A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIVE UTTERANCES OF TURKISH PRESIDENT RECEP TAYYIP ERDOGAN WITH PRESS (2016)

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Getting Bachelor Degree of Education in English Department

by:
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DEPARTEMENT OF ENGLISH EDUCATION
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APPROVAL

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PUBLICATION ARTICLE

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Approved and Accepted by the Board of Examiners
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Abstract

The focus of this research is the directive utterances that are used by President Reccep Tayyip Erdogan in press both in the interview and several of news articles that are related with the attempted coup on Friday a clear crime of treason. The research aims to describe: (1) the illocutionary acts of directive utterances (2) the politeness strategies of the directive utterances. The data of this research are directive utterances used by President Reccep Tayyip Erdogan. The technique of collecting data is documentation method and observation. The data are analyzed by using Kreidler theory (1998) and Vanderveken theory (1990) and to analyze the politeness strategies using theory of Brown and Levinson (1978). The result shows that: (1) there are four types of directive utterances are used, commanding 7%, requesting 22%, suggesting 52% and urging 19% (2) there are three types of politeness strategies are used, bald on records 26%, positive politeness 52% and negative politeness 22%.

Key words: directive utterance, press, politeness strategy

1. INTRODUCTION

Interview is an activity that related with communication between two or more people to talk or discuss something using linguistic aspect. According to Rosenblum (1987: 388), interview is distinctive social setting and an activity that accomplished through an amalgam of linguistic strategies. News articles are part of the media press
in social environment that mainly discussed about news or event that already happen recently in the surrounding by the people. According to Dijk (1988 :1), one of the most obvious properties of media news, ignored or neglected in both traditional and more recent approaches to media reporting, is that news report.

Recep Tayyip Erdogan is Turkish President. He holds his position since 2014 as the current President of Turkey. He has already faced a bigger and terrible incident in his country. It was “The Attempted Coup on Friday”. It happened in Ankara, Istanbul and some other places. Because of that case, President Recep Tayyip Erdogan invites by the CNN World Exclusive Interview to talk in live about this incident with Becky Anderson, Host of CNN International’s “Connect the World”. It is such an important interview in the world because it grabs attention of the whole countries in the world, because there are statements about the real fact and situation in that night, new rules, solidarity, value and humanity that influences not only for Turkey but also for other countries.

One of the important information comes from the President Recep Tayyip Erdogan, who is responsible to handle the coupists from his country. President Recep Tayyip Erdogan has high power to talk about the attempted coup in his country. President Recep Tayyip Erdogan has a chance to explain to the world through press. By doing an interview and several news articles, President Recep Tayyip Erdogan has many utterances about the attempted coup, what actually happened on that night, what are the influences of other countries about this incident, what are the results and solutions that already has by Turkish President and what are the contrast of the final solutions toward other countries perspectives. Utterances of President Recep Tayyip Erdogan are important to people because he has prominent character in the attempted coup.

The conversations or interviews between President Recep Tayyip Erdogan and the press contains many utterances, one of the utterances is directive utterances. Kreidler (1998: 189), states that the utterance that has the intention that the speaker tries to get the addressee to perform some acts are called directive utterances. The
conversation between President Recep Tayyip Erdogan and the press is interesting to analyze because this news become important attention in the world and many utterances especially directives utterances said by President Recep Tayyip Erdogan in press that has indirect meaning. So writer thinks that several utterances by President Recep Tayyip Erdogan which contains indirect meaning needs to be clarified by pragmatic analysis.

Speech acts according to Austin (1962: 102), falls into three classes, locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary acts. According to Leech (1983), “He cannot really understand the nature of language itself unless he understands pragmatics”. It describes how important for people to study pragmatics as the nature of language. The human ideas usually expressed by using utterances.

The previous researches written in journals concern on analyzing the directive speech acts utterances. Natkare (2015) examined the highly marked directive speech acts in Arthur Miller’s two famous plays i.e. *All My Sons* and *Death of a Salesman*. The next research is Septianingsih and Warsono (2017) examined the directive speech acts performed by lecturers and students, types of directive speech acts favoured by lecturers and students, the ways of directive speech acts related to the lecturer’s power. And the other research is Wulansari and Suhartini (2015) examined the types and functions of directive speech act performed by an Indonesian EFL teacher in one senior high school in Kuningan, Indonesia.

Based on the previous research above, there are many variations in each research. The writer attempts to analyze and try to make the variation between the directives utterances and politeness strategy of the utterances by President Recep Tayyip Erdogan. So, the writer thinks that this research will complete the previous researches. Several kinds of the utterance of command, request, suggest and urge are the focus of this study. So, the research would develop about the riches utterances of the directive utterances the title of the research that is A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIVE UTTERANCES OF TURKISH PRESIDENT RECEP TAYYIP ERDOGAN WITH PRESS (2016).
2. RESEARCH METHOD

The type of the research is descriptive qualitative research. This research focuses to analyze the directive utterance and politeness strategy of Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan in press both in the interview and news article that related with the attempted coup on Friday a clear crime of treason. The object of the research is the directive utterances. The data of this research is utterances containing directive intent performed by President Recep Tayyip Erdogan. The data sources are the script from The CNN World Exclusive Interview with Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan that produced by Laurencone and news articles that related with the attempted coup on Friday a clear crime of treason in press. In the collecting data, the researcher uses documentation method and observation. The researcher has steps to analyze the data by describing the intention of directive utterances performed by President Recep Tayyip Erdogan by using Kreiler theory (1998) and Vanderveken theory (1990) then describing the politeness strategy by using Brown and Levinson theory (1978).

3. RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The result shows the illocutionary acts of directive utterances and the politeness strategies of the directive utterances. Kreidler (1998) divides directive utterances into three types, they are commanding, request and suggestion. The use of urge is to urge a hearer to do something is to request strongly a future course of action with the special preparatory condition that one has reasons for that course of action (Vanderveken, 1990: 158). The theory of politeness strategy by Brown and Levinson (1978) mention five strategies, they are bald on records, positive politeness, negative politeness, off record and do not do the FTA. The result of data finding is presented in the table.
Table 1. The result of data finding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Each of Types</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Directive Utterances</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Commanding</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Requesting</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Suggesting</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Urging</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Politeness Strategies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bald on Records</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Positive Politeness</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Negative Politeness</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the finding, the researcher found 29 data that belongs to directive utterances. There are 7% of commanding, 22% of requesting, 52% of suggesting and 19% of urging. The other analyze indicated the politeness strategy that results 26% of bald on records, 52% positive politeness and 22% of negative politeness.

4. CONCLUSION

The writer makes a conclusion as the answer of objective of the study. From the analysis of all the data of directive utterance said by President Recep Tayyip Erdogan, the researcher found that based on the theory of Kreidler and Vanderveken found four types of directive utterances there are commanding, requesting, suggesting and urging. The researcher also found three strategy of politeness based on Brown and Levinson theory, they are bald on records, positive politeness and negative politeness.

In this point, the researcher makes the conclusions based on the finding and discussion above. The conclusions are as follows:

The researcher analyzed the directive utterance performed by President Recep Tayyip Erdogan in press both in the interview and news articles. According to Kreidler theory (1998) and Vanderveken theory (1990), when the speaker (President Recep Tayyip Erdogan) has degree of control to ask someone to do something in the future. There are four kinds of directive utterance found in the President Recep Tayyip Erdogan utterances such as commanding, requesting, suggesting and urging. Commanding is an utterance that makes the hearer to do something, usually the speaker having the authority to give orders because the speaker has higher position in social status, power and age. In this research found 2 data or 7% of commanding. Requesting is utterance or the act of asking (someone) for something to be given or done in politely and formally especially as a favor or courtesy. In this research found 6 data or 22%. Suggesting is the utterances we make to other persons to give our opinions as to what they should do or should not do. In this research found 14 data or 52%. Urging is an utterance that urged a hearer to do something is to request strongly a future course of action with special preparatory condition that one has reasons for that course of action. In this research found 5 data or 19%. Based on the description, the highest percentage is suggesting and commanding is the lowest percentage.

2) The Politeness Strategies of the Directive Utterances

According to Brown and Levinson theory (1978) when the addresser (President Recep Tayyip Erdogan) found himself in the situation where the Face Threatening Acts should be performed. There are three kinds of politeness strategy found in President Recep Tayyip Erdogan utterances such as bald on record politeness strategy, positive politeness strategy and negative politeness strategy. Bald on record strategy is doing a baldly, without redress, involves doing it in the most direct, clear unambiguous and concise way possible. In this research found 7 data or 26% of bald on records. Positive
politeness strategy is an utterance that seeks to minimize the threat to the addressee’s positive face. In this research found 14 data or 52% of positive politeness strategy. Negative politeness strategy is an utterance that oriented towards the addressee’s negative face and emphasizes avoidance of imposition on the addressee. In this research found 6 data or 22% of negative politeness strategy. Based on the description, the highest percentage is positive politeness strategy and negative politeness strategy is the lowest percentage.

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