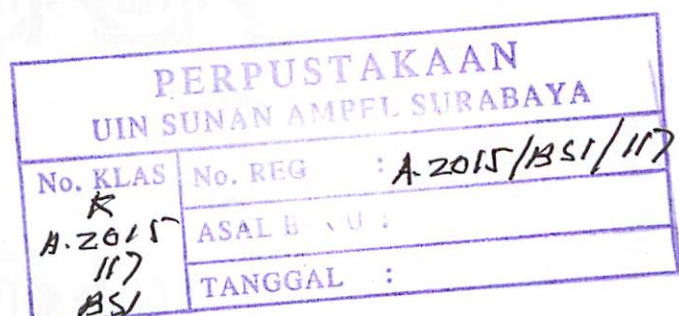


**THE POSITIVE POLITENESS STRATEGIES USED BY JIMMY
KIMMEL LIVE TALK SHOW WITH SELENA GOMEZ AS GUEST STAR**

THESIS



Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Sarjana Degree
of English Department Faculty of Letters and Humanities UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya



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SURABAYA
2015**

DECLARATION

Declares that the thesis I wrote to accomplish the requirement for the degree of Sarjana Humaniora in English department, Letters and Humanities Faculty State Islamic University Sunan Ampel of Surabaya entitled *The Positive Politeness Strategies Used By Jimmy Kimmel Live Talk Show With Selena Gomez as Guest Star* is truly my original work. It does not incorporate any material previously written or published by another person, except those indicated in quotation and bibliography. Due to the fact, I am the only person responsible for any objection or claim for others

Surabaya, June 8th 2015



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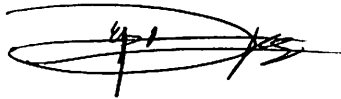
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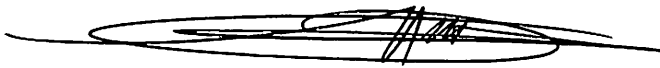
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Inside Cover Page	i
Inside Tittle Page.....	ii
Motto	iii
Declaration Page	iv
Dedication Page.....	v
Thesis Advisor’s Approval Page.....	vi
Thesis Examiner’s Approval Page.....	vii
Acknowledgment.....	viii
Table of Contents	ix
Abstract.....	xii
Abstrak	xiii

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem.....	5
1.3 Objectives of the Study.....	5
1.4 Significant of the Study	6
1.5 Scope and Limitation.....	6
1.6 Definition of Key Terms	6

CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Pragmatics 7
digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id
2.2 Politeness Strategies..... 8

2.2.1 Bald On Record Strategy 10

2.2.2 Positive Politeness Strategy..... 11

2.2.3 Negative Politeness Strategy 19

2.2.4 Off Record Strategy..... 22

2.3 Factor Influencing the Choice of Politeness Strategies 26

2.4 Previous Study 28

CHAPTER III METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design 31

3.2 Data and Source 31

3.3 Technique of Data Collection..... 31
digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id
3.4 Instrument 32

3.5 Technique of Data Analysis 32

CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Findings 35

4.2 Kinds of Positive Politeness Strategies..... 35

4.2.1 Notice, Attend to Hearer 35

4.2.2 Exaggerate	36
4.2.3 Intensify interest to Hearer	39
4.2.4 Use in-group identity markers.....	43
4.2.5 Seek Agreement.....	44
4.2.6 Presuppose/raise/assert common ground	48
4.2.7 Joke	49
4.2.8 Be Optimistic	50
4.2.9 Include both Speaker and Hearer in activity	51
4.2.10 Give Gifts to Hearer	52
4.3 Discussion	54

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion	59
5.2 Suggestion	60

REFERENCES

APPENDIX

ABSTRACT

Safitri, Della. 2015. The Positive Politeness Strategies Used by Jimmy Kimmel Live Talk Show with Selena Gomez as Guest Star. English Department, Faculty of Humanities, the State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

The Advisor : Endratno Pilih Swasono, M. Pd.

Key Terms : Talk show, Jimmy Kimmel Live, Guest star, FTA, Politeness Strategy

This study attempts to analyze the usage of Politeness strategies, which used by the host and his guest is Selena Gomez. Selena Gomez is a singer and an actress who gained popularity not only in the America but also in other country such as Indonesia.

Based on the reasons above, this study focuses to the use of politeness strategies by Jimmy Kimmel and Selena Gomez in the Jimmy Kimmel live talk show. The data was taken from episode Selena Gomez who did the conversation about trending topic, like selfie. It is also about of Selena Gomez's life. Thus, the writer applies the theory of politeness strategies by Brown and Levinson (1987). The descriptive qualitative research is applied in the research. The source of the data of this study is conversation between Jimmy Kimmel and Selena Gomez.

The writer found Jimmy and Selena use positive politeness strategies it is seek agreement. Seek agreement divided into two strategies. There are safe topics and repetitions. The writer most found strategy repetition done by Jimmy Kimmel in this talk show. It shows he is host to try hard to get Selena attentions during the show. The writer also found two influence factors that happened as the outcomes of Positive Politeness strategy. Here is the power term which occurred less than social distance because both the objects tried to minimize the distance because they basically are not really close. Jimmy and Selena used positive politeness strategies with different proportion by choosing certain strategy based on context and situation of both speakers.

By reading this study, the writer hopes this researcher could give more understanding in using positive politeness strategy to the reader. The writer hopes this paper inspiring work for all students who want to conduct research in the same field. The study show to the reader kinds of politeness strategy it is also a part of media such as television and society like school environment or neighborhood.

ABSTRAK

Safitri,Della. 2015. The Positive Politeness Strategies Used by Jimmy Kimmel Live Talk Show with Selena Gomez as Guest Star. English Department, Faculty of Humanities, the State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

The Advisor : Endratno Pilih Swasono,M. Pd.

Key Terms : Talk show, Jimmy Kimmel Live, Guest star, FTA, Politeness Strategy

Studi ini mencoba untuk menganalisa penggunaan strategi kesopanan yang digunakan oleh host dan bintang tamunya yaitu Selena Gomez. Selena Gomez adalah seorang penyanyi, aktris dan desainer yg mendapatkan popularitas tidak hanya di Amerika tetapi juga di Negara lain seperti Indonesia.

Berdasarkan alasan diatas, studi ini berfokus pada penggunaan strategi kesopanan yang digunakan oleh Jimmy Kimmel dan Selena Gomez dalam acara talk show Jimmy Kimmel Live. Data diambil dari episode Selena Gomez yang mana berisi percakapan mereka tentang topic masa kini yaitu selfi dan juga tentang kehidupan Selena Gomez. Dengan Demikian penulis menerapkan teori strategi kesopanan dari Brwon dan Levinson (1987). Kualitatif deskriptif diterapkan dalam penelitian ini, Sumber data dari studi ini adalah percakapan antara Jimmy Kimmel dan Selena Gomez.

Penulis menemukan bahwa Jimmy dan Selena menggunakan strategi kesopanan positif yaitu, seek Agreement. Seek Agreement terbagi menjadi dua yaitu safe topic dan repetition. Penulis sering menemukan strategi repetition yang dilakukan oleh jimmy kimmel pada acara talk show ini. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa dia sebagai host berusaha untuk mendapatkan perhatian dari Selena selama acara berlangsung. Penulis juga menemukan dua faktor yang mempengaruhi terjadinya kesantunan positif pada talkshow tersebut. Diantaranya adalah power dan social distance. Disini faktor yang paling mempengaruhi adalah jarak sosial, karena objek mencoba meminimalkan jarak karena pada dasarnya mereka tidak tidak benar-benar dekat. Jimmy dan Selena menggunakan strategi kesantunan positif dengan cara yang berbeda dengan Pemilihan strategi tertentu berdasarkan konteks dan situasi lawan bicara.

Dengan membaca studi ini, penulis berharap penelitian ini memberikan pemahaman lebih dalam menggunakan strategi kesopanan positif kepada pembaca. Penulis berharap penelitian ini memberi inspirasi untuk semua mahasiswa yang akan melakukan penelitian yg sama. Studi ini menunjukkan bahwa strategi kesopanan bisa ditemukan di media seperti televisi dan masyarakat seperti di sekolah atau lingkungan.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

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1.1 Background of the Study

Language has a social function as a tool to make connection between human beings. Without language, it seems impossible for people to interact with others in their daily life because language can express people's feeling, willing, opinion, and other (Chaer and Agustina, 1995:19). Simply language is the symbols that represent meaning as they relate to real life situation and experience. Mey claims that language is the main device for people to communicate (1993:42) which means that human use it to fulfill many different goals at the personal and social levels. People communicate to share information, ideas, beliefs, emotions, and attitudes to one another in daily interactions. They construct and maintain their positions within various social contexts by employing appropriate language forms and performing speech activities to ensure solidarity, harmony, and cooperation or to express disagreement or displeasure when called for. The achievement of communication skill in one's first language is a lifelong process, but the basic skill is acquired in early life (Murcia and Olshtain 2000:3). Therefore, when learning another language, people have to add and readjust our native language strategies to fit the new language and culture, which usually exist in modern society and media such radio show or television.

In this era, television has big impact for people. It is also center of communication, which gives us visual and audio information. Television can give us insight. Several programs are on the air to show some performances by latest

issues in present day that can attract the audience visually. Television has variety programs such as entertainment, music and information.

Television consists of many shows. They are TV series, sport, talk show and many more. Among the most popular and favorable television programs is talk show. Talk show is a cheap daytime television genre, which deals with sensationalist topics and whose guests are mainly famous people (Gregori, 2000:196). It is mostly produced because it may reduce the production cost and there is no need to present it on outdoors setting or special effects required. As it involves more interaction between the host, the guests, as well as the audience or public, it is highly profitable for television stations or production houses to generate more sponsors and advertisements.

One of the well-known television talk show that makes the writer interested is “Jimmy Kimmel Live”. It is refreshing talk show program on ABC, in America with 60 minutes duration. Talk show entitled “Jimmy Kimmel Live” serves talk show program that really focuses on certain themes. This talk show is little bit different with others talk show where guest stars are questioned about their personal life. Then, the guests and Jimmy also talk about recent issue in society and the achievements of the guest star in present day.

This talk show has guest stars presenting that inspires in the audience. This talk show is different events, guided alone by the host named James Christian Kimmel. James Christian Kimmel has been bringing quite successful in bringing this program to be the best talk show program, presenting various figures from celebrities, athletes, politicians who have made unique or excellent achievements

in their personal life. The talk show setting is generally casual, but the content is often serious, and aiming to trigger the audience's intelligence criticism. In talk show, the information-seeking purpose of the interviewer is approached from within the format of an informal conversation or chat whose content frequently Centre's on the personal and private, sometimes adopting the form of gossip, and is often characterized by its humorous and witty tone (Martinez, 2000:23).

There is an obvious factor to distinguish "Jimmy Kimmel Live" from other talk show programs. James Christian Kimmel is able to impress the audience exclusively by his good-looking appearance. He straightly concerns to question the guests about what is happening these days by having casual conversation to make the guest comfortable and open. He seems to talk with the guest as friend-to-friend talking as well as certain level of emotion aspects during the interview.

"James Christian Kimmel" as talk show host tries to present various conversations by using comedy politely and improvised the conversation. This kind of communication strategy is known as the "politeness strategy", the one introduced by brown Levinson (1987). There are some possible factors. Firstly, it is called social distance that concerns with degree of friendliness, status or power that concerns with participants relationship formality that are related to the setting or type of interaction (Brown and Levinson, 1987:74). It indicates that people have different way to have conversation based on their social degree. Here is the example; where there are two boys having conversation each of them has different social degree. It makes them doing different way to deliver their messages in

communicating. This boy is from farmer's family, and the other boy is from quite educated family which there is some kind of misunderstandings exists between them during the conversation.

This study examined if the participants on "Jimmy Kimmel Live" talk show performed some types of politeness phenomena as described by Brown and Levinson. In case of communication, the speakers will choose the strategies to have polite conversation. People use politeness strategies in order to get their conversation run well and go smoothly. In other word, speaking politeness involves taking account of the other's feeling and being polite person means that he should make others feel comfortable.

Selena Gomez Episode was chosen as the data to be analyzed because of several things. First, is quite representative to the problem that the writer will discuss about the contains of many simple daily conversations. Second, She considers that it is appropriate to reveal how James Christian Kimmel doing conversation with the guest. Third, Selena Gomez is a singer and an actress who gained popularity not only in the America but also in other country such as Indonesia.

Based on the explanation above, the writer considers analyzing the politeness, especially positive politeness strategies among the characters and it is entitled: THE POSITIVE STRATEGIES USED BY JIMMY KIMMEL LIVE TALK SHOW WITH SELENA GOMEZ AS GUEST STAR.

1.2 Statement of the problems

Based on the background of study above, the writer formulated the problems of the study as follows:

1. What are kinds of positive politeness strategies used by Jimmy Kimmel Live talk show episode of Selena Gomez?
2. What are influences factors of positive politeness strategies that used by Jimmy Kimmel Live talk show of Selena Gomez's episode?

1.3 Objectives of the study

From the problem statement mentioned above, the writer has the following the objectives of the study:

1. To describe the kinds of positive politeness strategies used by Jimmy Kimmel Live talk show episode of Selena Gomez.
2. To describe the factors influences positive politeness strategies that used by Jimmy Kimmel Live talk show of Selena Gomez's episode.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This study is conducted to aware the readers for knowing from watching television these days whether there is another similar event that consists of any component or not. From this work, the writer hopes that it can give some contributions either for real life. Besides, the writer intends to make this paper as inspiring work for all of the students of English Latter Department of UIN Sunan Ampel who want to conduct research in the same field.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

This study is linguistic study that only focuses on politeness strategy. According to Brown and Levinson (1987), there are four kinds of politeness strategies. They are Bald on record, Positive politeness, Negative politeness and off record, but the writer applies the study only positive politeness strategies using in the Jimmy Kimmel Live talk show with Selena Gomez as guest star. Thus, this research is conducted based on writer knowledge by reading some references instead of doing observation on the related place of the event.

1.6 Definition of key terms

1. Talk show : A television or radio show in which noted people, such as authorities in a particular field, participate in discussions or are interviewed and often answer questions from viewers or listener (Martinez, 2000).
2. Jimmy Kimmel Live: According to Wikipedia “Jimmy Kimmel Live is a refreshing talk show program on ABC in America with 60 minutes duration.
3. Guest Star : A famous person or performer who takes part in a TV show or concert.
4. Face Threatening Acts (FTA) : An act that causes a threat to the positive or negative face of the hearer (Brown Levinson, 1987).
5. Politeness strategy : Strategies that are used to minimize or avoid the Face Threatening Act (FTA) that a speaker makes (Brown Levinson, 1987:89)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

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This chapter consists of pragmatics, politeness strategies, and the previous of the study.

2.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning (Thomas, 1995:3). It means that people also consider to whom they are talking to, where, when, and under what circumstance. It is because particular context may influence what is said by the speaker. The advantage of the studying language via pragmatics is that one can talk about people's intended meanings, their assumption, their purpose or goals, and the kinds of action that they are performing when they speak.

Brown and Yule (1983: 27) mention that there are four areas of pragmatics: those are speaker (I) as the producer of an utterance, the context (here) which an utterance is said, the hearer (you) as the receiver of an utterance, digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id social relationship (this and that) between the speaker and the hearer. Those are the obvious linguistic elements, which are required for the interpretation of the contextual information. It explains that the speaker and hearer must understand the regulation when the talk each other.

Leech's (1983: 8) suggests a similar definition of pragmatics. He states that pragmatics deals with meaning of utterance in the speaker's point of view. It means that pragmatics is the study of meaning involving the context. Pragmatics tells us it is all right to use language in various, unconventional ways, as long as

we know, as language users, what we are doing. Therefore, whatever the outcome or definition is, the language users become the prime point of view of attention in pragmatics (Mey, 1993: 36).

2.2 Politeness Strategies

Politeness is the expression of the speaker's intention to mitigate face threats carried by certain face threatening acts toward another (Mills, 2003:6). It is considered as the way how to deal with people who have conversation with other people which expression of faces are important to respect during the conversation. Politeness in an interaction can also be defined as the means employed to show awareness of another person's face (Yule, 1996:60). Therefore being polite consists of attempting to save face for another. Face is a mask that changes depending on the audience and the social interaction (Goffman cited in Brown and Levinson, 1987:61). It means that people have different expression to show to different people when they are talking. Face can thus be likened to person's self-esteem (Huang, 2007:116). It means that face can be a reflection for the person himself or herself. By keeping, the expression during conversation can show characters or attitudes. When a person has interaction to another, he or she can keep their utterance or habit politely. Politeness strategies are meant for supporting or enhancing the addressee's positively to avoid uncomfortable feelings during conversation (Watts, 2003:86).

Face consists of two aspects, positive face and negative face. The definition of positive face is the want of every member that his wants be desirable to at least some others (Brown Levinson, 1987:62). It means that positive face

describes a person's desire and need to be liked, appreciated, approved and accepted by others. It is a basic need that every person wants to be accepted or treated as a member of a group. As the example:

A: look at that, wow! He got here by a Lamborghini.

B: Yeah, I see. The conversation shows when a friend comes by super car.

A is amazed, but B just acts normal like nothing happens. It seems B is not surprised than much as A does. It can be said that B is not kind of person who is easily impressed with super car. Therefore, B has made positive face A threatened. The previous event happens between A and B who is neighbors which they do not have a close relation that makes A do not feel respected. Brown Levinson defines Negative face as the wants of every competent adult member that his actions be unimpeded by other (1987:62). It can be understood that negative Face is the need not to be imposed upon or disturbed. When the statement turns into a command, it is also called threatening face which can interrupt someone else's activities for getting bothered by doing favor. An example when someone is reading a newspaper, and suddenly someone else gets him or her to do something else. It makes the person who is reading a newspaper feels threatened because he or she is bothered by a command from someone else to do a favor because A and B do not know each other.

Brown and Levinson (1987:65) argue that a FTA often requires a mitigating statement or some sort of politeness, or the line of communication will break (cited in Makhmudiyah, 2014:13). It means that the importance of decreasing FTA can fix the face and has to use politeness strategies to decrease

that threat. With this understanding, the definition of politeness can be understood in relation to face. Therefore, four possibilities of politeness strategies are needed to minimize FTA. The strategies are bald on record, positive politeness, and negative politeness. The other one set is 'off record' strategy.

2.2.1 Bald On record strategy

Actually, someone who wants to do the FTA with maximum efficiency more than he wants to satisfy H's face usually uses bald on record. However, there are different kinds of bald on record usage in different circumstances, because S can have different motives for his want to do the FTA with maximum efficiency. These fall into two classes: those where the face threat is not minimized, where face is ignored; and those where in doing the FTA baldly on record, S minimized face threats by implication.

Bald on record is usually used by speakers who hold a high relative power over the hearer of a lower one, between intimates or in urgent situation, for example: "*Open the window!*"

Strategy 1: Cases of non-minimization of the face threat (1987:95)

It is used where maximum efficiency is very important and mutually known to both S and H, which no face redresses, is necessary.

For example: *don't burn your hands!*

Strategy 2: Cases of FTA-oriented bald on record usage (1987:98)

The orientation of this strategy is actually the face of the hearer and usually used in welcoming (or post-greetings), farewells and offers.

For example : 1. *Come in!*
2. *Wash your hands!*

2.2.2 Positive Politeness Strategy

Positive politeness strategy shows that your hearer has a desire to be respected (Brown and Levinson, 1978). It means that hearer could possibly have good friendship with the speaker, which both has a trust to make quality time in conversation. Positive politeness is approach that minimizes social distance. It is usually seen in groups of friends, or where people in the given social situation know each other fairly well. It attempts to minimize the distance between them by expressing friendliness and solid interest to the Hearer's need. Related to positive politeness, Brown and Levinson (1987: 101-129) propose fifteen kinds strategies as follows:

Strategy 1: Notice, attend to Hearer (his interest, wants, needs, goods) (1987:103)

In this strategy, the speaker should notice the condition of the hearer (noticeable changes, remarkable possessions, anything that looks as though hearer would want speaker to notice and approve of it).

For example:

1. *Goodness, you cut your hair! (...) by the way, I came to borrow some flour.*
2. *You must be hungry; it's a long time since breakfast. How about some lunch?*

Besides, the speaker should notice the FTA made by hearer, for example a breakdown of body control or any faux pas and indicate that the hearer is not embarrassed by it.

Strategy 2: Exaggerate (interest, approval, sympathy with Hearer)

(1987:104)

This strategy is done with exaggerated intonation, stress, and other aspects prosodic in showing any interest, approval or sympathy toward the hearer; as well as with intensifying modifiers such as absolutely, very, exactly, for sure, marvelous, extraordinary, and exquisite.

For example: *What a fantastic garden you have!*

Strategy 3: Intensify interest to Hearer (1987: 106)

Speaker brings hearer into the middle of the events, which is discussed to intensify the interest of speaker's contribution by making a good story.

For example:

I come down the stairs, and what do you think I see? - a huge mess all over place, the phones of the hook and clothes are scattered all over...

Another feature of this strategy is the use of directly quoted speech rather than indirect reported speech, as in the use of tag questions or expression that brings the hearer as a participant in the conversation, such as '*you know?*', '*see what I mean?*', '*isn't it?*' The speaker says dramatically because it is kind of interesting matter to discuss.

Strategy 4: Use in-group identity markers (1987:107-111)

This strategy includes in-group usage of address forms, of language or dialect, of jargon or slang, and ellipsis. Below is the explanation of each:

1. Address forms. It is to express such in group membership which includes generic names and terms of address, such as honey,

sweetheart, pals, and guys.

2. Use of in-group language or dialect. The code-switching may occur with in-group as a potential way of encoding positive politeness.

3. Use jargon or slang. Using in-group terms in referring to one object can indicate the same understanding between the speaker and the hearer toward an object.

For example: *Lend us two bucks then, wouldja pal?*

4. Contraction and Ellipsis. In order to show the mutual knowledge between the speaker and hearer about the situation to understand the utterances marked by ellipsis.

For example: *Mind if I smoke?*

Strategy 5: Seek agreement (1987: 112)

There are two features of seeking agreement:

1. The first one is by bringing up some “safe topics” to allow speaker to stress the agreement with hearer and satisfy hearer’s desire to be right or agreeing with the speaker opinion.

For example:

A: *I want the championship.*
B: *Really?*

2. The second one is by repeating some or what the entire previous speaker has been said and to emphasize “emotional agreement” that the speaker has heard correctly, what was said.

For example:

A: Ann went to Paris this week
B: To Paris!

Strategy 6: Avoid disagreement (1987:113-116)

1. Token disagreement. The speaker pretends to agree by twisting his/her utterances in order to hide disagreement that is to respond “yes” rather than “no”.

For example:

A: So they haven't heard a word, huh
B: Not a word. Not at all. Except Clara maybe.

2. Pseudo-agreement. The speaker uses *then* as a conclusory marker, an indication that the speaker is drawing conclusion to a line of reasoning carried out cooperatively with the hearer.

For example:

I'll meet you in front of the theatre just before 8.0, then.

3. White lies. It is where the speaker wants to lie rather than damage hearer positive's face when the speaker should state the opinion.

4. Hedging opinions. The speaker chooses to be vague about his own opinions, so as not to be seen to disagree.

For example: *I really sort of hope.....*

Strategy 7: Presuppose/raise/assert common ground (1987:117-124)

There are several kinds of these strategies:

1. Gossip, small talk. The speaker spends time and effort on being with hearer by talking about unrelated topic as a mark of friendship or interest in the hearer.

2. Point of view operation. By switching into the addressee's point of view, it performs the basic of politeness functions. Taking the role of others is the basic of politeness phenomena. There are some examples of the techniques to reduce the distance between the speaker's and the hearer's point of view:

i) Personal-center switch: speaker to hearer. Speaker speaks as if hearer was speaker or hearer's knowledge was equal to speaker's knowledge.

For example: *I just am sad, aren't I?*

The other form of this is found in the use of you know.

For example: *I really had a hard time learning to drive, you know.*

ii) Time switch. A tense shift from past to present tense is included as positive politeness feature.

iii) Place switch. Using the word 'here' and 'this' rather than 'there' and 'that' can increase participant.

iv) Avoidance of adjustment of reports to hearer's point of view.

Where the speaker tries to stress common ground that he shares with hearer, we would expect him to make only the minimal adjustment in point of view when reporting.

3. Presupposition manipulation. The speaker presupposes something when he presumes that it is mutually taken for granted.

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i) Presuppose knowledge of H's wants and attitudes. In doing so, as

can use negative questions, which presume 'yes' as an answer, to indicate that he knows H's wants, and therefore partially redress the imposition of FTA.

- ii) Presuppose hearer's values are the same as speaker's value. The preference for extremes on value scales is the feature of positive politeness. It claims that speaker and hearer have the same values with respect to the relevant predicate, the same definition of what the scale is.

For example: We can say for offers "*wouldn't you like a drink*" Or for opinions, *isn't it a beautiful day?*

- iii) Presuppose familiarity in S-H relationship. The use of familiar address forms is to presuppose that the addressee is 'familiar' and soften the threat of FTAs.

For example: *look, you're pal of mine, so how about...*

- iv) Presuppose hearer's knowledge, the use codes , jargon and local terminology) to show that the hearer understands and shares the associations of the code.

Strategy 8: Joke

Brown and Levinson stated Jokes are based on mutual shared background knowledge and values that they redefine the size of FTA. S can put H at ease.

Example: when a speaker wants to borrow his friend's new Cadillac by saying, "*How about lending me this old heap of junk?*" (1867:124). the word "old heap junk" is part of conversation with joke.

Strategy 9: Assert or Presuppose S's Knowledge of and Concern for H's Wants (1987:125).

The first way to show that S and H are cooperators is by declaring or implying knowledge of H's wants and willingness. Implying knowledge of H's wants and willingness allow S to put a pressure on H to cooperate with him, e.g. to receive the speaker's request. Negative questions sometimes have a function to achieve such situation, for example for request or offer, "*look, I know you can't bear parties, but this one will really be good-do come!*"

Strategy 10: Offer, promise (1987:125).

Speaker claims that whatever hearer wants, speaker will help to get, to show speakers good intentions in satisfying hearer's positive face wants. Even if the offers or promises are false, they demonstrate speaker's good intentions in satisfying hearer's positive face wants.

For example: *I'll drop by sometimes next week.*

Strategy 11: Be optimistic (1987:126)

Speaker assumes that hearer wants speaker's wants for speaker (or for both) and will help to obtain them. The speaker is confident that the hearer will cooperate with the speaker.

For example: *You'll lend me your lawnmower for the weekend, won't you?*

Besides, the speaker claims that the hearer will cooperate with the speaker because it will give mutual shared interest.

For example: *Wait a minute, you haven't brushed your hair! (as husband goes out of the door)*

Strategy 12: Include both S and H in the activity (1987:127)

Brown and Levinson stated this strategy is used when speaker and hearer have an activity. This strategy usually using “we” form when speaker really means ‘you or me’ be can call upon the cooperative assumption and there by redress FTA’s. Example: when she is asked if she has any chocolate, a sweetshop woman said: *“Let’s just go into the back room and see if we have any”*. Then she pushes back alone. This strategy occurs by the sense of solid for people in group.

Strategy 13: give (or ask for) reasons (1987:128)

Brown and Levinson stated this strategy generally use the word 'why not' in performing the FTA, for example:

1. *Why do not lend me your cottage for the weekend?*
2. *Why do not we go to the seashore.*

It implies that if S has good reasons why H should not or cannot cooperate. The strategy can also be used to criticize H's past action why he did or did not do something without any good reason, Example *“Why didn't you do the dishes?”* The question simply tends to ask for actual reasons from the hearer.

Strategy 14: Assume or assert reciprocity

Brown and Levinson stated this strategy is done by giving evidence of

reciprocal rights or obligations obtaining between S and H. For example: "*I washed the dishes yesterday so you do that for me today*". Other example "*I will give you the bonus if you can sell a machine.*" (1987: 129) This strategy is committed to expect feedback from the hearer to obey what the addresser wants.

Strategy 15: Give gifts to H (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation) (1987:129)

Lastly, to satisfy H's face, S may do this classic strategy. That is to give gift not only tangible gifts but also human-relation wants such to be liked or to be admired. Example: "*you're such a good girl. Would you help me to move these books?*"

2.2.3 Negative Politeness strategies

Negative politeness is oriented to satisfy H's negative face, his basic wants to be free and unimpeded. It can be understood that negative Face is the need not to be imposed upon or disturbed. Brown and Levinson (1987:132-210) classified negative politeness into 10 strategies:

Strategy 1: Be conventionally indirect (1987:132)

In this strategy, the speaker tries to be indirect, but at the same time wants to go on record. Thus, it can cause misinterpretation of what he means. For example: "*Can you pass the salt?*"

Strategy 2: Hedges (1987:145)

The second strategy which is derived from the desire not to presume and the desire not to coerce H, is using hedge. Hedge is a particle word, or phrase that modifies the degree of membership of as predicate or noun phrase in set. It involves particle like *really, sincerely, certainly*.

For example: *"he really did run that way"* or *"I tell you he certainly run that way"*.

Strategy 3: Be pessimistic (1987:173)

This strategy avoids to hearer's negative face by expressing doubt that the speaker's want is obtained.

For example: *I don't suppose there would be any chances of you to get the job.*

Strategy 4: Minimize the imposition (1987:176)

Another strategy to avoid coercing H is minimizing the imposition on H by inserting some expression like *just, a drop, a tiny little bit* and *a bit in his remarks*. These expressions has a function to delimit the extent of FTA.

For example:

1. *'could I have a taste (chi, slice) of that cake?'. (chi. A few minutes).*
2. *'just a second.'*

Strategy 5: Give Deference (1987:178)

The speaker humbles and raises the hearer in order to construct positive face and satisfy the hearer's want. The use of titles and names as address forms on greetings, calls and many others can be included as the features of this strategy.

For example:

I know I must be absolutely stupid but I simply can't understand this book.
(In asking for help)

Mr. President, if I thought you were trying to protect someone I would have walked out.

Strategy 6: Apologies (1987:187)

The next strategy to show that S does not mean to impinge H is apologizing. By apologizing for doing FTA, S indicates his reluctance to impose on H's negative face.

For example:

I'm sure you must be very busy, but.....,I know this is a bore, but, or I hope this isn't going to bother you too much.

Strategy 7: Impersonalize speaker and hearer (1987:190)

To indicate that speaker does not want to impinge on hearer is by expressing the FTA as if the agent is other than speaker and the addressee is other than the hearer. This causes the speaker to avoid using of the pronouns 'I' and 'You'.

For example: "*take this out*" is more polite than "*you take this out!*"

Strategy 8: State the FTA as a general rule (1987: 206)

In order to minimize the FTA, the speaker states the FTA as general social rule, regulation or obligation so that by doing this, the speaker knows that I is not his own intention to do the FTA instead the circumstances are the one that forces him to do it.

For example:

Passengers will please refrain from flushing toilets on the rain (not 'you will please refrain from flushing toilets on the rain')

Strategies 9: Nominalize (1987:208)

The speaker changes the verb or adjective in a sentence into noun in order to be more polit. It also wants to show degree of formality.

For example:

'I am surprised at your failure to replay' instead of *'I am surprised that you failed to replay'*.

Strategy 10: Go On-record as incurring a debt or as not indebting Hearer (1987: 210)

Subject can directly state his debt toward hearer when he asks hearer for help.

For example: *I'd be eternally grateful if you would...(request)*

It wouldn't be any trouble: I have to go right by there anyway. (offers)

2.2.4 Off Record Strategies

Off record is an indirect politeness strategy in which the speaker says something that can be interpreted in more than one. It means that if a speaker wants to do an FTA, but wants to avoid the responsibility for doing it, he can do it off record and leave it up to addressee to decide how to interpret it. In other words, we can say that off record is an indirect way of saying something that may cause a face damaging interpretation. Usually the form of the utterance is in declarative sentence, for instance, "this room is very hot". By using this strategy the speaker wants the hearer to assume and give response, "I'll open the window". This response means that the hearer is being cooperative and that the speaker has

shown himself or herself as not being forceful. According Brown and Levinson, off record consists of 15 strategies as stated below:

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Strategy 1: Give Hints (1987:213)

S says something that is not explicitly relevant; he lets H to search for an interpretation on the possible relevance.

For example: "*this soup's a bit bland*" (c.i Pass the salt)

Strategy 2: Give Association Clues (1987: 215)

S mentioning something associated with the act required of H, either by precedent in S-H's experiences or by mutual knowledge irrespective of their interactional experience.

For example: "*Oh God, I have got a headache again*" (it may be used to convey a request to borrow H's swimming suit, if S and H mutually know they both have an association between S having a headache and S wanting to borrow H's swimsuit in order to swim off his headache)

Strategy 3: Presuppose (1987:217)

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S makes H to search for the presupposed former event by implicating something.

For example:

I washed the car again today (he presupposes that he has done it before (e.g last week) and therefore may implicate a criticism.

Strategy 4: Understate (1987: 217)

S saying less than what is required. In the case of criticism, S avoids the lower points of the scale, and in the case of compliments or admission, S avoids the upper points.

For example:

A: what do you think of Harry?

B: nothing wrong with him (e.g I don't think he's very good)

Strategy 5: Overstate (1987: 219)

S says more than is necessary, by exaggerating or choosing a point on a scale that is higher than what is required.

For example: *I tried to call a hundred times, but there was never any answer.*
(It could convey an apology not getting in touch)

Strategy 6: Use Tautologies (1987: 220)

S encourages H to look for an informative interpretation of the non-informative utterance by using tautologies.

For example: *War is war* (it may be an excuse).

Strategy 7: Use Contradictions (1987:221)

S stresses that she/he cannot tell the truth, thus S stating two things that contradict each other so H can look the interpretation from two contradicting propositions.

For example: *A: are you upset about that?*
B: well, I am and I'm not.

Strategy 8: Be ironic (1987:221)

S indirectly conveys his intended meaning by saying the opposite of what he meant.

For example: *John's a real genius (after John has just done twenty stupid things in a row)*

Strategy 9: Use Metaphors (1987:222)

S uses a metaphor and leaves it to H interpret his intended meaning.

For example: *Harry's a real fish* (c.i He drinks/swims/is slimy/is coldblooded like a fish).

Strategy 10: Use Rhetorical Questions (1987:223)

S wants H to give him the indicated information by asking question with no intention of obtaining an answer.

For example: *How many times do I have to tell you..?* (c.i Too many)

Strategy 11: Be Ambiguous (1987:225)

S being ambiguous when communicates with H and lets H to guess what he/she means.

For example: *John's a pretty sharp cookie* (it could be a Compliment or insult)

Strategy 12: Be vague (1987:226)

S may go off record with FTA by being vague about who the object of FTA is, or what the offence is.

For example: *perhaps someone did something naughty* (vague understanding)

Strategy 13: Over-Generalize (1987:226)

S utters sentence that may leave the object of the FTA vaguely off record. Then, H decides whether the general rule applies to him.

For example: *The lawn has got to be mown.*

Strategy 14: Displace H (1987:226)

S uses off record to address the FTA to someone whom it wouldn't threaten and hope that the real target will see that the FTA is aimed at him.

For example:

a secretary in an office asks another but with negative politeness to pass the stapler, in circumstances where a professor is much nearer to the stapler than the other secretary. His face is not threatened and he can choose to do it himself as a bonus 'free gift'.

Strategy 15: Be Incomplete, Use Ellipsis (1987:227)

S purposely does not finish his utterance and leaves a FTA half-undone, thus "leaves" is the implication of 'hanging in the air', just as with rhetorical question.

For example: *"Well, I didn't see you...."*

"Well, if one leaves one's tea on the wobbly table..."

2.3 Factors Influencing the Choice of Politeness Strategies

Brown and Levinson state that the assessment of the seriousness of a FTA involves the following factors in circumstances and perhaps all cultures:

1. The 'social distance' (D) of S and H.
2. The relative 'power' (P) of S and H.
3. The absolute 'ranking' (R) of imposition in the particular culture.

Social distance refers to the relationship between the participants. In this case, the way people talk to a friend is different from when we are talking to strangers. For example, when someone with a group of friends, he or she can say to them, "Go get me that glass!" or "shut up!" it is because we are closer and have intimate relationship with our friends. Nevertheless, he or she cannot say the same

thing to a stranger, especially the one he or she just met because it will be considered rude. Thus, he or she might say “could you take that glass for me?” or “I do not mean to interrupt you but I cannot hear the speaker in the front of the room.” It would be better to use this utterance since the relationship with the stranger is not close and there is a gap or high social distance between the speaker and stranger. The social distance between speakers has a tremendous impact on how they speak to each other.

Power refers to the power relationship between two participants. People will typically find themselves in three types of power relationships. In the first, they would have equal power with the person they are talking to example a friend or colleague. Second, they would either have more power, example: as a boss or instructor. Third is less power, example employee or student than the person they were talking too. This factor is usually applied asks his/her employee to staff/secretary, For example: the employer can directly asks his/her employee to open the door by saying, “Open the door!” the boss can do this because he has a high relative power and secretary is the lower one. However, the secretary cannot say the same thing since it will be considered as being impolite.

The third factor that Brown and Levinson believe is important in order to understand the different politeness strategies people used is how big the social infraction is. Rank of imposition can happen in the case when someone really needs money so he/she borrows it from his friend. In order not to threaten his/her interlocutor’s face, he/she might say, “I was wondering if you could lend me \$2000”. The speaker uses this utterance to show that actually he/she does not

mean to impose on his interlocutor by borrowing some money. It is because to borrow money from other people has a high rank of imposition so the speaker uses apologizing expression (I am terribly embarrassed to have to admit that I need money right now) to minimize the threat.

2.4 Previous Studies

The previous study about Politeness Strategies those are quite helpful for this research. Almost 28 years (1987-2015) the theory of Brown and Levinson has been used and applied in many linguistic study and research, especially the study of politeness and any other studies related to linguistic politeness. The writer will show the similar focus in the study. First, the thesis entitled “Politeness Strategies used by Joe and Kathleen in You’ve Got Mail” by Ilena Wongso student of English department of Petra Christian University 2005. She used ‘You’ve Got Mail’ as the source to investigate the politeness strategies based on Brown and Levinson theory that are used in the movie. The film is a romantic comedy set in the age of e-mail based around the remake of the 1940 film. There are several questions about politeness expression as follows: 1. What are the politeness strategies produced by Kathleen when speaking to Joe? 2. What are the politeness strategies by Joe when speaking to Kathleen? 3. Which politeness strategies are mostly used by Kathleen and Joe? In her study, she concluded that in this study both Kathleen and Joe applied four kinds of politeness strategies which are bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness and off record. However, there are some differences between this study and Ilena Wongso’s study. Ilena Wongso made a movie as the data, which generally always uses script

in her data's conversation. In the other side, this thesis is provided by reality talk show where all of the conversations as the data are real without scripts or spontaneously.

The second is The Politeness Strategies Used By The Host of Empat Mata Talk Show to His Female Guests Star as the title by Duwi Purwita Sari student of English Departement of Airlangga University of Surabaya 2008. This study applied politeness strategies in interaction between Host named Tukul Arwana and guests star named Mulan Kwok, Bunga Citra Lestari, Pinkan Mambo, Tennny and Parmi was conducted to examine the types of Politeness Strategies employed by Host and the guest stars. There are two research's questions, there are: 1. How are the politeness strategies used by the host of Empat mata? 2. How is position of woman in Empat mata talk show, related to woman's position in media?. However, this talk show has any difference with the talk show used by the writer. The talk show which is used by the writer is purely using English language so the resulted data are more natural and valid, and it is not the translated talk show used by Duwi Purwita S.

Third, the thesis entitled "A Study Of Politeness Strategies Applied By The Characters in Despicable Me 2 Movie" by Fiki Makhmudiyah student of English department of UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya 2014. There are several questions about politeness expression as follows: 1. what positive and negative politeness strategies do the speakers apply in their conversation? 2. What are the intentions of use those positive and negative politeness strategies to both agents of conversation? She applied politeness strategies to the main character, which

focused to negative and positive politeness. She also analyzes it globally. It means they did not put the theory completely as the writers did.

Based on the previous study above, the writer uses different topic of object. The writer analyzes the conversation among the character in Jimmy Kimmel talk show especially Selena Gomez episode. In this research, the writer uses descriptive-qualitative method to analyze her research. The writer chooses that previous study to her references because it has some things that are relevant with her research.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH DESIGN

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This part tells about how the writer collects the data and analyzes this study. The approach of the study will be explained in this chapter.

3.1 Research Design

The writer applied the descriptive qualitative research. According to Bogdan (1975:30), qualitative method is a research procedure, which observes the data in a form of written or spoken words people and includes their behavior. This study intended to make description about situations or events. In addition, the study intended to describe the behaviors of the participants in a certain situation. Therefore, it is appropriate to apply descriptive-qualitative approach in analyzing the data.

3.2 Data Source

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The data was taken from conversations of the talk show namely Jimmy Kimmel that focuses on the guest named Selena Gomez and host named James Christian Kimmel which consist of many positive politeness strategies. It is a refreshing talk show program on ABC in America with 60 minutes duration.

3.3 Technique of Data Collection

In collecting the data, the writer did the following steps. First, the writer watched Jimmy Kimmel talk show episodes on youtube. The Second, the writer choose the episode of Selena Gomez. Third, the writer downloaded the video

“Selena Gomez” episode. afterwards, the writer transcribed the conversation into script. Finally, the writer deleted unnecessary in order to avoid confusions and technical errors.

3.4 Instrument

The instruments of this research was the researcher herself, where it was accepted as the characteristic of qualitative research that the writers can be a key instrument for their own research (Bogdan,1975:29). The data was collected by watching digital file video Jimmy Kimmel talkshow. It was taken from the conversations of Jimmy Kimmel and Selena Gomez. All the activities was done by the personal computer via video player and Microsoft office.

3.5 Technique of data Analysis

After collecting the data in positive politeness strategies the writer analyzed the data in positive politeness by conducting several steps. The writer elaborated the positive politeness strategies in “Jimmy Kimmel” talk show. The writer explained the existing parts entirely.

The first step which was done by the writer was identifying politeness strategies by Jimmy Kimmel talkshow.

For example:

Jimmy: how are you doing?

Selena: fine

Jimmy: you look great, very good to see you.

Second , the writer classified the data according to the types of positive politeness strategies based on Brown and Levinson theory.

No.	Positive politeness strategies	Utterance
1.	Notice, attend to Hearer	
2.	Exaggerate (Aproval, Sympathy, Interest with Hearer)	2. "You look great, very good to see you."
3.	Intensify interest to Hearer	
4.	Use in-group identity markers	
5.	Seek Agreement	
6.	Avoid Disagreement	
7.	Presuppose/raise/assert common	
8.	ground	
9.	joke	
	Assert or Presuppose S's Knowledge	
10.	of and Concern for H's Wants	
11.	Offers, Promise	
12.	Be optimistic	
13.	Include both S and H in the activity	
14.	Give (or ask for) Reasons	
15.	Assume or assert reciprocity	
	Give Gifts to Hearer	

The table above is representative of the next chapter. It is meant to draw rough image of analysis. Therefore, the writer did not fully put all the data on this chapter in avoiding of spoiling the content of the next chapter.

Third, the writer was explained based on the factor influencing in positive politeness. Finally, the writer concluded the result of analysis.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

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This chapter presents the findings and discussion of the investigation steps that have described in chapter 3. The writer analyzes 25 data positive politeness strategies. In doing this analysis, first the writer tries to identify positive politeness strategies used by Jimmy Kimmel talk show with Selena Gomez as guest star. Second, The writer classifies the data based on the positive politeness strategy that appeared in the dialogue. Third, the writer was explained based on the factor influencing in positive politeness. The analysis will be explained below.

4.1 Findings

After analyzing the positive politeness utterances from the conversations of the Jimmy Kimmel talk show, the writer found 25 utterances that show positive politeness strategy and then the writer classifying the data in positive politeness on Brown Levinson theory (1987) propose 15 types of positive politeness strategy.

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4.2 Kinds of Positive Politeness Strategies

The writer found 10 of 15 types of positive politeness strategies used by Jimmy Kimmel talk show with Selena Gomez as guest start. All the data is analyzed below:

4.2.1. Strategy 1: Notice, Attend to Hearer (his interest, wants, needs, goods)

In this strategy, the speaker should notice the condition of the hearer (noticeable changes, remarkable possessions, anything that looks as though hearer

would want speaker to notice and approve of it).

DIALOGUE 1 (00:04:22)

Selena : *Basically, that's exactly what I want to tell people my house is now.*
 Jimmy : *And why is that just because there are certain things you don't want to give up?*

In the conversation above when Jimmy asks a questions to Selena about her new house, and she tells about it all the situations she has experienced in her new house. She tells Jimmy that her house is quite cozy. The situation is fun where the audiences are laughing at what Jimmy and Selena are talking about. The question is “*why is that just because there are certain things you don't want to give up?*” it indicates that Jimmy uses that positive politeness strategy: **Notice, attend to Hearer** because he wants to show his obey as a host which he has to listen to the speaker carefully. He is told that Selena just got new house and it seems Selena expected such question to tell what she really feels about her new house. The term notice comes out when Jimmy Kimmel pay attention fully to Selena such nowhere else to look but centering his concern to Selena during talking about the new house. The conversation shows there is a power factor between host and guest stars which Jimmy is the one who in charge to open the dialogue first. The influence of the term power shows up when Jimmy gives opposite statement to Selena who has to follow the procedure that the host told. In addition, both of them work in the same field of entertainment.

4.2.2 Strategy 2: Exaggerate (interest, approval, sympathy with Hearer)

This strategy is done with exaggerated intonation, stress, and other aspects

prosodic in showing any interest, approval or sympathy toward the hearer; as well as with intensifying modifiers. Such as absolutely, very, exactly, for sure, marvelous, extraordinary, exquisite. The writer has found 4 data that concerned with the type of strategy 2.

DIALOGUE 2 (00:01:07)

Jimmy : How are you doing?
Selena : Fine
Jimmy : You look great, very good to see you.

The conversation above happens when Jimmy starts the talk show right after Selena Gomez arrives on the stage. In this situation the audience give applause right after Selena come on the stage. It seems they have been while not seeing each other. Jimmy does exaggerating word ‘*you look great*’ and ‘*very good to see you*’. The previous statement includes in positive politeness strategy: **Exaggerate (interest)**. Jimmy uses this strategy to show his interest about the change of Selena Gomez’s appearance which She looks attractive than ever. There for Jimmy welcomes Selena joyfully as first impression. So the conversation can satisfy face hearer that makes Jimmy admit his impression to Selena.

This conversation shows there is an influencing factor that is called social distance because Jimmy tries to minimize from Selena by drawing a positive response to the changes of Selena, which she looks better than before.

DIALOGUE 3 (00:03:22)

Jimmy : 8 texts? That's it? Really?
Selena : I am a horrible texter, you could ask to anyone, I am really bad.

This conversation above describes how bad Selena in texting because she only sends 8 messages a day. The audience are suddenly laughing at Selana's statement about texting. *"I am Horrible texter, you could ask to anyone, I am really bad"*. This statement clearly tells that Selena really does not like texting. Therefore, Selena uses positive politeness strategy: **Exaggerate**. So that the hearer can approve the statement that texting for Selena is uncomfortable.

This conversation above includes in "power" because from statement Jimmy: *"8 texts? That's it? Really?"* By the term power Jimmy dare to express and mean in clarifying if it is true about Selena's statement. It shows Selena explicitly is not shy to be open to Jimmy. She says explicitly about sending 8 texts a day and she means it. So there is no FTA happening during the conversation.

DIALOGUE 4 (00:03:26)

Jimmy : *Do you talk on the telephone?*
 Selena : *I prefer that.*
 Jimmy : *ooh that's really old fashion, it's really old timing.*

In the conversation above, Selena feels that using phone call is simpler than texting. The audiences are laughing and Jimmy says *"ooh that's really old fashion, it's really old timing"*. Jimmy uses positive politeness strategies to give Selena a respond: **Exaggerate (sympathy)**. Jimmy means to use exaggerate to show his sympathy towards Selena about her old school style in using gadget which she prefer making calls instead of texting that people these days would rather do texting than phone calls, but Selena as a teenager does the opposite. Therefore, Jimmy considers that as an old fashion. This conversation includes in "power" term because one of them has different portion of it during the shows,

which it is Jimmy Kimmel is the man who handles all the questioning things to Selena by procedure.

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DIALOGUE 5 (00:05:57)

Jimmy :Selena Gomez and Billy Crudup in rudderless, which opens in theater on Friday. I will tell you something when I saw the movie. It was honestly really dumb. I think it was just a compliment to you, I did not know I did not realize that was you.

Selena :Yes, that was very good thing actually.

In conversation above happens after jimmy reviewing the movie trailer starred by Selena Gomez entitled “Rudderless”. When Selena tells the audience about the movie trailer, they just saw which opens in theater on Friday. She explains that the movie has many values of life. It consists of redemption, love and hope. Selene is really proud became the part of the movie which it was made by incredible casts. Afterwards, Jimmy said, *“It was honestly really dumb. I think it was just a compliment to you, I did not know I did not realize that was you.”* By the tone that Jimmy it seems Jimmy uses positive politeness strategies: digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id
Exaggerate (sympathy) because he wants to show his sympathy to the Hearer of unbelieving that Selena Gomez is the one who played the character in the movie entitled Rudderless. This conversation includes in distance social because Jimmy minimizes distance the Hearer to get closer by giving a positive respond to Selena’s acting.

4.2.3 Strategy 3: Intensify interest to Hearer

Speaker brings hearer into the middle of the events, which is discussed to intensify the interest of speaker’s contribution by making a good story. Another

feature of this strategy is the use of directly quoted speech rather than indirect reported speech, as in the use of tag questions or expression that brings the hearer as a participant in the conversation, such as '*you know?*', '*see what I mean?*', '*isn't it?*' The speaker says dramatically because it is kind of interesting matter to discuss.

The writer has found 4 data that concerned with the type of strategy 3.

DIALOGUE 6 (00:01:26)

Jimmy : yeah, it's selfie
Selena : I know you know about that
Jimmy : there is new thing now , it's, selfie is, I think.. I noticed, selfie is considered as different thing than a photographs. So people like, "can we take a picture? Yeah sure, give the camera to somebody and take a picture, and then they go, now let's get a selfie.

Jimmy Kimmel says that selfie is kind of little bit different with usual photograph. Afterwards, he says "*there is new thing now*" which means that selfie brings new thing in photograph thing differently. He considers that selfie is the new trend in society. It indicates Jimmy uses positive politeness strategy:

Intensify Interest to Hearer. Jimmy retells selfie in better way to persuade the audience and Selena that selfie is kind of spectacular phenomena these days. He explains that selfie is the new phenomena based on real facts. In addition, he sets his face to minimize FTA to get people attention into the good situation of selfie phenomena.

Jimmy says "*yeah, it's Selfie*". Selena says "*I know you know about that*". This conversation shows there is an influencing factor called social distance

because Jimmy and Selena want to have a casual conversation about the selfie as the trend term nowadays.

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DIALOGUE 7 (00:04:07)

- Selena : Yeah, it is like my little Moroccan cave. It just feels really cozy and I can do whatever I want, nice.*
- Jimmy : Can do whatever and are you doing whatever you want?*
- Selena : Yeah, it looks so little bit chaotic, so kind of tree between Moroccan theme, so like kid playing in the dining room.*

This conversation above happens when Selena is telling about her new house, which for her is like the Moroccan cave. She says she can do everything she wants. She says “*yeah, it looks so little bit chaotic, so kind of tree between Moroccan theme, so like kid playing in the dining room* “. Selena uses positive politeness strategies: **intensify interest to Hearer**, because she wants the certain topic become interesting. That is why she fully describes her new house. Selena drives Jimmy to talk about her new house more excitedly by describing how chaotic it is. The conversation above includes in social distance because Selena minimizes the social distance to Jimmy elaborately. Selena wants to convince Jimmy that they are friends. Therefore, Selena goes easy telling him what she feels about being in her new house.

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DIALOGUE 8 (00:04:45)

- Selena : I enjoy cooking I have a really awesome room mate who bakes, and I have many friends in my bed room that I am proud of.*
- Jimmy : you know what? I have been thinking about working a mini fridge in the bedroom.*

This conversation occurs after Selena describing about how awesome her house is, especially in the bedroom where she has a mini fridge beside her bed.

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Afterwards, Jimmy gives her a statement “*you know what? I have been thinking about working a mini fridge in the bedroom*” It looks Jimmy uses positive politeness strategies: **Intensify to interest Hearer**, the statement “*you know what?*” to convince that he has the same idea as Selena did. He explains that he wants the same mini fridge in his bedroom. Jimmy attracts the audience and Selena to the level of curious by saying that words. This conversation includes in social distance because Jimmy minimizes the distance to Selena by directly thinking about Selena’s idea of having mini fridge beside the bed.

DIALOGUE 9 (00:07:44)

<i>Jimmy</i>	<i>: Yeah. He is a great guy. I want to ask you about this photograph because what is happening here? There you are in, what country is in it? (Showing a photo to Selena and She laughing)</i>
<i>Selena</i>	<i>: That is in Italy.</i>
<i>Jimmy</i>	<i>: Italy?</i>
<i>Selena</i>	<i>: <u>And there guys are very persistent. You know. And these Italian are very romantic, so there are very nice things I thought you know.</u> I don't want them to die, so let me give them what they want and while driving I pulled out my phone and I will post this for you guys and just don't die, be safe.</i>

In this conversation, Jimmy shows Selena a photograph where she took a selfie with a couple in Italy. The selfie picture was made by the request of the couple. She tells Jimmy that she had to do that for them because they were in uncomfortable situation where the couple insisted her to take a picture, and Selena was really worried about their safety on the road. This conversation includes in positive politeness strategy: **Intensify Interest to Hearer**, because the speaker makes the conversation get better to discuss based on the fact or real experience.

This conversation includes in power because Jimmy owns the stage which means he is in charge to asks Selena to repeat the words that he really want to make sure about it like “Italy?” This word shows the expression of disbelieving.

4.2.4 Strategy 4: Use in-group identity markers

This strategy includes in-group usage of address forms, of language or dialect, of jargon or slang, and ellipsis.

4.2.4.1 Use jargon or slang.

Using in-group terms in referring to one object can indicate the same understanding between the speaker and the hearer toward an object.

The writer found 1 data that includes in group identity markers (use slang). Using in-group terms in referring to one object can indicate the same understanding between the speaker and the hearer toward an object.

DIALOGUE 10 (00:06:59)

Selena : why? I.. almost famous face like Penny lake for a good one, So I more the outfit and had the hair and the glasses and I found out as heaviest part, maybe it took me a minute at first because I kind of have little bit a crush on him.

Jimmy : did you tell him that?

Selena : No! gosh.

This conversation above happens when Selena tells Jimmy that she has a crush on the guy who played film with her. Jimmy wonders if she tells him about her feeling or not. Selena shakes her head and says “ no! gosh”. The word “gosh” is a slang. It refers to “God” it is usually said when someone get shocked. Selena

uses positive politeness strategy: **Use in-group identity markers (use slang)** to clarify her previous statement. This conversation above includes in social distance because Selena considers him as a close friend by telling her true personal story to Jimmy. In addition, Selena tells about her feelings for the man she crushed on. Jimmy gives positive respond to Selana by asking twice about the man that Selena crushed on.

4.2.5 Seek Agreement

4.2.5.1 Repetition

This strategy is by repeating some or what the entire previous speaker has been said and to emphasize emotional agreement that the speaker has heard correctly, what was said. The writer found 7 data in this strategy:

DIALOGUE 11 (00:01:17)

Jimmy : when you come to show, you have to allow extra time to take photographs with people because I know there are people out there waiting for you.

Selena : yeah, it's fun.

Jimmy : is it fun?

The conversation above occurs when they are talking about Selena's fans that always waiting for her after the show. In addition, they always want to take a selfie with Selena Gomez. Afterwards, Jimmy says that it is fun with adding stress in the word "fun". It indicates Jimmy tries to be good hearer. It includes in positive politeness strategy No. 5: **Seek Agreement (Repetition)**. Because Jimmy repeating Selena said, "fun". Furthermore, it is kind of common thing that the host has to respect the guest star in every interview.

This conversation happens because there is an “power” influence factor.

Jimmy is more comfortable because he is the host of the talk show. He says “*when you come to show, you have to allow extra time to take photographs with people because I know there is people out there waiting for you.*” It seems Jimmy gave Selena an advice what to do with fans.

DIALOGUE 12 (00:01:21)

Selena : I mean you got, it's the power of selfie and everything now. It's fun. you know.
Jimmy : yeah, it's selfie.

In this situation Jimmy and the audience are laughing. The conversation happens when Selena clarifies to Jimmy that selfie has become a trend these days and it seems fun to her, because it can be done in certain moment. By saying “*yeah it's selfie*” Jimmy addresses the repetition which means an agreement that includes politeness strategy: **Seek Agreement (repetition)** because Jimmy means what he just said about selfie. Jimmy seems to be good listener to Selena Gomez.

The influencing factor of conversation above is social distance because Selena minimizes the distance between both of them by saying “*It's fun. you know.*” They both share the same interest of selfie. Selena and Jimmy are familiar with selfie. In addition, the way they talk about is like friend to friend.

DIALOGUE 13 (00:03:19)

Jimmy : How many texts would guess you send in a day?
Selena : Oh man, probably like, 8.
Jimmy : 8 texts? That's it? Really?

In this moment, Selena tells everybody that she feels uncomfortable of receiving messages via cell phone. She tells Jimmy that she only sends 8 texts a

day, and everybody laughs about it. Jimmy says “8 texts?” he tries to clarify by saying “*really*”. Jimmy repeats what Selena said. It shows the characteristic of positive politeness strategy: **Seek Agreement (repetition)**. The applied strategy means the speaker wants to show to Selena that he is a good listener. The certain factor includes in “power” term because they both have different role in the show. Jimmy as host shows his professionalism by making sure the answer from Selena. Therefore, he clarifies the answer by conducting repetition question to Selena. The conversation above might not happen if Selena and Jimmy did not know each other very well.

DIALOGUE 14 (00:03:40)

Selena : it's just easier, just get the point on the phone.
Jimmy : just get on the telephone? Yeah it's most like, my kids they don't know how the phone, it's like forget about it. They just want to text and that's the end of it or maybe they just don't want to talk to me is maybe what it is.

This conversation occurs when they talk about the use of cell phone. Selena tells Jimmy that she prefers making call than texting. Jimmy says, “*get on the telephone?*” by saying the repetition words Jimmy uses positive politeness strategy: **Seek Agreement (repetition)**. Jimmy is on the strategy to get the certain answer from Selena. The influence factor is social distance, because Jimmy minimizes Selena’s face by asking a question again to make fun of Selena in front of the audience about making calls rather than texting.

DIALOGUE 15 (00:04:34)

Jimmy : Do you take care of the house, do you do any house thing?
Selena : Yes, Barely
Jimmy : Barely?

This conversation consists of little talking about Selena Gomez's new house. She says that her new house is really fancy and comfortable which is like Moroccan cave. Right after Selena describing her house, Jimmy says, "*you take care of the house? Do you do any house things?*" and then Selena says "Yes, *Barely*". Jimmy answers Selena the exact same word like Selena said "*Barely?*". By repeating the word barely, Jimmy says the characteristic of using positive politeness strategies: **Seek Agreement (repetition)** because he says what Selena says to get her answer clarified. This conversation causes factor influence called "power" between host and guest star. Jimmy as host of the talk show wants to know the clear answer about utterance of his guest star. Jimmy explicitly express such thing to show more power as the host.

DIALOGUE 16 (00:07:32)

Selena : *No! he is a great guy. He is pretty awesome.*

Jimmy : *Yeah. He is a great guy. I want to ask you about this photograph because what's happening here? There you are in, what country is in it?*

This conversation appears when Selena tells that she has crush on him in Rudderless, he is Billy Crudup. She is amazed with his style, but Selena seems not has crush on him anymore. She says "*No! He is a great guy. He is pretty awesome.*" Then Jimmy by repeating the word "*yeah, he is great guy.*" Jimmy does positive politeness strategy: **Seek Agreement (repetition)** to avoid threatened face from happening because Jimmy has given the question that is personal to Selena about her play in the movie. This conversation occurs because

of the influence factor called “power” therefore, Jimmy expects to have free feelings to ask question about Selena’s personal life.

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DIALOGUE 17 (00:07:42)

Jimmy : Yeah. He is a great guy. I want to ask you about this photograph because what is happening here? There you are in, what country is in it?

Selena : that’s in Italy.

Jimmy : Italy?

Jimmy suddenly shows a Selena Gomez’s photograph where there were Selena Gomez driving car and a love couple with scooter taking a selfie picture. Jimmy asks Selene where the picture took place. Selena says Italy. Afterwards, Jimmy says what Selena says “*Italy?*” it includes in characteristic of positive strategy politeness: **Seek Agreement (repetition)** because Jimmy wants Selena to tell about the event in detail. Jimmy seems dominant because he has got the right to control all given question. He says the word “Italy” which indicates that he uses stressed on the word “Italy” it is like Jimmy is not satisfied with Selena Gomez’s answer by asking using the word “Italy”.

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4.2.6 Presuppose/raise/assert common ground

4.2.6.1 Personal-center switch: Speaker to hearer. Speaker speaks as if hearer was speaker or hearer’s knowledge was equal to speaker’s knowledge. The other form of this is found in the use of ‘you know’. The writer found 1 data, in this strategy.

DIALOGUE 18 (00:01:46)

Selena : Basically, or you know if I find that they, you know when i got in the airport, there will be a couple fans, there is like,

it's everybody prepped for the perfect selfie. So by the time i exit the crowd of the chaos, I'd realized I had even really spoken to any of them because they're only focused on the right angle of the selfie, so it is kind of powerful now.

Jimmy :because after they taking picture, it is not like you have a little chat with the they go (imitating gadget-accessing)

Selena : it is like filter post twitter, got it.

This is when Selena shares her experience with some fans in airport. Jimmy was curious about the story, and Selena tells that the fans do not really want to meet and have conversation with her. They just want to take a selfie pictures and post them on social media. And Selena says “you know” Selena uses strategy positive politeness: **Assert Common Ground (personal center switch)** to convince Jimmy the same way as she has experience at that time. It indicates that Selena wants the conversation keep going. The influence factor is social distance because the conversation is to minimizes the social distance between them. Selena tells Jimmy all the things about what her fans do when they meet each other in certain places. Afterwards, Jimmy is supportive with Selena statement by imitating gadget-accessing.

4.2.7 Joke

Brown and Levinson (1987) stated Jokes are based on mutual shared background knowledge and values that they redefine the size of FTA. S can put H at ease.

DIALOGUE 19 (00:01:44)

Jimmy :There is new thing now, it's selfie is, I think I noticed, selfie is considered as different thing than a photographs. So, people like, "can we take a picture? Yeah sure, give the camera to somebody and take a picture, and then they go, now let's get a selfie.

Selena : Yes
Jimmy : Now we got a good picture, and let's get terrible one at arm's length.

The conversation above happens after Jimmy talking about how selfie become popular in society. Jimmy said: *now we got a good picture, and let's get terrible one at arm's length.* Jimmy imitates how the selfie is done in terrible way which that sounds funny. Afterwards, situation suddenly changes into a big laughter after Selena and Jimmy talking about funny things of selfie. Jimmy uses positive politeness strategy: **Joke**.

This conversation causes factor influence called “power” because they look like having fun for imitating the selfie by Jimmy Kimmel’s version which it indicates Jimmy does that in purpose because he is the host who has power to do such thing. Jimmy feels that selfie is a part of present generation, which they are part of it.

4.2.8 Be Optimistic

Speaker assumes that hearer wants speaker’s wants for speaker (or for both) and will help to obtain them. The speaker is confident that the hearer will cooperate with the speaker. The writer has found 1 data that concerned with the type of strategy 11.

DIALOGUE 20 (00:05:15)

Jimmy : *I see, I have been thinking about building mini fridge into this like beside table.*
Selena : *oh you should do that.*
Jimmy : *So, I can snack all night long.*
Selena : *I am sure your wife loves that.*

Jimmy is suggested by Selena to have mini fridge as Selena does and Jimmy loves to, but he has not figured it out yet because he has not told his wife yet. Meanwhile, Selena is sure that Jimmy's wife would love that. Selena is confident to cooperate with Jimmy. She says, "*I am sure your wife loves that*" in this situation Selena uses positive politeness **be optimistic** because she knows Jimmy will do her advice somehow. The influence factor is close social distance because they are cooperative and having the same thought. They talk about having mini fridge, and Jimmy seems excited of having one, even though he has not had one.

4.2.9 Include both Speaker and Hearer in the activity (1987:127)

Brown and Levinson stated this strategy is used when speaker and hearer have an activity. This strategy usually using "we" form when speaker really means 'you or me' he can call upon the cooperative assumption and there by redress FTA's.

DIALOGUE 21 (00:05:57)

Jimmy : we are going to look at the clip from the film we come back the movie is called rudderless Selena Gomez is here. We will be right back.

Jimmy shows the trailer clip of Selena Gomez's movie called Rudderless. The story is about redemption and hope. Afterwards, Jimmy says: "*we are going to look at the clip from the film we come back the movie is called rudderless Selena Gomez is here. We will be right back.*" Jimmy uses positive politeness strategy: **Include both Speaker and Hearer in the Activity**, because Jimmy says

the word “we” which means togetherness. Power term is the influence factor because Jimmy has rights to invite Selena and the audience for conducting procedure of the talk show. That is why he says “we” to have the audience become cooperative for the show.

4.2.10 Give gifts to H (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation)

Lastly, to satisfy H's face, S may do this classic strategy. That is to give gift not only tangible gifts but also human-relation wants such to be liked or to be admired. The writer found 4 data in this conversation Jimmy Kimmel talk show. The writer has found 4 data that concerned with the type of strategy 15.

DIALOGUE 22 (00:01:08)

Jimmy : You look great, very good to see you.

Selena : thanks.

The conversation happens in the beginning of the show. Jimmy welcomes Selena and have her to sit. It seems they have been while not seeing each other. Selena looks attractive than ever. Jimmy gives a compliment to Selena that she looks greater than before. Selena says *thanks* to respond to Jimmy. Selena uses positive politeness: **Give gift to H (good)** to satisfy the hearer which the word “thank” is a form to deliver a gratitude for something in human-relation. The influence factor is close distance because they actually want to cut the boundaries of individualism for getting know each other very well.

DIALOGUE 23 (00:02:34)

Jimmy : At least people are learning to use their telephone, which is very important. Will you have such a huge following on social media? With all these you know you have many millions of followers on instagram, twitter, I mention a minute ago. Do you feel like you're

doing the show because there are so many people waiting for you to post things.

Selena: No, I don't know i just good lighting, good plenty of food or good outfit. Thank you feel good about it (laughing). i don't know, i don't feel any pressure. I think it's because i am a part of, i don't know, everybody and my friends are doing, i am a part of generation, it is kind of easy.

The conversation happens when they both are talking about how important cell phone for doing stuffs in modern day such as communication and accessing social media. Jimmy says that most of Selena Gomez's fans are active on social media such Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, and others. Selena responses Jimmy saying "*thanks to jimmy feel good about it*" Selena shows a satisfaction by using positive politeness strategy :**Give gifts to H (good)** to Jimmy which saying thank is an gift-saying for liking something. The influence factor of situation above is close social distance because Jimmy seems know everything about Selena and her fans in the conversation.

DIALOGUE 24 (00:05:33)

Jimmy :Yeah, she would not yet that's the reason why i haven't done it so far, oh that's very good, maybe just start holding. By the way, I saw you movie you did a great job in it.

Selena : Thank, you.

Jimmy tells Selena that he wants to have mini fridge beside his bed. So that he can s eat snack all night, but he does not know yet whether his wife agree or not. A minute after Jimmy distracts the conversation and talks about Selena Gomez's movie. The word "thanks" indicates that Selena uses positive politeness strategy: **gift to H to give** Jimmy a satisfying answer. The word "thank" is an expression of grateful for someone else. It includes in human-relation. The

influence factor is close social distance because Jimmy mentions his wife in the topic, which it seems they have really close friendship.

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DIALOGUE 25 (00:08:59)

*Jimmy: well, you've come quite a long way it's very good to see you.
Congratulation for your movie, it in theater on Friday Selena
 Gomes everybody.*

At the end of the talk show Jimmy gives Selena a compliments for her new movie entitled Rudderless. He congratulates her and closes the show. Jimmy uses positive politeness: Give gifts to Hearer by saying "Congratulation" it includes in appreciation expression for people. By saying Congratulation Jimmy means to motivate Selena for the successful movie that Selena did. The influence factor is "power" term because Jimmy closes the show based on the procedure that he was given. He closes the show right after giving Selena Gomez a compliment for her movie.

4.3 Discussion

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 The previous data was collected from Jimmy Kimmel talk show entitled "Selena Gomez Episode". The participants are Jimmy Kimmel as the host and Selena Gomez as guest star which the video was published on YouTube October 2014. The data was analyzed to show the most used politeness strategies based on the theory of Brown and Levinson. There are 25 strategies existing and, the writer found 10 of 15 types positive politeness strategies. One of those strategies is positive politeness Notice. The writer found only 1 data. This data found in the dialogue number 14.

The writer found 2 data of Exaggerate strategy. It exists in the dialogue no. 1 and no.10. In the Intensify Interest to Hearer strategy, the writer found 4 data. It was also found in dialog no.5, 13,16 and 24. Use in-group identity markers S strategy found only one in dialogue 21. Seek Agreement strategy in dialogue no. 3, 4, 9,12 ,15, 22 and 23.

The Presuppose/raise/assert common ground strategy, the writer found one data in dialogue 7. Joke strategy found in dialogue no.6. Afterwards Be Optimistic strategy found 1 data in dialogue no.17. Includes both S and H in Activity strategy, the writer found one data in dialogue 19. For Give gifts to Hearer strategy, the writer found 4 data in dialog no.2, 8, 18, and 25. All the found data is written on table below.

Type Of Strategy	Utterance	
1. Notice, attend to Hearer (his interest, wants, needs, goods)	Jimmy: <u>And why is that just because there are certain things you don't want to give up?</u>	00:04:22
2. Exaggerate (interest, approval, sympathy with Hearer)	1.Jimmy: <u>You look great, very good to see you.</u>	00:01:07
	2.Selena: I am a horrible texter, you could ask to anyone, <u>I am really bad.</u>	00:03:22
	3.Jimmy : <u>ooh that's really old fashion, it's really old timing.</u>	00:03:26
	4.Jimmy: Selena Gomez and Billy Crudup in Rudderless, which opens in theater on Friday. I will tell you something when I saw the movie. <u>It was honestly really dumb.</u> I think it was just a compliment to you, I did not know , I did not realize that was you.	00:06:11
3. Intensify Interest to Hearer	1.Jimmy: <u>there is new thing now</u> , it's, <u>selfie</u> is, I think. I noticed, selfie is considered as different thing than a photograph. So people like, "can we take a picture? Yeah sure, give the camera to somebody and take a picture,	00:01:26

	and then they go, now let's get a selfie. 2.Selena: <u>Yeah, it looks so little kit chaotic, so kind of tree between Moroccan theme, so like kid playing in the dining room.</u> 3.Jimmy: <u>you know what? I have been thinking about working a mini fridge in the bedroom.</u> 4.Selena: <u>And there guys are very persistent. You know. And these Italian are very romantic, so there are very nice things I thought you know. I don't want them to die, so let me give them what they want and while driving I pulled out my phone and I will post this for you guys and just don't die, be safe.</u>	00:04:07 00:04:45 00:7:44
4. Use in-group Identity Markers: a. Use jargon or slang	Selena: No! <u>gosh.</u>	00:07:14
5. Seek Agreement a. Repetition	1. Jimmy: <u>is it fun?</u> 2. Jimmy: yeah, <u>it's selfie.</u> 3. Jimmy : <u>8 texts? That's it? Really?</u> 4.Jimmy: <u>just get on the telephone?</u> 5. Jimmy: barely? 6 .Jimmy: yeah. <u>He is a great guy.</u> I want to ask you about this photograph because what's happening here? There you are in, what country is in it? 7. Italy?	00:01:07 00:01:21 00:03:19 00:03:40 00:04:34 00:07:32 00:07:42
6. Presuppose/Raise/Assert Common Ground: a. Point of view Operation	1. Selena: basically, or <u>you know if I find that they, you know when I got in the airport, there will be a couple fans, there is like, it's everybody prepped for the perfect selfie. So by the time I exit the crowd of the chaos, I'd realized I had even really spoken to any of them because they're only focused on the right angle of the selfie, so it is kind of powerful now.</u>	00:01:46
7. Joke	Jimmy : <u>Now we got a good picture, and let's get terrible one at arm's length.</u>	00:01:41
8. Be Optimistic	Selena: <u>I am sure your wife loves that.</u>	00:05:15
9. Include both S and H in the Activity	Jimmy: <u>we are going to look at the clip from the film we come back the movie is called Rudderless Selena Gomez is here.</u>	00:05:57
10. Give Gifts to H (Goods,	1.Selena: <u>thanks.</u>	00:01:08

Sympathy, Understanding, Cooperation)	2.Selena: No, I don't know I just good lighting, good plenty of food or good outfit. <u>Thank you feel good about it.</u>	00:02:34
3. Selena: thank you		00:05:33
	4.Jimmy: well, you've come quite a long way it's very good to see you. <u>Congratulation for your movie, it in theater on Friday Selena Gomes everybody.</u>	00:08:59

After knowing these kinds of strategy occurring in talk show, the writer also found the influences factor that happened in the talk show. The writer concludes that there are two factors are found which they are power and social distance but the most influencing factor is social distance because they tried to minimize a distance between host and guest star in the conversations to make it go smoothly and comfortable, so they both built better conversation with politeness strategy as necessary.

Besides, one of those patterns of language is politeness strategy, which is used for communicating. Regarding any old saying of Muslim that relates to this paper is that:

قَوْلٌ مَّعْرُوفٌ وَمَغْفِرَةٌ خَيْرٌ مِّنْ صَدَقَةٍ يَتَّبِعُهَا أَذًى ۚ وَاللَّهُ غَنِيٌّ حَلِيمٌ ﴿٢٦٣﴾

Kind words and covering of faults are better than charity followed by injury, God is free of all wants ad He is most Forbearing. (Al-Baqarah: 263)

It indicates that people is best to utter nice words and forgive all mistakes because is more valuable than giving away things to other people and hurting their feelings. In addition, it relates to this paper which tells about how important politeness strategies to do in having conversation with others. It can be said that

we easily relief other people's feelings by talking nice with us. This shows us that our fate depends on the words of our speaking. It was said for people who are unable to say good things. It would rather be silent than speaking bad thing which can hurt someone else's feeling and make enemies. The significant of politeness strategies in communication do not only occur in the real society, it also happens visually in the media like TV.

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CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

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5.1 CONCLUSION

Based on data analysis, the writer concludes that Jimmy Kimmel and Selena apply 10 type Positive Politeness strategy as suggested by Brown Levinson that are Notice/attend to Hearer, Exaggerate, Intensify Interest to Hearer, Use in group Identity Markers, Seek Agreement, Presuppose / Raise / Assert Common Ground, Joke, Be Optimistic, Include Both Speaker and Hearer in Activity, Give Gifts to Hearer. However, the strategy that shown most is Seek Agreement which spoken by Jimmy to Selena because he as a host tried to pay attention and become a good hearer for every answer that Selena Gomez said. The writer also found two influence factors that happened as the outcomes of Positive Politeness strategy. Here is the power term which occurred less than social distance because both the objects try to minimize the distance because they basically are not really close. Therefore, they applied the strategy for the certain condition.

Jimmy was the one who performed the most strategy during talk show, as he was the one in charge of warming the situation so that all of the participants involved feel comfortable because everything during the show is under control by the crews to conduct better communication, so the conversation run smoothly. This is an important thing to be considered since there are many audiences watching them.

The writer put some last research as the helpful reference. First, the thesis entitled “Politeness Strategies used by Joe and Kathleen in You’ve Got Mail” by Ilena Wongso student of English department of Petra Christian University 2005.

The second is The Politeness Strategies Used by The Host of Empat Mata to His Female Guests as the title by Duwi Purwita Sari, student of English Departement of Airlangga University of Surabaya 2008.

The third is a thesis entitled “A Study of Politeness Stratgies applied by the Characters in Despicable Me 2 Movie” by Fiki Makhmudiyah student of English department of UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya 2014. The previous researches have a similarity where the related theory is applied to the data generally. It means they did not put the theory completely as the writers did. As the result, this thesis and the previous study have a minus. It is meant to give an opportunity to the readers to complete the others component as the next study.

5.2 SUGGESTION

Positive politeness strategy is the way how to deal with people who have conversation with other people. It is the expression of faces that is important to give respond during the conversation. Therefore, doing politeness strategy in conversation can save face to another because face is a mask, which can change expression. It depends on the interlocutors and the social interaction.

The writer hopes this thesis could give more understanding in using positive politeness strategy to the reader. The writer hopes this paper inspiring work for all students who want to conduct research in the same field. The study

shows to the reader kinds of politeness strategy it is also a part of media such as television and society like school environment or neighborhood.

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