

Negative Politeness Strategy on Expressive Act of Rosi Talk Show

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ABSTRACT

Rosi talk show was a conversation program that presented Indonesian politics with supporting and opposing government arguments. The objectives were to find expressive acts and to explain how expressive acts performed negative politeness in the Rosi talk show. The theories used politeness strategy by Brown and Levinson (1987) on *negative politeness* in expressive act by Searle (1975) by the moderator. This study used qualitative content analysis, and the location was *YouTube Channel KompasTV*. The data were the moderator utterances involving expressive acts representing negative politeness. This research was a purposive sampling technique focussing on three segments in 'student's demonstration and Ade Armando percussion'. The data collection technique was free to engage in conversation to transcribe data audio into written, and *Focus Group Discussion* (FGD) was used to know the moderator's politeness tendencies. This study used an interactive method by Miles&Huberman (1992) to conclude. The result showed 18 expressive acts with six sub-strategy of negative politeness. Then, seven expressive speech acts: thanking, apologising, blaming, praising, showing sympathy, and accusing. Next, the dominant moderators' expressive act was blaming. While there are four sub-negative politeness strategies: indirect, making pessimism, minimising impositions, and apologising. The researcher found that negative politeness strategies were realised with expressive acts using suspecting to interact with pros participants.

Keywords: Expressive Act, Negative Politeness, Rosi Talk show

1. Introduction

Talk Show (TS) is a conversation program that conveys the latest information by a resource person who a moderator guides with a question and answer system face to face or by telephone. It was stated in article 8 of the Decree of the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPI) Number 009/SK/KPI/8/2004 concerning the Broadcasting Code of Conduct and Broadcasting Program Standards of the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission that the Talk-Show program is factual and also a program that presents non-fiction data (Juniawati, 2018). In Indonesia, political themes are increasingly becoming more varied and intriguing (Paputungan et al., 2017). Rosi is one of the talk show that carries a political theme. In this case, it is counted as a new program for KompasTV with political, economic, social and cultural themes that attract the public's attention. This event was hosted by a news presenter, the chief editor of the KompasTV news channel, namely Rosiana Silalahi.

In general, Rosi's talk show presents the theme of Indonesian politics, which has raised

various problems with arguments supporting and opposing the government. Interestingly, this theme is under the theme discussed in this study, in which we tried to focus on the pro and contra of government politics. From this aim, the Rosi talk show is used as a data source that is downloaded via YouTube. Additionally, the Rosi talk show aired Thursday, 14 April 2022, at 20.30 WIB on KompasTV, which debated the election postponement, the extension of the presidential term, and the persecution of Ade Armando as a social media activist. It should be mentioned that this episode features three politicians and one political observer with 21 segments (KompasTV, 2022).

Since the discourse on the elections postponement and the extension of the presidential term on 1 March 2022, Indonesia's debate communication activities no longer represent themselves but prefer their position in Indonesian politics. In this case, the student's demonstration and Ade Armando's percussion episode in Rosi's talk show included the debate between the moderator and participants about Indonesian politics. Their politeness represents the attitude of political *parties*, both supporters and opponents of the government. The phenomenon of political and moderator politeness is represented through various types of speech acts. One of the acts is expressive act in negative politeness strategy.

Previous research on negative politeness (Dlali, 2001) explored negative politeness strategies and expressions of request in the Xhosa TV program. Another study was conducted by (Utami, 2017) about the negative politeness strategy of the Cireundeu traditional village community. The finding is that negative politeness strategies are used to avoid inter-ethnic conflict. Then, another work said that some factors influenced negative politeness: indirect speech, pessimistic attitude, reducing coercion, using passive voice, apology, and using the plural form (Saputry, 2016). They have not yet analysed expressive acts in supporting negative politeness representation. They focus on the directive act with direct sentences. This empirical study was diagnosed with the theory of Brown and Levinson (1978) (Blutner, 1989) to explain the phenomenon of negative politeness. This finding is about the politeness phenomenon in Xhosa that the basic tenets of negative politeness theory and request strategies are not the same for all languages: evidence from Xhosa shows that they vary, given the specific contextualisation in different languages.

The uniqueness of this research was manifested through the description and classification of expressive acts that performed negative politeness in the Rosi talk show and participant interpretations of related topics. The categorisation of resource persons is based on two categories, namely, the category of social background. This research focused on negative politeness in expressive acts to know the social distance, power and imposition with a negative face in Rosi's talk show. The study's results contributed to a better understanding of how participants pragmatically select sub-strategies in negative politeness to convey messages in polite ways and how social factors of the hearer affect the choices.

2. Theoretical Review

Theoretical reviews in this study consist of Brown&Levinson politeness (1987) in Negative politeness and Expressive acts by Searle (1975). In this case, all these theories are used to classify the moderator's negative politeness and expressive acts during Rosi's talk show. The deep explanations are below:

2.1. Brown and Levinson's theory of politeness

The theoretical paradigm of this study is based on the politeness theory proposed by (Levinson, 1987). Their politeness framework mainly draws on the Speech Act Theory (Grice, 1975) model according to the speech act of requesting or inviting. Brown and Levinson also used the concept of face suggested earlier by Goffman (1955) to explain politeness. (Goffman, 1955) face is the positive public image a person seeks to establish in social interactions. Brown and Levinson's model comprises two main parts. The first part concerns the nature of "politeness" and how it functions in interaction. The second part is a list of "politeness" strategies. They believe that most speech acts, such as requests, offers and compliments intended to be done by verbal or non-verbal communication, inherently threaten either the hearer's or the speaker's face wants, and politeness is involved in redressing those face-threatening acts (FTA). The various face threatening acts (FTA) are distinguished depending on whether they are directed towards the negative face or positive face, and whether they are likely to harm hearer's face or speaker's face.

Brown & Levinson (1987) outlined four types of politeness strategies: bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off-record-indirect strategy. In the present study, the researcher used negative politeness strategies by Brown & Levinson (1987). Brown and Levinson assumed two kinds of negative strategies in different faces. They are negative face to be unimpeded by others in one's actions and a positive face to gain the approval of others (Al-Khatib, 2021).

2.2. Negative politeness

According to (Levinson, 1987), negative politeness is a type of politeness that is associated with the listener's negative face. It has to do with respecting behaviour. In carrying out this strategy, the speaker wants to emphasise the relative power of the listener. All strategy outputs help maintain social distance (Siburian, 2016). There are nine sub-strategies which will be explained below:

2.2.1. Be conventionally indirect

In representing this strategy, the speaker should be indirect to minimise the imposition on the listener. In this case, the speaker must modify the direct speech with words and protect certain values so that the speech may not appear direct. For example: 'Can you please close the door?'. But, the speaker proposes indirect sentences such as 'It is hot here, It burns me'. The statement means the speaker wants the hearer to turn the fan on.

2.2.2. Be pessimistic

To demonstrate this strategy, the speaker must express the type of doubt. Expressing doubt can imply that the speaker does not know whether the listener can fulfil his or her wishes or not. Then, the speaker doesn't seem to force the listener to do the FTA. The following example: 'You couldn't give me a cigarette, could you?'

2.2.3. Minimise imposition

Strong coercion can damage the listener's face both negatively and positively. Then, the speaker must consider social factors such as distance and power in a conversation. By considering these factors, the speaker can adjust the weight of the coercion so that the listener can accept the coercion well. For example: 'I just want to ask if I can borrow a single sheet of paper.'

2.2.4. Give deference

There are two ways to convey a strategy of respect. First the speaker's tendency to be humble. Second, the speaker treats the listener as superior. In this case, the speaker realises he is not in a position where he can force the listener. This is a kind of mutual respect among the speech participants. The following example: 'We look forward to seeing you again'.

2.2.5. Apologise

Apologizing can minimise the imposition of a negative face on listeners. In carrying out this strategy, the speaker can admit vent, show reluctance and apologise to the listener after the FTA is given. For example: 'I'm sorry, it's a lot to ask, but can you lend me a thousand dollars?'.

2.2.6. Impersonalize Speaker and Hearer.

The basic concept of this strategy is to avoid references to people involved in the FTA. The speaker should avoid including 'I' and 'you' in the conversation as it may show a bit of imposition. For example: 'We cannot help you'.

2.2.7. State the FTA as a general rule

Stating FTAs as a general rule of thumb in conversation is a safe way to minimise coercion. Speakers can express FTA as social rules or obligations that listeners must perform. Then, the speaker doesn't seem to force the listener. The following example is 'We don't sit on table, we sit on chairs'.

2.2.8. Nominalize

The nominalise strategy is related to the level of formality. To do this strategy, the speaker can substitute or nominate a subject, predicate, object or even a complement to make the sentence more formal. The following example is 'Your performing well on the examinations was impressive to us'.

2.2.9. Question, Hedge

This strategy comes from the desire not to assume and not to force the hearer. In the literature, a hedge is a particle, word, or phrase that changes the degree of membership of a predicate or noun phrase in a set. For example, You're quite right; I'm pretty sure I've read that book before. This paper is not technically social anthropology.

Based on previous research on Brown and Levinson's theory on the sub-strategy of negative politeness, the researcher is interested in filling the gaps in previous research by analysing negative politeness strategies in expressive speech acts. The research questions are 1) What does the talk show moderator use in sub-expressive speech acts? and 2) what sub-strategies of negative politeness are used by talk show moderators?

2.3. Expressive Act

Yule (1996) assumed that expressive acts express feelings or emotional conditions to the hearer. This condition is caused by internal and external factors experienced by the speaker. For example, the emotional state of internal speech is like a bad mood and happiness or external factor is like unpleasant behaviour from the hearer. For example, "Wow, you are amazing!". It means that the speaker gives praise to the hearer who performs a great action. Searle and Vanderveken (1985) stated that the expressive acts consisted of apologising, thanking, expressing condolences, congratulating, complaining, lamenting, boasting, praising, praising,

welcoming, criticising, regretting and so on.

3. Methodology

This present research was qualitative (content analysis). This approach was used because the data adopted in this study were in the form of dialogues which could not be analysed statistically. Thus, this study examined and analysed data based on facts and content in the dialogue on the Rosi talk show. Research locations include geographic, demographic, and media (Santosa, 2021). This research location was media related to the means of communication. The location of this research is the YouTube platform from which the date related to the Rosi talk show on KompasTV was retrieved. Spradley (Santosa, 2021) argued that three elements are related to research location. These include place, participant, and event. In the present study, the analysis of talk shows admits that the YouTube platform is perceived as the place that moderator and talk show speakers are research participants and that utterances that contain elements of negative politeness strategies and their context are considered events.

3.1. Data and Data Sources

Language research objects were always in the form of linguistic units, while other realities outside the language surrounding the research object were called contexts (Santosa, 2021). Regarding data, there were two kinds of data, namely primary data and secondary data (Blaxter, 2008); (Moleong, 2018); and (Sugiyono, 2018). The primary data in this study were the form of narratives that words, phrases, sentences and clauses that contain expressive acts and negative politeness strategies. According to (Lofland, 2006) the main data sources for qualitative research were words, actions, and additional data such as documents, articles, and others. The data sources of this research were all the utterances in the debate Rosi talk show KompasTV episodes of student demos and the persecution of Ade Armando (KompasTV, 2022). The data of this research was in the form of utterances in the Rosi talk show, which contains expressions of negative politeness in the expressive act regarding the postponement of election 2024 and the extension of the president's term.

3.2. Data Collection Techniques

In qualitative research, data collection is carried out in natural settings and divided into four techniques: observation, interviews, documentation and triangulation (Sugiyono, 2018). In accordance with the type and form of research, the technique used in this study was observation with the method of listening and noting. The data collection technique used the free engage in conversation technique to transcribe data from audio into written text. Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was to equalise perceptions about the moderator's politeness tendencies.

3.3. Sampling Techniques

The sample selection as a data source uses a purposive sampling technique. This technique is used to limit the theme of the data to be collected. In this context were the extension of the presidential term and the election postponement of 2024 on the Rosi talk show on KompasTV. Furthermore, (Sutopo, 2006) added that purposive sampling aims to get the depth and completeness of the data in bringing out reality by showing the depth of understanding in a particular context. Sampling in this study is Rosi talk show as a data source because it contains various criteria of expressive acts that realised negative politeness strategies used by participants,

Speech Acts	Sub Expressive Act	Frequency	Total
Expressive	Thanking	D1, D2	2
	Apologies	D3,D4	2
	Blaming	D5, D6,D7,D8,D9, D10,D11,D12	8
	Praising	D13,D14,D15, D16,D17	5
	Sympathy	D18	1
	Suspecting	D19, D20, D21	3

The data in table 1 shows the frequency of use of expressive speech acts in talk shows in the three debate segments that became the data source in this study. There are seven sub-expressive speech acts in the research finding. Analysing of expressive speech acts types are as follows:

4.1.1. Thanking

The context in data 1 and 2 are founded in the last segment with the important points from the student demonstrations and the persecution of Ade Armando. Data 1 showed that the moderator thanked all the participants for coming and gave their solutions to the debate talk show. The context of data 2 is that respect as a moderator thanked the participants and audience of the talk show who attended the event from beginning to end. So, it is expected to be able to absorb the message conveyed.

Example 1.

Konteks : Rosi (RS) sebagai moderator menyampaikan rasa terimakasih kepada partisipan yang telah hadir dan menyampaikan pendapatnya dalam talk show.

RS : Jadi apa yang terjadi pada demo mahasiswa kemarin Senin 11 April 2022 lalu menjadi pelajaran kemanusiaan bagi kita semua. **Terimakasih**

Context : The moderator (Rosi) expressed his gratitude to the participants who had attended and expressed their opinions in the talk show.

RS : So what happened at the student demonstration yesterday, Monday 11 April 2022, became a lesson for all of us for humanity. **Thanks.**

Datum 1 showed the expressive speech act *thanking* with a lingual mark 'thank you' is used to show moderators' appreciation for all participants, giving her too much useful argument. Thanks, followed by the moderator's statement to take lessons about the events and not argue anymore. Thanking here was the closing sentence in the talk show. So, the moderator states a conclusion before thanking. Thanking means gratitude that the talk show was done with some solution and respect for the participant's attendance.

Example 2.

Konteks : Moderator (Rosi) menyampaikan rasa terimakasih kepada pendengar talk

show yang telah menyaksikan dari awal hingga akhir acara.
RS : **Terimakasih** telah menyaksikan Rosi malam ini.

Contexts : The moderator (Rosi) expressed her gratitude to the listeners who had watched from the beginning to the end of the event.

RS : **Thank you** for watching Rosi tonight.

Datum 2 showed that Rosi uses expressive speech acts in talk show dialogues. Rosi said 'thank you' to the talk show listeners who followed the program from beginning to end. This is an appreciation from the moderator to the listeners. It means that Rosi appreciates the listeners' support. In this case, Rosi used thanking to make the audience feel respected and happy. So, this act effectively asks their subscribers in each episode of Rosi's talk show.

4.1.2. Apologising

The context of the data showed the sub-speech act of 'apologising' found in data 3 and 4. The context of data 3 showed that the hearer wants to interrupt another conversation. Still, Rosi, as a moderator, has the right to ask another hearer to wait for his turn to speak so that the point is delivered clearly and without overlapping. While data 4 also showed the same thing addressed to other hearers.

Example 3.

Context : Rosi (RS) menyela pembicaraan Irma Suryani (IS) sebagai partisipan yang pro dengan politik pemerintah agar tidak mengambil giliran berbicara, karena moderator ingin mendengar poin dari partisipan lain terlebih dahulu. Sehingga, RS merasa perlu dihentikan sebentar agar poinnya lebih menonjol.

RS : **Sebentar** Kak Irma.

Context : The moderator (Rosi) interrupts Irma Suryani's conversation as a pro-government political participant so as not to take her turn because the moderator wants to hear the other participants' points first. So, RS needs to stop for a while so that the points stand out more.

RS : **Wait a moment** Ms Irma

Datum 3 showed that the Rosi uses an expressive sub-speech act of apologising with the word '*wait a moment*', meaning apologising to the hearer for just waiting for their turn without interrupting others. In this context, an apology expression is categorised as a request to ask someone to stop her talking. An apology expression also shows an excuse and forces the hearer to agree with the speaker. Apology expression aims to ask the hearers' willingness to wait a moment to get the turn. It is because of moderator wants to hear the other participants' points.

Example 4.

Konteks : Moderator (Rosi) menyela pembicaraan Bung Hassan sebagai partisipan yang pro dengan politik pemerintah agar tidak mengambil giliran berbicara, karena moderator ingin mendengar poin dari partisipan lain

yang kontra dengan politik pemerintah terlebih dahulu. Sehingga, Rosi merasa perlu dihentikan sebentar agar poinnya lebih menonjol.

RS : Jadi poin anda apa? *Sebentar* bung Hassan.

Context : The moderator (Rosi) interrupted Hassan Nasbi's conversation as a pro-government politician participant to not take his turn to speak. The moderator wanted to hear points from other participants against the government's politics first. So, Rosi feels the need to stop for a while so that the points stand out more.

RS : *So what's your point? Wait a moment, Bung Hassan.*

Datum 4 identifies the same thing as data 3, namely, the apology expression uses the word '*wait a moment*' as an indirect form of apology, which refers to the hearer holding his turn. In this context, Rosi requires understanding more about someone's points. Knowing participants' point of view when facing government politics took a long time. Rosi used '*wait a moment*' to express a request to stop someone's talk.

4.1.3. Blaming

In the third and the sixth segments of Rosi's talk show, some data consist of expressive speech act sub-act blaming. Blaming is looking at someone as a guilty person. The following data of blaming is below:

Example 5.

Konteks : Moderator (Rosi) menyalahkan *Partai Kebangkitan Bangsa (PKB)* terutama Cak Imin yang pertama kali menyampaikan kepada public terkait wacana penundaan pemilu 2024 dan perpanjangan masa jabatan presiden. Namun, Rosi menyampaikan pendapatnya kepada Bung Jaz selaku juru bicara Cak Imin.

RS : Gak merasa ya *PKB ini bagian dari biang kerok dari wacana yang sangat tidak memahami kebatinan public* yang lagi susah.

Context : Rosi blamed PKB, especially Cak Imin (MI), for being the first to convey the discourse on postponing the 2024 election and extending the presidential term to the public. However, RS expressed his opinion to Bung Jaz (JF) as the spokesperson for Cak Imin.

RS : : Don't you feel that *PKB is a part of the main cause of a discourse (the culprit) that is not very good and understand the public mysticism* who's having a hard time.

Data 5 showed that as a moderator, Rosi uses expressive speech to convey his opinion by blaming PKB with the word '*the culprit*' who does not understand the current situation. So that the words '*the cilprit* and '*do not understand public mysticism who's having a hard time*' indicate an expressive speech act of blaming. Blaming means an accusation from Rosi to PKB. This critic used the nominal word '*biang kerok*', meaning a provocateur in students'

demonstration. In this context, Cak Imin, a representative of PKB, considered a provocateur in the student demonstration on 11 April 2022. Rosi feels that the discourse of election postponement is the main trigger of students' demonstrations. The moderator regretted Cak Imin's action because the condition of the community was not stable after the pandemic.

Example 6.

Konteks : Moderator (Rosi) menyalahkan Bung Hassan sebagai pencetus terminology gencatan senjata dalam mengomentari tindakan presiden sebelum terjadi demo mahasiswa. Rosi menganggap terminology itu lebih berbahaya dibandingkan demo mahasiswa

RS : ***Kok anda malah menyebut dengan terminology gencatan senjata,*** itu malah jauh lebih berbahaya.

Context : The moderator (Rosi) blamed Bung Hassan as the originator of the ceasefire terminology in commenting on the president's action before the students' demonstration. Rosi considers that terminology more dangerous than student demonstrations.

RS : ***Why do you even call it a ceasefire,*** even though it's far more dangerous.

Datum 6 showed expressive speech acts of blaming illustrated through the word '***Why do you even call it a ceasefire***'. Rosi blamed Bung Hassan for arguing in a term of '*ceasefire*', which was considered a word containing dangerous things. The term '*ceasefire*' means temporary suspension as a form of anger reduction of the public to the government. It means that '*ceasefire*' is a form of accommodation to defuse disputes. However, Rosi assumed that '*ceasefire*' was not an excellent terminology to reduce the public's anger. It was a form of failed mediation between the government and the public. So, it can bring up some other demands for both of them.

Example 7.

Konteks : Moderator (Rosi) memberi himbuan kepada mitra tutur (Irma) agar tidak menganggap sepele wacana penundaan pemilu 2024 yang semakin kontroversial dan bukan lagi wacana elit politik saja melainkan juga menjadi wacana public yang memungkinkan terjadi unjuk rasa penuntutan wacana tersebut.

RS : Tapi ini kan wacana serius Kak Irma, ***tidak bisa dianggap remeh.***

Context : The moderator (Rosi) appealed to the interlocutor (Irma) not to underestimate the discourse of postponing the election 2024 which is increasingly controversial and is no longer just a discourse on the political elite but also a public discourse that allows demonstrations to prosecute the discourse.

RS : But this is a serious discourse, Sis Irma. ***It cannot be underestimated.***

Rosi also used expressive acts in data 7, indicated in the phrase '***but this is a serious discourse***'; with this phrase, Rosi blames the hearer for taking the extension discourse lightly. The following sentence, '***it cannot be underestimated,***' indicates that Rosi blames Irma. These

utterances showed Rosi's attitude toward the discourse of postponing the election of 2024. Rosi assumed that it was a controversial issue that affected Indonesian politics. Rosi blamed Irma, who thinks the discourse of postponing the election of 2024 is unimportant. Students' demonstration and percussion of Ade Armando (AA) resulted from those discourse. Therefore, Rosi reminded Irma not to face this discourse underestimated.

Example 8.

Konteks : Moderator (Rosi) mengomentari pendapat Irma yang melarang demonstrasi. Rosi menegaskan bahwa unjuk rasa itu sah secara demokrasi dan itu efektif untuk menunjukkan aspirasi public kepada pemerintah.

RS : Faktanya justru itu disebut dengan *kebebasan berbicara dalam demokrasi*.

Context : Moderator (Rosi) commented on Irma's opinion, which prohibits demonstrations. Rosi emphasised that the demonstration was democratically legal and effective in showing public aspirations to the government.

RS : In fact, that's precisely what is called *freedom of speech in a democracy*

The data above also showed the use of expressive speech acts of blame indicated by the word 'in fact'. The word 'precisely' blamed the hearer's previous opinion, which in the context considers postponing the election a solution. Irma argued that demonstration is forbidden in the context of election postponing 2024 because the president has been announced to the public that he has rejected these issues. However, Rosi assumed that demonstration was a freedom of speech in a democracy. So, Rosi left Irma's opinion by using expressive acts of indirect blaming.

Example 9.

Konteks : Moderator (Rosi) meyalahkan Partai Kebangkitan Bangsa (PKB) yang memilih wacana ketakutan perihal penundaan pemilu 2024 dan perpanjangan masa jabatan Presiden. Kemudian, Rosi memandang itu tidak benar dan berpotensi menjadi wacana ketakutan untuk publik.

RS : *Dan Partai Kebangkitan Bangsa (PKB) lebih memilih wacana ketakutan ini.*

Context : The moderator (Rosi) blamed PKB for choosing the fear discourse regarding the postponement of election 2024 and the extension of the president's term. Then, Rosi views that it is not true and has the potential to become a fear discourse for the public.

RS : *And PKB prefers this fear discourse.*

RS used an expressive act of blaming to blame Bung Jaz as *Partai Kebangkitan Bangsa* (PKB) praxis in *Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat* (MPR). The sentence 'PKB choose the fear discourse' means that the discourse is more important and public feeling is unimportant. Rosi disagrees with PKB, which assumes that discourse refers to public aspiration. Rosi knows that these issues are not more important than public feelings. Rosi accuses PKB of a provocateur of the election postponing the 2024 issue. Rosi felt PKB's actions were not corrected, and their

perspective must be changed. Rosi made this statement with the aim that Bung Jaz would clarify his opinion in addressing the issue of postponing the election to 2024.

Example 10.

Konteks : Bung Jaz mengemukakan pendapat bahwa kemungkinan amandemen untuk merubah konstitusi bahwa pemilu dapat dilakukan lebih dari 5 tahun sekali dan masa jabatan presiden ditambah 2 atau 3 tahun lagi. Hal ini memunculkan anggapan Rosi yang menyimpulkan bahwa Bung Jaz dianggap menambah ketebalan konflik terkait penundaan pemilu tersebut.

RS : Bung Jaz ini malah seperti *menebalkan kecurigaan* bahwa masih terbuka untuk Amandemen.

Context : JF expressed the opinion that the possibility of an amendment to change the constitution that elections can be held more than once every 5 years and the term of office of the president added 2 or 3 years. This gave rise to the opinion of Rosi who concluded that Bung Jaz was considered to have added to the thickness of the conflict related to the postponement of the election.

RS : Bung Jaz actually seems to *thicken the suspicion* that it is still open to Amendment.

Datum 10 showed the use of expressive acts by Rosi as a moderator. Rosi blamed Bung Jaz, which weakened people's suspicions about the postponement of 2024. Rosi assumed that Bung Jaz (JF) was someone who was pro with government politics. Rosi blamed Bung Jaz, who stated that there was a possibility of an amendment change. Rosi thought it was a propaganda word that other demonstrations could demand the amendment closed.

Example 11.

Konteks : Rosi berbicara dengan Bung Jaz yang merupakan perwakilan partai Kebangkitan Bangsa (PKB) yang hadir dalam talk show. Sehingga, Rosi mengutarakan pendapatnya mengenai PKB kepada Bung Jaz dengan tujuan mendapatkan konfirmasi yang akurat dari Bung Jaz tentang isu yang beredar.

RS : Tau gak kalo *statemen-statemen PKB itu pemicu kegaduhan soal perpanjangan pemilu ini*.

Context : Rosi spoke with Bung Jaz who was a PKB representative who was present at the talk show. Thus, Rosi expressed his opinion regarding the PKB to Bung Jaz to get an accurate confirmation from JF about the outstanding issues.

RS : Do you know that the *PKB statements trigger the uproar about the extension of this election?*

Datum 11 was one of the realisations of the used expressive blaming speech acts used by

the moderator. Rosi blamed the word 'PKB' for triggering the noise over the election extension. According to Rosi, the opinion of the agreement was wrong and needed to be accounted for. In this case, Rosi stated that PKB was the cause of the commotion. In this context, Rosi assumed that PKB is a provocateur, making it disorderly in public.

Example 12.

Konteks : Moderator mengetahui bahwa dalam demo terjadi penganiayaan terhadap Bang Ade yang dilakukan oleh sekelompok masyarakat bukan mahasiswa yang menyimpan dendam dengan Bang Ade. Hal ini karena Bang Ade pernah mempunyai masalah dengan sekelompok orang tersebut dengan masalah penistaan agama.

RS : *Artinya memang ada kelompok lain yang berbaur dengan mahasiswa.*

Context : The moderator knew that during the demonstration, there was persecution against Bang Ade by a group of non-students who held a grudge against Bang Ade. This is because in Bang Ade had a problem with a group of people with the problem of *blasphemy*.

RS : *This means that other groups mingle with students.*

Datum 12 was directly spoken by Rosi to blame other groups in student demonstrations. Bang Ade is an academism who observes government politics. But, in another context, Bang Ade was ever stating a blaspheme religion. Therefore, his appearance in the demonstration triggered a new conflict in him. In this context, Rosi responded to the Bung Hassan statement that those who persecute Bang Ade were not students but other groups outside students with different demands. Rosi blamed a group which persecuted Bang Ade in the demonstration. With this statement, RS wanted to know Bung Hassan's response about the reason for joining a different group in the demonstration.

4.1.4. Praising

Speech acts were also realised in the form of praise. In terms of praise, the results revealed that Rosi used 5 data occurrences of praise in guiding talk shows.

Example 13.

Konteks : Moderator (Rosi) menjelaskan kepada Bung Jaz dengan memberi pujian kepada Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan (PDI-P) yang tegas menolak penundaan pemilu. Dengan demikian Rosi mengharapkan jawaban JF tentang keputusan yang diambil Partai Kebangkitan Bangsa (PKB).

RS : *PDI-P sebagai inisiator sudah menutup buku lo itu.*

Context : The moderator (Rosi) explained to Bung Jaz by commending the PDI-P, which firmly rejected the election postponement. Thus, the hospital

expects Bung Jaz's answer about the decision taken by PKB.

RS : *The PDI-P as the initiator, has closed their book.*

Datum 13 showed that Rosi praised PDI-P for closing the book on the issue of election extensions and postponements. It means that RS considered that the PDI-P's action against the discourse is correct and good for other political to imitate. Rosi admires PDI-P because of its assertiveness in the issues. Rosi showed a positive attitude to make others do the same thing as PDI-P. In this context, Rosi supported the action of PDI-P.

Example 14.

Konteks : Moderator (Rosi) memuji Rocky yang memiliki latarbelakang menentang politik pemerintah. Rosi memuji karena Rocky mengatakan hal sesuai fakta.

RS : *Artinya bener dong yang dikatakan bung Rocky, ini sebenarnya orang berhak percaya dan tidak..*

Context : Moderator (Rosi) praised Rocky, who has a background in government politics. Rosi commends Rocky on saying things as per facts.

RS : *It means that what Rocky said is true, this is actually a rightful person who believes and doesn't.*

Rosi used expressive acts of *praise* to praise Bung Rocky as one of the political observers who previously argued that people can and may not believe in the emerging discourse. The compliment was realised with the words '*true, Bung rocky*'. Rosi defends Rocky in commending the president's action before the students' demonstration.

Example 15.

Konteks : Moderator (Rosi) memuji Nasional Demokrat (Nasdem) yang telah ketok palu menolak 3 periode masa jabatan presiden.

RS : Nasdem sudah *solid* dan sama sekali tidka akan ikut dalam asosiasi 3 periode.

Context : The moderator (Rosi) commended *Nasional Demokrat* (Nasdem) for refusing three presidential terms.

RS : *Nasional Demokrat* (Nasdem) is already *solid* and will not participate in the 3-term association.

On the other hand, Rosi also used an expressive act of praising to give praise to a political party that has solidly closed its opinion on an extension of 3 periods for president. Rosi appreciates the word '*solid*'. So, the word can invite other political parties to follow in the steps of *Nasional Demokrat* (Nasdem). The moderator praised Nasdem for its solid action in addressing the issue of extending the presidential term. This praise was intended as a form of Rosi approval for Nasdem.

Example 16.

- Kontext : Moderator (Rosi) menyimpulkan pendapat Bung Hassan yang sedang membahas keganasan wacana. Rosi memuji Bung Hassan dengan memahami maksud mitra tutur.
- RS : Yang ingin Bung Hasan katakan cara mengunci wacana yang kemudian bisa berkembang liar dengan perdamaian.

Context : The moderator (Rosi) concludes the opinion of Bung Hassan, discussing the ferocity of discourse. Rosi praised Bung Hassan for understanding the meaning of the interlocutor.

RS : *What Bung Hasan wants to say is how to lock the discourse, which can grow wild with peace.*

Datum 16 shows the use of expressive acts of praising that the Rosi did to one of the informants by making a statement that the hearer wanted to give a concrete conclusion about the discourse being discussed. So Rosi saw the need for praise to get more information and help the hearer explain his speech's meaning. Rosi tried to get sympathy from the hearer by praising and agreeing with his opinion. The use of flattery is intended to produce more in-depth information on how to lock the discourse that has been distributed in order not to cause another conflict.

Example 17.

- Konteks : Moderator (Rosi) memuji dua politisi berpengaruh pada elit politik. Pujian diberikan karena sikap tegas ketua partainya yang menolak perpanjangan masa jabatan presiden.
- RS : *Ada dua Ketum partai politik yang benar-benar loud dan clear yaitu Ibu Megawati dari Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan (PDI-P) dan Pak Suya Paloh dari partai Nasdem.*

Context : Moderator (Rosi) praised two influential politicians in the political elite. The commendation was given for the firm position of the leading party, which refused to extend the presidential term.

RS : *Two chairmen of political parties are loud and clear, namely Mrs Megawati from the PDI-P and Pak Suya Paloh from the Nasdem.*

Datum 17 showed the expressive acts used by Rosi in guiding the event, namely the speech act of praising, which was realised with the words '*truly Loud and Clear*' stating refusing an extension of 3 periods. Praise was done as a comparison of speakers' opinions to influence the hearer to express his opinion on his party's decisions. Rosi flattered Ibu Mega dan Bapak Surya as the leader of a party that consistently stated its opinion and can be the role model of another party.

4.1.5. Sympathy

In the talk show, it was also found that the moderator used expressions of sympathy to talk to the hearer. Explanation as follows:

Example 18.

Konteks : Moderator (Rosi) menunjukkan simpati kepada Bung Ade yang telah menjadi korban penganiayaan pada saat dmeo mahasiswa. Rosi juga menyatakan kesedihannya kepada keterbelahan bangsa yang semakin mencolok.

RS : Melihat kejadian kemarin, *saya cukup sedih* dan bukan hanya pada kasus Bung Ade saja tapi juga sedih melihat keterbelahan bangsa ini.

Context : The moderator (Rosi) showed sympathy to Bung Ade, who had been a victim of abuse during the student demonstration. Rosi also expressed his sadness at the increasingly striking national divisions.

RS : Seeing yesterday's incident, I'm *quite sad* and not just in the case of Ade alone but also sad to see the division of this nation.

Datum 18 is used by the moderator to express his sadness about the Indonesian people's situation, namely the current case of national division. The statement is realised in the expressive speech act of sympathy. Rosi felt very sad because the situation in Indonesia was more complicated. Rosi considers the prosperity of this nation as a new disaster. RS also regretted the appearance of Bung Ade in the demonstration, which resulted in his persecution of him.

4.1.6. Suspecting

This was one of the data that showed the expressive act of suspecting. RS uses 3 data as a form of suspecting hearer. Suspicious is used to measure the consistency of Mrs Mega and Mr Surya in defending their opinion against extending the presidential term. What about their views on postponing the election? Will it be the same, or will it change?. Detail explanation is as follows:

Example 19.

Konteks : Moderator (Rosi) menduga bahwa pendapat ibu Mega an Pak Surya Paloh akan berubah jika dihadapkan dengan wacana penundaan pemilu. Rosi mempertanyakan konsistensi keduanya.

RS : Jadi *mari kita amati* seberapa kuat Ibu Megawati yang tetap konsisten menolak, Pak Surya Paloh menolak, *seberapa kuat itu nanti*.

Context : The moderator (Rosi) suspects that Mrs Mega and Mr Surya's opinions will change if they are faced with the discourse of postponing the election. Rosi questioned the consistency of both.

RS : *So let's see how strong* Ibu Mega is, who consistently refuses. Pak Surya refused, *how strong will it be*.

Datum 19 showed the data on 'allegations' to Mrs Mega that Rosi is not sure about Mega's decision, which may change when she comments about election postponement. The moderator was pessimistic about the consistency of these two political elite figures with other discourses,

namely the postponement of the election of 2024. Rosi suspected there was a possibility of changing to agree or only vaguely conveyed. RS is sure it will happen. PDI-P and Nasdem were the president's biggest supporters, so this is considered to also benefit the side involved.

Example 20.

Konteks : RS menduga bahwa Bung Hassan mempunyai makna terselubung dalam pendapatnya yang mengatakan bahwa pendapat yang paling berpengaruh adalah pendapat Presiden. Sehingga ketika Cak Imin berbicara tidak tentu langsung di percaya oleh public.

RS : HN *sebenarnya ingin mengatakan* bahwa Cak Imin mau ngomong apa juga gak dianggap.

Context : Rosi suspects that Bung Hassan has a hidden meaning in his opinion, which says that the most influential opinion is the president's opinion. So that when Cak Imin speaks, it is not necessarily immediately believed by the public.

RS : HN *wanted to say what Cak Imin wanted to say or not consider.*

Datum 20 showed the use of expressive acts accusing hearer that Bung Hassan mocked Cak Imin with the sentence *'his speech was not considered'*. So the RS accused Bung Hassa of provoking the community with these remarks. Rosi accused Bung Hassan of dropping Cak Imin indirectly by saying that Cak Imin's statement had no effect.

Example 21.

Konteks : Rosi menuduh Bung Hassan sama dengan Bung Masinton yang juga seorang Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Republik Indonesia (DPR-RI) yang menjadi provokator.

RS : *Berarti anda sama dong dengan Bung Masinton!*

Context : RS accused Bung Hassan of being the same as Bung Masinton, DPR RI, who was also a provocateur.

RS : *That means you are the same as Bung Masinton!*

Datum 21 contained elements of expressive speech act aimed at hearer with accusations of supporting the opinion of another politician. RS accused with the word *'equal to'*, which means equating hearer with other politicians. In this context, Bung Hassan and Masinton that equal to Rosi. Rosi compared Bung Hassan and Masinton intending to know Bung Hassan's response to how Bung Hassan clarified his previous opinion.

4.2. Negative Politeness Strategy

Negative politeness was a corrective action aimed at a negative face with his desire to have freedom of action without hindrance. This is respectful behaviour, just as positive politeness is the essence of 'familiar' and 'joking' behaviour. Negative politeness is specific and focused by performing a particular imposition function. Based on the description, the result of data analysis in this present research explains in the table below:

Table 2: Negative Politeness

Negative Politeness	Frequency	%
Be conventionally indirect	13	28%
Be pessimistic	6	13%
Minimise imposition	4	9%
Give deference	3	7%
Apologise	10	22%

The data in table 2 showed the percentage of negative politeness used by the moderator in the Rosi talk show. The highest percentage was in ‘*be conventionally indirect*’ with 28%. Moderator also used apologies in 22% to minimise the hearer's negative face. Then, the moderator showed a pessimistic strategy in 13% and a deference strategy in 7%, aiming to make the utterances polite and not threaten the hearer's face. A deep explanation of negative politeness is below:

4.2.1 Be conventionally indirect

RS concluded that students’ demonstration gave us a lesson carrying in distributing the discourse in media. Rosi closed the talk show with thanking word. The following example of the research data is as follows:

Example 1.

- Konteks : Moderator (Rosi) menyampaikan rasa terimakasih kepada partisipan yang telah hadir dan menyampaikan pendapatnya dalam talk show.
- RS : Jadi apa yang terjadi pada demo mahasiswa kemarin Senin 11 April 2022 lalu menjadi pelajaran kemanusiaan bagi kita semua. **Terimakasih**
- Context : The moderator (Rosi) expressed his gratitude to the participants who had attended and expressed their opinions on the talk show.
- RS : So what happened at the student demonstration yesterday, Monday 11 April 2022, became a lesson for all of us for humanity. **Thanks.**

In representing this strategy, the speaker (Rosi) is indirect to minimise the imposition on the hearer. In this case, Rosi modifies direct speech with words and protects specific values so that the speech may not appear direct. Negative politeness is realised with expressive sympathy to make the speaker not threaten the hearer's face. Saying thank you was a negative politeness strategy used to give gifts to the speech partner.

4.2.2 Be pessimistic

This sub-strategy is used to repeat the hearer concentrate explicitly. It is shown in data 19 that Rosi pessimist about the consistency of Mrs Mega dan Mr Surya in giving solutions.

Example 19.

- Konteks : Moderator (Rosi) menduga bahwa pendapat Ibu Mega dan Pak Surya Paloh akan berubah jika dihadapkan dengan wacana penundaan pemilu. Rosi mempertanyakan konsistensi keduanya.
- RS : Jadi *mari kita amati seberapa kuat* Ibu Mega yang tetap konsisten menolak, Pak Surya menolak, *seberapa kuat itu nanti*.
- Context : The moderator (Rosi) suspects that Mrs Mega and Mr Surya's opinions will change if they are faced with the discourse of postponing the election. Rosi questioned the consistency of both.
- RS : *So let's see how strong* Mrs Mega is, who consistently refuses. Pak Surya refused, *how strong will it be*.

Datum 19 showed that the speaker needs to express the type of doubt explicitly. Expressing doubt implies that the speaker does not know whether the listener can fulfil her wishes or not. Then, the speaker doesn't seem to force the listener to do the FTA. Rosi was unsure about Mrs Mega and Mr Surya's decision about election postponement 2024. The negative politeness sub-strategy is pessimistic and used to show the speaker's feeling. Rosi asked about the consistency of both of them when facing the issues. In this context, Rosi used a pessimistic strategy to point out the hearer's negative face. It is shown by the phrase 'how strong' in Indonesian 'seberapa kuat' to maintain their ideas.

4.2.3 Minimise imposition

In this context, Rosi indirectly praised Rocky's statement. The sentence '*It means that what Rocky said is true*'. Minimise imposition is used to request that someone do something for different action. Such data 14 means that Rosi asks another participant to agree with Rocky's opinion.

Example 14.

- Konteks : Moderator (Rosi) memuji Rocky yang memiliki latar belakang menentang politik pemerintah. Rosi memuji karena Rocky mengatakan hal sesuai fakta.
- RS : *Artinya benar dong yang dikatakan bung Rocky, ini sebenarnya orang berhak percaya dan tidak..*
- Context : Moderator (Rosi) praised Rocky, who has a background in government politics. Rosi commends Rocky on saying things as per facts.
- RS : *It means that what Rocky said is true, this is actually a rightful person who believes and doesn't.*

Strong coercion can damage the listener's face both negatively and positively. Then, in a conversation, Rosi considers social factors such as distance and power. By considering these factors, Rosi adjusted the weight of the coercion so that the listener accepted the coercion well. Rosi used a negative strategy to minimise imposition. In this context, Rosi's coercion agrees with Rocky's opinion.

4.2.4 Give deference

The expressive act represented a negative politeness strategy with a sub-strategy 'gave deference' in the Rosi talk show. This is the following data:

Example 6.

Konteks : Moderator (Rosi) menyalahkan Bung Hassan sebagai pencetus terminology gencatan senjata dalam mengomentari tindakan presiden sebelum terjadi demo mahasiswa. Rosi menganggap terminology itu lebih berbahaya dibandingkan demo mahasiswa

RS : *Kok anda malah menyebut dengan terminology gencatan senjata, itu malah jauh lebih berbahaya.*

Context : The moderator (Rosi) blamed Bung Hassan as the originator of the ceasefire terminology in commenting on the president's action before the students' demonstration. Rosi considers that terminology more dangerous than student demonstrations.

RS : *Why do you even call it a ceasefire, even though it's far more dangerous?*

There were two ways to convey the strategy of respect. First, the speaker must be humble. Second, the speaker treats the listener as superior. In this case, the speaker realised that he is not in a position where he could force the listener. This was a kind of mutual respect among the speech participants. In this context, Rosi used a passive form to realise the negative strategy of politeness. Rosi said the word 'ceasefire' is dangerous using the passive form.

4.2.5 Apologising

Rosi used an apologise strategy in the politeness talk show. RS showed an indirect request with the word 'wait a moment'. An apology expression also shows an excuse and forces the hearer to agree with the speaker. The data explain in the following data.

Example 3.

Konteks : Moderator (Rosi) menyela pembicaraan Kak Irma sebagai partisipan yang pro dengan politik pemerintah agar tidak mengambil giliran berbicara, karena moderator ingin mendengar poin dari partisipan lain terlebih dahulu. Sehingga, Rosi merasa perlu dihentikan sebentar agar poinnya lebih menonjol.

RS : *Sebentar* Kak Irma.

Context : The moderator (Rosi) interrupts the Ms Irma's conversation as a pro-government political participant so as not to take her turn because the moderator wants to hear the other participants' points first. So, Rosi feels the need to stop for a while so that the points stand out more.

RS : *Wait a moment* Ms Irma

Example 4.

Konteks : Moderator (Rosi) menyela pembicaraan Bung Hassan sebagai partisipan yang pro dengan politik pemerintah agar tidak mengambil giliran berbicara, karena moderator ingin mendengar poin dari partisipan lain

yang kontra dengan politik pemerintah terlebih dahulu. Sehingga, Rosi merasa perlu dihentikan sebentar agar poinnya lebih menonjol.

RS : Jadi poin anda apa? *Sebentar* bung Hassan.

Context : The moderator (Rosi) interrupted Bung Hassan's conversation as a pro-government politician participant so as not to take his turn to speak because the moderator wanted to hear points from other participants who were against the government's politics first. So, Rosi feels the need to stop for a while so that the points stand out more.

RS : *So what's your point? Wait a moment, Bung Hassan.*

Apologizing can minimise the imposition of a negative face on listeners. In carrying out this strategy, the speaker admitted venting, show reluctance and apologising to the listener after the FTA was given. Rosi used a negative strategy with apologies act in an expressive act. An apology expression also shows an excuse and forces the hearer to agree with the speaker. Apology expression aimed to ask the hearers' willingness to wait a moment to get the turn. It was because of moderator wanted to hear the other participants' points.

CONCLUSION

Based on the study's results, this study produced two data results, namely data on expressive acts and negative politeness strategies. There were seven expressive speech acts: thanking, apologising, blaming, praising, showing sympathy, and accusing. The dominant expressive act used by the moderator was the blaming act. This study found four sub-strategies in negative politeness: indirect strategy, pessimism, minimising impositions and apologising. The researcher found that many negative politeness strategies were realised with expressive speech acts by the talk show moderator. The negative strategy was realised with the highest percentage in 'be conventionally indirect' with 28, apologies in 22%, pessimistic strategy in 13% and deference strategy in 7% with the aims to make the utterances polite and not threaten the hearer's face. The researcher also found that negative politeness strategies were realised with expressive acts by the moderator using sub-strategy suspecting to interact with support participants in the topics. The discussions involved a moderator's tendency to know more about the politician's perspectives who support the election postponement of 2024. This means suspecting in negative politeness makes sense to show the moderator's intentions and the participant's attitudes. These expressive acts realized in a form of possible and impossible statements by the moderator.

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