

# Appreciation Attitude through Politeness Strategy Regarding To Australia Espionage Allegations Case to Indonesia

## Authors

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**Abstract:** - Australia is one of Indonesia's neighbors. It can be said both countries have a fairly close geographical distance. This condition creates the mutual understanding to have good bilateral cooperation in some sectors, namely politics, economics, tourism, education, etc. In 2013, the relationship has a conflict and this is triggered by Indonesia's allegations against Australia about spying scandal to President of Indonesia, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono and the first lady of Indonesia. This condition brings up suspense between two countries. Julian Bishop, foreign minister of Australia, at a doorstep media in Bali give positive appreciation through her statement when the journalists want to know about Australia's demeanor for this case. Appreciation is one way to express someone's feeling or attitude towards surrounding things. Appreciation can be delivered positively or negatively. And this attitude is one of strategy applied in politeness strategy through the word/vocabularies selection.

*This descriptive study aims to identify and analyze the types of appreciation attitude found in the media doorstep from Australia government in 2013.*

**Keywords:** Appreciation Attitude, Indonesia-Australia Bilateral Relations, Indonesia-Australia Spying Allegation, Politeness Strategy.

## 1. Introduction

Bilateral cooperation between Indonesia-Australia has a unique relationship. On the one hand, the condition raises the possibility of cooperation, on the other hand, it can create various diplomatic challenges. This is due to some differences between the two countries such as cultural differences and political orientation. In 2013, the bilateral cooperation has a conflict. It relates to spying allegations done by Australia to Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's mobile phone, President of Indonesia at that time including his wife, Kristiani Herawati (Ani Yudhoyono). The reports were based on the documents leaked by Edward Snowden, former USA intelligence contractor, from Australia's electronic intelligence agency, namely the Defence Signals Directorate. The documents showed that the surveillance had been going since 2009, right after the JW Marriott and Ritz-Carlton Bombing in

Jakarta. The DSD claimed that the surveillance was aimed to monitor the President's mobile phone activity (Cochrane, Joe. (2013). "N.S.A Spying Scandal Hurts Close Ties Between Australia and Indonesia." Accessed at May 3, 2017: <http://www.nytimes.com/2013/11/20/world/asia/nsa-spying-scandal-tarnishes-relations-between-indonesia-and-australia.html>.) The surveillance clearly had damaged the bilateral ties between both nations. President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono with dismay instructed his foreign Minister, Marty Natalegawa, to recall Indonesia's ambassador to Canberra the following day, claiming the move as a serious diplomatic step (President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono Personal Twitter Account. Accessed at May 3, 2017:

<https://twitter.com/SBYudhoyono/status/402619640150364161>)

“Foreign Minister & gov. officials have taken effective diplomatic measures, while demanding clarification from the US & Australia. \*SBY\*”

While the Indonesian government demanding detail explanation and of course apology, Tony Abbott, on the other hand, claimed that the Australian government should not apologize or to provide detail explanations regarding the surveillance. The Prime Minister believed that such action was required to ensure the national security of Australian citizens. He further explained that it was normal for a government to gather information of other governments, since every other government gather information. This claim was later opposed by Indonesian foreign minister, Marty Natalegawa, declaring that Indonesia never spies on other governments, especially to a friend. He added that such action was dangerous and untrustworthy (Taylor, Lenore. (2013). “Tony Abbot: No Explanation, No Apology to Indonesia for Spying. Accessed at May 3, 2017: [https://www.theguardian.com/world/2013/nov/19/tony-abbott-no-apology-explanation-indonesia-spying.](https://www.theguardian.com/world/2013/nov/19/tony-abbott-no-apology-explanation-indonesia-spying))

The case happens long the two countries insist on their respective stance. After one year, finally the conflict between the two countries can be resolved well in 2014. Both countries are finally willing to settle the matter peacefully. On 28 August 2018, Indonesia and Australia signed the CoC (Code of Conduct) on Framework for Security Cooperation. There are two important articles in the agreement, among them, (<http://dfat.gov.au/geo/indonesia/Pages/code-of-conduct-indonesia-and-australia-on-the-framework-for-security-cooperation.aspx>, accessed at January 19, 2018)

1. The Parties will not use any of their intelligence, including surveillance capacities, or other resources, in ways that would harm the interests of the Parties.
2. The Parties will promote intelligence cooperation between relevant institutions and agencies in accordance with their respective national laws and regulations.

Indonesian Minister of Foreign Affairs said it was a step forward in the full recovery process of Indonesia-Australia bilateral relations after the tapping. According to Marty, the discussion of CoC had passed a quite difficult stage before it was finally signed. And Julie Bishop said that this document of understanding is a form of mutual respect for their respective national interests.

## **2. Australia-Indonesia Bilateral Relations during the Case**

During the time, some media conferences was held to communicate this case between two countries. At Bali Democracy Forum, Julie Bishop, Foreign Minister of Australia, met Marty Natalegawa, a Foreign Minister of Indonesia on one-on-one meeting to discuss about their government perspective in deep bilateral cooperation, espionage allegations, people smuggling, schapelle Corby and Papua Province. After the meeting, Julie Bishop held a media conference with the journalist. She mentioned that Minister Natalegawa gave positive response on their meeting. She gave more information about some issues they talked about. They agreed to have deep cooperation in trade, investment, and business matters and on education, science and environment. Based on their agreement, Indonesia has agreed to be one of the first four locations where Australia will trial the program to send Australian undergraduates to study at universities in the region. Julia Bishop also added that Australian students being in Indonesia the following year as part of the New Colombo Plan. They also discussed issues such as student visas and work visas. The issue about Australia-Indonesia dialogue is to be the consideration, the two governments tried to enhance its work. At last Julie Bishop said that they have discussed a number of trilateral arrangements most notably with Timor Leste, Australia and India, and India, Australia and Indonesia.

At the media conference, Julia Bishop represents appreciation attitude to show her feeling as the representation of Australian Government. The attitude brings Australian Government into the

application of politeness strategy in their statements.

### **3. Result and Discussion**

Appraisal is the evaluation of available types of attitudes delivered within a discourse (Martin and Rose, 2007: 25). Attitudes concerns of how individuals evaluate things, characters, and feelings. There are three types of attitudes:

#### **1. Affect**

Affect is means of how individuals express their feelings in discourse. Affect can be either positive or negative based on the lexical choice. Affect can also be addressed explicitly or implicitly.

#### **3. Judgment**

Similar to affect, judgment can be either positive or negative. Judgment is divided into two: personal judgment and moral judgment. Personal judgment includes admiring (positive) and criticizing (negative). Moral judgment includes praising (positive) and condemning (negative).

#### **4. Appreciation:**

Appreciation concerns individual's attitudes towards surrounding things. Appreciation can be delivered positively or negatively.

For this study our concerns only for appreciation attitude from Australian Government in media conference/door stop. Appreciation attitude applies politeness strategy. Brown and Levinson (1987: 92) proposed four politeness strategies, namely bald on record strategy, positive politeness strategy, negative politeness strategy, and off record strategy. This classification is formulated based on three scales of politeness, such as social distance, social status, and speech act.

In the bald on-record strategy, speakers do nothing to minimize threats to the speaker's self-image. Speakers make direct and clear speech acts. According to Brown and Levinson (1987: 95), "The prime reason for bald on-record usage may be stated only: in general, whenever I have a face, even to any degree, he will choose the bald on-record strategy." Based on that opinion, it is known that in

using this strategy, the speaker's desire to maximize the efficiency of speech acts under any circumstances is greater than the speaker's desire to respect the speaker's self-image.

In a positive courtesy strategy, the speaker gives a positive self-image to the speaker. Brown and Levinson (1987: 101-103) argue that positive politeness occurs in a group or environment whose participants have the same goals, desires, or background knowledge. This strategy is raised because the speaker wants to show a good impression on the speaker and indicates that the speakers want to strengthen their social relationship with the hearers through the same desires and views between the speakers and the hearers. Brown and Levinson (1987: 103-129) divide this positive politeness strategy into the following 15 types,

This descriptive study aims to find out the appreciation attitude coming from Julia Bishop when she informed about Australian Government perspective in the issue of espionage allegations to President of Indonesia. This study applies qualitative method. Qualitative method is research method based on empirical findings, which results descriptive interpretations of these findings. According to Djadjasudarma (1993, p. 1), descriptive analysis method is a method that can descriptively provide characteristics, properties and image data through data selection, after the data is collected. In this research, there are the three stages to be done, namely: data provision, data analysis, and presentation or formulation of the analysis result. The data was taken from media conference presenting Julia Bishop talking about some deep issues between Indonesia and Australia. ([http://foreignminister.gov.au/transcripts/Pages/2013/jb\\_tr\\_131108.aspx?ministerid=4](http://foreignminister.gov.au/transcripts/Pages/2013/jb_tr_131108.aspx?ministerid=4) accessed at January, 19, 2018. But the focus data was on Australia Espionage Allegations. The data later was analyzed through its indicator relating to appreciation attitude and politeness strategies committed in each data.)

Researchers used a variety of literature related to the research topic.

Notice; attend to H (his interests, wants, needs, goods)

- ✓ Exaggerate (interest, approval, sympathy with H)
- ✓ Intensify interest to H
- ✓ Use in- group identity markers,
- ✓ Seek agreement
- ✓ Avoid disagreement
- ✓ Presuppose/raise/assert common ground
- ✓ Joke
- ✓ Assert or presuppose S’s knowledge of and concern for H’s wants
- ✓ Offer, promise
- ✓ Be optimistic
- ✓ Include both S and H in the activity
- ✓ Give (or ask for) reasons
- ✓ Assume or assert reciprocity
- ✓ Give gifts to H (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation).

According to Brown and Levinson (1987: 129), "Negative politeness is repressive action addressed to the addressee's negative face: it can be seen that a negative propriety strategy is an act prevent or minimize the threat to the negative face of the speaker when the speaker wants something from the speaker, the freedom and the desire of the speaker will be burdened or disturbed. Just as with positive

**Findings**

No	Data	Appreciation Attitude/Indicators	Politeness Strategy
1.	Good morning. As you are aware, I have just met with his Excellency, Dr Marty Natalegawa to discuss a range of issues involving the <b>deep cooperation and engagement between Indonesia and Australia.</b>	Direct positive manner	Positive Politeness Indicators: 1. intensify interest to Indonesia 2. be optimistic 3. Include Australia and Indonesia in the statement
2.	<b>And I am delighted that Indonesia has agreed</b> to be one of the first four locations where Australia will trial the program to send Australian undergraduates to study at universities in the region.	Direct positive manner	Positive Politeness Indicators: <b>1.</b> Seek agreement <b>2.</b> offer and promise the program <b>3.</b> Include Australia and Indonesia in the statement
3.	<b>I have been honoured to have taken part in the Bali Democracy Forum</b> and shortly I will be taking part in an <b>interactive panel discussion.</b>	Direct positive manner	Positive Politeness Indicators: <b>1.</b> be optimistic <b>2.</b> give her sympathy and

politeness, negative politeness also has some kind of strategy. Ten strategies that fall into negative politeness based on Brown and Levinson's (1987: 129-211) opinion are;

- ✓ Be unconventionally indirect
- ✓ Question, hedge
- ✓ Be pessimistic
- ✓ Minimize the imposition
- ✓ Give deference
- ✓ Apologize
- ✓ Impersonalize S and H: Avoid the pronouns ‘I’ and ‘you’,
- ✓ State the FTA as a general rule
- ✓ Nominalize
- ✓ Go on record as incurring a debt, or as not indebting H.

In off-record indirect strategies the main purpose is to take some of the pressure off of you. This strategy applied when the speaker is trying to avoid the direct Face Threatening Act of asking something. This is a politeness strategy that relies upon implication. This strategy is very indirect, and involves the breaking of conversational norms to imply a particular recommended course of action. Here, the speaker is relying upon the hearer's ability to decipher and interpret the speaker's intended meaning, although it is indirectly suggested.

			understanding by attending this event.
4.	I believe this has been a most <b>fruitful and productive visit to Indonesia</b> once again and I look forward to returning in the near future	Direct manner	positive Positive Politeness Indicators: 1. be optimistic
5.	I took on board the concerns that have been raised and <b>I took them very seriously, but I am not going to go into the details of the discussion because Australian governments do not discuss intelligence matters and that's been a long standing practice of successive governments.</b>	Direct manner	positive Bald on record Indicators: 1. clear and direct statements that she does not discuss about the tapping with Marty Natalegawa
6.	I did assure Minister Natalegawa that the Abbott Government <b>would not want to do anything to harm what is a strong and vibrant relationship.</b>	Indirect manner	positive Positive Politeness Indicators: 1. promise 2. be optimistic to the future relationship
7.	We believe that <b>the Australia-Indonesia relationship is one of our highest foreign policy priorities</b> and we will continue to work hard in cooperation and consultation with Indonesia <b>to ensure that both our countries benefit from our mutual engagement.</b>	Direct manner	positive Positive Politeness Indicators: 1. Concern for Indonesia's interest 2. Be optimistic 3. Promise 4. Include Indonesia and Australia at the statements.
8.	<b>It's a relationship based on mutual respect and the Abbott Government will continue to work very hard to ensure that remains the case.</b>	Indirect manner	positive Positive Politeness Indicators; 1. promise
9.	<b>We have a very very positive relationship</b> and the Abbott Government will work very hard to continue to ensure that that remains the case.	Direct manner	positive Positive Politeness Indicators; 1. be optimistic 2. Intensify interest to Indonesia
10.	<b>The Australian Government does not, as a matter of principle does not, comment on intelligence matters.</b>	Direct manner	negative Bald on record Indicators; 1. clear and direct statements

**Table 1: findings**

The classification on data according to appreciation attitude and the application on politeness strategy

The utterances from Julie Bishop as the representative of Australian government show positive manner in appreciation attitude. It proves that Australia tries to improve the bad condition between Indonesia and Australia because of the tapping case. Even she does not want to tell directly that Australia feels sorry about the case they built, but for some statements such as in data 6 and data 8,

the Australian government indirectly stated that they will work hard to fix the condition. And they realized this condition happens because of the espionage case they did.

The politeness strategies applied by Julie Bishop at the media conference were dominated by positive politeness. Mostly her statements concerns for Indonesia's interest by using positive vocabularies, deep cooperation and engagement between Indonesia and Australia in data 1, interactive panel

discussion in data 3, fruitful and productive visit to Indonesia in data 4, and strong and vibrant relationship mentioned in data 6. For some statements she also promised that Australia will continue to work hard to improve the cooperation. The statements from Julie Bishop were dominated by optimistic voice/tone proved by optimistic and positive diction used by her. She also includes both countries, Indonesia and Australia together in her statements. It shows that she does not put only Australia as a subject matter on her statements.

From her statements, we found some statements applied bald on record strategy mentioned in data 5 and 10 when Julie Bishop mentions clear and direct statements that she does not discuss about intelligence matters in detail with Marty Natalegawa because Australia does not want to. The statements are clear and exact and by uttering them, Julie Bishop do nothing to minimize threats to the speakers's self-image.

#### **4. Conclusion**

Julie Bishop, in general, uses direct positive manner. Even we found two statements (data 6 and 8) using indirect positive manner but all her statements have positive voice/stone. Appreciation attitude from her, which is positive, also is emphasized by the application of dominant positive politeness. She uses some indicators to show her feeling and expression, some of them are always include two countries in almost her statements. Being optimistic voice can be observed in many positive vocabularies/dictions showing her commitment as representative of Australian government to improve the relationship and engagement between the countries.

It can be found also that from indirect positive manner which mentions that Australia will continue to work very hard to ensure that remains the case in her statements, actually Julie Bishop wants to apologize for the issue. Only once she uses direct negative manner when she emphasizes one matter that she does not discuss about intelligence matters. Over all, the appreciation attitude from Julie Bishop

shows the positive manner and in general the politeness strategies applied are positive politeness.

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