

HEDGES IN INTERVIEW OF SUNDAY TELEVISION PROGRAM: JULIA GILLARD

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Abstract

This study examines the use of hedges in politic field, especially in interview of Sunday television program that has focus in Julia Gillard's Utterances. The purpose of this study is to find out and describe about the types of hedges expressions and how do hedges expressions serve a function in Julia Gillard's responds in the interview by using theories of Francoise Salager-Meyer in Miller (1994) about the typology of hedges expressions, and the function of hedges expressions. The method that is used in this research is quantitative method which is focused in analyzing the use of hedges in an interview of Julia Gillard's at Sunday program. The result shows that the types of hedges mostly used in the interview are modal auxiliary verbs, such as *can*, *could*, *will*, *would*, *should* and *shouldnot*. The other types of hedges belong to modal lexical verbs; adjectival, adverbial, and nominal modal phrase; approximators of degree, quantity, frequency, and time; introductory phrases; and *if* clause. In this research the compound hedges type does not be found. While the functions are minimize the threat to face; ways of being more precise in reporting result; and as a politeness strategy. It is also possible that in each of the functions contain some of hedges types.

Keywords: Hedges, Forms of Hedges, Kind of hedges Used by Julia Gillard, Sunday Program

Abstrak

Penelitian ini meneliti hedges di bidang politik, terutama dalam wawancara program televisi hari Minggu yang berfokus pada ucapan Julia Gillard. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui dan menjelaskan tentang jenis-jenis hedges dan bagaimana fungsi hedges bekerja dalam respon Julia Gillard dalam wawancara dengan menggunakan teori-teori Francoise Salager-Meyer dalam Miller (1994) tentang tipologi hedges, dan fungsi hedges. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode kuantitatif yang difokuskan dalam menganalisis penggunaan hedges dalam wawancara dengan Julia Gillard di Sunday program. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa hedges yang paling banyak digunakan dalam wawancara adalah kata kerja modal tambahan, seperti *can*, *could*, *will*, *would*, *should*, dan *should not*. Hedges lainnya termasuk modal kata kerja leksikal; frase modal kata sifat, kata keterangan, dan nominal; perkiraan derajat, kuantitas, frekuensi, dan waktu; frasa pengantar; dan *if* klausa. Dalam penelitian ini, tipe gabungan hedges tidak ditemukan. Sementara fungsi hedges dalam ucapan Julia Gillard adalah meminimalkan ancaman yang akan dihadapi; cara lebih tepat dalam melaporkan hasil; dan sebagai strategi kesopanan. Dalam hal ini, memungkinkan bahwa di masing-masing fungsi bisa terdiri dari beberapa jenis hedges.

Kata kunci: Hedges, Bentuk Hedges, Jenis Hedges yang Digunakan oleh Julia Gillard, Program Minggu

INTRODUCTION

Julia Gillard was a 27th Prime Minister of Australia who was the first woman holding the office since June 24th, 2010 until June 23th, 2013. She is a person who is famous and has big influence in Australia. As great politician in Australia, she absolutely want to attract people by showing her good attitudes, especially in speaking in front of public or media, she does not want to lose the trust of people. As Salager-Meyer (1993, 1994) in Miller (2015) defined that the more general or spread to a broad audience, there will be many hedges statements, which mean that their speech or attitudes of speaking can influence the audience thoughts.

Moreover, on June 27th, 2010 at Sunday television program, Julia Gillard was ever be a guest who was invited to do interview by Laurie Oakes, who is a retired Australian journalist and the anchor of Sunday television program. In that program, when Julia Gillard had been interviewed by Laurie Oakes, the researcher realizes that in the process of interview, Julia Gillard uses some language feature of pragmatics called hedges.

Hedges can be easier to find in conversation. For instance, these phenomena can we find in daily communication. It surely also can we find when we pay attention or follow about anything that has connection with politics field, because in politics field, many politicians use

hedges to speak about their statements, whether it is in media or public. Hedges are used by politicians as style of speech that has many purposes, such as Majeed (2010) said, by using hedges, politicians can give information to media less than what they actually look for. And they can also avoid from their responsibility by saying one thing with hedge, but they mean the other (Hinkel, 2002). As Coates (2004) said "Linguistic forms such as I think, I'm sure, you know, sort of, and perhaps which express certainty or uncertainty of speaker about something in discussion is called hedges".

In connection with hedges, many linguistics and scholars focus their study in this field. Furthermore, the differences between those previous studies with this research are in the field and the data which is used to analyze. The previous study written by Shohibussirri (2015) intends to study and analyze the hedging devices as language style that is used by Barack Obama (2013) and Julia Gillard (2010-2012) in their press conferences by using Fraser's taxonomy of hedging devices and Wierzbicka's Natural Semantic Metalanguage (NSM), the other previous study written by Mulatsih intends to describe the hedges found in "Your Letters" of The Jakarta Post and the reasons why the researcher used those hedges. Theory that proposed by Salager-Meyer in Miller (1994) is used by her to find the hedges, classify the types of hedges, and describe the reasons why the researcher of the letters used those. While, in this research the researcher focuses on the analysis of the use of hedges and its functions towards Julia Gillard's respond in interview of Sunday television program, which are the theories that the researcher uses are from Salager-Meyer in Miller (1997) and (1994) to analyze the types of hedges and to describe the function of hedges. The reason why the researcher chooses Julia Gillard as the subject of the data because the researcher wants to know how hedges contribute in politicians' utterances, especially in the female politician. As Lakoff (1975) said, female uses hedges more than males. And hedges as one of the features typical of female's speech which use as ways of "sounding feminine" and reflecting their position in society. So this is the reason why the researcher chooses Julia Gillard for the main focus of the subject of the data.

The theories that the researcher used in this study are both from Salager-Meyer, the first theory about the typology of hedges (1997) and the second theory from Salager-Meyer (1994) about the function of hedges. The brief explanation can be seen as follow:

1. Hedges

Spencer-Otey and Zegarac (2002) define that the study of hedges has connection with pragmatics field which explain it is as the study of relationship between language forms, messages and language users. Hedges

are expression of uncertainty, possibilities, or tentativeness, which convey the sense of vagueness. The function may be to express doubt and indicate that information presented is opinion, or it may be to convey deference, humility, and respect the others views (Coates, 2004). Another linguist, Holmes (1995), also stated she did not use the term "hedges". She called it "pragmatics particles". The pragmatics particles are such as you know, I think, sort of, and of course, in which these words are similar to Coates' categorization of hedges.

According to some linguists, people often use hedges when they want to avoid a face-threat because of their lack of knowledge, and also as a politeness strategy. People who are using hedges are less confidence with the certainty or proposition they have stated, whether their statement is true or not (Miller, 2005). Hedges are used by people to weaken a proposition of a statement by saying no more than is required based on the knowledge and the evidence which the speakers have (Hyland, 1998).

Francoise Salager-Meyer in Miller's (2005) defined that hedges are the expressions of uncertainty, doubt, and skepticism. So we can say that politicians usually use this feature of language when talking about sensitive issues, because they have their language style to show their identity, in which, their style may impress and may result in them gain support from people, but it also may lead to public criticism and censure. Hedges expressions are used by people to weaken a proposition of a statement by saying no more than is required based on the knowledge and the evidence which the speakers have (Hyland, 1998).

2. The Typology of Hedges

The typology of hedges expressions that are proposed by Salager-Meyer (1997) divided into seven types, modal auxiliary verbs; modal lexical verbs, adjectival, adverbial, and nominal phrases; approximates of degree, quantity, frequency, and time; introductory phrase, if clauses, and compound hedges. Here are the brief explanations about Salager-Meyer's classification of hedges expressions.

2.1 Modal Auxiliary Verbs

Modal auxiliary verbs are the most straightforward and widely used by a lot of people to express modality or uncertainty towards something, whether it is in written form or spoken form. For instance, modal auxiliary verbs are divided into two classes, it is epistemic modality and deontic modality. Epistemic modality related to the knowledge of the speaker which regards to the level of possibility and uncertainty. Deontic modality related to the constraint grounded in society, it can be mentioned as obligation and permission. Both of them can be used depend on the condition.

The use of modal expressions also has a different meaning in strength. Such as some modal like could, would,

should, can, etc are more tentative than must. Must reflects a stronger commitment to the proposition than may or might. Must means almost no doubt that the author judges the claim to be true, whereas may and might imply that the propositions can also be wrong. The same is true for can and will, though both are more tentative than must, they express more certainty than could and would. The examples of modal auxiliary verbs type of hedges expressions in sentence can be seen as follow;

- You may choose any subject that you like best.
- He can walk with his eyes closed.
- The child should go home before his mother looked for him.

2.2 Modal Lexical Verbs

Modal lexical verbs which called as “speech act verb” use to express act such as doubt and evaluation. These modal lexical verbs are generally employed to indicate commitment or assertiveness about a proposition. The examples of modal lexical verbs type of hedges expressions can be seen as follow;

- It seems like you hide something behind me.
- My father suggests me to ride my motorcycle to school.
- Titan thinks that the situation being worse because of him.

2.3 Adjectival, Adverbial, and Nominal Modal Phrases

Adjectival, adverbial, and nominal phrases is also part of typology of hedges expressions that proposed by Salager-Meyer (1997). These forms of hedges include probability adjectives such as possible, probable, un/likely, nouns such as assumption, claim, possibility, estimation, suggestion, and adverb which could be considered as non-verbal nouns such as perhaps, possibly, probably, practically, likely, presumably, virtually, apparently.

The examples of adjectival, adverbial, and nominal phrases type of hedges expressions in sentence can be seen as follow;

- I can do it as soon as possible.
- Perhaps we can find the rabbit among the trees.

2.4 Approximators of degree, quantity, frequency and time

Approximators are one of type of hedges expressions which want to show imprecision of quantity or it is a probably measurement of something in particular. Approximators are divided into two classes, they are adaptors and rounders. Adaptors are approximators which show the degree of relationship or membership. Rounders are approximators which show an intensity or a range. These forms of hedges can be seen in the table below;

Adaptors	Rounders
Roughly	Approximately
Generally	About
Sort of	Often
Somewhat	A lot of
Somehow	Usually

The examples of approximators of degree, quantity, frequency and time type of hedges expressions in sentence can be seen as follow;

- There are a lot of people that make a fuss outside.
- Steven bought a ring about five hundred thousand rupiah.
- It is generally accepted that a person cannot be successful in life without a lot of hard work.

2.5 Introductory phrases

Introductory phrases are used to show a personal doubt of the speaker. This type of hedges expressions is same with approximators. It is divided into two classes, they are plausibility shields and attribution shields. Plausibility shields itself are devices of hedges expressions which show the speaker’s personal doubt and uncertainty about something such as, I think, my view, as far as I know, I believe, etc. Besides, attribution shields want to show the speaker’s doubt by placing responsibility into another such as, according to, based on, someone or people said that, etc.

The examples of this introductory phrases type of hedges expressions in sentence can be seen as follow;

- According to weather reports, it’s going to rain soon.
- I believe that my father told me the truth.

2.6 If clauses

If clauses is one of the typology of hedges expressions that proposed by Salager-Meyer. This type tries to show possibility of something or certain condition. If clause type itself means that there is a condition to be fulfilled before something can be done.

The example of if clause type of hedges expressions in sentence can be seen as follow;

- If I don’t have experiences, I cannot join the social activities.
- We cannot enter the cinema if we don’t have legal tickets.

2.7 Compound Hedges

Compound hedge is one of the types of hedges expressions, which is usually use two or more hedges expressions which close set in a sentence. It includes a modal auxiliary combines with a lexical verb, such as, it would appear; and a lexical verb follows by a hedging adverb or adjective. Such

compound hedges can be double hedges or treble hedges (Meyer, 1997).

The examples:

- There are many students who would like to study outside because of they want to get many experiences.
- She may suggest that you should take a rest for a while.

3. The Functions of Hedges

Besides of types of hedges, here, four functions of hedges which are proposed by Salager-Meyer in Miller (1994), as follows:

3.1 Minimizing the “Thread-to-Face”

One of the functions of hedges expression is to minimize the threat-to-face, in which in this case, theory of face threatening acts is very important to be understood. In linguistics, the term “face” means that individual has respect for him or herself in keeping his or her “self-esteem” in public or in private situation. So that, this function means that someone who uses hedges try to avoid humiliating other person, or making them feels uncomfortable with his or her statement.

3.2 Being a Way of Being More Precise in Reporting Results

In this case, one of the functions of hedges is as one of the right ways to convey the goal of what speaker say. Although hedges state something related to the uncertainty, it does not always indicate a confusion or obscurity. What is meant is, someone who uses hedges in expressing a thing is not exaggerating a statement. Thus, the statement to be conveyed is clear that it is not covering up a fact, dealing with honesty, not being too confident, and being careful. However, this statement is a precaution that is certain in fact.

3.3 Politeness Strategies

One of the functions of hedges expressions is as politeness strategy. Politeness strategy itself is divided into two forms. There are positive politeness strategy and negative politeness strategy. In English speaking community usually the hedges that is used is as negative politeness strategy. When someone conveys or makes a claim about something it is usually simultaneously imposing others’ opinion. However, that kind of risk can be weakening or avoiding by using negative politeness strategy. This function appears when someone wants to give a criticism or different opinion toward others. Moreover the purpose of this function to make the hearer could wisely accept the critic and disagreement. This strategy also has function to make a good relationship with the others even they are in different point of view about something.

3.4 Conforming to an Established Writing Style

In addition banks (1994) in miller's stated that the function of hedges are not merely to avoid a face threatening, reporting precisely, and as politeness strategy, it also can be functioned to established writing style. This function exists as a result of the emergence of the three previous functions which then applied into a written works. This function is intended according to the needs of the purpose of the writing itself. So, when a style of writing is not in accordance with the criteria by several journal editors, this will not be noticed by them. The concept mentioned above which can be assumed that the researcher who quotes from a statement must really know what the value of the statement must be protected or displayed. However this function will be excluded from this research due to this research is about analyzing the use of hedges in interview which includes spoken form.

4. Political Trust

Political trust (sometimes also called institutional trust) refers to the feeling that citizens have of the trustworthiness of political institutions (Hooghe, 2011). As such, it can be seen as a form of diffuse support a system receives from citizens. It is important in this regard to make a distinction between different levels of the object of political trust. First, political trust can refer to the conduct of specific politicians, most notably those holding power. Unsurprisingly, this kind of specific trust is most volatile, and it is related to the performance of the politicians in power, of the political system in general, and of the economy of the country. Fluctuations in the level of trust toward specific politicians, however, are usually not seen as problematic, as incumbent politicians can be replaced.

A second level refers to trust in the institutions themselves, such as parliament, government, or the courts. Here the assumption is that trust in these institutions is vital for the stability of the system. Even if citizens do not agree with the policies that are being conducted by the governing party or parties, they may yet express trust in the institutions of government. Survey research indicates that trust in institutions is much more stable than trust in specific politicians. Third, and much more abstract, is trust in general principles governing political life, such as trust in democracy.

METHOD

Since this study focused on the utterances which contain hedges used by Julia Gillard, this study applied qualitative research design because used to analyze the use of hedges,

based on the research questions. This study wants to analyze hedges, which include the typology of the hedges and its functions in interviews of Julia Gillard in the television program called Sunday.

The sources of data in this study are taken from from the video of interview of Julia Gillard which entitled “Julia Gillard, first interview with Laurie Oakes as PM” in Sunday television program that was arranged by Laurie Oakes as an anchor of the program. The data of this study are taken from Julia Gillard's utterances which contain hedges.

In analyzing the data, the researcher analyzes the data that she has found. As Miles, Huberman, & Saldana (2014) state, break down the analysis of qualitative data into three processes, they are data condensation, data display, and drawing and verifying conclusion. The clear explanations of those points are as follow:

- Data Condensation

The first step to analyze the data is called data condensation. Data Condensation is gained to strengthen the data. The data which were used is only the sentences which fulfill the theories in every research questions. The feature of the utterances that can be analyzed is varied, but the research is only focused on analyzing about the phenomena of hedges which related to the typology of hedges and its functions to politics strategy in the interview of Julia Gillard. The data below is the example of the data condensation. It can be seen on Table 1:

Table 1 Example of Data Condensation Process

No.	Utterance	Data Condensation
Datum 1	Well, Laurie, my answer will be I was a loyal deputy. I came to a decision about what was in the best interests of the nation to get the Government back on track. I obviously stand by that decision.	My answer will be I was a loyal deputy.

- Data Display

After selecting the data, the next step is displaying the data that have obtained. It is the process of organizing or arranging the data. The data in this study are displayed by the researcher by using tables to support describing the research questions. The tables contain the data of the typology of hedges and its functions. The tables are used in collecting the data. The examples of the table can be seen on Table 2:

Table 2 the Typology of Hedges and the Function of Hedges

No.	Utterance	Hedges
Datum 1	My answer will be I was a loyal deputy.	Will

- Drawing and Verifying Conclusion

The last step is making conclusion. In data analysis technique, the data are collecting by some techniques that the researcher does base on the research questions. Finally, after reducing and displaying data, the conclusion can be drawn and verified by using the theories that proposed by experts to support answering the research question. The main theory that is used by the researcher is about hedges or devices that are divided into two theories which both of them proposed by Salager-Myer in Miller (1994). The first theory is about the typology of the hedges and the second theory is about the functions of hedges.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Kind of Hedges that is used by Julia Gillard

Based on the results, it is proved that in the interview there find hedges used within the utterances by Julia Gillard in the conversation with Laurie Oakes. There are six types of hedges that exist in Julia's utterances, there are Modal Auxiliary Verbs; Modal Lexical Verbs; Adjectival, Adverbial, and Nominal Phrases; Approximates of Degree, Quantity, Frequency and Time; Introductory Phrase; and If Clauses. And as we can see, there is one type of hedges that does not exist, it is compound hedges.

According to Miller (2005) that the more general the discourse to broad audience, the more hedged statements are used. So like Julia did in interview there many hedges which are used. It turned out that modal auxiliary verbs type is mostly used by Julia Gillard. Julia often uses this type because it expresses modality or uncertainty towards something, in which therefore it can help her to convey her opinion well. Such Griffiths, P. (2006) said, modal is usually showing necessity and possibility which is divided into two forms, epistemic and deontic modality. Epistemic shows the knowledge of speaker and it regards to the level of uncertainty and possibility of a proposition. In the other hand, deontic shows a constraint or it can be said as an obligation and permission. It is can be seen like the example of utterances that uttered by Julia in datum 3, “We should pause, we should take a breath, we should reflect and we should get this right.” In which this utterance shows her uncertainty that categorizes as deontic because it directs to the obligation which is also still uncertainty. For epistemic modality it can be seen in datum 5, “We can take practical measures on climate change. “. It shows about possibility of proposition that Julia wants to do.

Then, modal lexical verbs type is used by Julia Gillard shows her doubt and evaluation. These modal lexical verbs are generally employed to indicate commitment or assertiveness about a proposition. Like the example of

utterance of Julia in datum 9, “I think we'd done good things, for example, the response to the global financial crisis; keeping Australians working.” shows that she here tries to give opinion by telling the evaluation of what she has been done.

The type of adjectival, adverbial, and nominal phrases type is used by Julia just has one datum. It shows her uncertainty and vagueness about something. The example can be seen in data Datum 10, “I will be doing that as quickly as possible.” shows that her statement is still in question, whether what she wants to do can be happen or not, it is still unsure, but she tries to finish the work soon.

Approximates of degree, quantity, frequency, and time type is used by Julia to denote imprecision of quantity or it is a probability measurement of something in particular. Using this type of hedges shows her vagueness in the intended meaning, which sometimes she also tries to convey the real proposition of something which is uncertainty but it is close to. Such as the example of datum 12, “We have got a population of around about 11 million.” shows that here she tries to give the explanation of quantity of population. So instead of giving wrong statement, she used hedges around about to make it feel better in showing the proposition.

Introductory phrases type is used by Julia showing personal doubt which commonly uses plausibility shields and attribution shields. Plausibility shields mean showing her doubt and uncertainty. Besides, attribution shields show to place responsibility into other. The example can be seen in data 15, “Laurie, my view here, my attitude, is that I'm Prime Minister.”

If clauses type is used by Julia to give explanation in sufficient detail about something, in which it shows a delineation or supposition. If clause type itself means that there is a condition to be fulfilled before something can be done. It can be seen in the datum 17, “If we still need skilled migrants then of course we should enable them to come.”

The type of hedges that is missing or does not appear in Julia Gillard's utterances is compound hedges type. This happens because maybe Julia Gillard does not want to look like she is confused or unwise in conveying her opinion or statement, because as the researcher understanding based on Salager-Meyer theory about compound hedges, the compound hedges type is combining two or more hedges in one utterance or sentence that is close-set which make the researcher concludes it can make her look like too uncertain about her statement, so it is why this type is not used by Julia Gillard.

Political Trust as the Result of Hedges Types of the Functions

As a famous and influencing person, Julia Gillard absolutely wants to keep her attitude seem well in public. It can be seen when she socializes herself in public. Hence when she tries to convey or state about anything she has to think carefully about what she has said. As Miller (2015) state, being too certain sometimes considered as unwise, moreover as politician who has a big role in Australia, she wants to be looked and heard wiser. Moreover in doing interview with Laurie Oakes in Sunday program which would be watched by many people, she chooses to use

hedges to help her conveying her opinion in order to keep it running well.

Moreover, in all of the utterances which contain hedges that Julia has spoken, it is not possible if in each function of hedges that proposed by Salager-Meyer (1994) contain various types of hedges, so it can be concluded that one function does not always contain one type of hedges, but it can be various type of hedges in one function. It can be seen in the Table 3:

Table 3 The Types And The Functions of Hedges

Datum	Type of Hedges	Function
Datum 1 Datum 2 Datum 3 Datum 4 Datum 5 Datum 6	Modal Auxiliary Verb	Politeness Strategy
Datum 7 Datum 8 Datum 9	Modal Lexical Verb	
Datum 10	Adjectival Phrase	Being a way of being more precise in reporting results
Datum 11 Datum 12	Approximators of Degree, Quantity, Frequency, and Time.	
Datum 13	Introductory Phrase	Minimizing the “Threat to Face”
Datum 14 Datum 15		
Datum 16		Politeness Strategy
Datum 17 Datum 18 Datum 19	If Clause	

In conclusion, this is the short explanation about each function such as Salager-Meyer defined. The finding are used along with hedges in form of approximators of degree, quantity, frequency, and time, and introductory phrases types which uttered by Julia Gillard included as the function of hedges as minimizing the “Threat to Face” to evade from wrong statements regarding to what Julia's beliefs and future acts. Besides, the finding in form of adjectival phrases, and approximators of degree, quantity, frequency, and time included as the function as being a way of being more precise in reporting results which absolutely to help the statement seem like close to the fact even it is may not in true proposition. In the other hand, the finding which is in modal auxiliary verbs, modal lexical verbs and if clauses type of form included the function as Politeness strategy which is in the form of negative politeness such as Brown & Levinson (1987) stated that hedges are mainly used

for negative politeness in face saving in which it puts to elaborate use. So by using such hedges, it helps Julia Gillard uttering the statement more polite.

Concerning those matters, when people are talking, not only some of hedges that are used, but also there is a pragmatic matter. So that there are some purposes in their utterances, moreover they are well known persons. As it has been explained, Julia Gillard uses hedges in order to minimizing the “threat to face”, being a way of being more precise in resulting result and as politeness strategy. Furthermore, from all of those functions, the researcher also assumes that it is done because of one reason that is called as “political trust” as what March Hooghe in Ishiyama, J. T., & Breuning, M. (2011) has stated that it is the feeling of trustworthy of the public into political institution or individual politician. As result, from that feeling, which does not want to lose their face and trust of their own people just by giving statements which can mislead hearer, the performance of individual politician like Julia Gillard’s performance or attitude is being most important part of her career. In such way it is the reason why she often used hedges in doing interview.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

Based on the results and discussion, it can be concluded that through the findings and discussions in the previous chapter about the use of hedges which utters by Julia Gillard in interview of Sunday television program, it can be known that from all types of hedges, there are some types which used in the interview by Julia Gillard, there are modal auxiliary verbs, modal lexical verbs, adjectival, adverbial, and nominal modal phrases, approximators of degree, quantity, frequency and time, introductory phrase, and if clauses. And for the compound hedges type, it does not appear in utterances that said by Julia Gillard.

As well as the types, there also not all the functions of hedges can be found in the utterance of Julia Gillard. Because conforming an established writing style function is just purposed to analyze writing style which is this data is from of spoken form. So, the functions which can be found are minimizing threat to face, being a way of being precisely in reporting result and as politeness strategy.

In conclusion, from all types and the functions of hedges which are found in Julia Gillard’s utterances, the researcher includes that Julia Gillard was using hedges in interview to help her build the term that called “political trust” in which it makes her attitude or performance can be accepted well by the hearer just for her importance of career in politics field.

Suggestion

Based on the result and discussion in the previous chapter, the researcher thinks that conducting research of hedges in interview of Julia Gillard in Sunday Program is challenging because this data is actually contain political elements that researcher cannot easily analyze. However, for the next researchers who want to do same research or approach like this study, the researcher suggests that in deciding to choose the data, researcher should search the subject of the data that has an important role and much knowledge to make the analysis looks interesting. Moreover, hedges phenomena are not only can be found in spoken form, but also it can be found in another form like written form, furthermore the researcher hopes may be the other researchers can be inspired to do research in different form.

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