

# Pidato politik Emir Qatar Sheikh Tamim Bin Hamad Al-Tsani terkait krisis hubungan diplomatik: analisis tindak tutur dan kesantunan bahasa = Qatari Emir Sheikh Tamim Bin Hamad Al-Thani's political speech related crisis diplomatic relations: speech act and politeness analysis

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## Abstrak

### <b>ABSTRACT</b><br>

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh pidato Emir Qatar Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad AlTsani pada 21 Juli 2017 yang tetap menggunakan bahasa yang santun dalam penyampaiannya, meskipun Arab Saudi, Uni Emirat Arab, Bahrain, dan Mesir telah memutuskan hubungan diplomatik dengan Qatar dan mengembargonya pada 5 Juni 2017. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis tindak tutur dan kesantunan bahasa dalam pidato Emir Qatar tersebut. Adapun teori yang digunakan ialah teori tindak tutur Searle 1979 dan teori kesantunan bahasa Brown dan Levinson 1987. Tindak tutur menurut Searle 1979 terbagi menjadi lima jenis, yaitu asertif, direktif, komisif, ekspresif, dan deklaratif. Adapun kesantunan menurut Brown dan Levinson 1987 terbagi menjadi lima jenis, yaitu kesantunan bertutur langsung, kesantunan positif, kesantunan negatif, kesantunan bertutur samar-samar, dan diam. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini ialah kualitatif deskriptif. Data yang dianalisis berupa teks pidato Emir Qatar tertanggal 21 Juli 2017 yang bersumber dari situs resmi pemerintah Qatar. Penulis berhasil mengidentifikasi 35 yang mengandung tindak tutur dengan rincian 19 asertif, 7 direktif, 8 ekspresif, dan 1 komisif. Sedangkan tuturan kesantunan ditemukan sebanyak 26 tuturan, dengan rincian 4 penggunaan strategi bertutur langsung, 5 strategi kesantunan positif, 14 strategi kesantunan negatif, dan 3 strategi kesantunan bertutur samar-samar. Identifikasi tersebut menunjukkan bahwa Emir Qatar menekankan pidatonya pada realita yang sesungguhnya terjadi dalam hubungan antara Qatar dengan empat negara tetangganya. Selain itu, ia juga mengkritik dan menyindir mereka di samping menolak tuduhan terorisme dan ikut campur dalam urusan dalam negeri mereka. Meskipun demikian, Emir Qatar tetap berupaya menjaga hubungannya dengan empat negara tetangga dengan mengungkapkan keakrabannya untuk memperbaiki dan mengevaluasi kedekatan hubungan demi mengakhiri perselisihan yang terjadi

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### <b>ABSTRACT</b><br>

This research was based on Qatari Emirs speech, Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad AlThani on July 21, 2017, that still preferred to use polite language, although Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, and Egypt discontinued their diplomatic relations with Qatar and executed embargo it on June 5, 2017. This research aimed to analyze the speech act and politeness in Qatari Emirs speech and reveal the intention of its use. The theory used in this research was Searles speech act theory 1979 and Brown and Levinsons politeness theory 1987. The speech acts according to Searle 1979 are divided into five types, namely assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. Brown and Levinson classify politeness into five types, namely on record without redressive action-baldly, on record with positive politeness, on record with negative politeness, off record, and silent (do not do face threatening act). The method used in this research was qualitative-descriptive. The data analyzed in this research was Qatari Emirs speech text on July 21, 2017

which officially sourced from the government of Qatar. The author successfully identified 35 speech acts with details of 19 assertive, 7 directives, 8 expressive, and 1 commissive and 26 politeness speech with 4 on record without redressive action-baldly strategy, 5 positive politeness strategy, 14 negative politeness strategy, and 3 off-record strategy. Based on the results of the identification, it shows that the Qatari Emir stressed his speech on the reality of the relationship between Qatar and its four neighboring countries. In addition, he also criticized and quipped them in addition to rejecting terrorism charges and interfering in their internal affairs. Nevertheless, the Emir of Qatar is still working to maintain his relationship with the four neighboring countries by expressing his intimacy to improve and evaluate the closeness of the relationship to end the disputes.