FACE THREATENING ACTs (FTAs) AND POLITENESS STRATEGY IN "AMERICA'S GOT TALENT 2018"

THESIS

Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Sarjana Degree

of English Department Faculty of Letters and Humanities

State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya

By:

NADHOFATUL LUBABAH

Reg. Number: A73215121

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA

2019

DECLARATION

The undersigned,

Name   : Nadhofatul Lubabah

Reg. Number : A73215121

Department   : English Department

Faculty   : Arts and Humanities

Declares that the thesis under the title *Face Threatening Acts (FTAs) and Politeness Strategy in "America's Got Talent 2018"* is my original scientific work which has been conducted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Bachelor Degree and submitted to the English Department, Arts and Humanities Faculty of Sunan Ampel State Islamic University. Additionally, it does not incorporate any other text from the previous experts except the quotations and theories itself. If the thesis later is found as a plagiarism work, the writer is truthfully responsible with any kind of suitable rules and consequences.

Surabaya, March 4, 2019

The Writer,

Nadhofatul Lubabah

Nim. A73215121

This thesis has been epproved and accepted by the Board of Examiners,

English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities,

State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya, on March 11st, 2019

The Dean of Arts and Humanities Faculty

Dr. H. Agus Aditoni, M. Ag.

NIP: 196210021992031001

The Board of Examiners

Examiner 1

Dr. A. Dzo'ul Milal, M. Pd.

NIP: 196005152000031002

Examiner 2

Raudlotul Jannah, M. App.Ling.

NIP: 197810062005012004

Examiner 3

Dr. H. Mohammad Kurjum, M. Ag.

NIP: 196909251994031002

Examiner 4

Abdulloh Ubet, M. Ag.

NIP: 196605071997031003

APPROVAL SHEET

FACE THREATENING ACTs (FTAs) AND POLITENESS STRATEGY IN "AMERICA'S GOT TALENT 2018"

By: Nadhofatul Lubabah

A73215121

Approved to be examined

Surabaya, March 04th 2019

Thesis Advisor

Dr. A. Dzo'ul Milal, M. Pd
NIP: 196005152000031002

Acknowledged by:

The Head of English Department

Dr. Wahju Kusumajanti, M.Hum
NIP: 197002051999032002

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA

2019

LEMBAR PERNYATAAN PERSETUJUAN PUBLIKASI
KARYA ILMIAH UNTUK KEPENTINGAN AKADEMIS

Sebagai sivitas akademika UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya:

Nama : Nadhofatul Lubabah

NIM : A73215121

Fakultas/Jurusan : Adab dan Humaniora/ Sastra Inggris

E-mail address : nadhofatullubabah@gmail.com

Demi pengembangan ilmu pengetahuan, menyetujui untuk memberikan kepada Perpustakaan UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, Hak Bebas Royalti Non-Eksklusif atas karya ilmiah :
☑ *Sekripsi* ☐ *Tesis* ☐ *Desertasi* ☐ *Lain-lain (...........................)*
yang berjudul :

Face Threatening Acts (FTAs) and Politeness Strategy in "America's Got Talent 2018"

beserta perangkat yang diperlukan (bila ada). Dengan Hak Bebas Royalti Non-Ekslusif ini Perpustakaan UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya berhak menyimpan, mengalih-media/format-kan, mengelolanya dalam bentuk pangkalan data (database), mendistribusikannya, dan menampilkan/mempublikasikannya di Internet atau media lain secara fulltext untuk kepentingan akademis tanpa perlu meminta ijin dari saya selama tetap mencantumkan nama saya sebagai penulis/pencipta dan atau penerbit yang bersangkutan.

Saya bersedia untuk menanggung secara pribadi, tanpa melibatkan pihak Perpustakaan UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, segala bentuk tuntutan hukum yang timbul atas pelanggaran Hak Cipta dalam karya ilmiah saya ini.

Demikian pernyataan ini yang saya buat dengan sebenarnya.

Surabaya,

Penulis

(Nadhofatul Lubabah)

nama terang dan tanda tangan

ABSTRACT

Lubabah, Nadhofatul. 2019. Face Threatening Acts (FTAs) and Politeness Strategy in "America's Got Talent 2018". Thesis. English Department, Faculty of Letters and Humanities, the State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Advisor: Dr. A.Dzo'ul Milal, M.Pd

Key Words: FTAs, Face, Politeness, America's Got Talent (AGT) 2018

This research analyzed Face Threatening Acts and Politeness Strategy used the judges in "America's Got Talent 2018". The aimed of this research was found out what are Face Threatening Acts and what are Strategies to minimize the effect of face threatening acts used by the judges in the "America's got talent 2018". This research applied descriptive qualitative approach. The source data were taken from the utterances by the judges which consist of words, phrases, and sentences. The researcher used the Face Threatening Acts and Politeness Strategy according to Brown and Levinson to conduct this study.

Based on this research, the researcher found some types and sub types of face threatening acts used by the judges. Include positive and negative face as the speaker and hearer. Positive face as the speaker was known with the sub types used by the judges as follows Acceptance of compliment and Control emotion. Secondly, negative face as the speaker as follows the sub types Responses to Fake listener, Expressing thanks, and Acceptance to compliment. Next, the positive face as the hearer was known with the sub types following Disapproval, Criticism, and Complaints. And the last, face as the hearer. The judges used the negative face as hearer was known with Acceptance of compliment, Confession, Emotion leakage, non-control of laughter and tears, Self humiliation, and Excuses.

Next, the researcher found four types of politeness strategy to minimize the effect of threaten are used the judges. Those four strategies are positive politeness, negative politeness, bald on record, off record. The judges used the theory above as mean to minimize the face threaten and save the self image of interlocutors. By reading this study, the researcher hopes it will be useful and inspired work to the readers. Especially, who are interesting to analyze the same theory with this research.

INTISARI

Lubabah, Nadhofatul. 2019. Face Threatening Acts (FTAs) and Politeness Strategy in "America's Got Talent 2018". Thesis. English Department, Faculty of Letters and Humanities, the State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Advisor: Dr. A. Dzo'ul Milal, M.Pd

Key Words: FTAs, Face, Politeness, America's Got Talent (AGT) 2018

Peneliti mencoba untuk menganalisis teori Face Threatening Acts dan Politeness Strategy yang di gunakan oleh para juri di acara "America's Got Talenr 2018". Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui apa saja macam Face Threatening Acts yang digunakan oleh para juri dan strategy kesopanan apa yang di gunakan oleh mereka untuk meminimalisir adanya tindakan yang mengancam wajah lawan bicara nya. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif. Sumber data yang diambil dari percakapan para juri terdiri dari susunan kata, frasa, dan kalimat. Dalam penelitian ini peneliti menggunakan teori Face Threatening Acts dan Politeness Strategy menurut Brown dan Levinson.

Berdasarkan penelitian ini, peneliti menemukan beberapa jenis Face Threatening Acts yang digunakan oleh para juri dalam acara "America's Got Talent 2018" yang terdiri dari Posive Face dan Negative Face yang di posisikan sebagai pembicara dan pendengar. Positive Face yang di posisikan sebagai pembicara dapat diketahui melalui beberapa sup tipe seperti Acceptance of compliment dan Control emotion. Kedua, negative face as the speaker dapat diketahui dengan sub tipe seperti Responses to Fake listener, Expressing thanks, dan Acceptance to compliment. Selanjutnya, positive face yang di posisikan sebagai pendengar dapat di ketahui dengan menggunakan sub tipe sebagai berikut, Disapproval, Criticism, dan Complaints. Terakhir, negative face dengan sub tipe sebagai berikut, Acceptance of compliment, Confession, Emotion leakage, non-control of laughter and tears, Self humiliation, dan Excuses.

Selanjutnya, peneliti menemukan macam-macam tipe dari teori Politeness Strategy yang digunakan oleh para juri di "America's Got Talent 2018" untuk meminimalisir wajah yang terancam dari lawan bicara mereka saat melakukan percakapan dengan kontestan.

xi

Strategi itu terdiri atas positive politeness, negative politeness, bald on record, off record. Para juri menggunakan strategi diatas dengan tujuan untuk meminimalkan efek dari ancaman harga diri kepada lawan bicara. Denan membaca penelitian ini peneliti berharap ini bisa menjadi karya yang berguna dan menginspirasi para pembca. Khususnya kalangan yang tertarik untuk meneliti teori yang sama dangan penelitian ini.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER II: REVIEW OF LITERATURE

CHAPTER III: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER IV: FINDING AND DISCUSSION

CHAPTER V: CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

REFERENCES

APPENDICES

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher gives a brief explanation of her study. There are six parts in this chapter Background of the study, statement of the problems, research objectives, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Every person do interact with each other use any means of communication, such as direct and indirect by phone and send the electronic mail. Language is one of important needs in every country in this world, because language is used to communication and interaction with each other that have different status. The Language spoken by speech communities such as English, Chinese, Portuguese, and so on (Nuccetelli and Seay, 2008:1). Thus, Language is the important part of human life. It is used to socialize and to interact with each other. Without language people will be very difficult to cooperate and understand other people want and thought. It can also influence to human's attitudes, characters, social action, and others.

According to Chomsky (1957:13), a set that can be finite and infinite of sentences, each finite in length and constructed out of finite set of elements. As he further claim, this hold to all the nature language because they have a finite number of phonemes or letters in its alphabet. Its means, the language should attempt to sort out the grammatical sentences from the ungrammatical ones. the

1

grammatical have important role to make understanding about the language while using communication amount the people.

In addition to the importance of linguistic structures when making and conversation to the interlocutor, face concept and politeness strategies are very important for a communities to give the understanding each other and create the comfortable in conducting conversation. Being polite may also involve the dimension of formality. In a formal situation the appropriate way of talking to your brother will depend on your roles in the context (Holmes, 1992:297).

Being polite may also involve the dimension of formality. In a formal situation the appropriate way of talking to your brother will depend on your roles in the context. Therefore, the present researcher is interested in making a study on one type of face concept that is face threatening act that is minimize the effect by politeness strategy to save the speaker and hearer self image while threat by the interlocutor. The present researcher wants to make a study on face threatening act of the judges in "America's got talent 2018".

America's got talent is a televised American talent show competition, broadcast on the NBC television network. It is adapted of the global talent created by Simon Cowell. The show is produced by Fremantle USA and SYCOtv. America's got talent show much talent from the contestant, not only look for the singer but showing the appearance of people with various talents. In a talent competition show, the judges are very expressive to show their self image when make the conversation among each other that can be used the data for this present

2

study, because many of researchers have made studies on face threatening acts use novel, movie script, or drama script etc as their subject.

Face is the positive public images seek to establish in social interactions (Goffman, 1955). In meeting us, the face or image you want might be able to observe inquisitive, polite, articulate student. Face was identified as a significant element of the culture (Arthur smith, 1894). It's means, face closely related to the culture of each community. Sociolinguistics, Brown and Levinson used Goffman's face theory as a foundation for explaining human interactions revolved around being polite that have two face ones based on a desire to look good by other called positive face and the other base on a desire to proceed without being impeded upon named negative politeness.

There are some related studies made previously. A study is made by Nindya Soraya Darma (2016). She analyzed the use of face threatening act strategies in the confession movie. Her study aimed to analyze what utterances the hit man say using face threatening act to get his addressee's attention. The result for her study showed that bald on the record strategy is the most dominant strategy that use by the hit man. The number of occurrences are five that explained in the table. Aristya Pradhani Puteri (2014). She analyzed face threatening acts used by the main character of "Sherlock Holmes: A Game of Shadows" Movie. The study aimed to describe face threatening acts are performed by main characters in the Sherlock Holmes: A Game of Shadows" Movie and mention the types of politeness strategies are performed by the main character of

3

"Sherlock Holmes: A Game of Shadows" Movie. For the result of her study suggests that there are 43 utterances containing FTAs.

Then, there is study made by Daniar Aristy (2014). She analyzed Aladeen's face threatening acts reflected in the dictator movie's dialogues. For her studies, she aimed to describe utterances of the main character containing face threatening act and kinds of face threatening acts are used by the main character in threatening the negative face and the positive face. The result for her study based on her analysis, the main character does not fulfill the hearer's desire or feeling in other to get his want of freedom. And the study made by Marwan Edi Saputra (2016). He analyzed face threatening act in the Nicholas stoller's movie "Bad Neighbors". The aimed of his research were find the kinds of face threatening act used by the main characters in the Nicholas stoller's movie "Bad Neighbors". He found seventeen face threatening act that applied by the main characters of Nicholas stoller's movie "Bad Neighbors".

Moreover, a study of face threatening acts is made by Anggi Fiona Nasution (2013). She analyzed the usage of face threatening act in princess diaries 1 and princess diaries 2: the royal engagement movie. The aimed for her study are to give an overview of the politeness principles, to describe, and to explain the types and function of face threatening act uses in relation with the politeness in the conversation by the characters in "Princess diary 1 and princess dairy 2: the royal engagement movie". For the result of her research shows that there are two kinds of face threatening act that used by the characters, namely negative face

4

threatening acts and positive face threatening act. Each type of FTA has harmful effects for the speaker and the hearer.

Furthermore, there is the study of face threatening act made by Devita Handayani (2015). She analyzed face threatening act protection strategy in serial drama "Risou no musuko". The aimed in her research are any sorry expression used in the drama serial "Risou no musuko" and express whatever politeness is the expression of forgiveness used in the drama series "Risou no musuko". The result of her study shows that the speech act apologized language japan in the risou no musuko drama series uses four strategies, namely; bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off record. Novian Dwi Cahyo Utomo. (2013) analyzed conducted to Face threatening act on main characters of '300' Movie. The study aimed to describe the utterances containing face threatening acts that can be found in the main characters of '300' Movie and to know the FTAs strategies are used by the main characters in the '300' movie. For the result he found four FTAs applied by main characters in the '300' Movie.

The study of face threatening act is also closely related to the concept of politeness strategy. Politeness can be defined as a desire to protect self image (Levinson, 1987). A speaker must show the awareness of the hearer's face and self image through various strategies. To be successful interaction the people should be follow some of the important strategies to being polite. Politeness strategy can minimize of face threaten to be soften face.

5

The journal made by Ana Kedves (2013). She analyzed face threatening acts and politeness strategies in summer school application calls. She used corpus to collect the data. Her paper aimed to explore the pragmatic aspects of summer school application calls in the framework of Brown and Levinson's (1987) politeness theory. For the result from the exploration of CFA texts resulted in a total of 197 detected FTAs, which indicates an average of 3.28 FTAs per CFA. The isolated FTAs were categorized as positive and negative and as aimed towards the hearer or the speaker. Then, the study made by Salisa Maulidiyah (2016). She analyzed face threatening act and politeness strategy performed by debaters at debate.org website. Her research was conducted in other to find out the politeness strategies use to minimize face threatening act performed by debaters at debate.org website. For the result, the data analysis shows that debaters performed 85 times face threatening acts include 41 times positive face and 23 times negative face, 18 times for addresser's positive and 4 times for addresser's negative.

However, this present study is different with Nindya Soraya Darma (2016), Aristya Pradhani Puteri (2014), Daniar Aristy (2014), Marwan Edi Saputra (2016), Anggi Fiona Nasution (2013), Devita Handayani (2015), the subject of them used the movie script. So does Ana Kedves (2013) and Salsabila Maulidiyah. The subject of Ana kedves (2013) study is summer school application using corpus to find the data. Salisa Maulidiyah (2016) the subject is script on the website to find the data. While, the subject for this presents study is the utterances and the conversation from the judges in the "America's Got Talent 2018".

6

The study of this research is taken from the seventy one videos from week one until week six of audition's "America's got talent 2018". The present researcher interested to make a study pragmatic analysis of face threatening act and politeness strategy because being polite is the important things among the people to save self image when make the interaction with each other and many of previous researchers have made the study of face threatening acts using movie script, drama serial, novel, corpus, and debate script as their subject. Hence, the result of this study is expected to help the reader to get more information about the face threatening act and the politeness strategy and the reader be able to get more understanding about FTAs theory and politeness theory easily with the explanation in this present research. This followed by a descriptive qualitative for explain the data because the data delivered by using the form of words, phrases, the sentences.

1.2 Research Questions

From the background above, the researcher formulated these two research questions. This study is conducted to answer the problems in the following questions:

1. What are Face Threatening Acts uttered by the judges in the "America's got talent 2018"?

2. What are Politeness Strategies to minimize the effect of face threatening acts used by the judges in the "America's got talent 2018"?

7

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the research problems above, the objectives of this research are:

1. To describe face threatening act uttered by the judges in the "America's got talent 2018".

2. To describe politeness strategies to minimize the effect of face threatening acts are used by the judges in the "America's got talent 2018".

1.4 Significance of the study

There are two kinds of the significant of this study, theoretically and practically. Theoretically, the researcher hopes this present study can provide the readers with more information about the understanding face threatening acts and politeness strategy. In addition, this study can give the references for the future researchers who are interested to conducting research by using the same theory so that they will not difficulty. And practically, the result of this study can give any contribution in linguistic fields, especially in pragmatic field.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study was taken face threatening act as the field of the theory. The writer observes the face threatening acts and politeness strategies by using Brown and Levinson's classification of those theories. Thus, the future researchers can make the study about this theory with the different subject to know the using of face threatening theory with the other data. Moreover, the present researcher uses the judges in "America's Got Talent 2018" as the subject. But, the present researcher was not observed the comparative data between male

8

in female. Thus, the future researchers was suggested to make the comparative to observe the face threatening acts theory and politeness strategy both of male and female.

1.6 Operational Definition

Face
: Face is the public self image that every member wants to aim for their self. Consist in two related aspect. They are positive face and negative face (Brown and Levinson, 1987:61)

Face threatening acts
: Face threatening acts are acts which in some way threaten the face or self esteem of another person. Some people think that all communicative acts are potentially threatening. In fact, the potential does exist to threaten face with every act of communication. Face threatening acts include acts other than spoken and written (sdhanel.com).

Positive face
: positive face is the part of face threatening act that threat self esteem. The people do or say something when their face threat because doing something bad to look good for the speaker or hearer (Brown and Levinson: 1987).

Negative face
: Negative face is the part of face threatening act that threat the people's freedom at certain event.

9

The people say something when their face threat as

a must do (Brown and Levinson: 1987)

Politeness strategy   : politeness strategy is an interaction can be defined

as the man employed to show awareness of another

person's face (Yule:1994).

America's got talent   : America's got talent often abbreviated as AGT is a

televised American talent show competition,

broadcast on the NBC television network. It is the

part of global got talent franchise created by Simon

Cowell. Thus, AGT show is produced by Fremantle

USA and SYCOtv, with distribution done by

Fremantle (Wikipedia.org).

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the researcher presents about some theories which are applied to accomplish this study. The researcher also presents some relevant theories that the researcher needs to help the researcher analyzing the data.

2.1 **Theoretical Framework**

In this study, the researcher uses a number of theories to help the writer analyzing the data. The theories used by the researcher are pragmatics, face concept, face threatening acts (positive face and negative face), and politeness strategies (positive politeness, negative politeness, bald on record strategy, off record strategy).

2.1.1 Pragmatics

According to Stephen C. Levinson (1983:9-12), pragmatic is the study about the connection both of language and context that are grammatical or encoded in the structure of language and also stated that pragmatic is the study both of language and context that are basic to an account of language understanding. It's means that language cannot stand alone without the context to get human understanding. Moreover, Mey (1993:42) states that the study of human language uses as these is determined by the context of society. Pragmatic means that the context of society is very important to get the understanding of language. Then, pragmatic is concerned with the study of speaker or the writer

11

meaning and interpreted by the listener or the reader (Yule, 1996:3). These definitions concentrate on the utterance.

2.1.2 Face

Some definitions of face focus on the social context, some on the linguistic, and so on. he interpersonal. According to Erving Goffman (1955), face is the positive public image you seek to establish in social interactions. Everyone has face needs. Positive and negative face needs tie into one's belief system, cultural values like honor, virtue, shame, and redemption. Two kinds of those types are combat each other sentence.

2.1.3 Face threatening acts

Face threatening act is an act which challenges the face wants of an interlocutor (Yule, 1996:60). The speaker says something that represents a threat to another individual's expectation regarding self image. According to Brown and Levinson (1987:65), there are two kinds of face threatening act. There are: positive and negative face. Face threatening act which threaten the hearer's face and the speaker's face.

2.1.3.1 types of face threatening acts

According to Brown and Levinson (1987:65), there are two types of face threatening act. Those are positive face and positive face. It seem from the point of view both of the hearer and the speaker.

2.1.3.1.1 Face threatening acts as the hearer's face.

12

1. Positive face

   Face threatening acts is threat and evaluating the hearer's self image Brown and Levinson (1987:67). Positive face means face to give information for the hearer's self image in other to look good, be likeable according to norms to be a desirable human being. These things include the following ones:

   a. Disapproval

   b. Criticism

   c. Complaints

   d. Accusations

   e. Contradictions

   f. Disagreements

   For examples:

   ♠ The hearer's face

   "Your friend ask for a ride to the library"

   Positive face needs: you think, I better critics him because I want him to like me, and I want the reputation of being a reliable person.

2. Negative Face

   Face threatening act restricting the hearer's personal freedom which requires him to be involved that expressing a desire of the speaker toward the hearer and predicating the future act Brown and Levinson

13

(1987:67). Negative face means face to be free, have an open schedule, freedom for imposition by others. Such as the following ones:

a. apologies (S indicates that he regrets doing a prior FTA, thereby damaging his own face to some degree, especially if the apology is at the same time a confession with H learning about the transgression through it, and the FTA thus conveys bad news) Suggestion and advice.

b. acceptance of a compliment (S may feel constrained to denigrate the object of H's prior compliment, thus damaging his own face; or he may feel constrained to compliment H in turn)

c. breakdown of physical control over body, bodily leakage, stumbling or falling clown, etc.

d. self-humiliation, shuffling or cowering, acting stupid, self-contradicting

e. confessions, admissions of guilt or responsibility e.g., for having done or not done an act, or for ignorance of something that S is expected to know

f. emotion leakage, non-control of laughter or tears

2.1.3.1.2 Face Threatening Acts as the speaker face

1. Positive face

Face threatening act that threat the speaker's self image. The speaker make the statement thereby his damaging. He's freedom of action has threatened in the moment of speaking. According to Brown and Levinson (1987: 66-67) the face threatening acts that can threaten the speaker's positive face:

a. Apologies

b. Acceptance of a compliment

c. Emotional control

d. Self-humiliation

14

e. Confession

f. Emotion leakage, non-control of laughter or tears

g. The speaker's face

For example:

"You need to ask your friend for a ride to the airport"

Positive face need: you think, I'm pretty good friends with this guy. I better ask him first, because if I don't, he will think I'm not his close friend. I really don't want to inconvenience him though.

2. Negative Face

Face threatening act was threatening the speaker's personal freedom. The speaker expresses because he must to do so. According to Brown and Levinson (1987: 66-67), the Face Threatening Acts that can threaten the speaker's negative faces are:

a) Expressing thanks (S accepts a debt, humbles his own face)
b) Acceptance of H's thanks or H's apology (S may feel constrained to minimize H's debt or transgression, as in 'It was nothing, don't mention it.
c) Excuses (S indicates that he thinks he had good reason to do, or fail to do, an act which H has just criticized; this may constitute in turn a criticism of H, or at least cause a confrontation between H's view of things and S's view)
d) acceptance of offers (S is constrained to accept a debt, and to encroach upon H's negative face)
e) responses to fake listener(if S visibly notices a prior faux pas, he may cause embarrassment to H; if he pretends not to, he may be discomfited himself)
f) unwilling promises and offers (S commits himself to some future action although he doesn't want to; therefore, if his unwillingness shows, he may also offend H's positive face)

15

2.1.4   Politeness Strategy

According to Yule (1996:60), politeness is a part of pragmatic study. Politeness is an interaction can be defined as the means employed to show awareness to another person's face. Its means, politeness can be accomplished in situations of social distances, showing awareness for another person's face when that socially distant is often describe in term of respect and showing the equivalent awareness when the other socially close is often describe in term of friendliness and solidarity.

Politeness strategy is the concept of face is defined is the public self image that every member of the society want to claim for himself (Brown and Levinson, 1987:91). In this case, politeness is very important for every people to know about the face wants each other sentence. Then, Brown and Levinson (1987:91) categorized two types of face that has described above.

Certain kinds of acts are intrinsically threatening to the face and require softening, and they go on to differentiate the face threatening acts. In other to soften face threatening acts, Brown and Levinson established four types of politeness strategy to minimized the effect of face threatening acts. Those four strategies are positive politeness strategy, negative politeness strategy, bald on record strategy, and off record strategy Brown and Levinson (1987:91).

16

2.1.4.1 Positive politeness strategy

Positive politeness is a strategy used by the speaker to minimize the threat to the hearer's positive face. According to Brown and Levinson (1987:) there are fifteen strategies can be used to indicate positive politeness. Bas on Brown and Levinson (1987), these fifteen are following:

1. Notice, attend to hearer.

2. Exaggerating by giving different intonation, tone and other features or exaggerating. by using intensifying modifier.

3. Intensifying interest to hearer.

4. Using in group identity.

5. Seeking agreement.

6. Avoid disagreement.

7. Showing common ground.

8. Joking.

9. Showing the speaker's concern for the hearer's wants.

10. Offering and promising.

11. Being optimistic.

12. Including both of the speaker and the hearer in the activity.

13. Telling or asking the reason.

14. Assuming reciprocity.

15. Giving gift to the hearer in the form of sympathy, understand and cooperation in the conversation

17

2.1.4.2 Negative Politeness

Negative politeness is the strategy used when the speaker wants to show that he care and respect about the hearer's negative face. It is the avoidance of imposition on the hearer and can be considered as is the desire to remain autonomous using distancing styles like using modal verbs or hesitation, apologizing for imposition, asking questions or asking permission to ask a question Brown and Levinson (1987). There are ten strategies can be used to show negative politeness:

1. Being indirect.
2. Using questions.
3. Being pessimistic.
4. Minimizing the imposition.
5. Giving deference and being deferent to the hearer.
6. Apologizing.
7. Impersonalizing speaker and hearer by making your addressee unmentioned.
8. Generalizing expression rather than mentioning addressee directly.
9. Nominalization.
10. Going on record as incurring a debt, or as not indebting the hearer.

2.1.4.3 Bald on Record Strategy

According to, Brown and Levinson (1987) bald on record strategy is a direct way of saying things without any minimization to the imposition, in

a direct, clear, and concise way. The aim of bald on record strategy is not minimized the threat to the hearer's face and they are used to directly address the other person in expressing his or her needs. An example of bald on record strategy using imperative forms "give me the book". For example of bald on record strategy using mitigating devises such as "please" in the phrase "please give me the book". In addition, the uses of bald on record strategy in an emergency situation, for instance, a command such as "don't touch my shirt". It has no politeness function.

2.1.4.4 Off Record Strategy

Off record strategy is a communicative act which is done in such a way that is not possible to attribute one clear communicative intention to the act. It uses indirect language to remove the speaker from the potential to be imposingBrown and Levinson (1987). There are fifteen strategies in indicating off record strategy:

1. Giving hints.
2. Giving association clues.
3. Presupposing.
4. Understating or saving less than is required.
5. Overstating or giving information more that what is needed.
6. Using contradiction.
7. Being ironic.
8. Using metaphor.

19

9. Using rhetorical questions that do not require any answer.

10. Using tautologies.

11. Being ambiguous.

12. Being vague.

13. Over generalizing and not naming the hearer or addressing him directly.

14. Displacing.

15. Being incomplete by using ellipsis.

20

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the methodology of this study. It is consist of Research Design, data of the research, data source, research instruments, techniques of collecting the data, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This research is conducted the pragmatic analysis. According to Yule (1996), pragmatic is the study of meaning and there are strong connection both of the utterances of the speakers what they aim and the context. This study is focused on face threatening acts are uttered by the contestants, the judges, and the master of ceremony in the "America's got talent 2018". The researcher interested to analyze theirs utterance's which are contained the types of face threatening acts in the form of words, phrases, clause, and sentences. This study used descriptive qualitative approach.

Descriptive research is design to obtain precise information concerning the current status of phenomena and to draw valid finding. Descriptive research be able to describe the situation of the phenomena. It means descriptive research will give more explanation that needed by the researcher which will collect the data.While, qualitative research involves looking in depth at non numerical data. Considering data and my aim on this research, the researcher uses qualitative approach.

21

According to McLeod (2012), Qualitative research is the method that mostly describes the data because the data of this study are the form of words. These are conducted to observe and describe the utterances of the members in "America's got talent 2018". So, the qualitative research approach is needed to analyzing the data which are in the form of words. Thus the finding the data will shows in the form of words, phrases, sentences, and also paragraphs.

3.2 Data Collection

3.2.1 Data and Data Sources

According to Tewksbury (2009: 43), the data that used in the qualitative approach come from a range of collected method that includes some things, and one of them is analysis of media context. The media can be from the written text, spoken, drawn, etc. the main data is used by the writer in the present study were utterances (Words, phrases, clauses, and sentences) of the contestants, the judges, and the master of ceremony in "America's got talent 2018" which are contained the types of face threatening act.

The data sources were collecting from the internet site www.youtube.com. The data was in the form of transcription of seventy one video that has been made by the researcher. The researcher also downloaded seventy one video from the www.youtube.com which broadcasted from the audition's America's got talent week 1 until week 6 at 26 May to 1 June because the researcher need to watch the videos to get understanding about the utterances of the members expressed in the video.

22

3.2.2 Instrument

The human instruments is the ideal of colleting and analyze the data, because face threatening acts is the goals of this research. The main instrument of this research is the researcher itself, because it possible to collected the data, analyzed the data, interpreted the data, and drawn the conclusion of the study. The researcher itself doing analysis of the video to find the result of this research.

In addition, the other instrument is needed to help the main instrument to make this research. They are; Laptop to do the report, guide book to search the references, note book and pencil to write the transcript and something important about this research, mobile phone to connect the internet, internet connection to download (the video, e-book, journal, etc).

3.2.3 Techniques of Data Collection

Techniques of data collection are the ways of the researcher to collect the data. The data collected from the utterances and dialogues are expressed by the contestants, the judges, and the master of ceremony in the America's got talent in form of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. The researcher used several steps in collecting the data as followed:

1. The researcher used mobile phone to searched the videos on ''America's Got Talent 2018'' channel from www.youtube.com to get the data and the researcher changed the cell phone rules to show the channel subtitles to made the transcription.

23

2. After finding the videos, the researcher downloaded the seventy one audition's week 1 to week 6 videos, because the researcher needed to watch the video any time without buffering. So that the researcher get the data easily.

3. Then, the researcher watched the video at the same time made the note to transcript of videos to get more clear understanding about the utterances that is expressed by the subject to find the types of face threatening act being focused in this research in the form of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences.

4. Furthermore, the researcher need to comparing the script with dialogue in the videos when the researcher done made the transcript to recheck it whether both of dialogues in the videos and the transcript correct or not.

5. The last, the researcher identified the data into types of face threatening act and politeness strategy used by the judges of "America's got talent 2018" according to Brown and Levinson Theory. The researcher identified the data which are collected from the transcript of the utterances and dialogues by the judges from the "America's Got Talent 2018" videos. Firstly, the researcher identified the utterances which contained the types of face threatening acts by using Brown and Levinson theory. During the process of identify the data, the researcher give the underline for each types of the face threatening acts and types of politeness strategy used by the subjects to make easier for the researcher to present the data.

24

3.3 Data Analysis

The researcher used several steps in analyzing the data. As following below:

1. Coding

   The researcher makes some different codes from each type of face threatening acts and politeness strategy.

   Codes for the types of face threatening act, as the following below:

   - Positive Face is coded PF
   - Negative Face is coded NF

   Moreover, to answer the second research question, the researcher also identified the types of politeness strategy by giving suitable codes. As the following below:

   - Positive Politeness is coded PP
   - Negative Politeness is coded NP
   - Bald on Record is coded BR
   - Off Record is coded OR

   Furthermore, the researcher gave the codes for the subject to make easy to write down, as the following below:

   - The judges
     - Howie Mandel: HW

25

- ◪ Mel B: MB

- ◪ Heidi Klum: Hk

- ◪ Simon Cowell: SC

- ◆ Contestants: CONT

- ◆ Host: MC

The sample of identifying the data by giving codes technique from the dialogue both of the judges with the contestant:

HW: hey,, you are so cute, I like your smile, Buddy!(NF as the Speaker)

CONT: Thank you(NF as the hearer)

HK: What's your name?

CONT: I am Angel Garcia

2. Classifying the Data

After identifying the utterances which contained the types of expressive acts and strategies used by the contestants, the judges, and the master of ceremony of each video, the researcher classified those utterances by putting it in the table as following below:

26

Types of Face Threatening Acts	Sub-FTAs
Positive Face as Hearer	a. Disapproval b. Criticism c. Complaints
Negative Face as Hearer	a. Acceptance of compliment b. Confession c. Emotion leakage, non-control of laughter and tears d. Self-humiliation e. Excuses
Positive Face as Speaker	a. Acceptance of compliment b. Control emotion
Negative Face as Speaker	a. Responses to Fake listener b. Expressing thanks c. Acceptance to compliment

Table3.1. Table of classifying the types of expressive Acts

Strategies	Sub-Strategies
Positive Politeness	a. Telling or Asking reason b. Notice, attend to hearer c. Exaggeration by giving different intonation, tone and other features or exaggerating, by using intensifying modifier d. Giving gift to the hearer in the hearer in the hearer in the form of sympathy, understand and cooperation in the conversation e. Being optimistic f. Seeking agreement g. Assuming reciprocity

27

	h. Joking
	i. Showing the S's concern to H's wants
	j. Offering and promising
	k. Avoid disagreement
Negative Politeness	a. Using questions
	b. Giving deference
	c. Minimizing the imposition
Bald on Record	a. Imperative sentence (please)
	b. Clear
	c. Direct
Off Record	a. Using tautologies
	b. Using ellipsis
	c. Using ironic
	d. Overstating
	e. Presupposing
	f. Understanding or saving less than required
	g. Using contradiction

Table3.2. Types of Politeness Strategy in America's got talent

3. Describing

Furthermore, in this step the researcher describe the data based on types of face threatening acts used the types of politeness strategy according to Brown and Levinson Theory. The researcher described in the form of the words, phrases, clauses, and sentences to explain the data clearly.

28

4. Drawing Conclusion

In the last step, the researcher drawn the conclusion conducted the result of this research appropriate with the step above related to the title, the problem, and the objective of the research.

3.4 Research Time Frame

Activities	Months						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fixing proposal	X	X					
Reviewing literature	X	X	x	X	X	x	x
Designing research instruments			x	X			
Trying out instruments	X	X	x	X	X	x	x
Data collection			x	X	X		
Data analysis			x	X	X		
Writing the report					X	x	x

Table3.3. Research Time Frame

29

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS ANG DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the findings and discussion. The focus of this research is describing the types of face threatening acts using politeness strategy to minimize the threaten interlocutor which are uttered and strategies by the judges in the "America's got talent 2018". Afterwards, the researcher will discuss the finding in detail.

4.1 Findings

The findings of this research are divided into two points based on the statement of the problems. The first point is the types of face threatening acts are used by the judges in the "America's got talent 2018". And the second is the types of politeness strategy are used by the judges in "America's got talent 2018" to minimize the effect of face threatening acts.

4.1.1 Types of Face Threatening Acts (FTAs)

Based on the video and the transcript of auditions week 1 to week 6 in the "America's Got Talent's 2018" video, the researcher finds the utterances which are contained the types of face threatening acts and politeness that uttered by the judges according to Brown and Levinson (1987). Those things include the following ones:

There are some types and subtypes of face threatening acts used by the judges in the "America's Got Talent 2018" that could be seen on the table.

30

Types of Face Threatening Acts	Sub-FTAs
Positive Face as Hearer	a. Disapproval b. Criticism c. Complaints
Negative Face as Hearer	a. Acceptance of compliment b. Confession c. Emotion leakage, non-control of laughter and tears d. Self-humiliation e. Excuses
Positive Face as Speaker	a. Acceptance of compliment b. Control emotion
Negative Face as Speaker	a. Responses to Fake listener b. Expressing thanks c. Acceptance to compliment

Table4.1 Types of FTAs

4.1.1.1 Positive face as the Hearer(Disapproval, Criticism, Complaint)

Positive Face as the hearer is the types of Face Threatening Acts that threat and evaluating the hearer's self image Brown and Levinson (1987:67). There are some data of Positive face that can be included. Those data can be seen below.

Data 1

This utterance is uttered by Howie Mandel (HM), Simon Cowell (Simon Cowell) as The Judges, and Ian Brown as the contestant.

31

HM   : what are you say? What are you say? You think you can do what
I do?
Cont   : sure
HM   : and you think you could do what I do better than I do?
Cont   : Sure,
SC   : I think I know where this is going. So, why did she come and
replace him? Oh did him
HM   : **Oohh my god so where will I go?**

Explanation:

The type of face threatening act above is disapproval that used by Heidi
Klum as the judge is marked by words choice bold. The judges denounced the
contestant because he claimed to have come to America's Got Talent 2018 not to
be a participant but he wanted to be a judge who replaced Howie's position. So,
Howie felt he had to be displaced and he criticized the participant when his seat
had to be given for participant.

Data 2

This utterance is uttered by Simon Cowell (SC) as The Judge and Sarah
the caterpillar nana as the contestant.

Cont   : hello.. You are so beautiful
SC   : **On the stage!**
Cont   : okay, I will go on the stage. here I go. Oh boy.
SC   : okay what your name please

Explanation:

The type of face threatening act above is complaint that used by Simon
Cowell as the judge is marked by words choice bold. The judges felt so
uncomfortable when the contestant got off the stage with useless looks and words
that were very disturbing the judges. So, Simon complained and told the
contestant go back on the stage, in other that quickly finished his performance.

32

Data 3

This utterance is uttered by Howie Mandel (HM) as The Judge and The future king as the contestants.

> HM   : how do you guys know each other?
> Cont   : um we're all best friends some of us met in high school but most of us met…
> **HM   : wait wait wait wait wait wait there's no way you met that little guy in high school?**
> Cont   : oh this guy he, he kind of came with the job

Explanation:

The type of face threatening act above is criticism that used by Howie Mandel as the judge is marked by words choice bold. Howie was disturbed when the contestant said that their group met at senior high school, even though one of them was seven years old. Howei criticized to the participant with high intonation to interrupted the participant's utterance and ask the truth of something that disturbed his mind.

4.1.1.2 Negative Face as Hearer (Acceptance of compliment, Confession, Emotion leakage, Self hum-liation, Excuses)

Negative Face as the hearer is restricting the hearer's personal freedom at the same moment in other that the Hearer does something that must be done Brown and Levinson (1987:67). There are some data of Negative Face that can be included. Those data can be seen below.

Data 4

This utterance is uttered by Howie Mandel (HM), Simon Cowell (SC), and Heidi Klum (HK) as The Judges when they given the criticism to the contestants..

33

HM : Oh my god
SC : You know I just shiny little thing when you first came out and then you sing and you're like a lion I mean genuinely incredible. Howie what dis you think?
HK : **Oh my gosh you are not from this era you're from a whole different and I'm a huge Janis Joplin fan and it's a story If you ever watch the documentary Clive Davis he goes to the Monterey pop Festival and he sees this young girl that nobody has ever seen before that nobody knows it was the first time Janis Joplin got signed and that would that changed her life do you know that story yeah I'm not Clive Davis. I'm Howie Mndel and I can't sign you to a record deal the only thing I can do for you young lady is give.**
(Applause)

Explanation:

The type of Negative face above is Acceptance of compliment that used by Heidi Klum as the judge is marked by words choice bold. Heidi Klum gives praises to the contestant who sing so melodically with a style that actively matches with the tone. All judges were fascinated by his appearance was considered the contestant just an ordinary teenage girl. Heidi Klum gave a compliment by telling the interest things and pressing the golden buzzer button in other that the contestant cannot hold the happiness tears.

Data 5

This utterance is uttered by Heidi Klum (HK) as The Judge and The Dominican Republic as the contestants..

Cont : Hey guys we are from the Dominican Republic
HK : Did you say Dominican Republic?
Cont : Yes
HK : **I love the Dominican Republic**
Cont : yeeaahh

Explanation:

34

The type of Negative face above is Confession that used by Heidi Klum as the judge is marked by words choice bold. When the contestants introduced their group that is The Dominican Republic, suddenly Heidi made a confession that she really liked their group from before they joined the America's Got Talent 2018. Heidi was impressed with all their display performances. Heidi hopes that they can show the amazing performances in this competition, so that Heidi can give her voice to provide an opportunity to continue on the next level.

Data 6

This utterance is uttered by Mel B (MB) as The Judge and Courtney as the contestant.

> (Applause)
> Cont   : thank you so much so we pretty soon look
> HM   : no, thank you so much. Oh my god.
> MB   : **you're absolutely amazing I've never seen anything like that. Can we give her some love…**

Explanation:

The type of Negative face above is Emotion leakage that used by Mel B as the judge is marked by words choice bold. After getting a lot of praise of the judges, it was in turn for Mel B gives praises to the contestant with an enthusiasm intonation that cannot hold the happiness expression on her face, this made both of the speaker and interlocutor shed happiness tears because of the contestants' excellent performance. With the praises of the judges, all judges pressed the golden buzzer button for the contestant to continue to next level.

35

Data 7

This utterance is uttered by Howie Mandel (HM), Simon Cowell (SC) as

the judges, and Sarah the caterpillar nana as the contestant.

> HM   : **what the bloody hell is that? Hello..**
> Cont : hello.. you are so beautiful
> SC   : On the stage!
> Cont : okay, I will go on the stage. here I go. Oh boy.

Explanation:

The type of Negative face above is Self Humiliation that used by Howie

Mandel as the judge is marked by words choice bold.When the participants

climbed into the stage with a worse performance, the judges directly insulted him

because he felt uncomfortable with his clothes. He should not come to the

America's Got Talent with those worse attitudes. And the judges saw his spoke

was too unclear. So, the judges felt that he looked as garbage. The judges pressed

the elimination button for the contestant because of he was very disturbing with

useless performance.

Data 8

This utterance is uttered by Mel B (MB) as the judge and the Blue Tokyo

as the contestants.

> MB   : So, it is your broken or is it fractured or?
> Cont : that's accurate standard a tendon.
> MB   : **A tendon? that's the worse my god. You're not gonna be performing then.**
> Cont : no, I'm not

Explanation:

The type of Negative face above is Excuses that used by Mel B as the

judge is marked by words choice bold.Mel B seemed unbelief with her seen, when

the contestant came with the injured leg and she excused to the contestant to check the condition of contestant's leg which turned out to be broken and actually his condition is so serious. The contestant had an accident when he training to perform in for the America's Got Talent 2018. He came to give support to his group. Mel B is very grateful and she asking about the contestant's condition and encouraging themto keep perfect performance.

4.1.1.3 Positive Face as Speaker (Acceptance of compliment, Control emotion)

Positive face as the speaker is the threaten were given to the hearer because of the speaker want to do something in the same moment and the future (Yule, 1996). There are some data of Negative Face that can be included (Brown and Levinson, 1987). Those data can be seen below.

Data 9

The following utterance was uttered by Mel B (MB) as The judge and Courtney as the contestants..

> MB   : and how old are you?
> Cont   : 13
> MB   : 13? What's your favorite subject in school?
> Cont   : Music.
> MB   : What kind of music?
> Cont   : no
> MB   : **You're very sweet and I'm guessing you're gonna be singing for us.**
> Cont   : Yeah

Explanation:

The type of Positive face above is acceptance of compliment that used by Mel B as the judge is marked by words choice bold. The judges asked a little bit

37

about the identity of contestants, and Mel B gave the praises to the contestants because of she saw that the girl in front of her was very innocent. Mel B gave the praises to increase her confidence because Mel B saw the contestant is very nervous and just looking down the floor. It was true, with given the praises, the contestant felt comfortable and she looked more confident when she began her performance.

Data 10

The following utterances were uttered by Howie Handel (HM) as the judges and Kenny Toma as the contestant..

Cont : it's so biggest talent show in the world and It's my little America's dream. So, for my act I need the you owe it on the stage.
HM : **Oh me. Oh my god.**
Cont : you stay here on the floor like a big star.
HM : what? Like this? Whatever.
Cont : You don't move. Okay

Explanation:

The type of Positive face above is control emotion that used by Howie Mandel as the judge is marked by words choice bold. Howie Mandel was recommended by the other judges to be a model for the contestant who would show his performances on the stage of America's Got Talent 2018. Howie was control his emotions and advances to the stage. He just obeys the contestant's ordering without knowing what the contestant will do. Howie Mandel continue to control his emotions until the end of the performances to minimize the threaten.

4.1.1.4 Negative Face as Speaker (Responses to Fake Listener, Expressing thanks, Acceptance to compliment)

Negative face as the speaker is the face threaten were given to the speaker because of their freedom are threaten by the hearer (Yule, 1996). There are some data of Negative Face that can be included (Brown and Levinson, 1987). Those data can be seen below.

Data 11

The following utterances were uttered by Simon Cowell (SC) as the judge and Zuko as the contestant..

SC   : Okay. And why did you decide to come on America's got talent with this act?
Cont   : because this is the big stage in the world. Where, I can show our skills and our talent, that's a reason.
SC   : **okay. Well listen the best of luck guys.**
Cont   : thank you
(Performance and applause)

Explanation:

The type of Negative face above is Responses to Hearer's faux pax that used by Simon Cowell as the judge is marked by words choice bold. Simon Cowell responded to the response of participants as well as warm up words before the contestants showed their performances by encouraging and praying for them before afterwards asked the identity of the contestants named Zuko, and the reason why they came to America's got talent 2018 to give acrobatic performances on the stage.

39

Data 12

The following utterances were uttered by Howie Mandel (HM), Mel B

(MB) as the judges, and Courtney as the contestant..

> (Applause)
> Cont : thank you so much so we pretty soon look
> HM : **No, thank you so much. Oh my god.**
> MB : you're absolutely amazing I've never seen anything like that. Can
> we give her some love.

Explanation:

The type of Negative face above is Expressing thanks that used by Howie

Mandel as the judge is marked by words choice bold.Howie Mandel expressed his

gratitude to the contestants after the contestants also give thanks to the judges for

all of praises received from her performance. Howie Mandel felt that he should be

grateful because this one contestant had brought a song with totality performance

and she was very energy when sang a song. It is different with the judgess's

expectation before. The judges think that she just like the other ordinary young

girl.

Data 13

The following utterances were uttered by Mel B (MB), Simon Cowell

(SC) as the judges, and Wes P as the contestant..

> Cont : so, he's going to show you that traditional Japanese tablecloths
> performance.
> MB : Oh
> SC : this is something which is very well known in Japan
> MB : **this is very highly regarded performance in Japan.**

Explanation:

The type of Negative face above is acceptances of compliment that used

by Mel B as the judge is marked by words choice bold. Simon Cowell and Mel B

40

give some praises to the contestant who came from Japan who will show his performance that considered so special in Japan. Mel B thinks that the performances will be offered by the contestant is very classy and able to entertain all of audiences in the studio by brought Japanese culture on the America's Got Talent 2018 at those night.

4.1.2 The types of Politeness strategy to minimize the FTAs effect

Furthermore,from kinds of Face Threatening Acts above , the researcher found four types of politeness strategy to minimize the effect of threaten are used the judges in the "America's Got Talent 2018" while make the conversations with the contestants. Those four strategies are positive politeness, negative politeness, bald on record, off record. The types of politeness strategy and sub strategy can be seen on the table.

Strategies	*Sub-Strategies*
Positive Politeness	a. Telling or Asking reason
	b. Notice, attend to hearer
	c. Exaggeration by giving different intonation, tone and other features or exaggerating, by using intensifying modifier
	d. Giving gift to the hearer in the hearer in the hearer in the form of sympathy, understand and cooperation in the conversation
	e. Being optimistic
	f. Seeking agreement
	g. Assuming reciprocity
	h. Joking
	i. Showing the S's concern to H's wants
	j. Offering and promising

41

	k. Avoid disagreement
Negative Politeness	a. Using questions
	b. Giving deference
	c. Minimizing the imposition
Bald on Record	a. Imperative sentence (please)
	b. Clear
	c. Direct
Off Record	a. Using tautologies
	b. Using ellipsis
	c. Using ironic
	d. Overstating
	e. Presupposing
	f. Understanding or saving less than required
	g. Using contradiction

Table4.2 Types of Politeness

The table shows the types of politeness strategy and sub strategy used by the judges to minimize the effect of Face Threatening Acts in the transcription of video "America's Got Talent 2018" from week 1 to week 6. Base on the data above, all of strategies are includes to minimize the effect of face threatening acts.

4.1.2.1 Positive Politeness

Politeness strategy is used by the judges to minimize the effect of FTAs while make the conversation. There are some positive strategies used by the judges in Video "America's Got Talent 2018". Furthermore, the explanation of sub strategy positive politeness describes on data bellow:

Data 14 Telling or Asking reason

The following utterances were uttered by Simon Cowell (SC) as the judge and Zuko as the contestants..

42

SC : **Okay. And why did you decide to come on America's got talent with this act?**

Cont : because this is the big stage in the world. Where, I can show our skills and our talent, that's a reason.

Explanation:

Simon Cowell asked the reason to the contestants, why those contestants were interested to follow a talent event in America's Got Talent 2018. Simon asked the reason to minimize the threaten that made by him before with his criticizing for the performances that have brought by the contestants.

Data 15 Notice attend to H

The following utterances were uttered by Mel B (MB), Howie Mandel (HM) as the judges, and Oliver Graves as the contestant.

MB : are you in a relationship or married?
Cont : umm No, I'm single.
HM : **all I think this guy is perfect for you.**
MB : Why me ?
SC : I think we should just Oliver do what he's gonna do.

Explanation:

Howie Mandel gave his attention to the contestant who stood in front of him, and Howie combined the style of that contestant with Mel B. Howie felt that the contestant and Mel B are very suitable as lovers. Before that, the judges were asking about his identity. Mel B was shocked and she complaint if those cases is wrong.

Data 16 Giving gift to H

The following utterances were uttered by Howie Mandel (HM) as the judge and Vicky Barbara Lack as the contestant.

Cont : No, no, no, I I can't be a ballerina because I want dinner. I'm a comedian.

43

MB   : **Oh you comedian. You know comedy I think is one of the hardest things to do. Because you have to entertain a whole entire room and make us all laugh.**

Cont   : is that what's going on here? Oh..

Explanation:

Mel B gave a gift in form of understanding to the contestant who claimed that she is a comedian. Mel B tells if become a comedian is very difficult and requires special skills, but the audiences will give the big applause with the amazing performances, the audience so respect if the performances is connected with the audience's mind. This things are made by Mel B to minimize the acts were threat the contestant made by Howie Mandel before, because of the contestant introduce herself as ballerina with big body size but she just kidding.

Data 17 Being optimistic

The following utterances were uttered by Simon Cowell (SC) as the judges and The junior new system as the contestants.

Cont   : this is our dream to be here in America's got talent. You're everything to

SC   : **invest a lot guys.**

Cont   : thank you.

Explanation:

Simon Cowell gave enthusiasm and optimism to the contestants who really dreamed in other that able to perform in America's Got Talent 2018. The contestants had prepared everything they needed to show their performances on the stage and the judges is very impressed with them. They known from the answering the reason by the contestants before. Simon Cowell gave the optimism

44

to the contestants to minimize the threaten made by Simon Cowell to the contestants who wanted to looked at their performances.

Data 18 Seeking agreement

The following utterances were uttered by Simon Cowell (SC), Mel B (MB) as the judges, and Blue Tokyo as the contestants.

> SC   : So, if you get through doesn't still get part of the money?
> Cont   : Yes he got the money. He's very kind guy.
> MB   **: Yes. Simon Did you hear time that time that's sticking together?**
> Cont   : Yeah.

Explanation:

Mel B seeks approval for her statement which assumes that one of contestants who are sick with his leg that those guy is very kind and he wants to keep the solidarity with his group even thought he cannot follow their performances will be performed. Previously, Simon threatened face of the contestant with asking about the gift distribution if those contestant won in America's Got Talent 2018. Mel B minimize the threaten by Seek agreement with the Simon because of the contestant had explained his reason why he came on the stage with his group.

Data 19 Assuming reciprocity

The following utterances were uttered by Simon Cowell (SC), Mel B (MB) as the judges, and Jay as the contestant.

> Cont   : First off I'm a rapper I rap yeah. Because before I was born my father he was a rapper.
> SC   **: Yeah**
> Cont   : and um he died before I was born. So, he didn't fulfill his dream so that's what I'm that's what I'm here to do.
> MB   **: Good**

45

Explanation:

Howie Mandel gave reciprocal assumptions to the contestants who told about the chronology of the contestants how they could reach this stage. Howie Mandel felt so impressed with the contestants because of the great struggle and sacrifice them to get the point where they could stand in the stage of America's Got Talent 2018. Howie Mandel gives reciprocal assumptions to contestants to minimized the face threaten from Simon as an action to find out the reasons for the contestants with high intonation.

Data 20 Joking

The following utterances were uttered by Mel B (MB) as the judge and Michael Katterer as the contestant.

> Cont : okay, Well I'm 42 years old when I was 19 I had a dream of being a singer and I had an opportunity to go on audition and I got to the very and right before they chose the final people they cut me and they told me if was because I wasn't the right size.
> MB : **Oh got a skew doo doo doo thing for a living do you think emotionally**
> Cont : no, a registered nurse
> MB : Ohh

Explanation:

Mel B minimizes the face threaten on the contestants with reproaching the recognition of the contestants by using jokes. Mel B seemed to underestimate what the contestants would show, but with a joke between them, the contestants felt more confidence about what would they show on the stage of America's Got Talent 2018.

46

Data 21 Showing the S's concern to H's wants

The following utterances were uttered by Howie Mandel (HM) as the judge and The Dominican Republic as the contestant.

    Cont   : yes, yeah and we'll have our country but it's really a very small and poor country and there is no such thing like the American dream in our country that doesn't really exist, it's just we just get to see it in movies, you know, so if you make it. (CRYING)

    HM   : **I think that's why we're all here, right? I'm rooting for you. I know everyone in here is rooting for you. So, good luck.**

    Cont   : thank you so much

Explanation:

Heidi Klum gave understanding to the contestants about their needed by giving enthusiasm and reminded them about the chance to show their performances in the stage of America's got talent 2019. This was done to minimize the face threaten that have been made by Heidi when she gave a lot of praises to those contestants. So tht it could be break the atmosphere both of them because of the story about the experience of the contestants.

Data 22 Offering and promising

The following utterances were uttered by Simon Cowell (SC), Heidi klum (HK) as the judges, and Daniel Emmett as the contestant.

    SC   : Daniel there's a particular song I love and we asked you to learn it you'd never heard the song before

    Cont   : I had never heard it before about an hour ago.

    HK   : **I mean honestly , if you pill this off right now I'm gonna be so impressed with you.**

    Cont   : I will try not to mess it up

47

Explanation:

Heidi Klum would give an offer and promise to the contestants if they could sing a song that chosen by Simon. Before this case Simon stopped the contestant's performances because the song is to easier to sang on the stage of America's got Talent. Simon would follow Heidi's offer to give him opportunity to continue his struggle on the next level if the contestant could sing a song with amazing performances. This was done by Heidi Klum to minimize the face threaten that given by Simon Cowell before.

Data 23 Avoid disagreement

The following utterances were uttered by Mel B (MB), Howie Mandel (HM) as the judges, and Leo's Lila's as the contestant.

    MB   : what's he called?
    Cont : Telekinesis
    MB   : Telekinesis. Am I saying this correctly ?
    HM   : **Well, you're saying it with an Israel accent.**

Explanation:

Howie Mandel avoided the dispute between Mel B and the one ot contestant who confirmed each other about the accents both of USA and Israel country in a word. Mel B aimed to justify this word because she felt that the contestant was wrong pronunciation. Howie Mandel tried to avoid those debate to minimize the face threaten of the contestants made by Mel B before.

Data 24 Exaggerations

The following utterances were uttered by Heidi klum (HK), Howie Mandel (HM), Simon Cowell (SC), and Amanda Mena as the contestant.

    Cont : Thank you

48

HK   : I love them.

HM   : **well I gotta say you sang natural woman you are a super natural talent.** Simon?

SC   : you know you have. Amanda you have genuinely natural soul thinking you really do I mean that's no easy something to sing this is an audition we're gonna remember for a long time Amanda.

Cont   : oohh thank you

Explanation:

Heidi Klum exaggerated the praises she gave to the contestant who had a beautiful voice and were amazing delivered the songs with different intonations and features, because she was very impressed with the performances from the contestant. This was done to minimized the face threaten that had given by Heidi Klum to the contestant when she gave her praises for her talents.

4.1.2.2 Negative Politeness

Negative politeness is not always means bad. In fact, this strategy means to correct the negative fact threaten the hearer. It shows you concern to the interlocutor.

Data 25 Using question

The following utterances were uttered by Howie Mandel (HM) as the judge and Ian Brown as the contestant.

HM   : **what are you say? What are you say? You think you can do what I do?**

Cont   : sure

HM   : **and you think you could do what I do better than I do?**

Cont   : Sure,

Explanation:

Howie Mandel used the questions to minimized the face threaten to the contestants who claimed that he came to America's Got Talent 2018 not as a

49

contestant, but become the judge who replaced Howie Mandel's chair. All the judges were shocked and tested the truth of the contestant's words it drops from the stage and sits on Howie Mandel's chair.

Data 26 (Giving deference, Video 7 Week 1)

The following utterances were uttered by Mel B (MB) as the judge and Bangtan a Woman as the contestant.

MB : **Hi guys, well you all look very very dapper, so thank you for dressing up.**
Cont : thank you
MB : What is the name of your group?
Cont : Bangtan a woman

Explanation:

Mel B gave respect to the contestants who were in front of because they wore very polite clothes when they came to America's Got Talent 2018. This is done after she gave a compliment to the contestants followed by questions from the other judges about their identity and the reason why they came in America's Got Talent 2018.

Data 27 Minimizing the imposition

The following utterances were uttered by Simon Cowell (SC), Mel B (MB) as the judges, and Hunter Prince as the contestant.

SC : you can't come out on a show like this and say you haven't got a second so that's what live auditions are all about you have a very good voice but normally it's about connecting with the right song. I always want people with talent to do well. But, just singing that song that's not enough. There is a song actually would be amazing for you wish you'd sang it.
MB : **what song was it you can't just say that song?**
Cont : tell me

50

Explanation:

Mel B suppressed the coercion to the contestants who were given by Simon Cowell threatened the contestants face with harming them. Simon Cowell thought the contestants did not have any preparation to came on the stage of America's Got Talent because while Simon Cowell told him to sing another song, he said that he cannot sing the other song. So he received Simon's intervention which was minimized by Mel B with minimizing the imposition.

4.1.2.3 Bald on Record Strategy

Bald on Record is strategy is used to the speakers to expresses their needed and their want directly to the interlocutor because of explicit way to inform their needed is directly to explore.

Data 28

The following utterances were uttered by Howie Mandel (HM), Mel B(MB), Simon Cowell (SC) as the judges, and Kenny Toma as the contestant.

> Cont : Thank you so much.
> MB : **do not move Howie!**
> HM : what is he doing? What is going on?
> SC : **just don't move!**
> (Performance)

Explanation:

Mel B told to Howie Mandel in other that do not move from his line. Before Howie Mandel recommence his self to become a model for the articipant who would present a pretty dangerous performances on his motorcycle and ordered to Howie Mandel to be a barrier on the floor, Howie threatened those

51

contestant faces with complaints because of the tension when he become a model from the contestant who were minimized by Mel B with bald on record strategy.

4.1.2.4 Off Record Strategy

Off record is the strategy is used indirect way to inform the speaker's wants to the hearer. Someday, Its strategy would be missed because of this communicative often do indirect.

Data 29 Using Tautologies

The following utterances were uttered by Heidi Klum (HK) as the judge and Amanda Mena as the contestant.

> HK   : **With your beautiful voice. I mean you have a beautiful voice and you're a beautiful girl.**
> Cont : Thank you
> HK   : I love them.

Explanation:

Heidi Klum was really admired the contestant so much. She gave so many benefits to the contestant by minimizing the threat of faces by using tautologies sentences. Heidi Klum was very impressed with every inch of the contestant because according to her, the contestant were amazing performances while the contestant sang the song as her performances on the stage of America's Got Talent 2018.

Data 30 Using Ellipsis

The following utterances were uttered by Mel B (MB), Simon Cowell (SC) as the judges, and Daniel Emmett as the contestant.

> Cont : I'm classical crossover singer and today I am gonna sing an original song for you.
> MB   : **oh**

52

```
SC      : well
Cont    : thank you so much.
(Performances)
```

Explanation:

Mel B minimizes the face threaten that he gives to contestants using ellipsis sentences, when the contestants told if he wants to sing the original song that created by him self. Mel B was amazed by the contestant talent, because in his young ages he can creates his own song and could stand on the stage of America's Got Talent 2018.

Data 31 Using Ironic

The following utterances were uttered by Heidi Klum (HK) as the judge and Geoffrey Lee as the contestant.

```
HK      : no there's not a lot of people
Cont    : yeah it's a lot of people
HK      : they make you nervous at all?
Cont    : Yeah
```

Explanation:

It is very ironic to say that there is absolutely no one in the studio, while in reality is that there are so many people in it. That's were done by Howie Mandel to minimize the face threaten taken by Simon who denounced the contestant when he saw it was very nervous. Howie Mandel likens that there is no one there by using ironic sentences to give the motivation and increase the confidences of the contestants.

Data 32 Overstating

The following utterances were uttered by Simon Cowell (SC), Heidi Klum (HK) as the judges, and Hunter Prince as the contestant.

53

SC   : Hunter this was. This is like two different auditions.
HK   : Yeah
SC   : you know, you've won a karaoke competition and you sang a
           karaoke song and you're singing a song it's great melody I like the
           lyric. So, What's being inspiring you over the years to be here
           where you are today?
Cont   : Well, when I sing that was probably 120 seconds that I made
           every person in this room forget about every negative thing going
           on their life.
SC   : **Okay, yeah, I'm gonna to be honest with you hunter, I'm
           sitting here thinking I don't believe a word of that I'm kind of
           more interested in your real story sa most people are there's
           something about that you a good songwriter. What has been
           the moment that's been the low and the higt pont getting to
           where you've been today?**

Explanation:

Simon Cowell provides an extensive information and explanation to the

contestants. Simon Cowell overstated the information conveyed more than what

was needed by the contestants from the recognition, stories, and comments to the

contestants to minimized the face threaten that he showed to the contestants.

Data 33 Presupposing

The following utterances were uttered by Mel B (MB), Heidi Klum (HK),

and Ricardo Rafi and brother as the contestant.

Cont   : (Fall down)
MB   : did you break again? Are you okay? Wow
Cont   : Music Music
MB   : oh no don't you know doing it? **No more**
HK   : **no more**

Explanation:

Howie Mandel and Mel B pressed the sigh button to stop the action of the

contestant who had fallen on the floor while show their performances. But, the

participants still wanted to continue their performances. Howie Mandel and Mel B

minimize the face threaten by prssing the red button in front of him because of the judges do not want something unexpected happen with the contestants.

Data 34 Understanding or Saving less than required

The following utterances were uttered by Simon Cowell (SC), Howie Mandel (HM) as the judges, and Marina and Moms as the contestants.

SC   : wow, there's a million dollars up for grabs and headlining Vegas, so good luck
Cont   : okay thank you
HM   : **they do what they want those pets you have a cat I used to have a cat**. (performance)

Explanation:

Howie Mandel underestimated the participants who would show their talents who were able to care and educate ten cats and one dog. So, they could take any actions with the instruction from the owners. Howie Mandel felt unbelief if those are the amazing performance because he though animal just be able to create the little actions.

Data 35 Using Contradiction

The following utterances were uttered by Mel B (MB), Howie Mandel (HM) as the judges, and Leo's Lia's as the contestant.

MB   : what's he called?
Cont   : Telekinesis
MB   : **Telekinesis. Am I saying this correctly ?**
HM   : well, you're saying it with an Israel accent.

Explanation:

Mel B blames the contestants for the wrong pronunciation when saying word. Mel B also tried to justify the word by using an American English accent.

55

Mel B debated with the contestants until finally Howie Mandel mediated both of them and ordered the contestant to begin his performances.

4.2 Discussing

Communication is something when we can give the understanding to the interlocutor. Communication is process to build the social interaction both of the speaker and the hearer to know what the interlocutor wants and needed in a relationship. In communication, sometimes we do the acts that threat the interlocutor that can be called Face Threatening Acts FTAs. To minimize the face threaten from the speaker we need to maintain the other face. So that we could make the communication runs by keep the hearer's face by used Politeness strategy as the strategy to keep the interlocutor self image.

In this point, the researcher discusses the significant of the study about the theoretical and practical are used by the researcher in this present study. Furthermore, this study is take face threatening acts as the theory that used the judges of "America's Got Talent 2018" as the subject. Face threatening act are acts which in some way to threaten the self esteem or self image as the speaker and the hearer (Brown and Levinson, 1987). Face threatening act are the challenges acts to drawn the interlocutor's wants (Yule, 1996). The researcher conduct the focuses research on the types of face threatening acts and the types of politeness strategy to minimize threaten from the interlocutor (Brown and Levinson, 1987). Based on the analyzed by the researcher used descriptive qualitative approach of Video's Transcript have been taken by the researcher from

56

the youtube.com channel that have explained in the finding above, the researcher found some types and Sub types of Face Threatening Act (FTAs) and Politeness Strategy are used by the judges in video and transcript "America's Got Talent 2018".
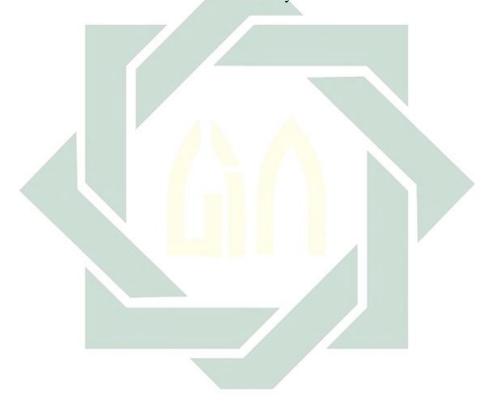
Furthermore, there are two types of Face Threatening Acts (FTAs) are used by the judges on the video "America's Got Talent 2018" include Positive Face as speaker or hearer and Negative Face as speaker or hearer. Firstly, Positive face could be known by some of sub types are used by the judges. As the following: Acceptance of compliment and Control emotionas the speaker. While the negative face was known by the following Responses to fake hearer, Expressing thanks, and Acceptance to complimentas the speaker.

Next types of positive face could be known by sub types such as Disapproval, Criticism, and Complaintsas the hearer. In the last types of face threatening act according to Brown and Levinson (1987) is the negative face could be know with the sub types as following Acceptance of compliment, Confession, Emotion leakage, non-control of laughter and tears, Self humiliation, and Excuses as the hearer.

In other side, the researcher also analyzes the politeness strategy as the second theories to minimize the face threaten by the speaker to the hearer uttered by the judges. Politeness is the practical of application to keep the interlocutor self esteem while doing communication. Politeness is very important being communication because it can be respect representatives of the interlocutor. The

aimed of the politeness is help the communication runs well without missed understanding and both of the speaker and the hearer felt comfortable each other sentence. According Brown and Levinson, there are four types of politeness strategy. As the following positive politeness, negative politeness, bald on record, and off record. All of the types of politeness strategy have some sub strategy to indentified each of type are used by the judges in the video.

Firstly, positive politeness have some sub strategy used by the judges that follows telling or Asking reason, Notice attend to hearer, Giving gift to the hearer in the hearer in the hearer in the form of sympathy, understand and cooperation in the conversation, Being optimistic, Seeking agreement, Assuming reciprocity, Joking, Showing the S's concern to H's wants, Offering and promising, and Avoid disagreement. Second, negative politeness is also used by the judges as follows using questions, giving deference, and Minimizing the imposition. Next, bald on record is used by the judges while they ordered the interlocutor to make something for them using direction imperative sentences. Last, off record strategy is rarely used by the judges because most of interlocutor cannot understand what the speakers inform to them, because it can be called this one strategy used indirect expression to inform something to the addresses.

Moreover, there are any differences between this presents study and the previous study. There are some previous researchers used the same theories with this present study but most off the previous study used of the theory both of face threatening acts and politeness strategy with difference subject and data. Most of the previous study used the novel, movie, media social, and the other. In this

58

research, the researcher used the utterances of the judges in American program that they named "America's Got Talent 2018" as the data. The researcher focused on the judges utterances as the data to know their act, because this present study focused on the Face threatening acts and politeness strategy according to Brown and Levinson. However, before this present study there is not the previous study used this video as the data with the same theory.

59

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher deals the conclusion after presenting the findings and discussion in the previous chapter. The researcher also presents the suggestion to the readers, sspecially, for the people who are interesting to making the further research in pragmatics field, focuses on Face Threatening Acts and Politeness Strategy theory.

5.1. Conclusion

In this point, the researcher presents the conclusion of the study. Based on the descriptive qualitative approach come from a range of collected method that includes some things, and one of them is analysis of media context. The main data is used by the researcher in this present study were utterances (Words, phrases, clauses, and sentences) by the judges in "America's got talent 2018" which are contained the types of Face Threatening Acts and Politeness strategy. From those data, it could be taken some of the conclusion. The conclusion was presented as the follows below.

Based on the data was found in this present study, the researcher found the utterances which are contained the types of face threatening acts and politeness that uttered by the judges according to Brown and Levinson Theory. There are some types and sub types of face threatening acts used by the judges in the "America's Got Talent 2018". Include positive and negative face as the speaker and hearer. The researcher classified the data from the transcript of the video was

60

taken by the researcher from the youtube.com channel. The researcher classified into four part of types face threatening act, those are positive face was known with the sub types used by the judges as follows Acceptance of compliment and Control emotion while as the speaker. Secondly, negative face as follows the sub types Responses to fake hearer, Expressing thanks, and Acceptance to compliment. Next, the positive face also used by the judges as the hearerknown with the sub types following Disapproval, Criticism, and Complaints. Furthermore, the judges used the negative face while their freedom was threaten at the moment used Acceptance of compliment, Confession, Emotion leakage, non-control of laughter and tears, Self humiliation, and Excusesas hearer.

From kinds of Face Threatening Acts above, the researcher found four types of politeness strategy to minimize the effect of threaten are used the judges while make the conversations with the contestants. Those four strategies are positive politeness, negative politeness, bald on record, off record. Positive politeness have ten sub strategy used by the judges such asTelling or Asking questions, Notice, attend to hearer, Giving gift to the hearer in the hearer in the hearer in the form of sympathy, understand and cooperation in the conversation, Being optimistic, Seeking agreement, Assuming reciprocity, Joking, Showing the S's concern to H's wants, Offering and promising, and Avoid disagreement. Secondly, negative politeness has some sub types used by the judges as follows using questions, giving deference, and Minimizing the imposition. Next, bald on record is used by the judges while they ordered the interlocutor to do something for them using direction imperative sentences. Third, off record strategy follows

61

using tautologies, using ellipsis, using ironic, overstating, presupposing, understanding or saving less than required, and using contradiction.

5.2 Suggestion

This research presents the types of face threatening acts and the politeness strategy used by the judges of "America's got talent 2018". The researcher tried to analyzed the phenomenon of face threatening acts using politeness strategy to minimized the effect of threaten to interlocutor self images. The data on this research was taken from the video on youtube.com channel. Based on the result of this study, the researcher found any dialogue used the face threatening acts and politeness strategy. The researcher hopes for the next researchers to make the further research to continue this study. And also, the future researcher interest to make the research about this theory by using the other subject. The researcher suggest for the future researcher to combine the other theory based on Brown of Levinson theory using the other kinds of data.

62

REFERENCES

Levinson, Stephen C.(1983). *Pragmatics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Mey, Jacob.(1993). *Pragmatics:An Introduction*. Cambridge: Wiley Blackwell.

Yule, George. (1996). *An Introduction to Pragmatics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Yule, George. (1994). *The Study of Language; Ain Introduction*. Cambridge: Cambridge Univ Press.

Goffman, E. (1955). *On Face work: An Analysis of Ritual Elements Social Interaction*. Psychiatry, 18(3):213-31.

Brown, Penelope and Stephen C. Levinson.(1987). *Politeness: Some Universal in Language Usage*. Cambridge: Press Syndicate of the University of Cambridge.

Nuccetelli, Susana and Gery Seay. (2008). *Philosophy of Language: The central topics*. Lnham, Md.:Rowman &Littlefield.

Chomsky, Noam.(2015). *Syntactic Structures*. USA: Martino Publishing.

Holmes, J. (2001). *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics (2nd ed.)*. New York: Routledge Publishers Ltd

Smith, Arthur Henderson. *Chinese Characteristic.* America: Fleming H Revell.

Nadar, F.x. (2009). *Pragmatics and Discourse second edition*. New York: Rouledge.

Dharma, Nindya Soraya. (2011). The use of face threatening acts strategies in "The Confession" Movie. Indonesia: Jambi University.

Puteri, Aristya Pradhani. (2014). Face threatening acts used by the main character of "Sherlock Holmes: A Game of Shadow" Movie. Indonesia: Brawijaya University.

Saputra, Marwan Edi. (2016). Face threatening act (FTAs) in the Nicholas Stoller's Movie "Bad Neighbors". Indonesia: Alauddin States Islamic University of Makassar.

Aristy, Daniar. (2014). Aladeen's Face threatening acts reflected in The Dictator Movie's Dialogues. Indonesia: Brawijaya University.

Ana Kedves. (2013). *Face threatening acts and politeness strategies in summer school application calls.* Josip Juraj Strossmayer: University Osijek.

Redmond, Mrk V. (2015). *Face and Politeness Theories: English Technical Reposts and White papers. USA:* Iowa State University.

Utomo, Novian Dwi Cahyo. (2013). *Face Threatening Acts on main characters of 300 movie.* Indonesia: Brawijaya University.

Handayani, Devita. (2015). *Apology Utterance in the Drama "Risou No Musuko".* Indonesia: Brawijaya University.

Nasution, Anggi Fiona. (2013). *The usage of face threatening act in princess diaries 1 and princess diaries 2: the royal engagement movie.* Indonesia: State University of Surabaya.

Maulidiyah, Salisa. (2016). She analyzed face threatening act and politeness strategy performed by debaters at debate. Indonesia: State Islamic Institute of Tulungagung.

Simmon, Thomas L. (1994). Politeness Theory in Computer Mediated Communication: Face threatening acts in a 'Faceless' Medium. England: Aston University.

Fauzi, Kiki Nur. (2017). Expressive Acts in the judges' comments in "The Voice USA 2017". Indonesia. State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

O'Driscoll, Jim. (2007). What's in an FTA? *Journal of Politeness Research* 3.7: 243:268

Aliyah. Isnaini Hanim. (2018). *Positive Politeness Used by Jae Min Jung and Marry Baek in "Orange Marmalade" Webtoon*. Indonesia. State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

McLeod, Reymond Jr. (2012). *Sistem Informasi Management*. Terjemahan oleh Ali Akbar Yulianto. Jakarta: Salemba Empat.

www.youtube.com

Http://.sdhanel.com

https://en.m.wikipedia.org