HASIL CEK_Santoso, Putri_Politeness Strategies, Donald, United Nation Assembly

by Dwi Santoso, Lidya Tarmizani Putri Politeness Strategies Used By Donald Trump

Politeness Strategies Used by Donald Trump in Opening Remarks at United Nation Assembly

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ABSTRACT. This research entitled "Politeness Strategies Used by Donald Trump in United Nation General and South Korea National Assembly 2017". The objectives of this research is to find out the forms and types of politeness strategies used by Donald Trump in United Nation General and South Korea National Assembly 2017. The research method of this research uses descriptive qualitative method. The subject of the research is Donald Trump's utterances in in United Nation General and South Korea National Assembly 2017. Furthermore, this research uses the Donald Trump's utterances containing politeness strategies as the data. In collecting the data, the researcher uses noting and transcribing technique. Then, the data analyzing of this research are categorizing, data classifying, and data analyzing. The researcher watched the opening of both United Nation General and South Korea National Assembly, wrote down the script, identified the Donald trump's utterances, classified the script based on the forms of politeness strategies and types of requesting strategies, then analyzed the data. In analyzing the data, it shows that the politeness forms used by Donald Trump has thirteen typical speech acts: addressing, thanking, questioning, informing, criticizing, warning, suggesting, asking, promising, complimenting, proposing, praising, and congratulating. Moreover, it has positive and negative as the types of politeness strategies.

Keywords: Politeness Strategies, Donald, United Nation Assembly.

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is delineated as an exclusive human property to conduct a communication. Two-ways effect is principally known as the concept of communication. It involves two or more objects effected upon one another. In its process, people may communicate both oral and written. Language is a system of communication consisting of sounds, words, and grammar [1], [2]. Communication is the understanding which occurs between humans through linguistic and non-linguistic means like gestures, mimicry and voice [3]–[5]. To conducting communication, it involves not only consist of the speaker and the hearer but also a communication model. The basic components of a communication model, which may be differentiated according to one's focus, are (a) sender and receiver (the speaker and the hearer), (b) channel or medium of the transmission of information (acoustic, optical, tactile), (c) code (inventory of signs and combination rules), (d) news, (e) disruptions (white noise), (f) pragmatic meaning, (g) feedback [6], [7].

As people live in a community, they naturally communicate each other by persistently making choices of what they want to say, how they want to say it with particular sounds and words. By implementing it, they aim to build understanding through exchange ideas, requests, and commands,

express the feeling such as promises, thanks, apologizes, and not limited to critics and give threats [8]. By all means, the existence of language can assist people to react and mingle with society in any situation.

As it has been explained above, communication can be done in any circumstances which depend on where the interaction takes place and what the topics are. Based on its streams, it will be divided into business communication [9], [10], intercultural communication [1], [11], [12], educational communication [13]–[15], political communication [16]–[19], etc. The most relevant stream to be discussed in this research is political communication. All forms of communication undertaken by politicians and other political actors for the purpose of achieving specific objectives define as political communication. Dealing with politicians and other political actors, Walter specified that the system of communication also can be used by the political leader of a country. Scrutinized the associated political actors with state institutions are parties, professional politicians, with more or less stable practice, other social formations – interest groups, social movements. This implies that political communication can be conducted by people who are expert, interest and non-politics background.

The forms of communication are included in any kinds of political discourse for instance: speech, debate, campaign, etc [20]. In America Democracy, political speeches have been regarded a major part and they have been so throughout history [21]–[23]. The speech of political leader is aimed to transfer their arguments, opinions, and ideas. The rest of the speech may be in the form of discussion and exposure of an issue and the persuasive techniques. Based on that explanation, a president can use the language as the tool of communication in political activities such as diplomacy, negotiation, and respond in regarding certain issues to reach social expectation [24]–[26].

Meanwhile, the content of speeches is exactly influential in determining atmosphere between the speaker and the audience. Itemized that language and politics are intimately linked at a fundamental level in the tradition of western political thought [2], [27]. The involvement of language and politics relatively can influence the political conducts as a way to emerge the great political communication in achieving social expectations. To construct a proper speech, a political leader is necessary to adjust the condition by using politeness strategies.

In the linguistic study, the discussion of politeness will be exclusively sorted in pragmatics. Pragmatics will concern about the study of language meaning and its utterances [28]–[30]. The concept of pragmatics is consist of triadic elements as follows: sense, referent, and an occasion or condition [4], [31], [32]. A sentence or an utterance will be predisposed by a condition around the speaker and the audiences. The application of the pragmatics of politeness can broadly conducted in two types of communication such as dialogue and monologue. For instance, the dialogue between the CEO and the staff, the driver and the passenger, broadcast interview, the official speech of the president, the highlight news of reporter, etc.

TABLE 1. video excerpt a.1 trump attempted to make a deal to u.s allies for the future

PARTICIPANT	LINE	ENGLISH
DONALD TRUMP	1	THE UNITED STATES WILL FOREVER BE A
	2	GREAT FRIEND TO THE WORLD AND ESPECIALLY
	3	TO ITS ALLIES. BUT WE CAN NO LONGER BE
	4	TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF OR ENTER INTO A
	5	ONE-SIDED DEAL WHERE THE UNITED STATES
	6	GETS NOTHING IN RETURN..
	7	AS LONG AS I HOLD THIS OFFICE, WE ALSO
	8	REALIZE THAT IT'S IN EVERYONE'S
	9	INTERESTS TO SEEK THE FUTURE WHERE ALL
	10	NATIONS CAN BE SOVEREIGN, PROSPEROUS,

PARTICIPANT	LINE	ENGLISH
	11	AND SECURE.. AMERICA DOES MORE THAN
	12	SPEAK FOR THE VALUE EXPRESSED IN THE
	13	UNITED NATIONS CHARTER. OUR CITIZENS
	14	HAVE PAID THE ULTIMATE PRICE TO DEFEND
	15	OUR FREEDOM AND THE FREEDOM OF MANY
	16	NATIONS REPRESENTED IN THIS GREAT HALL.
	17	AMERICA'S DEVOTION IS MEASURED ON THE
	18	BATTLEFIELD WHERE OUR YOUNG MEN AND
	19	WOMEN HAVE FOUGHT AND SACRIFICED
	20	ALONGSIDE OF OUR ALLIES

By regarding to pragmatics meaning, the data showed in line 3 to 6, it is not only to promise that U.S will be a great friend forever instead of informing that there will be a reform of agreement with U.S allies. Here is the intention, U.S wants to reform the one-sided deal into two-sided deal or mutual benefits. Trump continued in declaring the facts in which U.S has become the victim of that deal to convince the member of house. So the promises he stated will be based on the treatment of U.S allies. By the default, this approach concedes as the form of promising which includes as commissives speech acts. Commissives are acts of obligating oneself or of proposing to obligate oneself to do something specified in the propositional content, which may also specify conditions under which the deed is to be done or does not have to be done [33]–[35]. Scrutinizing the case, Trump obliges himself to be a loyal office holder to its allies with two-sided deal concept in which will be beneficial for both parties. The utterances performed by Trump concede as positive politeness and categorize into Obligation S's to O's maxim.

Promising speech acts has a great track record in political discourse. It commonly appears in political activities (presidential speech, president candidate debates, campaign, etc.) to give an offer or promise something related to the occasion. Those activities may perform by political actors. Political actors as those individuals who aspire, through organizational and institutional means, to influence the decision-making process [36], [37]. It emphasizes that Trump qualified as political actor due to his duty as U.S President. In this context, Trump promises to U.S allies as he is able to win the public avowal through targeting the interest of the member of house that is cooperation.

The researcher summarized that politeness strategies can be applied in political activities. They may seek to do this by attaining institutional

political power, in government or constituent assemblies, through which preferred policies can be implemented. If in opposition their objectives will be to obstruct existing power-holders and have them replaced by alternatives. To specify the study, the researcher decides to analyze the politeness strategies which is performed by Donald Trump in his representative speech.

The official channel of United Nation General Assembly on September 19th and November 7th in 2017 has been chosen as the focus of this research. It emphases on the politeness strategies which performed by Donald Trump, the President of America. This speech officially uploaded by online portal news in You Tube. The video content is about Trump's representative speech as United States President toward some issues floored in UN General Assembly. Some responses occupied has relation to the implementation of nuclear weapon policy, Middle East conflicts, terrorism, regimes and economic cooperation.

High interested in politics spectrum converted the decision to concentrate on the phenomenon of politeness strategies. Likewise, the progressivity of the world reflects the development of accessibility in which people are aware of the current issues around. This awareness can lead the political leader to use the effective media to campaign themselves as the credible actor in the country. The intervention of certain powerful leaders highly occurred nowadays on behalf of solving some problems and creating a better nation and even world. In remarks to this issue, the leaders have to use their strategy to redeem people's attraction. One of the paths used is giving a speech in responding towards particular cases raised up recently.

Furthermore, the importance of politics is inevitable as the future of the country depends upon the firm resolutions and power of decision making of the politicians who can elevate the status and standards of their country through their autonomous hegemonic power. This power is expressed in their ways of communication by utilizing political language with the distinguishing element of politeness. The utterances which are performed by Donald Trump in his representative speech in United Nation (UN) General Assembly can be examined to observe the forms of politeness strategies and its types.

The representative speech of Donald Trump in UN General Assembly is consist of many utterances which are mostly positive and negative. Analyzing the politeness strategies and its types performed by Donald Trump are the core research points. List projects of this research will be identified the forms of politeness strategies and categorized into positive and negative politeness.

The venue of UN General Assembly is also limited to New York and South Korea. This research is needed considering its importance to give the information on how politeness can contribute in political discourse. As a linguistics study, this is proposed to analyze the utterances of informing to observe the politeness strategies which are used.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is about the use of utterances in context, about how people manage to convey more than what is literally encoded by the semantics of sentences [38]. It involves more than only what is said rather what is implied in context. The label 'pragmatic' is intended to suggest a relatively low degree of lexical specificity and a high degree of context sensitivity. Pragmatics figures the contextualization of the language used in particular situation.

Meanwhile, semantics will generally use its literary meaning of the language used. It can distinguish the way of each study concern. Further, he explains that semantics is the study of the "toolkit" for meaning, while pragmatics is concerned with the use of these tools in meaningful communication. Pragmatics is about the interaction of semantic knowledge with our knowledge of the world, taking into account contexts of use. Hence, pragmatics has varied scopes of study. It may deal with many other principles such as deixis, speech acts, presupposition, cooperative principles, conversational, implicature, and politeness.

2.2 Theory of Speech Act

A speech act in linguistics and the philosophy of language is an utterance that has a performative function in language and communication. Almost any speech act is really the performance of several acts at once, distinguished by different aspects of the speaker's intention: there is the act of saying something, what one does in saying it, such as requesting or promising, and how one is trying to affect one's audience.

2.3 Theory of Politeness

Politeness is generally used in any circumstances. We actually can find the usage of politeness in common places such as traditional market, hospital, university, office, parliament, and etc. Nowadays, the rising popularity of politeness study has impacted some theories of politeness to be used. In his book, [39] states that there are eight characteristics of politeness, including : politeness is a choice, politeness has varying gradations of polite and impoliteness behaviour, there is a member of society understanding on how to act politely or impolitely, it relays on the circumstances, reciprocal asymmetry is prevailed both for the soloist as the

speaker and the audience as the hearer, it can be a repetitive behaviour, it involves the transaction of values; thanking, requesting, offering, inviting, etc,

TABLE 2. The component maxims of the general strategy of politeness

Maxims (expressed in an imperative mood)	A related pair of maxims	Label for this maxim	Typical speech event type(s)
(M1) give a high value to O's wants	Generosity, Tact	Generosity	Commisives
(M2) give a low value to S's wants		Tact	Directives
(M3) give a high value to O's qualities	Approbation, Modesty	Approbation	Compliments
(M4) give a low value to S's qualities		Modesty	Self-devaluation
(M5) give a high value to S's obligation to O	Obligation	Obligation (of S to O)	Apologizing, thanking

2.4 Negative politeness

Neg-politeness is the more important type: its function is mitigation, to reduce or lessen possible causes of offense. Polite requests, for example, are polite in this negative sense: they are aimed at reducing the cause of offense that would occur if one were to express the imposition in its bluntest form. Using an imperative such as *Say that again* (the direct strategy that Brown and Levinson call "bald on record") contrasts with, say, *Could you say that again?* where the demand is presented indirectly in the form of a question. Neg-politeness typically involves indirectness, hedging, and understatement, which are among the best-known and most-studied indicators of the polite use of language [39].

Negative politeness is generally more important than pos-politeness because failure to show enough negative politeness is likely to leave the other person with a sense of grievance ("taking offense") and can lead to social disharmony or worse: it is a sin of commission. On the other hand, failure to show an adequate degree of positive politeness—for example, failure to congratulate the addressee on some achievement—is likely to have less disruptive

and there will be an affinity to equalize the portion both parties.

Maxims (expressed in an imperative mood)	A related pair of maxims	Label for this maxim	Typical speech event type(s)
(M6) give a low value to O's obligation to S		Obligation (of S to O)	Response to thanks and apologies
(M7) give a high value to O's opinion	Opinion	Agreement	Agreeing, disagreeing
(M8) give a low value to S's opinion		Opinion reticence	Giving opinion
(M9) give a high value to O's feelings	Feeling	Sympathy	Congratulating, commiserating
(M10) give a low value to S's feelings		Feeling reticence	Suppressing feeling

consequences, being less noticeable: it is a sin of omission. However, since both pos- and negative politeness is scalar in nature, they have varying degrees of strength or intensity, and (for example) a thank-you that is not sufficiently warm or enthusiastic can offend just as much as a request that is not sufficiently oblique [39]. Hence, based on the explanation above, a speaker can hurt, mock, and offend a hearer. They can threaten the hearer's self-esteem that may lead the situations between the speakers to change inconveniently. When it happens, the speaker performs face-threatening act (FTA). On the other side, when the participant lessens the possibility of threatening another's face, it is a face-saving act (FSA).

In Leech's book, he categorized the maxims of the GSP and added two parameters which are pos-politeness or neg-politeness and the typically speech events to S(peaker)-oriented or O(ther)-oriented.

TABLE 3. The territorial relations of various politeness-sensitive speech events

Maxims of the GSP	Typical speech event types	Pos- or neg-politeness	Typically S- or O-oriented
M1. Generosity	Offering, inviting promising	Pos-politeness	S-oriented
M2. Tact	Requesting, ordering, entreating	Neg-politeness	O-oriented
M3. Approbation	Complimenting, praising	Pos-politeness	O-oriented
M4. Modesty	Responding to compliments, etc.	Neg-politeness	S-oriented
M5a. Obligation (S to O)	Thanking	Pos-politeness	O-oriented
M6a. Obligation (O to S)	Responding to thanks	Neg-politeness	S-oriented
M5b. Obligation (S to O)	Apologizing	Pos-politeness	S-oriented
M6b. Obligation (O to S)	Responding to apologies	Neg-politeness	O-oriented
M7. Agreement	Agreeing	Pos-politeness	O-oriented
M8. Opinion reticence	Disagreeing, advising	Neg-politeness	S-oriented
M9. Sympathy	Congratulating, comforting, well-wishing	Pos-politeness	O-oriented
M10. Feeling reticence	Responding to congratulating, etc.	Neg-politeness	S-oriented

Notice that the maxims of GSP with two added factors has completely explain the relation, orientation and application through speech event types listed above. These territorial will be discussed in research findings and discussion chapter comprehensively to determine which utterances are allocated into either pos-politeness or neg-politeness.

2.5 Politeness In Political Sphere

The politeness is considered to be a socio-cultural phenomenon based on the social values and social norms of a particular community. In recent years, the phenomenon of politeness has become central to the discussions of the human interaction. Furthermore, the phenomenon of politeness is also used in political institutes where politicians with various ideologies and characters gather to negotiate with each other, to make laws and to ponder the ways in which these laws can be executed.

Christie referred to the politic behavior as communities of practice perspectives as some acts committed are dictated by the situation and may not necessarily be an FTA at that particular time. The adjustment is grounded on the basis of norms and expectations that individuals have belief and acquired. It can be argued that there is no linguistic behavior that is inherently polite or impolite as the subject will change over time and situation.

Culpeper and Bousfield also dealt with these but then they explicitly looked at intentional impoliteness or rudeness; they note that aggravation strategies are also sensitive to social factors; for example, a very powerful person will probably be attacked only by the off record means; whereas friends and intimates would probably be attacked by means of positive aggravation and socially distant persons would be attacked by means of negative aggravation, they base their argument on [40] politeness strategies which to some extent agree with the ideas of Watts, and Locher and Watts. They discussed that the degree of potential face threat of any utterance is based upon the perceived social distance between the speaker and hearer, the power of the speaker in relation to the hearer and the imposition of the act. Interactants use this knowledge when selecting from a set of super strategies used in crafting an utterance to manage FTAs.

2.6 United Nation General Assembly

United Nation General Assembly (UNGA) is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations (UN), the only one in which all member nations have equal representation, and the main deliberative, policy-making and representative organ of the UN. Its powers are to oversee the budget of the UN, appoint the non-permanent members to the Security Council, receive reports from other parts of the UN and make recommendations in the form of General Assembly Resolutions. It has also established numerous subsidiary organs.

The General Assembly currently meets under its president or secretary-general in annual sessions at the headquarters of the United Nations in New York City, the main part of which lasts from September to December and resumed part from January until all issues are addressed (which often is just before the next session's start). It can also reconvene for special and emergency special sessions. Its composition, functions, powers, voting, and procedures are set out in Chapter IV of the United Nations Charter. The first session was convened on 10 January 1946 in

the Methodist Central Hall in London and included representatives of 51 nations.

Voting in the General Assembly on important questions, namely, recommendations on peace and security, budgetary concerns, and the election, admission, suspension or expulsion of members is by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting. Other questions are decided by a straightforward majority. Each member country has one vote. Apart from approval of budgetary matters, including the adoption of a scale of assessment, Assembly resolutions are not binding on the members. The Assembly may make recommendations on any matters within the scope of the UN, except matters of peace and security under Security Council consideration. The one state, one vote power structure potentially allows states comprising just five percent of the world population to pass a resolution by a two-thirds vote.

During the 1980s, the Assembly became a forum for the "North-South dialogue": the discussion of issues between industrialized nations and developing countries. These issues came to the fore because of the phenomenal growth and changing the makeup of the UN membership. In 1945, the UN had 51 members. It now has 193, of which more than two-thirds are developing countries. Because of their numbers, developing countries are often able to determine the agenda of the Assembly (using coordinating groups like the G77), the character of its debates, and the nature of its decisions.

For many developing countries, the UN is the source of much of their diplomatic influence and the principal outlet for their foreign relations initiatives. Although the resolutions passed by the General Assembly do not have the binding forces over the member nations (apart from budgetary measures), pursuant to its Uniting for Peace resolution of November 1950 (resolution 377 (V)), the Assembly may also take action if the Security Council fails to act, owing to the negative vote of a permanent member, in a case where there appears to be a threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression. The Assembly can consider the matter immediately with a view to making recommendations to Members for collective measures to maintain or restore international peace and security.

2.7 Donald Trump

Trump was president candidate in 2016 America Election. Trump participated in eleven of the twelve Republican debates, skipping only the January 28 seventh debate, which was the last debate before primary voting began on the first of February. The debates received historically high television ratings, which increased the perceptibility of Trump's campaign.

Trump's campaign platform emphasized renegotiating U.S.–China relations and free trade agreements such as NAFTA and the Trans-Pacific Partnership, strongly enforcing immigration laws, and building a new wall along the U.S.–Mexico border. His other campaign positions included pursuing energy independence while opposing climate change regulations such as the Clean Power Plan and the Paris Agreement, modernizing and expediting services for veterans, repealing and replacing the Affordable Care Act, abolishing Common Core education standards, investing in infrastructure, simplifying the tax code while reducing taxes for all economic classes, and imposing tariffs on imports by companies that offshore jobs.

During the campaign, he also advocated a largely non-interventionist approach to foreign policy while increasing military spending, extreme vetting of immigrants from Muslim-majority countries to pre-empt domestic Islamic terrorism, and aggressive military action against Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as ISIS or IS). Media have described Trump's political positions as "populist", and some of his views cross party lines. For example, his economic campaign plan calls for large reductions in income taxes and deregulation, consistent with Republican Party policies, along with significant infrastructure investment, usually considered a liberal (Democratic Party) policy. According to political writer Jack Shafer, Trump may be a "fairly conventional American populist when it comes to his policy views", but he attracts free media attention, sometimes by making outrageous comments. Afterward, during 2016 until now, Donald Trump actively responds toward North Korea's progressivity. He often comments and reacts to Kim Jong-Un statements. His respond somehow remains as a negative diplomacy strategy because it recurrently provoke Kim Jong-Un to launch its missiles to U.S.

3. METHOD RESEARCH

The research object was Donald Trump's official speech in the opening remarks of UN General Assembly. The two official speech videos performed by Donald Trump have been chosen in two countries; New York and South Korea. The first assembly took place in New York on September 19th 2017. The latter assembly led in South Korea on November 7th 2017. Both videos were taken from You Tube as the researcher transcribed it on to written data. Thus, the data will be on two types, which are; 1) oral data in which obtained from the official channel of portal news at You Tube, 2) written data in which transcribed by online portal news and the researcher. Data collection technique is

done by interview, documents, and video transcription.

The technique of analyzing data were proposed about politeness strategy by Brown and Levinson are as follows: identify, classify, analyse, and present. To analyze the data, it begins by identifying the utterances produced by Donald Trump. The identification process will be cope into only utterances that related to speech acts and maxims provided by [39]. Afterward, the utterances classified into positive and negative politeness. By so doing, the data will be analyze. Thus, the result of analysis will be presented in research findings and discussion.

4. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

4.1 The Politeness Strategy Forms which used by Donald Trump's opening speech of United Nation Assembly

According to [39], the reformulation of maxims has been classified into ten maxims. They are; *commisives, directives, compliments, self-devaluation, apologizing, thanking, responses to thanks and apologies, agreeing, disagreeing, giving opinions, congratulation, commiserating, and suppressing feelings*. These maxims are the realization of General Strategy of Politeness (or GSP). Following [39] idea, [41] categorized forms of maxim into four maxims and nineteen speech acts, which are: 1) acknowledgement: *addressing, apologizing, greeting, praising, thanking*. 2) commissive: *proposing* 3) constatives: *agreeing, disagreeing, informing, criticizing*, and 4) directives: *appealing, ordering, inviting, permitting, prohibiting, questioning, requesting, suggesting* and *interrupting*. Of both [39] and [41] have been found the forms of politeness strategies employed by Donald Trump at UN General Assembly as listed here: *Addressing, thanking, questioning, informing, criticizing, warning, suggesting, promising, respecting, proposing, asking, praising* and *agreeing*.

4.2 The categorization of politeness strategy forms into positive politeness or negative politeness

4.2.1 Positive Politeness

TABLE 4. Pos-politeness territorial

Maxims of the GSP	Typical speech event types	Pos-politeness	Typically S- or O-oriented
M1. Generosity	Offering, inviting promising	Pos-politeness	S-oriented
M3. Approbation	Complimenting, praising	Pos-politeness	O-oriented
M5a. Obligation (S to O)	Thanking	Pos-politeness	O-oriented
M5b. Obligation (S to O)	Apologizing	Pos-politeness	S-oriented
M7. Agreement	Agreeing	Pos-politeness	O-oriented
M9. Sympathy	Congratulating, comforting, well-wishing	Pos-politeness	O-oriented

Leech has provided the classification of pos-politeness in the maxims of GSP. There are six maxims that typically expressing pos-politeness. Pos-politeness is most likely applied by Trump during his speech. Some speech event types represent the type of politeness as it has described in the table 4. However, some utterances that included into five maxims above are used neg-politeness instead. By so doing, these are the speech act realization and the categorization of pos-politeness employed by Trump.

One thing that resemble pos-politeness is cordiality or promotes concord. Pos-politeness aims to enhance the face by attributing value to the hearer for instance offering, complimenting, or extending sympathy. [39]The speaker performs face-enhancing act not a face threatening act. Briefly, the best clue to pos-politeness is to test whether intensifying modifiers can be added or further intensified to increase the degree of pragmalinguistic politeness. As exemplified below, in (i) paying a compliment, (ii) thanking someone for a favor, (iii) expressing agreement, or (iv) expressing sympathy, such intensification is the most obvious way to make one's speech act more polite: (i) Thanks a lot. | I'm extremely grateful | Thank you very much indeed, (ii) that suits you perfectly. | Thanks for a wonderful meal, (iii) I totally agree with you. | Absolutely. | I couldn't have put it better myself, (iv) i was so sorry to hear... | Many many congratulations. | Have a great time.

4.2.2 Negative Politeness

TABLE 5. The territorial relations of various politeness-sensitive speech events

Maxims of the GSP	Typical speech event types	Pos- or neg-politeness	Typically S- or O-oriented
M2. Tact	Requesting, ordering, entreating	Neg-politeness	O-oriented
M4. Modesty	Responding to	Neg-	S-oriented

Maxims of the GSP	Typical speech event types	Pos- or neg-politeness	Typically S- or O-oriented
	compliments, etc.	politeness	
M6a. Obligation (O to S)	Responding to thanks	Neg-politeness	S-oriented
M6b. Obligation (O to S)	Responding to apologies	Neg-politeness	O-oriented
M8. Opinion reticence	Disagreeing, advising	Neg-politeness	S-oriented
M10. Feeling reticence	Responding to congratulating, etc.	Neg-politeness	S-oriented

Leech has provided the classification of neg-politeness in the maxims of GSP. There are six maxims that typically expressing neg-politeness. Neg-politeness is less likely applied by Trump during his speech. Some speech event types represent the type of politeness as it has described in the table above. Thus, these are the speech act realization and the categorization of neg-politeness employed by Trump.

[39] emphasized that neg-politeness has more polite forms compare to pos-politeness. It is because the use of hedges or downgraders. This applies, for instance, to request, to negotiate responses to thanks, to apologies and etc. Politeness strategy forms can be divided into two scenarios; (1) the hearer's negative face, as when the speaker avoids presuming, coercing, personalising, and emphasises the hearer's status; or (2) the hearer's positive face, as when the speaker claims common ground with the hearer, conveys that they are co-operators, and when he fulfils a want of the hearer and so on. The first example is negative politeness, while positive politeness is the second example [42].

Further, he said that the practice of both positive and negative politeness reflect preferences rather than hard-and-fast rules, as they can differ across situations, even though cultures are claimed to have a preference for either negative or positive politeness patterns overall [42]. Therefore, pos-politeness or neg-politeness is actually applied in regards to the situations such as culture or individual preferences.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings in the chapter IV, the researcher concludes that:

1. In the analysis of the forms of politeness strategies in Donald Trump speech in United Nation General Assembly, the researcher finds thirteen forms of politeness speech act which

are categorized in seven label of maxims, pos-politeness and neg-politeness, they are:

Maxims of GSP		Speech event types	Pos/Neg-politeness
(M1) Generosity maxim	√	Promising	Pos-politeness
(M2) Tact maxim	√	Questioning	Neg-politeness
		Warning	Neg-politeness
		Suggesting	Neg-politeness
		Asking	Pos-politeness
(M3) Approbation maxim	√	Complimenting	Pos-politeness
		Praising	Pos-politeness
(M4) Modesty maxim	-	-	
(M5) Obligation S's to O's maxim	√	Thanking	Pos-politeness
(M6) Obligation O's to S's maxim	-	-	
(M7) Agreement maxim	√	Criticizing	Neg-politeness
		Agreeing	Pos-politeness
(M8) Opinion-reticence maxim	√	Informing	Pos-politeness
		Proposing	Pos-politeness
(M9) Sympathy maxim	√	Addressing	Pos-politeness
(M10) Feeling reticence maxim	-		

2. Generosity Maxim
   The first maxim employed by Trump speech in UN General Assembly is generosity maxim. The utterances provided a high value on the hearer's wants. Based on table.42, promising speech act can be categorized as generosity maxim. The application of promising is most likely to use pos-politeness strategies.

3. Tact maxim
   Four speech acts are perceived as tact maxim in Trump speech. These speech acts are questioning, warning, suggesting and asking. It shows that Trump put a low value on his wants and put a high value on the hearer's wants. The application of politeness types as follows: three speech acts which are questioning, warning and suggesting used neg-politeness. While another one, asking used pos-politeness.

4. Approbation maxim
   Based on the findings in the chapter IV, the typical speech act which could be categorized into approbation speech act is complimenting and praising speech act.

5. Obligation S's to O's maxim

Thanking speech act is the only one speech act considered as Obligation S's to O's maxim during Trump speech. In applying it, he proposes to put high value on his obligation to the hearer or put low value on hearer's obligation to him. Based on the table above, thanking speech act used pos-politeness.

6. Agreement maxim

This maxim normally refers to agreeing speech act, however, one additional speech act will be criticizing speech act. Both are considered as agreement maxim because Trump puts high value to the hearer's opinion and puts low value to his opinion.

7. Opinion-reticence maxim

This maxim accommodate the speaker to put low value to his opinion and puts high value to the hearer's opinion. Opinion-reticence maxim is the subdivision of opinion maxim in which similar with agreement maxim. Based on the findings, the typical speech act which is categorized into the opinion-reticence maxim is informing and proposing speech act.

8. Sympathy maxim

Based on the table above, addressing speech act is the only one identified as sympathy maxim. It makes this maxim as the least maxim used by Donald Trump during his speech at UN General Assembly. This maxim aims to put high value to O's feelings.

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