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President's Speech Act in Vlog

Risa Mufliharsi¹

¹ risa.mufliharsi@unindra.ac.id

Abstract

This paper is a research report on the analysis of utterances of Mr. Joko Widodo as President of Indonesia and vloggers in vloggers' vlogs. This study analyzes the rules of Mr. Joko Widodo as President conducting his utterances at vlog as social media. He realized that nowadays people of Indonesia always tuning in digitalization. In this media, people can see directly his activities as a president. Both the vlogs showed the interactions with Mr. Joko Widodo in different purposes and styles. The vlogs taken from Skinnyindonesia24 which has 66.000 subscribers and Arif Muhammad which has 92.000 subscribers. The data taken and analyzed both qualitative and quantitative data. The result of this research imply both of the vlogs Mr. Joko Widodo applies politeness strategies even in informal situation both vlogs. He acts extraordinary pragmatic forces and high politeness. So that, the audience gets the emotion, sympathy and persuasion of those who watches of them at vlog.

Keywords: President, Politeness, Speech Acts, Vlog

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1. Introduction

Language is used in social life as a tool of communication. It is used for expressing one's argumentation, request, promise, etc. There are many ways to communicate with others. One of them is conversation. Conversation is one of the most popular uses of human language (Liddicoat: 2007). It can deliver the message to other form of idea, feeling, thought, and emotion easily. However, in daily conversation, this ideal communication does not always occur for some reasons. For politeness reason, for example, some people choose to break the rule of being informative as is required. Instead, they tend to give as much information they had. On other occasion, people due to their lack of investigation and knowledge may give wrong information to others. It also occurs that people sometime avoid being relevant in conversation since they assume that their listener has already known what they mean or they deliberately choose to lie. The break up of the idea of mutual cooperation between interlocutor in communication may lead to what is called "implicature". Implicature in fact is the process when people fail to cooperate in their exchange. In this process, speakers imply something in their utterances which require the hearer to catch those implications by scrutinizing the context of itution that elicits such utterances. Implicature is the assumptions behind the information.

¹ English Education and Art of Indraparsta PGRI University, Indonesia

The logic and natural feeling can be assured to the audience or listener by using argumentation from the speaker without expressing it explicitly. Furthermore, implicature may mostly occur in a communication that involves in politics. The political utterances must adapt to the current context. In addition, most of the political utterances or political actions have many implied meanings. One of the political utterances that has implicature is applied in interview.

In interview, the politician may perform interestingly in front of the audience and the interviewer because he or she wants to catch the people's interest about what he or she talks. Moreover, if it is through the media, the speaker will act as well as possible in front of the audience and make his or her accepted.

Nowadays, everyone can make her or his news from his or her social media started from Friendster, Facebook, blog. Recently, people interest for using vlog. Vlog is short for video blog and is pronounced "vlog". According to techterm.com, A vlog is a blog, or web log, that includes video clips. It may be entirely video-based or may include both video and written commentary. So that people have ability to express themselves in a whole new way or people known as "vlogging". Other people can sit down in front of their video or web cameras and talk about anything, from politics to pop culture, upload their videos to YouTube and share their opinions with the world.

In Indonesia, the advancement in technology has allowed people to be widely known through social media, including YouTube. YouTube has provided a global platform for people to display their talent. There are few numbers of globally-known YouTubers due to their unique talents or videos. The fame and virality of YouTubers is calibrated by the number of subscribers and views.

One of Indonesian people who exists in youtube is Mr. Joko Widodo whom people known as Indonesian president. As a president, Mr. Joko Widodo giving an impact to Indonesian including his speech act. It is important to be studied because being president should have intake Indonesian trust, interest, loyalty and respected. In this research, the writer wants to find out the politeness of president's speech act in youtubers' vlog.

The objective of this research is to get comprehensively information related to the nature of president's speech act, specially in his politeness. Next, the result of study will be discussed in Pragmatics class as a material which is needed by students. Hopefully, being up to date in analyzing one's politeness involve students' creativity in interpretate the linguistics.

The Fokus of this research is to find out politeness of President's speech act in youtubers' vlogs, they are: Arif Muhammad (924000 subscribers) which entitle, Ngevlog bareng Presiden and SkinnyIndonesian24 were created by brothers Andovi da Lopez and Jovial da Lopez which have (66.000) subscribers entitle, How to become a president. In this research, the researcher see the strategy of president's language politeness in youtubers' vlogs, the cooperation principal in language politeness of president in youtubers' vlog, the function of the language politeness of president in youtubers' vlog, and the impact of language politeness of president in youtubers' vlog for audiences.

The questions that the researcher seen are 1) What kinds of politeness happened in interview with Jokowi in Skinnyindonesia24 vlog entitle "How to Become a President" and "Ngevlog bareng Presiden" in Arif Muhammad's vlog? 2) How do the politeness of speech act appear in interview with Jokowi in Skinnyindonesia24 vlog entitle "How to Become a President" and "Ngevlog bareng Presiden" in Arif Muhammad's vlog?

2. Literature Review

2.1. Pragmatics

The advantage of using pragmatics while speak is people can say something to others without hurting their feelings by implicitly. People talk as their way to communicate with each other. In the communication, they do not always use a clear and explicit language. They modify how to deliver and change the content of what they talk to imply some intention. They intend to say something more specific with adding up another meaning in their utterances. This means that the meaning is more than just what the word said.

Levinson stated (1983: 9), "*Pragmatic is the study of those relations between language and context that are grammaticalized , or encoded in the structure of a language.*" So, pragmatics is a language study which learn about the relationship between the language and its context. In this case, the comprehension of the language refers to the fact of how to understand the utterance and also other knowledge of the outside of the meaning and the grammar. It refers to the use of context.

The study of pragmatics nowadays is not held in linguistics community only. Related to Hedayah and Kasemi's research (2018) in governmental offices. They got statistical society was one hundred person of the governmental clients. The results suggest that meanwhile the conversation, using face to face interactions and making utterance was satisfactory, but speech interruption was seen for 35 items, 12 items for keep client waiting, 21 items for ambiguous talking and paying enough attention to client's discourse was merely 38 items. Today the result of the study shows that the clients expect that their face to be preserved and the staff offices must implement the pragmatics strategies of politeness and face saving in format of positive and negative face in order to have a more effect on the clients.

Then, Samender's study (2016) which conducted pragmatics study relates to Economics. She identified there are two main factors in terms of economic data to be transmitted within the texts which are defined: a) the economic intratextual communicative interaction of the components of the act; b) components of the mutual relations between the texts found in the communicative act. Since the texts are the object of the linguistic study highlighted in terms of communication, the understanding of the texts of the text in the frame of extratextual economic factors has attracted the attention of researchers. In this case, the reader gets familiar with the text visually, through reading the text, through the impact of the economic mechanism, taking into account the pragmatic aspect of the components and the pragmatic realization of their characteristic. Next, She concluded that Two properties of expression of the textual modality are to be considered. First, the integrated function, i.e. integration of functional-semantic and stylistic categories in the text can be observed within economic texts. Secondly, the location of modal words in the

narration is seen. Extra factors also play an important role in the realization of modal meanings of the economic texts. The main issue in the texts is the subject of conversation, verbal and visual data transmission, the language and methods of influence.

2.2. Speech act

According to Leech from Nadar (2009:7), “...*Tuturan pada (1) menyatakan orang yang menyatakan orang yang menyapa dengan penutur dan petutur. Pada (2) yakni merupakan suatu contoh kalimat (sentence-instance) atau penanda kalimat (sentence-token), jadi dapat dikaji secara pragmatik. Pada (3) komunikasi merupakan usaha untuk merekonstruksi tindakan apa yang menjadi tujuan penutur ketika memproduksi ujarannya. Pada (4) mengacu pada pada produk linguistic tindakan tersebut. Pada (5) yakni produk suatu tindak verbal (bukan tindak verbal itu sendiri).*” The aspect of speech act include speaker and listener, the purpose, speech act as linguistic action, and as a utterance product.

Next, according Searle (in Nadar 2009:14), there are three types elements of speech act:

- a. Illocutionary act or illocutionary force is making of a statement, offer, promise, etc. in uttering a sentence, by virtue of the conventional ‘force’ associated with it (or with its explicit performative paraphrase)
- b. Locutionary act is the utterance of a sentence with determinate sense and reference.
- c. Perlocutinary act refers to bringing about of effects on the audience by means of uttering the sentences, such effects on the audience by means of uttering the sentence, such effects being special to the circumstances of utterance.

Based on the arguments above, speech act is one of the way to identify the meaning construction which occurred in the discourse. There are many aspects involve the discourse related to illocutionary meaning, locutionary act, propositional meaning.

2.3. Politeness

At many utterances, both speaker and addressee build the meaning not only the signs, relationship between the meanings as seen at Semantics, but also interpreted the reference to the context, such as the settings, speakers, background the knowledge, and many things. In social interactions, there will be different ways to interpret the utterances. Basically, the conversation happened by the cooperation both speaker and addressee. Related to the cooperation happened, there will be sense which constructed by the conversation according to speaker and addressee. We can call it politeness.

Holmes (2013: 274) argued that norms of polite behaviour differ from one speech community to another. Linguistic politeness is culturally based. Different speech communities emphasise different functions, and express particular functions differently. So that, in real interaction, speaker and addressee may construct different politeness strategy. Related to Leech in Chaer (2010) in Wibowo (2011), there are six politeness principals. They are tact (*kebijaksanaan*), generosity (*penghargaan*), approbation (*penerimaan*), modesty (*rendah hati*), agreement (*kecocokan*), and sympathy (*kesimpatian*). Then, to identify kinds of politeness of speech act, there are

scales to identify the politeness degree. They are: 1) Cost-benefit scale, it's related to positives and disadvantages of the utterance happened. 2) Optionality scale, it is related to how many choices in utterance which given by speaker to illocutor. 3) Indirectness scale, related to discourse happened. If all discourse occur in direct situation, it refers to impoliteness discourse. 4) Authority scale, it's related to the rank rating or relationship around the speaker and illocutor. 5) Social distance scale, it is related to social rating which occurred in the discourse.

Based on the descriptions above, it can be assumed that politeness show the cooperation of speaker and addressee and giving sense each other or maybe interpret others in positive or negative politeness.

2.4. Vlog

A vlog (or video blog) is a blog that contains video content. The small, but growing, segment of the blogosphere devoted to vlogs is sometimes referred to as the vlogosphere. Some bloggers have included video content for years. However, vlogging is becoming more common as equipment becomes cheaper and supporting software and hosting and aggregation sites become more prevalent.

Daeun (2017) indicated categories of vlog. The vlog categories include beauty, lifestyle, food, culture, travelling, motivation, cars, sports and education. Whereas television content does not provide users a selection of contents or schedule by individual preference, online platforms provide users freedom of content selection without time limitation. Video blogs provide informative, educational and entertaining sources and sometimes they create online communities amongst users with common interests and similarities. It seems that vlogs are not only about sharing one's own produced video contents but they connect diverse people with interests across the world. The vlog platform encourages users to build friendships and connections.

He also differentiated vlog and blog. A blog is a website on which a user regularly publishes their own posts including commentary, thoughts and ideas which contain photos, graphics, audio or video. Most blog sites are hosted by Tumblr, Blogger and WordPress. Blogs are used to provide news and content on a specific subject with personal interests. Visitors who read bloggers' articles share a specific article and comment on the article, which causes conversations between the author and readers. A vlog is a segment of blogosphere. Its primary messages are delivered by video contents, whereas blog contents mostly include texts with static images. General similarities of a blog and video blog are that they are user-generated contents. Many bloggers and vloggers with high popularity are supported by advertising or product sales. They prioritise the importance of interactions with other users who read and watch contents. From a brand perspective, the blog or vlog approach is a very effective marketing and branding technique. It is another direct way to present a brand's personality and an effective way for consumers to experience the brand and for the brand to interact with the consumers. Therefore, many famous fashion and food bloggers who started showcasing their work on their blog websites have transited to making vlog channels and many other users with other interests such as lifestyle, travelling and education have joined the vlogging trend and diversified the vlog communities.

In Indonesia, trend of vlog started by Youtube phenomena. Youtube became popular because everyone can access or upload his or her own video directly to

others. The youtube itself categorize the term of video related to the genre of video itself. So, the audience can select which video wanted. Related to CNN Indonesia, vlog came up in 2015 because many nitizens upload their own video in Youtube. Then, people attended to audio visual content because people can be free to interpret the event, action, or maybe activity directly than writings as blog seen, or photos as instagram did.

Related to Aran (2010. July) conversational vlogs are a unique medium for self-presentation and interpersonal perception in social media, going beyond the use of text and still photos, which may partly explain the popularity of this format among online video users. However, despite the 35 hours of video uploaded per minute (and growing) reported by YouTube in their official blog (Nov. 2010), online video has received little attention from the social media community (Biel and Gatica-Perez 2010b).

Related to the situation above, the writer interested to analyze the two vlogs from two channels that have same content. Both the channels showed the interactions between the vloggers and Indonesia's president, Mr. Joko Widodo. As a president, Mr. Joko Widodo giving an impact to Indonesian including his speech act. It is important to be studied because being president should have intake Indonesian trust, interest, loyalty and respected.

3. Method

This method use descriptive qualitative and quantitative research. The elaboration of the methods used to measure language politeness, to count the data whether politeness or not. The data taken from Arif Muhammad's vlog (924000 subscribers) which entitle, *Ngevlog bareng Presiden* and *SkinnyIndonesian24* were created by brothers Andovi da Lopez and Jovial da Lopez's vlog who have (66.000) subscribers entitle, *How to become a president*.

The participants are the vloggers who interact with Mr. Joko Widodo. They used their own way to interact with the president. Both the vlog have different topic.

The steps are:1) Collecting the data of the vlogs and describe them in transcript. There are two trancripts which taken from Ngevlog bareng Presiden of Arif Muhammad's vlog and How to become a president of SkinnyIndonesian24's vlog. The method of collecting data using documentary and observasion. 2)The writer identified the data applied in transcript. 3) In analyzing the data, the writer decide specification of politeness occured. 4)The units of utterances classified into clausa and sentence to decide the characteristics of verbal language used by president.5)Next, the writer checked the data by theory of triangulation and researcher of triangulation. Writer cited previous research entitle, *Kajian Pragmatik Kesantunan Berbahasa Antara Najwa Shihab Dan Presiden Joko Widodo* . It's written by Tri Wiratno et all (Preceeding in International Seminar on Language Maintenance and Shift (LAMAS) 7, July 19-20 2017). There are four degrees to show the poliness occured, polite, rather polite, less polite, impolite

4. Result and Discussion

The writer analyzed the vlogs related to the six principals in politeness principals into two tables below:

Table 1. Skinnyindonesian24 entitle, “How to Become a President” run by Dovi and Jovi da Lopez

| Politeness Principals | Discourse | Total |
|--------------------------|--|---|
| 1. Tact Principal | <p>Interactional context among vloggers and President.</p> <p>1. <i>Pastinya yang pertama ...</i> <i>D dan Jv : (bersamaan memotong)</i> <i>Jv: <u>Terima kasih nih terima kasih.</u></i> In this situation, among vloggers cut off President’s statement.</p> <p>2. <i>Ka jo siap (memotong ucapan Jokowi)</i> <i>Jw : ... Dari visi negara ...</i> <i>Jv : <u>Andovi tadi motong</u></i> <i>D : Maaf... maaf...</i> <i>Jv : Andovi baru aja motong RI satu</i> <i>D : maaf... maaf... maaf</i> <i>Jw : (tertawa).</i> In this context, vloggers and President cut off President’s statement.</p> <p>3. <i>D: Ya Pak, menjadi cowok yang baik untuk wanita</i> <i>Jw : Pertanyaan ini justru pertanyaan yang sulit untuk dijawab</i> <i>D dan Jv : (Tertawa terbahak</i> <i>Jw : cukup sulit.</i> In this context, vloggers and President cut off President’s statement.</p> | 3 Broken principals |
| 2. Generosity Principal | <p>1. <i>D : <u>We are here with the president republic Indonesia</u></i> <i>Jw : <u>Halo halo halo (sambil melambaikan tangan tertawa).</u></i> Vloggers introduced Mr. Jokowi as President of Indonesia.</p> <p>2. <i>Jv : and my name is Jovial da Lopez</i> <i>D dan Jv: <u>and this is ...</u></i> <i>Jw : Saya Jokowi</i> Vloggers give opportunity Mr. Jokowi to mention his name.</p> | 2 principals accepted |
| 3. Modesty Principal | <p><i>D dan Jv : (bersamaan memotong)</i> <i>Jv : <u>Terima kasih nih terima kasih</u></i> <i>D : Dengarkan ...</i> <i>Jv : <u>Dapet juga gue ... yoi (kepada Jokowi)</u></i> Vloggers show their thanking to Mr. Jokowi</p> | 1 principal accepted |
| 4. Approbation Principal | <p>1. <i>Jw : <u>Pertanyaan ini justru pertanyaan yang sulit untuk dijawab</u></i> <i>D dan Jv : Tertawa terbahak</i> At this context, the vloggers laughed at President’s answer related to the vloggers’ question.</p> <p>2. <i>Jv : Andovi baru aja motong RI satu</i> <i>D : maaf... maaf... maaf</i> <i>Jw : (tertawa)</i> <i>D : jadi yang ketiga bekerja keras ya pak?</i> <i>Jw : <u>ya, bekerja keras untuk mewujudkan misi negara</u></i></p> | 1 Broken principal and 1 accepted principal |

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--|--|
| | In this context, Mr. Jokowi didn't get angry with the vlogger action who cut off his statement. He directly laughed when the vlogger asked for appologizing. Then, he still answered the vlogger's next question. | |
| 5. Aggreement Principal | <p>1. D : <i>laksanakan?</i> Jv : <i>laksanakan</i> In this context, Dovi didn't ask complete question to his brother. Automatically, jovi replied it soon.</p> <p>2. Jv: <i>Siap</i> (<i>Jokowi dan Jovi bersalaman</i>) In this context, Jovi was ready to carry out the president's tips by shaking each other.</p> <p>3 D : <i>Itu bagaimana Pak? Sya butuh tips Pak</i> Jv : <i>Ya Pak, supaya ceweknya gak ninggalin dia Pak atau gak ceweknya gak berpaling ke cowok lain</i> D : <i>Ya Pak, menjadi cowok yang baik untuk wanita</i> Jw : <u><i>Pertanyaan ini justru pertanyaan yang sulit untuk dijawab</i></u> In this context, President couldn't reply the vloggers question, because he thought that was difficult for replied</p> | 1 broken principal 2 accepted principals |
| symphaty (<i>kesimpatian</i>) | <p>1. D : <i>Dan sebelum kita pergi Pak, ada satu tips ekstra, bagaimana saya menjadi cowok yang baik untuk pacar saya?</i> Jv : (<i>Tertawa terbahak</i>) D : <i>Itu bagaimana Pak? Sya butuh tips Pak</i> In this context, Jovi didn't respect his brother who were asking to Mr. Jokowi. He laughed directly even Mr. Jokowi was around them</p> <p>2. D : <i>Itu bagaimana Pak? Sya butuh tips Pak</i> Jv : <i>Ya Pak, supaya ceweknya gak ninggalin dia Pak atau gak ceweknya gak berpaling ke cowok lain</i> D : <i>Ya Pak, menjadi cowok yang baik untuk wanita</i> Jw : <i>Pertanyaan ini justru pertanyaan yang sulit untuk dijawab</i> D dan Jv : <i>Tertawa terbahak</i> In this context, the vloggers didn't respect Mr. Jokowi as president who thought their question was difficult for him. Actually, Mr. Jokowi is a president, and he should get appropriate question related to his job. He may not ready answering their question immediately.</p> <p>3. Jw : <i>cukup sulit</i> D : <u><i>OK Pak, terima kasih banyak.</i></u> In this context, Dovi thanked to Mr. Jokowi for responding the question even didn't give the answer of the question.</p> <p>4. Jv : <i>and my name is Jovial da Lopez</i> D dan Jv: <i>and this is ...</i> Jw : <i>Saya Jokowi</i> Dv dan Jv : <u><i>wow(bertepuk tangan)</i></u></p> | 2 broken principals 2 accepted principals |

| | |
|---|----|
| In this context, the vloggers appreciated Mr. Jokowi who involved in their vlog and answer their questions. | |
| Total | 15 |

Table 2. Arif Muhammad, entitle “ Ngevlog Bareng Presiden”, run by Arif Muhammad

| Politeness Principals | Discourse | Total |
|-------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1. Tact Principal | <p>This vlog taken when Arif Muhammad invited to follow Mr. Joko Widodo who is the president of Indonesia in his official trip in the East of Indonesia.</p> <p>1. <i>F of AM: Bapak ga capek, pak?</i> <i>J : Gak lah (sambil tersenyum)</i> In this situation, the vlogger asked to Mr. Jokowi whether he's tired or not. Then Mr. Jokowi answered him friendly by smiling.</p> <p>2. <i>AM : Mungkin yang salah paham banyak yang ngira tenaga kerjanya dari asing ya?</i> <i>J : <u>ya dicek sendiri saja</u>. Biasanya kita beli turbin dari Jepang, ya mereka yang pasang di awal awal, mereka yang ngerakit. Ya tapi sekaligus itu kan ada transfer pengetahuan, transfer ilmu, ada transfer teknologi yang nantinya juga kita kan bisa.</i> In this situation, Mr. President didn't clarify the issue happened directly. He asked others checked by themselves that really happened in reality.</p> <p>3. <i>AM : Bapak, turun di jalan ga capek pak?</i> <i>J : (tertawa), udah biasa</i> <i>AM : Pak, tanggapannya Pak?</i> <i>J : <u>Yah gimana, dicegat warga. Ya kalo ga berhenti gimana? Nanti warga kecewa (tertawa).</u></i></p> <p>In this context, Mr. President replied the vlogger's question politely. Next question about the statement of president related to the people's reaction, he responded by laughing. It seems that he let people did it to him.</p> | 3 accepted principals |
| 2. Generosity Principal | <p>1. <i>AM : Pak, tanggapannya Pak?</i> <i>J : <u>Yah gimana, dicegat warga. Ya kalo ga berhenti gimana? Nanti warga kecewa (tertawa).</u></i></p> <p>In this context, the president admit himself to stop his official trip to meet the people who were waiting for him around his running.</p> <p>2. <i>AM : Pak, bapak bagi buku biar apa Pak?</i> <i>J : <u>Ya, biar semuanya belajar biar pinter, simbolnya ya itu.</u></i></p> | 3 principals accepted |

| | | | |
|--------------------------|--|-----------------------|--|
| | The president gift the people who were waiting for him book as the symbol for making them clever. | | |
| | 3. AM : <i>Bapak kenapa suka banget turun turun?</i> J : <u><i>Ya kan ditunggu rakyat banyak banget tu, masak hanya dadah (melambaikan tangan) kaya gini gini dari jauh gini yah.</i></u> AM : <i>Makanya harus turun dari mobil</i> J : <u><i>Iya, yah paling turun dari mobil Cuma 1 menit 2 menit juga ga papa.</i></u> | | |
| | The situation above showed the president appreciated people who were waiting for him by meet them directly in one up to two minutes before continue his official trip. | | |
| 3. Modesty Principal | AM : <i>(Berbicara ke audience) <u>Jaket yang kemarin booming, dipake loh sama Bapak. Ini jaketnya dipilih Kaesang atau milih sendiri Pak?</u></i> J : <i>(Tertawa) Kaesang sana.</i> | 1 principal accepted | |
| | The vlogger praised the president's coat that was viral were wore by the president. Then he asked who had chosen it for him. Next, he said that his son had bought it for him. | | |
| 4. Approbation Principal | A : <i>Bapak ga capek, pak?</i> J : <u><i>Gak lah (sambil tersenyum)</i></u> AM : <u><i>Always On ya (tertawa)</i></u> J : <u><i>Ya, melihat lihat ekonomi, melihat pergerakan ekonomi di daerah</i></u> | 1 accepted principal | |
| | The president responded the vlogger's question well with smiling. Then, when the vlogger emphasized the question, the president still responded his question well. | | |
| 5. Agreement Principal | 1. AM : <i>Referensinya Kaesang ya pak? (tertawa)</i> J : <u><i>(Tertawa)</i></u> In this context, both president and vlogger laughed at vlogger's statement because Kaesang is near with their position even he wasn't in their frame. 2. AM : <i>Gimana Pak Jokowi, udah berubah banget ya dari yang dulu?</i> J : <u><i>waduh, perubahannya sudah, dulu bentuknya kaya itu, kaya ini. Ya itu tuh, kayak gini nih. Ya seperti ini nih, loketnya ya, kaya gitu tuh</i></u> AM : <i>Bapak, gimana requestnya, minta bikinnya?</i> J : <u><i>aaah, saya hanya minta lebih baik dari negara tetangga kita, udah. Gitu aja</i></u> In this context, audience can't predict the topic if the audience didn't see the picture, so that he can imagine the shape of the station . then, in the next question, the statement " <i>minta lebih baik dari negara tetangga kita</i> " can't stand alone, if we didn't know the discussion of them related to the boundary station in NTT. | 2 accepted principals | |
| symphy (kesimpatian) | 1. AM : <i>Puas gak Pak?</i> J : <u><i>Kalo melihat seperti ini (tertawa) melebihi apa yang saya perintahkan. Yang paling penting adalah</i></u> | 1 accepted principals | |

ada nantinya ada pertumbuhan ekonomi di sini, adanya pergerakan ekonomi di sini. Sehingga masyarakat sekitar mendapatkan manfaatnya, yang terpenting sih itu.

In this context, Mr. Jokowi appreciate his staff who built the boundary station because it is more than his expectation.

Total

11

According to tables, on Skinnyindonesian24 vlog, there are many broken principles occurred. It may happen because their vlog's purpose is to amuse audience. So that they made concept finding another president's profile. So that, the discourse occurred informal side. So that, this vlog will be unusual because related to President's job that tends to formal. Everybody in the world will see Mr. Jokowi is not the same with previous president did before. The interaction occurred naturally and simply, only answering and responding the vloggers question. In politeness, the vlog is in rather polite, because they broke several principals of politeness.

Contrast, on Arif Muhammad's vlog, none broken principals occurred. It may happen because he conducted his vlog during Mr. President's official trip. So that, his vlog told about president's real activities as president. Some of them maybe promote Mr. Joko Widodo as a good president who cares of his people, and also can be the way of campaign Mr. Joko Widodo's profile to others by clarifying the current issue that happened in Indonesia. In politeness, the vlogger is in polite, because none broken principal of politeness occurred even the discourse didn't occurred in formal situation.

Table 3. Broken Principals Data and Politeness Status

| Vlog's Data | Broken Principals | Presentage | Politeness Status |
|--------------------|--|------------|-------------------|
| Skinnyindonesian24 | - tact principle - approbation principle - agreement principle - sympathy principle | 46,67 % | Rather polite |
| Arif Muhammad | - | 0% | Polite |

5. Conclusion

Based on the findings and discussion, we can conclude that Mr. Joko Widodo showed politeness strategies in vlogs. In How to Become a President's vlog, Mr. Joko Widodo and vloggers did broken principals of politeness because the purpose of the vlog is to amuse the audience. The vloggers tended to do rather polite interaction even they knew that they were talking with president. The utterances that occurred is natural and simple. The president only answered or responded the vloggers' question.

Besides, in Ngevlog Bareng Presiden's vlog, Mr. Joko Widodo and Arif Muhammad didn't brake politeness' principal because both of them cooperate and respect each other. Moreover, this vlog was conducted during Mr. President's official trip, so that it would be a facilitation for President informing his activities as a president of Indonesia to others. It indicates this vlog filled politeness among the speaker and addressee.

Related of the conclusions given, vlogs are trends in Indonesia should be performed politely. Whether the situation given is informal. It is caused by vlog will give impact to the audience or value to the audience. According to Mr. Joko Widodo did in both vlogs, the audience has different perception relates his interaction as president to vloggers. It caused by the politeness of the utterances can evoke the emotion, sympathy, and persuasion of those who listen to them.

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