

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

One of the most important features of academic discourse is the way that writers seek to modify the assertions that they make, tone down uncertain or potentially risky claims, emphasize what they believe to be correct, and convey appropriately collegial attitudes to readers. These expressions of doubt and certainty are collectively known as hedges. Hedges such as *might*, *probably*, and *seem* signal a tentative assessment of reverential information and convey collegial respect for the view of colleagues, and allow speakers to express conviction and to mark their involvement and solidarity with an audience.

Human is said to be a social creature if she/he is able to interact with others. In interaction human requires a device called a language to convey their intentions and goals. Language is very important in communication. Communication is the exchange and flow of information and ideas from one person to another. Gumperz in Wardhaugh (1992:15) states that "communication is a social activity which requires coordinated efforts of two or more individuals. Communication deals with social activity which involves more than one person. It usually occurs between the speaker and the hearer (receiver)".

We cannot communicate without any tool of communication. It need language to communicate with other. It is important because without it people will have difficulties in transferring information to the other. Blattberg in Luthfy (2000: 88) says that generally language is divided into two main parts: written language and spoken language. Written language is as important as spoken language. It is the language used in all written form of communication, and one example of written language is thesis. So, the writer needs to know how to write the appropriate and acceptable introduction. To do that, he/she can use a means which is known by linguists as a “hedge” or “hedging”.

According to Hyland (1995:33) “Hedging is the expression of tentativeness and possibility in language use and it is crucial to scientific writing where statements are rarely made without subjective assessment of truth”. Hedges in academic discourse are very significant. They are used to limit the writer’s statement since the statement cannot be considered true as the fact. By hedging, the writer tones down his statements in order to reduce the risk of opposition. This position associates hedges with scientific imprecision and defines them as linguistic cues of bias which avoid personal accountability for statements.

As the motivation for the use of hedges, a lot of the discussion has concentrated on their use in spoken discourse, and the most frequently mentioned motivating factor is *politeness*, as defined by Brown to Levinson (1987:61-68). In their view, hedges in mainly used for negative politeness in face-saving, in which they are put to elaborate use. In positive politeness the figure only in expressions of

extremes, like *marvellous* and *appalling*, which are typical of this form of politeness, 'safely vague' because they leave it to the addressee to figure out how to interpret them.

Hedges can be considered as the interactive elements which serve as bridge between the proportional information in the text and in the writers and speakers factual interpretation. hedges can be viewed as part of the larger phenomenon called commentative potentials of any languages are reflecting on the status of what they say.

There are many researchers researching about hedges. In this research the researcher wants to analyze about the types of hedges in the speech of President Barack Obama at University of Indonesia on November 10, 2010. The researcher chooses the speech of President of Barack Obama, because he is the first and the most important person in United States, and it is the first time he comes in Indonesia. Beside that, the speech of President Obama actually has written correctly according to grammaticall and structurall rules. It is because Pesident Barack obama has his own writer or author to wrote the speech. Sometime President Barack Obama has a way to express and make a eyechating for the audiences to minimize the threat to face. So for the reasons the reseracher would like to explain and describe the types and the reasons of hedges from the speech of President Barack obama in University of indonesia on november 10, 2010. Based on the theory of Meyer it is called Hedges.

Below are the examples of analysis of hedges in President Barack Obama speech:

1. *If* you asked me or any of my schoolmates who knew me back then I don't think any of us could have anticipated that I would one day come back to Jakarta as President of the United States.

From the example above, the speaker prefers to use if clause “ if you asked me” the if clause is used to describe unreal, but likely situations in the present or future. It is called unreal because situation we are describing hasn't happened yet, and likely because we can easily imagine it to happen. The hearer didn't asked Obama or any of his schoolmates who knew me back then, so Obama thinks any of hearers couldn't have anticipated that he would one day come back to Jakarta as President of the United States.

From the examples above the President Barack Obama used hedges to minimizing the threat-to-face. He tried to avoid embarrassing other person, or making them feel uncomfortable.

President Barack Obama speech focused on three areas that are closely related and fundamental; human progress development, democracy, and religious faith. In this research the researcher also wants to know about the reason why President Obarack Obama used hedges in his utterances based on Meyer in theory.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

The statement of the problem of this research can be stated as follows:

1. What types of hedges are used in the speech of President Barack Obama at University of Indonesia on November 10, 2010?
2. Why did President Barack Obama use hedges in his speech at University of Indonesia on November 10, 2010?

1.2 Scope of the Study

In this scope of the study, the researcher gives some descriptions about hedges used by President Barack Obama when he delivered a speech to audience, in Jakarta, the social factors that influence him to use hedges in President Barack Obama speech, and the kind of hedges variation are used by President Barack Obama in his speech at the University of Indonesia. Hopefully the data is useful for the readers and can give deep comprehension about hedges.

1.3 Objective of the Study

The researcher wants to analyze hedges and the taxonomy of hedges based on Meyer in Miller (1989:109 – 110) theory, including the types of hedges and the reasons why President Barack Obama used hedges in his speech.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The result of the study is expected to give contribution for the following person or institution:

1. The writer to add the writer's knowledge about Hedges especially about the kinds of them.

2. Other researchers who are interested in this subjects and have strong commitment to do further research.
3. Anybody who read this thesis and interested in studying Hedges especially the kinds and the usage of the hedges.
4. Dian Nuswantoro University especially the English Departement Students. it is expected that by reading this study, they will be encouraged to learn seriously the subject related to the kinds of hedges by analyzing the Problem of this matter.

1.5 Thesis Organization

This thesis is arranged in five chapters. The first is introduction: it consists of background of the study, statement of the problem, scope of the study, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and thesis organization.

Review of related literature is exposed in chapter two. This chapter is arranged to support and direct the research in analyzing the data of the problem. There theories used, in this chapter are: Taxonomy of hedges and Functions for Hedging.

The third chapter begins with the method used in this research. This chapter contains five sub-chapters; they are research design, unit of analysis, and source of data, technique of data collection, techniques of data analysis.

The fourth chapter covers the analysis the data, it contains the comparative analysis done by the writer, or in other words, it presents research findings and discussion.

The last chapter is the conclusion and suggestions of the study.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter gives detailed description of the theories used in this research. The researcher needs some theories which can be used as a guide to analyze the data and to support the research. In line with the discussion of this thesis, this sub chapter focuses on the explanation of hedges and the type of hedges.

Hedges are important thing that must be used in a speech in order to that speech will not hurt someone who listens of the speech. In this chapter the researcher wants to explain about pragmatics, hedges, hedging and the construction of knowledge. four reasons for hedging, types of hedges, hedges and their characteristic in English, the functions of hedges, hedges in academic writing, and hedges in introduction section.

2.1 Pragmatics

There are some pragmatics definitions which help us to understand deeply. Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics studying of the aspects of meaning and language use that are dependent on the speaker, the addressee and other features of the context of utterance, The effect that the following have on the speaker's choice of expression and the addressee's interpretation of an utterance: context of utterance, generally observed principles of communication, and the goals of the speaker. Another definition of pragmatics given by Parker (1986:11) says that pragmatics is the study of how language is used for communication. And study of meaning as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a listener it has more to do with the analysis of what

people mean by their utterance than what the words or phrases mean by themselves. Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning, what do people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what is said, consideration of how speakers organize what they want to say in accordance with who they are talking to, where, when, and under what circumstances. And Pragmatics also study of contextual meaning how can listeners make inferences about what is said in order to arrive at an interpretation of the speaker's intended meaning, how can what is unsaid be recognized as part of what is communicated, and how more is communicated than is said what determines the choice of what is being said or unsaid, decision based on the assumption of how distant the listener is (physical, social or conceptual closeness implies shared experience).

According to Levinson (1983: 3) pragmatics is the study of the relationship between language and the context, which is a basis in understanding the meaning of language. Refers to this statement, pragmatics is the study of the aspect of the relationship between language and context that are relevant to the writing grammar. It is dealing with language use and the relationship between language form and language use.

Pragmatics is the study of the ability of natural language speakers to communicate more than that which is explicitly stated. The ability to understand another speaker's intended meaning is called *pragmatic competence*. An utterance describing pragmatic function is described as metapragmatic. Another perspective is that pragmatics deals with the ways we reach our goal in communication. Suppose a person wanted to ask so

meone else to stop smoking. This could be achieved by using several utterances. The person could simply say 'Stop smoking, please!' which is direct and with clear semantic meaning; alternatively, the person could say, 'Whew, this room could use an air purifier' which implies a similar meaning but is indirect and therefore requires pragmatic inference to derive the intended meaning.

In addition, Leech (1983: 11) explains that general pragmatics is abstraction between the study of language in total abstraction from situation, and the study of more socially specialized uses of language. It is clear that pragmatics is the study about relation between language and context that are used in community.

Yule (1996: 37) states that "Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (reader). The study of contextual meaning, i.e. the interpretation of speaker meaning in its context, since context affects what is said, the study of how more gets communicated than is said. In a communicative act the speaker usually interacts with a listener, who is called to make inferences about what is said in order to interpret the speaker's intended meaning, the study of the expression of relative distance, i.e. the physical, social or conceptual distance (or closeness) between the speaker and the listener. Pragmatics is the only field of linguistic analysis to be concerned with humans and their verbal (and non-verbal) interactions. This inevitably poses a series of problems, which decrease or increase depending on the degree of familiarity between the speaker and the listener, that is on what Yule refers to as the relative distance between

the speaker and the listener: the closer the distance between speakers, (e.g. a familiar social group), the more successful their interaction.

From the definitions above, we can understand more about pragmatics. It can be concluded that pragmatics is a field linguistics study which does not only explain about language but also explains how to produce and understand the use of language in our real life following the factors that influence the language choice. One of a subject which is discussed in pragmatics is hedges.

2.2 Hedges

Hedges can be considered as the interactive elements which serve as bridge between the proportional information to the text and the writer's factual interpretation.

Markkanen and Schroder (2000:2-3) explains that "the term *hedges* has moved far from its origins, particularly since it has been adopted by pragmatics and discourse analysis". The term is no longer used only for expressions that modify the category membership of a predicate or a noun phrase. Markkanen and Schroder then explains that in accordance with Lakkoff's main concern, however, the term later been defined, for example by Brown and Levinson (1987 : 145) as "a particle , word or phrase that modifies the degree of membership of predicate or a noun phrase in a set; it says of that membership that it is partial or true only in certain respects, or it is more true and complete than perhaps might be expected". They also quoted Vande Kople's view of hedges that considers the use of hedges as showing a lack of full commitment to the propositional content of an utterance. In other words, hedges (e.g.

perhaps, seem, might, to certain extent) are by him seen as modifying the truth-value of the whole proposition, not as making individual inside it more imprecise.

Markkanen and Schroder (2000; 4) also suggest that hedges offer a possibility for textual manipulation in the sense that the reader is left in the dark as to who is responsible for the truth value of what is being expressed. One major characteristic that hedging provides is modality. Modality is very much epistemologically related since it deals with the relativity of a particular truth or knowledge. Academic research has contributed to the definition of hedging in relation to modality. For example, Lyons (1977: 797) describes it as “ any utterance in which the speaker explicitly qualifies his commitment to the truth of the proposition expressed by the sentence he utters is an epistemically modal or modalised utterance”. Thus, modality is a concept that may be directly reflected with the presence of hedging in a discourse. As well as modality, there are other epistemological concepts related to hedging. These are evidentiality and vagueness. According to Markkanen (1997: 7), a statement is considered evidential depending on how broadly the hedging is understood by the reader. That is, the reliability of a proposition or the amount of truth it possesses is subject to the interpretation of the audience that receives it.

There are a lot of definitions of hedges stated by some experts. Hedging has been a subject of interest to linguists since Lakoff (1972: 195) first used the term to describe “words whose job is to make things more or less fuzzy”. Essentially, it represents an absence of certainty and is used to describe ‘any linguistic item or strategy employed to indicate either a) a lack of commitment to the truth value of an

accompanying proposition or b) a desire not to express that commitment categorically.

The importance of hedging lies in the fact that transforming claims into accredited knowledge requires reader acceptance and therefore linguistic and rhetorical means of persuasion. Academic knowledge is now generally acknowledged to be a social accomplishment, the outcome of a cultural activity constituted by agreement between a writer and a potentially skeptical discourse community. As a result, the research paper is a rhetorically sophisticated artifact, carefully crafted to display a careful balance of factual information and social interaction, set out using community recognized, and accepted argument forms. Academic writers need to make the results of their research not only public, but also persuasive, and this involves them carefully weighing claims for the significance and plausibility of their work against the convictions and expectations of their readers. Successful academic writing, in other words, involves authors evaluating their material and acknowledging alternative views because all statements require ratification. This, at least in part, depends on the appropriate use of various rhetorical and interactive features, of which hedges are among the most important. That's why the thesis writers should know the reasons why hedges are really needed in knowledge especially in writing the statements to get ratification.

“Hedging is defined as the expression of tentativeness and possibility in language use and it is crucial to scientific writing where statements are rarely made without subjective assessment of truth” (Hyland, 1995:33). Hedges in academic

discourse are very significant. They are used to limit the writer's statement since the statement can not be considered true as the fact. By hedging, writer tone down his statements in order to reduce the risk of opposition. This position associates hedges with scientific imprecision and defines them as linguistic cues of bias which avoid personal accountability for statements. Hedges also indicate interpretations and allow writers to convey their attitude to the truth of the statements they accompany, thereby presenting unproven claims with caution and softening categorical assertions. These are central functions in environment where the need to evaluate evidence and state the certainty of judgements can contribute to gaining the acceptance of knowledge claims.

Research on LSP (language for specific purpose) has repeatedly shown that hedges are crucial an academic discourse because they are central rhetorical means of gaining communal adherence to knowledge claims, Indeed, scientific "truth" is a much the product of social as that intellectual activity and the need to convince one's fellow scientific of the facticity of the experimental results explains the widespread use of hedges in this type of discourse. In this research, the researcher does not only use hedges theory, but it is also combined with hedging and the construction of knowledge. Here are some of the theories of hedging and the construction of knowledge.

2.3 Hedging and the Construction of Knowledge

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fuzzy”. Essentially, it represents an absence of certainty and is used to describe ‘any linguistic item or strategy employed to indicate either a) a lack of commitment to the truth value of an accompanying proposition or b) a desire not to express that commitment categorically.

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2.4 . Reasons of Hedges

Hedges are used for some purposes. Here are four reasons for hedging based on the theory of Sallegger-Meyer (1994) in Resla (2007, 39-158):

1. Minimizing the “threat-to-face”.

Since one of the functions of hedges is to minimize the threat-to-face, the theory of face threatening Acts (FTAs) is very important to understand. The term “face” in linguistics refers to the respect that an individual has for him or herself, and maintaining that “self-esteem” in public or in private situations. Usually someone try to avoid embarrassing other person, or making them feels uncomfortable, Brown and Levinson (1987:61) explain the term face as follows:

Our notion of “face” is derived from that of Goffman (1967) and from the English folk term which ties face up with notion of being embarrassed or humiliated. or ‘losing face’. Thus face is something what is emotionally invested. And that can be lost, maintained, or enhanced, and must be constantly attended to interaction. In general, people cooperate (and assume each other’s cooperation being based on the mutual vulnerability of face.

Some Acts which threaten a person’s face are called face threatening acts (FTAs). FTAs are acts that infringe on the hearers’ need to maintain his/her self esteem, and be respected. yule (1996: 36) explained that in most circumstances a person may, equally, employ a face saving act. For example, if a neighbour is playing very loud music you might say, ‘I’m going to go and tell them to stop that noise right now,’ proposing a face threatening act which imposes on the neighbour choice and freedom to act as well as express no closeness or solidarity. Your partner, however might propose a ‘face saving act’ by saying’ perhaps you could

just ask them if they're going to stop soon because it's getting late and people need to get to sleep'. Brown and Levinson (1987:68) also explained:

In other Words, people will take into consideration the relative weightings of (at last) three wants: (a)The want to communication the content of the FTAs, (b)The want to be efficient or urgent. (c) the want to maintain Hearer's face to any degree. Unless (b) is larger than (c), speaker will want to minimize the threat of his FTAs.

We can draw line the theory of face threatening acts and hedges because the most widely accepted view is that hedging is the process where by authors tone down their statements in order to reduce the risk of opposition and minimize the "thread-to-face" That lurks behind every act of communication. This position associated hedges with scientific imprecision and defines them as linguistic cues of bias which avoid personal accountability for statements, i.e., as understatements used to convey evasiveness, tentativeness, fuzziness, mitigation of responsibility and/ or mitigation of certainty to the truth vauve of proposition. In this view, hedging is what Skelton calls " the politician's craft," not only a willed mitigation, but an obfuscation for dubious purposes. Kubai and fand, for example states might put scientist (and the institution they work at) in an embarrassing situation if subsequent conflicting evidence or contradictory finding arise.

2. Being a way of being more precise in reporting results.

Salager-Meyer and Banks (1994) claim that the exclusive association of hedges with evasiveness can obscure some important function of hedging, and that expressing a lack of certainty does not necessarily show confusion or vagueness. Indeed, one could consider hedges as ways of being more precise in reporting result.

Hedging may present the true state of the Writers' understanding and may be used to negotiate an accurate representation of the state of the knowledge may well wish to reduce the strength of claims simply because stronger statement would not be justified by the experimental data presented. In such cases, Writers are not saying less than what they mean but are rather saying precisely what they mean by not overstating their experimental results. Being too certain can often be unwise. Academics want their readers to know that they do not remain vague in their statement.

Hedges are not a cover-up tactic, but rather used to express some fundamental characteristics of modern science (uncertainty, skepticism and doubt) which reveal the probabilistic nature science started acquiring during the second half of the 19th century,(during 17th and the 18th centuries and the first half of 19th century, science was more deterministic). Moreover, because of the close inter-connection between different scientific fields, no scientist can possibly claim to wholly master the field of knowledge of given discipline.

3. Being positive and negative strategies.

According to Brown and Levinson, politeness strategies are in order to save the hearer's "face", in other words, politeness strategies are developed for the main purpose of dealing with these FTAs. Brown and Levinson in Paltridge (2000:49) also state that politeness is based on the notions of positive and negative face.

Positive face refers to a person's need to be accepted, or likely, by other, and to be treated as a member of a group knowing that their wants are share by others.

Negative face is refers to a person's need to be independent and not be imposed on by others.

Positive Politeness strategy means that someone recognizes that someone else has a desire to be respected. It also confirms that the relationship is a friendly and Express group reciprocity. While Negative Politeness Strategy is a Politeness strategy which similar to positive politeness in that someone recognizes that they want to be respected; however, it is also assumed that someone is in some way imposing on them.

Myers (1989) argues that hedges are better understood as positive and negative politeness strategies, e, g, as sophisticated rational strategies “ used to migrate two central positions expressed in scientific writing : to present claims (or findings) pending acceptance by the international scientific community, and to deny claim, and to make claim is to try to impose one's opinion on others. The authors are usually presenting a claim to the scientific community while trying to convince their readers of the relevance of their findings. But, in doing so, they remain somewhat vague because they can not claim to have final word on the subject. In the social interaction involved in all scientific publishing, hedges permit academics to present their claims while simultaneously presenting themselves as the “ humble servants of the scientific community ” (Myers, 1989;4) as soon as a claim becomes part of literature, it is then to refers to it without any hedging.

Thus because new result or conclusions have to be thoughtfully fit in to the existing literature, hedging is not simply a prudent insurance against overstating an assertion, but also a rational interpersonal strategy which both support the writer's

position and builds writer-reader (speaker/listener) relationships, A hedged comment could reflect a polite and diplomatic disagreement, or it might also display genuine uncertainty on the speaker's part (definition 2)

4. Conforming to an established writing style.

Banks (1994) from "*Cameroonian and foreign scholars' discourse: the rhetoric of conference abstracts page 173-191*" argues that a certain degree of hedging has become conventionalized, i.e., that the function of hedges is not necessarily to avoid face-threatening acts (definition no 1) but simply to conform to an established writing style. This established style of writing arose as a consequence of the combination of the needs and stimuli mentioned in definition 1. 2 and 3 above a totally unhedged style would not be considered seriously by journal editors.

It should be made clear at this stage that it is difficult to be sure in any particular instance which of the four above-mentioned concepts is intended need we assume that the authors of hedged utterances always know why they hedge their statements in the first place. Salager-Meyer (1994) states that hedges which are the first and foremost the product of a mental attitude and decisions about the function of a span of language are bound to be subjective.

2.5. Types of Hedges

Hedges can be defined into types and they are based on their characteristics and functions. Now, the researcher wants to explain about types of hedges based on Meyer in Miller (1989; 109 – 110), in his hedges theory can be defined as expressed through the use of the following and called "strategic stereotypes".

1. Modal Auxiliary Verbs

Modal auxiliary verbs are the most straight forward and widely used means of expressing modality in English academic writing, the most tentative ones being: *may, might, can, could, would, should*.

Example:

- a. *Such as measure **might** be more sensitive to changes in health after specialist treatment*
- b. *Concerns that naturally low cholesterol levels **could** lead to increased mortality from other causes **may** well be unfounded.* (observe the cumulative hedging effect: the main and the subordinate clauses are both hedged).
- c. *Advance in technology **could** allow exploration of the anatomical basis of subjective fatigue.*

2. Modal Lexical Verbs

Modal lexical verb (or called “ speech act verb used to perform act such as doubting and evaluating that they merely describing)of varying degree of illocutionary force: *to seem, to appear (epistemic verbs), to believe, to assume, to suggest, to estimate, to tend to think, to argue, to indicate, to propose, to speculate*. Although a wide range of verbs can be used in this way (Banks, 1994), there tends to be a heavy reliance on the above-mentioned example especially in academic writing.

Example:

- a. Our analyses **suggest** that high doses of the drug can lead to relevant blood pressure reduction. (Here too we have a cumulative hedging effect)
- b. These results **indicate** that the presence of large vessel peripheral arterial disease may reflect a particular susceptibility to the development of atherosclerosis. (Same cumulative hedging effect as above)
- c. In spite of its limitations, our study **appears** to have a number of important strengths.
- d. Without specific training, medical students communication skills **seem** to decline during medical training.

3. Adjectival, Adverbial, and Nominal Modal Phrases

These modal phrases consist of :

- a. Probability adjectives : ex; *possible, probable, un/likely*
- b. Nouns : ex; *assumption, claim, possibility, estimate, suggestion*
- c. Adverbs (which could be considered as non – verbal modals) : ex; *perhaps, possibly, probably, practically, likely, presumably, virtually, apparently.*

Example:

- a. Septicemia is **likely** to result, and this might threaten the patient's life.
- b. The setting of the neural mechanisms responsible for this sensation is **possibly** altered in patients with chronic fatigue syndrome.
- c. This is **probably** due to the fact that Greenland Eskimos consume diets with a high content of fish.

4. Approximation of Degree, Quantity, Frequency and Time.

The examples of these approximators are *approximately, roughly, about, often, occasionally, generally, usually, somewhat, somehow, a lot of*.

Example:

- a. Fever is present in **about** a third of cases and **sometimes** there is neutropenia.
- b. Persistent subjective fatigue **generally** occurs in relative isolation.

5. Introductory Phrase

These introductory phrases are *I believe, to our knowledge, it is our view that, we feel that*. These express the author's personal doubt and direct involvement.

Example:

- a. We **believe** that the chronic fatigue syndrome reflects a complex interaction of several factors. There is no simple explanation.

6. "If Clause"

This is usually realized through the use of the following phrase: *if true, if anything*.

- a. **If true**, then our study contradicts the myth that fishing attracts the bravest and strongest men.
- b. He gave no mention to what, **if anything**, the pharmaceutical industry can do to reduce the huge cost of medicines.

7. Compound Hedges

These are phrases made of several hedges. The commonest forms are ;

- a. A modal auxiliary combined with a lexical verb with a hedging content ; ex; *it would appear*.

- b. A lexical verb followed by a hedging adverb or adjective where the adverb (or adjective) reinforces the hedge already inherent in the lexical verbs (ex; *It seems reasonable / probable*).
- c. There are probably many Southeast Asian Students who *would like to* study there, but who must choose Malaysia or Singapore instead for economic reasons.
- d. That *may seem* a lot of to accomplish in our country.

There are three types of compound hedges, there are :

1) Double hedge

- It seems reasonable/ probable
- This may suggest that
- It would indicate that
- This probably indicates
- It seems likely that

2) Treble hedges

- It seems reasonable to assume that

3) Quadruple hedges

- It would seem somewhat unlikely that
- It may appear somewhat speculative that

Such compound hedges can be double hedges (ex; *it may suggest that, it seems likely that, it would indicate that, this probably indicates*) ; treble hedges (ex; *it seems reasonable to assume that*); quadruple hedges (ex; *it would seem somewhat unlikely that, it may appear somewhat speculative that*), and so on.

In this research, the researcher does not only use types of hedges theory, but it is also combined with hedges and their characteristics in English theory. Here are some of the theories of hedges and their characteristics in English.

2.6 Hedges and Their Characteristics in English

In his opinion, Allan (1986:11) believes that hedges are ameliorative devices that are capable of making an utterance more polite, than it would ordinarily seem. Perhaps, an elaborate illustration of the use of “hedges” as ameliorative devices is done by Allan (1986). While discussing a variety of strategies and devices for ameliorating impositions when attending to “face”, it becomes obvious that some hedges are indirect while a number of them are explicitly settable. Allan contends that whereas the maxim be polite is usually interpreted as enjoining S (speaker) to pay attention to H (hearer)’s positive face, it is also important for S to pay attention to H’s negative face by not imposing himself on the hearer. He describes “Face” as the public self-image that S and H must have regard to, and that:

We don’t just lose face in the eyes of our co-interactants, we also maintain it, and enhance it. A moment’s thought should confirm from everyday experience that virtually every time S opens his mouth he needs to take care that his utterance will either maintain, enhance or threaten H’s face in just the way he intends to affect it, while at the same time maintaining or enhancing his own face.

He contends that the above contributes to utterance meaning, recalling that a satisfactory theory of linguistic meaning cannot ignore questions of face presentation, nor other politeness phenomena that maintain the cooperative nature of language interchange. In a given context, these two aspects of face are said to be capable of leading to tension if the satisfaction of one constitutes an infringement upon the other.

Although both verbal and non-verbal acts affect face, Allan (1986:11) concentrates maximum attention on the face affects of utterances.

The face affects of an utterance are calculated against the sum of three pragmatic factors: D rating, P rating, and R rating. While D rating is based on the social distance between S and H, and determined on such parameters as their comparative ages, sexes, and socio-cultural backgrounds, P rating is based on the asymmetric relation of H's power over or inferiority to S in the context of utterance, R rating is based on the relative ranking of a particular act within the context of utterance (see also Allan 1986:11).

The greater these ratings are, Allan (1986:11) opines, the more polite S should be, in order to be cooperative. Knowing how to use a language correctly is said to mean being able to assess these values, accurately, and correlate them with certain language expression, ways of speaking, tone of voice, etc. In order to produce an utterance that has the intended face affect, the face affect of the utterance is correlated with the sum of the values attributed to D, P, and R. So a low score on one component is said to be capable of offsetting a high score on another.

A change from S's normal manner of addressing H marks a meaningful change from S's normal attitude to H. Thus, familiars who normally use in-group forms to address one another may switch to formal or high D forms, in order to express withdrawal of intimacy.

In many circumstances, S will underplay his own attributes, ideas, possessions, and achievements, belittling his own positive face in order to enhance

H's. In short, in English, S's modesty is counted a laudable trait, particularly in conversational interchange among strangers or mere acquaintances.

The only general S-humbling strategy open to English speakers is to avoid mentioning himself. Yet, the most prevalent means of self-humbling in English is to say something self-deprecatory; e.g. when the hostess invites you to the dinner table and says 'It's not much I'm afraid', you recognize that she is being modest, and does not intend the observation to be taken literally.

Perhaps Allan's (1986:11) discussion of hedges is most profound, particularly, under the subtitle 'Attending to H's negative face'. Here, he believes the speaker has the plain responsibility of paying attention to H's negative face by not imposing on him.

Another means of ameliorating the imposition is for S to suggest that he will share in carrying out the act. This is an expression of solidarity with H in bearing the burden of an act. Instead of sharing in the imposition, S can propose to swap an imposition on H for a favour towards H. Sometimes, S may seek to evade personal responsibility for the imposition; e.g. when the policeman says: 'I must ask you to blow into the breathalyzer, madam.'

Responsibility for opinions and pieces of information is sometimes eroded through impersonalizing. Another kind of strategy altogether is for S to minimize the imposition and perhaps joke it off; this is probably only possible in informal contexts.

Allan (1986:11) observes that the various ameliorative devices he has discussed are generally called 'hedges', stating that the more the presence of hedges in

an utterance, the more polite it will seem. Hedges can also be used to back off from opinions and assertions. For example:

(1) *She's sort of pretty.*

(2) *It was a kind of bang.*

In addition to being tentative about imposing on H, S can come right out and apologize for the imposition, for example:

(1) *I'm sorry to trouble you but do you have the time?*

(2) *Forgive me for bothering you, but do you have a pen?*

The most frequently used ameliorators are those which purport to ask whether H objects to the imposition S is putting upon him. Perhaps the best known of these is please, meaning if it *please(s) you*'. Although this seems to question H's willingness to accept the imposition, it is in fact impossible for him to ever seriously respond No, it *doesn't please me* or *I won't because it doesn't please me to*.

(1) *Please keep off the grass.*

(2) *Please remember to water the petunias, darling.*

(3) *Could you please post this letter?*

Alternatively, Allan adds that S may hedge his imposition by questioning whether it is possible for H to accept it, as in:

(1) *Come tomorrow, then, if you can.*

(2) *Your wife's asked me to give her a lift home, if that's OK with you.*

(3) *Casper Milquetoast has been married six times, if you can believe it!*

In summary, Allan (1986:11) concludes that if S intends to maintain H's maxim, he adds, could be subcategorized into four more particular maxims governing the four categories of imposition on H's negative face.

Much of available literature on hedges concentrates on their functions as devices of positive politeness. Brown and Levinson (1986: 117) believe that one characteristic device in positive politeness is to hedge extremes, so as to make one's own opinion safety vague. They assert that normally 'hedges' are a feature of negative politeness, but with a caveat that some hedges can have this positive politeness function as well, most notably (in English). For instance: *sort of, kind of, like, in a way*.

Other functions of hedges discussed by Brown and Levinson (1986:145) are 'hedges on illocutionary force', hedges encoded in particles. Here, they note that in some languages there are particles which encode such hedges in linguistic structure. Such are said to often constitute among the most commonly used words in a language, but are typically omitted from dictionaries, and given little theoretical attention. There are also hedges addressed to Grice's quality, quantity, relevance and manner maxims. Hedges addressed to politeness strategies and prosodic and kinetic hedges are also discussed by Brown and Levinson (1986:145).

The importance of all this is that hedges are employed as expressions with clear politeness functions. In particular, hedges addressed to politeness strategies may be derived from maxim hedges and function directly as notices of violations of face wants.

After knowing the reasons of using hedges in academic writing and their characteristics in English, hopefully the thesis writer can use hedges correctly in their thesis. To do that, they should know about the function of hedges. In this research, the researcher also use the function of hedges theory. Here are some of the theories of the function of hedges.

2.7 The Functions of Hedges

Essentially hedges in academic writing signal a writer's anticipation of the possibility of opposition to his or her statements. According to Hyland (1995:34-35) there are three main functions of hedges. They are: function towards proposition, towards writers and towards readers.

First, hedges are used to express propositions with greater precision. This means, by hedging the writer can accurately state uncertain scientific claims with appropriate caution. This occurs since scientific writing is a balance of a fact and evaluation as the writer tries to present information as fully, accurately and objectively as possible. Thus, writers often say "X may cause Y" rather than "X causes Y" to specify the actual state of knowledge on the subject. Hedges here distinguish the actual from the potential or inferential and imply that a proposition is based on the writer's plausible reasoning rather than certain knowledge. Moreover, readers are expected to understand that the proposition is true as far as can be determined. Examples :

1. The speakers *will* act an apology after she has offended the hearer intentionally or unintentionally.

2. *Generally* speaking, culture differences have an influence on the selection of formulas for the realization of apology.

The second function of hedges is to “help writers avoid personal responsibility for statements in order to protect their reputations and limit the damage which may result from categorical commitments. Moreover, Hyland explains that here hedges are used to blur the relationship between a writer and a proposition when referring to speculate possibilities, such as *It was assumed that*, *These data indicate that*, *The model implies that*,

1. *It was assumed that* the phosphorylation of EF-2 may play a...
2. *These data indicatethat* phytochrome A possesses the intrinsic...
3. *The model implies that* the function of grana is to shield varying amounts of...

In science, writers may hedge in this way because of preliminary results, small samples, doubtful evidence, uncertain predictions, and imperfect measuring technique.

Finally, the last function of hedges is contributed to the development of the writer–reader relationship, addressing the need for deference and cooperation in gaining reader ratification of claims. Research writers must always consider both the reader’s role in accrediting knowledge and the need to conform to the expectations of the medical research community concerning limits of self assurance. Most importantly, categorical assertions leave no room for dialogue and are inherently face-threatening as they suggest that the arguments need no feedback, thus relegating the reader to a passive role. By explicitly referring to

themselves as the source of the claim, often with a cognitive or discourse verb, writers are able to mark the statement as one possible position, an alternative view rather than a definitive statement of truth, and thereby indicate a personal opinion awaiting verification.

Hyland states that here, hedges appeal to readers as intelligent colleagues, capable of deciding about the issues and indicate the statements are provisional, pending acceptance by one's peers. The examples of this types are : *Thus we suppose that, I believe that,*

Thus, we can see that hedges help protect the writer against possible wrong interpretations or faulty results, but they also allow them to demonstrate an awareness of the reader's possible alternative viewpoint, displaying the conditional nature of statements out of strategic respect for them and indicating the degree of confidence that the writer judges it prudent to attribute to statements.

After knowing the function of Hedges, hopefully the thesis writer can use hedges correctly in their thesis. To do that, they should know about the function of hedges. In this research, the researcher also use hedes in academic writing theory. Here are some of the theories of hedges in academic Writing.

2.8 Hedges in Academic Writing

The view that academic writing is no more than a collection of facts, unfolding in a direct and impersonal manner, and eventually leading the reader to an inescapable truth, is untenable upon closer scrutiny of the research article

(Bloor & Bloor, 1991: 1-12; Hyland, 1998). Areas of scientific inquiry are pragmatically sophisticated and are teeming with examples of hedges. “Hedges are an essential element of academic argument” (Myers, 1989:1- 35; Hinkel, 1997:361-386; Hyland, 1998:6) and help structure the research paper. Writers are trying to advance either support for or repudiation of some theory(ies) or hypothesis(es). In so doing, hedges allow writers “to express a perspective on their statements or the statements of others”, “to present unproven claims with caution and to enter a dialogue with their audience” (Hyland, 1998:6).

For NNES (NonNative English Speaker), mastering this particular genre can prove elusive. Several articles commenting on the difficulties of writing research papers have shared similar findings: unqualified and direct writing typically distinguishes NNESs from their native English speaking counterparts (Hu, Brown, & Brown, 1982:39-49; Skelton, 1988:37-43; Bloor & Bloor, 1991:1-12). Unfortunately for NNESs, while researchers have found that the use of hedges in academic writing is necessary to advance and support claims (Cherry, 1988:63-81; Myers, 1989:1-35; Swales & Feak, 1994), instructors of writing for NNESs often unwittingly give the impression that writing research articles in English requires direct, linear arguments and that they are weakened by any personal references or hedges (Bloor & Bloor, 1991:1-12; Gilbert, 1991:27-46). Textbooks also reinforce this stereotype of directness, some even advising writers “to avoid hedging altogether (Strunk & White, 1959; Winkler & McCuen, 1989), (Hyland, 1998:8). As a result, students become so direct in their

writing that it is considered inappropriate and they are criticized for being offensive. Thesis supervisors for English L2 writers are often required to edit for appropriate degrees of qualification (both more and less) in expressing claims (Dudley-Evans, 1991:42-51).

For NNEs in graduate programs, mastery of linguistic and rhetorical devices in English is requisite if they wish to publish their work in journals, English being the “lingua franca of scientific research” (Hyland, 1998:8). Having research published in English language journals guarantees the widest possible audience for research. Hyland cites the lack of materials devoted to this topic as one of the main reasons that “second language students find hedging their propositions notoriously problematic” Hyland (1998:8). The good news for NNEs is that many researchers believe that learning how to use hedging devices effectively is something that can be taught by making learners aware and drawing their attention to hedging and by direct instruction. ,

In this thesis after knowing about hedges in academic writing, hopefully the thesis writer can use hedges correctly in their thesis. To do that, they should know about hedges in academic writing. In this research, the researcher also use the hedges in introduction section of scientific writing theory. It is the last theory of hedges in this thesis, Here are some of the theories of hedges in introduction section of scientific writing.

2.9 Hedges in Introduction Section of Scientific Writing

The use of hedging in introduction section is to establish the significance and novelty of the research and its place in the area of shared knowledge to which the article contributes. The hedges here are predominantly content-oriented, non-unexpectedly in a rhetorical component concerned with establishing a research space in which to locate the study. The researchers are thus largely concerned to specify the reliability of the research findings and their commitment to its truth.

There are some evaluations of prior research, but when the tone becomes more speculative and exploratory we see more use of writer-oriented hedges, allowing the authors to make their claims while defending themselves from the dangers of overconfident assertion. The hedges do not therefore compromise the writers' attempt to express the centrality of their work, but assist them in establishing that the field is lively and consequential, and that the claims to be made are significant and far-reaching.

Salager-Meyer (1997:113) mentions that the introduction section hedges seem to appear most. It is because "in the introduction sections of academic paper, hedges serve the purpose of building arguments to support researchers' own work". Here, the writers use hedging to convince the reader that work remains to be done in their area of inquiry.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In conducting a research, it is needed to get a valid result. A good and suitable research method can be used as a guideline to help the researcher in analyzing the data. This chapter gives detailed descriptions about the research method used to conduct this research. This chapter discusses research design, unit of analysis, source of data, technique of data collection, and technique of data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Research design is a process which is needed in planning and doing a research. The researcher used descriptive method research and it is descriptive qualitative method. First researcher found the valid theory to become the basic of the analysis, and then described what would be found in the research. The research describes the types and the functions of hedges used in the speech of Presiden Barack Obama at University of Indonesia Jakarta on November 10, 2010.

3.2 Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis in this research is every utterance which has hedges in the speech of Presiden Barack Obama at Jakarta University of Indonesia on November 10, 2010. The researcher analyzed the taxonomy of hedges which divided into modal auxiliary verbs, modal lexical verbs of varying degree of illocutionary force,

adjectival, adverbial, and nominal modal phrases, approximators of degree, quantity, frequency and time, introductory phrases, If clause, and compound hedges.

3.3 Source of Data

The data were taken from internet on youtube,

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kacZTEEZkNI&feature=related>

The source of data which was used in this research is a video of the speech of Presiden Barack Obama at University of Indonesia on November 10, 2010. This video is about speech of President Barack Obama, his speech focused on three areas that are closely related and fundamental; human progress development, democracy, and religious faith. The reasearcher chose that speech to analyze the types and reasons of hedges on it.

3.4 Technique of Data Collection

Technique of data collection is the way the researcher collects and gets the data. The data were collected from the speech of Presiden Barack Obama at University of Indonesia on November 10, 2010. In collecting the data, there are some steps to follow in this study:

1. Searching out the video of the speech, the reasearcher searched the data from the internet on youtube.

2. Downloading the video, in this research the researcher used speech of president Barack Obama, because the utterances in the speech contain hedges.
3. watching and listening to the video
4. Writing the transcript and combining with pure the trascipt from the writer of speech.
5. Reading the transcript carefully.

3.5 Technique of Data Analysis

In this research, the researcher analyzed the data through some steps. The steps are as follows:

1. Reading the transcript of the speech of President Barack Obama.
2. Identifying every utterance which contains hedges.
3. Classifying the types and reasons of hedges. After the researcher choosing the types and reasons of hedges, the researcher categorized the data based on the theory of Meyer in Miller (1989; 109-110).
4. Analising the data.
5. Drawing the conclusion

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter will analyze and discuss hedges used in President Barack Obama's speech at University of Indonesia on November 10, 2010. To answer the problems, the research is carried out based on the theory of Meyer.

4.1 Hedges Found in the speech of President Barack Obama at University of Indonesia on November 10, 2010

In his speech, President Barack Obama used hedges to achieve the rhetorical and impersonal objectives. Hedges that he used in his speech are modal auxiliary verbs, adjective, adverb, and nominal modal verbs, approximators of degree, quality and quantity verbs, and the last is if clause verbs.

Modal auxiliary verbs were used to express modality in President Barack Obama's speech then adjective, adverb and nominal modal verbs were used by President Barack Obama to express the probability, then approximators of degree, quality and quantity verbs were used by President Barack Obama to express degree and amount of something. The last hedges was used in this chapter called If clause, it is used to express assumption.

Here is a table that shows some types of hedges used by President Barack Obama at University of Indonesia on November 10, 2010

Table 4.1 Hedges Found in the Speech of President Barack Obama

NO	TYPES OF HEDGES	Frequency	Precentage
1	Modal auxiliary verbs (Could) (Can) (Would), (Should) (Cannot)	21 (2) (8) (5) (5) (1)	80,76%
2	Modal lexical verbs	0	0%
3	Adj, Adv,& Nom.Modal Phrases	0	0%
4	Aproximation of degree. quantity and time	0	0%
5	Introductory phrase (believed)	4	15.38%
6	If Clause, if anything (if)	1	3,84%
7	Compound Hedges	0	0%
	TOTAL	26	100%

Based on the table above, in the speech of President Barack Obama at University of Indonesia on November 10, 2010, President Barack Obama used hedges of modal auxiliary verbs 21 times (80,76%), then the next type is introductory phrases which were used 4 times (15,38%), the last hedges are used in the President Barack Obama speech are if clause and if anything which was used 1

time (3,84%). Meanwhile, the reasearcher did not found modal lexical verbs, Adjectival, adverbial, and nominal modal phrase , approximators of degree, quality, quantity and time and compound hedges in the Barack Obama speech. Based on the table above we can conclude that the hedges is mostly used in the Barack Obama's speech is modal auxiliary verbs. It means that President Barack Obama didn't use the most straight forward and widely way to express his speech. Moreover, there are did not found types of hedges in the Barack Obama speech. They are modal lexical verbs, adjectival adverbial and nominal modal phrase, approximators of degree, quality, quantity, and time and compound hedges. It means that President Barack Obama was not sure about what he said in his speech, because those types were used to express that President Barack Obama still doubted and showed that he just evaluated his speaking rather than described it.

The first problems that the researcher would like to analyze, is types of hedges. Based on the types of hedges the researcher found that there are 21 modal auxiliary verbs. To get specific information about it, the researcher gives the analysis as follows:

4.1.1 Modal Auxiliary Verbs

Modal auxiliary verbs are the most straight forward and widely used means of expressing modality in English academic writing, the most tentative ones being: *may, might, can, could, would, should*.

In this research, researcher found the types of hedges especially on the modal auxiliary verbs of the Barack Obama speech , they are:

1. Could

The Modal Auxiliary verbs “Could” has a meaning possibility.

Excerpt 1.

*If you asked me or any of my schoolmates who knew me back then I don't think any of us **could** have anticipated that I would one day come back to Jakarta as President of the United States.*

(page 62, line 29-31)

The modal auxiliary verb used in the statement above is “could”. The modal “could” in the text above has a meaning that one day President Barack Obama has possibility to come back to Jakarta as President of the United States or not.

Excerpt 2.

*If you asked me or any of my schoolmates who knew me back then I don't think any of us could have anticipated that I would one day come back to Jakarta as President of the United States. And few **could** have anticipated the remarkable story of Indonesia over these last four decades.*

(page 62, line 29-32)

The researcher also found modal auxiliary verb used in the statement above it is “could”. The modal “could” in the text above has a meaning that one day President Barack Obama has possibility to come back to Jakarta as President United States or not. So the statement means it is possible that anticipated the remarkable story of indonesia over these last four decades.

2. Can

The Modal Auxiliary verbs “Can” has a meaning possibility .

Excerpt 3.

*The friendship between the United States and Indonesia **can** advance our mutual interest in development.*

(page 64, line 12-13)

The modal auxiliary verb used in the sentence`e above is “can”. The modal “can” in the text means ability. It is because we can see on the Barack Obama speeches, there are three purpose why President Barack Obama speech in front of the audience. One of the purpose is talking about The friendship between the United States and Indonesia. In this case by the friendship between the United States and Indonesia can advance our mutual interes in development epecially our country Indonesia.

From the statement above we can conclude that the modal auxiliary of can means ability, So the sentence means that it is possible by frienship between the United States and Indonesia can advance our mutual interest in development.

Excerpt 4.

*That is why we are developing clean energy technologies that **can** power industry and preserve Indonesia’s precious natural resources and America welcomes your country’s strong leadership in the global effort to combat climate change.*

(page 65, line 3-6)

The modal auxiliary verb that the researcher found in the statement above is “can”. The modal “can” in the text means ability. It is because based on the statement above “can” refers to the phrase of “ clean energy technologies”. This phrase means that the clean energy technologies can

power industry and preserve Indonesia's precious natural resources. Then, to get it we have to change our lives because the growth will determine the quality of our lives and the health of our planet. So, the sentence means that it is able to develop the health of our planet by the clean energy technologies.

Excerpt 5.

*These are the issues that really matter in our daily lives. Development, after all, is not simply about growth rates and numbers on a balance sheet. It's about whether a child **can** learn the skills they need to make it in a changing world*

(page 65, line 17-19)

The modal auxiliary verb used in the statement above is "can". The modal "can" in the text means ability. It is because the statement above "can" refers to development, it means the issues that which is really matter in the lives of President Barack Obama and Indonesian people. So, the statement means that it is able to issue that really matter in daily lives. Development. whether a child learn the skills they need to make it in a changing world.

3. Would

The Modal Auxiliary verbs "would" has a meaning to show that something has probability to be unable or not to be unable to cause something else

Excerpt 6.

And I was so honored, I was so honored when last night at the President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono it was so for her dinner state presented an award on behalf of my mother recognizing the work that she did and she

would had been support For her because my mother held Indonesia and its people very close to her heart for her entire life.

(page 62, line 23-27)

The modal auxiliary verb used in the statement above is “would”. The word “would” in the text means that something has probability to be unable to cause something else. and she is this statement above is president Barack Obama’s mother. Based on the statement above the researcher assumed that the mother of president Barack Obama kept returning to Indonesia over the next twenty years and travel and to porsue her possion of promoting apportunity in Indonesia’s villages for women ang girls. she would had been support for her, because her mother held Indonesia and its people very close to her heart for her entire life.

Excerpt 7.

*If you asked me or any of my schoolmates who knew me back then I don’t think any of us could have anticipated that I **would** one day come back to Jakarta as President of the United States. and few could have anticipated the reamrkable story of Indonesia over these last four decades.*

(page 62, line 29-32)

The modal auxiliary verb used in the statement above is “would”. The word “would” in the text means that it is used something has probability to be unable to cause something else. It is because, President Barack Obama has ancipated that he would one day come to Jakarta as the president as United States. And few could have anticipated the remarkable story of Indonesia over these last four decades.

Excerpt 8.

*When I moved to Indonesia, it **would** have been hard to imagine a future in which the prosperity of families in Chicago and Jakarta would be connected.*

(page 64, line 14-15)

The modal auxiliary verb used in the statement above is “would”. The word “would” in the text means that it is used something has probability to be unable to cause something else. We can see from Barack Obama is speeches, there are three purposes, one of the purpose is talking about the friendship between the United States and Indonesia. Based on the statement above “ would “ refers to move to Indonesia, it means that when President Barack Obama moved to Indonesia it would have been hard to imagine a future in which the prosperity of families in Chicago and Jakarta would be conected.

4. Should

The Modal Auxiliary verbs “should” has a meaning used refers to a possible event or situation and is used to show what is right.

Excerpt 9.

*America has a stake in Indonesian that plays it is rightful role in shaping the global economy. Gone are the days when seven or eight countries would come together to determine the direction of global markets. That is why the G-20 is now the center of international economic cooperation, so that emerging economies like Indonesia have a greater voice and also bear greater responsibility For guiding the global economy And through its leadership of the G-20’s anti-corruption group, Indonesia **should** lead on the world stage and by example in embracing transparency and accountability.*

(page 64, line 27-34)

The modal auxiliary verb used in the statement above is “should”. The modal “should” has the meaning to refer to a possible event or situation. It is because America has a stake in Indonesia that it has rightful role in shaping the global economy. and President Barack Obama states that Gone are the days when seven or eight countries would come together to determine the direction of global markets. That is why the G-20 is now the center of international economic cooperation, so that emerging economies like Indonesia have a greater voice and also bear greater responsibility for guiding the global economy and through its leadership of the G-20’s anti-corruption group. But in this case the modal “should” is used to show that the Indonesia has possibility to lead on the world stage and by example in embracing transparency and accountability.

Excerpt 10.

*In the Middle East, we have faced false starts and setbacks, but we have been persistent in our pursuit of peace. Israelis and Palestinians restarted direct talks, but enormous obstacles remain. There **should** be no illusions that peace and security will come easy.*

(page 68, line 15-18)

The modal auxiliary verb used in the statement above is “should”. The modal “should” in the text means to tell what’s right or correct or recommending action. It is because in the Middle East, United States and Indonesia have faced falsed starts and setbacks, but United States and Indonesia have been persistent in our pursuit of peace, Israel and Palestina restated direct talks. But enermous obstacles remain. There are should be no

illusions that peace and security will come easy. And President Barack Obama hopes two states, Israel and Palestina, to live side by side in peace and security that is our goal. So, the function of modal auxiliary verb “should” recommend Israel and Palestina to do something right.

Excerpt 11.

*The stories of Indonesia and America **should** make us up to mistake because it tell us that history is on the side of human progress that unity is more powerfull than division and that the people of this world can live together in peace. May our two nations working together, with faith and determination share these truths with all mankind.*

(page 68, line 24-28)

The modal auxiliary verb used in the statement above is “should”. The modal “should” in the text is used to show what is right. It is the stories of Indonesia and America should make up to mistake, because the history is on the side of human progress that unity is more powerfull that division and the people of Indonesia can live together in peace. And President Barack Obama hopes that two nations working together, with faith and determination share these thrurhs with all mankind. So the sentence means that the way is the right to do.

5. Cannot

The Modal Auxiliary verbs “Cannot” has a meaning negative form of “can”, so the modal has a meaning of inability / impossibility.

Excerpt 13.

Like other countries that emerged from colonial rule in the last century Indonesia struggled and sacrificed for the right to determine your destiny.

*That is what Heroes Day is all about an Indonesia that belongs to Indonesians. But you also ultimately decided that freedom **cannot** mean replacing the strong hand of a colonizer with a strongman of your own.*

(page 66, line 3-7)

The modal auxiliary verb used in the statement above is “cannot”. The modal “cannot” is the negative form of “can” it means impossible, it is because like other countries that emerged from Colonial rule in the last century, Indonesia struggled and sacrificed for the right to determine Indonesian destiny. That is about what Heroes Day is all about an Indonesia that belongs to Indonesians. but Indonesia also ultimately decided that freedom cannot mean replacing the strong hand of a colonizer with a strongman of Indonesian. So, the sentence means it is impossible replacing the strong hand of a colonizer with a strongman of Indonesian.

4.1.2 Introductory phrase

These introductory phrases are *I believe, to our knowledge, it is our view that, we feel that.* These express the author’s personal doubt and direct involvement. in this research the researcher just found one Introductory phrase they are *believed*.

1. Believed

The Introduction phrase “believed” has a meaning to have confidence in the truth or value of something or to express the speaker personal doubt and direct involvement.

Excerpt 14.

*And while my stepfather, like most Indonesians, was raised a Muslim, he firmly **believed** that all religions were worthy of respect. And In this way, this way he reflected the spirit of religious tolerance that is enshrined in Indonesia's Constitution, and that remains one of this country's defining and inspiring characteristics.*

(page 62, line 14-18)

The Introduction Phrase used in the statement above is “ he firmly believed” the introduction “ he firmly believed” in the sentence has meaning to have confidence in the truth or value of something or to express the speaker personal doubt and direct involvement. It is because the stepfather of President Barack Obama like most indonesia, was raised a muslim, the stepfather firmly believed that all religions were worthy of respect. And in this way, this way he reflected the spirit of religious tolerance that is enshrined in Indonesia's Constitution, and that remains one of this country's defining and inspiring characteristics. So President Barack Obama tries to get the truth that all religions were worthy of respect.

Excerpt 15.

*I said then, and I will repeat now, that no single speech can eradicate years of mistrust. But **I believed** then, I believe today, that we do have a choice. We can choose to be defined by our differences, and give in to a future of suspicion and mistrust.*

(page 67, line 23-26)

The Introduction Phrase used in the statement above is “ I believed” the introduction “ I believed” in the statement has meaning to have confidence in the truth or value of something or to express the speaker

personal doubt and direct involvement. It is because when President Obama said then he will repeat now, that no single speech can eradicate years of mistrust. But President Barack Obama believed then, he believes today, that we do have a choice. President Barack Obama and people of Indonesia can choose to be defined by our differences, and give in to a future of suspicion and mistrust. So the statement means that President Barack Obama expresses to get the truth that we do have a choice, can choose to be defined by our differences, and give in to a future of suspicion and mistrust.

Excerpt 16.

But I believe that the history of both America and Indonesia gives us hope sometime.

(page 68, line 31-32)

The Introduction Phrase used in the sentence above is “ I believe” the introduction “ I believe” in the sentence has meaning to have confidence in the truth or value of something or to express the speaker personal doubt and direct involvement. It is because President Barack Obama believes that the History of both America and Indonesia should give us hope sometime. So in the text means that The President Barack Obama tries to get the truth that the history of both America and Indonesia gives us hope sometime.

4.1.3 “If Clause”

That is usually realized through the use of the following phrase: *if true, if anything.*

Excerpt 17.

If you asked me or any of my schoolmates who knew me back then I don't think any of us could have anticipated that I would one day come back to Jakarta as President of the United States.

(page 62, line 29-31)

The if clause is used in the statement above is “ if” if clause in the texts means to describe unreal, but likely situations in the present or future. It is called unreal because situation described hasn't happened yet, and likely because it can easily be imagined to happen. The hearer didn't asked Obama or any of his schoolmates who knew him back then, So Obama thinks any of hearers could has anticipated that he would one day come back to Jakarta as President of United States.

4.2 Reasons For Hedging

As stated in chapter II, there are four commonly reasons of hedging according to Salager Meyer's theory. In this thesis, the researcher found some utterances in the speech of President Barack Obama which fit that theory. Based on the theory of Salager Meyer's President Barack Obama used four reasons for hedging they are minimize the “threat-to-face, be a way of being more precise in reporting result, be positive or negative politeness strategies, and comforting to an established speech style. Those hedges utterances and President Barack Obama purpose (reasons for hedging). It can be see from the following analysis:

1. Minimize the “threat-to-face’

In this research President Barack Obama used hedges to minimize the “threat-to-face” and in this analysis President Barack Obama used modal auxiliary verb “cannot” to minimizing the “threat-to-face”.

It can be illustrated from statement:

*But you also ultimately decided that freedom **cannot** mean replacing the strong hand of a colonizer with a strongman of your own.*

(page 66, line 5-7)

The sentence above shows that the speaker avoided making a categorical and to negotiate some degree of flexibility for his statement, and also did not make mindedness and discriminatory. President Barack Obama tried to keep the feeling of the hearer and did not hurt them, so he used hedges modal auxiliary verb “cannot” in this statement cannot means that Indonesia also ultimately decided that freedom cannot mean replacing the strong hand of a colonizer with a strongman of indonesia. So President Barack Obama used modal auxiliary “cannot” to minimize the threat and face between President Barack Obama and the participant of the congress.

2. Be a way of being more precise in reporting result

Hedges can be considered as ways of being more precise in reporting result. Hedging may present the true state of the researcher understanding and may be used to negotiate an accurate representation of the state of the knowledge under discussion.

It can be illustrated from sentence:

*I said then, and I will repeat now, that no single speech can eradicate years of mistrust. But I believed then, and I believe today, that we have a choice. We **can** choose to be defined by our differences, and give in to a future of suspicion and mistrust. Or we can choose to do the hard work of forging common ground, and commit ourselves to the steady pursuit of progress. And I **can** promise you no matter what setbacks may come, the United States is committed to human progress. That is who we are. That is what we have done. That is what we will do.*

(page 67, line 23-29)

From the statement above we can see that the speaker used positive politeness. The speaker recognized that he wanted to be respected although it is assumed that the speaker is in some way imposing. President Barack Obama did not want a feeling of discrimination or understatement between him and the hearer. He might be more softly when he wants to say something in his speech. So, he decided to use modal auxiliary verb “can” to be more politeness in his speech.

3. positive or negative politeness strategies

Hedges are better understood as positive or negative politeness strategies, as sophisticated rational strategies used to mitigate two central positions expressed in scientific writing : to present claims or (finding) pending acceptance by international scientific community, and to claim presented by other researchers. President Barack Obama used positive or negative politeness strategies to express the speech.

It can be illustrated from sentence:

I said then, and I will repeat now, that no single speech can eradicate years of mistrust. But I believed then, and I believe today, that we have a choice. We can choose to be defined by our differences, and give in to a future of

*suspicion and mistrust. Or we can choose to do the hard work of forging common ground, and commit ourselves to the steady pursuit of progress. And I **can** promise you no matter what setbacks may come, the United States is committed to human progress. That is who we are. That is what we have done. That is what we will do.*

(page 67, line 23-29)

Positive Politeness strategy means that someone recognizes that someone else has desire to be respected, it is also confirms that the relationship is a friendly and express group reciprocity. From the statement above it can be found that the positive politeness strategies is in the statement “And I can promise you no matter what setbacks may come, the United States is committed to human progress. That is who we are. That is what we have done. That is what we will do”. It is because the President Barack Obama promise to Indonesia, that the United States is committed to human progress.

Negative Politeness strategy is a Politeness strategy which is similar to positive in that someone recognizes that they want to be respected; however it is also assumed that someone is in some way imposing on them. The negative politeness strategy is about the choice between Indonesia and United States is defined by our differences, and give in to a future of suspicion and mistrust. or Indonesia and America can choose to do the hard work of forging common ground, and commit themselves to the steady pursuit of progress.

4. Comforting to an established speech style

The function of hedges is not necessarily to avoid face-threatening acts but simply to conform to an established speech style. This established style of speech are a consequence of the combination of the needs and stimuli mentioned in reason a, b, and c. It should be made clear at this stage that it is difficult to be sure in any particular instance which of the four above mentioned concepts is intended nor need we assume that the speeches of hedges utterances always know why they hedge their statement in the first place.

It can be illustrated from sentence:

As So much has changed in the four decades since I boarded a plane to move back to Hawaii. If you asked me or any of my schoolmates who knew me back then I don't think any of us could have anticipated that I would one day come back to Jakarta as President of the United States.

(page 62, line 28-31)

From the statement above, we know that in the speech of President Barack Obama in his first place in order to conform to an established speech style, President Barack Obama used hedges “if” clause in the first sentence of his speech, So, his speech become easier to understand the hearers without hurting them.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

5.1 Conclusion

Hedges are interactive elements that serve as a bridge between the propositional information in the text and the writer's factual interpretation. Hedging devices could probably enable the authors to build a good rapport with their readers, minimizing the possibility of being heavily criticized by those who disagree with the claims the author makes. Without hedging devices, the authors' claims might be considered arrogant, inappropriate, rude, and even offensive.

The first problem that the researcher found on the speech of President Barack Obama is based on types of hedges in his speech in order to meet style of speech and to show politeness strategies in their comments or suggestion. From the seven types of hedges, there are four types of hedges are found in the Barack Obama's speech. The first modal auxiliary verbs that used 21 times (80,76%) that consist of modal verbs "*can, cannot, could, should, and would*". The second type of hedges that he used introductory phrases that were used 4 times (15,38%) and word "*believed*". The last type is "*if*" clauses that was used 1 time (3,84%). Moreover, there are no modal lexical verbs, adjectival, adverbial, and nominal modal phrases, approximators of degree, quality, quantity, and time and compound hedges are found in the Barack Obama speech. It means that President Barack Obama was not sure about what he said in his speech, because those types were used to express that the President Barack

Obama still doubted and showed that he just evaluated his speaking rather than described it.

The second problem in this research is reasons for hedging. Many people use hedges in their speech and the reason why they used hedges are actually deal with degrees of probability and to decreased understatement, discrimination, and mindedness. Based on the data analysis of the speech of President Barack Obama, there are four reasons why President Barack Obama used hedges in his speech. The first reason is to minimize the “threat-to-face” by avoiding making a categorical and to negotiate some degree of flexibility for his statement, and also not to make mindedness and discriminatory. The second reason is to be a way of being more precise in reporting result by displaying his original uncertainty and offering a very precise statement about the extent of his belief to goal his purpose. The third reason is to be positive or negative politeness strategies by being respected although assumed that the speaker is in some way imposing. The last reason is to comfort to an established speech style.

5.2 Suggestion

Based on the research on the chapter four, the researcher has some suggestions:

1. Everyone who reads this thesis and wants to do the similar research, it is suggested that he / she increase, understand, and develop broader analysis about types of hedges and why people use hedge in their speech.
2. For the Faculty of Humanities of Dian Nuswantoro University, it will be easier for the language students if there are plenty references for the thesis writing.

3. For Dian Nuswantoro library, I think should provide more books about hedges

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APPENDIX

<http://www.france24.com/en/20101110-transcript-obama-jakarta-speech-indonesia-usa-muslim>

LATEST UPDATE: 10/11/2010

- **BARACK OBAMA - INDONESIA - MUSLIMS**

The text of US President Barack Obama's speech at Jakarta's University of Indonesia delivered on Wednesday.

Selamat pagi, yah it is wonderful to be here, in the University of Indonesia the faculty, the staffs for the students, and thanks to Dr, Gumilang Rosemilo Sumantri, Thank you so much for your hospital. Assalamualaikum dan salam sejahtera

Thank you for this wonderful welcome. Thank you to the people of Jakarta. And thank you to the people of Indonesia (pulang kampung nih).

I am so glad that I made it back to Indonesia, and that Michelle was able to join me. We had a couple of false starts this year, but I was determined to visit a country that has meant so much to me. and Unfortunately this visit is too short, but I look forward to coming back a year from now, when Indonesia hosts the East Asia Summit.

Before I go any further, I want to say that our thoughts and prayers are with all of those Indonesians who were affected by the recent tsunami and volcanic eruptions – particularly those who have lost loved ones, and those who have been displaced and I want you to know that. As always, the United States stands with Indonesia in responding to the natural disasters, and we are pleased to be able to help as needed. As neighbors help neighbors and families take in the displaced, I know that the strength and resilience of the Indonesian people will pull you through once more.

Let me begin with a simple statement: Indonesia is a part of me. I first came to this country when my mother married an Indonesian named Lolo Soetoro. As a young

boy, I was (hahaha) coming to a different world. But the people of Indonesia quickly made me feel at home.

Jakarta, and Jakarta looked very different in those days. The city was filled with buildings that were no more than a few stories tall. In 1967 this back in 1968, most of you weren't born yet. The Hotel Indonesia was one of the few high rises, and there was just one big Department store called Sarinah. That was it. Betchaks and Bemos that's all you get around, they outnumbered automobiles in those days, and you didn't have the big high ways that you have today, most of them gave way to unpaved roads and kampongs.

So We moved to Menteng Dalam, they some folks from Menteng Dalam right here, we lived in a small house with a mango tree out front. And I learned to love Indonesia while flying kites, running along the paddy fields, catching dragonflies, and buying satay and baso from the street vendors. I still remember the callers of the vendors through Sate, I remember that bakso enak ya, the Most of all, I remember the people the old men and women who welcomed us with smiles; the children who made a foreign child feel like a neighbor; and a friend, and the teachers who helped me learn about his country.

Because Indonesia is made up of thousands of islands, hundreds of languages, and people from scores of regions and ethnic groups, my times here helped me appreciate the common humanity of all people. And while my stepfather, like most Indonesians, was raised a Muslim, he firmly believed that all religions were worthy of respect. And In this way, this way he reflected the spirit of religious tolerance that is enshrined in Indonesia's Constitution, and that remains one of this country's defining and inspiring characteristics.

I stayed here for four years a time that helped shape my childhood; a time that saw the birth of my wonderful sister, Maya; and a time that made such an impression on my mother that she kept returning to Indonesia over the next twenty years to live and work and travel and to pursue her passion of promoting opportunity in Indonesia's villages for women and girls. And I was so honored, I was so honored when last night at the President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono it was so for her dinner state presented an award on behalf of my mother recognizing, the work that she did and she would have been so proud For her because my mother held Indonesia and its people very close to her heart for her entire life.

As So much has changed in the four decades since I boarded a plane to move back to Hawaii. If you asked me or any of my schoolmates who knew me the back then I don't think any of us could have anticipated that I would one day come back to Jakarta as the President of the United States. And few could have anticipated the remarkable story of Indonesia over these last four decades.

The Jakarta that I once knew has grown to a teeming city of nearly ten million, with skyscrapers that dwarf the Hotel Indonesia, and thriving centers of culture and of commerce. While my Indonesian friends and I used to run in fields with water buffalo and goats, a new generation of Indonesians is among the most wired in the world – connected through cell phones and social networks. And while Indonesia as a young nation focused inward, a growing Indonesia now plays a key role in the Asia Pacific and in the global economy.

That change also extends to politics. When my step-father was a boy, he watched his own father and older brother leave home to fight and die in the struggle for Indonesian independence. and I'm happy to be here on Heroes Day to honor the memory of so many Indonesians who have sacrificed on behalf of this great country.

When I moved to Jakarta, it was 1967 that was a time that followed a great suffering and conflict in parts of this country. Even though my step-father had served in the Army, the violence and killing during that time of political upheaval was largely unknown to me because it was unspoken by my Indonesian family and friends. In my household, like so many others across Indonesia were an invisible presence. Indonesians had their independence, but of in time there were afraid to speak their minds about issues fear was not far away the memories of that time.

In the years since then, Indonesia has charted its own course through an extraordinary democratic transformation – from the rule of an iron fist to the rule of the people. In recent years, the world has watched with hope and admiration, as Indonesians embraced the peaceful transfer of power and the direct election of leaders. And just as your democracy is symbolized by your elected President and legislature, your democracy is sustained and fortified by its checks and balances: a dynamic civil society; political parties and unions; a vibrant media and engaged citizens who have ensured that – in Indonesia -- there will be no turning back from democracy.

But even as this land of my youth has changed in so many ways, those things that I learned to love about Indonesia – that spirit of tolerance that is written into your

Constitution; symbolized in mosques and churches and temples standing along side each other that's spirit embodied in your people that's still lives on. Bhinneka Tunggal Ika unity in diversity. This is the foundation of Indonesia's example to the world, and this is why Indonesia will play such an important part in the 21st century.

So today, I return to Indonesia as a friend, but also as a President who seeks a deep and enduring partnership between our two countries. Because as vast and diverse countries; as neighbors on either side of the Pacific; and above all as democracies – the United States and Indonesia are bound together by shared interests and shared values.

Yesterday, President Yudhoyono and I announced a new, Comprehensive Partnership between the United States and Indonesia. We are increasing ties between our governments in many different areas, and – just as importantly – we are increasing ties among our people. This is a partnership of equals, grounded in mutual interests and mutual respect.

So With the rest of my time today, I'd like to talk about why the story I just told the story of Indonesia since the days when I lived here is so important to the United States, and to the world. I will focus on three areas that are closely related, and fundamental to human progress development, democracy, and religious faith.

First, the friendship between the United States and Indonesia can advance our mutual interest in development.

When I moved to Indonesia, it would have been hard to imagine a future in which the prosperity of families in Chicago and Jakarta would be connected. But our economies are now global, and Indonesians have experienced both the promise and the perils of globalization: from the shock of the Asian financial crisis in the 1990s to the millions lifted out of poverty because of increas trade and commere,What that means – and what we learned in the recent economic crisis – is that we have a stake in each other's success.

America has a stake in a Indonesia and developing, with prosperity that is broadly shared among the Indonesian people – because a rising middle class here in indonesia means new markets for our goods, just as America is a market for goods coming from Indonesia so we are investing more in Indonesia, our exports have grown near

by 50 percent, and we are opening doors for Americans and Indonesians to do business with one another.

America has a stake in Indonesian that plays its rightful role in shaping the global economy. Gone are the days when seven or eight countries would come together to determine the direction of global markets. That is why the G-20 is now the center of international economic cooperation, so that emerging economies like Indonesia have a greater voice and also bear greater responsibility For guiding the global economy And through its leadership of the G-20's anti-corruption group, Indonesia should lead on the world stage and by example in embracing transparency and accountability.

America has a stake in an Indonesia that pursues sustainable development, because the way we grow will determine the quality of our lives and the health of our planet. That is why we are developing clean energy technologies that can power industry and preserve Indonesia's precious natural resources – and America welcomes your country's strong leadership in the global effort to combat climate change.

Above all, America has a stake in the success of the Indonesian people. Underneath the headlines of the day, we must build bridges between our peoples, because our future security and prosperity is shared. That is exactly what we are doing – by increased collaboration among our scientists and researchers, and by working together to foster entrepreneurship. And I am especially pleased that we have committed to double the number of American and Indonesian students studying in our respective countries – we want more Indonesian students in American schools, and we want more American students to comes study in this country, we wanna forge new ties and great around the standard betseen young people in this young century that last well into this young century.

These are the issues that really matter in our daily lives. Development, after all, is not simply about growth rates and numbers on a balance sheet. It's about whether a child can learn the skills they need to make it in a changing world. It's about whether a good idea is allowed to grow into a business, and not be suffocated by corruption. It's about whether those forces that have transformed the Jakarta that I once knew technology and trade and the flow of people and goods can translate into a better life for for indonesia human beings, a life marked by dignity and opportunity.

Now This kind of development is inseparable from the role of democracy.

Today, we sometimes hear that democracy stands in the way of economic progress. This is not a new argument. Particularly in times of change and economic uncertainty, some will say that it is easier to take a shortcut to development by trading away the rights of human beings for the power of the state. But that is not what I saw on my trip to India, and that is not what I see here Indonesia. Your achievements demonstrate that democracy and development reinforce one another.

Like any democracy, you have known setbacks along the way. America is no different. Our own Constitution spoke of the effort to forge a “more perfect union,” and that is a journey we travelled ever since, we enduring the Civil War and we struggles to extend rights to all of our citizens. But it is precisely this effort that has allowed us to become stronger and more prosperous, while also becoming a more just and a more free society.

Like other countries that emerged from colonial rule in the last century, Indonesia struggled and sacrificed for the right to determine your destiny. That is what Heroes Day is all about an Indonesia that belongs to Indonesians. But you also ultimately decided that freedom cannot mean replacing the strong hand of a colonizer with a strongman of your own.

Of course, democracy is messy. Not everyone likes the results of every election. You go through ups and downs. But the journey is worthwhile, and it goes beyond casting a ballot. It takes strong institutions to check the power, the concentration of power. It takes open markets that allow individuals to thrive. It takes a free press and an independent justice system to root out abuse and excess, and to insist upon accountability. It takes open society and active citizens to reject inequality and injustice.

These are the forces that will propel Indonesia forward. And it will require a refusal to tolerate the corruption that stands in the way of opportunity; a commitment to transparency that gives every Indonesian a stake in their government; and a belief that the freedom that Indonesians have fought for is what holds this great nation together.

That is the message of the Indonesians who have advanced this democratic story – from those who fought in the Battle of Surabaya 55 years ago today; to the students who marched peacefully for democracy in the 1990s, to leaders who have embraced the peaceful transition of power in this young century. Because ultimately, it will be the rights of citizens that will stitch together this remarkable Nusantara that stretches

from Sabang to Merauke – an insistence that every child born in this country should be treated equally, whether they come from Java or Aceh from Bali or Papua, There all Indonesian have equal rights.

That effort extends to the example that Indonesia is now setting abroad. Indonesia took the initiative to establish the Bali Democracy Forum, an open forum for countries to share their experiences and best practices in fostering democracy. Indonesia has also been at the forefront of pushing for more attention to human rights within ASEAN. The nations of Southeast Asia must have the right to determine their own destiny, and the United States will strongly support that right. But the people of Southeast Asia must have the right to determine their own destiny as well. That is why we condemned elections in Burma recently that were neither free nor fair. That is why we are supporting your vibrant civil society in working with counterparts across this region. Because there is no reason why respect for human rights should stop at the border of any country.

A Hand in hand, that is what development and democracy are about the notion that certain values are universal. Prosperity without freedom is just another form of poverty. Because there are aspirations that human beings share the liberty of knowing that your leader is accountable to you, and that you won't be locked up for disagreeing with them; the opportunity to get an education and be able to work with dignity; the freedom to practice your faith without fear or restriction those are Universal values, that must be doserved every where.

Now Religion is the final topic that I want to address today, and like democracy and development it is fundamental to the Indonesian story.

Like the other Asian nations that I am visiting on this trip, Indonesia is steeped in spirituality a place where people worship God in many different ways. Along with this rich diversity, it is also home to the world's largest Muslim population a truth I came to know as a boy when I heard the call to prayer across Jakarta.

A Justice as individuals are not defined solely by their faith, Indonesia is defined by more than its Muslim population. But we also know that relations between the United States and Muslim communities have frayed over many years. As President, I have made it a priority to begin to repair these relations. As a part of that effort, I went to Cairo last June, and called for a new beginning between the United States and

Muslims around the world one that creates a path for us to move beyond our differences.

I said then, and I will repeat now, that no single speech can eradicate years of mistrust. But I believed then, and I believe today, that we do have a choice. We can choose to be defined by our differences, and give in to a future of suspicion and mistrust. Or we can choose to do the hard work of forging common ground, and commit ourselves to the steady pursuit of progress. And I can promise you no matter what setbacks may come, the United States is committed to human progress. That is who we are. That is what we have done. That is what we will do.

Now We know well the issues that have caused tensions for many years issues that I addressed in Cairo. In the 17 months that have passed since that speech, we have made some progress, but much more to do.

Innocent civilians in America, Indonesia, and across the world are still targeted by violent extremists. I have made it clear that America is not, and never will be, at war with Islam. Instead, all of us must defeat al Qaeda and its affiliates, who have no claim to be leaders of any religion certainly not a great, world religion like Islam. But those who want to build must not cede ground to terrorists who seek to destroy. This is not a task for America alone. Indeed, here in Indonesia, you have made progress in rooting out terrorists, extremist and combating such violent.

In Afghanistan, we continue to work with a coalition of nations to build the capacity of the Afghan government to secure its future. Our shared interest is in building peace in a war-torn land a peace that provides no safe-haven for violent extremists, and that provides hope for the Afghan people.

Meanwhile, we have made progress on one of our core commitments - our effort to end the war in Iraq nearly 100,000 American troops have now left Iraq. Our presidential Iraqis have taken full responsibility for their security. And we will continue to support Iraq as it forms an inclusive government and we will bring all of our troops home.

In the Middle East, we have faced false starts and setbacks, but we have been persistent in our pursuit of peace. Israelis and Palestinians restarted direct talks, but enormous obstacles remain. There should be no illusions that peace and security will come easy. But let there be no doubt: we will spare no effort in working for the

outcome that is just, and that is in the interest of all the parties involved: two states, Israel and Palestine, living side by side in peace and security that is our goal.

The stakes are high in resolving these issues. For our world has grown smaller and while those forces that connect us have unleashed great opportunity and great wealth, they also empower those who seek to derail progress. One bomb in a marketplace can obliterate the bustle of daily commerce. One whispered rumor can obscure the truth, and set off violence between communities that once lived together in peace. In an age of rapid change and colliding cultures, what we share as human beings can be lost.

But I believe that the history of both America and Indonesia should give us hope sometime. It's a story written into our national mottos. In US our motto is *E pluribus unum* out of many, one. *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika* – unity in diversity. We are two nations, which have travelled different paths. Yet our nations show that hundreds of millions who hold different beliefs can be united in freedom under one flag. And we are now building on that shared humanity through young people who will study in each other's schools; through the entrepreneurs forging ties that can lead to prosperity; and through our embrace of fundamental democratic values and human aspirations..

You know before I come here, I visited the Istiqlal mosque a place of worship that was still under construction when I lived in Jakarta. I admired its soaring minaret, and its imposing dome, and welcoming space. But its name and history also speak to what makes Indonesia great. *Istiqlal* means independence, and its construction was in part a testament to the nation's struggle for freedom. Moreover, this house of worship for many thousands of Muslims was designed by a Christian architect.

Such is Indonesia's spirit. Such is the message of Indonesia's inclusive philosophy, *Pancasila*. Across an archipelago that contains some of God's most beautiful creations, islands rising above an ocean named for peace, people choose to worship God as they please. Islam flourishes, but so do other faiths. Development is strengthened by an emerging democracy. Ancient traditions endure, even as a rising power is on the move.

That is not to say that Indonesia is without imperfections. No country is. But here we can find the ability to bridge divides of race and region and religion that ability to see yourself in other people. As a child of a different race come here, from a distant country, I found this spirit in the greeting that I received upon moving here: *Selamat*

Datang. As a Christian visiting a mosque on this visit, I found it in the words of a leader who was asked about my visit and said, “Muslims are also allowed in churches. We are all God’s followers.”

That spark of the divine lives within each of us. We cannot give in to doubt or cynicism or despair. The stories of Indonesia and America should make us up to mistake because it tell us that history is on the side of human progress that unity is more powerful than division; and that the people of this world can live together in peace. May our two nations working together, with faith and determination share these truths with all mankind.

Sebagai penutup saya mengungkapkan kepada saudara-saudara rakyat indonesia, terimakasih atas- terimakasih assalamualaikum. Thank you