

**FACE THREATENING ACTS AND POLITENESS STRATEGY
PERFORMED BY DEBATERS AT DEBATE.ORG WEBSITE**

THESIS

**Presented to
State Islamic Institute of Tulungagung in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of Sarjana Pendidikan Islam in
English Education**



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MOTTO

من جد وجد

(Barangsiapa bersungguh – sungguh, niscaya ia akan berhasil)

DEDICATION

This thesis is lovingly dedicated to my beloved parents.

You are my spirit and motivation in finishing this thesis well. Thank you for your
support and prayer.

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States that the thesis entitled “Face Threatening Acts And Politeness Strategy Performed By Debaters At Debate.Org Website” is truly my original work. It doesn’t incorporate any materials previously written or published by another person except those indicated in quotation and references. Due to the fact, I am only person who responsible for the thesis if there are any claims from other.

Tulungagung, 2016

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ABSTRACT

Maulidiyah, Salisa. Students Registered Number. 2813123141. 2016. Face Threatening Acts And Politeness Strategy Performed By Debaters At Debate.Org Website. Thesis. English Education Department. Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training. State Islamic Institute (IAIN) of Tulungagung. Advisor: Dr. Nurul Choyimah, M.Pd.

Keywords: FTA (face threatening acts), politeness strategy, debate.

This research was conducted in order to find out politeness strategies used to minimize FTAs (face threatening acts) performed by debaters at online debate (debate.org). The first objective of this research is finding out face threatening acts commonly performed by debaters and the second objective is finding out politeness strategy performed by debaters in order to soften FTAs (face threatening acts). Those two objectives are analyzed by using Brown and Levinson's theory of politeness strategy and (FTAs) face threatening act.

The statement of the research problems are: 1) What (FTAs) Face Threatening Acts commonly performed by the debaters?. 2) What Politeness Strategies are performed by the debaters to soften the Face Threatening Acts?

In this research, the researcher used qualitative research as the research method in this study. The data of this study are debaters' utterances taken from debate online that is debate.org containing face threatening acts and politeness strategies. The utterances were gotten from ten topics which are selected which one topic can be debated one until four rounds. The data collection of this study is documenting. The researcher obtained the data from debate.org by downloading and copying debaters' utterances containing FTAs (face threatening acts) and politeness strategy. In gaining the trustworthiness of the data, the researcher used the theory credibility and transferability technique. Finally, in analyzing and interpreting the data, the researcher followed Donald Ary's steps of data analysis, they are: 1) Organizing and familiarizing, 2) Coding and reducing, 3) Interpreting and representing.

The result of data analysis shows that the debaters performed 85 times FTAs (face threatening acts). The debaters have threatened addresser's positive face, addresser's negative face, addressee's positive face, and addressee's negative face. The debaters often threaten addressee's positive face 41 times, addressee's negative face 23 times, addresser's positive face 18 times, and addresser's negative face only 3 times. There are 15 types of face threatening acts performed by debaters, they are: Threat/ warning, Agreeing, Expressing thanks, Accusing, Insulting, Disagreeing, Imposing, Suggesting, Self humiliating, Apologizing, Complimenting, Ordering, Asking to stop doing activity, Criticizing, and Annoying.

Besides, the debaters performed politeness strategy in order to soften FTAs (face threatening acts) in only some cases. The debaters performed both positive and negative politeness strategy from the whole data only 13 times. Not all their FTAs (face threatening acts) are softened by performing politeness strategy. They often used negative politeness strategy rather than positive

politeness strategy. This strategy is performed 8 times while positive politeness strategy is performed 5 times. There are only 9 types politeness strategies performed by debaters, they are: Using Exclamation, asking for permission, Agreeing, Complimenting, Using conventional indirect, Including both speaker and addressee in an activity, Giving reason, Noticing addressee's good deeds, and Giving Freedom. From those results, the researcher conclude that the debaters tend to perform face threatening acts without mitigating devices rather than performing face threatening acts by using mitigating devices. Debaters do not need to understand the concepts of FTA and Politeness Strategy, but this topic is worth studying because it documents what is done by language users. The researcher hopes that this research will help the English Department Students in understanding the concept of Brown and Levinson about Face Threatening Acts and Politeness Strategy performed in debate. Thus it is expected for the linguistic students to be more sensitive toward the phenomenon so they can dig more information related to the FTA and Politeness strategy.

ABSTRAK

Maulidiyah, Salisa. Nomor Induk Mahasiswa. 2813123141. 2016. . Face Threatening Acts And Politeness Strategy Performed By Debaters At Debate.Org Website. Skripsi. Tadris Bahasa Inggris. Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan. Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) dari Tulungagung. Dosen Pembimbing: Dr. Nurul Chojimah, M.Pd

Kata kunci: FTA (tindakan mengancam muka), strategi kesantunan, debat.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan strategi kesantunan yang digunakan untuk meminimalkan FTA yang dilakukan oleh orang yang melakukan debat di dalam debat online (debate.org). Tujuan pertama dari penelitian ini adalah mengetahui tindakan mengancam (FTA) yang biasa dilakukan oleh orang yang berdebat pada saat melakukan debat online. Tujuan yang kedua adalah menemukan strategi – strategi kesantunan yang dilakukan oleh orang yang berdebat untuk meminimalisir FTA. Kedua tujuan ini dianalisis dengan menggunakan teori dari Brown dan Levinson mengenai strategi kesantunan dan tindakan mengancam muka (FTA).

Rumusan masalah dari penelitian ini adalah: 1) FTA apa yang biasanya digunakan oleh orang yang berdebat ?. 2) Strategi – strategy kesopanan apa yang digunakan oleh orang yang berdebat untuk meminimalisir tindakan FTA?

Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif . Data dari penelitian ini adalah ucapan-ucapan dari orang yang berdebat yang diambil dari debate.org yakni forum debat online yang mengandung FTA dan strategi kesantunan. Ucapan-ucapan tersebut didapat dari sepuluh topik yang dipilih. Yang mana dari sepuluh topik tersebut diperdebatkan satu sampai empat putaran. Pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini adalah dengan menggunakan teknik analisa dokumen, dimana peneliti memperoleh data dari debate.org dengan men-download dan menyalin ucapan-ucapan orang yang berdebat tersebut yang mengandung FTA dan strategi kesantunan. Dalam memastikan kebenaran data, peneliti menggunakan kredibilitas teori dan teknik triangulasi. Dan terakhir, dalam menganalisis dan menafsirkan data, peneliti mengikuti langkah – langkah yang dirancang oleh Donald Ary, yaitu: 1) Mengorganisasi dan mengenali, 2) Mengkodekan dan menghilangkan, 3) Menginterpretasikan dan menampilkan.

Hasil analisis data menunjukkan bahwa FTA dilakukan oleh orang yang berdebat online sebanyak 85 kali. Tindak pengancaman muka (FTA) yang ditemukan dalam penelitian ini adalah diantaranya tindak pengancaman muka positif pendengar, muka negatif pendengar, muka positif penutur, dan muka negatif penutur. Di dalam debat, FTA atau tindak pengancaman muka paling sering mengancam muka positif pendengar yakni sebanyak 41 kali, muka negatif pendengar sebanyak 23 kali, muka positif penutur sebanyak 18 kali dan yang terakhir adalah muka negatif penutur hanya sebanyak 3 kali. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menemukan 15 tipe tindak pengancaman muka (FTA) yang dilakukan oleh orang yang berdebat online, diantaranya: Ancaman / peringatan, Menyetujui, Mengungkapkan rasa terima kasih, Menuduh, Menghina, Tidak setuju,

Memaksakan, Menyarankan, Mempermalukan diri sendiri, Meminta maaf, Memuji, Menyuruh, Meminta untuk berhenti melakukan aktivitas, Mengkritik , dan Mengganggu.

Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti juga menemukan strategi - strategi kesantunan yang digunakan oleh orang yang berdebat untuk meminimalisir tindakan pengancam muka (FTA). Mereka menggunakan strategi kesantunan baik strategi kesantunan positif maupun negatif. Strategi kesantunan ini hanya ditemukan dalam beberapa data. Strategi kesantunan ini hanya dilakukan 13 kali oleh orang yang berdebat dari keseluruhan data. Mereka sering menggunakan strategi kesantunan negatif daripada strategi kesantunan positif. Mereka menggunakan strategi kesantunan negatif sebanyak 8 kali, sedangkan menggunakan kesantunan positif hanya sebanyak 5 kali. Ada 9 jenis strategi kesantunan yang ditemukan oleh peneliti, diantaranya: Menggunakan kata seru, Meminta izin, Menyetujui, Memuji, Menggunakan kata konvensional langsung, memasukkan kedua penutur dan pendengar dalam suatu kegiatan, Memberikan alasan, Mengakui perbuatan baik penerima, dan Memberikan Kebebasan. Dari hasil tersebut, peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa di dalam debat, mereka cenderung melakukan tindakan mengancam tanpa menggunakan strategi kesantunan untuk meminimalisir FTA daripada melakukan tindakan mengancam dengan menggunakan strategi kesantunan. Para pendebat tidak perlu untuk memahami konsep dari tindakan mengancam muka dan strategi kesantunan, namun topic ini sangat bernilai untuk diteliti dikarenakan penelitian ini mendokumentasikan apa yang telah dilakukan oleh para pengguna bahasa. Peneliti berharap bahwa penelitian ini dapat membantu para pembelajar bahasa Inggris dalam memahami konsep dari teori Brown dan Levinson tentang Tindakan Mengancam Muka dan Strategi kesantunan. Kemudian penelitian ini juga diharapkan bagi para pembelajar linguistik untuk lebih sensitive terhadap fenomena yang ada di sekitar sehingga mereka dapat menggali informasi yang lebih mendalam dan luas berkaitan dengan Tindakan Mengancam Muka dan Strategi Kesantunan.

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Tulungagung, March 17th 2016

The Writer

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