



# Positive Politeness Strategy on Directive Action of Moderator Talk Show Rosi Towards Pro and Contra Speakers

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**Abstract.** The purpose of the research is to classify the sub-strategy of positive politeness by moderator to pro and contra speakers using Brown & Levinson's theory. This paper studied about what is the directive sub-speech acts used by the moderator in guiding debate programs and what is the sub-strategy of positive politeness used by the moderator in guiding debate. This study is qualitative research. The primary data are words, phrases, sentences, and clauses that contain a sub-strategy of positive politeness. The data sources are all utterances in debate Rosi talk show episode student demonstration and Ade Armando persecution. Data collection techniques were carried out using a free-to-talk method and FGD. The sampling technique used purposive sampling. Triangulation is used triangulation of data (source) and informants. Data analysis used a pragmatic equivalent method to the politeness theory of [1]. The interactive method adopted from [2] is used to conclude. The results showed 13 sub-strategy of positive politeness in Rosi talk show in segments 1–16 with 6 sub-strategy being done to contra speakers and 7 sub-strategy being done by pro speakers. In conclusion, there are 6 directive acts used by the moderator to show the intensity of using a sub-strategy of positive politeness which tends to be *pro* with directive act *asking*. The intensity of attention is more focused on contra speakers. Thus, the moderator sided with the contra speakers in the forum. The factor is moderator wants to get more information from pro speakers so that politeness is not maintained.

**Keywords:** Positive Politeness · Directive Act · Pro Contra Speakers · Moderator Talk Show

## 1 Introduction

The talk show is a conversation that conveys the latest information by a resource person who is guided by a presenter with a question and answer system either face-to-face or by telephone. Talk show is often realized in the form of debates. Debate activities are carried out to find a solution to a problem. So that the debate activity involves more than two resource persons with a moderator as a guide [3].

Rosi talk show is a new program that has skyrocketed in popularity because of the political theme and style of presentation that is packaged in a normative and investigative

manner. Rosi talk show program is broadcast every Thursday from 20.00 WIB to 21.30 WIB on Kompas TV. The researcher downloaded the video debating talk show through YouTube. Rosi talk show presents Indonesian politics which raises various problems with arguments both for and against the government.

Many previous studies related to talk show were realized in the analysis of negative politeness strategies between genders [4–8]. They have seen inter-gender politeness strategies limited to negative politeness analysis. The comparison used is a politeness scale. Other researchers analyze both positive and negative [9–11]. All studies have looked for politeness strategies in overall interaction. However, this research is considered too broad and not focused on one sub-strategy.

Furthermore, research on host politeness strategies in the directive act with data sources from talk show [3, 12–14]. They see politeness and impoliteness in the moderator's. However, this research has not looked at the moderator's strategy which tends to use one of the politeness and impoliteness strategies in guiding the event to speakers with different views.

Thus, the current research has a gap in positive politeness strategies by moderators to the pros and cons of participants. In addition, the diversity of resource persons' backgrounds in the Rosi talk show made researchers interested in finding the moderator's tendency toward pro and contra participants. This study is important and interesting, because of the new theme, new research topic with a directive act that realizes positive politeness, and moderator tendency of politeness strategy toward pro and contra participants.

Pro and contra participant are based on their political backgrounds. This means, the pro is the participant who agrees with government policy. Then, contra means people who disagree with government policy. Pro participants are IS and HN, while the contra participants are RG and JF. Those categories made the researcher interested in analyzing moderator tendency of positive politeness used in pro and contra participants.

This study uses a pragmatic approach to politeness strategies theory by Brown & Levinson [1] in propose four politeness strategies, namely bald on record, positive, negative, and off record. Regarding positive politeness strategies, Brown & Levinson [1] classified 15 politeness strategies namely: showing likes, desires, and Mt needs, showing attention, approval, and sympathy, focusing hearer attention on events or facts, using group identity markers, getting an agreement, avoiding disagreement, small talk, and presuppositions, making jokes, showing understanding, making offers or promises, showing optimism, involving speaker and hearer in activities, asking questions or asking reasons, expressing a reciprocal relationship, and giving gifts. This paper studied about what is the directive sub-speech acts used by the moderator in guiding debate programs and what is the sub-strategy of positive politeness used by the moderator in guiding debate.

## 2 Methods

Research design is descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative research deals with the interpretation of the language used in the talk show program debate dialogues and does not use hypotheses as is done in quantitative research. However, this study attempts to explain the language phenomena that occur by using words, charts, and tables.

Descriptive research is research that is carried out solely based on existing facts or empirical phenomena, to produce language descriptions [15]. This approach was used because the data obtained were in the form of debate dialogues which could not be analyzed statistically. Thus, this study examines and analyzes data based on facts in the dialogue on the Rosi talk show debate.

Moleong [16] also explains that qualitative research is rooted in a natural setting as a whole, relying on humans as research tools. Qualitative methods use inductive data analysis, are descriptive, emphasize the process rather than the results, limit the study to focus, and have a set of criteria to check the validity of the data [16].

Research locations can be in the form of geographic, demographic, and media locations [15]. Lincoln and Guba in Santoso [15] added that the research location is a boundary determined by the focus or object of research. Geographically, the research location is related to the administrative location of a region. While the research location is demographically related to society [15]. Furthermore, the research location on the media is related to the means of communication. So it can be concluded that the location of this research is YouTube media with Rosi talk show KompasTV's Ts [17].

Spradley in Santoso [15] argues that several elements are the subject of study in the research location. These elements are place, participant, and event. These three elements are also included in this study. Talk show that is downloaded through the YouTube platform is perceived as a place element in the research. Moderators and speakers became research participants. Meanwhile, all utterances that contain elements of positive politeness strategies and their context are perceived as events in the study [15].

## 2.1 Data and Data Sources Data

Research materials, research objects, or realities that are the focus of research. Language research objects are always in the form of linguistic units, while other realities outside the language surrounding the research object are called contexts [15]. Regarding data, there are two kinds of data, namely primary data and secondary data ([18, 19], and [16]). The primary data in this study are words, phrases, sentences, and clauses that contain positive politeness strategies.

The main data sources for qualitative research are words, actions, and the rest are additional data such as documents, articles, and others [16]. The data sources of this research are all the utterances in the debate Rosi talk show in KompasTV episodes of student demos and the persecution of Ade Armando.

## 2.2 Data Collection Techniques

In qualitative research, data collection is carried out in natural settings which are divided into four types of data collection techniques, namely observation, interviews, documentation, and triangulation [19]. By following the type and form of research, the technique used in this study is observation with the method of listening and noting. The data collection technique was carried out using the free-of-charge listening method to transcribe data from audio into written text and FGDs to equalize perceptions about the moderator's politeness tendencies.

### 2.3 Sampling Techniques

The sample selection as a data source uses the purposive sampling technique. This technique is used to limit the theme of the data to be collected, in this context the extension of the presidential term and the postponement of the 2024 election on the Rosi talk show On KompasTV.

### 2.4 Data Validation

Followed by data validation, this research used the triangulation technique. There are four kinds of triangulation, namely data triangulation (source), researcher triangulation, methodological triangulation, and theoretical triangulation [20]. The triangulation used in this research is data triangulation (source) and informants. Data triangulation is done by collecting similar data from several different data sources. Then validated the data to the informants to avoid the wrong meaning of the researchers to the research results. FGDs are used to conclude data that are difficult for researchers to give meaning to themselves.

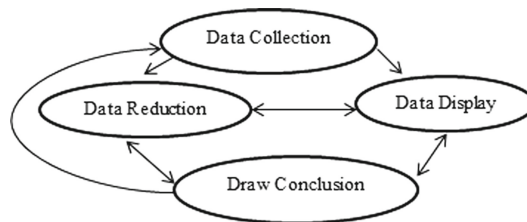
### 2.5 Data Analysis Techniques Data

Analysis techniques in qualitative research are directed to answer the problem formulation that has been formulated [19]. Data analysis is the process of arranging the sequence of data, and organizing it into a pattern, category, and basic unit of description [16].

Data analysis in this study used a pragmatic equivalent method to Brown & Levinson theory [9] to analyze data in the form of positive politeness strategies used by the moderator to the pros and cons of the Rosi talk show KompasTV and its context.

Furthermore, the interactive method adopted from Miles & Huberman [21] to conclude this study. The next stage is to analyze the data based on the context by the formulation of the problem. The stages of data analysis in this study are as shown in Fig. 1.

The data collection method is the stage of selecting data and categorizing it into the correct domain [15]. In this study, data collection was carried out by selecting Ts with the theme of the debate over the extension of the presidential term and the postponement of the election. The technique used to transcribe the data is the free-talk-involved listening technique. Then proceed with conducting FGDs concluded related to the discussion.



**Fig. 1.** Interactive Analysis Model Miles & Huberman

## 2.6 Research Procedure

The procedure of this research starts from downloading a video Rosi talk show consisting of 2 episodes. Then, the researcher transcribed the audio. In the next stage, the researchers coded the data with inductive data coding techniques by giving a label or meaning to the data from the audio talk show transcription. After the data is labeled, the next step is data analysis using the interactive model of Miles & Hubberman [21]. Then, the data is displayed by combining all the aspects studied and then tabulated according to the type and function of directive act, positive politeness, and pro and contra participants.

## 3 Findings and Discussion

The results of the positive politeness strategy in the Rosi talk show in the KompasTV 2022 debate program are in the form of descriptions and classifications of forms and the use of positive politeness sub-strategies by the moderator. The results of this study also analyze the types and functions of speech acts Searle [22] used by moderators in representing positive politeness strategies [1] in talk show debates.

The initial process of this research was to transcribe the audio of the Rosi talk show in the KompasTV program with the theme of student demonstrations and Ade Armando's persecution to demand the discourse circulating about extending the presidential term and postponing election 2024 which was downloaded on YouTube. The next stage is data classification based on analytical theory. Then, the data is coded to make data marking easier. Furthermore, the data is presented in form of sentence descriptions, tables, and charts. Further explanation of the results of the analysis is as follows.

Table 1 shows that the directive act of asking questions dominates in representing positive politeness strategies in moderator Rosi's talk show with a total of 69% from 16 segments. This means that the moderator dictates more to the informants to give definite answers to the questions posed. The directive acts asking are often used for resource persons who are pro with the discourse of extending the presidential term of office. The moderator wanted to know the reasons and the percentage of approval from several parties regarding the discourse. However, in analyzing the data, the authors found

**Table 1.** Directive Speech Act of Moderator's Rosi talk show

SA	Sub SA	Frequency	%
Directive	Says	D16, D17, D18, D20	9
	Proposes	D15, D23	4
	Asks	D3, D5, D7, D8, D13, D19, D21, D22, D24, D26, D27, D28, D29, D30	30
	Requests	D1, D4, D6, D9, D10, D12, D25, D27, D31	20
	Recommends	D11, D14	4
	Commands	D2	2

**Table 2.** Moderator Positive Politeness Strategy

Sub Strategy Positive Politeness		Frequency	%
Contra	Focusing Attention	D1, D2, D3, D4, D5, D6	13
	Paying Attention to Desires Mt	D7, D8, D9	7
	Seeking Approval	D10, D11	4
	Expressing Understanding	D12, D13	4
	Making Jokes	D14	2
	Asking Questions	D15	2
Pro	Using Identity Markers	D16, D17, D18, D19	9
	Showing Disagreement	D20, D21, D22	7
	Expressing Understanding	D23	2
	Showing Optimism	D24	2
	Giving Questions	D25, D26, D27, D28, D29	11
	Expressing Reciprocal Relations	D30	2
	Including Mt in Activities	D31	2

speech acts data that were expressive of accusing and blaming that were used to represent positive politeness strategies with pro-discourse speakers.

Table 2 illustrates that RS tends to use positive politeness strategies with a sub-strategy focusing on resource persons who are against the discourse of extending the presidential term of office. On the other hand, the Moderator 5 times used a positive politeness sub-strategy asking questions to pro speakers with the circulating discourse. Detailed descriptions of Table 1 and Table 2 can be seen as follows.

### 3.1 Data on Politeness Strategy for Contra Resource Persons

#### 3.1.1 Focusing MT Attention on Events or Facts

A positive politeness strategy for moderator Rosi talk show downloaded through the YouTube platform shows that the RS uses a strategy positive to disconnect hearer attention from the focus of the problem. The data showing this strategy are as follows.

Figure 2 shows that RG and IS have discussed topics that slightly deviate from the main topic of the talk show. So that RS as a moderator diverts the topic of a discussion politely by saying indirect sentences. This data is taken from segment 7 of the debate between RG and IS regarding the prohibition of demonstrations. As a mediator, RS asked RG and IS to return to the main topic (see Fig. 3).

Figure 3 shows that the use of the SA directive asks RG as hearer to return to discussing topics related to the sub-themes in that segment, namely student demonstrations which are very possible to open the G20 forum. RS said the sentence directly to focus

<i>Indo:</i>	
RS:	Ok ini debatnya atau diskusinya agak gak focus ya.
RG:	itu saya mau focus.
IS:	Itu kan kata anda
RS:	ok Bung Hassan, poin anda apa sebenarnya?
<i>Eng:</i>	
RS:	Ok, this is a debate or discussion that is a bit out of focus.
RG:	That's what I want to focus on.
IS:	That's what you said
RS:	ok Bung Hassan, what's your point?

**Fig. 2.** Data 1

<i>Indo:</i>	
RS:	Kembali soal demo mahasiswa!
RG:	Ok. Bicara soal fakta dari perspektif yang lebih besar soal keterbelahan bangsa.
<i>Eng:</i>	
RS:	Back to the student demo!
RG:	Ok. Talking about facts from a larger perspective on national divisions.

**Fig. 3.** Data 4

RG’s attention. RS did it to guide the event normatively since returning to the moderator’s function as a mediator and guide must be able to bring the resource person to follow the predetermined path.

In segment 14, HN expressed an opinion that contradicted the discourse on extending the presidential term and postponing the 2024 election. Another data with positive politeness strategies using the directive act asking and asking for definite answers by the moderator was found in segment 14 (see Fig. 4). RS openly focuses MT attention on accusations. This is done to focus hearer attention on his opinion.

<i>Indo:</i>	
RS:	Berarti anda sama dengan Bung Masinton dong?
HH:	Kenapa? Menurut saya semua pihak yang ingin memperpanjang maupun memperpendek memiliki sumbangsih disana.
<i>Eng:</i>	
RS:	Does that mean you are the same as Bung Masinton ?
HH:	Why? I think all parties who want to extend or shorten have a contribution there.

**Fig. 4.** Data 5

<i>Indo:</i>	
RS:	jadi apa si, apa poin anda ? sebentar Bung Hassan.
RG:	Ade Armando itu gak digebug orang tapi digebug data.
<i>Eng:</i>	
RS:	So what is it, what is your point? Wait a minute, Mr Hassan.
RG:	Ade Armando was not aSAacked by people, but by data.

**Fig. 5.** Data 7

### 3.1.2 Paying Attention to Hearer Wishes

Moderator also brought up a positive politeness strategy to pay attention to hearer wishes which were realized with the directive act asking speakers who were against the discourse of extending the presidential term and postponing the election.

Figure 5 shows that RS confirmed the important points of RG as a political observer who was against the discourse of this extension that would be conveyed to listeners. This positive politeness strategy is intended to pay attention to hearer desire to have a turn so that the RS as the moderator refuses HH or other resource persons to wait their turn.

The data occurred in segment 12 (see Fig. 6) with the subtheme *demo is reasonable to do*. However, RG said that that's not the point. So that the RS as a moderator uses a positive politeness strategy by paying attention to RG's desire to convey another opinion from IS. RS uses the directive act to ask questions to interrupt the debate between RG



<i>Indo:</i>	
RS :	Nah poin anda apa Bung Rocky?
RG :	Presiden Jokowi belum tau siapa yang akan gantiin dia lo. Dalam teori demokrasi, semakin cepat sirkulasi elit
IS :	Itu kan kata anda
RS :	ok Bung Hassan, poin anda apa sebenarnya?
<i>Eng:</i>	
RS :	So what's your point, Brother Rocky?
RG :	President Jokowi doesn't know who will replace him yet. In democratic theory, the faster the elite circulation is
IS :	That's what you said
RS :	ok Bung Hassan, what's your point?

**Fig. 6.** Data 8

<i>Indo:</i>	
HH:	sebenarnya dalam hal ini mungkin 80% berhasil menurunkan tensi. Pesan itu ditangkapkok.
RS:	jadi menurut anda kalo tindakan itu gak adalebih besar lagi demonya . begitu Bung Hassan?
HH:	betul
<i>Eng:</i>	
HH:	actually in this case maybe 80% succeeded in lowering tension. The message was caught
RS:	So in your opinion, if there was no action, the demonstration would be even bigger. Is that so Mr Hassan?
HH:	Yes.

**Fig. 7.** Data 10

and IS, and to produce an RG response with another explanation. And then also directly use a positive politeness strategy with the directive act asking HN as a resource person whose status is the same as RG.

<i>Indo:</i>	
RS	: buktinya seperti yang dilihat oleh Bung Jaz. Itu aspirasi rakyat yang valid kok.
RG	: nah karena itu Pak Jokowi menumpang padasoaal itu.
<i>Eng:</i>	
RS	: the evidence is as seen by Bung Jaz. That's a valid people's aspiration.
RG	: So that's why Mr. Jokowi rides on that question.

Fig. 8. Data 11

<i>Indo:</i>	
RG	: Saya kawannya Ade Armando sesama Dosen.
RS	: Iya sesama Dosen di Universitas Indonesia. Lalu ada Bung Jazilul Fawaid.
<i>Eng:</i>	
RG	: I am a friend of Ade Armando as a lecturer.
RS	: Yes, a lecturer at University of Indonesia. Then there is Bung Jazilul Fawaid.

Fig. 9. Data 12

### 3.1.3 Seeking Agreement with General Topics

Figure 7 shows that the RS uses the directive act to ask for HN's approval to clarify opinions. So the question 'is that so, Hassan?' was spoken to clarify whether the opinion was approved or not by HN.

Figure 8 contains elements of positive politeness strategies by resource persons which are realized in the form of directives act by recommendation. RS as the moderator recommended Bung Jaz's opinion as a pro politician with the postponement of the election and the addition of the President's term of office. RS asked for RG's approval by recommending another opinion so that RG could start again with a different opinion.

### 3.1.4 Expressing Understanding of Hearer

The data in Fig. 9 is obtained from segment 1 of the start of the talk show. RG interrupted the moderator's opening by calling himself a friend of the person RS was talking about. RS then responds with the directive act asking RG to stop taking turns talking. The sentence that was not immediately pronounced was 'then Bung Jazilul Fawaid', indicating to hearer that the moderator asked him to stop interrupting. However, the RS also responded directly to RG with the sentence 'yes fellow lecturers at UI'.

Data 13 is in segment 6 with the subtheme 'the government has signaled a ceasefire'. Directive act asking questions is realized with the sentence yes/no questions. This is used to express RS's understanding of HN's opinion (see Fig. 10).

<i>Indo:</i>	
RS	: Artinya seorang Hassan Nasbi sendiri melihat masih mungkin operasi dilapangan untuk memuluskan perpanjangan dan penundaan pemilu bisa terjadi, iya?.
HN	: Benar. Maka dari itu saya menggunakan terminology gencatan senjata
<i>Eng:</i>	
RS	: This means that Hassan Nasbi sees that it is still possible for operations in the field to smooth out the extension and postponement of the election, right?.
HN	: Right. That's why I use the term ceasefire.

**Fig. 10.** Data 13

<i>Indo:</i>	
RS:	Yang anda bahas nambah istri terus ah.
HN:	Analogi kecurigaan yang mudah dipahami dan benar itu.
RS:	Cari analogi lain lah
<i>Eng:</i>	
RS:	Why you are discussing is adding a wife?
HN:	That easy to understand and correct analogy of suspicion.
RS:	Look for another analogy, please.

**Fig. 11.** Data 14

### 3.1.5 Making Jokes

We can see in Fig. 11, RS was joking by using a sentence asking ‘what you are discussing is adding a wife, ah, look for another analogy’. This means that the RS directly asks hearer to replace the analogy that is exemplified. Thus the RS’s positive politeness strategy is realized in the direct directive act.

### 3.1.6 Expressing Understanding of MT

Figure 12 shows the positive politeness strategy of the RS as a moderator with a direct directive act. The RS asked questions about RG’s previous response about Pak Jokowi’s preparations before the demonstration took place. Thus, RG reasoned that it was just a bribe. So RG has an opinion about Pak Jokowi’s preparations.

## 3.2 Politeness Strategy Data to Pro

### 3.2.1 Using Group Identity Markers (Greeting Form)

Data in Fig. 13 is obtained from segment 1 of the opening by the moderator in introducing the resource person to the listener. From the data above, the RS uses a positive politeness strategy by showing its closeness to one of the female politicians, namely IS with the greeting ‘Sis’. Following by the use of the greeting word ‘Bung’ for politician JF. The

<i>Indo:</i>	
RG:	Pak Jokowi 14 jam sebelum demo panggil Menteri-Menteri untuk penentuan tanggal pemilu, tapi 2 atau 3 orang pendemo ditanya gak ada Pak Jokowi mengumumkan itu.
RS:	tapi udah jelas bung . udah jelas dikatakan pertama kali di Kompas kan?
RG:	Cuma itu dibasa oleh mahasiswa sebagaisogokan.
<i>Eng:</i>	
RG:	Pak Jokowi 14 hours before the demonstration called the Ministers to determine the election date, but 2 or 3 demonstrators were asked if PakJokowi did not announce it.
RS:	but it's clear bro. It's clear that it was said for the first time on Kompas, right?
RG:	It's just that students use it as a bribe.

Fig. 12. Data 15

<i>Indo:</i>	
RS:	Saya mengundang <i>Kak</i> Irma, Rocky Gerung lalu <i>Bung</i> Jazuli Fawaid, dan Hassan Hasbi. Saya mulai dulu dari <i>Kak</i> Irma.
IS:	baik
<i>Eng:</i>	
RS:	I invited <i>Kak</i> Irma, Rocky Gerung then <i>Bung</i> Jazuli Fawaid, and Hassan Hasbi. I startedwith <i>Kak</i> Irma.
IS:	good.

Fig. 13. Data 16

word 'bung' is a marker of group identity used in the context of politics and sports. With JF's background as the Deputy MPR of the PKB practice, the greeting 'bung' is the most appropriate greeting to use in realizing a positive politeness strategy.

Then, greeting 'Sister' towards IS shows the emotional closeness between the two. Actually, should have used the term *Ibu* to IS, but because of the closeness of the two of them, 'Sis' represents their closeness.

<i>Indo:</i>	
RS:	Apalagi kemudian partai politik contohnya <i>Cak Imin, Pak Erlangga</i> , mengatakan hal lain tentang kelangkaan minyak goreng.
JF:	iya betul
<i>Eng:</i>	
RS:	Moreover, political parties, for example <i>Cak Imin, Pak Erlangga</i> , said other things about the scarcity of cooking oil.
JF:	Yes, that's right

Fig. 14. Data 18

<i>Indo:</i>	
RS:	Anda melihat, anda tadi bilang mengkoreksi artinya sudah selesai, padahal ini belum tutup buku .
JF:	Jadi perlu saya sampaikan, bahwa yang di katakana PKB tidak akan keluar dari koridor konstitusi,
<i>Eng:</i>	
RS:	You see, you said that you have corrected it meansthat you have finished, even though this is not the close book.
JF:	So I need to convey, that what PKB said will not go out of the constitutional

Fig. 15. Data 20

Figure 14 shows that RS uses the greeting ‘Cak’ to refer to Muhaimin and ‘Pak’ to Erlangga. The difference between the two can be seen from the identity marker for the ‘Cak’ group, which is a greeting for an East Java figure whose incidentally Muhaimin is an NU activist in PKB. Then, the greeting ‘sir’ to Erlangga’s name because he is a Javanese who lives in Jakarta and has served as a Minister. So the appropriate greeting is ‘sir’.

3.2.2 Disappointment Indirectly, Pseudo, Limitation of Opinion

Figure 15 shows a positive politeness strategy by showing the moderator/RS disagrees with the opinion of pro-speakers with the extension of the presidential term and postponement of the election. The indirect directive act is used to realize this positive politeness

<i>Indo:</i>	
RS:	Dari konteks yang kita bicarakan, bener dong orang masih curiga bahwa permainan dilapangan untuk penundaan pemilu masih ada?
IS:	karena mereka berfikir kami parta politik, padahal Nasdem sendiri sudah mengatakan tidak. Kalo persepsi masing-masing politik kami menghormati.
RS:	Tapi ini kan wacana serius Kak Irma?
IS:	iya makanya saya bilang begitu tadi.
RS:	Artinya bener dong kata Bung Rocky, orang jadi punya basis untuk tidak percaya.
<i>Eng:</i>	
RS:	From the context we are talking about, is it true that people still suspect that there is still a game on the ground for postponing elections?
IS:	because they think we are a political party, even though Nasdem itself has said no. We respect each political perception.
RS:	But this is a serious discourse, Sis Irma?
IS:	Yes, that's why I said that earlier.
RS:	That means Bung Rocky is right, people have a basis for not believing.

Fig. 16. Data 22

strategy. The sentence ‘even though the book is not closed’ proves that the RS does not agree if JF says this case is final.

Figure 16 was taken from segment 16 with the sub-theme of what kind of speech was responsible for the April 11 demo. RS expressed his disapproval of IS, which was pro-promoting the discourse on extending the presidential term by saying ‘*But this is a serious discourse, Sis Irma?*’ and supported RG’s statement with the words ‘*It means Bung Rocky is right, people have a basis for not believing*’. The directive act is conveyed indirectly by mentioning other opinions to cover up disagreements.

### 3.2.3 Expressing Understanding of the Wishes of Hearer

Data in Fig. 17 is found in segment 3 with the sub-theme of an important message from the student demonstration on April 11th. The data is taken by starting with IS as a pro discourse. RS as the moderator used a positive politeness strategy to understand hearer wishes by concluding by asking the question ‘So according to *Kak Irma* there shouldn’t be a demonstration yesterday?’. This shows that the moderator understands what the speakers are saying.

### 3.2.4 Showing Optimism

Data in Fig. 18 represents direct directive act data the data shows the questions and reasons because the RS indirectly expresses its disapproval in terms of circulating discourse. RS accused PKB of being the ‘trigger’ for the beta by RS to JF. RS uses positive politeness strategies to show JF’s optimism toward his views. The sentence ‘postponing the election and increasing the term of the President is a valid aspiration of the people?’

<i>Indo:</i>	
IS: tidak mendapat atau tidak ada yang menyampaikan informasi itu secara penuh kepada kawan-kawan mahasiswa.	
RS: jadi menurut Kak Irma harusnya tidak perlu ada demo kemarin?	
IS: Gak perlu!	
<i>Eng:</i>	
IS: did not receive or no one conveyed the information in full to fellow students.	
RS: So according to Sis Irma there shouldn't be a demo yesterday?	
IS: No need!	

Fig. 17. Data 23

<i>Indo:</i>	
RS: penundaan pemilu dan penambahan masa Presiden itu menurut anda aspirasi masyarakat yang valid?	
JF: Valid! Karena saya ikut Gus Mihaimin keliling juga kok.	
<i>Eng:</i>	
RS: the postponement of the election and the addition of the presidential term do you think the aspirations of the people are valid?	
JF: Valid! Because I followed Gus Mihaimin around too really.	

Fig. 18. Data 14

was answered optimistically by JF that it is ‘valid’. Thus, this strategy succeeded in growing hearer optimism and made the RS understand the situation.

3.2.5 Asking Questions and Asking for Reasons

Figure 19 shows a positive politeness strategy with directive act asking and asking for reasons as well as expressive act accusing JF of supporting the extension of the presidential term. RS asked JF’s reasons to validate every public aspiration regarding the discourse on extending the presidential term. The RS question seemed to corner JF as a pro with the discourse that postponing the election would trigger an additional 3 presidential terms.

<i>Indo:</i>	
RS:	jadi dianggap setiap aspirasi itu dianggap valid bahwa perlu adanya perpanjangan masa jabatan Presiden dan penundaan pemilu?
JF:	kan sudah disampaikan diujung, penundaan pemilu itu bukan sebuah alasan untuk menjadi wacana perpanjangan 3 periode ya.
<i>Eng</i>	
RS:	So it is considered that every aspiration is considered valid that it is necessary to extend the term of office of the President and postpone the election?
JF:	It's been said at the end, the postponement of the election is not an excuse to be a discourse on an extension of 3 periods.

Fig. 19. Data 27

<i>Indo:</i>	
JF:	Kita akan bertanggung jawab tentu dengan mengoreksi, mendalami apa yang menjadi wacana yang disampaikan Gus Muhaimin.
RS:	maksudnya bertanggung jawab mengoreksi gimana? wacana perpanjangan 3 periode ya.
JF:	tentu setiap wacana yang dilontarkan publik itu belum dibahas di MPR seheboh itu lo, kok sudah terjadi demo.
<i>Eng:</i>	
JF:	We will be responsible, of course, by correcting, exploring what Gus Muhaimin has conveyed.
RS:	What do you mean by being responsible for correcting ? discourse on an extension of 3 periods, yes.
JF:	Of course, every discourse that has been put forward by the public has not been discussed in the MPR.

Fig. 20. Data 29

Figure 20 represents a positive politeness strategy with the directive SA asking ‘*what is the responsibility of correcting?*’ for a logical reason. This question cornered JF so that RS did not get a maximum response.



<i>Indo:</i>	
JF:	Menurut saya, semua ditujukan kepada Pak Jokowi, padahal Pak Jokowi sudah berulang kali itu mengatakan.
RS:	Sudah mengatakan tidak ya?
JF:	Heem
<i>Eng:</i>	
JF:	In my opinion, all of them are aimed at Mr. Jokowi, even though Pak Jokowi has repeatedly said ...
RS:	Already said no huh?
JF:	Yes.

Fig. 21. Data 30

<i>Indo:</i>	
RS:	Saya mulai dari Kak Irma dulu. Apa yang Kak Irma lihat dari demonstrasi mahasiswa?
IS:	Yang namanya unjuk rasa, yang namanya kritik kepada pemerintah itu menjadi kontrol sistem yang efektif
<i>Eng:</i>	
RS:	I started with Kak Irma first. What did Sis Irma see from the student demonstrations
IS:	What is called a demonstration, which is called criticism of the government, becomes an effective system control

Fig. 22. Data 31

3.2.6 Stating the Reciprocal Relationship

Figure 21 shows a reciprocal relationship between RS and JF who both understand the context of the conversation and understand each other. So that the directive act directly asks a yes/no question.

3.2.7 Involving Hearer

This data in Fig. 22 is taken from segment 2, which is the beginning of the interaction. RS started the conversation by selecting and involving IS in interactive activities on the first turn. This positive politeness strategy with the directive act asking is used to express

respect to people who are considered close to the moderator to start their opinion on this debate.

## 4 Conclusion

Based on the results of data analysis, the moderator did not use all of politeness strategies offered by Brown & Levinson. However, the moderator uses a politeness strategy with some sub-strategy. Positive politeness strategy is used to respond contra speakers, moderator uses sub-strategy to focus, pay attention to hearer wishes, seek approval, express understanding, make jokes, and ask questions with 15 data from 31 total data. Then, pro-speakers, the moderator uses the following sub-strategy; using group identity markers, showing disagreement, expressing understanding, showing optimism, asking questions, stating a reciprocal relationship, and including hearer in activities with 16 data from 31 total data.

Based on the results of the data analysis, the positive politeness strategy is one of the ways that the moderator uses to maintain the positive face so as not to threaten the hearer. face. This needs to be used to maintain the relationship between speaker and the hearer so that the debate goes well. There are 13 positive politeness substrates found that used by the moderator, with distribution of 6 to contra-speakers, and 7 to pro-speakers.

The conclusion is that directive act with 6 sub-Speech Act is used by moderator to show the intensity of using positive politeness sub-strategy tends to be *pro* with the directive acts asking. However, the intensity of attention is more focused on contra speakers. Thus, moderator in debate context sided with one of speakers, namely contra speakers. This is not in accordance with the rules of normative talk show. In conclusion, the moderator has disobeyed and violated the norms of moderator art.

**Authors' Contributions.** The author's contributions on this study are about the use of FGD to validate the data and verify the analytical methods. Brown & Levinson theory was used to investigate and supervised the finding of this work. The finding of this research is useful to formulate the sub-strategy of positive politeness. Then, the implementations of Searle theory about speech act contribute to the types of directive sub category. All authors provided critical feedback and helped shape the research, analysis, and manuscript.

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