

**POLITENESS STRATEGIES IN SPEECH ACTS OF THE MC
OF ASIAN GAMES OPENING AND CLOSING CEREMONY-
2018**

THESIS

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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK
IBRAHIM MALANG**

2019

**POLITENESS STRATEGIES IN ILLOCUTIONARY ACT OF
THE MC OF ASIAN GAMES OPENING AND CLOSING
CEREMONY-2018**

THESIS

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MALANG**

2019

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled “Politeness Strategies in Speech Acts of The MC of Asian Games Opening and Closing Ceremony 2018” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those ones that are cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is an objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 13th of June 2019

The researcher



Laili Kurniawati

LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that Laili Kurniawati's thesis entitled **Politeness Strategies in Speech Acts of The MC of Asian Games Opening and Closing Ceremony 2018** has been approved by the Board of Examiners as the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.) in English Literature Department.

Malang, 13th of June 2019

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MOTTO

هَلْ جَزَاءُ الْإِحْسَانِ إِلَّا الْإِحْسَانُ

“There is no reward of good except good (also)” – QS. Ar-Rahman: 60



DEDICATION

I dedicated this thesis to my beloved parents, Djunarso and Listikanah who have and always became my source of inspiration, strength when I want to give up, who provide their emotional, spiritual and financial support. To my brothers and sisters who also give me support and encouragement to finish this thesis.



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The Researcher

ABSTRACT

Kurniawati, Laili. 2019. *Politeness Strategies in Speech Acts of The MC of Asian Games Opening and Closing Ceremony 2018*. Thesis, English Letters Department of Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang. Advisor: Abdul Aziz, M.Ed., Ph.D

Key words: Politeness strategies, Speech Acts, Master of Ceremony

Asian Games is a sport olympic between all countries in Asia that is held every four years. The 18th Asian Games was held in Indonesia from August 18, 2018 to September 2, 2018 in Jakarta and Palembang The opening and closing ceremony was hosted by the master of ceremony. One of the requirements to be a master of ceremony is to be good at talking. The speaking skills of the master of ceremony in an event can contain the form of illocutionary act and politeness strategies.

This study aims of improving the understanding of politeness strategy and illocutionary act to be used in social interaction for adapting in different context of situation. This research is using qualitative descriptive methods. The data sources of this study are videos and scripts for the opening ceremony of the Asian Games 2018. The data is in the form of utterances from the MC that is containing politeness strategies and illocutionary act.

As a results, the researcher found 12 speech acts data of speech acts in the form of directive speech act, assertive speech act and declarative speech act that are used by the master of ceremony of opening and closing ceremony Asian Games 2018. There were two types of politeness strategy available in the following 13 speech acts in the form of notice to the hearer, intensify interest and include both the speaker and listener to the activity.

The researcher suggested the next researcher to continue the research on politeness strategies in different research objects and contain speech acts containing negative politeness strategies, bald record and off record because the researchers did not find a strategy of negative politeness, bald record and off record.

ABSTRAK

Kurniawati, Laili. 2019. *Strategi Kesantunan Dalam Tindak Tutur Dalam Pembawa Acara Upacara Pembukaan dan Penutupan Asian Games 2018*. Skripsi, Jurusan Sastra Inggris Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing: Abdul Aziz, M.Ed., Ph.D

Kata Kunci: Strategi kesantunan, Tindak Tutur, Pembawa Acara

Asian Games adalah olimpiade olah raga antar semua negara di Asia yang diadakan empat tahun sekali. Asian Games ke 18 diselenggarakan di Indonesia dari 18 Agustus 2018 hingga 2 September 2018 di Jakarta dan Palembang. Upacara pembukaan Asian Games diadakan pada tanggal 18 Agustus 2018 di stadion Gelora Bung Karno. Sedangkan untuk upacara penutupan, diadakan pada tanggal 2 September 2018 di stadion Gelora Bung Karno. Upacara pembukaan dan penutupan dipandu oleh pembawa acara. Salah satu syarat untuk menjadi pembawa acara adalah harus pandai bicara. Keterampilan bicara pembawa acara dalam suatu acara dapat berisi bentuk tindak tutur dan strategi kesopanan.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk meningkatkan pemahaman tentang strategi kesopanan dan tindak tutur ilokusi untuk digunakan dalam interaksi sosial untuk beradaptasi dalam konteks situasi yang berbeda dan untuk mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor apa yang membuat strategi kesopanan dalam tindak tutur ilokusi diterapkan dalam upacara pembukaan Asian Games 2018. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Sumber data penelitian ini adalah video dan naskah upacara pembukaan Asian Games. Data tersebut berupa ucapan-ucapan pembawa acara yang berisi strategi kesopanan dan tindak tutur.

Dari hasil penelitian, peneliti menemukan 12 data tindak tutur dalam bentuk tindak tutur direktif, tindak tutur tegas dan tindak tutur deklaratif yang digunakan oleh pembawa acara dalam upacara pembukaan dan penutupan Asian Games 2018. Ada dua jenis strategi kesopanan yang terdapat dalam 13 tindak tutur berikut dalam bentuk pemberitahuan kepada pendengar, mengintensifkan minat dan termasuk pembicara dan pendengar kegiatan tersebut.

Peneliti menyarankan kepada peneliti selanjutnya untuk melanjutkan penelitian strategi kesantunan dalam objek penelitian yang berbeda dan mengandung tindak tutur yang berisi strategi kesantunan negatif, *bald record* and *off record* karena peneliti tidak menemukan strategi kesantunan negatif, *bald record* dan *off record*.

مستخلص البحث

ليلي كورنياواوتي (٢٠١٩)، إستراتيجية الأداب في أفعال الكلام الإنجازي عند رئيس البرنامج أثناء حفلتي الافتتاح والإختتام في دورة الألعاب الآسيوية ٢٠١٨. البحث الجامعي، قسم الأدب الإنجليزي. كلية العلوم الإنسانية. جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المشرف : الدكتور عبد العزيز.

الكلمات الرئيسية : إستراتيجية الأداب، أفعال الكلام الإنجازي، حفلتي الافتتاح والإختتام في دورة الألعاب الآسيوية ٢٠١٨

دورة الألعاب الآسيوية هي الأولمبياد الرياضي بين جميع دول آسيا التي يعقدها كل أربع سنوات. تقوم دورة الألعاب الآسيوية الثامنة عشر في إندونيسيا من ١٨ أغسطس ٢٠١٨ إلى ٢ سبتمبر ٢٠١٨ في جاكرتا وباليبانج. تقوم حفلة افتتاح بدورة الألعاب الآسيوية في ١٨ أغسطس ٢٠١٨ على ملعب غلورا بونج كارنو. أما بالنسبة حفلة الإختتام، فقد تقومها في ٢ سبتمبر ٢٠١٨ في ملعب غلورا بونج كارنو. استوحى حفلتي الافتتاح والإختتام رئيس البرنامج. ومن شروط رئيس البرنامج أنه ماهر في الكلام. تشتمل مهارة الكلام لرئيس البرنامج في البرنامج على شكل أفعال الكلام وإستراتيجية الأداب.

والهدف من هذا البحث هو تحسين الفهم عن إستراتيجية الأداب وأفعال الكلام الإنجازي الذي يستخدمها في التفاعل الاجتماعي في سياق الحالة المختلفة وتحديد العوامل التي تجعل إستراتيجية الأداب في أفعال الكلام الإنجازي تطبقها في حفلة افتتاح دورة الألعاب الآسيوية ٢٠١٨. والمنهج المستخدم في هذا البحث هي وصفية كيفية. وتحصل مصادر البيانات في هذا البحث من خلال فيديو ومخطوطة لحفلة افتتاح في دورة الألعاب الآسيوية وهي كلام رئيس البرنامج التي تحتوي على إستراتيجية الأداب وأفعال الكلام.

عند أمانتيحة هذا البحث، تحصيل الباحثة ١٣ أفعال الكلام الإنجازي

رئيس برنامج حفلتي الافتتاح والإختتام دورة الألعاب الآسيوية ٢٠١٨.

امانو عمننا إستراتيجية الاداب الموجودة في ١٣ أفعال الكلام الإنجازي المذكورة هي إستراتيجية الاداب الإيجابي

أما العواملا لتيتؤثر على اختيار استراتيجية الادابالايجابيعند رئيسالبرنامجهيالعواملالاجتماعيةوالعواملالربا

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter outlines the background of study, research questions, objectives of study, significance of study, scope and limitation, definition of key terms and research method.

1.1 Background of Study

Asian games is sports olympic between all the countries in Asia which is held once of four years. The 18th asian games was held in Indonesia from 18th of August 2018 until 2nd of September 2018 in Jakarta and Palembang. It becomes an admiration for Indonesia because it has been trusted to be host of the organizer of Asian Games. Asian Games opened with a colossal performance as evidence to the world that Indonesia is a great country and be able to hold an international scale event.

The opening ceremony of Asian Games was held on 18th of August 2018 at Gelora Bung Karno stadium. It was guided by the master of ceremony. Kurnia, Nandy I (2011) stated that master of ceremony has several job descriptions such as welcoming the audiences, introducing the speakers and telling the audience about the proceedings. In doing job descriptions, the master of ceremony might produces the utterances. The utterances which are delivered by master of ceremony may contain speech acts and politeness strategies.

According to Austin (1987) speech act is a demonstration that a speaker performs when making an expression. Austin (1987) states that speech act demonstrations have three components: Locutionary act, illocutionary act, and

perlocutionary act. Meanwhile, according to Tauhid&Dwi (2016), When we say something to someone, at the same time we also do something related with the arrangement of our speech. Our actions in using speech in everyday communication known as speech act. The expressions which are uttered by speakers will have numerous understandings rely upon how the listener translates those utterances. By utilizing the speech act theory, it can be known how those utterances are conveyed and know how speakers plan the listener to decipher the capacity of what they say. By performing speech acts, individuals do not only say something utilizing the language. Rather, they have goal and power behind the utterances they express and those utterances may influence the response of the listener.

Furthermore, politeness strategy is an approach to deliver the better speech. Politeness strategy would surely make the listener feel esteemed and regarded. Politeness is very important in conversation. It is considered as a general phenomenon in language use. This does not refer to social rules about behavior such as allowing people to enter first through the door, or wipe the mouth on serviette rather than on the back of the hand. In this case, the politeness strategy is important in choosing the utterance of sentences in people's lives (Siburian, 2016). According to Brown and Levinson (1967), politeness strategies are strategies that are used to avoid or minimize the face threatening act (FTA) that a speaker means.

The study of speech act and politeness strategy has been completed by several researchers in the diverse field of communication. Saputri (2016) her

research entitled “Illocutionary Acts in Relation to Politeness Strategies As Shown by Seventh Semester English Education Students in Their Written Messages”. This research analyzed the types of illocutionary acts that present in seventh semester students’s written messages sent to their lecturers. Furthermore, this study also analyzed politeness strategy which is used by seventh semester student tend to use in their written messages sent to their lecturers. The result of this study present that most of the participants had the same acts. in presenting the acts, the participants indicated politeness strategies since they spoke with people who had higher social status than them. They used several procedures to show their politeness. Most of the participants indicated negative politeness as their politeness strategies when speaking with the teachers. Some of them presented bald on record strategy in their messages sent to the lecturers.

Secondly Fatimatazzahro (2018), her research entitled “Politeness Strategies of Representative Act in Discussion Forum Indonesia Lawyer Club (ILC)”. This study analyzed types of politeness strategies of representative act in discussion forum Indonesia Lawyer Club and the condition when speaker use politeness strategies of representative act in discussion forum Indonesia Lawyer Club. The result of this research presented that the participants of discussion forum Indonesia Lawyer Club did politeness strategies in doing representative acts. There are three kinds of politeness strategies carried with representative acts and positive politeness strategied that was mostly used. The utterances which lead politeness strategies when speaker predict the future act and listener condition to accept their utterances.

Thirdly, Nur Wahyudi (2017) his research entitled “An Analysis of Commissive Speech Act used in the Vow” discovered that commissive articulations are utilized in The Vow. In light of the examination finding, there are four forms of commissive articulations which are utilized in The Vow. Those structures are threat, promise, warning, and refusal. There are just a single information of type of commissive expression namely threat. The types of commissive expression to be specific guarantee has the most information of commissive” s frames that show up in the talks. There are eight information of guarantee. The types of commissive expression to be specific cautioning has eight information that are found in The Vow.

The present study will be different from the previous study. The researcher uses master ceremony’s utterances in opening and closing ceremony of Asian Games to be analysed. There is significant reason why master of ceremony of opening and closing ceremony of Asian Games is chosen to be analyzed in this research because it is such an international event that is followed by all the countries in Asia. The master of ceremony of this event is communicating with the audiences that come from different country. Therefore, to get the better communication, the language that is used in utterances of master of ceremony may contain politeness strategy. Furthermore, the politeness strategies which are produced by master of ceremony may contain only positive politeness strategy because this master of ceremony is categorized as formal MC.

1.2 Research Question

Based on the explanation above, the research questions can be formulated as follows:

1. What types of speech acts that are used by master of ceremony in opening and closing ceremony of Asian Games 2018?
2. What is politeness strategies implied in the use of speech acts that are used by master of ceremony in opening and closing ceremony of Asian Games 2018?

1.3 Objectives of study

Based on the research questions above, this study is proposed:

1. To increase the understanding of politeness strategy and illocutionary act to be used in social interaction for adapting in different context of situation.
2. To identify what kind of speech acts and politeness strategies which are applied in opening and closing ceremony of Asian Games 2018.

1.4 Significance of Study

Theoretically this present study is expected to generate theory of speech act that is used by master ceremonial in opening and closing of Asian Games 2018. This research is expected that the result of this research could give more observational verifications on speech acts and politeness strategies. Practically, this research is expected will be valuable to teacher and students for improving the knowledge of pragmatics especially speech acts and politeness strategies.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

This research is conducted to analyze how politeness strategy in speech acts are applied by master of ceremony of Asian Games opening and closing ceremony-2018. It focuses the types of politeness strategy which is in speech acts.

In this study, the researcher uses some theories for analyzing utterances of master ceremonial that contains politeness strategies of speech acts in opening ceremonial of Asian Games 2018. The theories of speech act and politeness strategies focus on Austin (1962) and Brown and Levinson (1987). According to Austin, speech act is utterances perform actions. It contains of illocutionary act, locutionary act and perlocutionary act. Meanwhile, according to Brown and Levinson (1987), Politeness strategies are strategies that are utilized to avoid or minimize the FTA that is meant by the speaker. There are five strategies on politeness, those are bald on record politeness strategy, positive politeness strategy, negative politeness strategy, off-record politeness strategy and politeness strategy which is not doing FTA.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

1. Politeness strategy is strategy that is utilized to avoid or minimize the FTA that is meant by the speaker. It is used to arrange the utterances in order to demonstrate an awareness of the face when FTA is probably going to occur.
2. Speech act is the activity of someone using language to the listener in order to communicate something. What the meaning of communication can not only be understood based on the use of language in speaking but

also determined by aspects of communication in a comprehensive manner, including situational aspects of communication.

3. Master of ceremony is someone who guides and introduces guests, speakers, or performers at an event.

1.8 Research Method

This research method discusses the research design, research instrument, data source, data collection and data analysis.

1.8.1 Research Design

This research is categorized as a conversational analysis worldview research that is commonly seen as an approach to qualitative research which focuses at the talk produced in ordinary human interactions (Nordquist, 2019). This research is classified into qualitative because it has some qualitative characteristics: first, the goal of this research is to understand how are politeness strategies in speech acts used by master of ceremony in opening and closing ceremony 2018. Second, the data of this research is in the form of utterances which is then transcribed into words. Furthermore, this research is also categorized as descriptive because it describes the politeness strategies in speech acts that are used by master of ceremony in opening and closing ceremony of Asian Games 2018.

This research uses pragmatics perspective especially about politeness strategy and speech acts since politeness strategy and speech act tend to be performed by master of ceremony when they communicate with the audiences.

Pragmatics is the way to analyze the phenomena of linguistics related to context and meaning potential of an utterance.

1.8.2 Research Instrument

The instrument of this research is the researcher herself as called as human instrument who did watching the video opening and closing ceremony of Asian Games 2018 that had been downloaded from official youtube account of Asian Games 2018. As the major instrument, the researcher acquired, collected and analyzed the data and the results of this research because there is no other instrument can be involved.

1.8.3 Data Source

The data source of this research were the video and script of opening and closing ceremony of Asian Games 2018 that had been downloaded from official youtube account of Asian Games. The data in the form of utterances of master ceremonial that contain politeness strategies and speech acts. The video opening was published on December 30, 2018. The duration of the opening ceremony video is 142.34 minutes. The website of opening ceremony Asian Games 2018 is <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Mh7wmiLLYd4> meanwhile the closing video ceremony has duration 139.37 minutes. Furthermore, the closing ceremony video is also taken from youtube account of Asian Games 2018 which is published on Januari 3, 2019. The website of closing ceremony of Asian Games 2018 is <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qvNp4hRvfkI>

1.8.4 Data Collection

There are several steps for collecting the data. First was downloading the video from the official youtube account of Asian Games by this following websites <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Mh7wmiLLYd4> (video opening) and <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qvNp4hRvfkI> (video closing). Second, the researcher was watching the video six times to get deep understanding of the master ceremonial's utterances. The third, the researcher types the script of the utterances, then it was selected that are needed and used in this research.

1.8.5 Data Analysis

There were several process to analyze the data. First, the researcher categorized the utterances of master ceremonial that contain speech acts. The category of speech acts as follows: directive speech act, declarative speech act, assertive speech act, expressive speech act, and commissive speech act.

The second, after all the data had been identified in types of speech acts, the researcher identified the data that contain politeness strategies. The types of politeness strategies as follows: positive politeness strategy and negative politeness strategy. Politeness strategy is divided into two types, bald on record strategy and bald off record strategy.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the researcher presents some theories. In analyzing politeness strategies and its factor, the researcher uses the theory of Brown and Levinson (1987). Whereas, in analyzing speech act the

claims for himself. The speaker can fulfill the positive desires the recipient addresses by emphasizing the speaker wants what the listener wants. Positive politeness has several concepts, those are:

- a. Notice, attend to hearer (speakers are considered to pay attention to the condition of the hearer)

“In general, this output suggests that speaker should take notice of aspects of hearers” (Brown and Levinson 1987:103).

In this concept, the hearer's face is satisfied by the speaker by noticing their needs, interests and wants. In this concept the speaker should pay attention and give response to the condition of the hearer. This strategies are done by the speaker to present solidarity and enclose the relationship with the hearer.

- b. Exaggerate (exaggeration on the condition of the hearer)

This concept can be operated if the speaker shows his concern, approval or sympathy toward the hearer. The speaker can use exaggerative intonation, stress, or other aspect of prosodic, like with intensifying modifiers.

- c. Intensify interest (strengthening interest of the speaker to the condition of hearer)

“Another way for the speaker to communicate with the listener is that he wishes to increase his own contribution (speaker) interest in conversation, by making a good story”. (Brown and Levinson 1987: 106).

In doing this strategy, the speaker may pressure the intrigue and well meaning plan to the hearer. The speaker can express his good intention significantly and give good reaction to the hearer in order to make a decent story in the conversation.

- d. Use in group identity markers (put the hearer as part of the community of the speaker)

This strategy deals with the use of address form, language in group or dialect, slang, jargon, contraction and ellipsis. The phenomenon of code switching is involved by the use of in-group language from one language or dialect to another language or dialect.

“By using any of the innumerable ways to convey in-group membership, speaker can implicitly claim the common ground with H that is carried by that definition of the group” (Brown and Levinson 1987: 106)

- e. Seek agreement (provide the same perception of the condition that occurs towards the speaker)

In this situation, speaker is able to talk the theme accepted to be directly by the hearer or use safe subject and reiteration. In this strategy, speaker to stress his agreement with hearer and therefore to satisfy desire of the hearer to be right or to be corroborated in his idea.

“Another characteristic way of claiming common ground with

Hearer is to seek ways in which it is possible to agree with him. The raising of ‘safe topics’ allows speaker to stress his agreement with hearer and therefore to satisfy hearer’s desire to be ‘right’, or to be corroborated in his opinions”. (Brown and Levinson 1987: 112)

f. Avoid Disagreement

This strategy is used to pretend to agree or hide disagreement so that to avoid face detrimental of the hearer. The speaker can avoid disagreement through agreement, pseudo-agreement, white lies, and hedging opinion.

“The desire to agree or appear to agree with hearer leads also to mechanisms for pretending to agree, instances of ‘token’ agreement.” (Brown and Levinson 1987: 113)

g. Presuppose/rise/assert common ground

The estimation of Speaker's investing energy and effort in being with the hearer, as a sign of friendship or enthusiasm for him. There are three ways to use this strategy, those are gossip or small talk, point of view operation and presupposition manipulation. At least, this strategy is used to soften requests.

“The value of speaker’s spending time and effort on being with hearer, as a mark of friendship or interest in him, gives rise to the strategy of

redressing an FTA by talking for a while about unrelated topics”

(Brown and Levinson 1987: 117)

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

The speaker in doing this strategy should increase his knowledge of the hearer and focus on keeping the need of the hearer. The speaker can place other utterance that speaker knows before requesting and offering something to the hearer so that the request will be accepted by the hearer. “One way of indicating that speaker and hearer are cooperators, and thus potentially to put pressure on H to cooperate with S, is to assert or imply knowledge of hearer’s wants and willingness to fit one’s own wants in with them” (Brown and Levinson 1987: 125)

- i. Offer and promise

In this strategy, the speaker is represented by offer and promise to try to cooperate with the hearer. By doing these things, speaker could demonstrate his good intention towards the hearer. These are great approaches to fulfill certain face of the hearer. “Offers and promises are the natural outcome of choosing this strategy; even if they are false (‘I’ll drop by sometime next week’) they demonstrate

speaker's good intentions in satisfying hearer's positive-face wants." (Brown and Levinson 1987:125)

j. Be optimistic

In this strategy, speaker expects that the hearer needs to satisfy his needs. Moreover, both speaker and hearer need to participate each other have to cooperate each other because it will represent their mutual interest and approval. (Brown and Levinson 1987: 126)

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

In this strategy, an inclusive "we" is used by the speaker when actually he knows that actually speaker intention is "you" and "me". (Brown and Levinson 1987: 127)

l. Joke

A joke is basic strategy to show politeness strategy. It can be used to minimize face threatening acts. "Since jokes are based on mutual shared background knowledge and values, jokes may be used to stress that shared background or those shared values" (Brown and Levinson 1987:124)

m. Give or ask for reason

This strategy is another aspect of including the hearer in activity. In this strategy the speaker gives reasons as to why he wants what he wants by including the hearer thus in his practical reasoning, and assuming reflexivity. "giving reasons is a way of implying 'I can

help you’ or ‘you can help me’, and, assuming cooperation, a way of showing what help is needed” (Brown and Levinson 1987: 128)

2.1.2 Negative politeness strategies

According to Brown and Levinson(1987), negative politeness strategy is a regressive action aimed at the negative face of the recipient. Dissimilar with positive politeness that is free to start, negative politeness is specific and focused; it performs the minimizing function special imposition that FTA is an unavoidable effect. In other words, negative politeness strategies are situated toward the negative face of the hearer and underlines shirking of inconvenience on the hearer. Negative politeness strategies have several categories, those are:

a. Be Conventionally

By doing this strategy, speaker tries to be indirect. Speaker delivers planned message by using phrases and sentences that have contextually unambiguous meanings which are different from their literal meaning to avoid the treat of face imposition.

b. Give Deference

There are two different ways to pass on giving deference. In the first place, speaker will in general be modest. Second, speaker regards hearer as unrivaled. For this situation, speaker understands that he isn't in the position where he can compel the hearer. It is a sort of shared regard among members of discourse. (Brown and Levinson 1987: 178)

c. Apologize

In doing this strategy, the speaker can recognize impingement, present his reluctance and call on forgiveness to the hearer. (Brown and Levinson 1987: 187)

d. Question-Hedge

Question is needed in doing “do not assume” strategy. Instead of assuming, the speaker can ask question to the hearer. Hedge is also needed because it can customized the style of utterance. (Brown and Levinson 1987: 145)

e. Be pessimistic

For indicating this strategy, the speaker needs to express sort of uncertainty unequivocally. Communicating uncertainty may infer that speaker does not know whether hearer can satisfy his desire or not (Brown and Levinson 1987: 173)

f. Minimize imposition

This strategy require the speaker to deal with social factor as distance and power. Speaker can maintain the weightiness of the imposition in order the hearer might accept the imposition well by dealing with the factor (Brown and Levinson 1987: 176)

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

In this strategy the speaker can correct a face threatening act explicitly asserting his debt to the hearer (Brown and Levinson 1987: 210)

h. State FTA as General Rule

In this strategy, the speaker indicates that he does not intend to violate by stating the FTA as an example of some general social rules, regulations, or obligations. This is used to separate the speaker and the hearer from being forced specifically in the FTA and the speaker does not want to encroach but is merely forced to by circumstances. So, we get avoidances pronoun (Brown and Levinson 1987: 206)

i. Nominalize

For doing this strategy, the subject, predicate, object or even complement can be replaced by the speaker to make the sentence gets more formal (Brown and Levinson 1987: 207)

2.1.3 Bald on Record

According to Brown and Levinson (1987), bald on record is an action without compensation, which involves doing it in the film the most direct, clear, unambiguous, and concise way. This sub strategy is commonly found in individuals who are close one another, know each other well and feel good in their condition, for example friends and family. The purpose of bald record is not to limit threats to the faces of the hearer and they are used to directly address others in expressing their needs. Generally, this strategy is used by the speaker who knows the audience or recipient well. Bald on record has two strategies, those are:

a. Cases of Non-Minimization of the Face Threat

This strategy happens when maximum competence is very important, and in this case both the speaker and the hearer know mutually, no face replacement is needed. In very urgent or desperate cases, actual compensation will reduce the urgency communicated. This kind of strategy can be found in emergency or accident situations or other situations that need to be fast action.

b. Cases of FTA-oriented Bald On-record usage

It is accepted that this procedure is arranged to the listener's face so the listener will be particularly absorbed. It is generally utilized in inviting goodbyes and offers.

2.1.4 Bald Off Record

Off record strategy demonstrates speaker's comprehension of hearer's face not to be forced or bothered. The speaker pick this methodology implies that the speaker is endeavoring to maintain a strategic distance from the direct FTA towards the hearer. This technique utilizes indirect language and removes the speaker from the possibility to forcing. Bald off record has fifteen strategies, those are:

a. Give hints

The speaker invites the hearer to look for interpretation of the possible relevance if he says something that is unexplicitly relevant.

(Brown and Levinson 1987:213)

b. Give association

Speaker gives a related sort of implicature activated by referencing something related with the demonstration expected of Hearer, either by point of reference in Speaker-Hearer's involvement or by common learning regardless of their interactional experience. (Brown and Levinson 1987: 215)

c. Presuppose

In this strategy, the hearer is made by the speaker to look for presupposed prior event by implicating something. (Brown and Levinson 1987: 217)

d. Understate

The speaker definitely say something less than or something different from what he really want to convey by saying less (giving less information) than what is needed or by saying more than that necessary, speaker invites hearer to consider the reasons. (Brown and Levinson 1987: 217)

e. Overstate

The speaker says “more” than is needed, thus breaking the quantity proverb by other means, he can also deliver implicatures. (Brown and Levinson 1987: 219)

f. Use Tautologies

The hearer is encouraged by the speaker to look for informative interpretations uninformative sayings. This is done by repeating the previous words without a clear explanation. (Brown and Levinson 1987: 220)

g. Use Contradiction

In this strategy, the speaker cannot tell the truth because he state two things that contradict each other. It makes the hearer look for a clarification that reconciles the two contradictory propositions. (Brown and Levinson 1987: 221)

h. Be Ironic

The speaker can indirectly bring the meaning he intended if there is a clue that the meaning he intended is delivered indirectly by saying the opposite of the point. (Brown and Levinson 1987: 221)

i. Use metaphor

To do this strategy, metaphor is used and leaved by the speaker for the hearer to interpret his intended meaning. (Brown and Levinson 1987: 222)

j. Use Rethorical Question

The speaker asks questions without intent to get answers violate the condition of sincerity on the question namely, that the Speaker wants Hearer give him the information shown. (Brown and Levinson 1987: 223)

k. Be Ambiguous

Speaker says with not in every clear case precisely which of the connotations of a metaphor are intended to be requested. (Brown and Levinson 1987: 225)

l. Be Vague

In this strategy the speaker goes off record with a FTA by being obscure about the object of the FTA is or what the offense is. (Brown and Levinson 1987: 226)

m. Over Generalize

The speaker pronounces instantiation rules that can make the hearer have the choice to decide whether general rules apply to him. (Brown and Levinson 1987: 226)

n. Displace

The speaker can talk to other people who might not accept it the type of greeting as an object and hope the real target will see that the FTA is aimed at him. (Brown and Levinson 1987: 226)

o. Be Incomplete, Use Ellipsis

The speaker can leave the impression of 'hanging in the air', just like with rhetorical question. (Brown and Levinson 1987: 227)

2.2 Speech Act

Speech act is performed by individuals when they use language. When individuals articulate an expression, it is not generally to portray something. Instead, by expressing expressions, they really accomplish

something (Austin, 1962). Speech acts focuses on the expressions or sentences to play out a demonstration that is pointed by the speaker.

Speech acts are the form of acts that are performed by speaker in articulating a sentence (Yule, 1985: 100). By performing speech acts, individuals do not only say something utilizing the language out of the blue. Rather, they have goal and power behind the utterances they express and those utterances may influence the conduct of the listener. Furthermore, Tauchid, A& Dwi, R (2016) stated that speech acts are acts in using the utterance for daily communication. For short, it can be concluded that speech acts are acts of communication. There are three types of speech act, those are locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. The explanations are below:

2.2.1 Locutionary Act

Locution act is an act with words, expressions, and sentences, as indicated by the importance contained by words, expressions, and sentences themselves. The locutionary act can be communicated by the expression (a demonstration of saying something). According to Tauchid, A& Dwi, R. (2016), locutionary act is action that only utter a sentence from language; that is the description what the speaker said

2.2.2 Illocutionary Act

According to Tauchid, A& Dwi, R. (2016) illocutionary act is the out in saying something using a certain intention. Illocutionary is divided into 5 types as follows:

a. Declarative Speech Act

Declarative speech act means that speech act uttered by a speaker changes the world or situation. Yule (1996: 53) stated “declarations are those kinds of speech acts that change the world via utterances”. It is usually used for declaring, baptising, resigning, firing from employment, hiring, arresting.

b. Assertive Speech Act

Assertive speech act means submitting a speaker to reality of the communicated suggestion. It is usually used for representing the world as the speakers believe it is (Yule, 1996). For examples classifying, insisting, emphasizing, affirming, describing, claiming, asserting, explaining and predicting.

c. Expressive Speech Act

Expressive speech act means expressing the speaker's states of mind and feelings towards the recommendation. It is usually used for expressing likes and dislikes, joy, sorrow, pain and others.

d. Directive Speech Act

Directive speech act means that speaker want to get others to do something. “Directive speech act is an attempt by the speaker to get hearer to do something” (Schiffrin. 2005: 82). It is usually used for ordering, requesting, commanding, begging, inviting.

e. Commissive Speech Act

Comissing speech act has something to do with presenting speaker’s intention in the future. It is usually used for threatening, guaranteeing, agreeing, consenting, betting, swearing.

2.2.3 Perlocutionary Act

Perlocution act is an act that impacts or effects dispensed by the speaker to the listener, with the goal that the listener plays out an activity dependent on the substance of speech. According to Tauchid, A& Dwi, R. (2016), perlocutionary act is listener's behavior response to the meaning of speech. Perlocutionary discourse act can be seen from a portion of the action words used. A few action words utilized persuade, deceive, push, annoy, frighten, delight, relief, embarrass, attract attention etc. Perlocutionary act can create an impact or intensity of speech to the listener and understand stress, dread, uneasiness, trouble, enchant, gloom, disillusionment, etc.

2.3 Opening and Closing Ceremony of Asian Games 2018

Asian games is sports olympic between all the countries in Asia which is held once of four years. The 18th asian games is held in Indonesia from 18th of August 2018 until 2nd of September 2018 in Jakarta and Palembang. It becomes an admiration for Indonesia because it has been trusted to be host of the organizer of Asian Games. Asian Games will be opened with a colossal performance as evidence to the world that Indonesia is a great country and be able to hold an international scale event. The opening ceremony of Asian Games was held on 18th of August 2018 at Gelora Bung Karno stadium. Meanwhile, the closing ceremony was held on 2nd September 2018 at Gelora Bung Karno stadium. It was guided by the master of ceremonial.

2.4 Previous Studies

Saputri (2016) her research entitled “Illocutionary Acts in Relation to Politeness Strategies As Shown by Seventh Semester English Education Students in Their Written Messages”. This research analyzed the types of illocutionary acts that present in seventh semester students’s written messages sent to their lecturers. Furthermore, this study also analyzed politeness strategy which is used by seventh semester student tend to use in their written messages sent to their lecturers. The result of this study present that most of the participants had the same acts. in presenting the acts, the participants indicated politeness strategies since they spoke with people who had higher social status than them. They used several procedures to show their politeness. Most of the participants indicated

negative politeness as their politeness strategies when speaking with the teachers. Some of them presented bald on record strategy in their messages sent to the lecturers.

Secondly Fatimatazzahro (2018), her research entitled “Politeness Strategies of Representative Act in Discussion Forum Indonesia Lawyer Club (ILC)”. This study analyzed types of politeness strategies of representative act in discussion forum Indonesia Lawyer Club and the condition when speaker use politeness strategies of representative act in discussion forum Indonesia Lawyer Club. The result of this research presented that the participants of discussion forum Indonesia Lawyer Club did politeness strategies in doing representative acts. There are three kinds of politeness strategies carried with representative acts and positive politeness strategied that was mostly used. The utterances which lead politeness strategies when speaker predict the future act and listener condition to accept their utterances.

Thirdly, Nur Wahyudi (2017) his research entitled “An Analysis of Commissive Speech Act used in the Vow” discovered that commissive articulations are utilized in The Vow. In light of the examination finding, there are four forms of commissive articulations which are utilized in The Vow. Those structures are threat, promise, warning, and refusal. There are just a single information of type of commissive expression namely threat. The types of commissive expression to be specific guarantee has the most information of commisive" s frames that show up in the talks. There are

eight information of guarantee. The types of commissive expression to be specific cautioning has eight information that are found in The Vow.

The next is Meiweni&Thoyyibah (2017) their research entitled “A Speech Act Analysis of Teacher Talk in EFL Classroom”. This research finds out speech act classification that is mostly used by an EFL teacher while teaching, the reason of why certain classification was preferred and the implication of the preferred speech act classification toward the teaching and learning process. The findings of the research present the frequency of each classification found as the following 70% for directives, 21% for representative, 6% for expressive and 3% for commissive. Directive speech acts are used mostly by the teacher because the teacher adopts the principle of Communicative Language Teaching. The use of directive speech act apparently make implication towards the improvement of the student’s productive skills.

Then the research which is done by Tinatin (2015) her research entitled “Speech Acts and Politeness Strategies in An EFL Classroom in Georgia”. It investigates the students and the teachers routine with regards to the good manners procedures and the discourse demonstrations of statement of regret, saying thanks to, ask for, compliment/consolation, direction, concurring/deviating, tending to and code exchanging. The result presents that the students have certain learning in regards to politeness yet they neglect to apply them in English communication.

Furthermore, speech acts in the classroom communication are mostly utilized by the teachers not the students.



CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents findings and discussion. Based on the research questions which have been mentioned in the first chapter, the researcher analyzes the utterances of master ceremony of opening and closing Asian Games 2018 Jakarta-Palembang. There are two aspects which are analyzed in this chapter, speech acts and politeness strategies.

3.1 Findings

From the 89 utterances that have been gotten, the researcher found 12 data of speech acts and 2 types of politeness strategy which are performed by master of ceremony in opening and closing ceremony of Asian Games Jakarta-Palembang 2018.

Video opening ceremony of Asian Games 2018

Datum 1:

At the beginning of ceremony, after welcoming the audience, the master of ceremony let the audience to welcome the President of the republic of Indonesia.

“Ladies and gentlemen, please welcome the President of the republic of Indonesia, His excellency, Mr. Joko Widodo”.

In term of illocutionary act, the utterance “Ladies and gentlemen, please welcome the President of the republic of Indonesia, his excellency Mr. Joko

Widodo” is directive information because the master of ceremony articulated request. It gave the audiences good information. It is not only a request for audience to welcome Mr. Jokowi, but also an invitation for Mr. Joko Widodo to get in the stadium. The perlocutionary is performed when Mr. Joko Widodo was directly getting in the stadium.

In term of politeness strategy, the utterance above uses positive politeness strategy. By saying “Ladies and gentlemen” in the beginning, it is the way the master of ceremony to get the attention from the audiences. Here, the speaker is considered to pay attention to the condition of the hearer.

Datum 2:

The president of the republic of Indonesia Mr. Joko Widodo when get in the stadium is greeted by president of Indonesia’s national olympic committee and Asian Games organizing committee, Erick Thohir.

“Mr. Joko Widodo is greeted by Erick Thohir, president of Indonesia’s national olympic committee and Asian Games organizing committee”.

In term of illocutionary act, the utterance “Mr. Joko Widodo is greeted by Erick Thohir, president of Indonesia’s national olympic committee and Asian Games organizing committee” is assertive because the master of ceremony articulated explanation. The master of ceremony was not only giving an information to the audiences that Mr. Joko Widodo was greeted by Erick Thohir, but it was also an invitation for Erick Thohir to welcome and greet

Mr. Joko Widodo. The perlocutionary was performed when Erick Thohir was directly getting in the stadium after Mr. Joko Widodo.

In term of politeness strategy, the utterance above uses positive politeness strategy. By saying “president of Indonesia’s national olympic committee and Asian Games organizing committee” after mentioning Erick Thohir, the master of ceremony explained more about Erick Thohir. This utterance included into bald on recor in term of overstate.

Datum 3:

For the national anthem of indonesia that would be performed by Tulus and Purwacaraka music studio children’s choir, all of the audience are asked to stand up

“Please raise for the national anthem of Indonesia performed by Tulus and Purwacaraka music studio children’s choir”.

In term of illocutionary act, the utterance above is included in to directive because the master of ceremony articulated a request. It was not only a request for the audience to stand up, but also a request for Tulus and Purwacaraka music studio children’s choir to start for singing national anthem. The perlocutionary was performed by Tulus and Purwacaraka music studio children’s choir by getting in the stadium the singing national anthem.

In term of politeness strategy, the utterance is a request. the MC asked the audiences to stand up for national anthem of Indonesia. The word “please” is

used to strength the interest of the speaker to the condition of the hearer. By that utterance, the master of ceremony express his/her good intention significantly.

Datum 4:

The master of ceremony let the audiences to take a moment of silence to remember and pray for the victims of earthquake in Lombok

“Ladies and gentlemen, we will take a moment of silence to remember the people of Lombok and wish the region recovery”.

The illocutionary of the utterance above is classified into directive because the master of ceremony articulated invitation. The master of ceremony was not only invite the audience to take a moment of silent, but also give a sympathy by praying for the victims of earthquake in Lombok and wish the region recovery. The perlocutionary act was performed by the audiences by bowing their head.

In term of politeness strategy, that utterance uses positive politeness strategy. it includes both the speaker and the hearer in the activity. The master of ceremony uses the word “we” when actually he/she knows the intention is “you” and “me”.

Video closing ceremony of Asian Games 2018

Datum 1

The master of ceremony is greeting the audiences of closing ceremony of Asian Games 2018 Jakarta-Palembang

“Ladies and gentlemen, welcome to Gelora Bung Karno stadium. For the closing’s ceremony of the eighteen Asian Games Jakarta-Palembang 2018”.

The illocutionary act of this utterance falls into directive because the master of ceremony articulated a request. In this situation, the master of ceremony was not only welcoming the audiences in the closing ceremony of Asian Games 2018, but also giving an information that the closing ceremony would be started and the audiences were asked to prepare. The perlocutionary was performed by the audiences by preparing themselves to get ready with the event.

In term of politeness strategy, the utterance uses positive politeness strategy notice and attend to hearer. The master of ceremony start the event of closing ceremony by greeting the audiences. It was the way of the master of ceremony to get the interest from the audiences. This strategy is done to present solidarity and enclose the relationship with the hearer.

Datum 2

The master of ceremony is welcoming vice President of the republic of Indonesia, Mr. Mohammad Jusuf Kalla for opening the closing ceremony officially.

“Ladies and gentlemen, please welcome his excellency Mohammad Jusuf Kalla vice President of the republic of Indonesia”

In term of illocutionary act, the utterance above is included into directive because the MC articulated an invitation. The utterance “please welcome his excellency Mohammad Jusuf Kalla vice President of the republic of Indonesia” is an information for the audiences that Mr. Mohammad Jusuf Kalla was going to get in the stadium. Furthermore, that utterance was also an invitation for Mr. Jusuf Kalla to get in the stadium. The perlocutionary act was performed by Mohammad Jusuf Kalla when he get in the stadium as the master of ceremony invited.

In term of politeness strategy, the utterance above uses positive politeness strategy. By saying “Ladies and gentlemen” in the beginning, it is the way the master of ceremony to get the attention from the audiences. Here, the speaker is considered to pay attention to the condition of the hearer.

Datum 3

The vice President of republic of Indonesia, Mohammad Jusuf Kalla was greeted by Puan Maharani vice chairman of INAS corp starring committe.

Meanwhile, Puan Maharani was joined by Syeikh Ahmad Al-Fahad Al-Sabah and Dr. Thomas Bach

“she’s joined by his excellency Syeikh Ahmad Al-fahad Al-sabah President of the olympic council of Asia, and Dr.Thomas Bach”

The illocutionary act of this utterance is indicated assertive because the MC used the utterance for explaining. The utterance “she’s joined by his excellency Syeikh Ahmad Al-Fahad Al-Sabah President of the olympic council of Asia, and Dr. Thomas Bach” is an information for the audiences that Puan Maharani was joined by Syeikh Ahmad Al-Fahad Al-Sabah and Dr. Thomas Bach. Furthermore, by that utterance the MC also welcomed Syeikh Ahmad Al-Fahad Al-Sabah and Dr. Thomas Bach. The perlocutionary act was performed by Syeikh Ahmad Al-Fahad Al-Sabah and Dr. Thomas Bach when they got in the stadium joined with Puan Maharani.

In term of politeness strategy, this utterances contain bald on record strategy in term of undesrtate. After mentioning “Dr. Thomas Bach”, the master of ceremony did not give additional information about Dr. Thomas Bach. While when mentioning Syeikh Ahmad Al-Fahad Al-Sabah, it is given an additional information by saying “president of the olympic council of Asia”.

Datum 4

The audiences were asked to stand up for national anthem of Indonesia

“Please raise for national anthem of Indonesia”

The illocutionary act of this utterance falls into directive. By the utterance “please raise for national anthem of Indonesia” for the audiences, the MC also give a request for the team of choir to start for singing national anthem of Indonesia. The perlocutionary act was performed by all the audiences by standing up then singing the national anthem of Indonesia.

Datum 5

The master of ceremony let the audiences to watch the parade of nations

“Ladies and gentlemen, please welcome the parade of nations”.

The illocutionary act of this utterance falls into directive because the MC articulated request. the MC was not only let the audiences to greet the team of parade of nations but also invited them to get in the stadium and show nations’s parade. The perlocutionary act was performed by the team of parade of nations. They were directly getting in the stadium as the master of ceremony invited.

Datum 6

It was time to welcome and thank the volunteers of the eighteen Asian Games Jakarta-Palembang 2018 that had struggle and done their very best in the competetition

“Ladies and gentlemen, please welcome and thank the volunteers of the eighteen Asian Games Jakarta-Palembang 2018. They have captured the energy of Asia with spirit, enthusiasm and service”.

The illocutionary act is directive because the MC articulated a request. the utterance above was said by the MC not only for letting the audience to greet and thank the volunteers of the eighteen Asian Games 2018 but also inviting the volunteers who have captured the energy of Asia with spirit, enthusiasm and service to get in the stadium. The perlocutionary act was performed by the volunteers of the eighteen Asian Games Jakarta-Palembang 2018 when they getting in the stadium to join the event of closing ceremony.

In term of politeness strategy, that utterance contain bald on record strategy in the form of overstate. By saying “they have captured the energy of Asia with spirit, enthusiasm and service” after greeting the volunteers, it means that the master of ceremony give an additional information about the volunteers. In this condition, the speaker said more than is needed.

Datum 7

The first Asian Games torch was returned by the governor of Jakarta, Mr. Anis Baswedan to his excellency Syeikh Ahmad Al-Fahad Al-Sabah then he presented it to Go Chongwen and Mr. Xu Liyi as the major of Hangzhou

“Mr. Anis baswedan governor of jakarta returns the first asian games torch to his excellency syeikh ahmad al-fahad al-sabah to present it to Gou Chongwen and Mr. Xu Liyi the major of Hangzhou”.

In term of illocutionary, the utterance above is indicated assertive because the MC articulated an explanation. The utterance is not only an information for

the audiences that the first asian games torch would be returned by governor of Jakarta Mr. Anies Baswedan to Syeikh Ahmad Al-Fahad Al-Sabah, but also it is an invitation for Mr. Anies to come to the stage and bring the torch. The perlocutionary act was performed by Mr. Anis Baswedan as he gave the first asian games torch to Syeikh Ahmad Al-Fahad Al-Sabah.

Datum 8

The master of ceremony closed the closing ceremony by thanking to the audiences for their coming then it was followed by the showing of artists and singers

“Ladies and gentlemen thankyou for joining us for the closing ceremony of the eighteen Asian Games Jakarta-Palembang 2018. Good night”.

The illocutionary of this utterance falls into declarative because by that utterance the MC was resigning. The master of ceremony was not only asking for leave but also giving an information that the closing ceremony has been completed and the audiences were pleased to enjoy the end of the event. The perlocutionary act was performed by all the artists and singers as they entered the stadium and performed their talent.

3.2 Discussion

The discussion explains about the data that the researcher has found and analysed above. The findings above shows that the master of ceremony frequently used positive politeness strategies in their utterances when doing their job descriptions such as welcoming the audiences, introducing the speakers and

telling the audiences about the proceedings. Arguably, those positive politeness strategies were used to create a good communication with the audiences which come from different country and different culture. Those were used to avoid face threatening acts and misscommunication. Compared with the previous studies, the result of this research only found positive politeness strategies because opening and closing ceremony of Asian Games is an formal event, so the utterances of the master of ceremony did not use informal sentences.

The researcher found 12 data of opening and closing ceremony video that consist of directive, assertive and declarative act. The first types of speech acts is directive. The researcher found 8 forms of directive such as request and invitation. Mostly, the researcher found the directive act in the form of request. The illocutionary act falls into directive act because the master of ceremony is mostly uttering an request for the audiences. For example of the directive act in the form of request is “Please raise for the national anthem of Indonesia performed by Tulus and Purwacaraka music studio children’s choir”. That utterance shows that the master of ceremony asked the audiences to stand up for the national anthem of Indonesia. Furthermore, the example of directive in the form of inviting is “Ladies and gentlemen, please welcome his excellency Mohammad Jusuf Kalla vice President of the republic of Indonesia”. That utterance shows an invitation. The master of ceremony was not only asking the audiences to greet the vice President Mohammad Jusuf Kalla, but also inviting Mr. Mohammad Jusuf Kalla to enter the stadium.

For politeness strategy, the researcher found three types of positive politeness strategies in illocutionary act that is used by master of ceremony of opening and closing ceremony of Asian Games 2018. Those three types are positive politeness notice and attend to hearer, positive politeness intensity of the hearer and positive politeness that include both speaker and hearer in the activity. In the term of positive politeness strategy notice and attend to hearer, it was employed by the master of ceremony in utterance “Ladies and gentlemen, please welcome the President of the republic of Indonesia, His excellency, Mr. Joko Widodo”. It is the way the master of ceremony to get the attention from the audiences. Here, the speaker is considered to pay attention to the condition of the hearer. It was done by the master of ceremony to present solidarity and enclose the relationship with the audiences. Another datum that uses positive politeness notice and attend to hearer is the datum 2 of closing ceremony video. By uttering “Ladies and gentlemen, welcome to Gelora Bung Karno stadium. For the closing’s ceremony of the eighteen Asian Games Jakarta-Palembang 2018”, the master of ceremony start the event of closing ceremony by greeting the audiences. It was the way of the master of ceremony to get the interest from the audiences. This strategy is done also to present solidarity and enclose the relationship with the hearer.

Next politeness strategy in speech acts is positive politeness strategy in the form of intensify interest. “Please raise for the national anthem of Indonesia performed by Tulus and Purwacaraka music studio children’s choir”. That utterance articulated a request. The MC asked the audiences to stand up for

national anthem of Indonesia. The word “please” is used to strength the interest of the speaker to the condition of the hearer. By that utterance, the master of ceremony express his/her good intention significantly.

The last one is positive politeness strategy (include both speaker and hearer in the activity). By uttering “Ladies and gentlemen, we will take a moment of silence to remember the people of Lombok and wish the region recovery”, the master of ceremony give the significant intention to the hearer. In this situation, the speaker used the word “we” instead “you and I” to prove that she/he include the hearer to the activity.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter is divided into two parts. Conclusion and suggestion. In conclusion the researcher would conducted the conclusion of the result meanwhile in suggestion the reseacrher would conduct addition and suggestion which is dedicated to the readers especially to people who concern in pragmatics study, specifically politeness strategies that combined with speech act.

4.1 Conclusion

In this study the researcher examine politeness strategies of illocutionary act that is used by the master of ceremonial of the Asian Games opening and closing ceremony 2018. The researcher focuses on three research problems. The first is types of speech acts in the Asian Games opening and closing ceremony 2018 using Austin (1962) theory. And the second, the researcher examine the types of politeness strategies in the illocutionary act using Brown and Levinson theory.

The result showed that there were 13 data which were contained of speech acts in the form of directive, assertive and declarative. For the directive the master of ceremonial articulated a request an invitation, for the assertive the master of ceremonial articulated assertion and explanation, for the declarative the master of ceremonial articulated resigning. The illocutionary act that is mostly used is request. The politeness strategy that is used by the master of ceremonial are positive politeness strategy in the form of notice to hearer, insify interest and

include both the speaker and hearer in the activity and bald on record politeness strategy in the form of understate and overstate.

4.2 Suggestion

The researcher hope that this research will be useful for the reader especially for the future researcher who interests in doing research about pragmatics. It is also suggested to further researcher to continue conducting politeness strategy in speech act which may contain another types of speech acts containing negative politeness strategies, bald record and off record because the researcher did not find a strategy of negative politeness, bald record and off record.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



Laili Kurniawati was born in Malang on November 03, 1997. She was graduated from state Islamic Senior High School 1 Malang in 2015. During her study at the Senior High School, she joined in teathre extracurricular and Saman dance. She started her higher education in 2015 at the English Letters Department of Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang and finished in 2015.

APPENDIX

Transcript of Video Asian Games Opening Ceremony 2018

Ladies and gentlemen, welcome to Gelora Bung Karno stadium

For the opening's ceremony of the eighteen Asian Games Jakarta-Palembang 2018

Hadirin sekalian selamat datang di stadion Gelora Bung Karno

Untuk acara pembukaan Asian Games ke-18 Jakarta-Palembang 2018

(video perjalanan Presiden Jokowi menuju Gelora Bung Karno dan penyambutan beliau)

Ladies and gentlemen, please welcome the President of the republic of Indonesia

His excellency, Mr. Joko Widodo

Hadirin sekalian mari kita sambut kehadiran presiden republik Indonesia

Yang terhormat bapak Ir.H.Joko Widodo

Mr. Joko Widodo is greeted by Erick Thohir, president of Indonesia's national olympic committee and Asian Games organizing committee

Presiden Joko Widodo disambut oleh Erick Thohir Indonesia's national olympic committee dan Asian Games organizing committee

And his excellency Sheikh Al-Fahad Al-Sabah president of the olympic council of Asia

Dan yang terhormat Sheikh Al-Fahad Al-Sabah prsident of the olympic council of Asia

(Opening)

(penampilan tari saman)

(pemutaran video Asian Games ke-4,56 tahun yang lalu di Indonesia)

Ladies and gentlemen, please welcome the athletes of the eighteen Asian Games Jakarta-Palembang 2018

Hadirin sekalian mari kita sambut para atlit yang akan berkontribusi di Asian Games ke-18 Jakarta-Palembang 2018

Afghanistan

Bahrain

Bangladesh

Bhutan

Brunei Darussalam

Cambodia

China

Hong kong china

India

IR (Islamic Republic)Iran

Iraq

Japan

Jordan

Kazakhstan

Korea

Kuwait

Kyrgyztan

Laos

Lebanon

Macau, China

Malaysia

Maldives

Mongolia

Myanmar



Nepal

Oman

Pakistan

Palestine

Philippines

Qatar

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (Saudi Arabia)

Singapore

Sri Lanka

Syria

Chinese Taipei

Tajikistan

Thailand

Timor leste

Turkmenistan

United Arab Emirates

Uzbekistan

Vietnam

Yemen

Indonesia

Ladies and gentlemen, here to honour the athletes of the Jakarta-Palembang Asian Games 2018, please welcome Via Vallen

Hadirin sekalian, sebagai penghormatan kepada atlet yang berkompetensi di Asian Games ke-18 Jakarta-Palembang 2018, mari kita sambut Via Vallen

Please raise for the national anthem of Indonesia performed by Tulus and Purwacaraka music studio children's choir

Hadirin dimohon berdiri menyanyikan lagu kebangsaan Indonesia Raya yang dibawakan oleh Tulus dan Purwacaraka music studio children's choir

Ladies and gentlemen, we will take a moment of silence to remember the people of Lombok and wish the region recovery

Hadirin sekalian, kita akan mengheningkan cipta sejenak untuk para korban gempa bumi di Lombok dan berdoa agar wilayah ini bisa segera pulih setelah bencana

Thankyou. Please be seated

Terimakasih. Hadirin dipersilahkan duduk kembali.

Ladies and gentlemen, please welcome Erick Thohir, president of Indonesia's olympic committee and Asian Games organizing committee

And his excellency Sheikh Ahmad Al-Fahad Al-Sabah, president of the olympic council of Asia

Hadirin sekalian mari kita sambut presiden dari Indonesia Asian Games organizing committee, Erick Thohir dan presiden dari Olympic council of Asia, yang terhormat Sheikh Ahmad Al-Fahad Al-Sabah

Ladies and gentlemen, the olympic council of Asia's flag

Hadirin sekalian, bendera olympic council of Asia

The flag is carried by Lely Sampoerno, Asian Games silver medalist shooting Jakarta 1962

Bendera ini dibawakan oleh Lely Sampoerno, peraih medali perak dalam olahraga menembak di Asian Games Jakarta 1962

Suharyadi, Asian Games gold medalist tennis, Beijing 1990

Suharyadi, peraih medali emas dalam olahraga tenis di Asian Games Beijing 1990

Sri Indriyani, olympic bronze medalist weightlifting, Sydney 2000

Sri Indriyani, peraih medali perunggu dalam olahraga angkat besi di olimpiade Sydney 2000

Candra Wijaya, olympic gold medalist badminton, Sydney 2000

Candra Wijaya, peraih medali emas dalam olahraga badminton di olimpiade Sydney 2000

Lilis Handayani, olympic silver medalist archery, Seoul 1988

Lilis Handayani, peraih medali perak dalam olahraga memanah di olimpiade Seoul 1988

Markis Kido, olympic gold medalist badminton, Beijing 2008

Markis Kido, peraih medali emas dalam olahraga badminton di olimpiade Beijing 2008

Kusumawardhani, olympic silver medalist archery, Seoul 1988

Kusumawardhani, peraih medali perak dalam olahraga memanah di olimpiade Seoul 1988

Christian Hadinata, Asian Games gold medalist badminton, Bangkok 1978

Christian Hadinata, peraih medali emas dalam olahraga badminton di Asian Games Bangkok 1978

Ladies and gentlemen, please raise fol the olympic council of Asia's flag, raising and hymne

Hadirin sekalian, dipersilahkan berdiri untuk pengibaran bendera olympic council of Asia dan hymne olympic council of Asia

Ladies and gentlemen, please welcome Arki Dikania Wisnu representing the athletes and Wahyana representing the judges to take the Asian Games's oath

Hadirin sekalian, mari kita sambut Arki Dikania Wisnu sebagai perwakilan dari atlet dan Wahyana sebagai perwakilan dari wasit yang akan membacakan janji asian games

Thankyou. Please be seated

Terimakasih. Hadirin dipersilahkan duduk kembali

Ladies and gentlemen, thankyou for joining us for the opening ceremony of the 18th Asian Games Jakarta-Palembang 2018

Goodnight

And enjoy the games

Hadirin sekalian, terimakasih telah bergabung bersama kami dalam upacara pembukaan Asian Games ke-18 Jakarta-Palembang 2018

Selamat malam

Dan selamat menikmati pertandingan

Transcript of Video Asian Games Closing Ceremony 2018

Ladies and gentlemen, welcome to Gelora Bung Karno stadium

For the closing's ceremony of the eighteen Asian Games Jakarta-Palembang 2018

Hadirin sekalian selamat datang di stadion Gelora Bung Karno

Untuk acara penutupan Asian Games ke-18 Jakarta-Palembang 2018

Ladies and gentlemen, please welcome his excellency Mohammad Jusuf Kalla vice President of the republic of Indonesia.

Mohammad Jusuf Kalla is greeted by Puan Maharani vice chairman of INAS corp starrng committe

And she's joined by his excellency Syeikh ahmad al-fahad al-sabah president of the olympic council of asia, and Dr.Thomas Bach

Hadirin sekalian mari kita sambut wakil presiden republik Indonesia yang terhormat bapak Mohammad Jusuf Kalla

Bapak Mohammad Jusuf Kalla kemudian disambut oleh wakil ketua pengarah INAS Corp Puan Maharani

Kemudian presiden olimpic council Asia yang terhormat Syeikh Ahmad al-fahad al-sabah turut bergabung bersama presiden internasional committe Dr. Thomas Bach

Please raise for national anthem of Indonesia

Hadirin sekalian dipersilahkan berdiri untuk lagu kebangsaan Indonesia raya

Thankyou. Please be sitted.

Terimakasih. Hadirin dipersilahkan duduk kembali

Ladies and gentlemen, please welcome the parade of nations

Hadirin sekalian, mari kita sambut parade bendera negara-negara

Ladies and gentlemen, please welcome the athletes of eighteen Asian Games Jakarta-Palembang 2018

Hadirin sekalian, mari kita sambut para atlet yang telah berpartisipasi di Asian Games 18 Jakarta-Palembang 2018

Ladies and gentlemen, please welcome and thank the volunteers of the eighteen Asian Games Jakarta-Palembang 2018. They have captured the energy of Asia with spirit, enthusiasm and service

Hadirin sekalian mari kita sambut dan menunjukkan rasa terimakasih kepada para relawan asian games ke-18 Jakarta-Palembang 2018. Mereka telah menunjukkan energi asia dengan niat, semangat dan pelayanan mereka

Ladies and gentlemen here to honour to athletes of the eighteen of asian games jakarta-palembang 2018, please welcome Isyana Saraswati

Hadirin sekalian, sebagai penghormatan pada para atlet yang berkompetisi di asian games ke-18 Jakarta-Palembang 2018 mari kita sambut Isyana Saraswati

Ladies and gentlemen, please welcome president of the republic of Indonesia, his excellency Mr. Joko Widodo from Lombok, east nusa tenggara

Hadirin sekalian, mari kita sambut presiden republik indonesia, yang terhormat bapak Ir. H. joko widodo dari lombok, nusa tenggara barat

Ladies and gentlemen, please welcome Mr. Mohammad Jusuf Kalla vice president of the Republic of Indonesia.

Hadirin sekalian, mari kita sambut wakil Presiden Indonesia Bapak Mohammad Jusuf Kalla

Ladies and gentlemen, please welcome His Excellency Sheikh Al-Fahad Al-Sabah president of the Olympic Council of Asia

Hadirin sekalian mari kita sambut Presiden dari Olympic Council of Asia yang terhormat Sheikh Al-Fahad Al-Sabah

Mr. Anis Baswedan Governor of Jakarta returns the first Asian Games torch to His Excellency Sheikh Ahmad Al-Fahad Al-Sabah to present it to Gou Chongwen and Mr. Xu Liyi the Mayor of Hangzhou

Bapak Anis Baswedan Gubernur DKI Jakarta mengembalikan obor Asian Games pertama kepada yang terhormat Sheikh Al-Fahad Al-Sabah yang kemudian menyerahkannya kepada Bapak Gou Chongwen Ketua Chinese Olympic Committee dan Bapak Xu Liyi Walikota Hangzhou

Mr. Alex Nurdin Governor of South Sumatra returns the first Asian Games flag for presentation to Hangzhou 2022

Bapak Alex Nurdin Gubernur Sumatra Selatan mengembalikan bendera Asian Games pertama untuk diserahkan kepada Hangzhou 2022

And finally Mrs. Puan Maharani vice chairman INAS Corp starring committee returns olympic council of asia's flag for safe keeping until the 19th asian game hangzhou 2022

Dan akhirnya ibu Puan Maharani wakil ketua pengarah inas corp mengembalikan bendera olympic council of asia untuk dijaga hingga asian games ke 19 hangzhou 2022

Ladies and gentlemen please raise for national anthem of the people republic of China

Hadirin sekalian dimohon berdiri untuk lagu kebangsaan republik rakyat cina

Thankyou. Please be sitted.

Terimakasih. Hadirin dipersilahkan duduk kembali

Ladies and gentlemen thankyou for joining us for the closing ceremony of the eighteen Asian Games Jakarta-Palembang 2018. Good night.

Hadirin sekalian terimakasih telah bergabung bersama kami dalam upacara penutupan Asian Games ke18 Jakarta-Palembang 2018. Selamat malam.

