

**THE REALIZATION OF POLITENESS STRATEGIES OF CODE-
MIXING IN DEDDY CORBUZIER'S YOUTUBE CHANNEL**

SKRIPSI

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English Education Program

By :

JULIANI FATMAWATI

NPM: 1602050159



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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Panitia Ujian Sarjana Strata-1 Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan dalam Sidangnya yang diselenggarakan pada hari Selasa, 27 Oktober 2020, pada pukul 08.00 WIB sampai dengan selesai. Setelah mendengar, memperhatikan dan memutuskan bahwa :

Nama Lengkap : Juliani Fatmawati
NPM : 1602050159
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : The realization of Politeness Strategies of the Code-Mixing in Deddy Corbuzier's Youtube Channel

Ditetapkan : () Lulus Yudisium
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() Tidak Lulus

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Ketua,

PANITIA PELAKSANA

Sekretaris,

Dr. H. Elfrianto Nasution, S.Pd., M.Pd.

Dra. Hj. Samsuyurnita, M.Pd.

ANGGOTA PENGUJI:

1. Dr. T. Winona Emelia, M.Hum
2. Dra. Diani Syahputri, M.Hum
3. Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN SKRIPSI

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Skripsi ini yang diajukan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini :

Nama Lengkap : Juliani Fatmawati

NPM : 1602050159

Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul Skripsi : The realization of Politeness Strategies of the Code-Mixing in
Dedy Corbuzer's Youtube Channel

sudah layak disidangkan.

Medan, Oktober 2020

Disetujui oleh:
Dosen Pembimbing

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum

Diketahui oleh:

Dekan

Ketua Program Studi,

Dr. H. Elfrianto Nasution, S.Pd., M.Pd.

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp.(061)6619056 Medan 20238
Website : ww.fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail : fkip@umsu.ac.id

PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN SKRIPSI

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah in:

Nama : Juliani Fatmawati
NPM : 1602050159
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan

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ABSTRACT

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This study aims to examine the kind of politeness strategies used by Deddy Corbuzier in his podcasts with Cinta Laura and Millen Cyrus, the realization of each politeness strategies and the reasons of using the politeness strategies. This study belongs to a descriptive qualitative research. The data were gained by transcribing the whole utterances realized during the podcasts. Then, the data were eliminated and sorted. Only Deddy's mixed English-Indonesian utterances were analyzed, encoded, described, and displayed in the discussion. There are three politeness strategies used by Deddy Corbuzier. They are bald on record strategy, positive strategy and negative strategy. However, Deddy Corbuzier has a tendency to use positive politeness strategy in interviewing his guests. The positive strategies realized in the podcasts were focusing attention on the opposite person, give more attention, give recognition or sympathy to opponents said, find an agreement, add or agree with the opinions of the interlocutors, being optimistic, giving or asking for a specific reason, offer assistance or promise, joke, asking questions or avoiding, being pessimistic, apologize, and state clearly that the actions of the interlocutor are very valuable to the speaker. The reasons of using each strategies are considering the responses he expected from the guests, the intimacy factor and the weighing the risks of each strategy.

Keywords : Politeness Strategies, Deddy Corbuzier, Code Mixing.

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Medan, May 2020

Juliani Fatmawati
1602050159

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Communication is a bridge of meaning. It involves a systematic and continuous process of telling, listening, and understanding (Louis Alen). Every communication involves (at least) one sender, a message, and a recipient. This may sound simple, but communication is a very complex subject. Language is a verbal system of communication used by people to talk with others in their daily life. Another function is to express expectations, feeling, needs, and protest. People communicate or speaking with other people by using language.

An effective communication system is essential to pass messages, ideas, and information for explaining objectives and plans, controlling, performance, and taking corrective action. According to Shaikh (2012; 65), the important communication in management can be judged from the Gaining acceptance of policies, winning the cooperation of others, getting instructions and ideas clearly understood, and bringing about the desired changes in performance are dependent upon effective communication.

So, without good communication, even the most brilliant strategies and the best-laid plans may not be successful. When people communicate, they differ not only in nonverbal behaviors and language but in the degree to which they provide and seek information. Such differences constitute various communication styles. Besides, every person has a unique communication style, a way in which they

interact and exchange information with others. Sometimes, we should know who is interlocutor to adjust our politeness in language.

Politeness is a great virtue. A person who behaves politely towards others is not only respected but loved also. People speak well of him/her on all occasions. Politeness towards others means that we are civilized and cultured. A rude person can never be called cultured. He always offends others with his bad manners. But a polite person will always please others with his polite behavior and good manners.

Positive politeness strategies are based on Brown and Levinson's theory about politeness in general and by the time the theory has developed in 1978, and it does not seem to be outdated. Being polite means being aware of and respecting the feelings of other people. We may not always notice politeness but we usually notice rudeness or inconsiderate behavior. Politeness can and will improve your relationships with others, help to build respect and rapport, boost your self-esteem and confidence, and improve your communication skills.

Anett (2005: 3) stated that the strategies of politeness are not only applying to speech, spoken language, and recorded speech; but also to written text. It means politeness is needed to be polite and we should know the use of the differences between various politeness strategies in written texts and speech acts.

Politeness strategies are speech acts that express concern for others and minimize threats to self-esteem "face" in particular social contexts. Besides politeness is very important to everyone in communication. Because we should

adjust the sentence with who we are talking. On the other hand, being polite is needed to make a comfortable discussion.

Rosari(2016: 19) argues that the study of politeness strategy is the study of knowing the way people use a language while they are having interaction or communication. It gives information on how to use a language and conduct smooth and flowing conversations. Furthermore, according to Holmes in Rosari (2016: 19) Being polite is not a matter of saying "please" and "thank you". It means being linguistically polite involves speaking to people appropriately in the light of their relationship to others and politeness is important to make others comfortable in interaction.

Ismadi (2016: 813), he concluded that the use of the Indonesian language due to building conversation was more easily and equally. Therefore, the use of the Indonesian language was to save 'the face' and to avoid miscommunication among them. And then, Nurmawanti, Haryanto, and Sukardi's study (2019: 180) showed that positive politeness strategies existed in this class and it has created effective interaction between teachers and students and among the students. From two results above the positive politeness strategies are important in our daily communication. Which is politeness can put other people at ease and helps build strong relationships. Politeness also helps decrease the social distance between two people, making it easier to communicate.

On the other hand, politeness is a part of code-mixing. The sociolinguists or people studying a language must be familiar with code. A code is a symbol of nationalism that is used by people to speak or communicate in a particular

language – a dialect, a register, an accent, or a style on different occasions and for different purposes. Code is divided into code-mixing and code-switching (Stockwell 2002). Code-mixing occurs when people mix two languages between mother tongue and English but Code-Switching occurs when someone switches from one language to another in conversational interaction.

Every people have different motives for using code-mixing. It can be a need filling motive, or prestige filling motive (Hockett 1958). Need filling motive is a motive when the speaker cannot find words that have a similar meaning in their language. Prestige filling motive is the motive that is used when the speaker appears in their educational status.

Everyday life in the form of the common opinion reveals itself specifically in an ability to learn some cultural codes that allow raising a personal social status. A system of fixed behavioral reactions to the environment presents itself in the existence of various cultural codes of behavior, which exist in a language as a special set of speech formulae of social etiquette, regulating the choice of communicative forms, structures, and set phrases.

In nowadays, most of the Indonesian artist using code-mixing in their daily communication and social media. But they are rule-out the politeness, although when they are used code-mixing. Wardhaugh (2006: 202) states that code-mixing occurs when conversant uses both languages together to extend that they change from one language to others in the course of a single utterance. From Wardhaugh's statements above, it can be concluded that Indonesian people usually use code-mixing in communication, but they do not know what it is

called. In this study, the researcher will explain well about code-mixing, so people will deeply know and understand about it.

For the example, “Dunia *entertainment* di Indonesia dan Amerika beda banget, benar-benar kita nggak bisa *compare*.” -Cinta Laura- at Rumpi Trans tv channel (4th Mei 2015), or Boy William at Just Alvin in metro Tv channel stated, Aku tuh suka banget sama banyak *mysterious story*, so ketika aku diberikan pilihan untuk main film horror selama itu bagus menurut aku, *i will do that!*. Cinta Laura and Boy William is a part of Indonesian Actrees /actor who always used code-mixing in their conversation. Considering the phenomenon of mixing language in Indonesia which used by almost all actress and actor, so the researcher wants to analyze the realization of politeness strategies who used by Deddy Corbuzier as a Host on his YouTube Channel. As we know Deddy Corbuzier is one of the Indonesian Actors who have Youtube Channel.

Deddy Corbuzier was popular as a mentalist and professional illusionist (Wikipedia Bahasa Indonesia 2020). But it is different from now, he is popular as a Host on some TV channel even he makes 8,42 Million people followed him on his YouTube Channel. Then, everyone knows that Deddy Corbuzier likes to used bilingual (Indonesia and English) in his conversation with everyone. Deddy Corbuzier is also famous for his sharp manner of speaking and often strikes his interlocutors. Therefore, this study will analyze the politeness strategies used by Deddy Corbuzier with some of his guests.

Based on the elaboration above, the researcher is eager to conduct a study toward the realization of politeness strategies of the code-mixing in Deddy

Corbuzier's YouTube Channel. This research involves three videos on his YouTube Channel as the data.

B. The Identification of the Problem

From the background of the study above, the researcher identified some problems such as:

1. The Rosary argued that bilingual speakers getting a problem when they having a conversation with another bilingual, so they switch or mix their language from code to another in.
2. Indonesian people usually used code-mixing in communication, but they do not know what it is called, even they are rule-out of politeness in using code-mixing.
3. The viewers often felt misunderstood about Deddy Corbuzier's attitude toward speaking towards his guests.

C. Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research focused on politeness strategies. In line with the limitation of the problems, the focus of this research is the types of politeness strategies used by Deddy Corbuzier on his YouTube channel.

D. The Formulation of the Problem

The formulation of problem is formulated as follows:

1. What type of politeness strategies are used in Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube Channel?
2. How is the type of politeness strategies realized in Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube Channel?
3. Why are the politeness strategies realized the way they are?

E. The Objective of the Study

The objectives of this study were:

1. To find out the types of politeness strategies are used in Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube Channel.
2. To describe how the types of politeness strategies are realized in Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube Channel.
3. To elaborate why politeness strategies are realized the way they are.

F. The Significance of the Study

The result of this study is expected to give some benefits theoretically and practically. As theoretically, the result of this study can be a reference for those who are interested or the learners in analyzing the politeness strategies of code-mixing. It can be used as additional reference and information in using better utterances. Then, as practically the result of this study can improve student's English vocabulary with the expectation they do not only study and use English in

the class, but they can also use and practice English in another place such as online media, like YouTube. On the other hand, this result study also expected to be an evaluation material for management from all fields (education, business, and communication) to improve language knowledge. then it is hoped that the contents of this research can become reading material as well as a reference for further research, so that more diverse knowledge.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theoretical framework

1. Sociolinguistic

Sociolinguistics is the descriptive study of the effect of all aspects of society, including cultural norms, expectations, and context, on the way language is used, and society's effect on language. Wardhaugh (2006: 13) defines that sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationships between language and society with the goal of a better understanding of the structure of language and how language functions in communication. Whereas, Trudgill cited in Jendra (2012:10) mentions that sociolinguistics is that part of linguistics which is concerned with language as a social and cultural phenomenon. In sociolinguistics, we study language and society to find out as much as we can about what kind of thing language is, and in the sociology of language, we reverse the direction of our interest.

When some aspects of sociology are adopted in studying a language, this means it presents an interdisciplinary study; and its name represents a combination of sociology and linguistics. In this relation, some experts call it the sociology of language; and some others call it sociolinguistics. According to Sumarsono (2012: 1) *Sozio adalah masyarakat, dan linguistik adalah kajian bahasa. Jadi kajian sosiolinguistik adalah kajian tentang bahasa 2 yang dikaitkan dengan kondisi kemasyarakatan.* It means that the word of socio is a society, and

linguistics is the study of language. Therefore a study of sociolinguistics is the study of the language that is associated with social conditions. Similar to the foregoing view, Abdul Chaer (1995) revealed that Sociolinguistics is the study that discusses language to consider the relationship between a language and the society especially the speakers of the language itself.

2. Code-Mixing

In everyday interaction, people usually choose different codes in different situations. They may choose a particular code or variety because it makes it easier to discuss a particular topic, regardless of where they are speaking. When the people are doing conversation, they send codes to their hearer. Code refers to a variety of languages. Code is also a phenomenon in a multilingual society. Wardhaugh (2006:99) said that code is the particular dialect or language one chooses to use on any occasion, a system used for communication between two or more parties. Communication itself can make longer people's life expectancy. It means that it is impossible to live without any communication. Good communication has a key which understood by speakers and addressee.

Rahardi (2001: 17) states that code is a speaker system which its language elements applied has characteristics appropriate to the background, speaker, and speaker's relation with addressee in the speech situation. He also says that code is language variation marked by the main elements of language related to phonology, morphology, syntax, and lexicon in discourse.

From the definition above, it can be concluded that code is language variation which has certain characteristics related to the background of speech, speaker, the relation between speaker and addressee in the situation of speech. Code also can be said as any kind of communication system. When the addressee understands the speaker's code, they will decide to continue the conversation and repeat the statement.

Code mixing occurs when a person uses a language speakers are dominant, supporting a speech interspersed with elements of other languages. It is usually associating with the characteristics of the speaker, such as social background, education level, and religious sense. Wardhaugh (2006:103) explains that "code-mixing occurs when conversant uses both languages at the same time to show that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance". Suandi (2014: 139) also states that code-mixing is language changing by multilingual society, and it is caused by situation changing. Other states that code-mixing is a process whereby speakers indulge in code-switching between the language of such rapidity and density, even within sentences and phrases, that it is not possible to say at any given time which language they are speaking (Trudgill, 2003: 23). It seems from the explanation that the language used in conversation is difficult to detect. The use of two languages or more does not deal with the change of situation, topic, and participant. It can be meant from the definition that code-mixing is code variation which other language insertion in one utterance when speaking, use two languages, caused by the informal situation, and habitual of multilingual society.

3. Types of Code-Mixing

Code-mixing also has some types. Suwito (1996) differentiates the kind of code-mixing in the form of words, phrases, hybrid, repetition word, idioms, and clauses.

3.1. Code-mixing in the Form of Word

Word is the smallest unit of language consists of a morpheme or more than a morpheme such as Noun, Verb, Adjective, Adverb, Pronoun, Preposition, and conjunction.

3.2. Code-mixing in the Form of Phrase

The phrase is grammatical analysis to refer to a single element of structure typically containing more than one word, and lacking the subject and predicate structure typical of clauses. Phrase insertion here a sequence of words that is semantically and often syntactically restricted, and functioning as a single unit such as noun phrase, adjective phrase, verb phrase, and adverbial phrase.

3.3. Code-mixing in the Form of Clause

A clause is a unit of grammatical organization smaller than the sentence, but larger than the phrases, words or morphemes and clause having a subject and predicate. Some clauses are dependent, so they can stand themselves as a sentence or may appear within the sentence as grammatically complete statements. Other clauses are dependent (subordinate), they cannot stand themselves and therefore the meaning upon the reminder or the sentence in which they appear.

3.4. Code-Mixing in the Form of Hybrid

Hybrid is the result of the unification of two different language substances which has meaning.

3.5. Code-Mixing in the Form of Repetition of Word

Repetition word is a word formed because of reduplication.

3.6. Code-Mixing in the Form of Idiom

An idiom is a group of words with a meaning that is different from the meaning of the individual word. It means that idiom creates new meaning that is different from the real meaning of each word.

4. Politeness Strategies

Politeness is a central issue in language learning. Being linguistically polite means that a speaker can select linguistic forms which express the appropriate degree of social distance or which recognize relevant status or power differences (Holmes 2001). By so doing, the speaker will make his/her conversation partners at ease because his/her feelings are taken into consideration.

Politeness is a fundamental thing in pragmatics because politeness is a universal phenomenon in the use of language in social contexts as stated by (Brown, P; Levinson 1987). In general, politeness is defined as social propriety, which is an act in which a person shows regular behavior and respects others according to the norms prevailing in the society.

Politeness assumes that we all have a face, and we all have face wants and needs. Further, there are different types of faces threatened in various face-

threatening acts, and sometimes the face threats are to the hearer, while other times they are to the speaker. Sociological variables come into play when considering a face-threatening act, which these researchers call weight. Pragmatics is related to human interaction. In his/her interaction with others, he/she has to pay attention to the social and cultural background. Sometimes, he/she has to respect each other to make good interaction. To respect other people, everyone has to consider politeness.

According to Ononye & Strategies (2020), the concept of politeness is investigated from two angles, first- and second-order politeness. First-order politeness as perceived by members of different sociocultural groups (ie., the folk nation of politeness-as-practice in everyday interaction), and second-order politeness as a theoretical construct or the scientific conceptualization of politeness(Watts 2003).

The foundation of their model is their distinction between positive and negative politeness strategies which they claim to be universal. According to Robinson (2012: 495), the example of positive politeness strategies (positive face) refers to the hearer's desire to be appreciated or approved of; this includes seeking agreement, solidarity, reciprocity, or in-group membership makers. In contrast, negative politeness (negative face) alludes to the basic claim territories, personal preserves, and rights to non-distraction.

5. Types of Politeness Strategies

As previously explained that Brown & Levinson's (1987) theory focuses on advanced concepts. These experts then sort out this role model concept based on rationality and face. The politeness strategy was developed to save the speaker's "face".

Brown & Levinson (1987: 60) identified four politeness strategies or general behavior patterns that speakers can apply, namely (1) Bald-on Record Strategy (without strategy), (2) Positive politeness strategy (positive/familiarity), (3) Negative politeness strategy (4) Off-record politeness strategy (indirect or subtle strategy).

A description of each of these politeness strategies will be presented in the following sections.

5.1. Bald-on Record Strategy (without strategy)

This strategy is following the principle of efficiency in the communication as outlined in Grice maxim (Grice 1975) in Brown & Levinson (1987: 60). With this strategy, the speaker does not make any effort to minimize the threat to the face of the speaker or to reduce the consequences of actions that threaten the face (FTA). Strategies like this will result in the interlocutor feeling shocked, embarrassed, and uncomfortable. This strategy is widely used by speakers and interlocutors who already know each other well, for example between friends or between family members. This strategy is manifested in direct imperative sentences. Usually, this strategy is also used to express emergencies: "au secours ..." (help ...), assignment-oriented actions/instructions: "Donne-le moi" (give it to

me), attract attention in the middle of an activity: "Donne-moi ta *play!*" (reach out your hand!).

Example of Bald-on Record Strategy (without strategy) with the realization pattern of the French directive:

- Donne-moi une. (Give me one)

5.2. Positive politeness strategy (positive politeness strategy/familiarity)

Positive politeness is characterized by attempts to attain solidarity through statements of friendship, using language informally, employing compliments, and using hedging and attempts to avoid conflict. "It emphasizes shared attitudes and values" (Holmes, 2001: 268), which means that it expresses solidarity and minimize the status difference. Positive politeness deals with positive face, i.e. one's self-esteem. This strategy is used to show intimacy to interlocutors who are not close to the speaker. To facilitate the interaction, the speaker tries to give the impression of the same fate and as if he has the same desire as the interlocutor and is considered as a shared desire that is truly desired together. This strategy is aimed directly at the positive face of the interlocutor so that the wishes of the speaker are seen as a shared desire between the speaker and the opponent said.

This strategy also serves as an accelerator of social relations with others. By using it, the speaker shows that he wants to be more familiar with the interlocutor. In other words, relationships become more intimate and reflect group cohesiveness. This strategy seeks to minimize the distance between the speaker and the interlocutor by expressing attention and friendship. Thus the speaker minimizes the FTA.

Positive politeness strategies are realized in fifteen ways or actions such as (1) focusing attention on the opposite person, (2) give more attention, give recognition or sympathy to opponents said, (3) intensifying attention to the interlocutor, (4) using group familiarity markers, (5) find an agreement, (6) avoid conflict, (7) equating assumptions into public opinion, (8) jokes, (9) add or agree with the opinions of the interlocutors, (10) offer assistance or promises, (11) being optimistic, (12) involving speakers and interlocutors in the activity, (13) giving or asking for a specific reason, (14) assumes or displays similar actions, (15) gives a gift.

The examples of the realization of a positive politeness strategy that focuses on the speech acts of the French directive are:

a. Using group familiarity markers

b. Be optimistic

C'est toi qui va acheter des billets, nest-ce right? (You will buy the ticket, right?)

c. Involve speakers and interlocutors in activities

d. Give or ask for a specific reason

Pourquoi ne pas les inviter à l'extérieur, dans un restaurant? (Why not just invite them into the restaurant?)

5.3. Negative Politeness Strategy

Negative politeness, on the other hand, is shown by paying people respect and avoiding intruding on them. It involves “expressing oneself appropriately in terms of social distance and respecting status differences” (Holmes, 2001: 268). Negative politeness focuses more on expressing oneself appropriately in terms of social distance and respecting status differences. Such politeness is characterized by deference, apology, indirectness, and using language formally.

Negative politeness strategy is an action taken to redeem the opponent's negative face and the desire of the speaker to be free from the burden with the intention that his actions and intent are not disturbed and not constrained. This action is nothing but the basis of valuing behavior, which is also found in the positive politeness strategy. The difference is that this strategy is more specific and more focused because the speaker displays supporting functions to minimize certain burdens as something that cannot be avoided by the interlocutor. The main focus of using this strategy is to assume that the speaker is most likely to put the burden or disturbance on the speaker because he has entered the opposite speaker area. It is assumed that there is a certain social distance or certain obstacles in the situation.

This politeness strategy is realized in ten ways or actions such as (1) implies indirectly, (2) asking questions or avoiding, (3) being pessimistic, (4) reduce the burden of requests, (5) humble themselves, (6) apologize, (7) personalization of speakers and interlocutors, (8) puts face-threatening actions as

generally accepted rules, (9) nomination, (10) State clearly that the actions of the interlocutor are very valuable to the speaker.

Examples of the realization of negative politeness strategies contained in directive speech acts in French are:

- a. Indirectly state

Vous me passez le sel, s'il vous plaît?(You get the salt for me, huh?)

- b. Asking a question or dodging

Bon, Je crois que tu peux m'aider?(Alright, I believe you can help me?)

- c. Be pessimistic

Tu ne voudrais at faire la vaissella?(You don't want to wash the dishes?)

- d. Decrease the burden of request

- e. Personalize the speaker and the interlocutor

Je crois qu'il faudrait repeindre la chambre du bébé.(I think this baby's room should be painted.)

- f. Placing face-threatening actions as generally accepted rules

C'est un endroit de non fumeur. (This room is non-smoking.)

5.4. Off-record politeness strategies (indirect or subtle strategy)

This strategy is realized in a disguised way and does not represent a clear communicative purpose. With this strategy, the speaker takes himself out of action by allowing the interlocutor to interpret an action himself. This strategy is used if the speaker wants to take a threatening action but does not want to be responsible

for the action. This strategy is contrary to the Grice maxim, namely the relevance maxim, the maximum quantity, the maximal quality, and the regularity maxim.

The realization of politeness strategy is not direct or disguised in speech acts directives in French for example; *Je n'aime pas parler avec un homme* (I don't like talking to men).

It has been common knowledge that speakers need to respect each other's expectations regarding self-image, consider their feelings, and avoid face threatening-acts (FTAs). FTAs are "acts that by their nature run contrary to the face wants of the addressee and/or of the speaker" as Brown and Levinson (1987: 65) state. To decide which strategy to use in real-life situations, there are three sociological factors to consider (Brown & Levinson, 1987). The first factor is the social distance between parties, i.e. how they are related. The second factor is power relations between parties. The way one speaks will be different whenever speaking to social equals or those whose status is higher or lower. The third factor is the threat level of the imposition.

6. Factors Influencing the Choice of Politeness Strategies

According to Brown and Levinson which influence the choice of politeness strategies. The factors are divided into three. Those are payoffs, the circumstances, and the integration of imposition of the payoffs and weighting the risk in the choice of strategies.

6.1. Payoffs

The payoff is a kind of considering priority. It means that the speaker ought to consider the advantages that he gets by using each strategy. For instance, if a speaker uses on record, he can get an honest and direct answer and also avoids any misunderstanding. Also, if the speaker uses off record, he might lessen the risk of threatening the hearer's face, avoid the responsibility of giving a threat and he does not appear to force hearer. If the speaker uses positive politeness, hearer might feel that the speaker approves and appreciates him. Speaker could also satisfy the hearer's positive face. Moreover, if the speaker uses negative politeness, hearer feels that the speaker pays respect and give deference to him. He could also satisfy the hearer's negative face.

6.2. The Circumstances

According to Brown and Levinson sociological variables including the social distance the relative power x speaker. Distance deals with the frequency of interaction between speaker and hearer. It relates to their closeness. Moreover, power deals with the domination of the superior over a subordinate. Power value does not always refer to an individual, but it also refers to role-sets. E.g. Manager/employee. Besides, the ranking of imposition deals with the degree of interruption given in the FTA. Furthermore, seeing from the independent variable, P, D, R is not seen only by relevant factors, but it also is seen from status, authority, occupation, ethnicity, identity, friendship, and situational factors. Then, in this case, if the distance between speaker and hearer is great or it means that they are not close and the power of hearer over the speaker is great and the

ranking of imposition is also great, the speaker must lessen the imposition. In this case, if the speaker gives great imposition over hearer, then, it might threaten hearer's face a lot.

6.3. The Integration of Imposition of the Payoffs and Weighing the Risk in the Choice of Strategies

This factor is the combination of the previous factors namely payoffs and circumstances. It means that the speaker considers the payoffs of the chosen strategy and the circumstance at the same time. For instance, if the speaker wants to do FTA to the hearer, but they have great distance and hearer has more power over the speaker, then, the speaker should use negative politeness to maintain hearer negative face. In contrast, if the speaker and hearer have low distance and equal power, then, the speaker can use a more risky strategy as positive politeness or even bald on record. In short, the speaker ought to choose the appropriate strategy to use in that situation. On the other hand, he has to consider the risk of choosing that kind of strategy.

7. YouTube

The development of technology has included many aspects, one of them is the internet. In this era, the internet has an important role in human life (Santoso and Lestari 2019). Besides, he also stated that several superiorities of the internet are users can easily use many applications with an internet browser, the users have full of control for their account and they can take advantage of the network. YouTube is a free video-sharing website on the internet. The website lets people

upload, view, and share videos. Videos can be rated with likes or dislikes, and viewers can subscribe to channels they like. Videos can be commented on if viewers log in to their accounts. The number of times a video has been watched (known as "views") is shown.

According to Jean & Jhosua (2018), Early YouTube illustrated the increasingly complex relations among producers and consumers in the creation of meaning, value, and agency engendered by the relative flatness of social media platforms. The digital or social media platforms provided by these companies share certain 'social media logics' (Van Dijck and Poell 2013), like connectivity, datafication, and convergence. But each specific platform also mediates, coordinates, and controls content and interactions in a specific way; and each has its own distinctive culture of use. It no longer makes much sense to talk about 'the web' or 'the Internet', or 'video' without reference to specific platforms. It is important to understand the distinctive affordances of each platform, their cultures of use and social norms, and how the co-evolution of their business models, technologies, and uses are shaping and reshaping media and communication.

Santoso & Lestari (2019) stated that YouTube is a site of many popular videos now. And also, YouTube can be used as a learning media which can fulfill the students' need. YouTube can improve students' interest and support their learning style. Alimemaj (2010) states that here are some benefits of using YouTube in language learning such as the first we can listen to all kinds of spoken language (formal, informal, slang) and all genres (songs, debates, talks, poems). Second, we can learn a lot of vocabulary in context, which, without doubt, will

help learners to memorize more easily. Third, it may be particularly valuable to cater to the learner's need for real-world language use and their interest in exploring by repetition. Fourth, we can find various materials to improve listening and understanding. Fifth, we are exposed to music, commercial, comedy, different styles, and genres of the language. And the last, it helps a lot to develop independent language skills.

8. Deddy Corbuzier

Adopted by Wikipedia, Deodatus Andreas Deddy Cahyadi Sunjoyo or better known as Deddy Corbuzier (born in Jakarta, December 28, 1976; age 43 years) is a popular mentalist in Indonesia. He is a professional magician of Chinese descent. He has scored many famous magicians, call it Bow Vernon, Oge Artemus, Demian Aditya, and others. He also provides support to young Magicians in the country, let's say one of them is Ghany Elfreda. He is one of the magicians who won the Merlin Award. His fame is not only catapulted by his profession as a film artist, but also thanks to his appearance in the world of entertainment in Indonesia. In addition to frequently appearing in various magic shows and talk shows about magic on various television stations, he has also starred in several advertisements on television and print media. Deddy also had time to play in some soap operas as guest stars. His fame was mainly supported by his skill in capturing the audience who witnessed the action. In addition to general magic tricks, Deddy also often presents magic shows that contain high risk. Although known as a magician, he prefers to be called a "mentalist".

As we know, in middle-2013, this 181 cm tall man made a health program by "creating" a Deddy-style diet which he called "OCD" or "Obsessive Corbuzier Diet" based on the Intermittent Fasting technique combined with HIIT (High-Intensity Interval Training) training. Although this is not a new technique, it has become very popular in Indonesia thanks to its success in changing the appearance of its body to become muscular with low-fat content. He even published websites and e-books specifically to discuss this.

Lately, we not only know Deddy to be a mentalist again, because of the increasingly sophisticated social media technology, almost all people in the world access information through YouTube videos, including Deddy himself. So he was nicknamed "The Father of Youtube Indonesia" because the content he presented was very interesting.

Youtube is not just a means of entertainment by watching videos. For most accounts that always appear on "Trending Youtube", becoming a YouTuber is their job. One of them is Deodatus Andreas Deddy Cahyadi Sunjoyo or commonly known as Deddy Corbuzier. Like working, some YouTubers try to come up with new content every day, including Deddy himself. He always uploads new videos through his YouTube account channel.

Deddy has several programs on his channel. "Me Against The World", which contained his views which he felt were not generally understood especially in Indonesia. "Body Science" contains about fitness tips in the style of Deddy Corbuzier, especially related to physical exercise. And the most frequently

updated is "Motive" which contains motivation for success that is associated with current topics.

All videos on Deddy Corbuzier's channel use Indonesian as their introduction. Almost every collaboration also involves the people of Indonesia. Except in the video when he got the chance to interview Dwayne Johnson. But this did not rule out the content made by Deddy in the trending list on Youtube Indonesia. Deddy also made a special greeting for people who watched it as smart people. Deliver Entertainment. If the concept of entertainment is equated with stand up comedy or other comedy shows on television. Then Deddy did not meet this requirement.

Before becoming an active YouTuber, Deddy was the best mentalist in Indonesia. So that his temperament as a mentalist who is accustomed to being fierce and tends to dominate is passed on to his YouTube channel.

B. Related Study

The researcher would like to present several studies that are closely related to some study, one of them is "Politeness Strategies Applied by the Characters of The Great Debaters Movie" by Miwita Rosari. In Rosari's research, she focused on the movie entitled *The Great Debaters*, an American movie that is based on a true story. The researcher focuses on the characters' utterances in the forms of social behavior involving language. The researcher is impressed by various cultures in the world, in particular Indonesia and English culture in speaking politely. As a result, Rosari's study showed that the characters in The Great

Debaters movie applied the types of politeness strategies, namely off-record, Baldon-record, positive politeness, and negative politeness. Moreover, the characters also revealed the factors affecting the characters' politeness in speaking, namely language style, register and domain, and slang and solidarity. However, the characters did not show language and gender factors in their conversation since they were mostly engaged in the same topic, namely a debate competition.

Also, a study entitled "Code-Mixing and Code-Switching of Indonesian Celebrities: A comparative study" by Nana Yuliana, Amelia Rosa Luziana, and Pininto Sarwendah. In this research, the researcher identifies the types of code-mixing and code-switching frequently used by Indonesian Celebrities. The celebrities with native speaker parents or those who were capable of speaking more than one language fluently used code-mixing and code-switching but in a different frequency. It was also proven that celebrities who were bilingual and multilingual were more active than those whose parents were from English speaking countries.

Those two studies concerned with Politeness Strategies and code-mixing which are both of them is a part of sociolinguistic. By both of the studies, the researcher found the classifying of politeness strategies of the code-mixing. So, both of the studies can be a reference for my research.

CHAPTER III

METHODS OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

This research used the qualitative approach because the data was collecting in the form of word sentences. The data for content analysis can take almost any form, including all types of written documents and audio/visual materials. This research described the types and how politeness strategies of code-mixing which were used by Deddy Corbuzier in his YouTube Channel, besides the reason for his used that strategies. Furthermore, the data was be gained from videoon Deddy Corbuzier’s YouTube Channel. The goal of qualitative content analysis is to examine both the manifest content of an item – what is recorded or depicted – and the latent content. Latent content refered to the subtle messages or meanings encoded in an item, such as the unspoken assumptions that give the content meaning in the social world.

B. Source of Data

In this research, the data is taken from YouTube. The source of the data is three videos on Deddy Corbuzier’s YouTube Channel entitled “Cinta Laura Kiehl,” “Shalat pakai sarung-Millen Cyrus,” and “Sedih, Lima orang saatu kasur-Millen Cyrus”. The researcher used the source of data to support the research because the data source is the key that is used to explore more about the research (RiskaKusumawati, 2015).

The source of data of this research consists of primary and secondary sources of data. The primary sources of data are gotten from the documentation of the “Deddy Corbuzier” YouTube channel. The researcher watched and rewrote Deddy’s utterance which includes code-mixing on her three YouTube videos. Meanwhile, the secondary sources of data are taken from books, journals, and some previous studies relating to the research.

C. The technique for Collecting Data

To obtain the data, the researcher used the documentation method to collect the data. According to Suharsimi (2013), a documentation method is gotten by using a book, transcript, film, video, newspaper, magazine, notes of a meeting, ancient inscription, and agenda.

The source of data that used in this research is the transcript of the conversation among the host (Deddy Corbuzier) and the main guest on his YouTube Channel. The data was be collected by the following steps; (1) the conversation was taken from three random videos of his channel. In collecting the data, the researcher downloaded the video of Deddy Corbuzier’s Youtube Channel. (2) then, the researcher watched three episodes that use as the source of the data. (3) furthermore, the researcher transcribed the conversation by listening to the video several times. (4) re-watched and focused on the realization of politeness strategies of code-mixing are used by Deddy Corbuzier. (5) then the last steps have identified the types of politeness strategies of the code-mixing are used by Deddy Corbuzier.

The researcher used the simple random sampling methodology for selected the data in her study. In this methodology, the researcher took the data through random sampling. The data took in all the source of data randomly.

D. The technique for Analysis of the Data

The data analyzed through qualitative analysis. The activities of qualitative analysis consisted of data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing(Sugiyono 2010). The stages are as follows:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is a form of analysis that sharpens sorts, focuses, discards, and organizes data in such a way that “final” conclusions can be drawn and verified. It is essential to reduce the unimportant data in analyzing. Some data which used less should be ignored.

In this stage, the research conducted two activities such as identify unit and coding. The first step is unit identifying. It is breaking down into bits of information in a unit of data. The researcher focused on data that is appropriate with code-mixing that used by Deddy Corbuzier YouTube Channel. The second step is coding. It is delivering code in the unit which can be searched easily in analyzing the data.

2. Data Display

In this section, the whole information that was appropriate with the problem statement is arranged to build the description of the types of politeness strategies of code-mixing and the factors influencing the use of code-mixing used by Deddy Corbuzier in his YouTube Channel.

3. Conclusion Drawing and Verification

In this step, the researcher formulated statements proportionally. The researcher answered their search questions and problem in this research. The researcher made the conclusion to be verified for its credibility. Verification is made to develop the researcher's carefulness and even to carry out wider replication on other groups of politeness strategies of code-mixing data.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

A. Data Collection

The reasearcher is interested in reviewing Deddy Corbuzier's podcast because he and his guest stars use to use mix language, Indonesian – English. As a host of his podcast, Deddy Corbuzier certainly uses politeness strategy for several reasons. Therefore, the writer tried to collect the data needed to answer the research questions of this research through watching and transcribing the podcast video of Deddy Corbuzier featuring Cinta Laura which published on March 11th 2020 and Deddy's interview with Millen Cyrus which published on February 4th 2020.

B. Data Analysis

The researcher undertook three stages to analyze the data which is the interview transcription of Deddy Corbuzier with Cinta Laura and Millen Cyrus. Firstly, the writer eliminated the unneeded data. The writer selected only the mix Indonesian – English utterances of Deddy Corbuzier and encoded each utterances. The writer encoded the utterance as follow.

Table 4.1 Codes and Meaning

Code	Meaning
A.BS	Bald on Record Strategy
B.PS	Positive Strategy

C.NS	Negative Strategy
1, 2, 3, et. seq	The utterance within the strategy
CL	Cinta Laura
MC	Millen Cyrus

For example, the code A.BS.1.CL means the utterance is identified as the first bald on record strategy that recognized happened in Deddy's podcast with Cinta Laura.

The second stage is classifying the utterances to the types of politeness strategy by displaying the data into a table. The last stage is conclusion drawing and verifying the data. The writer described the type of politeness strategy, the realization of the strategy and the reason of choosing each types of the strategy.

B.1 The Type of Politeness Strategy Used by Deddy Corbuzier

1. Bald on Record Strategy

Bald on record strategy is such the speakers do not need to use politeness as the speakers and the hearers have known each other like best friends, family members or other relationship that they are comfortable in anything. There is almost no social distance between them. Therefore, in bald on record strategy the speakers have less effort to avoid threatening face action. The speakers usually give request, instructions, and alerts.

In the interview Deddy with Cinta and Millen, there were two utterances of Deddy Corbuzier as the host that considered into bald on record strategy. He requested both Cinta and Millen to something in imperative sentences such as *let me know* and *tell your mom about that*.

The *let me know* was Deddy's request to Millen. He asked Millen to tell about genital surgery that might be done by her and her friends. This is a sensitive issue. Though Deddy was not friend with Millen before but he has power and higher social status which is Deddy is more famous than him. Meanwhile the utterance *tell your mom about that* happened in conversation with Cinta Laura. They are friends so that Deddy was comfortable to give a request Cinta.

2. Positive Strategy

Positive politeness strategy is a strategy which is used among the interlocutors who has known each other and been being friends for long time so that the speakers choose informal diction. Nevertheless, the positive politeness strategy is also used in the conversation with the people we do not know before, but we have purposes to get information from them. This strategy includes complimenting the hearers, telling joke and others sentences those are uttered to avoid conflict and create intimacy.

Deddy Corbuzier mostly use positive strategy when he interviewed Cinta Laura and Millen Cyrus. Deddy gave Cinta Laura more attention and sympathy than Millen Cyrus. He eventually complimented and asked for more specific reason to his guests. He used politeness strategy by saying something to show

his attention. As a host, Deddy also gave some optimistic statements to both Cinta dan Millen. Furthermore, sometimes he asked statements of his guests that he considered unclear and once he promised Cinta Laura, and once he gave a joke to Millen Cyrus. Even though, Deddy never wanted whether Millen agree with him or not and neither he agree to Millen's statement.

There are several reasons why positive politeness strategy is used by Deddy Corbuzier. Firstly, Deddy used this strategy in the podcast with Cinta Laura because of his friendship with Cinta, their similar occupation, hobbies and idealism. In other words, the first reason is the circumstances factor. Secondly, the used of strategy in podcast with Millen Cyrus is due to Deddy needed the other side of Millen's personal information. He used this strategy in order to make Millen feels appreciated by Deddy.

3. Negative Strategy

Negative strategy is a politeness strategy that used for having conversation with distance, such as we never know before, or there was gap caused by conflict among the speakers and the hearers. The speaker tends to use formal diction in order to avoid conflict. They sometimes prefer questioning to judging.

In negative strategy, Deddy had more tendencies to ask many questions using English to Cinta Laura and Millen Cyrus than the other ways. Deddy often gave his individual opinion about his guests by questioning. Furthermore,

the negative strategy was realized when Deddy apologized once he apologized to Cinta Laura.

This strategy happened because the host discuss hearers' personal area. Although Deddy and Cinta are friends, Deddy was weighing the risk of being straightforward to give his point of view on Cinta and Millen. Deddy avoided to assume or judge his guests and he change the assumption to the questions.

In conclusion, Deddy Corbuzier always used politeness strategy whoever his guest. Nevertheless, he used more politeness strategies to Cinta Laura in code mixing utterance since Cinta Laura is a half Indonesian – Germany whose her first language is English.

B.2 The Realization of Politeness Strategy of Code Mixing in Deddy Corbuzier's Youtube Channel and The Reasons of Choosing Each Types of Strategy

The previous discussion the writer had revealed what type of politeness strategy Deddy Corbuzier realized in his interview. Meanwhile, in this part the writer explains entirely the answer of the second question how Deddy Corbuzier used the politeness strategies in his podcast with Cinta Laura and Millen Cyrus. The realization of politeness strategies that realized in Cinta Laura's interview and Millen Cyrus' interview will be described as follow.

1. Bald on Record Strategy

Bald on record strategy is effortless politeness strategy. Bald on record utterance can be an instruction or request from the speaker to the hearer.

Deddy Corbuzier, as an interviewer, uses almost all of the theory of politeness by Brown and Levinson to the people he invites to his podcast. Deddy did bald on strategy to both his guest, as follow.

DEDDY : It fits in your face. *Kalo gue pake kaca mata karena mesti harus baca dekat pake kaca mata plus jadi mau gak mau gua harus pake kacamata cuman gua gak mau keliatan kayak bapak-bapak jadi I design my own reading glasses to be like this.*

CINTA: Nice. I learn today that's a reading glasses.

DEDDY : Yes, **tell your mom about that.** (A.BS.1.CL)

CINTA: I will. I will.

This utterance happened when Deddy and Cinta had a topic about glasses. Cinta told about why her mom uses glasses, which is for aesthetic reason. Deddy had a same reason with Cinta's mom, but currently he discover a solution for those who had problem with the vision but are afraid to uses glasses for aesthetic reason

Deddy assumed that make custom glasses is good information for Cinta's mom so that he directly asked Cinta to tell his mom.

Deddy: *kenapa kalo lu berani operasi payudara tapi lu gak mau melakukan misalnya operasi kelamin, kalo tujuan besarnya menjadi wanita seutuhnya?*

Millen: *Ya, karna gini. ada orang masing-masing prinsip ya misalnya gini eee contoh banyak temen-temen aku yang operasi kelamin mereka itu tujuannya beda-beda.*

Deddy: *Okey. Gua gak ngerti nih. Coba, coba... **Let me know.***
(A.BS.1.MC)

MILLEN: *ada yang escort girl...*

In that situation Deddy directly order Millen to tell more about what he has been said, about the purpose of gender surgery. This utterance belongs to bald on strategy since it is simple and comprehensive request.

2. Positive Strategy

Positive politeness strategy is a strategy which is used among the interlocutors who has known each other and been being friends for long time so that the speakers choose informal dictions. Positive politeness strategy can be jokes or other statements that could maintenance the relationship between the speaker and the hearer. The positive strategy realized in Deddy Corbuzier Podcast as follow.

a. Focusing attention on the opposite person

Focusing attention on the opposite person can be seen not only from the facial expression of the hearer but also from the expression from the hearer such as repeating the speaker's utterance, making sure expression or exclamations. The utterances belong to this way of positive strategy as follow.

Cinta: cause for aesthetics reason. (laughing)

Deddy :aa. *kalo dia, dia mengatakan sekarang for aesthetics reason tapi nanti kalo usianya nanti udah empat puluhan gitu, you're gonna wear the glassess.*

Cinta: Yap.

Deddy :**For aesthetics reason.** (B.P.S.I.CL)

Cinta: yap, probably. like my mom. (laughing)

This utterance was the response to Cinta's statement. Cinta said that her mom used glasses for aesthetic reason, and Deddy repeated Cinta's utterance as a signal for Cinta that he focused listening to her.

Deddy used this strategy because repeating opponent's utterance is an effective and riskless to show the host's attention. This reason was also realized in other utterances, such as *like your mom (B.PS.2.CL)* which was uttered simultaneously after Cinta said *yap, probably. Like my mom, and forty three?(B.PS.6.CL)* which is expressed following Cinta's statement *fun fact by the way, my dad got married at the age forty three.*

Deddy :but people know you. *kenapa lu bisa ngomong orang gak tau lu siapa*

Cinta: no..

Deddy :of course people know you

Cinta: no. people know me but they don't know who I really am.

Deddy :**are you sure? (B.PS.3.CL)**

Cinta: yes. absolutely

The sentence '*are you sure?*' is one of the way to respond opponent's talking. Deddy said *are you sure?* to Cinta Laura followed by his face expression such as focusing his eyes to Cinta to ensure that Deddy was listening to Cinta. The reason of using this strategy with this utterance is satisfying Cinta's positive face.

Cinta:*malu deh, tau gak pernah aku di eee.. apa yah, undang di suatu premiere dan salah satu marketing strategy film itu mereka ingin aku bawa temen-temen untuk nonton bareng.*

Deddy :(laughing).. **oh my God. (B.PS.4.CL)**

Cinta: and I was like . I dont' .. I don't really have friends.

Deddy :*eh tapi itu sama loh sama gua loh.*

Exclaiming is another way to respond and showing attention at once. This phrase was realized twice in Deddy's podcast with Cinta Laura. Deddy said oh my God to express his surprised that Cinta was nearly had the same character with him and also when Cinta approved his judgment on Cinta

The choosing exclamation *oh my God* is the safest way to express amazement. By this case, Deddy used payoff factor to make Cinta Laura feeling appreciated.

Deddy: *Idung nggak? Itu asli itu?*

Millen: *asli*

Deddy: **Are you serious? (B.PS.1MC)**

The utterance above is a sub of positive politeness strategy. Deddy was focus to listen to Millen, and he showed his attention by saying '*are you sure*'. This utterance affects the hearer feeling, Deddy realized that every single word of his guest should be listened and saying this utterance can be one of the way of showing attention.

b. Give more attention, give recognition or sympathy to opponents said

Giving more attention to the hearer can be seen from the expression of sympathy and compliments.

Deddy :I know ... I know.. *gua kesel banget. but, it's okey. i mean sorry again, gua minta maaf.* but I'm sure lain kali kalo gua janjian sama lu gua ga akan nyuruh tia lagi.

Cinta: (laughing) just langsung text aku aja.

Deddy :just text me langsung.

So, how Are You? Apa Kabar? (B.PS.7.CL)

Cinta: I'm doing well, I'm doing well. *Aku sengaja hari ini dateng pake kaca mata biar kita matching di podcast ini.*

The utterances above belong to giving more attention or sympathy way. Deddy showed his sympathy by asking Cinta's condition.

This is a positive strategy indeed. It is commonly used to greet people we know who have not seen them for a long time. Though asking someone else condition is cliché, but it makes the opponents feel appreciated.

CINTA: (laughing) she hates when I tell people why I should wear glasses.. but, we all know why.

Deddy : **Yaa, I like that.**

Cinta: Ya? Thank You.

Deddy : **You look beautiful. No, you are beautiful. (B.PS.9.CL)**

Cinta: aa.. thank you.

Cinta is a beautiful girl, and she was stunning with her glasses when she had a podcast with Deddy at that time. This is a positive strategy. Deddy praised her to appreciate Cinta who dressed well coming to his podcast.

This utterance **B.PS.8.CL** was in the same dialog with the previous utterance. Deddy, forth and back complemented Cinta who wore beautiful glasses. The reason is also the same. Deddy intended to keep Cinta's positive face after she got upset by his lateness.

Cinta : karena sinetron pertama aku tayang dulu tahun 2007 February.

Deddy : **Oh.. you remember that? (B.PS.10.CL)**

Cinta: Yes.

Deddy showed his sympathy by complimenting Cinta. Deddy said '*Oh. You remember that?*' it does not mean that he asked or ensured himself that Cinta remembers something. In this case, Deddy complimented Cinta who still remember the moment she had thirteen years ago.

The payoff factor was the reason why Deddy said *Oh.. you remember that?*. He chose this strategy to appreciate Cinta, to keep Cinta positive face.

It fits in your face. (B.PS.11.CL)

Deddy gave some complements to Cinta Laura such in the utterance above. He praised Cinta who wore glasses which fitted to her face.

He said *It fits in your face* to make Cinta comfortable to wear her glasses as long as they had interview.

I .. eee.. gua tau lah lu punya karya semuanya and I love it. I love it. (B.PS.12.CL)

This is the appreciation for Cinta's works and creativities in entertainment industry. Deddy recognizes Cinta well, that is why he said *I love it* (Cinta's work).

The circumstances factor was behind this utterance. Unless Deddy knew how Cinta gave her effort to create some works in entertainment industry, he would not praise Cinta with that kind of intonation.

oh, your first ever? aah...(B.PS.13.CL)

The utterance above is the respond to Cinta's statement that it was for the first time she had an assistant. This utterance belongs to give sympathy or compliment strategy because Cinta had had no personal assistant as long as she became an artist. She was very individual and perfectionists. She thought that she could do anything better than other could.

That is why Deddy gave his sympathy by complimenting Cinta. This is would be an approval for Cinta that she is better now.

Mostly good. lu tuh terlalu pin.. You're smart. You're smart, you're ambitious, it is okey, good. buat gua ambisius itu bagus banget. (B.PS.14.CL)

Deddy complimented Cinta as he knows that Cinta is totally a smart girl.

Complementing the opponents could keep their positive face.

The utterances above probably make the hearer appreciated by Deddy. Some people probably think that ambitious is not a good thing. But in some way, being ambitious is needed to achieve the life goals.

Wow. That is amazing. Wow. karena kebiasaan di luar kali ya. (B.PS.15.CL)

The utterance above is the amazement Deddy toward how Cinta could handle almost of the things in her life by herself, as long as she lived in America. Then, Cinta's habits are also applied in her life in Jakarta now. This utterance is the appreciation to Cinta's statement *ya. I'm very independent. you know, I live by myself in Jakarta, aku hidup seratus persen sendiri.* The reason of choosing this kind of strategy is payoff factor, to appreciate the hearer.

*Deddy: okay. gua mau nanya nih, tapi kalo nggak mau dijawab juga nggak papa. Tapi, basic pertanyaan gua adalah gua pengen tau sebenarnya kalo lu as a.. ini ya .. seriously gua ngeiat lu **you're beautiful. (B.PS.3.MC)***

Millen: Thank you so much.

Deddy, as the host of his program, sounds frequently complimenting his guest like he did to Millen Cyrus who is really beautiful though he knows Millen is a guy. Complimenting Millen by this way makes Millen feel respected as a guy who really want to be a woman. Thus, the utterance *seriously gua ngeiat lu, you're beautiful* is a sub positive politeness strategy.

c. Find an agreement

Finding agreement is a characteristic way of claiming common ground.

This utterance can be a repetition from the speakers or asking elliptical questions.

Deddy :*tapi kan itu. itu adalah sebuah perjalanan karir yang... yang maksudnya*

Cinta: a hundred percent . a hundred percent

Deddy :**you become here now. that's one of the trail, right? (B.PS.16.CL)**

Cinta: ya, ya. and that's the fun, right? *aku udah membuat orang-orang lain bahagia dan membuat musik yang bisa dibilang commercial, film- film yang commercial sekarang waktunya buat aku sebagai artis buat diri sendiri bahagia dan bangga dan mungkin kedepannya will see maybe I can find a happy medium.*

This utterance happened in the discussion of Cinta's past carrier. Deddy thought that everything happened in the past is life trial, and he wanted Cinta to accept what he thought, because in the Cinta's previous statement seemed she did not accept what she had in the past.

The factor behind this utterance is circumstances. Their intimacy makes Deddy bravely said that Cinta should accept what she had in the past.

Deddy :*Tapi orang-orang yang tipe seperti elu tuh bukan orang-orang yang bisa basa-basi.*

Cinta: enggak. yaa, that's true. gak bisa.

Deddy : **that's a problem, kan? that's a problem, kan? (B.PS.17.CL)**

Cinta: kalo harus basa basi rasanya awkward banget dan keliatan ...

This is one of the way in positive strategy of showing politeness. The utterance above recognized when Cinta told her problem about herself and Deddy wanted Cinta to agree with him that being straightforward individual is a problem.

Deddy's closeness with Cinta would not make Cinta offended by saying Cinta would be was in a problem if she was firmly individual. Nevertheless, Deddy tried to find Cinta agreement rather than state it straightaway.

Cinta: no. but, i'm a very loving, loving person.

Deddy : **you're a loving person? (B.PS.18.CL)**

Cinta: *kalo.. kalo.. circle aku, temen-temen terdekat aku, bukan secara romantis, ya. temen-temen, mau itu perempuan, laki-laki, mereka semua tahu kalau mereka udah memang jadi temen dekat aku, aku orangnya sangat trustworthy and I'll always be there for them. They know, they can rely on me.*

Deddy :*Berapa orang tuh? tiga?*

Deddy was not sure that Cinta is a loving person that is why this question is asked to ensure that Cinta is a loving person. Deddy used seeking agreement rather than stating his unsure to avoid FTA.

d. Add or agree with the opinions of the interlocutors

Agreement is a statement which shows that the listener has the same opinion as the speaker or approving and accepting something from the speaker.

Cinta : *dan aku liat GPS 57 menit jadi aku pikir okey tambahin 15 menit aku akan nyampe kesini jam 5 sore sharp. My calculations were off akhirnya aku nyampe jam lima tiga belas, but it's okay for Indonesian standard that's very on time.*

Deddy:**That's very on time ya? dia sangat on time. (B.PS.19.CL)**

Positive politeness strategy can be seen in agreeing what the opponent has said. This way is recognized frequently in Deddy's interview with Cinta Laura as the writer cited above. This sentence uttered as the responses to Cinta's statement that Indonesian people's punctual standard is minutes pass, and that is very on time for Indonesian people.

Deddy agreed Cinta's statement to pay off Cinta's perspective, to respect her on time.

Yes, too worst the end. (B.PS.20.CL)

This utterance is an agreement to Cinta's statement. Deddy agreed that his lateness was so bad. This agreement uttered to avoid Cinta's negative face.

I know ... I know.. gua kesel banget. but, it's okey. (B.PS.21.CL)

Again, from the utterance above we know that Deddy agreed what Cinta stated to show his regret and avoid Cinta's negative feeling.

That's why your mother tell me when I'm late yesterday exactly her lose(B.PS.22.CL)

Deddy confirmed the personal information about Cinta Laura who is very ambitious. Deddy considered the friendship and closeness factor to tell this statement.

You know, I'd like to thought like you talked two three years ago. (B.PS.23.CL)

Deddy agreed Cinta's statement about the film industry in Indonesia will not step onward unless the film makers and the artists are free to express their ideas. As an artist, Cinta Laura needs support from the mutual professions for her plans towards society through film and music, and Deddy realize it. That is why Deddy stated his agreement, not only having same idea but also keeping Cinta Laura comfortable to share her ideas.

They're born leaders. (B.PS.24.CL)

Deddy agreed Cinta's statement that Leo is a born leader. In the next statement Deddy also added that his son, Azka Corbuzier has the same zodiac and character like Cinta has.

This way chosen by Deddy to maintenance his guest positive feeling. Furthermore, by adding some reason the hearer would feel appreciated interesting.

I think by quit job or doing what I love to, I die. (B.PS.25.CL)

This statement was stated in the discussion of working entertainment industry. Deddy gave his opinion about working in entertainment industry should have ideolism. The artist could not follonw the market all the time. They must do what they love to do. This statement also the response to Cinta's statement *I wanna keep hustling and keep, you know, creating positive changes.*

The reason of choosing this strategy is the circumstances of the occupation and friendship factors.

e. Being Optimistic

Optimistic means hoping or believing that good things will happen in the future (Cambridge dictionary).

Deddy : *Okay. kalau tujuannya adalah untuk seperti itu kenapa tidak buat lagunya dengan bahasa Indonesia.*

Cinta : *karena e... kecintaan kita em... terhadap suatu negara itu bukan lewat bahasa apa kita untuk ee... It's not up to language that you try to express yourself.*

Deddy:**I know but you can reach more. (B.PS.26.CL)**

The utterance above indicates an optimistic statement. Deddy believed that if Cinta creates an Indonesian song there will be more Indonesian get the

messages she conveys in her song. Thus, giving optimistic statements will give positive energy to the listener, and perhaps one day Cinta can achieve her goal to influence Indonesian to do good movements for the country.

Deddy: *Nggak. Maksudnya.. Ini menurut gua ya. Maksudnya dengan keadaan lu seperti ini harusnya lu mengekspresikan sesuatu yang jauh lebih berguna bisa contohnya bikin yayasan apa. Maksudnya tunjukin bahwa **even you're like this tapi you're useful for this country, useful buat orang- orang. May be one day yah.** (MC7)*

(No. I mean, in my opinion, with your current condition, you could express something more useful for the people, such as build a foundation or something else. I mean, you should show (the people) **even you're like this tapi you're useful for this country, useful for the people around you. May be one day yah.** (MC7)

M: Maybe one day. *Sekarang aku ikut charity – charity.*

From the transcript above Deddy tried to give some advice to Millen, whatever his condition, Millen will be a good individual for the society by doing something useful for the country. Then, we see how Millen responded to the utterance *you're useful for this country, useful for the people around you. May be one day yah*, there is a hope raise up from Millen that may be one day he could be a good and useful person with his own way. In the other way, Deddy was successful to make Millen optimistic.

f. Giving or asking for a specific reason

Giving reason means the speaker wants to be understood by the hearer.

Meanwhile asking for specific reason means the speaker need a clearer information from the hearer. This strategy can satisfy the hearer's face since it could show that the speaker's cooperative. Below are the utterances belong to this strategy.

and why not?(B.PS.27.CL)

This utterance happened when Cinta said that she was supposedly wear a glasses but she decided to wear a glasses just for aesthetic reason. Therefore Deddy asked the reason why she wears glasses just for aesthetic reason.

Deddy was curious of Cinta's reason, and it is the reason why he asked *why not?*.

Deddy :you know what? *gua* literally *gua tuh lagi nonton Netflix*.

Cinta: really?

Deddy:*gua tu lagi nonton netflix. dan begini, **this is my plan ya***
(*B.PS.28.CL*),

rencananya gua kemarin adalah bahwa oke, dia jam lima. Gua akan dateng nyampe sana sekitar jam setengah empatan lah gitu.

Cinta: okay.

The transcript above conveyed that Deddy tried to deliver his reason why he came late to the meeting venue. He felt Cinta was unpleasant with his lateness so that he tried to give the reason. Friendship factor motivated Deddy to give his reason why he was late.

Why did you think like that? I mean people that really (B.PS.29.CL)

This question was asked in the discussion of why Cinta thought that she had been mocked by the people because of her American accent.

Due to his closeness to Cinta Laura, Deddy asked it directly to her. In this case, Deddy considered circumstances factor to use this positive strategy. Because he thought that Cinta would not give him FTA.

Cinta. Cinta.. gimana rasanya jadi lu ya.. I'm trying to speak Indonesian, Ya(B.PS.30.CL)

Deddy tried to give a reason to Cinta before he asked some questions so that Cinta could understand why he used Indonesian language. This strategy aimed to satisfy the hearer's positive face.

Kalo gak pake kacamata, is it oke?(B.PS.31.CL)

This utterance belongs to glasses discussion. Deddy asked the reason why Cinta's vision is okay without eyeglasses meanwhile she got minus. The similarity factor in wearing glasses makes Deddy ask this question.

You have that choice, punya pilihan itu tapi .. (B.PS.32.CL)

The utterance above actually is not a questions. But, Deddy tried to convey to Cinta that she should follow the her audiences want, in order to make it more polite. They both are friends but Deddy weighing the risk if he said his thought directly to Cinta, she would give negative face. The negative face might be happen because what Deddy thought is contrary to Cinta's idealism.

apa yang diminderinnya? cause are you famous? karna lu terkenal? karna lu cantik? karna your six pack that I envy so much? (B.PS.33.CL)

Cinta's previous statement was interesting for Deddy Corbuzier , Cinta said stated that the guys who approached her feel inferior. That is why Deddy asked Cinta to tell the reason.

The reason behind this utterance is friendship factor. Unless they are not friend, Deddy would not ask it to Cinta.

Why do you need that?(B.PS.34.CL)

This question was asked by Deddy after he gave more reason why he conveyed his point of view of Cinta, but he was curious about Cinta's reason why Cinta should open to people.

Deddy knows who Cinta really is so that the circumstances factor played the role in this utterance. Unless Deddy was close to Cinta he would not convey his point of view of Cinta and not asked the question.

Cinta : No. people know me but they don't know who I really am.

Deddy: Are you sure?

Cinta: Yes. Absolutely.

Deddy: *Maksudnya* **people don't know who you really are gimana?**
(*B.PS.35.CL*)

Cinta Laura stated that although she is famous but people do not know the real Cinta Laura. Then, Deddy asked the more explanation of her statement. The reason is to keep Cinta's positive face.

Millen: *Aku nggak suka Bule, I like Chinese.*

Deddy: *Lu ga suka bule.* You like Chinese. **Okey, why? (B.PS.7.MC)**

Millen: I don't know why. That's my type.

The question 'okay, why?' above means that Deddy asked Millen to give his reason why he likes Chinese guy. This is a polite way to request someone to tell more about something. Actually, Deddy has an alternative way besides using interrogative sentence to get Millen told his reason. Deddy can use direct order to get it, but he did not do it. Deddy chose to use this asking strategy.

g. Offer assistance or promises

Promising in positive politeness strategy means the speaker would do something for the hearer to maintain hearer's positive face.

Cinta: My mama's joke is trapping you and I swear.. *udah satu jam*
 Deddy :I know ... I know.. *gua kesel banget.* but, it's okey. I mean sorry
 again, *gua minta maaf.* **But I'm sure lain kali kalo gua janjiin
 sama lu gua ga akan nyuruh tia lagi.** (B.PS.36.CL)

The utterance includes to positive politeness strategy, because the host promised his guest. Deddy realized that Cinta was upset caused by his lateness and he promised Cinta he will not be late if they have an appointment in the future. Deddy did this because he wants to maintain his relationship with Cinta. As persons who work in a same field (entertainment) they have many chances to collaboration. Promising the guest star not to do the fault in twice is the way of showing appreciation. Moreover, Deddy understands Cinta who is punctual.

h. Joke

Joke is something provokes people to laugh rather than take the matter seriously. Joke is positive strategy can make the hearer comfortable and lessen the social distance between the speaker and the hearer. The jokes that indicated in Deddy Corbuzier podcast with Cinta and Millen are as follow.

Cinta: *awalnya sedikit bete, tapi akhirnya gak papa dan kayaknya konten yang kita buat sangat bagus dan you know I, It isn't my expectation jadi,* You know everything for reason.
 Deddy: **Ok, explain her. It's her fault.** (B.PS.37.CL)
 Cinta: *(laughing) it's her fault.*

The utterance is not an imperative. Deddy did not tell Cinta to explain Tia that his coming late to the venue is Tia's fault. Tia was exactly there with Deddy and Cinta. Thus, the statement is just a joke to break the awkwardness or to distract Cinta so she is no longer upset.

The reason to make a joke after admitting a mistake is to maintain the hearer's positive face.

Deddy: ini ex ya?

Millen: Ini ex.

Deddy: Now, you're single?

Millen: I'm single right now.

Deddy: **Oh, you're single. So, I can get your number after this.**

(C.NS.1.MC)

The utterance above does not mean that Deddy exactly wanted Millen's number. It implies joke. Deddy tried to entertain Millen who seemed sad in the previous topic. Joke can break the unpleasant feeling or condition among the speakers and the hearers. So, that is why joke is a way of positive politeness strategy.

3. Negative Strategy

Negative strategy is a politeness strategy that used for having conversation with distance, such as we never know before, or there was gap caused by conflict among the speakers and the hearers. The aim of using negative politeness strategies is to satisfy the hearer's negative face.

a. Asking questions or avoiding

Asking question in negative politeness strategy is a way to avoid threatening the hearer. The speaker probably uses interrogative utterance instead of gives assumption to express what he thinks about the hearer. This strategy realized in the explanation below.

Deddy: *Gua tidak tau, kalau .. Kalau Cinta Laura yang saya pikir smart gini bisa ngomongin zodiac. So, do you believe in zodiac?* (C.NS.1.CL)

C: No. I'm saying if there is a certain quality that you would see in the Leo

D: *Nah jadi apa tuh?*

This question was asked following Cinta's statement '*I mean I'm not the people who believe in zodiac, tapi aku orangnya leo, kan.*' It was contradictory. Deddy did not agree with the statements since Cinta related herself to Leo. The writer recognized the utterance *C.NS.1.CL* as the negative strategy by way asking question or avoiding to presume.

Deddy preferred asking Cinta whether she believed in Zodiac or not to assuming that Cinta believed in Zodiac, in order to avoid FTA by Cinta Laura.

But you're still like that? lu masih seperti itu kan? (C.NS.2.CL)

This utterance happened when Cinta told about her improvement and learning from mistakes, but Deddy did not see them in her now.

Deddy preferred to stating that Cinta is the same Cinta in the past, an individualist and perfectionist.

b. Being Pessimistic

Being pessimistic in the context of a politeness strategy is to express sympathy in pessimistic sentences. Besides, being pessimistic in this case aims to keep listeners feeling.

Cinta: I know I know when my mom said it. Cinta udah nunggu satu jam. (laughing)

Deddy :(laughing) .. **see. it doesnt help at all. gak nolong sama sekali.** (C.NS.3.CL)

Cinta: my mama's joke is trapping you and I swear.. *udah satu jam*

Deddy :I know ... I know.. *gua kesel banget. but, it's okey. i mean sorry again, gua minta maaf. but I'm sure lain kali kalo gua janjiin sama lu gua ga akan nyuruh tia lagi.*

The utterance above indicates Deddy felt sorry about his lateness. Though he apologized and tried to explain the reason but it did not help Cinta's upset. The reason of using this way is to satisfy Cinta's negative face.

Cinta: they need to be confident. karena kalo cowok ingin deketin aku mereka harus berani say hallo, harus berani make a move, gitu.

Deddy :**but, still difficult. (C.NS.4.CL)**

Cinta: yeah. but you know why, i'm gonna let your audience a little another secret , emm biarpun memang susah untuk cowok deketin aku, kalau aku udah sayang itu sayang banget. and, sometime I sacrifice

This utterance happened when Cinta told about herself is difficult to open to a guy. Deddy was pessimistic if Cinta was still like that the guys would be afraid to approach her. The reason of stating this utterance is to approve that Cinta is a high quality girl.

Deddy: *Kalo cowok pacaran sama lu, terus dia harus ngomong sama orangtuanya pernah? and that's difficult. bener gak sih? (C.NS.1.MC)*

M. Pernah. Ada. Aku four years.

The focus of the transcript above is '*and that's difficult. Bener gak sih?*'. The pessimistic utterance realized in the clause *and that's difficult*. Deddy indirectly stated that it would not be possible for the parents to allow his son dating with Millen, who is literally a guy. Then, Deddy questioned in Indonesian '*bener gak sih? (Isn't it?)*', it gave a little hope that Millen did not get the bad things such ignoring by his boyfriend's parents.

c. Apologizing

Apologizing is the expression to admit a fault and regret it. The apologizing also can be uttered before saying or doing something that might be

offensive for the hearer. The apologizing can be indicated by the word *sorry* or *apologize*. This strategy was realized in Deddy Corbuzier's podcast with Cinta Laura as follow.

I mean sorry again, gua minta maaf. (C.NS.5.CL)

This happened in the beginning of the interview. Deddy apologized about his lateness. The reason is to make Cinta's feeling better and the podcast would run smoothly.

They look, sorry, old. (C.NS.6.CL)

In the utterance above, Deddy probably avoided to be offensive by directly saying his friends old, so that he expressed apologize first. In politeness strategy Deddy's utterance belongs to apologize as one of ways to prevent negative face of the hearer.

d. State clearly that the actions of the interlocutor are very valuable to the speaker

This strategy is indicated by the utterance which express compliments to what have been done by the opponents, like the utterance below.

Deddy : **Well, very nice meeting you. (C.NS.3.MC)**

Millen: Let to know you.

Deddy: Very nice meeting you.

Last but not least, the politeness strategies realized in Deddy's interview with Millen Cyrus can be seen in the conversation above. The utterance happened at the end of the interview between them. Millen's coming to Deddy's podcast was really means to Deddy. Deddy thought that he got new knowledge and being more open minded about the people like

Milan is. The utterance *well, very nice meeting you*, it clearly appreciates the hearer and makes the hearer, especially Millen, is impressed by the speaker.

C. Findings

In this part, the writer would like to point out the reason of choosing each strategy that Deddy used in his interviews. The reasons will be deliberated based on the influencing factors of choosing politeness strategy by Brown and Levinson, they are payoff, the circumstances, and the integration of imposition of the payoffs and weighting the risk in the choice of strategies.

The influence of this factor can be seen when Deddy used bald on strategy in his interview with Cinta Laura. He directly asked the simple questions such as *how do you feel? gimana rasanya terkenal, why did you think like that? , why do you need that?*, in order to get clear answer from Cinta Laura. It also happen in the interview with Millen Cyrus, Deddy asked Millen to do something by stating '*let me know*'. That statement means an order for Millen to tell more about his friends who has done gender surgery. The statement '*let me know*' is a quiet clear command yet polite. All the questions or requests that Deddy addressed to his guests in bald on strategy are because of Deddy needs to get honest, simple, yet comprehensive responses from his guest.

Furthermore, payoffs factor also play the role in choosing positive politeness strategy. For example, Deddy repeatedly showed his attention by saying *are you sure?*, or repeating what his guests said in order his guests know that he paid attention to what his guest told. Moreover, it seems in the video that

there is no doubt for Deddy to compliment both Cinta Laura and Millen Cyrus. He said *seriously gua ngeliat lu you're beautiful* even though he knows Millen is literally a guy, and said *it fits in your face* to praise Cinta Laura who was wearing glasses. The compliments and praises maintain the guest to have positive face. Another reason is using strategy can make them stay interested in the podcast. For example, Deddy asked the guests to give more reason or sometimes he told his agreement and added with his own reason so that his guests would like to feel that the speaker, Deddy, was interested in them too.

Meanwhile, in the negative strategy, the payoffs factor is avoiding the guests' offended. Deddy had a choice to state whatever on his mind straightaway, but he chose to use interrogative sentence to express it, such as *Kalo cowok pacaran sama lu, terus dia harus ngomong sama orangtuanya pernah? and that's difficult. bener gak sih?*, he added the question *bener gak sih?* to make his statement polite. Another example is the use of apologize way. Deddy said *I mean sorry again, gua minta maaf* to Cinta Laura who was really upset due to his lateness to the venue.

Circumstances relate to the closeness or intimacy between the speakers and the hearer. Millen is unlike Cinta who has known Deddy for so long. Deddy admitted in his podcast that he already knew and met Millen for the first time in his studio at the time. But, Deddy can tell a joke to both Cinta and Millen, like happened in conversation *ok, explain her. it's her fault.* and *Oh, you're single. So, I can get your number after this*. He probably thinks that all his guest has same portion and is equal. In the other words, it can be seen the situational factor plays

the rule in choosing joke as the politeness strategy. Furthermore, there is a little bit difference between strategies that Deddy used in interviewing Cinta and Millen. Deddy tended to tell more about himself to Cinta rather than tell to Millen. The factor is Deddy and Cinta has known each other for long. It means that friendship factor influenced Deddy to use this positive politeness strategy.

The using of politeness strategy could raise from the integration of payoffs and circumstances factor. For example, due to his closeness with Cinta, Deddy felt guilty to come late at the day they have been approved to meet. Then he promised to Cinta like in the utterance *but I'm sure lain kali kalo gua janji sama lu gua ga akan nyuruh tia lagi*. Furthermore Deddy knows that Cinta is very on time. This is how payoffs factor and circumstances factor influence someone to use politeness strategy in order to lessen hearer's imposition. It would not happened to Millen, since he never knew Millen before which means that the distance between Millen and Deddy is greater than Cinta.

Additionally, Deddy, as the host, he has higher power than his guest, Millen, and also the distance between them is not really great, Deddy used positive politeness strategy when he did FTA to Millen as seen in utterance *makanya lu tetep stick you won't to do it. atau bisa aja one day you wanna do it?*(MC8). That is why this kind of politeness is not too risky for Deddy, because he can maintain Millen's positive face.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Based on the findings that had been discussed in Chapter IV the writer would like to draw a conclusion about the politeness strategy of code mixing utterance in Deddy Corbuzier's video.

Firstly, there are twelve different politeness strategies in interviewing Cinta Laura and Millen Cyrus such as bald on strategy, then focusing attention on the opposite person, give more attention, give recognition or sympathy to opponents said, find an agreement, add or agree with the opinions of the interlocutors, being optimistic, giving or asking for a specific reason, offer assistance or promise, joke, asking questions or avoiding, being pessimistic, apologize, and state clearly that the actions of the interlocutor are very valuable to the speaker. In other words, if we classified the strategies mentioned above Deddy Corbuzier has a tendency to use positive politeness strategy in interviewing his guests.

Then, even the host, Deddy Corbuzier, used code mixing utterances, he still appeared polite to his guest. There are a lot of his code mixing utterances realized as politeness strategy in interviewing his guests. In other word, code mixing does not lessen someone politeness.

Furthermore, there are three factors influences Deddy in using politeness strategy in interviewing his guests. First, Deddy considered his guests responses. His guests' responses are upon how he express his idea or

what he wanted to ask. Besides, as a host, Deddy have to maintain his guests' feeling, to keep his guests' positive face and avoiding FTA. This first reason is known ad payoffs factor. Second, the intimacy or the circumstances between the host and the guests affects the host to choose what strategy should be use. The circumstances recognized in the video are based on the authority or the power of Deddy Corbuzier as famous presenter and also known by his intelligent, his intimacy with the guests, and situational factor. The last one is the integration of payoffs and circumstances and weighing the risk. As, a host, he could be able to consider the risk of each politeness strategy that he used in leading an interview, and it seemed in his interview with Millen. He used positive politeness strategy when he did FTA to Millen.

B. Suggestion

There are several matters that the writer would like to suggest the readers for using politeness strategies in any conversations.

We have to consider what we expected from the hearer or the opponent. The proper strategy will give us the responses we want.

In addition, from subjectivity point of view, we should know the background of the hearer such as occupation, intimacy, education, and other circumstances that may affect the acceptance of the information conveyed.

Furthermore, we should weigh the risk of our utterances before we state them to the hearer to avoid offensiveness or negative reaction.

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POINT	TYPES OF POLITENESS	DATA	CODE	MEANING
A	Bald on strategy			
		1. Tell your mom about that	A.BS.1.CL	<p>Type: Bald on strategy The realization: This utterance happened when Deddy and Cinta had a topic about glasses. Cinta told about why her mom uses glasses, which is for aesthetic reason. Deddy had a same reason with Cinta's mom, but currently he discover a solution for those who had problem with the vision but are afraid to uses glasses for aesthetic reason.</p> <p>The reason: Deddy assumed that make custom glasses is good information for Cinta's mom so that he directly asked Cinta to tell his mom.</p>
		2. How do you feel? gimanarasanyaterkenal?	A.BS.2.CL	<p>Type: Bald on strategy The realization: Deddy asked <i>Cinta how do you feel? Gimanarasanyaterkenal?</i> because he wants to know Cinta's feeling being a famous public figure like him.</p> <p>The reason: This question is commonly asked to famous artists that is why Deddy used this strategy, and Deddy was absolutely sure that Cinta would not be</p>

				offended with this question. For that reason, Deddy used payoff factor.
		3. Do you still believe in marriage?	A.BS.3.CL	<p>Type: Bald on strategy</p> <p>The realization: This question was realized when Deddy and Cinta were talking about Cinta's independent living in America. Deddy noticed that Cinta was very independent and asked this question to know whether Cinta needed a man in her life.</p> <p>The reason: Deddy really wanted to know Cinta's honest answer because he probably assumed that an independent and smart girl like Cinta did not need a man in her life. Deddy's curiosity about Cinta's honest answer is belong to payoff factor.</p>
		4. Have you achieved your goal? all of your goals?	A.BS.4.CL	<p>Type: Bald on strategy</p> <p>The realization: This is a bald on strategy because this is belong to yes or no question.</p> <p>The reason: Although the question is a simple question, asking the goals of life is a sensitive issue. But, the intimacy between Deddy and Cinta made Deddy directly asked it to Cinta. Another reason was Deddy knows that Cinta is an ambitious girl, so that he really wanted to</p>

				know whether Cinta has achieved her goals. To put simply, the reason why Deddy used this strategy was the integration between payoff and circumstances factor.
		5. <i>yakanmaksudnyakalaudalamkarirdan.. dan.. apasih.. what do you want to do?</i>	A.BS.5.CL	Type: Bald on strategy The realization: <i>What do you want to do</i> is a common asked question for all the people, not only addressed to public figures. That is why this is a bald on strategy. The reason: This question is riskless, so Deddyasked straight to Cinta.
B	Positive strategy			
	<i>1. Focusing attention on the opposite person</i>	1. For aesthetics reason.	B.PS.1.CL	The realization: This utterance was the response to Cinta's statement. Cinta said that her mom used glasses for aesthetic reason, and Deddy repeated Cinta's utterance as a signal for Cinta that he focused listening to her. The reason: repeating opponent's utterance is an effective and riskless to show the host's attention.
		2. like your mom?	B.PS.2.CL	The realization: This sentence was uttered simultaneously after Cinta said <i>yap</i> ,

				<p><i>probably. Like my mom.</i></p> <p>The reason: repeating opponent's utterance is an effective and riskless to show the host's attention.</p>
		3. are you sure?	B.PS.3.CL	<p>The sentence <i>are you sure?</i> is one of the way to respond opponent's talking. Deddy said <i>are you sure?</i> to Cinta Laura followed by his face expression to ensure that Deddy was listening to Cinta.</p> <p>The reason: The reason of using this strategy with this utterance is satisfying Cinta's positive face.</p>
		4. oh my God	B.PS.4.CL	<p>The realization: Exclaiming is another way to respond and showing attention at once. This phrase was realized twice in Deddy's podcast with Cinta Laura. Deddy said oh my God to express his surprised that Cinta was nearly had the same character with him and also when Cinta approved his judgment on Cinta</p> <p>The reason: The choosing exclamation <i>oh my God</i> is the safest way to express amazement. By this case, Deddy used payoff factor to make Cinta Laura feeling appreciated.</p>
		5. oh my God	B.PS.5.CL	<p>The realization: Exclaiming is another way to respond and showing attention at</p>

				<p>once. This phrase was realized twice in Deddy's podcast with Cinta Laura. Deddy said oh my God to express his surprised that Cinta was nearly had the same character with him and also when Cinta approved his judgment on Cinta</p> <p>The reason: The choosing exclamation <i>oh my God</i> is the safest way to express amazement. By this case, Deddy used payoff factor to make Cinta Laura feeling appreciated.</p>
		6. Forty three?	B.PS.6.CL	<p>The realization: This sentence was uttered simultaneously after Cinta said Fun fact by the way, my dad got married at the age forty three</p> <p>The reason: repeating opponent's utterance is an effective and riskless to show the host's attention</p>
	2. Give more attention, give recognition or sympathy to opponents said	7. So, how are you? apakabar?	B.PS.7.CL	<p>The realization: The utterances above belong to giving more attention or sympathy way. Deddy showed his sympathy by asking Cinta's condition. This is a positive strategy indeed. It is commonly used to greet people we know who have not seen them for a long time.</p> <p>The reason: Circumstances factor encouraged Deddy to greet Cinta for the</p>

				first topic in their podcast. Though asking someone else condition is cliché, but it makes the opponents feel appreciated.
		8. You look beautiful. No, you are beautiful	B.PS.8.CL	<p>The realization: Cinta is a beautiful girl, and she was stunning with her glasses when she had a podcast with Deddyat that time. This is a positive strategy.</p> <p>The reason: Deddy praised her to appreciate Cinta who dressed well coming to his podcast.</p>
		9. yaa, i like that.	B.PS.9.CL	<p>The realization: This utterance was in the same dialog with the previous utterance. Deddy, forth and back complemented Cinta who wore beautiful glasses.</p> <p>The reason: The reason is also the same. Deddyintended to keep Cinta’s positive face after she got upset by his lateness.</p>
		10. Oh..you remember that?	B.PS.10.CL	<p>The realization: Deddy showed his sympathy by complimenting Cinta. Deddy said ‘<i>Oh. You remember that?</i>’ it does not mean that he asked or ensured himself that Cinta remembers something. In this case, Deddy complimented Cinta who still remember the moment she had thirteen years ago.</p>

				<p>The reason: The payoff factor was the reason why Deddy said <i>Oh..you remember that?</i>. He chose this strategy to appreciate Cinta, to keep Cinta positive face.</p>
		11. It fits in your face	B.PS.11.CL	<p>The realization: Deddy gave some complements to Cinta Laura such in the utterance above. He praised Cinta who wore glasses which fitted to her face.</p> <p>The reason: He said <i>It fits in your face</i> to make Cinta comfortable to wear her glasses as long as they had interview.</p>
		12. I ..eee.. gua tau lahlupunyakaryasemuanya and I love it. I love it	B.PS.12.CL	<p>The realization: This is the appreciation for Cinta's works and creativities in entertainment industry. Deddy recognizes Cinta well, that is why he said <i>I love it</i> (Cinta's work)</p> <p>The Reason: The circumstances factor was behind this utterance. Unless Deddy knew how Cinta gave her effort to create some works in entertainment industry, he would not praise Cinta with that kind of intonation.</p>

		13. oh, your first ever? aah...	B.PS.13.CL	<p>The realization: The utterance above is the respond to Cinta's statement that it was for the first time she had an assistant. This utterance belongs to give sympathy or compliment strategy because Cinta had had no assistant as long as she became an artist. She was very individual and perfectionists. She thought that she could do anything better than other could.</p> <p>The reason: That is why Deddy gave his sympathy by complimenting Cinta. This is would be an approval for Cinta that she is better now.</p>
		14. mostly good. ltuhterlalu pin.. You're smart. You're smart, you're ambitious, it is okey, good. buatguaambisiusitubagusbanget	B.PS.14.CL	<p>The realization: Deddy complimented Cinta as he knows that Cinta is totally a smart girl. Complementing the opponents could keep their positive face.</p> <p>The reason: The utterances above probably make the hearer appreciated by Deddy. Some people probably think that ambitious is not a good thing. But in some way, being ambitious is needed to achieve the life goals.</p>
		15. Wow. That is amazing. Wow. karenakebiasaan di luar kali ya	B.PS.15.CL	<p>The realization: The utterance above is the amazement Deddy toward how Cinta</p>

				<p>could handle almost of the things in her life by herself, as long as she lived in America. Then, Cinta's habits are also applied in her life in Jakarta now. This utterance is the appreciation to Cinta's statement <i>ya. I'm very independent. you know, I live by myself in Jakarta, akuhidupseratuspersensendiri</i></p> <p>The reason: The reason of choosing this kind of strategy is payoff factor, to appreciate the hearer.</p>
	3. <i>Find an agreement</i>	16. You become here now. That's one of the trail, right?	B.PS.16.CL	<p>The realization: This utterance happened in the discussion of Cinta's past carrier. Deddy thought that everything happened in the past is life trial, and he wanted Cinta to accept what he thought, because in the Cinta's previous statement seemed she did not accept what she had in the past.</p> <p>The reason: Deddyis</p>
		17. That's a problem, kan? That's a problem, kan?	B.PS.17.CL	<p>The realization: This is one of the way in positive strategy of showing politeness. The utterance above recognized when Cinta told her problem about herself and Deddy wanted Cinta to agree with him that being straightforward individual is a</p>

				<p>problem.</p> <p>The reason: Deddy's closeness with Cinta would not make Cinta offended by saying Cinta would be was in a problem if she was firmly individual. Nevertheless, Deddy tried to find Cinta agreement rather than state it straightaway.</p>
		18. You're a loving person?	B.PS.18.CL	<p>The realization: Deddy was not sure that Cinta is a loving person, that is why this question is asked to ensure that Cinta is a loving person.</p> <p>The reason: Deddy used seeking agreement rather than stating his unsure to avoid FTA.</p>
	<i>4. Add or agree with the opinions of the interlocutors</i>	19. That's very on time ya?	B.PS.19.CL	<p>The realization :Positive politeness strategy can be seen in agreeing what the opponent has said. This way is recognized frequently in Deddy's interview with Cinta Laura as the writer cited above. This sentence uttered as the responses to Cinta's statement that Indonesian people's punctual standard is minutes pass, and that is very on time for Indonesian people.</p>

				The reason: Deddy agreed Cinta's statement to pay off Cinta's perspective, to respect her on time.
		20. Yes, too worst the end	B.PS.20.CL	The realization: This utterance is an agreement to Cinta's statement. Deddy agreed that his lateness was so bad. This agreement uttered to avoid Cinta's to payoff Cinta's negative face.
		21. I know ... I know..guakeselbanget. but, it's okey.	B.PS.21.CL	The realization: Again, from the utterance above we know that Deddy agreed what Cinta stated to show his regret and avoid Cinta's negative feeling. The reason: to avoid Cinta's negative feeling. (pay offs)
		22. that's why your mother tell me when I'm late yesterday exactly her lose	B.PS.22.CL	The realization: Deddy confirmed the personal information about Cinta Laura who is very ambitious. The reason: Deddy considered the friendship and closeness factor to tell this statement.
		23. you know, i'd like to thought like you talked two three years ago..	B.PS.23.CL	The realization: Deddy agreed Cinta's statement about the film industry in Indonesia will not step onward unless the film makers and the artists are free to express their ideas. As an artist, Cinta Laura needs support from the mutual professions for her plans towards society

				through film and music, and Deddy realize it. That is why Deddy stated his agreement, not only having same idea but also keeping Cinta Laura comfortable to share her ideas.
		24. They're born leaders	B.PS.24.CL	<p>The realization: Deddy agreed Cinta's statement that Leo is a born leader. In the next statement Deddy also added that his son, AzkaCorbuzier has the same zodiac and character like Cinta has.</p> <p>The reason: This way chosen by Deddy to maintenance his guest positive feeling. Furthermore, by adding some reason the hearer would feel appreciated interesting.</p>
		25. I think by quit job or doing what I love to, I die ..	B.PS.25.CL	<p>The realization: This statement was stated in the discussion of working entertainment industry. Deddy gave his opinion about working in entertainment industry should have ideolism. The artist could not follonw the market all the time. They must do what they love to do. This statement also the response to Cinta's statement <i>I wanna keep hustling and keep, you know, creating positive changes.</i></p> <p>The reason: The reason of choosing this strategy is the circumstances of the occupation and friendship factors.</p>

	5. <i>Being optimistic</i>	26. I know but you can reach more.	B.PS.26.CL	<p>The utterance above indicates an optimist statement. Deddy believed that if Cinta creates an Indonesian song there will be more Indonesian get the messages she conveys in her song. Thus, giving optimistic statements will give positive energy to the listener, and perhaps one day Cinta can achieve her goal to influence Indonesian to do good movements for the country.</p>
	6. <i>Giving or asking for a specific reason</i>	27. and why not?	B.PS.27.CL	<p>The realization: This utterance happened when Cinta said that she was supposedly wear a glasses but she decided to wear a glasses just for aesthetic reason. Therefore Deddy asked the reason why she wears glasses just for aesthetic reason.</p> <p>The reason: Deddy was curious of Cinta's reason, and it is the reason why he asked <i>why not?</i></p>
		28. gua tu lagi nonton netflix. dan begini, this is my plan ya, rencananya gua kemarin adalah bahwaoke, dia jam lima.	B.PS.28.CL	<p>The realization: The transcript above conveyed that Deddy tried to deliver his reason why he came late to the meeting venue. He felt Cinta was unpleasant with his lateness so that he tried to give the reason.</p> <p>The reason: Friendship factor motivated Deddy to give his reason why he was late.</p>

		29. Why did you think like that? i mean people that really	B.PS.29.CL	<p>Type: asked for more reason The realization: This question was asked in the discussion of why Cinta thought that she had been mocked by the people because of her American accent.</p> <p>The reason: due to his closeness to Cinta Laura, Deddy asked it directly to her. In this case, Deddy considered circumstances factor to use this positive strategy. Because he thought that Cinta would not give him FTA.</p>
		30. Cinta. Cinta..gimana rasanya jadi lu ya.. I'm trying to speak Indonesian, Ya	B.PS.30.CL	<p>The realization: Deddy tried to give a reason to Cinta before he asked some questions. The reason: to satisfy the hearer's positive face.</p>
		31. Kalo gak pake kacamata, is it oke?	B.PS.31.CL	<p>The realization: This utterance belongs to glasses discussion. Deddy asked the reason why Cinta's vision is okay without eyeglasses meanwhile she got minus.</p> <p>The reason: the similarity factor in wearing glasses makes Deddy ask this question.</p>
		32. you have that choice, punya pilihan itu tapi ..	B.PS.32.CL	<p>The realization: The utterance above actually is not a questions. But, Deddy tried to convey to Cinta that she should</p>

				<p>follow the her audiences want, in order to make it more polite.</p> <p>The reason: They both are friends but Deddy weighing the risk if he said his thought directly to Cinta, she would give negative face. The negative face might be happen because what Deddy thought is contrary to Cinta's idealism.</p>
		<p>33. apa yang diminderinnya? cause are you famous? karna lu terkenal? karna lu cantik? karna your six pack that I envy so much?</p>	B.PS.33.CL	<p>The realization: Cinta's previous statement was interesting for Deddy Corbuzier , Cinta said stated that the guys who approached her feel inferior. That is why Deddy asked Cinta to tell the reason.</p> <p>The reason: The reason behind this utterance is friendship factor. Unless they are not friend, Deddy would not ask it to Cinta.</p>
		<p>34. Why do you need that?</p>	B.PS.34.CL	<p>Type: asked for more reason</p> <p>The realization: This question was asked by Deddy after he gave more reason why he conveyed his point of view of Cinta, but he was curious about Cinta's reason why Cinta should open to people.</p> <p>The reason:Deddy knows who Cinta really is so that te circumstances factor played the role in this utterance. Unless Deddy</p>

				was close to Cinta he would not conveyed his point of view of Cinta and not asked the question.
		35. Maksudnya people don't know who you really are gimana?	B.PS.35.CL	The realization: Cinta Laura stated that although she is famous but people do not know the real Cinta Laura. Then, Deddy asked the more explanation of her statement.
	7. <i>Offer assistance or promises</i>	36. but I'm sure lain kali kalogua janjiansamaluguagaakannyuruhti alagi	B.PS.36.CL	The realization: The utterance includes to positive politeness strategy, because the host promised his guest. Deddy realized that Cinta was upset caused by his lateness and he promised Cinta he will not be late if they have an appointment in the future. Deddy did this because he wants to maintain his relationship with Cinta. As persons who work in a same field (entertainment) they have many chances to collaboration. The reason: Promising the guest star not to do the fault in twice is the way of showing appreciation. Moreover, Deddy understands Cinta who is punctual.
	8. <i>Joke</i>	37. ok, explain her. it's her fault.	B.PS.37.CL	The utterance is actually not an imperative. Deddy did not really tell Cinta to explain Tia that his coming late to the venue is Tia's fault. Tia was exactly there

				<p>with Deddy and Cinta. Thus, the statement is just a joke to break the awkwardness or to distract Cinta so she is no longer upset.</p> <p>The reason: The reason to make a joke after admitting a mistake is to maintenance the hearer's positive face.</p>
C	Negative Politeness Strategy			
	1. <i>Asking questions or avoiding</i>	1. Guatidak tau, kalau ..kalau cinta laura yang saya pikir smart gini bisa ngomongin zodiac. So, do you believe in zodiac?	C.NS.1.CL	<p>The realization: This question was asked following Cinta's statement '<i>I mean I'm not the people who believe in zodiac, tapi aku orangnya leo, kan.</i>' It was contradictive. Deddy did not agree with the statements since Cinta related herself to Leo. The writer recognized the utterance as the negative strategy by way asking question or avoiding to presume.</p> <p>The reason: Deddy preferred asking Cinta whether she believed in Zodiac or not to assuming that Cinta believed in Zodiac, in order to avoid FTA by Cinta Laura.</p>
		2. But you're still like that? lu masih seperti itu kan?	C.NS.2.CL	<p>The realization: This utterance happened when Cinta told about her improvement and learning from mistakes, but Deddy did</p>

				<p>not see them in her now.</p> <p>The reason: Deddy preferred to stating that Cinta is the same Cinta in the past, an individualist and perfectionist.</p>
	2. Being Pessimistic	3. ... see. It doesn't help at all.	C.NS.3.CL	<p>The realization: The utterance above indicates Deddy felt sorry about his lateness. Though he apologized and tried to explain the reason but it did not help Cinta's upset.</p> <p>The reason: to satisfy Cinta's negative face.</p>
		4. but, still difficult.	C.NS.4.CL	<p>The realization: This utterance happened when Cinta told about herself is difficult to open to a guy. Deddy was pessimistic if Cinta was still like that the guys would be afraid to approach her.</p> <p>The reason: to approve that Cinta is a high quality girl.</p>
	3. Apologize	5. I mean sorry again, gua minta maaf	C.NS.5.CL	<p>The realization: This happened in the beginning of the interview. Deddy apologized about his lateness.</p> <p>The reason: To make Cinta's feeling better and the podcast would run smoothly.</p>
		6. They look, sorry, old.	C.NS.6.CL	<p>The realization: In the utterance above, Deddy probably avoided to be offensive by directly saying his friends old, so that</p>

				<p>he expressed apologize first. In politeness strategy</p> <p>The reason: Deddy's utterance belongs to apologize as one of ways to prevent negative face of the hearer.</p>
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Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Webside : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

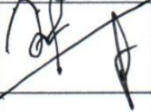
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Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
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Perihal : **PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI**

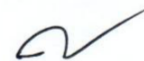
Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

Nama Mahasiswa : Juliani Fatmawati
NPM : 1602050159
Pro. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Kredit Kumulatif : 135 SKS IPK = 3,44

Persetujuan Ket/Sekret, Prog. Studi	Judul yang Diajukan	Disahkan oleh Dekan Fakultas
	The realization of Politeness Strategies of The Code-Mixing in Dedy Corbuzer's Youtube Channel	
	Analysis on The Use od Slang on Eminem's	
	An Analysis of English Phrasal Verb in Poetry	

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 07 April 2020
Hormat Pemohon,



Juliani Fatmawati

Keterangan :
Dibuat Rangkap 3 :
- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Program Studi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan



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Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp.(061)6619056 Medan 20238

Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

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 Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 FKIP UMSU

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Juliani Fatmawati
 NPM : 1602050159
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan persetujuan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut :

The realization of Politeness Strategies of the Code-Mixing in Dedy Corbuzer's Youtube Channel

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu sebagai :
 Dosen Pembimbing : Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum
 Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi saya

acc Pp

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 6 April 2020
 Hormat Pemohon

Juliani Fatmawati

Dibuat Rangkap 3 :

- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
 Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp.(061) 6619056 Medan 20238
 Website : fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

Nomor : 604/II.3/UMSU-02/F/2020
 Lamp. : ---
 Hal : **Pengesahan Proposal dan
 Dosen Pembimbing**

Bismillahirrahmanirrahiim
 Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proposal skripsi dan Dosen Pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama : **Juliani Fatmawati**
 N P M : 1602050159
 Progam Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Penelitian : The Realization of Politeness Strategies of the Code-Mixing in Dedy Corbuzer's Youtube Channel
 Pembimbing : **Pirman ginting S.Pd. M.Hum**

Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

1. Penulisan berpedoman kepada ketentuan atau buku **Panduan Penulisan Skripsi** yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proposal Skripsi dinyatakan **BATAL** apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditetapkan.
3. Masa Daluarsa tanggal : **18 April 2021**

Medan, 24 Sya'ban 1441 H
 18 April 2020 M
 Wassalam
 Dekan



Dr. H. Elfrianto, S.Pd.,M.Pd.

Dibuat Rangkap 4 :


1. Fakultas (Dekan)
 2. Ketua Program Studi
 3. Dosen Pembimbing
 4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan
- (WAJIB MENGIKUTI SEMINAR)**



PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI


Dengan ini saya

Nama Mahasiswa : Juliani Fatmawati
NPM : 1602050159
Pro. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul	Diterima
The realization of Politeness Strategies of The Code-Mixing in Dedy Corbuzer's Youtube Channel	

Bermohon kepada Dosen Pembimbing untuk mengesahkan Judul yang telah diajukan kepada Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris.

Disetujui oleh
Dosen Pembimbing


Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum







Medan, 07 April 2020
Hormat Pemohon


Juliani Fatmawati



BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL

Nama : Juliani Fatmawati
NPM : 1602050159
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : The realization of Politeness Strategies of the Code-Mixing in Dedy Corbuzer's Youtube Channel.

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
24 April 2020	Chapter I: Background of Study, Formulation of Problem, the Objective of Study	
7 Mei 2020	Chapter I: Background of Study and Formulation of Problem,	
18 Mei 2020	Chapter II: The Identification of the Problem	
21 Mei 2020	Chapter III: Research Design, Source of Data and Data Analysis Techniques	
1 Juni 2020	Chapter III: Research Design and Data Analysis Techniques	
6 Juni 2020	Reference	

Diketahui/Disetujui
Ketua Prodi


Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.

Medan, 28 Mei 2020
Dosen Pembimbing


Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum.



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail : fkip@umsu.ac.id



BERITA ACARA SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Pada hari ini Selasa Tanggal 11 Bulan Juni Tahun 2020 diselenggarakan seminar Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa :

Nama : Juliani Fatmawati
N P M : 1602050159
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : The realization of Politeness Strategies of the Code-Mixing in Deddy Corbuzier's Youtube Channel

NO	MASUKAN / SARAN
JUDUL	
BAB I	Elaborate the problems about politeness strategies that found especially it is found by using Code-Mixing, identification of problem, formulation of the problems should be connected. Significance of the study should be dear. To whom the advantages of finding of research.
BAB II	Use english as the example not french.
BAB III	Check the grammar don't the writer but use "researcher", references.
LAINNYA	
KESIMPULAN	() Disetujui () Ditolak () Disetujui Dengan Adanya Perbaikan

Medan, 11 Juni 2020

Dosen Pembahas


Dra. Diani Syahputri, M.Hum

Dosen Pembimbing


Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum

PANITIA PELAKSANA

Ketua


Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Sekretaris


Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. KaptenMukhtarBasri No.3 Telp.(061)6619056 Medan 20238
Website :<http://www.fkip.umtsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umtsu.ac.id

SURAT KETERANGAN

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan bahwa :

Nama Mahasiswa : Juliani Fatmawati
NPM : 1602050159
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Adalah benar telah melaksanakan Seminar Proposal Skripsi pada :

Hari : Kamis
Tanggal : 11 Juni 2020
Judul Proposal : The realization of Politeness Strategies of the Code-Mixing Dedy Corbuzer's Youtube Channel

Demikianlah surat keterangan ini kami keluarkan/dibenarkan Kepada Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan, semoga Bapak/Ibu Pimpinan Fakultas dapat segera mengeluarkan surat izin riset mahasiswa tersebut. Atas kesediaan dan kerjasama yang baik kami ucapkan banyak terima kasih. Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya. Amin

Dikeluarkan di : Medan
Pada Tanggal : 11 Juni 2020

Wassaalam
Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN**

Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. 061-6622400 Ext, 22, 23, 30
Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id



LEMBAR PENGESAHAN PROPOSAL

Proposal yang diajukan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap : Juliani Fatmawati
N.P.M : 1602050159
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : The Realization of Politeness Strategies of the Code-Mixing in Dedy Corbuzer's Youtube Channel

Sudah layak diseminarkan.

Medan, 06 Oktober 2020

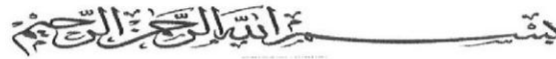
Disetujui oleh
Pembimbing

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum.



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN**

Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail : fkip@umsu.ac.id



LEMBAR PENGESAHAN HASIL SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Proposal yang sudah diseminarkan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini :

Nama : Juliani Fatmawati
N P M : 1602050159
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : The realization of Politeness Strategies of the Code-Mixing in
Deddy Corbuzier's Youtube Channel

Pada hari Kamis bulan Juni tahun 2020 sudah layak menjadi proposal skripsi

Medan, 11 Juni 2020

Disetujui oleh :

Dosen Pembahas

Dra. Diani Syahputri, M.Hum

Dosen Pembimbing

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum

Diketahui oleh
Ketua Program Studi

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 6622400 Ext. 22, 23, 30
Webside : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

SURAT PERNYATAAN

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

Nama Lengkap : Juliani Fatmawati
NPM : 1602050159
Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : The realization of Politeness Strategies of the Code-Mixing in
Deddy Corbuzer's Youtube Channel

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa :

1. Penelitian yang saya lakukan dengan judul diatas belum pernah diteliti di Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
2. Penelitian ini akan saya lakukan sendiri tanpa ada bantuan dari pihak manapun dengan kata lain penelitian ini tidak saya tempahkan (dibuat) oleh orang lain dan juga tidak tergolong *Plagiat*.
3. Apabila point 1 dan 2 di atas saya langgar maka saya bersedia untuk dilakukan pembatalan terhadap penelitian tersebut dan saya bersedia mengulang kembali mengajukan judul penelitian yang baru dengan catatan mengulang seminar kembali

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat tanpa ada paksaan dari pihak manapun juga, dan dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, Oktober 2020
Hormat saya
Yang membuat pernyataan,



Juliani Fatmawati

Diketahui oleh
Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



UMSU
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH
SUMATERA UTARA

Bila menjawab surat ini agar disebutkan nomor dan tanggalnya

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

Jalan Kapten Muchtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 6622400
Website: <http://fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@yahoo.co.id

Nomor : 1016/II.3/UMSU-02/F2020
Lamp. : --
Hal : **Mohon Izin Riset**

Medan, 05 Dzulqa'idah 1441 H
27 Juni 2020 M

Kepada Yth.:
Bapak/Ibu **Kepala Perpustakaan UMSU**
Di
Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Wa ba'du, semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan kegiatan aktifitas sehari-hari, sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk pembuatan skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa untuk melakukan penelitian/riset di tempat yang Bapak/Ibu Pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

N a m a : **Juliani Fatmawati**
NPM : 1602050159
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : The relazition of Politeness Strategies of the Code-Mixing Dedy Corbuzer's Youtube Channel

Demikianlah hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak/Ibu kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya, Amin.
Wassalamu'alikum Warahmatullahi Barakatuh



Dekan

Dr. H. Elfrianto S.Pd., M.Pd.

NIDN : 0115057302

Tembusan :
- Peninggal



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
UPT PERPUSTAKAAN**

Jl. Kapt. Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. 6624567 - Ext. 113 Medan 20238
Website: <http://perpustakaan.umsu.ac.id>

SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor: 1812./KET/II.10-AU/UMSU-P/M/2020

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Berdasarkan hasil pemeriksaan data pada Sistem Perpustakaan, maka Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama : **Juliani Fatmawati**
NPM : **1602050159**
Fakultas : **Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan**
Jurusan/ P.Studi : **Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris**

telah menyelesaikan segala urusan yang berhubungan dengan Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Medan.

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 18 Safar 1442 H
06 Oktober 2020 M

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,



Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd



UMSU
Unggul | Cerdas | Terpercaya

**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN**

Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Nama Lengkap : Juliani Fatmawati
N.P.M : 1602050159
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : The realization of Politeness Strategies of the Code-Mixing in Dedy Corbuzer's Youtube Channel

Tanggal	Materi Bimbingan Skripsi	Paraf	Keterangan
05 Agustus 2020	Data Analysis		
19 Agustus 2020	Data Analysis		
05 September 2020	Data Analysis		
17 September 2020	Data Analysis		
22 September 2020	Conclusion		
25 September 2020	Suggestion Bab 5		
30 September 2020	Revision is done		

Diketahui oleh :
Ketua Program Studi

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.

Medan, Agustus 2020

Dosen Pembimbing

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum

UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan

PERMOHONAN UJIAN SKRIPSI

Kepada Yth :

Medan, Juli 2020

Bapak/Ibu Dekan *)
di
Medan

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Dengan hormat, saya yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama : **JULIANI FATMAWATI**
NPM : 1602050159
Program studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Alamat : Jl. Ampera I No.16 Medan

Mengajukan permohonan mengikuti ujian skripsi, bersama ini saya lampirkan persyaratan:

1. Transkrip/Daftar nilai kumulatif (membawa KHS asli Sem 1 s/d terakhir dan Nilai Semester Pendek (kalau ada sp). Apabila KHS asli hilang, maka KHS Foto Copy harus dileges di Biro FKIP UMSU).
2. Foto copy STTB/Ijazah terakhir dilegalisir 3 rangkap (Boleh yang baru dan boleh yang lama)
3. Pas foto ukuran 4 x 6 cm, 15 lembar.
4. Bukti lunas SPP tahap berjalan (difotocopy rangkap 3)
5. Foto copy compri 3 lembar
6. Surat keterangan bebas perpustakaan
7. Surat permohonan sidang yang sudah ditanda tangani oleh pimpinan Fakultas
8. Skripsi yang telah ACC Ketua dan Sekretaris Program Studi serta sudah ditandatangani oleh dekan fakultas.

Demikianlah permohonan saya untuk pengurusan selanjutnya. Terima kasih, wassalam.

Pemohon,



JULIANI FATMAWATI

Medan, Juli 2020
Disetujui oleh:
A.n. Rektor
Wakil Rektor I

Dr. MUHAMMAD ARIFIN, S.H., M.Hum

Medan, Juli 2020

Dekan



Dr. H. ELFRIANTO NASUTION, S.Pd, M.Pd

UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan

SURAT PERNYATAAN

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, mahasiswa Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.

Nama lengkap : **JULIANI FATMAWATI**
Tempat/ Tgl. Lahir : Rantau Prapat, 30 Juli 1998
Agama : Islam
Status Perkawinan : ~~Kawin~~/Belum Kawin/~~Duda~~/~~Janda~~*)
No. Pokok Mahasiswa : 1602050159
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Alamat Rumah : Jl. Ampera I No.16 Medan
Telp/Hp: 0823-6317-4772

Pekerjaan/ Instansi : -
Alamat Kantor : -

Melalui surat permohonan tertanggal Juli 2020 telah mengajukan permohonan menempuh ujian skripsi. Untuk ujian skripsi yang akan saya tempuh, menyatakan dengan sesungguhnya, bahwa saya,:

1. Dalam keadaan sehat jasmani maupun rohani
2. Siap secara optimal dan berada dalam kondisi baik untuk memberikan jawaban atas pertanyaan penguji,
3. Bersedia menerima keputusan Panitia Ujian Skripsi dengan ikhlas tanpa mengadakan gugatan apapun;
4. Menyadari bahwa keputusan Panitia Ujian ini bersifat mutlak dan tidak dapat diganggu gugat.

Demikianlah surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat dengan kesadaran tanpa paksaan dan tekanan dalam bentuk apapun dan dari siapapun, untuk dipergunakan bilamana dipandang perlu. Semoga Allah SWT meridhoi saya. Amin.

SAYA YANG MENYATAKAN,



JULIANI FATMAWATI

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name : Juliani Fatmawati
Register Number : 082363174772
Sex : Female
Religion : Moeslem
Material Status : Single
Place/Dare of Birth : Rantau Prapat, 31 July 1998

Education :

1. Primary School at SD Negeri 5 Rantau Prapat 2004-2010
2. Junior High School at MTS N 1 Rantau Prapat 2010-2013
3. Senior High School at SMA N 1 Rantau Selatan 2013-2016
4. Student of English Departement of FKIP
Muhammadiyah University of North Sumatera 2016-2020

Hobby : Listening Music
Father Name : Poniran
Mother Name : Norma Lubis
Sisters Name : 1. Siti Rahayu
2. Ernilawati
Address : Jl. Ampera I No. 16 Medan