POLITENESS EXPRESSIONS OF THE YOUTHFUL MALAYSIAN MINISTERS'COMMENTS CONCERNING ISRAEL ATHLETE BAN ISSUE:
A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS

A THESIS

Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University in Partial

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ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
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THESIS

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BY

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It has been examined before the Board of The Thesis Examination on Friday 17 May 2019 and is declared to have fullfilled the requirements

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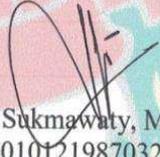
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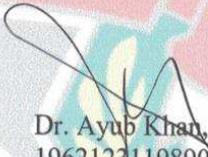
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Today, 17 May 2019, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by ANDI RASIDA BASAR (No. F21115506) entitled, **POLITENESS EXPRESSIONS OF THE YOUTHFUL MALAYSIAN MINISTERS' COMMENTS CONCERNING ISRAEL ATHLETE BAN ISSUE : A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS**, submitted in fulfillment of one of the requirements of undergraudate thesis examination to obtain Sarjana Sastra (SS) Degree at the English Department, faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

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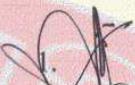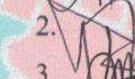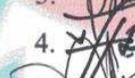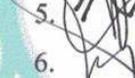
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The thesis by **ANDI RASIDA BASAR** (No. F21115506) entilted **POLITENESS EXPRESSIONS OF THE YOUTHFUL MALAYSIAN MINISTERS'COMMENTS CONCERNING ISRAEL ATHLETE BAN ISSUE : A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS**, has been revised as advisedduring the examination on 17 May 2019, and is approved by the Board of Undergraduate Thesis Examiners.

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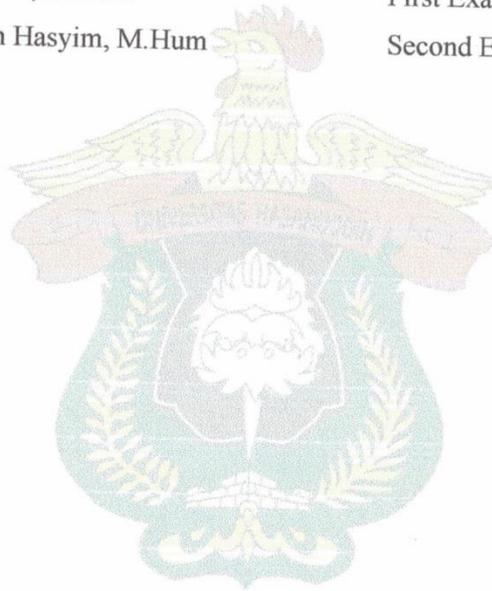
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With reference to the letter of the Dean Faculty of Cultural Science Hasanuddin University No. 040/UN4.9.1/DA.08.04/2019 regarding supervision, we hereby confirm approve the thesis draft to be examined at the English Department Faculty of Cultural Science.

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ABSTRACT

Andi Rasida Basar, *Politeness Expressions of The Youthful Malaysian Ministers' Comments Concerning Israel Athlete Ban Issue: A Pragmatic Analysis* (Supervised by **Sukmawaty** and **Ayub Khan**)

In this research, the writer concerned with linguistic politeness study based on the Brown and Levinson's theory of politeness, that is, positive and negative politeness expressions. This study analyzed the application of politeness strategies in HardTalk BBC. This research aims to reveal the positive politeness used by Youthful Malaysia Minister in HardTalk BBC, to reveal the negative politeness expressions used Youthful Malaysia Minister in HardTalk BBC, and to describe the factors that influenced Youthful Malaysia Minister in using positive and negative politeness expressions in HardTalk BBC.

The writer used decriptive qualitative method in conduct this research. To obtain the data, the writer watched the video, then transcribed the utterances in HardTalk BBC. In doing analysis, the steps used were classifying the positive and negative politeness, identifying the positive and negative politeness strategies based on theory of Brown and Levinson (1987), then analyzing the sociological variables that influenced the realization of politeness. In realizing positive politeness, it is found that there are nine sub-strategies applied in this analysis. Then, There were two sub-strategies of negative politeness that found in this analysis. The factors that influence the choice of negative and positive politeness were payoffs and the sociological variables consisted of social distance, relative power and rank of imposition.

Keywords : *Positive Politeness, Negative Politeness, Payoffs, Sociological Variables.*

ABSTRAK

Andi Rasida Basar, *Ekspresi Kesopanan Menteri Pemuda Malaysia dalam Mengomentari Masalah Larangan Olahragawan Israel*: Analisis Pragmatik (dibimbing oleh **Sukmawaty** dan **Ayub Khan**).

Dalam penelitian ini, penulis membahas studi kesopanan linguistik berdasarkan teori kesopanan Brown dan Levinson, yaitu ekspresi kesopanan positif dan negatif. Penelitian ini menganalisis penerapan strategi kesopanan di HardTalk BBC. Tujuan dari penelitian ini yaitu untuk mengungkapkan ekspresi kesopanan positif yang digunakan oleh Menteri Muda Malaysia di HardTalk BBC,untuk mengungkapkan ekspresi kesopanan negatif yang digunakan oleh Menteri Muda Malaysia di HardTalk BBC dan menguraikan faktor yang mempengaruhi Menteri Muda Malaysia menggunakan ekspresi kesopanan positif dan negatif di HardTalk BBC.

Penulis menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif dalam melakukan penelitian ini. Untuk mendapatkan data, penulis menonton video, kemudian menyalin ucapan pada HardTalk BBC. Dalam melakukan analisis, langkah-langkah yang digunakan adalah mengklasifikasikan kesopanan positif dan negatif, mengidentifikasi strategi kesopanan positif dan negatif yang digunakan berdasarkan teori Brown dan Levinson (1987), kemudian menganalisis variabel sosiologis yang mempengaruhi realisasi kesopanan. Dalam mewujudkan kesopanan positif, ditemukan bahwa ada sembilan sub-strategi yang diterapkan dalam analisis ini. Kemudian, ada dua sub-strategi kesopanan negatif yang ditemukan dalam analisis ini. Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi pilihan kesopanan negatif dan positif adalah imbalan dan variabel sosiologis terdiri dari jarak sosial, kekuatan relatif dan peringkat pengenaan.

Kata kunci: *Kesopanan Positif, Kesopanan Negatif, Imbalan, Variabel Sosiologis.*

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The last but not least, I would like to thank those whose names I can not mention personally. Thank you so much for your helps and supportsin realization this undergraduate thesis. This thesis is far from perfect but I expect that this thesis would be useful for further study.

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of the study, problem iidentification, the purpose of the study, the significance of study, and scope of study.

A. Background

People use language to interact with others everyday in their life. In human daily life, communication become one of the important aspects. They use language as a tool in social activity like interact, communicate for reasons and purpose especially in interpersonal interaction. Through the language, people can express their criticize, ask for help, give compliment, feelings and thoughts. In interaction, people need to control themselves in using the language especially in interpersonal communication. People need to avoid enhance use of language because it can hurt other people who are involved the conversation.

In communication process, it is important to build a good relationship between the speakers (S) and hearers (H) because politeness most closely associated with the society which they wants to get the respect and treated politely each others. Someone is said polite if she/he can put himself/herself in interaction but he is rude person if he can not put theirself in interaction. (Halim et al, 2015). In other words, politeness assists us to avoid conflict which happens in our daily life. It seems impossible for people to interact each others without language in Beside that, a person's character can describe it. The level of politeness en in someone's behavior and attitudes as well as in their utterance.

Interaction as being built up of different expressions which used to attempt to establish and maintain social and professional relationship in communication process. The different expressions do not only include linguistic features such as words but also gesture,pauses and tone. It is a good way to choose strategically relevant language to initiate and maintain interaction in using these expressions.

In our daily life, interaction and communication with other can not be avoided. The use of politeness as communication strategies absolutely needed in every aspects of communication. There are many types of communication such as face to face communication, public communication , and also group communication. However, politeness does not only deal with face to face or group but also in public communication such as Talk Show. Talk Show is a program communication direclty to the public where two or more people discuss various topics through media.

As a communication is delivered directly to the public, it needs to pay and concern attention to her or his choice of language since the viewers can directly hear,watch, and judge. The viewers will be aware about conversation. Thus, people belong to the communication in the talkshow actually need to maintain their utterance. The main important in talk show is a good conversation. It is needed because can affects the popularity of the talk show itself, also the guests' as the public image.

ased on this study is aimed to identification how politeness expressions by Youthful Malaysia Minister Syed Saddiqs to stand up for his country ace a global blacklash in HardTalk BBC. It is also interesting to know

what is the positive and negative politeness used by the guest in talkshow even he is in intimidate situation. BBC current affairs questions and answer programme Hard Talk, which is renowned for trying to intimidate guests by cutting off cogent answers mid-sentence. Beside that,it is interesting to analyze the way Syed Saddiq preserves in giving comments about critics of Israel athlete ban even he is intimidate but he is still using polite language.

B. Identification of Problem

Based on the explanation above, it has several problems that are identified below :

1. It is important to create a good communication to affects the popularity of the talk show itself, also the guests' as the public image.

2. It is important to concern and pay attention to his or her choice of language since the viewers can directly watch, hear and judge as a communication is delivered directly to the public.

3. It is interesting to find out the politeness expressions are used by Youthful Malaysia Minister Syed Saddiq in giving comments concerning Israel athlete ban issue in HardTalk BBC.

C. Scope of Problems

It was based on the study of pragmatics. The scope of the research would be limited to the some expressions used by Youthful Malaysia Minister Syed Saddiq. By content, the researcher will emphasize strategies of Brown and in valuing politeness and negative politeness when giving comment to for his country as they face a global blacklash in HardTalk BBC.

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D. Research Questions

Based on the background, the researcher find some problems, as follow:

1. What are the positive politeness expressions used by Youthful Malaysia Minister in HardTalk BBC?

2. What are the negative politeness expressions used Youthful Malaysia Minister in HardTalk BBC?

3. What are the factors influenced Youthful Malaysia Minister in using positive and negative politeness expressions in HardTalk BBC?

E. Objective Study

In order to explain this research, the writer elaborates the objective of this study. the objective of this study can be stated as follows:

1. To reveal the positive politeness used by Youthful Malaysia Minister in HardTalk BBC

2. To reveal the negative politeness expressions used Youthful Malaysia Minister in HardTalk BBC

3. To describe the factors that influenced Youthful Malaysia Minister in using positive and negative politeness expressions in HardTalk BBC.

F. Significance of the Study

There are two significances of this research : theoretical benefits and practical benefits.

1. Theoretical Benefit

This findings can be used as a reference for speakers and researcher of language, especially who interested about politeness expressions.

Moreover, this study is hoped to give comperehensive analysis about positive and negative politeness.

2. Practical Benefit

This study can increase the student's awareness as the audience and social knowledge about politeness, especially about polite expressions used in public communication especially in talk show interview. This findings can be used also as a reference to other researchers who want to analysis talkshow from the perspective of politeness expressions.

CHAPTER II
LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Previous Related Study

In completing this research, the writer consulted some studies on pragmatics. The previous studies focus on similar approach, pragmatic study. The first is Cipto Wardoyo (2015) conducted *Positive Politeness on Expressing on Apologies by English Department of UIN Sunang Gunung Djati Bandung*. Qualitative method and descriptive interpretative technique were used int this paper. The result showed that the students using various strategies in expressing apologizes. They use the honorific "sir" to respect the position of lecturer who has higher status than students and the students use "bro, mate, friend" while expression apology to their friend.

Fitri Sudjirman (2011) on her thesis compared *the Politeness Strategies Used by Makassar Lecturers and Bugis Lecturers n English Language Teaching*. This research applied a descriptive method by using purposive sampling. She found that Makassar lecturers are praise, sensitivity, humor,encouragement, apologize, gratitude, advice, and order.Bugis lecturer were humor,advice, considertion,greeting. The factors influencing lecturer' politeness strategies in EFL classroom are intimacy, social status, speech situation. She also suggest to the lecturer significantly to consider his/her ethnic and students' ethnic background in applying politeness strategy in the EFL classroom.

ewi Febrianti Santoso (2014) conducted *Politeness Strategies in Hitam kshow*. This study provides a descriptive account of the utterances by the

participants in talk show. She said that the host of Hitam Putih Talk Show appllied Bald on Record Strategy, it can be seen that the number of his utterances was mostly done by him rather than other strategies. He used this strategy because this talk show is to reveal the celebrity's life issue which is this strategy is appropriate to make the guest unconciously answer the question without any suspicions of the intended questions. Beside that, Deddy also applied positive and negative politeness stragtegy.

Mariya Fedina (2016) conducted *the Pragmatics of Politeness in the American TV Talk Show Piers Morgan Live.* The analysis involves chosen interview extracts which contain verbal exchange. She said that Piers Morgan's communicative behaviour tends to combine both strategies of positive and negative politeness though with the evident predominant use of posiitive politeness strategies. However, one issue remains contentious that positive politeness strategies used by Piers Morgan occasionally come to serve quitte different purpose, due largery to their striking expression, those strategies may even turn to FTAs as they may put interviewees off.

Yoshinori Nishijima (2014) conducted *Politeness in Sign Expressions : A Comparison of English, German, and Japanese*. Categories and point of view methods were used in this paper. He investigates hown and in what situations politeness is considered in the construction of sign expressions in English, German, and Japanese. The degree of politeness in sign expressions differs based e the sign is located i.e, on the relationship with communication nts. If sign are situated in highly public place, they are less polite but

more explicit. Conversly, if they are located in highly individual places, they are more polite but less explicit.

Carolina Yuni Rahastri (2017) concucted *Politeness Strategies Used by Ellen DeGeneres and US Politicians in the Ellen Show*. The writer was used discourse analysis and qualitative research in conduct this study. The writer found that Ellen and U.S. Politicians used the most frequent strategy used by Ellen and the U.S. politcians was positive politeness. The factors which influence the use of politeness strategy by Ellen and US politicians were the payoff of the politeness strategies and the sociological variables.

Putri Ramadhani et al. (2014) conducted *Politeness Strategies and Gender Differences in Javanese Indirect Speech Acts*. The method was used by the writer is descriptive qualitative design. She examines the differences of politeness patterns used by different gender and two see how the politeness strategies imply in the culture of "indirectness" a culture of Javanese who avoid being direct to utter something which were reflected in Javanese indirect speech acts in request. The most dominant type of politeness strategies used by different gender was not similar. Male buyers dominantly used bald-on record strategy while female buyers dominantly used positive politeness strategy.

Jeanyfer and Trisnowati Tanto (2018) conducted *Request Strategies in Indonesian: An analysis of Politeness Phenomena in Text Messages*. The study utilize Brown and Levinson's theory on politeness strategies to examine the used by the speaker when communicating with hearer of different nd distance relations. Along with the theory, this study also uses a

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descriptive qualitative approach and employs request strategies that are derived from Searl's speech act classification. This study shows that in terms strategies, people have the tendency to use negative politeness strategies in communicating with other people that have more power than them, while a mix between negative and positive strategies are used mostly to those consider peer or lower in power.

Ika Revita et al (2017) conducted *Politeness Strategies of The Panders in Women Trafficking*. Observational method with note-taking, recording, and interviewing is used to collect the data. The result of analysis is descriptively presented. Having anayzed data, it is found that there are four politeness strategies used by the panders in woman trafficking activities. They were bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness and off record.

This writing is different from the previous studies because the writers focused on the politeness expressions using by Youthful Malaysian Minister Syed Saddiq comment's concerning Israel athlete ban issue in HardTalk BBC. Beside that, this writing also focus with the guest.

B. Theroretical Framework

1.   Pragmatics

Politeness in language can not be separated from the study of pragmatics. It must be carry out to know the politeness in language, in the pragmatic study is to evolve on the substance of pragmatics. Halim in Yule (2015) mentions four

ns of pragmatics. First, pragmatic is a field that examines the meaning of

er. Second, it examines the meaning based on context. Third, it is a field

that exceeds the study of the meaning of the uttered, examines the meanings communicated by a speaker. Fourth, it is a field that examine forms of by expressions by retricting social distance participants involved in a particular conversation.

Pragmatic is the study of language context. It could be argued that the intention of speakers is inseparable from the context, what the speaker mean is not always the same as the hearer. According to Levinson (1983:21) " Pragmatic is the study of relations between language and those context that are grammaticalized,or encoded in pragmatics is the ability of the structure of language." Another statement says that " Pragmatic is very important in pragmatics study. Background knowledge assumed to be shared by S and H and which contributes to H's interpretation of what means by a given uttarance". (Leech ,1983:13) . It concludes that pragmatic is study about what is meant by user of language when interacting.

2.   Politeness Concept

Politeness is culture spesific as, like all communicative acts, it carries different meanings in other cultures and vary depending on certain circumtances. What is regarded as linguistically polite behavior in one culture might be considered impolite behaviour in another culture. There have been written and different theories have emerged about politeness. One of them is Penelope Brown and Steven Levinson (1987) that are known as the expert of politeness who had

about politeness in many aspects and formulated into four strategies.

15) states that one of the most well-known and influential theories on

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politeness is put forward by Brown and Levinson (1978) which is a face –saving view on politeness. They mentioned that most speech acts (for example requests, offers and compliments) inherently threaten either the hearer's or the speakers face-wants, and that politeness is involved in those face threatening acts (FTA). Leech (1983) proposed the politeness principles, and put the forward a few politeness maxims (tact, generosity, approbiation, modesty,agreement, symphaty. Altan (2015) said that according to Leech politeness is a facilitating factor that influences the relation between the speaker and the addressee. One very important characteristic in Leech theory is the clear distinction between absolute politeness and relative.

Therefore, it can be assumed that between Leech's politeness principle (1983), Brown and Levinson's face theory and politeness strategy (1987), are mainly employed in analyzing the positive and negative politeness used by Youthful Malaysia Minister in HardTalk BBC. Politeness in an interaction can be mentioned as the means employed to appear awareness for another person's face.

3.   Politeness Strategies

Politeness theory is commonly used by the researcher on politeness study as supporting data to analyze their research. They propose a theory of politeness which is called 'face'. Face, the public self-image that every member wants to claim for himself, consisting in two related aspects: (a) negative face : the basic claim territories, personal preserves, rights to non distraction-i.e. to freedom of

d freedom from imposition. (b) Positive face : the positive face : the

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positive consistent self-image or personality (crucially including the desire that this self image be appreciated and approved of) claimed by interactions.

There are two types face, it is positive and negative face. Negative faces are individual desire to fullfill their desire without interference from others, and positive face is the desire of speaker to be accepted from others speaker. Yule in Halim i.e said that the negative face is the need to be independent, to have freedom of action,and not pressured by others. The positive face is opposite. He argues that positive face is someone who is need to accepted freely, like by others, treated as members of the same group and his desire is owned jointly with the others.

According to Brown and Levinson (1987) a speech act can be a threat to face. It is called FTA (Face Threatening Act). Therefore, Brown and Levinson propose four main strategies to perform speech acts. They are positive politeness, negative politeness, off-record and bald on record.

a) **Positive Politeness Strategies**

This strategy is oriented to satisfy the positive face of the hearer. Positive politeness usually tries to minimize the distance between the speaker and hearer by expressing friendliness and solid interest in the hearer's need to be respected,appreciated, approved and liked which can make the hearer feels good about theirselves, their interest, and their possesion. Kamlasi (2017) said that according to Brown and Levinson Positive politeness strategy can be applied in

chanisms: "common ground", conveying that speaker and hearer are

rs, and fulfilling hearer's wants for some X".

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Strategy 1   : Notice,attend to H (his interest, wants, needs, goods)

Strategy 2   : Exaggerate (interest, approval, symphaty with H)

Strategy 3   : intensify interest

Strategy 4   : Use in-gropu identity markers

Strategy 5   : Seek agreement

Strategy 6   : Avoid disagreement

Strategy 7   : Presuppose/raise/assert common ground

Strategy 8   : Joke

Strategy 9   : Assert presuppose S's knowledge of and concern for H's wants

Strategy 10   : Offer,promise

Strategy 11   : Be optimistic

Strategy 12   : Include both S and H in the activity

Strategy 13   : Give (or ask for) reasons

Strategy 14   : Assume or assert reciprocitory

Strategy 15   :Give gifts to H (goods, symphaty, understanding, cooperation)

b) Negative Politeness Strategies

Negative politeness strategies are oriented mainly to satisfy the hearer's negative face, its basic to claim terrory and self determination. The tendency to use the negative politeness is the speaker is aware of and respect the social

between the speaker and the hearer.

gy 1 : Be conventionally indirect

Strategy 2 : Question, hedge

Strategy 3 : Be pessimistic

Strategy 4 : Minimize the imposition, Rx

Strategy 5 : Give deference

Strategy 6 : Apoligize

Strategy 7 : Impersonalize S and H

Strategy 8 : State the FTA as a general rule

Strategy 9 : Go on record as incuring a debt, or as not

indebting H

c) Off Record Strategies

In this strategy, by being indirect the speaker avoids responsibility for a face-threatening act.

Strategy 1 : Give hints

Strategy 2 : Give association clues

Strategy 3 : Presuppose

Strategy 4 : Understate

Strategy 5 : Overstate

Strategy 6 : Use tautologies

Strategy 7 : Use contradiction

Strategy 8 : Be ironic

Strategy 9 : Use metaphors

gy 10: Use rhetorical questions

gy 11: Be ambigious

Strategy 12: Be avague

Strategy 13: Over-generalize

Strategy 14: Displace H

Strategy 15: Be incomplete, use ellipsis

d) Bald on Record

Brown and Levinson (1987) state that bald on record is the maximum effeciency in communication. The speaker used bald on record when he does the FTA with maximum efficiency more than his wants to satisfy the hearer's face. On the other hand, there are two different classes of bald on-record depending on the cases and motives of the speakers to do the FTA with maximum effeciency, namely non-minimization of the face and threat the usage of FTA –oriented bald on record.

4. Factors Influencing the Choice of Politeness Strategies

According to Brown and Levinson (1987), there are two factors which can influence the speaker to use politeness strategies. The factors are thee politeness strategies'payoffs and the sociological variable.

a. Payoffs

Carolina in Brown and Levinson (2017) state that payoffs are the expected results of the politeness strategies. When politeness strategies are used by the speaker, there are will be expected result of concelaed in the startegies. ayoff is also called a priority consideration. It means that the speaker is consider the advantage he gets by employing each strategy. For

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example,if the speaker uses on record strategy, he/she can get credit for honesty and direct answer as well as avoid any tendency of misunderstanding. Futhermore, if the speaker uses off record, he can probably reduce the risk of threat on hearer's face. He/she does not appear to force the hearer. In addition, if the speaker utilizes positive politeness, then the hearer may feel that the speaker approves and appreciates him. Moreover, if the speaker uses negative politeness, the hearer might feel that the speaker gives deference and respect him/her. In other words, he satisfys H's negative face.

b. Sociological Variables

The sociological variables is another factor that influences the Speaker in using politeness strategies. Based on Brown and Levinson (1987) proposed three variables that are namely social distance, relative power, and the rank of imposition.

1) Social Distance

Brown and Levinson said that social distance also discusses how social attribut (age, social class, and ethnic bakcground) affect the relationship between the speaker and the hearer (1987). In other words, it indicates the intimacy between the speaker and the hearer whether they have close or distant relationship. If the spekaer has high intimacy with the hearer, the speaker will choose the least polite strategies as in positive politeness and bald on record strategies. Meanwhile, if the speaker has less intimacy with the hearer, they will ore polite strategies as in negative politeness and off record strategies.

2) Relative Power

Carolina in Brown and Levinson (2017) explain that relative power is the degree to which the hearer can impose his own wants. It explains about the statues of the hearer over the speaker which actually focuses on the power of the hearer over the speaker. It means that the speaker will use more polite strategy when the speaker has lower power than the hearer. Meanwhile, when the speaker has higher power than the hearer, the speaker will use less polite strategy.

3) Rank of Imposition

"The rank of imposition is the degree of a matter that is considered as the reference to the face of the hearer" said Brown and Levinson (1987:77). The interference itself is the FTA that the speaker made. In other words, the degree of the FTA defines the rank of impositions. A speaker who wants to impose the hearer's negative face will choose more polite strategies as in negative politeness and off record strategies. Meanhwhile, a speaker who wants to impose the hearer's positive face will choose less polite strategies as in positive politeness and bald on record strategies.

5. Talkshow

Rahastri (2017) in Tamalia state that talk show is a program talk various topics that is still happening in society by two or more people. As a communication is delivered directly to the public, one needs to concern and pay attention to his or her choice of language since the public can directly hear, and judge it. The viewers will be aware about the conversation. Thus, belong to the communication in the talk show actually need to maintain

their utterance.

Talk show gives the viewers information and entertainment. As the entertainment, talkshow give good performance so the viewers can enjoy it. As a result, it can made social and emotional relationship with them, persuade and encourage the viewers to be the loyal viewers and make high rating show. As the information giver, it becomes the source of knowledge and information, so talk show must have clear and interesting language.

Many factors can affect the success of talk show, such as style, theme, and also the conversation between the participants. Talk show takes conversation as it is main part of the show, so the show has to make the conversation run well. The politeness strategies can be used as one of the communication strategies to make a good and interesting conversation. However, in a conversation, one can threat the other people's face by one's utterances.

The function of a talk show is not only to give information or entertaint, but also to educate the viewer. Politeness expressions can also be used as language technique to educate people by becoming a good role model in communication.

6. Hartalk BBC

HardTalk is in-depth interviews with hard-hitting questions and sensitive topics being covered as famous personalities from all walks of life talk about the highs and lows in their lives. Hardtalk is a BBC television and radio programme, g of in-depth 25-minute one-on-one interviews and presented by Stephen huge world audience to the show. It is normally broadcast late at night

on the BBC News Channel. Until the mid-2000s, it was broadcast at around 11:30 pm, but in more recent times it has been broadcast an hour later at 12:30 am. In 2015 it was moved to an earlier slot 20:30 in the evening as part of a changes to the channel. Since 2017, that has been reversed, and UK viewers may only view the programme online or overnight at 00:30, 02:30 and 04:30, with no repeat shown during the day or on weekends.

7.   **Youthful Malaysian Minister Syed Saddiq**

Syed Saddiq has debated Asia's best speakers and has come out on top three times. Saddiq was a decorated debater, having scooped multiple awards at the Asian British Parliamentary Debating Championships and others.

Saddiq is also the youngest Cabinet minister in Asia. A member of the Malaysian United Indigenous Party, or Bersatu. Saddiq was chosen for cabinet after shock general election results in May saw the Barisan Nasional coalition toppled after more than 60 years of rule to make way for the Pakatan Harapan alliance. (South China Morning Post, 30 January 2019)

Malaysia's boyish youth and sports minister has become the face of the government's hardened stance to refuse visas to Israel athletes wanting to compete in the World Para Swimming Championships in the Borneo state of Sarawak in July. He is taking on the world, using those same oratory skills to stand up for his country as they face a global backlash for a ban on Israel athletes.