesia Tapping issue. This issue is about Australian intelligence tapped Indonesian President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's phone call in August 2009. There is some information below regarding to this issue.

Roberts (2013, para.2) in www.abc.net.au state that:

Documents obtained by the ABC and Guardian Australia show that Australian intelligence attempted to listen to Mr Yudhoyono's telephone conversations on at least one occasion, and also targeted the phones of his wife, Ani Yudhoyono, and his inner circle. Spies also tracked activity on Mr Yudhoyono's mobile phone for 15 days in August 2009, the material - leaked by the US National Security Agency (NSA) whistleblower Edward Snowden - reveals. It made some impact such in Roberts (2013, para.1), Indonesia has recalled its ambassador and is reviewing all cooperation with the Australian government.

Roberts (2013, para.4) also states "Indonesia's foreign minister Marty Natalegawa has called the spying unacceptable and accused Australia of violating individual privacy and human rights." The other impact is protester emerged in Jakarta as written by Swallow and Erviani (2013, para.1) in www.news.com.au, "Violent protests erupted outside the Australian embassy in Jakarta with flags burnt and calls for war over the phone tapping scandal as the government issued a warning against travelling to Indonesia." The protesters are also demanding an immediate apology from Australian Prime Minister Tony Abbott.

In Australia's side, based on the article in australianpolitics.com (2013, para.1) "Prime Minister Tony Abbott has made a statement to the House of Representatives on Indonesia and intelligence operations." Tony Abbott had a

speech to The House of Representatives concerning Australia-Indonesia Tapping

Issue and there is a controversy here, Tony Abbot was regretting to any embarrassment that recent media reports but did not apologize regarding the tapping. He said that the steps taken to protect his country now or in the past.

There are many people both from Indonesia and Australia who disagree with his statement. Because of the tapping scandal, as written by Bachelard and Swan

(2013, para.1) in illawarramercury.com.au, “Australian intelligence agencies have promised to stop phone tapping Indonesians, the Indonesian intelligence chief has said, as reports emerge that Indonesia has downgraded its official relationship with Australia”.

That is why it is interesting to be analyzed. The Tony Abbott’s speech and his controversial statement make the writer curious about the politeness strategies in his speech. So in this study, the writer tried to define and analyzed the politeness strategies in Tony Abbott’s Speech concerning Australia-Indonesia Tapping Issue. This study focuses on Tony Abbott Speech concerning Australia-Indonesia Taping Issue. In this research entitled “Politeness Strategies in Tony Abbot’s Speech Concerning Australia-Indonesia Tapping Issue”, the writer analyzed the speech based on Face Threatening Act or FTA and politeness strategies theory proposed by Brown and Levinson.

This study is for the students of English Department who are interested in politeness and to make students comprehend about politeness strategies, especially in Tony Abbott’s Speech concerning Australia-Indonesia Tapping Issue. For the next researchers who are interested in doing research about

politeness especially politeness strategies, they can take this study as the reference in the next research. The next sub-chapters will be about problems of the study, objectives of the study, and definition of key terms.

1.2 Problems of the Study

There are two problems of this study:

1. What face is being threatened in Tony Abbott's Speech concerning Australia-Indonesia Tapping Issue?
2. What are the politeness strategies in Tony Abbott's Speech concerning Australia-Indonesia Tapping Issue?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

There are two objectives of this study:

1. To find out the threatened face in Tony Abbott's Speech concerning Australia-Indonesia Tapping Issue.
2. To identify the politeness strategies in Tony Abbott's Speech concerning Australia-Indonesia Tapping Issue.

1.4 Definition of Key Terms

In this sub-chapter, there are seven definitions of key terms to make this study more understandable.

a. **Politeness:** Politeness is a complex system for softening face threats. (Brown & Levinson, 1978).

b. **Face Threatening Acts (FTA):** Face Threatening Acts is some acts intrinsically threaten face; these 'face-threatening acts' will be referred to henceforth as FTAs, it threatens either positive or negative face of the hearer (Brown & Levinson, 1987).

c. **Politeness Strategies:** Politeness Strategies is the strategies that are used to prevent a violation of the hearer's face, there are four types of politeness strategies: bald on-record, negative politeness, positive politeness, and off-record (Brown & Levinson, 1978).

d. **Australia tapping Indonesia issue:** This issue is about Australian intelligence attempted to listen to Mr Yudhoyono's telephone conversations on at least one occasion, and also targeted the phones of his wife, Ani Yudhoyono, and his inner circle, it is based on documents obtained by the ABC and Guardian Australia, this document is leaked by the US National Security Agency (NSA) whistleblower Edward Snowden – reveals (Roberts, 2013).

e. **Political Speech:** The term political speech can be legally defined as an expression which comments on government action rather than the private conduct of an individual (Duhaime, n.d. para. 1).

f. **Tony Abbot's Speech:** It is the speech from Prime Minister Tony Abbott about the statement to the House of Representatives on Indonesia and intelligence operations. (australianpolitics.com).

g. House of Representatives: The House of Representatives is the house in which government is formed, and is one of the two houses of Australia's Commonwealth Parliament and has a number of some important functions (aph.gov.au).



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, there are several theories that support this study. Those several theories help the writer to solve the problems of the study. The theories are about; pragmatics, politeness, FTAs and politeness strategies.

2.1 Pragmatics

In the pragmatics, we study intended meaning in the communication based on the context. Leech (1983, p.6) defines pragmatics as "the study of meaning in relation to speech situations". The other experts such Yule (1996, p.3) state that pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning, study of contextual meaning, study of how more gets communicated than is said and study of the expression of relative distance.

We cannot just interpret someone's utterances only on the literal meaning of the words that he/she said. It is in contrast to semantics. According to Yule (1996, p.4), pragmatics is a study about people intended meaning, their assumption, their purpose or goal and the kinds of action. Therefore, we can minimize misinterpretation of the speaker intended meaning and know about what the speaker wants. Pragmatics as subfield of linguistics that studies communication covers some principles. One of those principles is politeness.

2.2 Politeness

Politeness is important when we communicate to each other. When the people are asking for permission, requesting or apologizing, people use politeness to avoid potential conflict. Leech (1983) deals with politeness as part of 'interpersonal rhetoric'. Leech adopts Grice's conversational maxims and analyzed politeness in terms of maxims within a pragmatic framework. Leech attempts to explain indirectness in interaction regarding politeness as the impetus for conveying meaning indirectly. He distinguishes between the speech act the speaker wants to perform and the way the speaker adopts.

Based on the foundation of the Cooperative Principle (CP) and its maxims, Leech proposes his Politeness Principle (PP) as a necessary complement to the CP. Based on Leech (1983, p.82), the function of the PP is to maintain the social equilibrium and the friendly relations which enable us to assume that our interlocutors are being cooperative in the first place. Leech (1983, P.132) proposes the maxims of his PP, they are; 1) Tact Maxim, 2) Generosity Maxim, 3) Approbation Maxim, 4) Modesty Maxim, 5) The Agreement Maxim. 6) Sympathy Maxim.

According to Leech, the Cooperative Principle and the Politeness Principle interact with each other in communication; the Cooperative Principle and its maxims are used to explain how an utterance may be interpreted to convey indirect messages and the Politeness Principle and its maxims are used to explain why indirectness is to take place. Leech (1983, p.80) realizes that his Politeness Principle maxims do not apply to all cultures in equal measure, and states that one

of the main purposes of socio-pragmatics is to analyze in different societies the interplay between the various CP and PP maxims. This research does not use the Politeness principle by Leech (1983) because the topic of this research involves two countries which have different cultures. But indeed, Leech's model has made important contributions to politeness theory.

Politeness in the pragmatics scope is also familiar with the concept called "face". Based on Brown and Levinson (1978, p.66) politeness is a complex system for softening face threats. Brown and Levinson (1978) define face as the public self-image that every member wants for himself, something that is emotionally invested, and that can be lost, maintained, or enhanced, and must be constantly attended to in interaction. Brown and Levinson (1987, p. 61-62) divides face into two types: positive face and negative face.

- a. Positive face is the want of every member that his wants be desirable to at least some others. This aspect of face is therefore the space for, so to speak, filling up the autonomous being with personal content, i.e. self-image that the person wants others to respect and appreciate.
- b. Negative face was defined as the want of every 'competent adult member' that his actions be unimpeded by others, or the basic claim to territories, personal preserves, rights to non-distraction--i.e. the freedom of action and freedom from imposition.

2.3 Face Threatening Acts (FTA)

According Brown and Levinson (1987, p.60), speakers want to maintain each other's face in interaction. However, sometimes the speaker is forced to make 'face-threatening-acts' or FTA. FTA threat either positive or negative face of the hearer. Holmes (1995, p.169) explains face-threatening acts as follows:

... An illocutionary act has the potential to damage the hearer's positive face (by, for example, insulting H or expressing disapproval of something which H holds dear), or H's negative face (an order, for example, will impinge upon H's freedom of action); or the illocutionary act may potentially damage the speaker's own positive face (if S has to admit to having botched a job, for example) or S's negative face (if S is cornered into making an offer of help).

In other words, based on Holmes explanations above, it is not only the hearer's positive and negative face threatened by FTA but also the speaker's positive and negative face. There are two types of threatening acts; positive face threatening acts and negative face threatening acts (Brown and Levinson, 1987, p. 65):

1. Positive Face Threatening Acts

Positive face is threatened when the speaker or hearer does not care about their interlocutor's feeling, wants, or does not want what the other wants. It can cause damage to the speaker or the hearer. The damage to the hearer happens when speaker indicates that he dislikes hearer possession, desires or personal attributes. The damage to the speaker happens when the speaker apologizes to the hearer, confesses, compliment accepts and humiliates himself. Speaker is damaging his owns act by admitting he regrets his previous acts.

2. Negative Face Threatening Acts

Negative face is threatened when an individual does avoid or intends to avoid the obstruction of their interlocutor's freedom of action. It also can cause damage to the speaker or the hearer. The damage to the hearer happens when the speaker orders, requests, reminds, promises, compliments and threatens the hearer. The damage to the speaker happens when the speaker is expressing thanks, accepting apology and accepting offers.

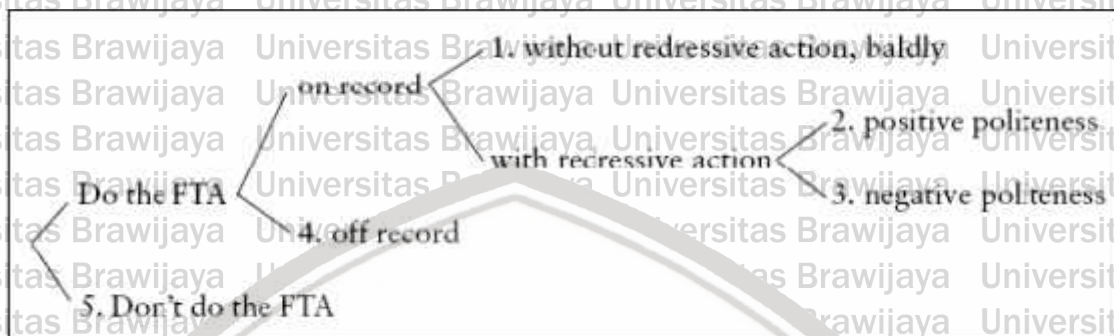
Brown and Levinson (1987, p.67) argue that "there is an overlap in this classification of FTA, because of some FTA intrinsically threaten both negative and positive face." In other words, FTA can threat both negative and positive face.

Brown and Levinson (1987, p.68) also argue that "any rational agent will seek to avoid these face-threatening acts, or will employ certain strategies to minimize the threat." In other words, speaker will try to avoid FTAs or commit some possible strategies in doing FTAs.

2.4 Politeness Strategies

There are some strategies in order to soften or minimize FTAs. Those strategies are called politeness strategies.

Figure 2.1: Possible Strategies for Doing FTAs (Source: Brown & Levinson, 1987, p. 69)



The number 1-5 in the figure refer to strategies to minimize threats from FTAs. Speaker has several possibilities to commit FTAs varying in the amount of face threat act possesses. Speaker also can decide not to commit an FTA at all (5).

When speaker commit the FTA, he can choose on record or off record (4). If speaker chooses on record, he can commit FTA without redressive action, baldly (1) or with redressive action. Redressive action can either be directed towards the positive face (positive politeness) (2) or the negative face (negative politeness) of the addressee (3).

Brown and Levinson (1987) state that politeness strategies are developed in order to save the hearer's 'face'. Based on Brown and Levinson (1987) there are four types of politeness strategies; 1) Bald on record, 2) Positive politeness 3) Negative politeness and 4) Off record.

2.4.1 Bald on record

Brown and Levinson (1987) state that bald on record is the usage whenever speaker wants to do the FTA with maximum efficiency more than speaker wants to satisfy hearer's face, even to any degree attempt to minimize the

threat to the hearer's face. Bald on record is usually used by the speaker when the speaker has close relationship with the hearer such as family or close friends. With this strategy, the hearer will be shocked and embarrassed. There are two strategies of bald on record:

1. Cases of non-minimization of the face threat

This case is used when maximum efficiency is very important and this is mutually known to both speaker and hearer, no face redress is necessary.

Examples: *"Wait!"*

"Show me the room!"

2. Cases of FTA-oriented bald on record usage

This strategy is oriented to the face of the hearer. It illustrates the way in which respect for mutual orientation, so that each participants attempts to foresee what the other participant is attempting to foresee. This strategy will be applied in welcoming (or post-greetings) where speaker insist that the hearer may impose on his negative face, in farewells where speaker insists that hearer may transgress on his positive face by talking his leave, and in offers, where speaker insists that hearer may impose on speaker's negative face.

Example: *"come in"*

"let's eat, do not hesitate"

2.4.2 Positive Politeness

Positive politeness strategy is used to please the positive face of the hearer.

Positive politeness attempts to avoid conflict and it emphasizes our solidarity with

the hearer. Positive politeness strategy is classified into three major groups. They are: 1) Claim common ground, 2) Convey that S and H are cooperative and 3)

Fulfil H's want for some x (Brown and Levinson, 1987, p.102-129).

1. Claim Common Ground

This positive politeness strategy involves the speaker and hearer who know each other and share specific wants, including goals and values.

Strategy 1: Notice, attend, to H (his interests, wants, needs, goods)

Speaker should take notice of aspects of hearer's condition (noticeable changes, remarkable possessions, anything which looks as though H would want S to notice and approve of it).

Example: *You must be hungry, it's long time since breakfast. How about some lunch?*

Strategy 2: Exaggerate (interest, approval, sympathy with H)

This strategy uses exaggerated intonation, stress, and other aspects of prosodics, as well as intensifying modifiers.

Example: *What a cool shoes you wear!*

Strategy 3: Intensify interest to H

Speaker can share with hearer some of his wants to intensify the interest of his own (S's) contributions to the conversation by making a good story and using tag questions or expressions that include hearer as a participant in the conversation.

Example: *There were huge fans in the stadium last night. You know?*

Strategy 4: Use in-group identity markers

Speaker implicitly suggest common ground with H by using certain terms of address form, of language or dialect, of jargon or slang, and of ellipsis.

Example: *Help me with this box here, will you buddy.*

Strategy 5: Seek Agreement

Another strategy of claiming common ground with hearer is to seek ways in which it is possible to agree with him.

Example: A: *The concert last night was so amazing.*

B: *Really!*

Strategy 6: Avoid disagreement

The desire to agree or appear to agree with hearer leads for pretending to agree. The hearer may agree or hide his disagreement by twisting his utterances so as to appear to agree - instead of saying 'no', hearer responds with 'yes' to a preceding utterance.

Example: A: *Can you hear me?*

B: *Barely*

Strategy 7: Presuppose/raise/assert common ground

The strategy that is redressing an FTA by talking for a while about unrelated topic then does request.

Example: *I have new girlfriend and I will dating her tomorrow. By the way, can you lend me your car tomorrow?*

Strategy 8: Joke

Joking is basic positive politeness technique for putting H 'at ease'

Example: *How about lending me this old heap of junk? (Hearer's new Cadillac)*

2. Convey that S and H are cooperative

In this second type of positive politeness, speaker and hearer are cooperating, then they share goals in some domain and thus to convey that they are cooperators can serve to redress hearer's positive-face want. There are six strategies to convey that speaker and hearer are cooperative.

Strategy 9: Assert or presuppose S's knowledge of and concern for H's wants

This strategy is to assert or imply knowledge of hearer's wants and willingness to fit one's own wants in with them. To indicate that speaker and hearer are cooperators, speaker put pressure on hearer to cooperate with speaker.

Example: *I know you can't bear parties, but this one will really be good, do come!*

Strategy 10: Offer, promise

Speaker shows his good intention in satisfying hearer's positive face wants by using offers and promises strategy even if they are false, in order to minimize potential threat of some FTA.

Example: *if you clean your bedroom, I'll cook great dish for you.*

Strategy 11: Be optimistic

In this strategy, speaker assumes that hearer wants for speaker (or for speaker and hearer) and will help to obtain them.

Example: *You don't have any objections to me helping myself to a bit of cake, do you?*

Strategy 12: Include both S and H in the activity

By using an inclusive 'we' form, when S really means 'you' or 'me', he can call upon the cooperative assumptions and thereby redress FTA.

Example: *Let's have a cookie, then.*

Strategy 13: Give (or ask for) reasons

In this strategy, by including hearer thus in his practical reasoning, and assuming reflexivity (hearer wants speaker's wants), Hearer is thereby led to see the reasonableness of Speaker's FTA (or so speaker hopes).

Example: *Why not lend me your cottage for the weekend?*

Strategy 14: Assume or assert reciprocity

Speaker asks hearer to cooperate with him/her by giving evidence of reciprocal rights or obligation between speaker and hearer.

Example: *I've lent you my notes yesterday, so help me to finish this assignment now.*

3. Fulfill H's want for some X

This type involves speaker deciding to redress hearer's face directly by fulfilling some of hearer's wants, thereby indicating that he (speaker) wants hearer's wants for hearer, in some particular respects.

Strategy 15: Give gifts to H (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation)

Speaker may satisfy hearer's positive-face want (that speaker want hearer's wants, to some degree) by actually satisfying some of hearer's wants. Speaker satisfies hearer's positive wants by giving gift, not only tangible gifts, but also human relation wants which are the wants to be liked, admired, and so on.

Example: *I'm sorry to hear that.*

2.4.3 Negative Politeness

Negative politeness is used to minimize the potential loss of face of the hearer and oriented toward satisfying the hearer's negative face. Speaker satisfies the hearer's negative face by respects social distance between them, respects freedom of action which unhindered and respects the attention that unimpeded.

There are some types of negative politeness (Brown and Levinson, 1987, p.131-211), as follows:

1. Be direct

This first type draws that directs one to minimize the imposition by coming rapidly to the point. Then the only one of this type of negative politeness is be conventionally indirect.

Strategy 1: Be conventionally indirect

Speaker tries to be indirect, but in the other side speaker wants to go on record, there can be known misunderstanding of what speaker means. So, speaker uses an understandable indirect speech act.

Example: *Can you pass the salt?*

2. Don't presume/assume

This second type explains that by carefully avoiding presuming and assuming which anything involved in FTA is desired or believed by hearer.

Strategy 2: Question, hedge

This strategy is used to modify the force of speech act

Example: *Won't you turn off the television?* (Which could be glossed as 'I hedgelly request that you turn off the television').

3. Do not coerce hearer

This type illustrates that negative face redress may be made by avoiding coercing hearer's response, and this may be done on the one hand by explicitly giving him the option not to do act. There are three strategies in this type:

Strategy 3: Be pessimistic

This strategy gives redress to hearer's negative face by explicitly doubt that the condition for the appropriateness of speaker's speech act obtain.

Example: *Perhaps you'd care to help her?*

Strategy 4: Minimize the imposition

Speaker redresses the intrinsic seriousness of the FTA to pay hearer deference.

Example: *could you lend me your scissors? I'll bring it right back.*

Strategy 5: Give deference

There are two ways give deference or respect the hearer. First is the speaker tries very humble and abuses himself. Second is the speaker tries to use words and expressions which convey the idea that he/she admires and appreciates the hearer for helping him/her.

Example: *May God preserve you, Professor. If you have some free time, I need you*

4. Communicate speaker's want to not impinge on hearer

This fourth type of negative politeness is used to indicate that speaker aware of them and talking them into account in his decision to communicate FTA.

There are four strategies in this type:

Strategy 6: Apologize

Through apologizing for doing FTA, speaker can indicate his reluctant to impinge on hearer's negative face and thereby partially redress that impingement.

Example: *I know you feel very upset, but...*

Strategy 7: Impersonalize S and H

Speaker does not want to impinge on hearer is to phrase the FTA as if the agent were other than speaker, or at least possibly not

speaker or not speaker alone, and the addressee were other than hearer only inclusive of hearer. This result in a variety of avoiding ways the pronouns “I” and “you.”

Example: *The living room must be cleaned immediately*

Strategy 8: State the FTA as general rule

Speaker indicates that does not want to impinge but is merely forced to by circumstances. Thus, speaker states that FTA is an instance of some general social rule, regulation or obligation.

Example: *Visitor mustn't feed the animal in the zoo*

Strategy 9: Normalize

Normalize notices that formality which is associated with the noun end of the continuum.

Example: *your amazing performance on the match impressed us favorably*

5. Redress other wants of hearer

This last type of negative politeness is offering partial compensation for the face threat in the FTA by redressing some particular other wants of hearer's, there is only one strategy in this type.

Strategy 10: Go on record as incurring a debts, or as not indebteding H

Speaker can redress an FTA by explicitly claiming his indebtedness to H or disclaiming any indebtedness of hearer.

Example: *It wouldn't be any trouble, I have to go right by there anyway.* (Disclaiming indebtedness of hearer)

I'd be eternally grateful if you could help me.

(Incurring a debt)

Brown and Levinson characterization of politeness strategies as either positive (paying attention to the others face needs) or negative (ensuring that the other is not imposed on) has been modified by Scollon and Scollon (1995).

Scollon and Scollon (1995) state that it is preferable to refer to such strategies as 'involvement' or 'distancing' strategies as this terminology avoids the implicit evaluation contained in Brown and Levinson's terms. Scollon and Scollon (1995, p.38) also argue that the reason involvement and independence are in conflict is that emphasizing one of them risks a threat to the other. Although Scollon and Scollon modify Brown and Levinson characterization of politeness strategies, it shows that the Scollon and Scollon theory is interrelated with Brown and Levinson theory about politeness strategies. Next is the continuation of Brown and Levinson politeness strategies (1987).

2.4.4 Off Record

Off record is indirect language that can be interpreted in more than one way or it has multiple interpretations. The example such as when speaker using indirect strategy, he might merely say, "*it's getting hot here*" imply that it would be nice if the hearer open the window or turn on fan without directly asking the hearer to do so. Off record strategy is classified into two types:

1. Invites conversational implicatures

This type of off record illustrates that if the speaker wants to do an FTA, and chooses to do indirectly, speaker must give hearer some hints and hope that hearer picks up on them and thereby interprets what speaker really means (intends) to say. There are ten strategies in this type:

Strategy 1: Give hints

If speaker says something that is not explicitly relevant, speaker invites hearer to search for an interpretation of the possible relevance.

Example: *It's hot here.* (it means that Speaker hopes hearer will open the window)

Strategy 2: Give association clues

A related kind of implicature triggered by relevance violation is provided by mentioning something associated with the act required of hearer, either by precedent in speaker-hearer's experience or by mutual knowledge irrespective of their interactional experience.

Example: *My house isn't far away* (please come visit me)

Strategy 3: Presuppose

An utterance can be almost relevant in context and yet violate the relevance maxim just at the level of its presuppositions.

Example: *I wash the car again today* (he presuppose that he has done it before)

Strategy 4: Understate

Understatements are one way of generating implicatures by saying less than required.

Example: *She's some kind of idiot* (conversationally implicates she's an idiot)

Strategy 5: Overstate

Speaker exaggerates or chooses a point on a scale which is higher than the actual state of affairs.

Example: *I have pushed the bell a hundred times, but there is no people come out from the house*

Strategy 6: Use tautologies

By saying a tautology, speaker encourages hearer to look an informative interpretation of the non-informative utterance.

Example: *War is war*

Girls will be girls

Strategy 7: Use contradiction

Through stating two things that contradict each other, speaker makes it appear that he can not be telling the truth. He thus encourages hearer to look for an interpretation.

Example: A: *Are you feeling disappointed about that?*

B: *Well, yes and no*

Strategy 8: Be ironic

The intended meaning of the speaker can conveyed by saying the opposite of what speaker means.

Example: *John's a real genius* (John has just done twenty stupid things in a row)

Strategy 9: Use metaphors

Speaker can use metaphor and leave it to hearer to interpret his intended meaning.

Example: *Harry's real fish* (Harry drinks like a fish)

Strategy 10: Use rhetorical questions

Speaker asks a question with no intention of obtaining an answer.

Example: *How many times do I have to tell you that...* (It means that it is too many)

2. Be vague or ambiguous

This second type of off record illustrates that speaker may be going off record by being vague or ambiguous (that is, violating the manner maxim) that make his communication ill-defined. There are five strategies in this type:

Strategy 11: Be ambiguous

Stretching term 'ambiguity' to include the ambiguity between the literal meaning of an utterance and any of its possible implicatures, every off record strategy essentially exploits ambiguity in this wider sense.

Example: *John's pretty sharp cookie* (Could be either a compliment or an insult)

Strategy 12: Be vague

Speaker may go off record with an FTA by being vague about who the object of the FTA is, or what the offense is.

Example: *Looks like someone may have had too much to drink*

Strategy 13: Over generalize

Rules instantiation may leave the object of the FTA vaguely off record.

Example: *Mature people sometimes help do the dishes*

Strategy 14: Displace hearer

Speaker may go off record as to who the target for this FTA is, or he may pretend to address the FTA to someone whom it would not threaten and hope that the real target will see the FTA is aimed at him.

Example: *Oh God, I forget that I have run out cash*

Strategy 15: Be incomplete, use ellipsis

By leaving FTA a half undone, speaker can leave the implicature 'hanging in the air', just as with rhetorical questions.

Example: *Oh mom, a headache...* (It means asking for aspirin)

The politeness strategies theory which is proposed by Brown and Levinson is used to analyze the data because this theory does not discuss about the politeness in a specific culture. It will be confusing if it is using politeness

principle maxims by Leech which are varying from culture to culture to analyze the data. It is because the topic of this research involves two countries which have different cultures. The politeness principle maxims do not apply to all cultures in equal measure.

2.5 Previous Study

The writer used two previous studies to support this study. The reason of the writer uses those two previous studies because they are similar to this study.

They used the politeness strategies theory proposed by Brown and Levinson to analyze the object of the study. The first previous study is conducted by Willu (2011) entitled "Politeness Strategies used by Benjamin Button in the Movie Curious Case of Benjamin Button". In her study, she tried to find out the politeness strategies performed by Benjamin as the main character of the movie in his conversation with the other characters. The result of her analysis revealed that Benjamin performs the two types of FTA, they are positive face and negative face. Then for the politeness strategies, Benjamin performed bald on-record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off-record. She also made percentage in the FTA performed by Benjamin and also the percentage of politeness strategies used by Benjamin. Based on Willu, Benjamin attacked mostly the negative face of his interlocutors where the wants of his interlocutors to the free were being imposed by him. Benjamin also performed mostly the positive politeness strategy in conversation because he desired to be closed to his interlocutors.

The second previous study is from Mulyowati (2012) entitled “Politeness Strategies used by the President Candidates of Indonesia in 2009 Political Advertisements”. She conducted the research in order to reveal politeness strategies used by President Candidates of Indonesia in 2009 political advertisements. She used theory triangulation in her analysis. She used two theories which are proposed by; 1) Brown and Levinson, and 2) Leech. The result of her analysis reveals that among the three candidates, Jusuf Kalla performed more frequently FTA and politeness strategies than Megawati and Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. Based on Mulyowati, the president candidates of Indonesia in 2009 political advertisements are threaten more on negative face and they used positive politeness strategies more often than negative politeness strategies. In fact that Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono won the Presidential Election in 2009, he never threatened hearer’s positive face while the others candidates did it, it reveals that he just wanted to make a good relationship with the hearer.

This study is different from those two previous studies. The first previous study analyzed the politeness strategies used by Benjamin in the conversation, while this study analyzes the politeness strategies in a speech which is the speech of Australian Prime Minister Tony Abbot. Then, the second previous study analyzed the politeness strategies used by president candidates of Indonesia in 2009 political advertisements, and the object of this previous study is the utterances in the political advertisements and she analyzed the utterances with two theories; first is the theory proposed by Brown and Levinson, and second is the theory proposed by Leech. On the other hand, this study analyzed the political

speech from Australian Prime Minister Tony Abbot and it is rather different from political advertisement. Also, this study only used the theory proposed by Brown and Levinson which is also different from the second previous study that used two theories proposed by Brown and Levinson, and proposed by Leech in analyzing the politeness strategies in the object. This study only used one theory from Brown and Levinson because this research only focused on FTA and politeness strategies. This research did not use two theories especially by Leech because the politeness principle maxims by Leech are varying from culture to culture and it do not apply to all cultures in equal measure. It will be confusing if analyze the data with politeness principle maxims in this speech because Australia-Indonesia tapping issue as the topic of the speech involves two countries and they have two different cultures.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

In this chapter, there are some information which is regarding type of research, data source, data collection and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This study used qualitative research approach. Based on Punch (1998, p.4) qualitative research is empirical research where the data are not in the form of numbers. This study analyzed the data in the form of text. The writer used document analysis to gain an understanding of the phenomenon under study. Based on Ary et al (2010, p.442) the document analysis can be of written or text-based artifacts (textbooks, novels, journals, meeting minutes, logs, announcements, policy statements, newspapers, transcripts, birth certificates, marriage records, budgets, letters, e-mail messages, etc.) or of nonwritten records (photographs, audiotapes, videotapes, computer images, websites, musical performances, televised political speeches, YouTube videos, virtual world settings, etc.). In this study, the writer analyzes the speech transcript of Tony Abbott's speech concerning Australia-Indonesia Tapping Issue which is one of the document types.

3.2 Data Source

The data source of this study is the speech transcript of Tony Abbott's speech concerning Australia-Indonesia Tapping Issue from www.australianpolitics.com and the data are the utterances in Tony Abbott's speech concerning Australia-Indonesia Tapping Issue which is in the form of texts.

3.3 Data collection

In order to collect the data of this study, the writer did some steps:

1. Taking the speech transcript of Tony Abbott from <http://australianpolitics.com/2013/11/19/abbott-statement-on-intelligence.html>
2. Reading carefully for several times the speech transcript of Tony Abbott and understanding what the content of the speech is.
3. Highlighting the utterances of Tony Abbott speech which contain FTA and politeness strategies.
4. Selecting the utterances of Tony Abbott speech which contain FTA and politeness strategies.

3.4 Data analysis

Ary et al (2010, p. 481) states that data analysis is the most complex and mysterious phase of qualitative research. Data analysis also has connection with credibility and dependability. Based on Ary et al (2010, p. 498), credibility in qualitative research concerns the truthfulness of the inquiry's findings. There are

some methods for enhancing the credibility (internal validity) of qualitative studies. In this research, the writer used consensus which is one of the methods for enhancing the credibility. Ary et al (2010, p. 499) states that this type of validity is primarily demonstrated through two methods: peer review and investigator triangulation. This research used peer review or also called peer debriefing.

Through seminar, the researcher provided the data with explanation or interpretation to the reviewers then discussed it. Ary et al (2010, p. 499) also states that discussions then determine whether the reviewers considers the interpretation to be reasonable, given the evidence. Regarding dependability, Ary et al (2010, p. 502) states that qualitative researchers speak of dependability rather than reliability. Dependability also refers to trustworthiness. The researcher used corroboration to establish the dependability which is theory triangulation. In order to analyze the data, the writer did some steps below:

1. Making a table of the utterances in order to classify the utterances based on what face is threatened and politeness strategies by Brown and Levinson (1987). The example of the table can be seen on the next page.

Table 3.1. Sample Table of Threatened Face and Politeness Strategies

No	Utterances	Face is being threatened		Type of Politeness Strategies													
				On Record				Positive				Negative				Off Record	
		Positive	Negative														
		H	S	H	S	Cnm	Cfo	Ccg	Cc	Fhw	Bd	Dp	Dch	Csi	Roh	Ici	Bva

Index

H: Hearer

Ccg: Claim
common
groundDp: Don't
presume/assumeIci: Invites
conversational
implicatures

S: Speaker

Cc: Convey that S
and H are
cooperativeDch: Do not coerce
hearerBva: Be vague or
ambiguousCnm: cases of non-
minimization
of the face
threatFhw: Fulfill H's
want for
some XCsi: Communicate
speaker's want to
impinge on hearerCfo: Cases of FTA-
oriented bald
on record
usage

Bd: Be direct

Roh: Redress other
wants of hearer

In the table, there are eighteen columns. First column indicates the number.

Second column consists of the data in form of utterances. Next, column indicates what face is being threatened, it consists of positive and negative and it can be hearer's face (H) or speaker's face (S) is being threatened. Next column is type of politeness strategies, they consist of what type of on record strategies, positive politeness strategies, negative politeness strategies and off record strategies. Each strategies has some index, the writer checked list the strategies which is fit with the utterances.

2. Analyzing the data based on the FTA theory of Brown and Levinson (1987).
3. Analyzing the data based on politeness strategies theory of Brown and Levinson (1987).
4. Making the conclusion.



CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the analysis of data and the discussion based on the findings.

4.1 Finding

This section presents what face is threatened and types of politeness strategies in Tony Abbott's speech concerning Australia-Indonesia Tapping Issue.

The classification of what face is threatened and the type of politeness strategies are based on Brown and Levinson theory (1987).

4.1.1 The Threatened Face and Types of Politeness Strategies

All of the utterances produced by Tony Abbott's speech concerning Australia-Indonesia Tapping Issue contain FTA and politeness strategies. It can be seen in the following table.

[illegible][illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Table Continued

No	Utterances	Face is being threatened	Type of Politeness Strategies																	
			Positive			Negative			On Record			Positive			Negative			Off-Record		
			H	S		H	S		Cnm	Cfo	Ccg	Cc	Fhw	Bd	Dp	Dch	Csi	Roh	Ici	Bva
15	After all, due to its size, proximity and potential to be an emerging democratic superpower of Asia, it is the most important single relationship that we have.	8	3	4	0	3	0	6	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	
		11	4	4		3		10							1					
		15																		

Index

H: Hearer Cfo: Cases of FTA-oriented bald on record usage

S: Speaker Ccg: Claim common ground

Cnm: Cases of non-minimization of the face threat Cc: Convey that S and H are cooperative

Dp: Don't presume/assume Dch: Do not coerce hearer

Ici: Invites conversational implicatures Bva: Be vague or ambiguous

Bd: Be direct Csi: Communicate speaker's want to impinge on hearer

Roh: Redress other wants of hearer

1. Positive Face Threat

As we could see in table 4.1, there are eleven utterances threat positive face, eight utterances threaten the positive face of the hearer and three utterances threaten the positive face of the speaker. Those are utterances number 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12. In the utterances number 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7, they threaten the **positive face of the hearer** and the politeness strategies are **positive politeness** by **claiming common ground**. In the utterances number 6, 8 and 9, they threaten the **positive face of the hearer** and the politeness strategies are **on record**, cases of **non-minimization of the face threat**. Then in the utterances number 10 and 12, they threaten the **positive face of the speaker** and the politeness strategies are **positive politeness** by **fulfilling some wants of the hearer's for some x**. Besides that, the utterance number 11 also threatens the **positive face of the speaker** but the politeness strategy is **positive politeness by claiming common ground**.

2. Negative Face Threat

Next, as we could see in the table 4.1, there are four utterances threaten the negative faces which are only the negative face of the hearer. They are utterances number 1, 13, 14 and 15. The utterance number 1 threatens the **negative face of the hearer** and the politeness strategy is **positive politeness** by **claiming common ground**. The utterance number 13 threatens the **negative face of the hearer** and the politeness strategy is **negative politeness** by **communicating speaker's want to not impinge on hearer**. The utterance number 14 threatens the **negative face of the hearer** and the politeness strategy is **positive politeness** by **convey that speaker and hearer are cooperative**. The utterance number 15

threatens the negative face of the hearer and the politeness strategy is off record by inviting conversational implicatures.

4.1.2 Analysis on FTA and Politeness Strategies in Tony Abbott's speech concerning Australia-Indonesia Tapping Issue

According to Brown and Levinson (1987), there are two kinds Face Threatening Act (FTA). In Tony Abbott's speech concerning Australia-Indonesia Tapping Issue, those two kinds of FTA were founded. First is positive face threatening act with act threatening positive face of hearer and act threatening positive face of speaker are included. Then, there is only act threatening negative face of hearer for negative face threatening act. Also based on Brown and Levinson (1987), there are four politeness strategies in redressing the FTA. Those four politeness strategies were found in Tony Abbott's speech concerning Australia-Indonesia Tapping Issue. There were bald on record, positive politeness strategies negative politeness strategies and off record.

Statement 1

In the past 24 hours there have been calls for Australia to detail our intelligence operations and to apologise for them.

This utterance threatens the negative face of the hearer especially the hearer in the House of Representatives who join the forum related to respond the Australia-Indonesia Tapping Issue. By saying this utterance, Tony Abbott as the speaker tries to disrupt the hearer focus to notice him and the topic, then it is

making the hearer unfree from imposition. Free from imposition is included in negative face wants. The hearer may not want to listen because maybe he or she has already known the information, and it could be one thing that the hearer wants to be free from imposition.

The politeness strategy of this utterance is positive politeness strategy and included in claim common ground. Speaker claiming common ground by indicating that speaker and hearer both belong to some goals and some values.

Tony Abbot as the speaker shares information about the insistence to apologize and detail the Australia intelligence. Tony Abbott is saying this information to intensify interest to the hearer, speaker pulls the hearer attention into the topics being talked. This is like a bridge to make the hearer connected to what the speaker said. So, the strategy of this utterance is to intensify interest to the hearer.

Statement 2

Madam Speaker, the first duty of every government is to protect the country and to advance its national interests.

This utterance threatens the positive face of the hearer. Tony Abbott as the speaker threatens the positive face of the utterance because it threatens the freedom of speech or the freedom of opinion of the hearer that wants to be respected. Hearer could not directly agree and hearer could have other opinion regarding what speaker said. For example, the hearer has an opinion that the first duty of every government is making all citizens prosperous and feels safe, it is not protect the country and advance its national interest.

Then, the politeness strategy of this utterance is positive politeness also included in claim common ground. The speaker claim common ground by seeking agreement, Tony Abbott as the speaker said “the first duty of every government is to protect the country and advance national interest” and he hopes that the hearer agree with his opinion. By seeking agreement, it can allow the speaker to stress his agreement with hearer and therefore to satisfy hearer’s desire to be “right”, or to be corroborated in his opinion. In this utterance, speaker wants the hearer to corroborate speaker’s opinion about first duty of the government is to protect the country and advance national interest.

Statement 3

That’s why every government gathers information and why every government knows that every other government gathers information.

In this utterance, the face being threatened is positive face of the hearer. This utterance has correlation with the previous utterance that because of the first duty government is to protect the country, so every government gathers information and every government knows that every government gathers information. This opinion from the speaker is an act which threaten the positive face of hearer because the speaker disrespects the freedom of speech of the hearer. The freedom of speech of the hearer such as he could have different opinion and disagree with the speaker opinion.

Then in this utterance, the speaker has an intention to make the hearer agree with his opinion. It is positive politeness strategy that claims common

ground by seeking agreement. The correlation between this utterance with the previous utterance become an opinion that the speaker wants the hearer to agree with. Tony Abbott as the speaker wants the hearer to corroborate his opinion that because of the first duty government is to protect the country, so every government gathers information and knows that every government gathers information.

Statement 4

Madam Speaker, there is no greater responsibility for a prime minister than ensuring the safety of Australian citizens and the security our borders and that, indeed, is why we do collect intelligence.

The threatened face in this utterance is the same as the previous utterance that is positive face of the hearer. The same as two previous utterances, Tony Abbott as the speaker disrespects the hearer freedom of speech by his opinion that there is no greater responsibility for a prime minister than ensuring the safety of Australian citizens and the security borders, so that is why Australia do collect intelligence. The hearer could disagree with that and hearer could have different perspective regarding the speaker opinion, so that is why Tony Abbott as the speaker threatens the hearer freedom of speech.

Also the same as the two previous utterances, the politeness strategy of this utterance is positive politeness strategy. The speaker claims common ground by seeking agreement. Tony Abbott as the speaker tries to seek the way in which it is possible to agree with him. The speaker way is he said his opinion that there is no greater responsibility for a prime minister than ensuring the safety of

Australian citizens and the security borders, so that is why Australia do collect intelligence. The speaker wants hearer to agree with what speaker said and corroborate the speaker's opinion.

Statement 5

National security, Madam Speaker, requires a consistent determination to do what's best for Australia and that's why this government will support the national security decisions of previous ones as we will expect future governments to respect ours.

It is still positive face of the hearer that is threatened by the speaker in this utterance. Also the same as the previous utterance, the positive face of the hearer is threatened because the speaker disrespects the value of the hearer that is freedom of speech. The hearer could have different point of view with the speaker's opinion that national security requires a consistent determination to do what is best for Australia and that is why the government will support the national security decisions of previous ones and he hopes the future government respect present government who is led by him.

By saying this utterance, Tony Abbott as the speaker seeks the ways that hearer could agree with him. This is positive politeness strategy that claims common ground by seeking agreement. Using the words "National security requires consistent determination to do what is best for Australia", Tony Abbot wants the hearer to corroborate and agree with the government that will support the national security decisions of previous ones and he hopes the future government respect present government who is led by him.

Statement 6

Madam Speaker, Australia should not be expected to apologise for the steps we take to protect our country now or in the past, any more than other governments should be expected to apologise for the similar steps that they have taken.

The face which is being threatened in this utterance is positive face of the hearer. This utterance threatens the positive face of the hearer because the speaker does not care with the hearer wants. When the hearer has wants that Australia should apologize for the steps that Australia take, the speaker disrespects the hearer wants by saying should not be expected to apologize. So, there could be two different perspectives, values or opinion between the speaker's wants and hearer's wants here, and it emerges the face threatening act which in positive face of the hearer is being threatened by the speaker.

The politeness strategy of this utterance is bald on record. Tony Abbott as the speaker directly said that Australia should not be expected to apologize for the steps that it takes to protect its country, and it could shock the hearer because in this Australia-Indonesia tapping issue, Australia has been pushed to apologize by many sides. This is also included in cases of non-minimization of the face threat.

In this case, the speaker chooses for not minimize the face threat because he wants his message is clearly understandable by the hearer although he does not care about maintaining face. In this utterance, Tony Abbott shows the expression of disapproval with the sides that push Australia to apologize regarding the Australia intelligence tapping the phone of Indonesia's President.

Statement 7

Importantly, in Australia's case, we use all our resources, including information, to help our friends and allies, not to harm them.

The positive face of the hearer is being threatened by the speaker in this utterance. Here, the positive face of the hearer is being threatened by the speaker because the speaker conveys his opinion that the hearer does not necessarily agree with that and it disrespects the freedom of speech that hearer wants. Tony Abbott as the speaker said that Australia uses all its resources to help friends and allies, not to harm them, but in this case the hearer could have different point of view regarding the Australia-Indonesia tapping issue. The hearer could have an opinion that tapping is not the good way to collect information that can help the Australia's allies and tapping can be a threat for the Australia allies.

The politeness strategy of this utterance is positive politeness. The speaker tries to claim common ground of the hearer by seeking agreement. By saying "Australia uses all its resources to help friends and allies, not to harm them", Tony Abbott as the speaker seeks ways in which the hearer could possibly agree with him and it makes the hearer corroborate what Australia did by tapping Indonesia to collect information that is implicitly said in this utterance.

Statement 8

Similarly, Madam Speaker, Australia shouldn't be expected to detail what we do to protect our country any more than other governments should be expected to detail what they do to protect theirs.

In this utterance, the face which is being threatened by the speaker is positive face of the hearer. It is because speaker does not care and disrespect the hearer wants by saying Australia should not be expected to detail what Australia do to protect its country. In this case, Australia is expected by many sides to detail what Australia intelligent did in collecting the information. Then, it is the complaint of the speaker that Australia unnecessarily detail what its intelligent did and it threatens the positive face of the hearer who wants the Australia to clarify what its intelligent did.

The politeness strategy of this utterance is bald on record. Tony Abbott as the speaker can shock the hearer by saying directly without minimizing the threats that Australia should not expect to detail what Australia do to protect its country. It shocks the hearer because many sides put pressure on Australia to detail what Australia intelligence did and it is not what the hearer expected. Then, it is included in the cases of non-minimization of the face threat. The speaker does not minimize the face threat because it is an expression of disapproval to the sides that expected to detail what Australia intelligence did, and he wants that expression of disapproval is clearly delivered to the hearer.

Statement 9

Others should ask of us no more than they are prepared to do themselves.

The positive face of the hearer is threatened by the speaker in this utterance. It is a reprimand utterance to the other side that has put pressure on Australia to apologize and detail what Australia intelligence did. Tony Abbott as

the speaker reprimands that they should ask Australia no more than they are prepared to do themselves. In this case, it threatens the hearer positive face because it disrespects the hearer values that want the clarification about what the Australia intelligence did.

Then, the politeness strategy of this utterance is bald on record. The bald on record here, Tony Abbott as the speaker directly said without maintaining the face of the hearer to reprimand the hearer or the other side that has put pressure on Australia to apologize and detail what Australia intelligence did. This utterance also included in the cases of non-minimization of the face threat because the speaker said it without minimizing the threat to make the hearer clearly understand that the other should ask Australia no more than they are prepared to do themselves.

Statement 10

Madam Speaker, I want to make it absolutely crystal clear that Australia has deep respect for Indonesia, for its government and for its people.

The face which is being threatened in this utterance is positive face of the speaker. The positive face of the speaker is threatened because Tony Abbott as the speaker and as the representatives of Australia clearly admits that Australia has deep respect for Indonesia government and Indonesian people. It is a kind of acceptance of compliment which is damaging his own face because he may feel constrained to give compliment or respect to Indonesia's government and its people.

The politeness strategy in this utterance is positive politeness strategy. In this utterance, the speaker uses the positive politeness strategy and fulfils hearer's wants for some x by giving gifts to the hearer. The gifts here is not in tangible gift but in a form of to be respected. Speaker knows some of hearer's wants Tony Abbott as the speaker said Australia has deep respect that can make the hearer especially from Indonesia feel that their positive wants be desirable or respect is fulfilled. But behind the speaker fulfils hearer's want, he has something that he wants. By saying that Australia respect Indonesia government and its people, Tony Abbott want Indonesians people not to hate Australia and it is to maintain a good relationship between Australia and Indonesia.

Statement 11

I regard President Yudhoyono as a good friend of Australia, indeed as one of the very best friends that we have anywhere in the world.

The threatened face in this utterance is positive face of the speaker. The positive face of the speaker is threatened because Tony Abbott as the speaker accept that he regard President Yudhoyono the Indonesia President as good friend indeed as one of the very best friends that Australia have anywhere in the world. Implicitly, it is a form that Tony Abbott accepts the compliment that President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono is very good man until Australia regard him as one of the very best friends anywhere in the world. The speaker may feel constrained because he gives the compliment to President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono.

Then, the politeness strategy in this utterance is positive politeness strategy. The speaker claim common ground with hearer by exaggerating his utterance. Tony Abbott as the speaker said that President Yudhoyono as a good friend of Australia, indeed as one of the very best friends that we have anywhere in the world. The phrase “very best friends that we have anywhere in the world” is the form of exaggeration in this utterance. By exaggerates his utterance, speaker wants to share the same values with the hearer that President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono is one of very best friends in the world for Australia.

Statement 12

That's why, Madam Speaker, I sincerely regret any embarrassment that recent media reports have caused him.

The positive face of the speaker is threatened in this utterance. The positive face of the speaker is threatened because Tony Abbott as the speaker regrets any embarrassment that recent media reports have caused President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. Although Tony Abbott does not do the act that embarrasses President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, but in this case he implicitly confesses that he feels guilty and responsible for the recent media reports have caused to President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono by saying that he sincerely regrets.

The positive politeness strategy is the politeness strategy in this utterance. In this case, Tony Abbott as the speaker fulfils some wants of the hearer's for some x and he gives gift to the hearer. By saying that he regrets any embarrassment that recent media reports have caused President Susilo Bambang

Yudhoyono, he shows the sympathy to the hearer, especially to President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. This sympathy implicates that the speaker fulfils the positive face of the hearer which is want be desirable. But, the speaker also wants some x by saying that utterance. He wants President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono still maintaining good relationship with him by showing his sympathy. In general, Tony Abbot wants the relationship between Indonesia and Australia will not be broken.

Statement 13

But Madam Speaker, it is in everyone's interests – Indonesia's no less than Australia's – that cool heads prevail and that our relationship grows closer, not more distant.

The face that is being threatened is the negative face of the hearer. In this utterance, Tony Abbott as the speaker gives advice to the hearer that cool heads prevail for Indonesia and Australia in behave the tapping issue to make their relationship grows closer, not more distant. In this case, the hearers are Indonesia government and Australia government also Indonesian people and Australian people. Here, speaker indicates that he thinks hearer perhaps some act. The act is Indonesia and Australia should behave the tapping issue in cool heads. It is threatening the negative face because the speaker imposes the freedom of action of the hearer by giving advice that the hearer should handle the tapping issue in cool heads.

Then, the politeness strategy in this utterance is negative politeness strategy. The speaker communicates his want not to impinge on hearer by

impersonalize speaker and hearer. In this case, Tony Abbott as the speaker does not directly say that he gives advice to the hearer to handle the tapping issue in cool heads, but he said that it is in everyone's interest. It implicates that Tony Abbot is reluctant to impinge. He uses a kind of passive utterance to remove reference to both speaker and hearer, also avoiding the pronouns 'I' and 'you' which is impersonalize speaker and hearer.

Statement 14

I pledge myself to build the strongest possible relationship with Indonesia.

The face is being threatened in this utterance is the negative face of the hearer. The negative face of the hearer is threatened because the speaker puts some pressure on hearer to accept or reject the speaker's promise. Tony Abbott as the speaker commits himself to a future act for hearer's benefit which is to build the strongest possible relationship with Indonesia. But, it is impose the freedom of action of the hearer in which the hearer can accept or reject the speaker's promise.

Then, the politeness strategy in this utterance is positive politeness strategy, included in convey that speaker and hearer are cooperative by promising to the hearer. In conveys that speaker and hearer are cooperative, the speaker and the hearer share goals in some domain and thus to convey that they are cooperators can serve to redress hearer's positive-face want. In this case, Tony Abbott as the speaker promises to the hearer that he pledges himself to build the strongest possible relationship with Indonesia. It demonstrates the speaker's good

intention in satisfying the hearer positive face wants especially for Indonesian government and its people.

Statement 15

After all, due to its size, proximity and potential to be an emerging democratic superpower of Asia, it is the most important single relationship that we have.

The face which is being threatened in this utterance is the negative face of the hearer. The negative face of the hearer is threatened because Tony Abbott as the speaker imposes the hearer's freedom of action which is one of the negative face wants. By saying to be an emerging democratic superpower of Asia, it is the most important single relationship that Australia has, Tony Abbott give hints to the hearer that Australia and Indonesia should maintain good relationship between them. It is imposing the freedom of action of the hearer especially for Indonesia government to decide and take an action that they want or do not want to maintain good relationship with Australia.

The politeness strategy in this utterance is off record. The off record in this utterance is invite conversational implicatures by overstating. Tony Abbott as the speaker said that to be an emerging democratic superpower of Asia, it is the most important single relationship that Australia has. Here, the speaker is exaggerating some of the words such as democratic superpower of Asia and the most important single relationship to give an implicature to the hearer. In this utterance, the speaker implicates that Australia and Indonesia should maintain good relationship to be an emerging democratic superpower of Asia, and Tony Abbott can going on

record by saying like that. But in this case, he choses to going off record by saying “it is the most important single relationship that we have”.

4.2 Discussion

After analyzing the data, the next part of this chapter is discussion. In this part, there is a discussion regarding the finding and the analysis that were already found in the previous part in this chapter. There are two important points which are need to be discussed, there are about the Face Threatening Act (FTA) and politeness strategy in Tony Abbott’s speech concerning Australia-Indonesia Tapping Issue.

After searching and doing the analysis of the data, it is revealed that the face threatening act in Tony Abbott’s speech concerning Australia-Indonesia Tapping Issue are the positive face threatening act and negative face threatening act. The positive face threatening acts threaten both hearer and speaker positive face. Meanwhile, the negative face threatening acts threaten only the hearer negative face. There are eight utterances that threat the positive face of the hearer. Then, there are three acts threatening positive face the speaker which are damaging his own face. In the other side, there are four acts threatening negative face of the hearer.

For the politeness strategies, there are four politeness strategies based on Brown and Levinson (1987). Those four politeness strategies were found in Tony Abbott’s speech concerning Australia-Indonesia Tapping Issue. Those are bald on record, positive politeness strategies, negative politeness strategies and off record.

There are three bald on record, ten positive politeness, one negative politeness and one off record.

In this speech, Tony Abbott as the speaker frequently threatens the positive face of the hearer. In utterances number 2-9, the speaker threatens the positive face of the hearer, using positive politeness strategy, and going on record strategy.

Tony Abbot frequently threatens the positive face of the hearer because he wants to share his value to the hearer in his speech regarding the tapping issue which is done by the Australia intelligent to President of Indonesia, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. Those values are about the reason why the Australia intelligent tapping President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, and the reasons such as to collect information, to protect the country, advance national interest and help the allies were shared by Tony Abbot in his speech. Those values are shared to make the hearer agree and corroborate with Tony Abbott opinions. Also, Tony Abbott threatens the positive of the hearer for showing the expression of disapproval by going bald on record. The expression of disapproval of Tony Abbott is related to apologize for Indonesia which is wanted by many sides including Indonesian people. Because of that controversial statement, the relationship between Australia and Indonesia is getting worse. In fact, Until May 2014, Indonesia government still withdraws their diplomat from Australia.

Then, speaker is also damaging his own face by using positive politeness strategy. There are three acts threatening the positive face of the speaker as in the utterances number 10-12. Those acts are threatening the positive face of the speaker because the speaker may feel constrained in giving the compliment to the

hearer especially for President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. Also, the implicit confession of Tony Abbott that he regrets in utterances number 11 is making damage to his own face and it threatens his positive face. To persuade Indonesia government and its people to maintain bilateral cooperation with Australia, Tony Abbott damages his own face by giving respect, accept compliment and regret. In fact, this persuasion is not enough to make Indonesia government and its people maintain mutual bilateral cooperation between Australia and Indonesia which is already broken.

For act threatening negative face which only threatens the hearer, those are in utterances number 1, 13, 14, and 15. The act threatening negative face of the hearer are imposing hearer's the freedom of action. The speaker is redressing negative face threatening act by using negative politeness in utterance number 13. Tony Abbott gives advice to the hearer that they should behave the tapping issue in cool head by impersonalizes speaker and hearer. In fact, although Tony Abbot gives that advice, the relationship between Australia and Indonesia is already broken, and it is difficult to restore the damage because of the tapping issue.

Brown and Levinson (1987, p.67) stated that there is an overlap in this classification of FTA, because of some FTA intrinsically threaten both negative and positive face. In line with the previous studies, in Mulyowati's (2012) finding, in some cases, the president candidates are not always use positive politeness to save hearer positive face and other way around. In other word, there is a contradictory use of positive and negative politeness in one case. It is similar to this study that Tony Abbott not always uses positive politeness to save hearer

positive face such in utterances number 1 and number 14. It means that there is an effort of teasing the hearer or toward the hearer's attitude. The other similarity is come from Willu (2011). In her finding, Benjamin performed mostly the positive strategy politeness in his conversation and it is similar to this study that Tony Abbott performed mostly the positive strategy politeness in his speech.

But, this study also has difference with Mulyowati's (2012) and other previous study from Willu (2011). In Mulyowati's (2012) finding, the president candidates threaten more on negative face. Then in Willu (2011) finding, Benjamin attacked mostly the negative face of his interlocutors where the wants of his interlocutors to the free were being imposed by him. In contrast, in this study Tony Abbott threatens more on positive face.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After the findings have been discovered and analyzed, this study comes to the last chapter which is conclusion and suggestion. The conclusion is drawn to answer the problems of the study and it is based on the finding that had been analyzed. Meanwhile, suggestion is given to the next researchers who are interested in doing further research in the same field of the study.

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the findings that had been analyzed and discussed, the conclusion of this study about Tony Abbott's speech concerning Australia-Indonesia Tapping Issue can be described dealing with the threatened face and the politeness strategies. They are positive face threatening act and negative face threatening act that are found. Both of them can threaten the hearer and the speaker. In this study, it is revealed that the positive face and the negative face are threatened. The positive face of the speaker and the positive face of the hearer are threatened. Meanwhile for the negative face, only the negative face of the hearer is threatened. There are eleven utterances threaten positive face, six utterances threaten the positive face of the hearer and three utterances threaten the positive face of the speaker.

Four politeness strategies were found in Tony Abbott's speech concerning Australia-Indonesia Tapping Issue. Those are bald on record, positive politeness

strategies, negative politeness strategies and off record. There are three for bald on record which are included in cases of non-minimization of the face threat. Then, there are ten for the positive politeness strategies in this study. Most of them are included in claim common ground by seeking agreement and intensifying interest to H. The other types of positive politeness strategy that were found in this study are fulfil H's want for some X by giving gifts to H and convey that S and H are cooperative by promising. Then, there is only one negative politeness strategy that was found in this study. That is communicate speaker's want to not impinge on hearer by impersonalizing S and H. For off record, there is only one off record that was found in this study. That is invite conversational implicatures by overstating.

Tony Abbott's in his speech concerning Australia-Indonesia Tapping Issue mostly threatened positive face of the hearer and frequently used positive politeness strategies because he wants the hearer to agree and corroborate his opinion that Australia intelligence is doing tapping to protect the country, advance national interest and help the allies. In other words, it is a kind of act of caring for what Australia intelligence already did. Then, Tony Abbott also threatened the positive of the hearer for showing the expression of disapproval by going bald on record. It is related to apology for Indonesia which is wanted by many sides including Indonesian people but Tony Abbott refuses to apologize. Besides that, Tony abbot also tried to persuade the hearer to maintain the bilateral cooperation by using positive politeness strategies and some of them are damaging his own positive face.

Usually, the speaker uses positive politeness strategies to redress the FTA to positive face and use negative politeness strategies to redress the FTA to negative face. Based on review of related literature, some FTA intrinsically threaten both negative and positive face. It is in line with Tony Abbott threatens negative face using positive politeness strategies in this study. It means that there is an effort of teasing the hearer or toward the hearer's attitude.

5.2 Suggestions

Related to this study, there are some suggestions which have been made. First, the writer suggests that the speaker should consider the goal that he/she wants and ready to take the consequences when choosing the politeness strategies in communicate with the others. The goal that the speaker wants to maintain the social value or satisfy many people wants, or the goal that the speaker wants can make many people feel unsatisfied and the speaker must be ready to take any consequences. So by considering it, the speaker can choose appropriate politeness strategies to make his goal well delivered to the other and ready to take the consequences. The other suggestion is recommended to the next researchers who are interested in doing further research in the same field of the study. The writer recommends that the next researcher should use this study as the alternative reference in doing the same field of the study. Then, the writer suggests that the next researcher should use the other theory which is different from this study to enrich the analysis in the further research. Also, the next researcher can use the other objects in analyzing politeness strategies and FTA.

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APPENDICES



Appendix 1. The Transcript of Tony Abbot's Speech Concerning Australia-Indonesia Tapping Issue

In the past 24 hours there have been calls for Australia to detail our intelligence operations and to apologise for them.

Madam Speaker, the first duty of every government is to protect the country and to advance its national interests.

That's why every government gathers information and why every government knows that every other government gathers information.

Madam Speaker, there is no greater responsibility for a prime minister than ensuring the safety of Australian citizens and the security our borders and that, indeed, is why we do collect intelligence.

National security, Madam Speaker, requires a consistent determination to do what's best for Australia and that's why this government will support the national security decisions of previous ones as we will expect future governments to respect ours.

Madam Speaker, Australia should not be expected to apologise for the steps we take to protect our country now or in the past, any more than other governments should be expected to apologise for the similar steps that they have taken.

Importantly, in Australia's case, we use all our resources, including information, to help our friends and allies, not to harm them.

Similarly, Madam Speaker, Australia shouldn't be expected to detail what we do to protect our country any more than other governments should be expected to detail what they do to protect theirs.

Others should ask of us no more than they are prepared to do themselves.

Madam Speaker, I want to make it absolutely crystal clear that Australia has deep respect for Indonesia, for its government and for its people.

I regard President Yudhoyono as a good friend of Australia, indeed as one of the very best friends that we have anywhere in the world.

That's why, Madam Speaker, I sincerely regret any embarrassment that recent media reports have caused him.

But Madam Speaker, it is in everyone's interests – Indonesia's no less than Australia's – that cool heads prevail and that our relationship grows closer, not more distant.

I pledge myself to build the strongest possible relationship with Indonesia.

After all, due to its size, proximity and potential to be an emerging democratic superpower of Asia, it is the most important single relationship that we have.

Appendix 2. Berita Acara Bimbingan Skripsi



KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN NASIONAL UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA FAKULTAS ILMU BUDAYA

Jalan Veteran Malang 65145

Telp./Fax (0341) 575822 (direct)

E-mail: fib_ub@brawijaya.ac.id <http://www.fib.brawijaya.ac.id>

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

1. Nama : Pinto Zakiri Handoko
2. NIM : 105110101111019
3. Program Studi : Sastra Inggris
4. Topik Skripsi : Pragmatics
5. Judul Skripsi : Politeness Strategies in Tony Abbot's Speech Concerning Australia-Indonesia Tapping Issue.
6. Tanggal Mengajukan : 7 Februari 2014
7. Tanggal Selesai : 13 Agustus 2014
8. Nama Pembimbing : I. Dra. Ismarita Ida Rahmiati M.Pd.
II. Isti Purwaningtyas M.Pd.
9. Keterangan Konsultasi :

No.	Tanggal	Materi	Pembimbing	Paraf
1.	7 Maret 2014	Pengajuan judul & Outline	Pembimbing I	
2.	17 Maret 2014	Konsultasi Bab I-III	Pembimbing I	
3.	27 Maret 2014	Konsultasi Revisi Bab I-III	Pembimbing I	
4.	3 April 2014	Konsultasi Revisi Bab I-III	Pembimbing I	
5.	13 April 2014	Konsultasi Revisi Bab I-III & ACC ke Pembimbing II	Pembimbing I	
6.	17 April 2014	Konsultasi Bab I-III	Pembimbing II	
7.	23 April 2014	Konsultasi Revisi Bab I-III	Pembimbing II	
8.	29 April 2014	ACC Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing I	

9.	30 April 2014	ACC Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing II	
10.	5 Mei 2014	Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing I	
11.	5 Mei 2014	Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing II	
12.	12 Mei 2014	Revisi Setelah Seminar Proposal Bab I-III	Pembimbing I	
13.	12 Mei 2014	Revisi Setelah Seminar Proposal Bab I-III	Pembimbing II	
14.	18 Juni 2014	Konsultasi Bab IV-V	Pembimbing I	
15.	23 Juni 2014	Konsultasi Revisi Bab IV-V	Pembimbing I	
16.	26 Juni 2014	Konsultasi Bab IV-V	Pembimbing II	
17.	30 Juni 2014	Konsultasi Revisi Bab IV-V	Pembimbing II	
18.	7 Juli 2014	ACC Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing I	
19.	8 Juli 2014	ACC Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing II	
20.	14 Juli 2014	Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing I	
21.	14 Juli 2014	Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing II	
22.	11 Juni 2014	ACC Ujian Skripsi	Pembimbing I	
23.	11 Juni 2014	ACC Ujian Skripsi	Pembimbing II	
24.	23 Juli 2014	Ujian Skripsi	Pembimbing I	
25.	23 Juli 2014	Ujian Skripsi	Pembimbing II	
26.	5 Agustus 2014	Konsultasi Revisi Bab I, II, III, IV, V	Pembimbing I	
27.	5 Agustus 2014	Konsultasi Revisi Bab I, II, III, IV, V	Pembimbing II	
28.	13 Agustus 2014	ACC penjiilidan skripsi	Pembimbing I	
29.	13 Agustus 2014	ACC penjiilidan skripsi	Pembimbing II	

10. Telah dievaluasi dan diuji dengan nilai:

Malang, 14 Agustus 2014

Dosen Pembimbing I

Dosen Pembimbing II

Dra. Ismarita Ida Rahmiati M.Pd.
NIP. 19560426 1982 03 2 001

Isti Purwaningtyas M.Pd.
NIP. 19790519 2005 01 2 003

Mengetahui,
Ketua Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra

Ismatul Khasanah, M.Ed., Ph.D.
NIP. 19750518 200501 2 001

