

POLITENESS STRATEGY USED IN *JIMMY KIMMEL* LIVE SHOW

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S,Pd.)
English Education Program*

SKRIPSI

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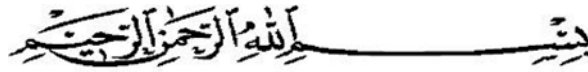
ABSTRACT

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This research aims to describe the types of politeness strategies, dominant politeness strategies and the reasons of used politeness strategies in Jimmy Kimmel Live Show. This research uses descriptive qualitative because it seeks to understand a certain phenomenon, namely the politeness strategies used in Jimmy Kimmel Live Show. The data and source of the data was done collect from www.youtube.com. The data were analyzed using interactive model theory by Miles and Hubberman. The approach for analyzing the politeness strategies is based on Brown and Levinson's Theory of Politeness. There are four politeness strategies that are mentioned by Brown and Levinson, they are Bald on Record, Positive Politeness, Negative Politeness and Off Record. The most dominant politeness strategy used was Positive Politeness with 37.30%. Another dominant politeness strategy used was Bald on Record (28.90%), Off Record (25.58%) and Negative Politeness (9.30 %). It can be concluded that positive politeness strategy is the most dominant strategy used in Jimmy Kimmel Live Show.

Keywords: *politeness strategy, qualitative, Jimmy Kimmel live show.*

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The reseacher realized that her study was still far from being perfect. So, the reseacher axpected suggestions and comments from all of the readers or other reseacher who want to learn about this study. May Allah SWT the most almighty always bless all of us.

Medan, September 2019

The Reseacher

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

Communication is the most essential thing in individual's existence. Through communication people can interact with every different. To do that, humans need a code that is called language to communicate. Wardhaugh (2014) has stated that language lets in people to mention things to every other and express their communicative needs. It manner that language is as a method of verbal exchange. Language is a device to speak every other in human's life. Language is certainly now not simplest as a tool to talk but it's far very important component to set up and preserve the relation personally in a society.

In verbal exchange, humans deliver their intentions and understand different wishes by their utterances. By pronouncing their intentions, people can obtain their pursuits. On the other hand, by using understanding different needs, humans can area themselves to reply in a sure way. In oral verbal exchange process, humans try to talk efficiently and efficaciously. At the equal time, moreover they are trying to cooperate with every other. Brown and Yule said that humans cooperate on easy mechanics of speech. In one hand, the speaker tries to apply the language that may be understood results easily via listener. On the other hand, the listener tries to apprehend nicely what is said and expressed through speaker. It techniques that the speaker attempts to be informative and the listener attempts to be cooperative.

Various kinds of social problems can be triggered by a lack of politeness in language. Starting from verbal abuse then ended with physical violence. Like brawls between students, for example. Maybe initially just joking, but in the end there will always be someone who is offended. Nowadays speaking in a language that is less polite and even tends to be impolite. From children, adolescents, to adults and even Indonesian politicians on average, they do not show politeness in speaking. Daily conversation does not escape harsh and rude words. Call 'dog', for example. This one word certainly has often been heard in our ears, even many are already accustomed to hearing it.

Often we feel that speaking politely only needs to be done in a few places, such as in the office, but certainly not so if on the market. Or with certain people, like with our grandmother but not with a sweeper on the roadside. This shows that language politeness is now underestimated by society. Language politeness is considered to be something that is not a necessity in speaking, but only to be used in a few exceptions.

We need to realize that politeness of language is an important factor in us. A person's moral and emotions can be seen from his politeness. Using polite language makes us able to control emotions, so that it certainly can increase morale in us. By using polite language we will also find it easier to solve a problem. While using language that is not polite or rude can actually increase small problems that are actually simple.

Therefore, politeness of language is important to be applied early to be embedded and rooted in us. To make it happen, a good family environment is needed. With education in the family given early, a child will have a strong foundation so that it is not easily affected by the outside environment. Even education from school will have no effect if the family at home does not reflect the same thing, or in this context, namely politeness in language. By being given an example and then justified when wrong, of course we can learn to be more polite in speaking. So that in the end, politeness of language can be a culture, at least around us.

Nowadays, politeness strategies can be determined in each day sports such as in teaching, talking, selling or shopping for interaction and so on. And the interaction itself can occur in various contexts, including in television programs. In terms of television program, there are many programs offered by the television station to its watchers. One of these television programs is *Jimmy Kimmel Live Show*. It is broadcasted in ABC TV. *Jimmy Kimmel* is a television talk show program on ABC TV that is highly qualified and very educational. This program always has the invited guests who are competent, informant, and has a smart host, named *Jimmy Kimmel*.

This program also discusses many different topics such as politics, entertainment, economy, social, life relations hip, education, and spiritual topic. In this Talk Show which has three elements, such as the host (interviewer), the guest (interviewee), and audience. In line with this, the researcher will give the example of this phenomenon and choose the Episode “Exclusive Interview With

Michelle Obama” (November 16, 2018). Then, in that talk show the guest used one of the type of politeness strategy namely negative politeness strategy. Thus, the example can be seen as follow:

Jimmy	<i>Do you have a secret page like instagram or facebook or page like that</i>
Michelle	<i>If I told you, it won't be a secret</i>

The responses of Michelle in her utterances uses negative politeness strategy. Jimmy in his utterance asks about the does Michelle have a secret account like Instagram, Facebook or something else. Michelle responds with other sentences which give direct answer to Jimmy's question.

Related to the explanation above, this research is about the politeness strategies utilized in *Jimmy Kimmel Live Show*. On this research, the researcher try to describe types and function of politeness strategies utilized in *Jimmy Kimmel Live Show*. The researcher prefers to select *Jimmy Kimmel Live Show* than other talk show programs because of three reasons. Firstly, *Jimmy Kimmel Live Show* an interesting talk show that discusses trending topics or warm issues and also regularly invited folks who influential the USA or maybe the world. Secondly, *Jimmy Kimmel* as a host is known-nicely as someone who has a tendency to interview the guest stars immediately (to the point in asking to guest stars). And the last one, there are many politeness techniques that may be analyzed and becoming the supply of information from *Jimmy Kimmel Live Show*.

B. The Identification of the Problem

In relation to the background of the study, the researcher identified the problems as follows :

1. The people do not know the types of politeness strategy used in *Jimmy Kimmel Live Show*.
2. The people do not know why politeness strategy used in *Jimmy Kimmel Live Show*.

C. The Scope and Limitation

This research was focused on pragmatic to uncover the type of politeness strategy by analyzing the utterances expressed in *Jimmy Kimmel Live Show* that broadcast on ABC TV. Then it is limited to the type of politeness found in Brown and Levinson's theory.

D. The Formulation of the Problem

Based on the background of the study presented in the previous part, the researcher is interest in analysis the linguistic phenomena that show up in *Jimmy Kimmel Live Show*, however this research will awareness at the politeness strategies in *Jimmy Kimmel Live Show*. There are three sets of the questions posited in this study are the following ;

1. What type politeness strategies are used in *Jimmy Kimmel Live Show* ?
2. What are the most dominant politeness strategies realized in *Jimmy Kimmel Live Show* ?

3. Why are politeness strategies expressed in the *Jimmy Kimmel Live Show* the way they are ?

E. The Objectives of Study

Based on the statement before, the objectives of study are:

1. To identify the type of politeness strategies used in *Jimmy Kimmel Live show*,
2. To know the most dominant the type of politeness strategy used in *Jimmy Kimmel Live Show*, and
3. To investigate the reason of using politeness strategy in *Jimmy Kimmel Live Show*.

F. The Significance of the Study

It is very important to conduct this research because this research is analyzing about the reality of communication. Here we have in mind not just the enrichment of linguistic meaning and the derivation of standard implicature, but also uses of the act of communication itself to convey claims and attitudes about the social relationship between the interlocutors.

The result of this study is expected to be able to give valuable contribution both theoretically and practically ;

1. Theoretically

Theoretically, this study is expected to give scientific contributions, especially in linguistics about the concept of politeness strategies proposed Brown and Levinson.

2. Practically

Practically, this study is expected to give valuable information to further researchers, students, and readers. For the further researchers, this study is expected to provide the base in analyzing the politeness strategies more deeply. For the students, this study is expected to give useful information in understanding politeness strategies. Then, this study will help the readers who want to know the concept of politeness strategies.

Since those two things, hopefully, by learning politeness strategy, people can behave better and still respect others with no exception.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

This study deals with theories that was support the concept. Theoretical framework services any theory which explains more than structure of theories which are arrange by the researcher. The theoretical framework is present in the early section of a scientific writing and provides the rationale for conducting research to investigate a particular research problem.

1. Politeness Strategy

One access to study of face and politeness phenomena can definitely be built around the examination that language users frequently leave from the conditions of most advantageous information exchange because, not to do so, would amount to a loss of face of speaker and hearer.

Whenever people do the interaction with others, they have a special intention to the existence of the conversation and its condition. Whatever they said should be appreciated and not to be bothered by others, it means that they do not want to lose their face. According to Peter Grundy (2008) who cited the statement from Brown and Levinson states that our notion of face is derived from that Goffman and from the English people term, which ties up face concept of being embarrassed or dishonored, or loosing face. Thus face is something that is emotionally invested, and that may be lost, maintained, or enhanced and must be

constantly intended to in interaction. In general, people cooperate and presuppose each others's cooperation is based on the mutual weakness of face.

In the following sub topic, the writer explains some politeness strategies based on Brown and Levinson's description of theory that sum up human "politeness" behavior. Brown and Levinson present four strategies to face "threatening face" (FTA = Face Threatening Acts); Bald on Record, Negative Politeness, Positive Politeness, and Off-Record-Indirect strategy.. For more complete explanation, below is the classification of the theory of politeness strategy by Brown and Levinson ;

A. Bald on-Record

In the bald on record strategy, the speaker does nothing to minimize threats to the hearer face. The reason for its usage is that whenever a speaker (S) wants to do the FTA with maximum efficiency more than he or she wants to satisfy the hearer (H) face, even to any degree, the bald on record strategy chosen according to Brown and Levinson. There are two kinds of bald on record usage.

1. Non-minimization of the face threat

Non-minimization of the face threat is the standard uses of bald on record usage where other demands override face concerns. S and H both agree that the relevance of face demands may be suspended in the interest of urgency or efficiency. This strategy is often most utilized in situations where the speaker has a close relationship with the audience.

|

Examples “Help!” (An emergency)

“Your pants are on fire”

From those examples above, it can be seen that the speaker does not care about the hearer and they used in this cases or urgency or despression.

a. Metaphorical urgency for emphasis

Quoted in the theory of Brown and Levinson, This strategy is used when speaker (S) speaks as if maximum efficiency is very important, it will provide metaphorical urgency for emphasis.

Examples	“Here, a cup of tea for you...”
	“Wait, she wants you to consider it...”

b. Metaphorical urgency for high valuation of hearer friendship

According to the theory of Brown and Levinson, this strategy describes why orders and begging, which have inverted assumptions about the relative status of S and H, seem to occur in many languages with the same superficial syntax- namely, imperatives.

Examples: “Pardon me”

c. Case of channel noise

Brown and Levinson stated this strategy happens where communication difficulties exploit pressure to speak with maximum efficiency such as calling across a distance.

Example: “Come here now!”

d. Task oriented/paradigmatic form of instruction

In this kind of interaction, face redress will be irrelevant.

Example: “Before you’re very eyes”

e. Power different between S and H (S is higher)

In the theory of Brown and Levinson this strategy used commonly when there are difference between speaker (S) and hearer (H), either because S is more powerful than H and does not fear retribution or non-cooperation from H’s does not have to redress the expression in order to satisfy H’s face.

Examples	“Absolutely, my lord.”
	“Send me the report, Suti.”

f. Sympathetic advice or warnings

Based on the theory of politeness strategy by Brown and Levinson, speakers (S) does care about H and therefore about H’s positive face, so that no redress is required.

Examples	“Watch out! The cliff is very steep”
	“Thank you for your kindness”

g. Permission that H has requested

Granting permission that hearer (H) has requested may baldly on record based on the theory of Brown and Levinson.

Example: “Yes, you should listen to her”

2. FTA- oriented bald on record usage

The theory of Brown and Levinson stated the use of bald on record is actually oriented to face. In other words, it is used where face involves mutual orientation, so that each participant attempts to foresee what the other participant is attempting to foresee.

Examples	“Leave it to me”.
	“Give me that”.

This strategy is oriented to H’s face it can be seen from both examples above. The first sentence can be used as an invitation to the hearer which feels reluctant so that the hearer will feel less reluctant because of the invitation. The second sentence can be used as an offer.

a. Strategy 1 (Welcoming)

It is used when speaker insist that hearer may impose on his negative face.

Example: “Good evening”

b. Strategy 2 (Farewells)

It is used when speaker insist that hearer may transgress on his positive face by taking his leave.

Example: “See you when I see you”

c. Strategy 3 (Offers)

Used when speaker insist that hearer may impose on speaker’s negative face

Examples:	“Take this!”
	“Go away!”

B. Positive Politeness Strategy

Positive politeness is redress directed to the addressee’s positive face, his perennial desire that his wants (or the action/acquisition/ values resulting from them) should be thought of as desirable.

Positive politeness utterances are used as a kind of metaphorical extension of intimacy, to imply common ground or sharing of wants to a limited extent even between strangers who perceive themselves, for the purposes of the interaction, as somehow similar. There are some strategies according to Brown and Levinson that may be conveyed by the speaker in their conversation in order to have positive politeness. These strategies are as following :

1. Claim Common Ground

Speaker can claim ‘common ground` with hearer, by indicating speaker and hearer belongs to the same set of persons, who share specific wants, including goals and values. There are three ways for making this claim:

First, speaker may convey that some want (goal) of hearer’s is admirable or interesting to speaker too (Strategy 1-3). Second, speaker may stress common membership in a group or category (Strategy 4). Third, speaker can claim

common perspective with hearer without necessarily referring to in- group membership (Strategy 5-8).

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

S should take notice of aspects of H's condition (noticeable changes, remarkable possessions, anything which looks as though H would want S to notice and approve of it) because it will show to H that S has intention to him.

Examples	“Goodness, you cut your hair!”
	“By the way, I came to borrow some flour”

From the both examples above, it can be seen that can be speaker notices the hearer's condition the first example shows that the speaker notices that the hearer is cutting her hair. The second example show that the speaker notices the hearer's came and borrow some flour.

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

This strategy may be done with exaggerated intonation, stress, and other aspects of prosodic, as well as with intensifying modifiers. Expressions like for sure, really, exactly, and absolutely are often used in this strategy.

Example	“What a fantastic garden you have!”
	“How absolutely incredible”

The example above indicate that the speakers are interested. It can be seen from the intonation.

Strategy 3: Intensify interest to H

Another way for S to communicate to H that he shares some of his wants is to intensify the interest of his own (S`s) contributions to the conversation, by making a good story. This may be done by using vivid present as it pulls H right into the middle of the events being discussed and the use of tag questions or expressions that draw H as a participant into the conversation.

Examples:	“You know?“, “see what I mean?“, and “isn’t it?”
	”I come down the stairs, and what do you think?”

From the examples, it is clear that the speaker here is ‘making good story’. It also draws hearer as a participant into the conversation, it can be seen from the words “what do you think”.

Strategy 4: Use in-group identity markers

By using any of innumerable ways to convey in-group membership, S can implicitly claim the common ground with H that is carried by that definition of the group.

Address forms

Other address forms used to convey such in-group membership include generic names and terms of address like *Mate*, *honey*, *dear*, *babe*, *mom*, *brother*, *sister*, *cutie*, *sweetheart*, *guys*. Using such in group kinds of address forms with imperatives.

Example	“Come here, buddy”
	“Hey.... Friend, what’s happen?”

The address forms that are used in both example above are “darling and friend”.

Strategy 5: Seek agreement

Safe topics, the raising of safe topics allows S to stress his agreement with H and therefore to satisfy H’s desire to be right, or to be strengthened in his opinions.

Example	(1) A : “Isn’t your new car a beautiful colour!” B : “To London!”
	(2) A :”I had a flat tyre on the way home” B : “Oh God, a flat tyre!”

Repetition Agreement may also be stressed by repeating part or all of what the preceding S has said in the conversation and by using that function to indicate emphatic agreement whenever someone is telling story.

Strategy 6: Avoid disagreement

Token agreement, it means that the desire to agree or appear to agree with H leads also to mechanism for pretending to agree. For instance, the speaker responds to a preceding utterance with “Yes, but.....” rather than with “No” to appear the agreement or to hide the disagreement. The agreement yields examples like the following (where B is a response to A, in each case)

Example: “Can you hear me?, Barely “

White Lies, it is the positive politeness strategy used by the speaker to avoid disagreement, where S, when confronted with the necessity to state an opinion, wants to lie rather than damage H's positive face.

Example: "Yes I do like your new hat!".

Hedging opinions, S speaks may choose to be vague about his own opinion so it is not seem disagree. To soften FTA of suggesting, criticizing or complaining, hedges may also be used (Brown and Levinson 1987: 117).

Example: "You really sort of botched it, did not you?".

Strategy 7: Presuppose/ raise/ assert common ground

The value of speaker's spending time and effort on being with hearer, as a mark of friendship or interest in him, by talking for a while about unrelated topics.

Example	"Isn't it a beautiful day?" And she says to Jim"
	"How are you?" He says "I love you!"

In this utterance, the speaker make a light conversation to makes the hearer feel comfort and not shock about what will the speaker convey. The hearer make an utterance that unrelated with what truly he/she wants to say.

Strategy 8 Joke

Jokes can be used to stress the fact that there must be some mutual background knowledge and values that S and H share. That is why, the strategy of joking may be useful in reducing the social distance between S and H.

Example: "How about lending me this old heap of junk?"

2. Convey that S and H are cooperators

This is the second major class of positive-politeness strategies derived from the want to convey that the speaker and the addressee are cooperatively involved in the relevant activity, and they achieve goals in domain, and thus to convey that they are cooperators can serve to redress H's positive-face want.

The strategies that may be derived from this major class of positive politeness are:

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

One way of indicating that S and H are cooperators is to assert or imply knowledge of H's wants and willingness to fit one's own wants with them. For instance, "Look, I know you want the car back by 5.00, so should (not) go to the town now?"

Strategy 10: Offer promise

Offer and promise can indicate that S and H are cooperators. However, S may choose to stress his cooperation with H by claiming that whatever H wants, S wants for him and will help him to obtain.

Example: "Do you need some helps?"

Strategy 11: Be optimistic

Speaker assumes that the hearer's wants for the speaker or for the hearer and the speaker, and will help him to obtain them. For example: "You'll lend me your apartment-key for the weekend, I hope." "I'll come to borrow a cup of flour." Both of the utterances is really optimistic that the hearer will fulfilled what

the speaker want. The speaker makes an utterance to assert the hearer and will make him/her fulfilled what the speaker's wants because uncomforted feeling.

Strategy 12: Include both S and H in the activity

Here, S manipulates the subject of an activity is done together. S uses an inclusive "w" " when S actually means "you" or "me". Inclusive form „we“ is usually used to soften the request.

Example: "Let's stop for a bite" (i.e. I want a bite, so let's stop)

Strategy 13: Give (or ask for) reasons

In this strategy the speaker asks the hearer in the actify. In other words, giving reasons is a way of implying „I can help you“ or „ you can help me“. For example: "Why don't we go shopping or to the cinema?" "Why don't I help you with that assignment?"

Strategy 14: Assume or assert reciprocity

The existence of cooperation between S and H may also be claimed or urged by giving evidence of reciprocal rights or obligations obtaining between S and H. Example: I did X for you, so you do Y for me this.

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

S may satisfy H's positive-face want by actually satisfying some of H's wants (action of gift-giving, not only tangible).

Example: "I'm sorry to hear that" (sympathy).

C. Negative Politeness

Brown and Levinson defined negative politeness as the action to maintain the addressee's negative face: his wants to have freedom of action unhindered and his attention unimpeded. This politeness strategy is used when S wants to show that he cares of aspect H's negative face. In this strategy, S assures that he does not disturb H's freedom action by not showing off, being formal, and restraining himself. If S did or will do an FTA, he will minimise the threat by using apology, deference, hedges, and other strategies. Unlike positive politeness, which functions to minimize the social distance, negative politeness is used to indicate social distancing.

According to Brown and Levinson there are some strategies that may be included in negative-politeness, they are:

1. Be direct

With the direct question the speaker can get information to the hearer directly. It means that the speaker avoid the further imposition of prolixity and obscurity.

For example: "What are you doing here?"

2. Be conventionally indirect

In this way the utterance goes on record, and the speaker indicates his desire to have conveyed the same thing indirectly. The speakers want to communicate his desire to be indirect even though in fact the utterance goes on record. The insertion of sentence-internal please is commonly used.

Example: “Could you possibly pass the salt please?”

3. Give deference

Give deference are two sides to the coin in the realization of deference: one in which S humbles and abases him and another where S raises H. It means that deference has double sided nature, either the raising of the other or the lowering of oneself. The output of this strategy is, the use honorific terms.

Example	“Are you busy Sir?”
	“Hey thanks for picking up the lunch tab, Mare”.

From the example the researcher know that the speaker try to give respect to the hearer.

4. Apologize

By apologizing for doing an FTA, S expresses his reluctant to maximize on H’s negative face by apologizing, asking forgiveness, and admitting impingement.

5. Question hedge

In the literature, Hedge defines as a particle, word, or phrase that modifies the degree of membership of predicate or noun phrase in a set. Different with the use of hedges in indirect strategy, here hedge as strengthener word or phrase.

Example	“John is a true friend”
	“I rather think it’s hopeless.”

From the example the researcher known that the underline word is a hedge. Because it's only an addition to makes the meaning stronger. G. Lakoff, drew attention to the theoretical importance of the phenomenon, also reports that certain usages convey hedges performatives,.

6. Be pessimistic

This strategy gives redress to H's negative face by explicitly expressing doubt that the conditions for the appropriateness of S's speech act obtain.

7. Tate FTA as general rule

The strategy is used by manipulation that S does want to disturb H's face, but what he/she is forced by circumstance. Then, here the FTA serves as social rule, regulation, or obligation.

Example “ Passengers will please refrain from flushing toilets on the bus”

“ You will please refrain from flushing toilets on the bus”

8. Nominalize

The degree of negative politeness (at least formality) in English goes hand in hand with the degree of formality. It is used to make distance and add formality.

D. Off Record

The last strategy is off-record strategy. This strategy serves a situation in which the speaker tries not to impose directly on the interlocutor by removing themselves from any imposition. Brown and Levinson describe that the utterances in off record are essentially indirect uses of language in which S says something

that is either more general or actually different what one means. In more detail way, Brown and Levinson explain some classes that lie on off record strategy. Off-record is realized by means of fifteen strategies.

Strategy 1: Give Hints

When S states something that is not explicitly relevant, He lets H to interpret of the possible relevance message to act. Truly indirect (off-record) speech acts are accomplished by hints that consist in „raising the issue of“ some desired act A, for instance, by stating motives or reasons for doing A.

Strategy 2: Give Association Clues

S gives a related kind of implicature by mentioning something associated with the act required of H. Either S-H have same experience or by mutual knowledge which is not depend on their interactional experience.

Strategy 3: Presuppose

S makes H to search for the presupposed priority event by implicating something. Example: “I washed the car again today.” In this example, S assumes that he has done it before (e.g last week) and therefore may implicate a criticism. The use of “again” forces H to search for the relevance, e.g. it should be H who washed the car.

Strategy 4: Understate

Understatements are one way of generating implicatures by saying less than is required. Typical ways of constructing understatements are to choose a point on a scalar predicate that is well below the point that actually describes the state of affairs. By hedging on the amount of some good or bad attribute one may

implicate that it is not good at all or very bad. Example: “She is some kind of idiot.” (She is an idiot).

Strategy 5: Overstate

Here, S says more than is necessary by exaggerating or choosing point of scale, which is higher than the actual state of affairs. However, the implicature usually lie from what has been said, as in: “I tried to call you a hundred times, but there was never any answer”.

Strategy 6: Tautologies

By saying a tautology, S encourages H to look for an informative interpretation of the non-informative utterance.

Examples	” If I won“t it
	“I won’t” (means I mean it)

Strategy 7: Contradiction

By using two things that contradict each other, S makes as if he cannot be telling the truth. It will encourage H to look for an interpretation that brings together the two contradictory schemes.

Example: ” Well, John is here and he isn’t here”.

Such contradiction conveys a complaint or criticism, as in the example above is used to say a drunken friend (John) to phone caller.

Strategy 8: Ironic

By saying the opposite of what he means, S can indirectly convey his intended meaning. There are clues that his intended meaning is being conveyed directly. Such clues may be nasality, a smirk, or simply contextual.

Example: "He's a real genius" (after he has done ten stupid things).

Strategy 9: Methapors

Metaphor is on record in common, but there is possibility that the connotation of the metaphor is off record.

Example: "John is a real fish" (He drinks/swims/etc like a fish).

Strategy 10: Rethorical questions

By asking question with no intention of obtaining answer, S wants H to provide him with the indicated information.

Example: "How many times do I have to tell you....?"

Strategy 11: Be ambiguous

Ambiguity includes the literal meaning of the utterance and its possible implicature. S makes a purposeful ambiguity statement and lets H to guess what he means.

Example: "John is a pretty" (sharp/smooth) cookie.

Strategy 12: Be vague

S goes off-record with an FTA by being vague about the object of the FTA is or what the offense is.

Example: "Perhaps someone has done something bad".

Strategy 13: Over generalize

The rule instantiation or the use of proverb may leave the object of the FTA vaguely off record. H then has the choice of deciding whether it applies to him.

Example: “Mature people sometimes help do the dishes.”

Strategy 14: Displace H

S may go off-record of who the target of the FTA is, or he may pretend to address the FTA to someone whom it would not threaten, however he can choose to pass it himself.

Examples: ” Would you please passing me the ruler, Nancy if you don’t mind”.

Strategy 15: Be incomplete, use ellipsis

S purposely does not finish his utterance and leave an FTA half done, and H this leave the implicature “hanging on the air” just as the rhetorical question.

Example: ”Oh sir, a toothache”. (ask for medicine)

2. *Jimmy Kimmel Live Show*

Jimmy Kimmel serves as host and executive producer of Emmy®-nominated *Jimmy Kimmel Live!*, ABC's late-night talk show. *Jimmy Kimmel Live!* is well known for its huge viral video successes, with 4.5 billion views and 7.7 million subscribers on the show's YouTube channel.

Kimmel's guests have included United States President Barack Obama, Oprah Winfrey, Meryl Streep, presidential candidate Donald Trump, presidential candidate Hillary Clinton, presidential candidate Bernie Sanders, Johnny Depp, Tom Cruise, Halle Berry, Harrison Ford, Jennifer Aniston, and etc.

Kimmel has also created one-of-a-kind concert experiences, taking over Hollywood Blvd. for artists such as One Direction, Paul McCartney, Coldplay, Taylor Swift, Jay-Z, and Justin Timberlake, as well as special outdoor and lobby performances by Lady Gaga, Adele, Miley Cyrus, Prince, Linkin Park, Drake, Tony Bennett, Pitbull, Britney Spears, and Elton John.

Jimmy Kimmel Live! broadcasts from Disney's El Capitan Theater, located on Hollywood Boulevard in the heart of the Walk of Fame. This location gives the show unique character that Jimmy showcases regularly by interacting with the local superheroes parading along the boulevard and challenging tourists outside to participate in live comedy bits.

B. Previous Study

There are previous researchers who have done research on politeness strategy. The first research was conducted by Ula (2010). *A Discourse Analysis on Negative Politeness Strategy Used in "There is Something About Mary" Film*. The researcher found the negative politeness strategy used in there is something about Mary film are eight often types of negative politeness: be direct question, be conventionally indirect, give deference, apologize, question-hedge, be pessimistic, minimize imposition, go on record as incurring a debt or as not indebting in the certain situation and setting. There is no utterance which belongs to state FTA as general rule, and nominalize.

Secondly Tri (2014) analyzed *Politeness Strategies Used by Obama in a Great Open Debate*. The finding of the study elucidates that Barack Obama in his

debate used positive dominantly. It reached 80%. It indicate that Obama used positive politeness because he want to be closer to the hearers. Moreover, Obama want to persuade the hearers or audience in his debate by using positive politeness dominantly to hearers.

Thirdly Akbar (2014) explored the *Politeness Strategies in Barrack Obama' Speech in Democratic National Convention 2012* to make listener genuinely understand what he want to talk up about. He determined that the fantastic politeness changed into usually used inside the Barrack Obama' speech. This study shows that Obama uses all types of politeness strategies as proposed by Brown and Levinson (1987). Bald on record is used whenever speaker wants to do FTA with maximum efficiency more than he wants to satisfy hearer's face. The function of positive politeness is to maintain the positive face of audiences and satisfy what their wants. Negative politeness is used in the situation in which has the main focus on assuming that he may be imposing and intruding on H's face. Off Record is proposed for audience to interpret what Obama means. Besides, Obama points out to hearer that he wants to convey important information.

Fourthly Mega (2016) was conducted research entitized *An Analysis of Politeness Strategies Used by Deddy Corbuzier in Hitam Putih Talk Show*. The result finding shows that the host of Hitam Putih talk show used four types of politeness strategies with different presentations. The most dominant politeness srategy used was Positive Politeness with 58 %. Another dominant politeness strategy used was Bald on Record (18 %), Negative Politeness (15 %) dan Off Record (9 %). It can be concluded that positive

politeness strategy is the most dominant strategy used by the host in Hitam Putih talk show.

C. Conceptual Framework

Politeness is an universal and best expressed as the practical application of good manners or etiquette. The avoidance is represented as a conscious effort on part of the person to be polite. Politeness strategies are more likely to be used when a speaker of relatively lower power makes a larger request in a more distant relationship than when a speaker of relatively higher power makes a smaller request in a closer relationship. With the realization politeness strategy can be motivated when speaker communication with hearer, usually the motivates consider three elements, namely the social distance (D) of the speaker and addressee, the relative power (P) between them and the absolute ranking of imposition (R) in particular culture. It means that someone should choose an appropriate strategy in accordance with what he is going to say and to whom he speak.

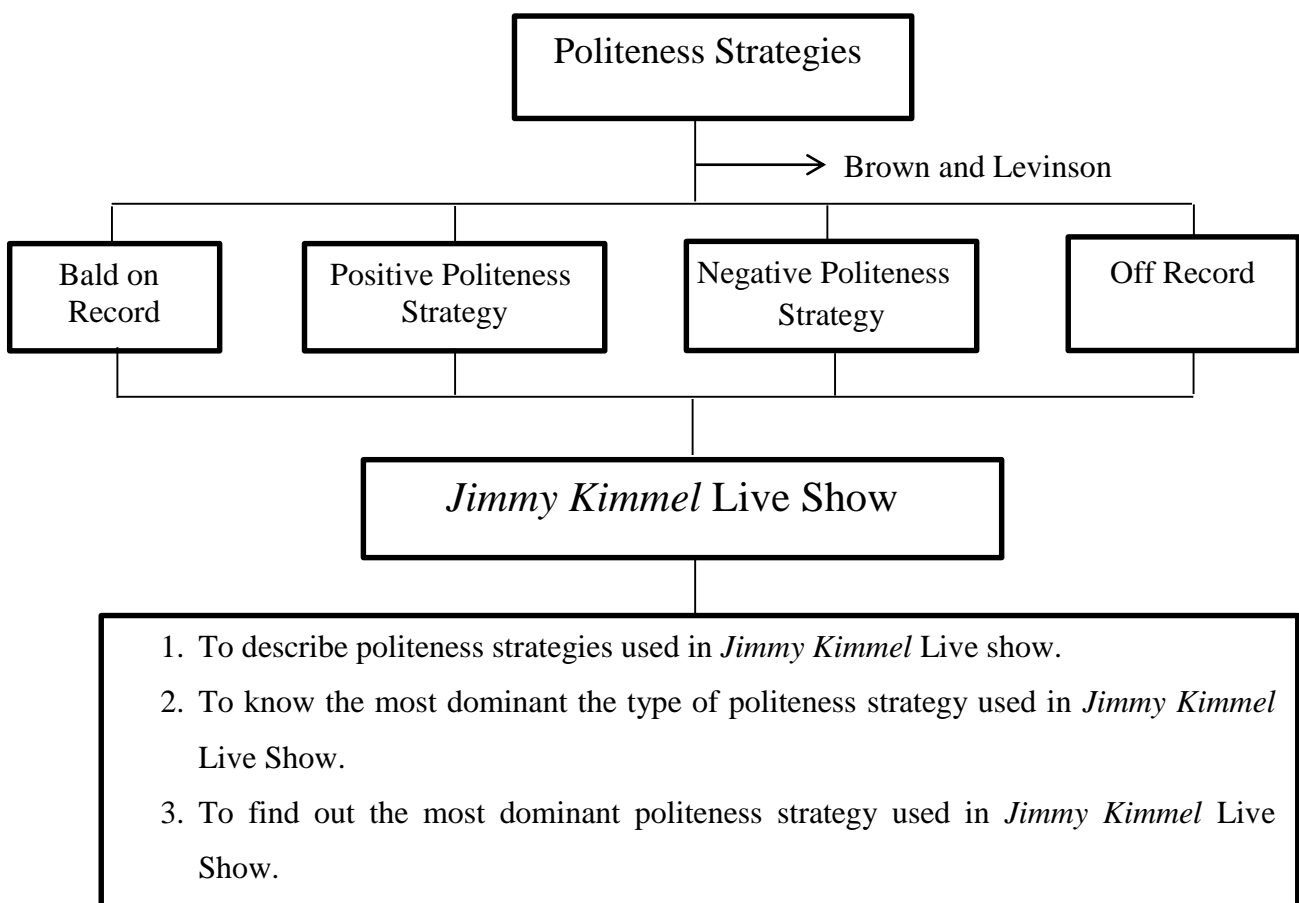
Brown and Levinson divide the politeness strategies according to how much the speakers and hearers minimize the threat when they are having conversation. The strategies range from doing the FTA (Face Threatening Acts). They are bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off record strategy. Bald on record is the strategy which provides no strategy is made to avoid an FTA. Positive politeness is the strategy which is oriented by the speaker toward the positive face or the positive self-image of hearer that the speaker

claims for himself. Negative politeness strategy is regressive action addressed to the addressee's negative face: his want to have his freedom of action unhindered and his attention unimpeded. And the final politeness strategy outlined by Brown and Levinson is the indirect or off record strategy. Off record strategy is a communication action which has some purpose and the language that use in off record strategy is indirect language.

This research is qualitative descriptive research, which analyzes the use of politeness strategies and politeness principles in *Uptown Girls*. Politeness strategy is needed in a conversation in order to lessen the threat between the speaker and the hearer. Then, politeness principle is needed in a conversation in order to establish and maintain feeling of community and social relationship.

Figure 2.1

Conceptual Framework



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

A. Research Design

This research was conducted by using descriptive - qualitative design with qualitative analysis because it seeks to understand a certain phenomenon, namely politeness strategies used in *Jimmy Kimmel Live* show. Besides, the data are in the form of utterances rather than numerical scores. This research is descriptive as well because it provides rich description of what exists on the selected utterances. Thus, the qualitative approach is the most appropriate approach to be used in this study.

B. Data and Sources of Data

The data of this research were obtained from the words, phrase, sentences, intonation and so on in *Jimmy Kimmel Live* show. Sources of data are gathered of the selected language features which taken by the researcher from www.youtube.com. The samples selected from *Jimmy Kimmel Live Show* :

Table 3.1

The Episode of *Jimmy Kimmel Live Show*

No.	Title	Episode
1	<i>Exclusive Interview With Michelle Obama</i>	November, 16 th 2018

C. Technique of Collecting the Data

In collecting the data, the researcher was done by documentary technique. In this study, the data was collected through three steps: In collecting the data, the researcher finds the transcript of the speech from internet. Furthermore, researcher does several steps to get the thick description of the data such as watching the video and listening by carefully and also re-watches the video more than twice and reads the transcript. To ensure the validity of the data , researcher rechecks the utterance spoken by the speaker and analyzing everything that doing by the speaker during delivered his speech. Then finally, the researcher determines the utterances which may contain politeness strategies.

D. Technique of Analyzing Data

The data were analyzed based on Interactive Model theory by Miles and Hubberman (2014), there are three main components in analyzing the data, namely: data reduction which aims at processing the raw data in order to be analyze. It might be in the form of selecting, simplifying, focusing, summarizing, coding, sorting, or even making cluster of theme, data display which aims to demonstrate the data either in the forms of narrative spoken texts, matrices, graphs, network, and chart, and data verification or conclusion.

1. Data Reduction

Data Reduction is aimed at processing the raw data that appear in the written – up field at notes in order to be analyze. The process can be in form of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, coding, sorting, transforming, and

even making cluster of themes. In this study, data reduction included the process of identifying and classifying politeness strategy utterances may occur in *Jimmy Kimmel Live show*.

a. Selecting

Data selection of this study will be done by selecting the most suitable data which will take from *Jimmy Kimmel Live Show*.

b. Focusing

Focusing will be done by concentrating on the utterances in *Jimmy Kimmel Live Show*.

c. Simplifying

Simplifying will be done by categorizing utterances in *Jimmy Kimmel Live Show* which will write in bold text into types, and functions of politeness strategies.

d. Abstracting

Abstracting is the process making summary on the types, and function of politeness strategies in *Jimmy Kimmel Live Show*.

e. Transforming

Transforming is to describe and connect the data to the relate theory.

2. Data Display

The second major flow of analysis is data display. Generically, a display organize, compress assembly information that allows conclusion drawing and action. Looking at display helps us understand what is happening and to do

something either analyze further or take action-based on that understanding. In this step, the data organize based on the utterances in *Jimmy Kimmel Live Show*. It will display in the form of matrix to ease the readers understand the data. The data will organize from utterances in *Jimmy Kimmel Live Show*.

3. Conclusion: Drawing and Verifying

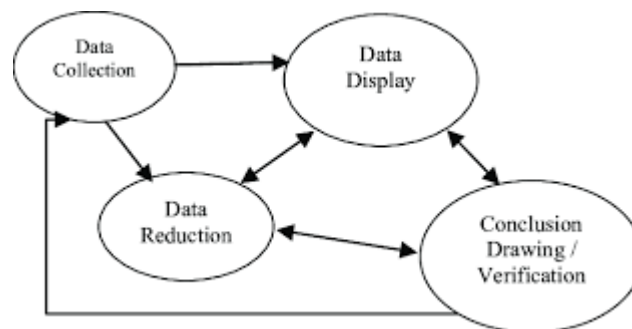
Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014) state that the third stream of analysis activity is conclusion drawing and verification. The start data collection of the qualitative analysis is to interpret what things mean by noting patterns, explanation, casual flows and prepositions. The researcher classifies the politeness strategies within speaker utterances weather they belong to bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, or off record. After that, the researcher describes the politeness strategies which are used by speaker. Next, the discussion of the research finding, to do the possible politeness strategies used by speaker that is classified as a whole result. Conclusion drawing can be done through deciding what data means or find the pattern after reading the data tabulation or display. The data obtain analyze as follows :

1. Identifying the transcription of *Jimmy Kimmel Live Show Exclusive Interview With Michelle Obama* .
2. Identifying the data based on Brown and Levinson's theory of politeness strategies because this theory provides good explanation in understanding politeness, moreover this theory is more relevant in this study to analyze politeness strategy focuses on personal style and kinds of act threaten face.

3. Classifying the identify data in accordance with the problems of the study and the basic theory.
4. Drawing conclusion based on interrelationship of the data.

Figure 3.4

Technique of Analyzing Data



CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data

The data were collected and selected from the utterances in *Jimmy Kimmel Live Show*. The analysis of politeness strategies in *Jimmy Kimmel Live Show* were presented in appendix 2 and the whole script of “Exclusive Interview With Michelle Obama” episode in *Jimmy Kimmel Live Show* were presented in appendix 1. Four types of politeness strategy were analyzed in this research included Bald on Record, Positive Politeness Strategy, Negative Politeness Strategy, and Off Record.

B. Data Analysis

After identifying the data, the data were analyzed based on Brown and Levinson’s theory and classified based on it. The analysis was done to answer the formulation of problems, namely what type of politeness strategies are used in *Jimmy Kimmel Live Show*, what are the most dominant politeness strategies realized in *Jimmy Kimmel Live Show*, and why the politeness strategies expressed in the *Jimmy Kimmel Live Show* the way they are.

1. The type of politeness strategies are used in *Jimmy Kimmel Live Show*

After collecting the data by watching and taking note of the utterances in each of the dialog, the researcher identified the type of politeness strategy.

Theoretically, there are four types of politeness strategy, namely: Bald on Record, Positive Politeness Strategy, Negative Politeness Strategy, and Off Record. It was found that there were 43 utterances by Jimmy and Michelle in *Jimmy Kimmel Live Show* which contain of politeness strategies.

a. Bald on Record

Theoretically, this strategy expressed the close relationship between the speaker and listener and to avoid misunderstanding each other. In this research, it was found 12 (28.90%). Some of the data was explained as examples of bald on record used in *Jimmy Kimmel Live Show*. This data could be seen below :

(1) You see... You see..., How much we miss you ?” (1.a)

In the utterance above the speaker tries minimize implicity. By using the type of politeness strategy namely bald on record. This utterance was used by Jimmy to convince Michelle that she represented the whole of the United States community, missing her as their first woman. It was reinforced with enthusiasm by the audience as Jimmy directed his hand to the audience.

(2) It's an excellent activity, let me tell you (1.e)

In this sentences, the speaker wants to say information to be shared quickly, and the speaker wants the listener to understand the point to be delivered by the speaker can be clearly understood by the listener at that time. This utterance is a reply to Jimmy's previous expression, and the reason Michelle uses bald on record is that she wants the audience to understand clearly that she was touched by the response of the audience at the event.

(3) They were 7 and 10, and i hope i get right. Because, that's... (1.f)

In this utterance, Michelle as the speaker answered the question from Jimmy in a way as clear as possible. Here the speaker said that the ages of his two children were around 7 and 10 years, and that was confirmed to be true because he had been in his old home for a long time. the house referred to by the speaker is the white house.

b. Positive Politeness

Positive politeness is approach based; it "anoints" the face of the addressee by indicating that in some respects, S wants H's wants (e.g by treating him as a member of an in group, a friend, a person whose wants and personality traits are known and liked). Positive politeness with the total number 16 (37.30%) utterances as the most dominant type of politeness strategies used in *Jimmy Kimmel Live Show*.

(4) In 1989, our first guest went on a fateful date with a charming.... (2.a)

The following is Jimmy's utterance in allowing Michelle to enter the program. Jimmy is very optimistic in expressing the utterance. Besides that, Jimmy also expresses positive sentences in his utterance, for example in the sentences above is "charming Muslim immigrant from Kenya". The sentence means that Michelle is a black Kenya woman who is very friendly and who is missed by all people of the United States.

(5) How is unemployment going ?, are you embracing it ? (2.c)

From Jimmy's utterance above, Jimmy tried to open the discussion by asking Michelle, who had not served as the first woman in the United States. jimmy asks for this state of affairs and what activities he often does to spend the time.

(6) Besides you husband and daughters, with which celebrity... 2.f)

From Jimmy's utterance above, Jimmy tried to open the discussion by asking Michelle, who had not served as the first lady in the United States. jimmy asks for this state of affairs and what activities he often does to spend the time. Jimmy uses positive politeness in speaking so Michelle feels comfortable with the questions she poses.

(7) "You said barrack is working on his book right now. Did you ... (2.h)

In the previous dialogue Michelle explained her and her husband's busy activities in writing books and it made her very happy because she felt that by writing a book, she could convey what she felt good while serving as the first woman in the United States until the end of her term. Then in response to the explanation, Jimmy tried to ask whether there was a moment that made a fight between herself and her husband in choosing which anecdotes would be in their respective books.

c. Negative politeness

Theoretically, this strategy recognizes redressive action addresses to the addressees' negative face. After the data were analyzed, it showed that the speaker is threatening the hearer's negative face which what to have freedom of action. It describe as follow below :

(8) Oh, you know, there's... I'm not going tell you (3.b)

In this case, Michelle wants to avoid the questions asked by Jimmy because according to her the secret is secret. So anything is still a secret. In this utterance Michelle implies her objection. And that was clearly captured by Jimmy. therefore jimmy's response after that is not to repeat the question.

(9) Oh gosh, that will never happen (3.c)

By saying the utterances, it is clear that Michelle firmly did not want one or even her both of her children to become a president in the future. Michelle uses the phrase "Oh Gosh" which indirectly means negative.

(10) I can say never with those two..(3.d)

This utterance is related to the previous data. After conveying that Michelle does not want her two daughters to become president in the future, then Jimmy asks again and tries to convince Michelle that her son must have the possibility to become president. But Michelle firmly speculates again that she made sure her daughter would not become president. In the "i can say never" Michelle began to show negative facial expressions. and that was a form of his discomfort with the questions that Jimmy had repeatedly asked about the same topic.

d. Off record

The last politeness strategy mentioned by Brown and Levinson is the oblique strategy; This strategy uses indirect language and eliminates the speaker from the capacity to be imposing. This strategy relies heavily on pragmatics to

deliver the intended that means while nonetheless making use of the semantic which means as a manner to keep away from dropping face.

(11) Well, there are other people living there (4.a)

The utterances above gives an explanation directly in accordance with the wishes of the listeners and all of the audiences, the house that has been inhabited by Michelle can not be left because it has been filled with other people. the point is Michelle has not served as the first lady of the United States and that also makes Michelle unable to stay longer in the white house.

(12) “Can i tell you how we feel ? We feel like... Do you remember(4.c)

Jimmy openly explained to Michelle how much she and the American community really missed and needed Michelle and her husband to build the United States again. Jimmy gives a presupposition sentence, where the sentence tells how important someone is in the eyes of others. This was expressed by Jimmy by staring at the audience in the room and also occasionally throwing hope at Michelle at the time.

(13) And reflecting, i find is very important because the truth is ... (4.f)

In this example, Michelle explains in detail about how writing a book in recent times can make her feel relaxed, and comfortable. In this utterance, Michelle also conveyed the fact that with the departure of her and her husband from the White House, the atmosphere of the day could become more peaceful. Thus they can enjoy their lives more.

2. The most dominant of politeness strategies in *Jimmy Kimmel Live Show*

Based on the discussion above, the researcher was found that there were 43 utterances by Jimmy and Michelle in *Jimmy Kimmel Live Show* which contain of

politeness strategies. The percentage of the data can be seen in the table 4.1 below as the explanation of the types of politeness strategies used in *Jimmy Kimmel Live Show*.

Table 4.1

The type of politeness strategies are used in *Jimmy Kimmel Live Show*

No.	Politeness Strategies	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Bald on Record	12	28.90%
2	Positive Politeness	16	37.30%
3	Negative Politeness	4	9.30%
4	Off Record	11	25.58%
Total		43	100%

Table 4.1 showed there are 43 utterances which has analyzed as politeness strategies that used in *Jimmy Kimmel Live Show*. It consists of 12 (28.90%) utterances of bald of record, 16 (37.30%) utterances of positive politeness, 4 (9.30%) utterances of negative politeness, and 11 (25.58%) utterances. Then, Based on the discussion above, the most dominant the types of politeness strategies based on table 4.1 above was Positive Politeness with the total number 16 utterances (37.30%).

C. Findings and Discussion

From the result gotten, the researcher found that the use of politeness strategies. The data of utterances of politeness strategies were 43 utterances which has analyzed as politeness strategies that used in *Jimmy Kimmel Live Show*. It

consists of 12 (28,90%) utterances of bald on record, 16 (37,30%) utterances of positive politeness, 4 (9,30%) utterances of negative politeness, and 11 (25,58%) utterances.

Based on the data gotten, the use of politeness is realized a communication strategy that people use to maintain and develop relationships (related goal) and a technical term in language study to signify the strategies we use to achieve our goals without threatening the self-respect of others.

In this part of discussion, researcher analyze the usage of politeness strategies and find out the functions of each strategies used in *Jimmy Kimmel Live Show*. In according to the finding in the previous part, it can be formulated that in *Jimmy Kimmel Live Show* applies all types of Politeness strategies that promote by Brown and Levinson. There are four kinds of Politeness strategies are covered they are: Bald on-Record, Positive Politeness, Negative Politeness and Off-Record. Moreover, the description of politeness phenomena are described as follow:

Bald on-record

Bald on-record strategy does no longer attempt to limit the threat to the hearer's face, although there are approaches that bald on-record politeness can be used in seeking to decrease face-threatening acts implicitly, including giving advice in a non-manipulative manner. Often the use of such a strategy will shock or embarrass the addressee, and so this approach is most customarily utilized in situations in which the speaker has a close relationship with the listener, together

with family or close buddies. Brown and Levinson define diverse instances in which one would possibly use the bald on-record strategy.

Positive politeness

Positive politeness strategies are searching for to reduce the threat to the hearer's advantageous face. This strategies are used to make the hearer feel so good about themselves, their hobbies or possessions, and are most often utilized in conditions wherein the target audience knows every other fairly well. In addition to hedging and attempts to keep away from battle, some techniques of high-quality politeness consist of statements of friendship, team spirit, compliments, and the subsequent examples from Brown and Levinson.

Positive politeness strategy also can emerge in conditions wherein the speaker do not recognize every different properly. For instance, Charlotte Rees and Lynn Knight have explored the role politeness principle plays in standard exercise consultations. They located that, for you to stay well mannered, patients agreed to the presence of a scholar observer at some stage in a standard practice session even if the patient preferred a personal session. Rees and Knight concluded that politeness strategies in the medical area can inhibit sufferers from imparting entire and correct information.

Negative politeness

Negative politeness strategies are orientated towards the hearer's bad negative and emphasize avoidance of imposition at the hearer. By attempting to avoid imposition from the speaker, the risk of face-risk to the hearer is decreased. This strategy presume that the speaker might be enforcing on the listener. Additionally,

there's a better capacity for embarrassment than in bald on record strategies and positive politeness strategies. Negative face is the choice to stay self sufficient so the speaker is extra apt to include an out for the listener thru distancing patterns like apologies or oblique speech. The use of negative politeness strategies assumes an instantaneous relationship between indirectness and politeness.

And All of this is done in attempt to avoid imposition at the hearer. Negative politeness is involved with intending in the direction of a goal inside the smoothest manner and with sensitivity to interlocutors. It is without a doubt a strategy of negative politeness and the redressing of a hazard to negative face, by actions with choose-searching for.

Off-record

The last politeness strategy mentioned by Brown and Levinson is the oblique strategy; This strategy uses indirect language and eliminates the speaker from the capacity to be imposing. For instance, a speaker the usage of the indirect strategy might simply say "wow, it is getting hot in here" insinuating that it would be best if the listener would get up and turn up the thermostat with out at once asking the listener to accomplish that. This strategy relies heavily on pragmatics to deliver the intended that means while nonetheless making use of the semantic which means as a manner to keep away from dropping face.

This result quite the same with the research conducted by Tri (2014) analyzed *Politeness Strategies Used by Obama in a Great Open Debate*. The finding of the study elucidates that Barack Obama in his debate used positive dominantly. It reached 80%. It indicate that Obama used positive politeness

because he want to be closer to the hearers. Moreover, Obama want to persuade the hearers or audience in his debate by using positive politeness dominantly to hearers.

And also same with Akbar (2014) explored the *Politeness Strategies in Barrack Obama' Speech in Democratic National Convention 2012* to make listener genuinely understand what he want to talk up about. He determined that the fantastic politeness changed into usually used inside the Barrack Obama' speech. This study shows that Obama uses all types of politeness strategies as proposed by Brown and Levinson (1987). Bald on record is used whenever speaker wants to do FTA with maximum efficiency more than he wants to satisfy hearer's face. The function of positive politeness is to maintain the positive face of audiences and satisfy what their wants. Negative politeness is used in the situation in which has the main focus on assuming that he may be imposing and intruding on H's face. Off Record is proposed for audience to interpret what Obama means. Besides, Obama points out to hearer that he wants to convey important information.

The last study which quite the same is from Mega (2016) was conducted research entitized *An Analysis of Politeness Strategies Used by Deddy Corbuzier in Hitam Putih Talk Show*. The result finding shows that the host of Hitam Putih talk show used four types of politeness strategies with different presentations. The most dominant politeness strategy used was Positive Politeness with 58%. Another dominant politeness strategy used was Bald on Record (18%), Negative Politeness (15%) and Off Record (9%). It can be concluded that positive

politeness strategy is the most dominant strategy used by the host in *Hitam Putih* talk show.

In conclusion all of the strategy politeness that mentioned by Brown and Levinson used in *Jimmy Kimmel* Live Show with their respective uses.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After analyzing and interpreting the data, the researcher formulates conclusion and suggestion. The conclusion is made based on the research questions whereas suggestion is given to the next researchers who have same field with this study. The next section is suggestions in which in this section the researcher provides some suggestions for the researchers, students, and readers.

A. Conclusion

As stated in the data analysis section, the researcher found that the use of politeness strategies. The data of utterances of politeness strategies were 43 utterances which has analyzed as politeness strategies that used in *Jimmy Kimmel Live Show*. It consists of 12 (28,90%) utterances of bald on record, 16 (37,30%) utterances of positive politeness, 4 (9,30%) utterances of negative politeness, and 11 (25,58%) utterances. And of course also the type of politeness strategy that is most dominant or widely used is positive politeness strategy with 16 (37,30%) utterances of positive politeness.

The reasons for the use of this type of politeness strategy are different in each situation. As explained in the findings section ;

Bald on-Record

In *Jimmy Kimmel Live Show*, he uses bald on-Record strategy when he has something very important to deliver and to emphasize his statement also use bald on-Record strategy.

Positive Politeness

They uses Positive Politeness to give praises, understand, sympathy to his audience as the hearer. He shows his optimistic and minimizes the distance between him and his audience. By using this strategy speaker avoids conflict and shows his respect and honor to the audience, even actually there is a gap or distance between them.

Negative Politeness

Negative politeness redresses the negative face of the hearer. The speaker wants to be independent and maintains the distance to the addressee. It minimizes the particular imposition to hearer.

Off-Record

This strategy used to avoid responsibility for doing FTA. The speaker does off-record to make hearers interpret utterance that produced by speaker. When he uses this kind of theory they want to share about his opinion or statement to his audiences.

B. Suggestion

After formulating the conclusion based on the data, data analysis and discussion in this study, the researcher would like to suggest the further researchers as the additional references to investigate about politeness strategies. This research explores about the kinds and the functions of politeness strategies as

proposed by Brown and Levinson. Therefore, researcher suggest for the next researcher to analyze the social factors of politeness strategy by using other experts' theory like Scollon, Lakoff, and Holmes. Furthermore, the next researchers can investigate comprehensively not only analyze utterances in Politeness Strategy, but also using other theory which is still in linguistics field.

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Appendix 1

Show : *Jimmy Kimmel Live Show*
Episode : “Exclusive Interview With Michelle Obama”

Jimmy : In 1989, our first guest went on a fateful date with a charming muslim immigrant from Kenya and had no idea that it would one day lead to her being first lady of The United States. you can read all about her history, making life in this new memoir called "BECOMING". Please say hello to Michelle Obama....

Audiences : Cheers and applause

Jimmy : I wonder ...

Audiences : Cheers and applause

Jimmy : Look.. Very Nice...

Audiences : Cheers and applause

Michele : doing

Jimmy : You see... You see..., How much we miss you ?

Michelle : I am going to cry

Jimmy : I mean, we really. Where did you go ?

Michelle : We're here, we're just, you know, we're in another house

Jimmy : Yeah, we need you back in the old house

Michelle : Well, there are other people living there

Jimmy : How is unemployment going ?, are you embracing it ?

Michelle : Yeah, It's going okay and I was just trying to think of what we've been doing, but truthfully, we're boring. you know ? We have a teenager at home, and she makes us feel inadequate everyday,

Jimmy : Nice,

Michelle : So, our self-esteem is low.

Jimmy : Can i tell you how we feel ? We feel like... Do you remember the first superman movie, Christopher Reeve..

Michelle : Yeah...

Jimmy : When he gave up his powers to save Lois Lane's life and then he was powerless and then he got beat up in a dinner and he had to get his power back to come save us from Lex Luthor

Michelle : (Laugh) Yeah....

Jimmy : That's what we need from you and your husband.....

Audiences : Cheers and applause

Michelle : Well, there's this thing called the constitution.

Jimmy : We've dispensed with that already, haven't we ?... What is he doing right now? Like, right now, what is he doing ?

Michelle : My husband ?

Jimmy : Yes...

Michelle : Oh, he's probably in his hole in our new house.

Jimmy : In his office ?

Michelle : Writing, he's working on his book

- Jimmy : can I tell you, when i was reading about you mentioning in your book, that his office is messy and disorganized, it gave me license to have a messy and disorganized office because my wife..
- Michelle : Was it like before ?
- Jimmy : It's a disaster but now i feel like, the president does that too.
- Michelle : Good yeah good.... Clean up your office
- Jimmy : it seems to me..
- Michelle : It's annoying
- Jimmy : Are you sending a message ?
- Michelle : I'm here for Molly
- Jimmy : to your husband through me ?
- Michelle : No, get your stuff together
- Jimmy : I wish i could, I really do. It appears based on social media, that you are really following beyonce around the country, going to her concerts.
- Michelle : yes...
- Jimmy : Is that what's happening now ?
- Michelle : It's an excellent activity, let me tell you...
- Jimmy : Besides you husband and daughters, with which celebrity do you text most often ?
- Michelle : Oh, you know, there's... I'm not going tell you

Jimmy : Oh really..

Michelle : Because then... you know, it's like you don't text and tell

Jimmy : That's not a thing

Michelle : I start it to do that

Jimmy : That's not, you just made that up.

Michelle : It's depends on what's going on. Lately, Because Oprah kick off the book tour, and she was an early reader. I've been doing a lot of texting. gail is a worrier, so a lot of times she'll call, like what the ~~

Jimmy : Oh Really,

Michelle : Yeah

Jimmy : Oprah and Gail, That's pretty solid.

Michelle : Those two...

Jimmy : You said barrack is working on his book right now. Did you guys ever have a situation where you fight over an anecdote ? Like, I wanted that for my book.

Michelle : You know, since my book was first, he lost on all that

Jimmy : You get first dibs on all that

Michelle : on all the good stuff.

Jimmy : And would it cause a rift in your relationship if Oprah doesn't put his book in her book club ? because she did it with yours.

Michelle : It might hurt his feelings, but He'll get over it.

- Jimmy : (Laugh) The book is number one on Amazon.
- Michelle : I know....
- Jimmy : that's got to be an exciting thing for you.
- Michelle : That's crazy
- Jimmy : By a lot, i would imagine. Was it fun to write the book ?
- Michelle : It was more fun than I thought. Because here's the thing. Rarely does anybody get time, and they get paid to reflect.
- Jimmy : That's true
- Michelle : And reflecting, i find is very important because the truth is for the last decade, there was no time to even really think about what just happened to us. You know, I write the fact that, you know.. the week would start something amazing would happen, and then by the end of the week, I would have forgotten all about that other amazing thing. I mean, our days we're full. We were just inundate. so, coming out of the white house you needed that time to take stock and say what just happened ?, what was that ?, and this book allowed me to do that and to really understand what those eight years meant to me, personally, and how it fit into the context of the rest of my life. So, that was something I needed. It was therapeutic for me.
- Jimmy : And such a big part of your family, your daughters being so young when .. how old were your daughters on the day you started living in the white house ?
- Michelle : They were 7 and 10, and i hope i get right. Because, that's...
- Jimmy : yeah...
- Michelle : But they lived in the white house longer that they lived in any house that we lived in.

- Jimmy : Your mom moved in, lived there the whole eight years with you.
- Michelle : Reluctantly, But she stayed. she tried to get out. It's like, nope, lock the doors.
- Jimmy : And what year did she try to get out ? how far in ?
- Michelle : You know, she felt like by the time she wasn't taking the girls to school every day, they were both in middle school, she thought, i can go, right ?. You stay here...
- Jimmy : You stay here..
- Michelle : And i was like, no not yet. So we let her go home in the summer. It's like, you can have a summer break but you go to come back and i would call her, like you're coming back right.
- Jimmy : If and when Sasha or Malia become president of the United States,
- Michelle : Oh gosh, that will never happen
- Jimmy : (Laugh) Don't say that, don't say never.
- Michelle : I can say never with those two..
- Jimmy : You would not move in with them or would you move in with them to help them ?
- Michelle : I would...
- Jimmy : You have to now.
- Michelle : Well, if they had kids. I mean, that's the only... My mother wasn't not helping me she was helping her grandchildren.

- Jimmy : Got you, I understand...
- Michelle : I would, because they would need the help
- Jimmy : Did the white house dog know he was the white house dog ?
- Michelle : You know, he acted like he did. He's an odd... He's an odd dog, Because ... and Barrack, you know he criticizes Bo a little bit because he is odd. He has an aloofness to him. It's almost sort of like, don't touch me. I am a Bo. Don't you know who i am ?, I mean... He would prance around the white house. He had a schedule, both the dogs did. They would get picked up.
- Jimmy : An official schedule ?
- Michelle : Yeah, I would do briefing request for them. they had to get my permission, but i would fine.. You know, in my briefing book it would be, can Bo and Sonny stop by this press event at 2.30. there would be a time. And I had to approve of it.
- Jimmy : Laugh
- Michelle : So they'd get picked up and they'd hang out with the gardeners for the day and when they were at home, they were mommy's dogs. But if they were working with the fellas, they would ignore me. Don't touch me, I'm at work. I'm busy.
- Jimmy : One of the most interesting things i learned from you book is that the president and first lady, family, you have to pay for your food while you're in the white house.
- Michelle : yeah.. Go figure..
- Jimmy : That's crazy to me.
- Michelle : You know, well it is and it isn't. It because you dont know it and most people don't know what it's like to live in the white house. Only 45 families have done it. But truth.. rent is free,

staff is free, you know we shouldn't be mooching off of the taxpayers.

Jimmy : So, you're okay with that ?

Michelle : Yeah. but it's a little shocking because nobody really tells you this stuff and then they let you go get whatever you want, like if you say you want some exotic fruit, Yes ma'am, we'll get that right away and then you get the bill for a peach and it's like, that was a \$500 peach.

Jimmy : (Laugh)

Michelle : You know ? I would tall barrack, barrack do not express pleasure for anything until... unless i know how much it costs

Jimmy : Wow

Michelle : So, they're very responsive at your expense

Jimmy : Yeah..

Michelle : But I ... in all fairness, it's like the taxpayers shouldn't... if we want a certain kind of jam or jelly, we should pay for that.

Jimmy : Yeah, but if you're going smuckers, it should be free...
We're going to get this book. the book is called " BECOMING"
Michelle Obama is here with us. Will be right back ..

No	Politeness Strategy	Utterances	Code	Reason
1	Bald on Record	a. You see... You see..., How much we miss you	1.a	This utterance was used by Jimmy to convince Michelle that she represented the whole of the United States community, missing her as their first woman. It was reinforced with enthusiasm by the audience as Jimmy directed his hand to the audience.
2		b. I am going to cry	1.b	This utterance is a reply to Jimmy's previous expression, and the reason Michelle uses bald on record is that she wants the audience to understand clearly that she was touched by the response of the audience at the event.
3		c. Yeah, It's going okay and I was just trying to think of what we've been doing, but truthfully, we're boring. You know ? We have a teenager at home, and she makes us feel inadequate everyday	1.c	In this utterance Michelle answers Jimmy's question how was her day during unemployment. With bald on record Michelle answers, and the answer is clear and quick for listeners to understand that her day is very pleasant, but she feels a little bored because she has two teenage daughters who always make a mess at home.
4		d. I wish i could, I really do. It appears based on social media, that you are really following Beyonce around the country, going to her concerts	1.d	In this utterance, Jimmy stated the facts obtained from social media that Michelle was clearly always in the Beyonce concerts that were held almost throughout the United States.
5		e. It's an excellent activity, let me tell you	1.e	As for the reply to Jimmy's question above, Michelle laughingly replied that the activity was the best activity.
6		f. They were 7 and 10, and i hope i get right.	1.f	In this utterance, Michelle as the speaker answered the

		Because, that's... But they lived in the white house longer that they lived in any house that we lived in		question from Jimmy in a way as clear as possible. Here the speaker said that the ages of his two children were around 7 and 10 years, and that was confirmed to be true because he had been in his old home for a long time. The house referred to by the speaker is the white house.
7		g. (Laugh) Don't say that, don't say never	1.g	In this part, Jimmy tries to raise Michelle's confidence about the possibility that one of her daughters will become a president. The use of bald record here intends to refute Michelle's desperate statement.
8		h. You would not move in with them or would you move in with them to help them	1.h	In this section Jimmy asks Michelle directly if she will move with her child to the white house if one day her daughter becomes president, or even helps them as she did for her husband while serving as president of the United States.
9		i. Got you, I understand	1.i	This utterance is used by Jimmy for Michelle's response to the topic if one of her daughters becomes president in the future. Doing the face-threatening act is the reason why speakers using bald on record in this utility.
10		j. Yeah.. Go figure	1.j	This utterance is used to completely remove the Michelle from any potential to impose.
11		k. That's crazy to me	1.k	This utterance is used to completely remove the Jimmy from any potential to impose on the Michele.
12		l. So, you're okay with that ?	1.l	This remark is used to fully question Michelle's

				feelings towards the policy that the first lady still has to pay for whatever she eats or uses.
13	Positive Politeness Strategy	a. In 1989, our first guest went on a fateful date with a charming Muslim immigrant from Kenya and had no idea that it would one day lead to her being first lady of The United States. You can read all about her history, making life in this new memoir called "BECOMING". Please say hello to Michelle Obama.	2.a	The following is Jimmy's utterance in allowing Michelle to enter the program, Jimmy is very optimistic in expressing the utterance, besides that Jimmy also expresses positive sentences in his utterance. For example in the data above is "charming Muslim immigrant from Kenya". The sentence means that Michelle is a black Kenya woman who is very friendly and who is missed by all people of the United States.
14		b. Yeah, we need you back in the old house	2.b	In this utterance, Jimmy in the name of the entire American community asked Michelle and her husband to return. And help the United States to take the lead again. And the reason why Jimmy using positive politeness to offer promise with Michelle.
15		c. How is unemployment going ?, Are you embracing it ?	2.c	From Jimmy's utterance above, Jimmy tried to open the discussion by asking Michelle, who had not served as the first woman in the United States. Jimmy asks for this state of affairs and what activities he often does to spend the time.
16		d. Oh, he's probably in his hole in our new house. Writing, he's working on his book.	2.d	This utterances used by Michelle to answer the Jimmy's question. The reason used politeness in this utterance to attend what audience wants to know.

17		e. Can I tell you, when i was reading about you mentioning in your book, that his office is messy and disorganized, it gave me license to have a messy and disorganized office because my wife.. It's a disaster but now i feel like, the president does that too.	2.e	From the utterance, Jimmy try to make a joke by using politeness strategy. It is complied with her face when he talk with Michelle.
18		f. Besides you husband and daughters, with which celebrity do you text most often ?	2.f	From Jimmy's utterance above, Jimmy tried to open the discussion by asking Michelle, who had not served as the first lady in the United States. Jimmy asks for this state of affairs and what activities he often does to spend the time. Jimmy uses positive politeness in speaking so Michelle feels comfortable with the questions she poses.
19		g. It's depends on what's going on. Lately, Because Oprah kick off the book tour, and she was an early reader. I've been doing a lot of texting. Gail is a worrier, so a lot of times she'll call, like what the	2.g	This utterance used by Michelle to explain clearly why she often make a call with Beyonce to Jimmy and all of audience.
20		h. You said barrack is working on his book right now. Did you guys ever have a situation where you fight over an anecdote ? Like, I wanted that for my	2.h	In the previous dialogue Michelle explained her and her husband's busy activities in writing books and it made her very happy because she felt that by writing a book, she could convey what she felt good while serving as the

		book		first woman in the United States until the end of her term. Then in response to the explanation, Jimmy tried to ask whether there was a moment that made a fight between herself and her husband in choosing which anecdotes would be in their respective books.
21		i. You know, since my book was first, he lost on all that	2.i	This utterance used by Michelle to make a joke with Jimmy and all of audience.
22		j. By a lot, i would imagine. Was it fun to write the book ?	2.j	In this utterance, Jimmy trying to know what make Michelle felling happy when she write a book.
23		k. And such a big part of your family, your daughters being so young when .. How old were your daughters on the day you started living in the white house ?	2.k	This statement used by Jimmy to ask Michelle about how old her daughter when they start to live in white house. By using politeness, Jimmy trying to minimize FTA.
24		l. Well, if they had kids. I mean, that's the only... My mother wasn't not helping me she was helping her grandchildren	2.l	From this utterance, Michelle tried to explain with the audience what she would do if her daughter became president like what her mother had done with her.
25		m. I would, because they would need the help	2.m	From this utterance, Michelle pointed that she will help her daughter as a grandmother.
26		n. One of the most interesting things i learned from you book is that the president and first lady, family, you have to pay for your food while you're in the white house	2.n	This statement used by Jimmy to ask Michelle about the fact even First Lady in United State. She should follow the rule of country. For example, pay for food while she in the white house.
27		o. You know, well it is and it isn't. It	2.o	This utterance used by Michelle to make sure to

		because you don't know it and most people don't know what it's like to live in the white house. Only 45 families have done it. But truth.. Rent is free, staff is free, you know we shouldn't be mooching off of the taxpayers		Jimmy that she clearly follow the rule about pay tax even she stayed in white house.
28		p. Yeah. But it's a little shocking because nobody really tells you this stuff and then they let you go get whatever you want, like if you say you want some exotic fruit, Yes ma'am, we'll get that right away and then you get the bill for a peach and it's like, that was a \$500 peach	2.p	In this utterance, Michelle using positive politeness to exaggerate interest. For example in the statement "was a \$500 peach"
29	Negative Politeness Strategy	a. So, our self-esteem is low	3.a	This utterance explained that Michelle be pessimistic with situation that her daughter made in their new house.
30		b. Oh, you know, there's... I'm not going tell you	3.b	In this case, Michelle wants to avoid the questions asked by Jimmy because according to her the secret is secret. So anything is still a secret. In this utterance Michelle implies her objection. And that was clearly captured by Jimmy. Therefore jimmy's response after that is not to repeat the question
31		c. Oh gosh, that will never happen	3.c	By saying the utterances, it is clear that Michelle firmly did not want one or even her both of her children to become a president in the

				future. Michelle uses the phrase "Oh Gosh" which indirectly means negative.
32		d. I can say never with those two	3.d	This utterance is related to the previous data. After conveying that Michelle does not want her two daughters to become president in the future, then Jimmy asks again and tries to convince Michelle that her son must have the possibility to become president. But Michelle firmly speculates again that she made sure her daughter would not become president. In the "i can say never" Michelle began to show negative facial expressions. And that was a form of his discomfort with the questions that Jimmy had repeatedly asked about the same topic.
33	Off Record	a. Well, there are other people living there	4.a	The utterance gives an explanation directly in accordance with the wishes of the listeners and all of the audiences, the house that has been inhabited by Michelle can not be left because it has been filled with other people. The point is Michelle has not served as the first lady of the United States and that also makes Michelle unable to stay longer in the white house.
34		b. Nice,	4.b	This utterance is used to completely remove the Jimmy from any potential to impose on the Michele.
35		c. Can i tell you how we feel ? We feel like... Do you remember the first superman movie, Christopher Reeve.. When he gave up his	4.c	Jimmy openly explained to Michelle how much she and the American community really missed and needed Michelle and her husband to build the United States again. Jimmy gives a presupposition

		<p>powers to save Lois Lane's life and then he was powerless and then he got beat up in a dinner and he had to get his power back to come save us from Lex Luthor. That's what we need from you and your husband.....</p>		<p>sentence, where the sentence tells how important someone is in the eyes of others. This was expressed by Jimmy by staring at the audience in the room and also occasionally throwing hope at Michelle at the time.</p>
36		<p>d. We've dispensed with that already, haven't we?... What is he doing right now? Like, right now, what is he doing ?</p>	4.d	<p>This utterances used by Jimmy to ask Michelle about her husband. Jimmy trying to get another topic after the last topic did not running well.</p>
37		<p>e. It was more fun than I thought. Because here's the thing. Rarely does anybody get time, and they get paid to reflect.</p>	4.e	<p>This utterance is used by Michelle to answer Jimmy's question about what she is happy about writing a book. And Michelle tried to explain using the off record politeness strategy in it so that Jimmy and the audience could feel how happy Michelle was when writing a book.</p>
38		<p>f. And reflecting, i find is very important because the truth is for the last decade, there was no time to even really think about what just happened to us. You know, I write the fact that, you know.. The week would start something amazing would happen, and then by the end of the week, I would have forgotten all about that other amazing thing. I mean, our days we're full. We were just</p>	4.f	<p>In this section, Michelle explains in detail about how writing a book in recent times can make her feel relaxed, and comfortable. In this utterance, Michelle also conveyed the fact that with the departure of her and her husband from the White House, the atmosphere of the day could become more peaceful. Thus they can enjoy their lives more.</p>

		inundate. So, coming out of the white house you needed that time to take stock and say what just happened ?, what was that ?, and this book allowed me to do that and to really understand what those eight years meant to me, personally, and how it fit into the context of the rest of my life. So, that was something I needed. It was therapeutic for me.		
39		g. If and when Sasha or Malia become president of the United States	4.g	This utterance used by Jimmy to open the new topic about if her daughter being president in the future, and how she fell ?
40		h. You know ? I would tell barrack, barrack do not express pleasure for anything until... Unless i know how much it costs	4.h	This utterance using off record to make audience knowing the truth behind of live in white house. No matter who you are, you should to pay tax to everything.
41		i. But I ... In all fairness, it's like the taxpayers shouldn't... If we want a certain kind of jam or jelly, we should pay for that.	4.i	This utterance using off record to make audience knowing the truth behind of live in white house. No matter who you are, you should to pay tax to everything.
42		j. Yeah, but if you're going smuckers, it should be free	4.j	This utterance using off record to make audience knowing the truth behind of live in white house. No matter who you are, you should to pay tax to everything.
43		k. We're going to get this book. The book is called " BECOMING"	4.k	This utterance, is the last utterance in the episode "Exclusive Interview With Michelle Obama". To close

		Michelle Obama is here with us. Will be right back		the Jimmy Kimmel Live Show, Jimmy used the Off record to make Michelle and the audience in the studio or at home understand clearly that the event was over. At the end of the sentence, Jimmy also tries to promote a book written by Michelle.
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Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

Form : K - 1

Kepada Yth: Bapak Ketua & Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Perihal : PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI

Dengan hormat yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama Mahasiswa : Harum Mega Nastha
NPM : 1502050298
Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Kredit Kumulatif : 154 SKS

IPK = 3,57

Persetujuan Ket./Sekret. Prog. Studi	Judul yang Diajukan	Disahkan oleh Dekan Fakultas
18/03/2019 <i>[Signature]</i>	Politeness Strategy Used in Jimmy Kimmel Live Show	<i>[Signature]</i> 18/03/19 A.N. Dekan W.I.
	Language Shift by Social Media Users in the Youtube	
	An Analysis of the Impact of K-Wave on Changes the Meaning of Words of Adolescent K-Popers in Medan	

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

Medan, 14 Maret 2019
Hormat Pemohon,

Harum Mega Nastha

Keterangan:

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



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
 UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
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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

Form K-2

Kepada : Yth. Bapak Ketua/Sekretaris
 Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 FKIP UMSU

Assalamu 'alaikum Wr, Wb

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini:

Nama Mahasiswa : Harum Mega Nastha
 NPM : 1502050298
 Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

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

Politeness Strategy Used in Jimmy Kimmel Live Show

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/ menunjuk Bapak/ Ibu:

1. Yusriati, SS, M.Hum *Acc 29/04-2019*

Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing Proposal/Risalah/Makalah/Skripsi saya.

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

Medan, 27 April 2019
 Hormat Pemohon,

Harum Mega Nastha

Keterangan

Dibuat rangkap 3 :
 - Untuk Dekan / Fakultas
 - Untuk Ketua / Sekretaris Prog. Studi
 - Untuk Mahasiswa yang Bersangkutan



FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
 UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
 Jln. Mukhtar Basri BA No. 3 Telp. 6622400 Medan 20217 Form : K3

Nomor : 1681 /IL.3/UMSU-02/F/2019
 Lamp : ---
 Hal : Pengesahan Proyek Proposal
 Dan Dosen Pembimbing

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dan dosen pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama : Harum Mega Nastha
 N P M : 1502050298
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Penelitian : Politeness Strategy Used in Jimmy Kimmel Live Show.

Pembimbing : Yusriati, SS, M.Hum

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

1. Penulis berpedoman kepada ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dinyatakan BATAL apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditentukan
3. Masa kadaluarsa tanggal : 29 April 2020

Wa'alaikumssalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Medan, 24 Sya'ban 1440 H
 29 April 2019 M
 Dekan

 Dr. H. Elfrianto Nst, S.Pd, M.Pd. 
 NIDN : 0115057302

- Dibuat rangkap 4 (empat) :
1. Fakultas (Dekan)
 2. Ketua Program Studi
 3. Pembimbing
 4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan :
 WAJIB MENGIKUTI SEMINAR



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

PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI

Dengan ini saya:

Nama Mahasiswa : Harum Mega Nastha
 NPM : 1502050298
 Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul	Diterima
Politeness Strategy Used in Jimmy Kimmel Live Show	

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

Disetujui oleh
 Dosen Pembimbing

Yusriati, M.Hum

Medan, 14 Maret 2019
 Hormat Pemohon,

Harum Mega Nastha



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

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN HASIL SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Proposal yang sudah diseminari oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:


Nama Lengkap : Harum Mega Nastha
 N.P.M : 1502050298
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Proposal : Politiness Strategy Used in *Jimmy Kimmel* Live Show

Pada hari Rabu tanggal 15 bulan Mei tahun 2019 sudah layak menjadi proposal skripsi.

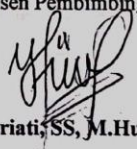
Medan, Juli 2019

Disetujui oleh:


Dosen Pembahas


 Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum

Dosen Pembimbing


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



SURAT KETERANGAN

Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan,
 Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, menerangkan di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap : Harum Mega Nastha
 N.P.M : 1502050298
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Proposal : Politiness Strategy Used in *Jimmy Kimmel* Live Show

benar telah melakukan seminar proposal skripsi pada hari Rabu, tanggal 15, Bulan Mei,
 Tahun 2019.

Demikianlah surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk memperoleh surat izin riset dari Dekan
 Fakultas. Atas kesediaan dan kerjasama yang baik, kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, Juli 2019

Ketua,

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



UMSU

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

Nomor : *Handwritten* /II.3/UMSU-02/F/2019
Lamp : ---
Hal : Mohon Izin Riset

Medan, 21 Dzulqaidah 1440 H
24 Juli 2019 M

Kepada Yth, Bapak Kepala Perpustakaan
Universitas Muhammadiyah Sum. Utara
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 Pustaka Bapak pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

Nama : Harum Mega Nastha
N P M : 1502050298
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Peneliti : Politeness Strategy Used in Jimmy Kimmel Live Show.

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

Wa'alaikumssalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.



** Pertiinggal **



**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: 4043/KET/II.9-AU/UMSU-P/M/2019

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama : Harum Mega Nastha'
NPM : 1502050298
Univ./Fakultas : UMSU/ Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/P.Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris/ S1

adalah benar telah melakukan kunjungan/penelitian pustaka guna menyelesaikan tugas akhir / skripsi dengan judul :

"Politeness Strategy Used in Jimmy Kimmel Live Show"

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 26 Muharram 1441 H
26 September 2019 M

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,

Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd



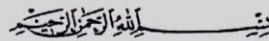


UMSU
Unggul, Cerdas, Terampil

**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.ikip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: ikip@umsu.ac.id



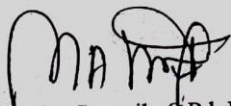
BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL

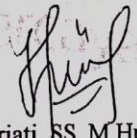
Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Nama : Harum Mega Nastha
NPM : 1502050298
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Politeness Strategy Used in Jimmy Kimmel Live Show

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
	Revisi chapter 1	M/S
	Revisi chapter 2	M/S
	Revisi chapter 3	M/S
4/5 2019	acc for submit	M/S

Medan, 11 Mei 2019
Dosen Pembimbing

Diketahui oleh:
Ketua Prodi


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


(Yusriati, SS, M.Hum)



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
 UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
 FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
 Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
 Webside : <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 : Harum Mega Nastha
 N.P.M : 1502050298
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Skripsi : Politeness Strategy Used in *Jimmy Kimmel Live Show*

Tanggal	Materi Bimbingan Skripsi	Paraf	Keterangan
	Revise chap 1-3	<i>MS</i>	
	Revise chap. 4	<i>MS</i>	
	Revise chap 5	<i>MS</i>	
	Revise abstrak, abstrak, ure	<i>MS</i>	
<i>22/9-19</i>	ACC for the exam	<i>MS</i>	

Diketahui oleh :
 Ketua Program Studi

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

Medan, 22 September 2019

Dosen Pembimbing

Yusriati, S.S., M.Hum

CURRICULUM VITAE

Harum Mega Nastha

Personal Information

Name Harum Mega Nastha
Place, Date of Birth Belawan, 18
 November 1996
Sex Female
Status Single



Nationality Indonesian
Religion Islam
Address Jl. Benteng Hilir, Perumahan
 Setia Jadi, Block D No.
Mobile/WA 08566327177

Education

FORMAL

2002 – 2008 • Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri
 2008 – 2011 • SMPN 5 Medan
 2011 – 2014 • SMA Swasta Prayatna
 2015 – 2019 • University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara

Experiences

PT. Internusa Mandiri • 2014 – 2015
 As a Sales Promotion

PT. Erafone Artha Retailindo • 2015 – 2016
 As a Sales Promotion

PT. Ginong Pratti Dina Indonesia • 2016 – 2017
 As a Staff Administration

PT. Indosat,Tbk • 2017 – 2019
 As a Sales Promotion

PT. Kalbe Fima • 2019 – Now
 As a Nutritionist

Skill

MS Office Word ★★★★★
 MS Office Exel ★★★★★
 MS Power Point ★★★★★

Bahasa Indonesia ★★★★★
 Bahasa Inggris ★★★★★
 Internet ★★★★★