

**FACE THREATENING ACTS PERFORMED BY MALE AND
FEMALE JUDGES IN AMERICAN IDOL 2021**

THESIS

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG
2021**

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FEMALE JUDGES IN AMERICAN IDOL 2021**

THESIS

Presented to

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S)

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2021**

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled “**Face Threatening Acts Performed by Male and Female Judges in American Idol 2021**” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those that are cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is an objection or claim, I am the only person responsible for that.

Malang, 3 November 2021



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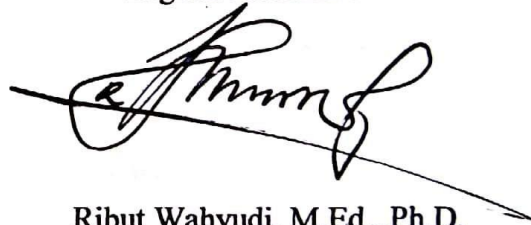
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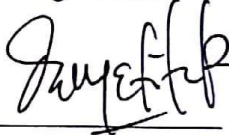


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MOTTO

إِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا

“Indeed, after the difficulties, there is the ease.”

(Al-Insyirah: 8)

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to

My beloved mother and father,

Mei Wulandari and Agus Helmi Kholis

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The best and highest gratitude is delivered to Allah SWT for the unconditional mercy and blessing. He has guided me through the hard times and taught me unsurpassed knowledge and abilities. May *Salawat* and *Salam* always be upon our prophet Muhammad SAW, the most flawless person who exists.

This thesis could have been accomplished because of people's guidance, encouragement, and suggestions. I would like to extend my sincere and special thanks to **Dr. M. Faisol, M.Ag., as Dean of the Faculty of Humanities. Ribut Wahyudi, M.Ed., Ph.D.**, as Head of Department of English Literature. **Vita Nur Santi. M.Pd**, as Thesis Advisor, has given her valuable time, advice, knowledge, and supports during the process of accomplishing this Thesis from the very beginning. Finally, **all the lecturers English Literature Department** who have taught, guided, and advised me throughout the academic years at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

I would say so many thanks to myself, who always cheered me up while writing the thesis and pushed me to be passionate about writing it, so I could work on it and finish it. Huge thanks to all my friends, Karya, Hafidz, Rizki, and Mazaya. Thanks to all for sharing knowledge with me to help complete my thesis. Last but not least, to my support system, my mother, father, and all my sisters who always be there when I have to deal with my difficulties, with their prayers, Alhamdulillah, this thesis can finally be finished.

Finally, I do realize that this thesis might lack in some ways. Hence, any critical corrections and suggestions would be helpful for better research in the future. Hopefully, reading this thesis would significantly benefit other researchers and people.

Malang, 3 November 2021

Haqi Thoilah

ABSTRACT

Thoilah, Haqi. (2021). *Face Threatening Acts Performed by Male and Female Judges in American Idol 2021*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Vita Nur Santi, M.Pd.

Keywords: *Face, Face Threatening Acts*.

As a social phenomenon, people usually cooperate in maintaining face in interaction. We usually use face-threatening acts to break someone's self-esteem in daily conversation with or without realizing it. Previous studies have discussed many face-threatening acts and politeness strategies. Still, most of them only analyzed the types of face-threatening acts in each utterance. They did not look at it from another point of view, in which the differences in utterances expressed by men and women in performing face-threatening acts. The object of this research is the utterances of the judges at the 2021 American Idol audition program. The researcher chose American Idol 2021 because this program is quite popular among teenagers and adults. Judges frequently use face-threatening acts against contestants or fellow judges. Besides, the conversation in the judgment process is carried out spontaneously between the speaker and the interlocutor without going through a script that has been compiled. So, the speaker cannot plan what type of face-threatening acts will be used during the judging process. The main purpose of this study is to analyze the face-threatening acts performed by male and female judges.

This study uses descriptive qualitative research methods because the researcher wants to deepen their understanding of the existing phenomena, namely about face-threatening acts used by male and female judges on American Idol 2021. The data from this study are the utterances of the judges on American Idol 2021. The researcher transcribed 20 audition videos through the youtube channel American Idol 2021. The researcher only took data from one male judge and one female judge in each video. They are Luke Bryan and Katy Perry. The researcher then began to categorize the types of face-threatening acts performed between male and female judges on American Idol 2021 using the theory presented by Brown and Levinson (1987).

This study indicates that Katy Perry represents a female speaker who more often uses face-threatening acts to the hearer with a negative face. Then, Luke Bryan represents a male speaker who more often uses face-threatening acts to the hearer with a positive face. Overall, Katy Perry more often uses face-threatening acts than Luke Bryan. In addition, the researcher found that Luke Bryan frequently used the tag of question and indirect statement. Meanwhile, Katy Perry frequently uses direct statements in her utterance. Americans are sometimes perceived as selfish, aggressive, and disrespectful individuals. Conversation in simple language and straight to the point will be more effective. This kind of culture influences the utterances uttered by the American Idol judges. When speaking to contestants, the language style used by the judges became more authoritative than when speaking to fellow judges. This study found that the judges more often threatened their own faces when talking to fellow judges than when talking to contestants. The author hopes to the next researcher to use the non-native speaker as an object in this research. Possibly, this will provide a different analysis to provide a new perspective on Brown and Levinson's theory.

ABSTRAK

Thoilah, Haqi. (2021). *Tindakan Mengancam Wajah Yang Dilakukan oleh Juri Laki-Laki dan Perempuan di American Idol 2021*. Skripsi. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing: Vita Nur Santi, M.Pd.

Kata Kunci: *Wajah, Tindakan Mengancam Wajah.*

Sebagai fenomena sosial, orang biasanya bekerja sama dalam menjaga wajah dalam interaksi dan kami biasanya menggunakan tindakan mengancam wajah untuk menghancurkan harga diri seseorang dalam percakapan sehari-hari dengan atau tanpa disadari. Penelitian sebelumnya banyak membahas tentang tindakan mengancam wajah dan strategi kesopanan, tetapi kebanyakan dari mereka hanya menganalisa jenis dari tindakan mengancam wajah pada setiap ujaran, dan tidak melihat dari sudut pandang lain yaitu perbedaan ujaran yang diutarakan oleh laki-laki dan perempuan dalam melakukan tindakan mengancam wajah. Objek dari penelitian ini adalah ujaran para juri pada acara audisi American Idol 2021. Peneliti memilih American Idol 2021 karena ini adalah acara yang cukup populer dikalangan remaja maupun dewasa. Juri sering menggunakan tindakan mengancam wajah terhadap kontestan atau sesama juri. Disamping itu, percakapan dalam proses penjurian dilakukan secara spontan antara pembicara dan lawan bicara tanpa melalui naskah tertulis. Sehingga, pembicara tidak dapat merencanakan tindakan mengancam wajah seperti apa yang akan digunakan selama proses penjurian. Tujuan utama penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisa tindakan mengancam wajah yang dilakukan oleh juri laki-laki dan perempuan.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif deskriptif karena peneliti ingin memperdalam pemahaman pada fenomena yang ada yaitu tentang tindakan mengancam wajah yang digunakan oleh juri laki-laki dan perempuan pada acara American Idol 2021. Data dari penelitian ini adalah ujaran para juri American Idol 2021 yang peneliti transkrip dari 20 video audisi melalui chanel youtube American Idol 2021. Peneliti hanya mengambil data dari satu juri pria dan satu juri wanita di setiap video. Mereka adalah Luke Bryan dan Katy Perry. Peneliti kemudian mulai mengkategorikan jenis tindakan mengancam wajah yang dilakukan antara juri pria dan wanita di American Idol 2021, menggunakan teori yang dibawakan oleh Brown and Levinson (1987).

Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa Katy Perry yang mempresentasikan sebagai pembicara perempuan lebih sering menggunakan tindakan mengancam wajah yang mengancam wajah negatif pendengarnya. Kemudian, Luke Bryan mewakili pembicara laki-laki yang lebih sering menggunakan tindakan mengancam wajah kepada pendengar dengan wajah positif. Secara keseluruhan, Katy Perry lebih sering menggunakan tindakan mengancam muka daripada Luke Bryan. Selain itu, peneliti menemukan bahwa Luke Bryan sering menggunakan tag of question dan indirect statement. Sementara itu, Katy Perry sering menggunakan pernyataan langsung dalam tuturannya. Orang Amerika terkadang dianggap sebagai individu yang egois, agresif, dan tidak sopan. Percakapan dengan bahasa yang sederhana dan langsung pada intinya akan lebih efektif. Budaya semacam ini mempengaruhi ucapan yang diucapkan oleh juri American Idol. Saat berbicara dengan kontestan, gaya bahasa yang digunakan juri lebih berwibawa dibandingkan saat berbicara dengan sesama juri. Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa juri lebih sering mengancam wajah mereka sendiri saat berbicara dengan sesama juri daripada ketika berbicara dengan kontestan. Penulis berharap kepada peneliti selanjutnya untuk menggunakan non-native speaker sebagai objek dalam

penelitian ini. Mungkin, ini akan memberikan analisis yang berbeda untuk memberikan perspektif baru pada teori Brown dan Levinson.

مستخلص البحث

طائفة, حقي. (2021). أعمال تهدد الوجه قام بها قضاة من الذكور والإناث في أمريكا أيدول 2021. أطروحة. برنامج دراسة الأدب الإنجليزي ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، مولانا مالك إبراهيم الدولة الإسلامية جامعة مالانج. المشرف:فيت نور سانتي M,Pd. الكلمات المفتاحية: الوجه ، التهديد بالوجه .

كظاهرة اجتماعية ، يعمل الناس عادةً معاً في الحفاظ على وجوههم عند التفاعل. وعادة ما تستخدم إجراءات تهدد الوجه للحفاظ على احترامنا لذاتنا في المحادثات اليومية مع أو بدون إدراك ذلك. ناقشت الدراسات السابقة العديد من الإجراءات التي تهدد الوجه واستراتيجيات التأديب ، لكن معظمها حل فقط أنواع التصرفات التي تهدد الوجه في كل نطق ، ولم تنتظر إليها من وجهة نظر أخرى ، وهي الاختلافات في الأقوال التي يعبر عنها الرجال. والنساء في القيام بأعمال تهدد الوجه. الهدف من هذا البحث هو خطابات الحكام في برنامج الاختبار أمريكي أيدول 2021 . اختار الباحثون أمريكي أيدول 2021 لأنه برنامج يحظى بشعبية كبيرة بين المراهقين والبالغين. الغرض الرئيسي من هذه الدراسة هو تحليل أعمال التهديد بالوجه التي يقوم بها القضاة من الذكور والإناث واستراتيجيات الأدب التي يستخدمها القضاة لتقليل وجود أفعال تهدد الوجه.

تستخدم هذه الدراسة أساليب بحثية وصفية نوعية لأن الباحثين يريدون تعميق فهمهم للظواهر الموجودة ، وتحديدًا الإجراءات التي تهدد الوجه واستراتيجيات التهذيب التي يستخدمها القضاة من الذكور والإناث في حدث أمريكي أيدول 2021. البيانات من هذه الدراسة هي بيانات من الحكام في برنامج أمريكي أيدول 2021 الذي قام الباحثون بنسخه من 20 مقطع فيديو من خلال قناة اليوتيوب أمريكي أيدول 2021 . أخذ الباحثون بيانات من قاضٍ واحد وقاضية واحدة فقط في كل مقطع فيديو. هما لوك بريان وكاتي فاري. ثم بدأت الباحثة في تصنيف أنواع الأفعال التي تهدد الوجه التي يتم تنفيذها بين القضاة الذكور والإناث في برنامج أمريكي أيدول 2021 باستخدام النظرية التي قدمها براون وليفينسون (1987).

تشير نتائج هذه الدراسة إلى أن كاتي بيرري التي تقدم كمتحدثة غالبًا ما تستخدم أفعالاً تهدد الوجه وتهدد الوجوه السلبية لمستمعيها. بعد ذلك ، مثل لوك بريان المتحدثين الذكور الذين استخدموا أفعال تهديد الوجه في كثير من الأحيان للمستمعين ذوي الوجوه الإيجابية. بشكل عام ، تستخدم كاتي بيرري المزيد من الإجراءات التي تهدد الوجه أكثر من لوك بريان. بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، وجد الباحث أن لوك بريان غالبًا ما يستخدم علامة السؤال والبيان غير المباشر. في هذه الأثناء ، غالبًا ما تستخدم كاتي بيرري تصريحات مباشرة في خطابها. يُنظر إلى الأمريكيين أحيانًا على أنهم أفراد أنانيون وعدوانيون وغير محترمين. ستكون المحادثات بلغة بسيطة وإلى حد كبير أكثر فعالية. يؤثر هذا النوع من الثقافة على الخطاب الذي يتحدث به حكام أمريكي أيدول. عند التحدث إلى المتسابقين ، يكون أسلوب اللغة الذي يستخدمه الحكام أكثر موثوقية من التحدث إلى زملائهم القضاة. من المرجح أن يهدد القضاة وجوههم عند التحدث إلى زملائهم القضاة. يأمل المؤلف أن يستخدم الباحثون المستقبليون المتحدثين غير الأصليين كأشياء في هذه الدراسة. ربما ، سيوفر هذا تحليلًا مختلفًا لتقديم منظور جديد لنظرية براون وليفينسون.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language is the most important means of communication for humans. In everyday life, humans use language to interact with one another. Humans can fulfill their lives as social beings by expressing their thoughts and opinions when interacting. They communicate to build or maintain a relationship. When they want to develop and maintain a good relationship, they have to be polite. People have to use good word choices, lower their voices, or even laugh at someone's joke.

When communicating, politeness is needed to create the right conditions between speaker and listener. According to (Yule, 2010: 135), politeness deals with being thoughtful, modest, and kind to others; we must consider a person's face. The term 'face' was firstly coined by (Goffman, 1967) as he believed that people have to respect others' faces in social interaction. People act to maintain others' faces, and in return, they want people to respect their faces as their identity (Wardaugh, 2005: 276).

According to what was expressed by Brown and Levinson (in Gunarwan, 1992: 185), the concept of a face in politeness theory is associated with positive and negative faces. A positive face refers to each person's self-

image who wishes that what he did and what he has should be appreciated and approved by others. The negative face refers to each person's self-image interest in being rewarded, so the speaker let freely perform the action or let it be free from having to do something. If a speaker states something contains a threat to other individuals' expectations, then the statement was described as face-threatening acts. Otherwise, speakers' statements to reduce the possibility of threats are known as face-saving (Yule, 2006: 106).

Five politeness strategies can be applied in daily social interactions depending on the threat level to anticipate the face-threatening acts. The five politeness strategies are bald on record, use the positive politeness strategies, use the negative politeness strategies, off the record, and don't do FTAs (Brown and Levinson, 1987: 85). These strategies keep other people's faces interacting and minimize the possible risk of faces, resulting in loss of face.

One example that can cause the Face Threatening Act is directive speech. A directive form is a speech act that can threaten the speaker's face. This speech act shows that speakers want the listener to do what they speak, such as asking, ordering, suggesting, and others (Vanderkeven, 1990: 189). In line with it, (Austin, 1962: 87) suggests the directive form speech is a speech act where the speaker tries to get the hearer to act or not to perform the action. So, the speech acts of the directive using the pronoun you as a doer of good present explicitly or not. Directive form speech is prospective, and it means that a person cannot tell someone else to do something in the past. Like other speech acts, directive speech presupposes a certain condition to the speech partner

according to the context. Related requests with the loss of face of speakers and hearers can cause the speaker to lose face by subtracting freedom in action (Brown and Levinson, 1987: 129).

In daily communication, we cannot politely deliver a speech all the time, which is likely to hurt the opponent's feelings. Face-threatening acts is it needs to be considered in everyday conversation. Some people don't even know what face-threatening acts are. Therefore, the researcher chose Face Threatening Acts as the main topic of this study. Hopefully, knowing what face-threatening acts mean, the reader can better understand what is acceptable to say and what is not. Furthermore, the author also decided to make one of the YouTube media works as a research object.

Analysis of the face Threatening Acts is necessary because people usually cooperate in maintaining face in interaction. We usually use face-threatening acts to break someone's self-esteem in daily conversation with or without realizing it. We can find face-threatening acts in novels, movies, and from the conversation of youtube videos such as the judgment process. Unlike the movie, the conversation in the judgment process is carried out spontaneously between the speaker and the interlocutor without going through a script compiled. So the speaker cannot plan what type of face-threatening acts will be used during the judging process. In this case, the present researcher chose the judges in the 2021 American Idol program as the object of this study because American Idol is a program that is quite popular among both teenagers and adults.

American Idol is an American singing competition program created by Simon Fuller in the USA. American Idol is a place for contestants to show their singing talents to professional singers who become judges in this program. American Idol season 19 premiered on ABC on February 14, 2021. The judges assigned to this season were Katy Perry, Luke Bryan, and Lionel Richie. Unlike the previous seasons, the initial auditions for American Idol this season were conducted independently, and there were no live auditions in various cities due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The potential participants uploaded their singing videos via MeTube, Facebook, and Instagram, then were selected directly by the judges. Then if the American Idol team judges that the participant's video has met the criteria, the contestants will be invited to come and appear in front of the main judges of American Idol.

Each person's face-threatening act is certainly different. In this case, the judges as the main actor have a different assessment for each contestant. The judges will give an evaluation right after the contestants show their performance. Specifically, there are three judges in each contestant judging process: two male judges and one female judge. Meanwhile, The researcher only took the words of one male judge, Luke Bryan, and one female judge, Katy Perry. The researcher prefers Luke Bryan over Lionel Richie because Luke Bryan is more active when speaking. So, it is undeniable that both men and women literally have their own abilities and skills, which are definitely not interchangeable.

Male and females have different ways of using the language. In a journal written by (Wahyuningsih, 2018) with the title Men and Women Differences in Using Language, shows that men tend to be more directive and they use more simple words. On the other hand, women are more expressive and polite in using language. Woman also use more gestures and words signifying the feeling, emotional and psychological states. Many experts say that women spend more on words than men regarding the amount produced. (Brizendine, 2006) in his book, Female Brain says that “a woman can spend about 20,000 words per day whereas a man only uses about 7,000 words”. Besides, According to what presented by (Lackoff, 1975), “women also use different strategies to talk in less assertive ways such as with the use of tag questions, indirect statements, and discourse particles.”

Based on the description above, the researcher realizes that there will be differences between male and female judges in giving their assessment. Therefore, the researcher wants to examine the difference between male and female judges through the theory brought by Brown and Levinson. The face-threatening act study with the latest object is expected to bring a new point of view in research using the Brown and Levinson theory. That’s the reason why the researcher chooses this subject that will be used as data in this present research. Many researchers have researched face-threatening acts using movie scripts, debates, novels, etc., as their subject.

Some related previous studies have been done. A study is made by (Rahmawati, 2017). The analysis is about face-threatening acts and gender

modesty strategies in the 2017 beauty and the beast film. By using FTAs and politeness strategies, this study aims to analyze what the characters say. This research shows that the film's characters use the bald on record method, positive faces, negative faces, and off the record. The two main characters, Gaston as a male presentation, used more negative politeness and Belle as a female presentation, used more positive politeness in their speech. (Rahman, 2017) He analyzed the FTAs during the third phase of the 2016 presidential debate. This study analyses that positive faces do not always threaten listeners with positive and negative faces and vice versa. This study found a cultural shift in American presidents' debate culture; the debate is more attacking their opponent's personality than future programs.

Moreover, talking about faces regarding the judging process in American Idol is necessary to observe. Some of participants were judged not to meet the criteria of the judges at the audition, thus triggering utterances containing face-threatening acts. The utterances that occur both between the judges to the contestants or to fellow judges themselves contain face threats, both negative and positive faces. The way how they realized the face threatening acts shown by male and female judges, until the influence of their culture on the style of language they convey. To answer all of this, it is necessary to conduct a pragmatic study that is deemed appropriate to examine the speeches of the American Idol 2021 judges and understand these utterances as face-threatening actions, both negative and positive faces, based on the context of the speech. Therefore, the present study researcher wants to present a different research

subject, namely, Face Threatening Acts Performed by Male and Female Judges in the American Idol 2021.

B. Research Questions

Based on the background above, this study is done to answer the following question:

1. What are face-threatening acts uttered by male and female judges in the American Idol 2021?
2. How are face threatening acts realized by the judges in American Idol 2021?

C. The Objectives of the Study

Based on the problems stated earlier, the objectives of this research are:

1. To identify the types of Face-threatening acts by male and female judges in the American Idol 2021.
2. To describe how the face threatening acts realized by the judges in American Idol 2021.

D. Significance of the Study

Theoretically, this study's results are expected to increase knowledge about speech that contains threatening action strategies and politeness. This research can also provide a scientific contribution, especially in research on Face Threatening Acts using Brown and Levinson's politeness strategies. This

research can also provide a reference for future researchers interested in conducting research using the same theory.

Practically, this research is expected to understand Face Threatening Acts and Politeness Strategies, especially to understand the purpose of the utterances in the expression of complaints. Hopefully, the reader can better understand what is acceptable to say and not when dealing with the other person.

E. Scope and Limitations

This study focuses on the utterances performed by the judges in American Idol 2021. This study of face-threatening actions uses the Brown and Levinson classifications theories. This research only revolves around what the judges said when talking to the contestants before or after the contestants' performances. Thus, the next researcher can conduct a study of this theory with different subjects to determine the face-threatening act's theory with other data.

Moreover, the researcher uses the judges in American Idol 2021 as a subject. However, the researcher only used the data from the audition of the American Idol. For this reason, further researchers are advised to observe the theory of face-threatening acts and politeness strategies from various subjects.

F. Definition of Key Terms

1. The face is a public self-image that each person wants to target for himself. It consists of two related aspects. They are a positive face and a negative face. (Brown and Levinson, 1987: 61).

2. Face-threatening acts would make someone lose face or self-esteem of another person. (Yule, 1996: 60)
3. A politeness strategy is defined as a person employed to show awareness of others' faces (Yule: 1994: 71).
4. A positive politeness strategy is to ward off actions that threaten a person's negative and positive desires that need to be satisfied, oriented towards a person's positive face. (Yule, 1996).
5. A negative politeness strategy is a strategy to ward off actions that threaten a person's negative and positive desires that need to be satisfied, oriented towards one's negative face. (Brown & Levinson, 1987).

G. Previous Studies

Several researchers have done the same research on Face-threatening acts before. In this section, the author puts forward some of the findings that are discussed about facial threat action as follows:

A study is made by (Rahmawati, 2017). She analyzed Face Threatening Acts and Politeness Strategy in the gender on beauty and the beast movie 2017. Using face-threatening acts and politeness strategy, her Study aimed to investigate what utterances the movie's characters say. The result of this study is that the characters in the movie used several methods of face-threatening acts. There are two main characters in the movie. As the woman's presentation, Belle used more positive politeness in her utterance, and Gaston used more negative politeness in the man's presentation. (Aristy, 2014). She analyzed Aladeen's

face-threatening acts reflected in the dictator movie's dialogues. Her research was intended to describe the main character's speech in threatening negative and positive faces. Based on her analysis, her research indicates that the main character does not satisfy the listener's desire or feelings for freedom.

Then, a study was made by (Dharma, 2016). She analyzed the use of face-threatening acts strategies in recognition films. The study examined what the killer said by using face-threatening acts to attract the recipient's intention. His research suggests that bald on record is the most dominant strategy used by the hitman. Next, the study made by (Nailah, 2016). She analyzed politeness strategies used by the main characters in the movie *Transformer: Age of Extinction*. This research aims to investigate the politeness strategies used by the main actors in the film. They are Cade Yaegar and Tessa. This study's results have found that the movie's main characters mostly use a bald on-record strategy to minimize the act of losing face by the hearer.

Moreover, there is a Study made by (Rahman, 2017). He analyzed Face Threatening Acts On Illocutionary Utterances in The Third USA Presidential Debate 2016. This study analyzes that positive faces do not always threaten listeners with positive and negative faces and vice versa. The latest finding of this study found a cultural shift in the debating culture of American presidents, debaters attacking their opponent's personality more than any future program. Then, the study was made by (Janah, 2017). She analyzed gender differences of male and female speech in a pride and prejudice novel by Jane Austen. This study analyzes the differences of linguistic features in the speech of male and

female characters based on Robin Tolmach Lakoff's theory and linguistic features, which are dominantly used by male and female characters. This study shows that female characters use more linguistic hedge, avoidance of strong swear words, rising intonation on declarative, empty adjective, intensifier, emphatic stress, and super polite form than males do. Female characters use those features to show their uncertainty toward things. They tend to avoid strong swear words and use more superpolite forms.

However, this present study is different from (Rahmawati, 2017), (Dharma, 2016), (Nailah, 2016), (Aristy, 2014), and (Janah, 2017). They used a movie script as their subject. So does (Rahman, 2017), the issue of Rudi Rahman's study is the script of the presidential debate. In contrast, the present study's topic is the conversations and the judges' utterances in American Idol 2021.

The researcher in this study is interested in making a pragmatic analysis of facial threats and politeness strategies because politeness is essential among humans to save self-image when interacting with one another. Many researchers with the same theory use the object of research from a movie and a novel. Basically, the conversations that occur in the film are from a script that has been arranged. It is different from the object of the present study, which is the judging process at the American Idol 2021 audition program, where the utterances expressed by the judges are carried out spontaneously. Some of the previous researchers only analyzed the utterances brought by the main character. The present study presents a difference in its research, distinguishing the types of

face-threatening acts from the utterances expressed by the male and female judges and describing how male and female judges realized the face-threatening acts. Therefore, in the presence of this latest research subject, it is hoped that this study's results will help readers obtain more information about face-threatening acts and politeness strategies.

H. Research Method

In this subchapter, the researcher presents the research methods used as guidelines in the research, which include: (1) research design; (2) research instruments; (3) data and data sources; (4) data collection; (5) data analysis. The five paths will be explained as follows.

1. Research Design

This research is conducted through pragmatic analysis. According to (Yule, 1996), pragmatics is the study of meaning; there is a strong relationship between what the speaker says and the purpose of context. This study focuses on the face-threatening acts performed by the judges on American Idol 2021. The researcher is interested in analyzing their words, including face-threatening acts from words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. This study used a descriptive qualitative approach.

Descriptive research is designed to obtain accurate information about current phenomena' status and obtain valid findings. Descriptive research can describe the state of this phenomenon. It means descriptive research will give

more explanation than is needed by the researcher who will collect the data. Meanwhile, qualitative research involves looking deeply at non-numerical data.

According to what was expressed by (McLeod, 2012), qualitative research is the method that most describes data because it is written in nature. This method will be done to observe and describe a member's utterances in the American Idol 2021. Therefore, a qualitative research approach needs to analyze the data in word order. Thus data search is displayed in the form of words, phrases, sentences, and paragraphs.

2. Data and Data Sources

The data sources used in this study are the utterances (words, phrases, clauses, and sentences) of the judges at American Idol 2021, which contain types of face-threatening actions. The data source is collected from the website www.youtube.com. The data are in the form of words, phrases, utterances, and/or sentences uttered by two judges which are transcribed from five videos that the researcher has made: one male judge named Luke Bryan and one female judge named Katy Perry to analyze male and female differences in face-threatening actions.

3. Data Collection

In obtaining data, the researcher took several steps. Firstly, the researcher uses a laptop to seek the videos on the American Idol 2021 channel from www.youtube.com to get the data. The researcher then downloaded twenty

videos of the American Idol 2021 audition weeks because the researcher needed to watch the video anytime without buffering. So that researcher gets data and makes the transcription of the tape easily. There are three judges in the American Idol. But, the researcher only took data from one male judge and one female judge in each video. They are Luke Bryan and Katy Perry. The researcher did not take data from the judge named Lionel Richie because he was less active in speaking. In addition, the researcher wants to present balanced data from male and female judges. According to Brown and Levinson's theory, the researcher then starts categorizing the types of face-threatening acts and politeness strategies performed by male and female judges in American Idol 2021.

4. Data Analysis

After getting the data, the researcher then analyzed the data—first, the researcher began to identify what the video members were saying. After describing the utterance containing the different types of expressive actions and strategies in each video, the researcher only classified the judge's utterances. Next, according to Brown and Levinson's theory, the researcher explained the data based on the actions that threaten the face using face threatening acts theory. Then, the researcher also explained how the judges realized the utterances contained face-threatening acts. Finally, the researcher concludes.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW AND LITERATE LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher will discuss some of the applied theories to complete this research. The researcher also explained some relevant theories that the researcher requires to help analyze the data.

A. Theoretical Framework

The researcher used several theories to help the author analyze the data in this study. The theories used by the researcher are pragmatics, politeness, the concept of the face, face-threatening acts (positive and negative face), and politeness strategy (positive politeness, negative politeness, the strategy of bald on record, strategy off the record, and don't do FTAs).

B. Pragmatics

According to (Levison, 1983: 7), pragmatics is the study of language from a functional perspective, namely, that it is an attempt to explain the structure of language concerning the pressure of non-linguistic and the cause. But such a definition or scope of pragmatics, would fail to distinguish linguistic pragmatics from many other disciplines interested in functional approaches to language, including psycholinguistics and sociolinguistics.

C. Speech Act

The speech act is a branch of linguistics that studies language in actual use. Speech act theory began at Austin's lecture at Harvard University in 1955. Austin

distinguishes three types of actions: the first is locutionary speech acts, the second is illocutionary acts, and the last is perlocutionary acts (Rahardi, 2005). Locutionary acts are speech acts with words, phrases, and sentences, according to the meanings contained in the words, phrases, and sentences themselves. Phrases can express Locutionary speech acts. Illocutionary acts are actions to do something with a specific purpose and function in actual speaking activities.

Perlocutionary acts are speech acts that influence or influence the speech partner so that the speech partner takes action based on the content of the speech. Perlocutionary speech acts can be seen from some of the verbs used. Some of the verbs used are to persuade, deceive, encourage, annoy, frighten, help, relieve, humiliate, attract attention, etc. Perlocutionary speech acts can affect speech power on the listener and cause feelings of worry, fear, anxiety, sadness, joy, despair, disappointment, etc.

D. Politeness

Many experts put forward the concept or principle of politeness. According to the opinion of experts, the concept of politeness varies greatly—for instance, the concept of politeness in the form of rules and strategy. The principle of politeness is formed with politeness, which is formulated in the form of rules. Meanwhile, politeness theory is formed with the concept of politeness formulated in the form of a strategy. The concept of politeness, formulated in the form of rules, forms the principle of politeness. In contrast, the concept of politeness formulated in strategy forms the theory of politeness (Rustono, 1999: 67-68).

E. Politeness Theory by Brown and Levinson

According to this politeness theory, everyone in society has a social self-image to maintain and protect. Penelope Brown and Stephen Levinson, in 1978 and 1987, developed the theory. They started their idea by constructing the concept of 'face.'

The idea of a face comes from (Goffman, 1967) and from a British folk term, which links the face with the idea of shame or humiliation, or 'losing face.' So the face is a valuable asset for humans to show emotions. Facial emotions can be eliminated, maintained, or enhanced. Therefore, facial emotions must always be considered in interacting. Generally, people cooperate with each other (and assume cooperation) in maintaining face in interactions, such cooperation is based on efforts to maintain the image of the other person. that is, the face of each person usually depends on how the other person behaves, and in their defense to threaten the face of others. Everyone's best interest is to keep each other's face. That is, acting in a way that convinces other participants by keeping the assumptions about the action face-threatening.

F. Face

Some definitions of face focus on the social context, some on the linguistic, and so on. According to (Goffman, 1955), the face is the public self-image you want to build in social interactions. (Brown and Levinson, 1987), state that the face is a personal attribute that is owned by every human being and is universal. In this theory, faces are divided into faces with positive desires (positive faces) and

negative desires (negative faces). A positive face is associated with the values of solidarity, informality, recognition, and conciliation. Meanwhile, a negative face refers to a person's desire to remain independent, free from outside interference, and respect outsiders for their independence.

Face in pragmatic concept is how we tend to show our image in public and want to show our face in public. Seeing that faces have values, as mentioned above, these values must be maintained, and one way is through polite language patterns, which do not damage facial values. That's why there is a saying that losing face does not mean losing face, but losing image or being humiliated. So the face is emotionally invested, can be lost, maintained, or enhanced, and should always be considered in interactions.

1. Positive Face

The positive face related to the values of the relationship between the speaker and the speech partner, it refers to the self-image of people who wish that what they do, what they have, or what are the values they believe are recognized by people as good, pleasant, worthy of respect, and so on. This face includes personality as well as desires that his self-image is accepted and respected.

Example:

(1) I am pleased with your honesty.

(2) Now, honesty does not guarantee success.

Speech (1) is polite because it respects what the interlocutor does. The listener will feel honored by saying that, showing his positive face. In contrast,

speech (2) is less polite because it does not respect what the interlocutor does. The listener will feel disrespected by saying so because his words do not flatter anything from the listener.

2. Negative Face

A negative face refers to the self-image of the person who wants him to be appreciated by the way the speaker leaves him free to do his actions or frees him from having to do something. This face includes the following aspects: the basic demands of private property and private space, the right not to be disturbed, freedom of action, and freedom from enforcement.

Example:

(3) Don't sleep too late. You'll wake up late!

Speech (3) is a speech that is not polite because the speaker does not let his interlocutor be free to do what he is doing. The impoliteness of speech (3) involves a negative face. Politeness concerning negative faces is called negative politeness.

Based on that, it can be said that the negative face is related to the want or desire of any member in the society to be free to do everything without any disruption by their interlocutor. People with a negative face will always expect themselves to be treated well as their right to do everything by their wants will be respected by the other people and free from any distraction. It is like a territory that they want to keep for themselves. On the other hand, the positive face is related to the want or desire of every member of society to be accepted and liked by other people. People with a positive face will always expect themselves to be treated as

important parts of a community. They also will always expect other people to appreciate their existence in the community. In short, it is a desire to be liked, admired, reputed, and related to positively. So, a Negative face relates to people's freedom to act, while a positive face relates to people's freedom to feel valued. Those two aspects of face are the basic wants in the social interaction in universal condition. During any social interaction, every included person needs to cooperate with another to maintain one another's faces.

G. Definition of face-threatening acts

In pragmatics, we discuss many things, including FTA or Face Threatening Acts. FTA is very important in communication because FTA can determine the particular purpose of communication. FTA is an act that challenges the face wants of an interlocutor. According to (Yule, 1996: 61), FTA can happen if someone says something that represents a threat to another individual's expectation regarding self-image. According to (Brown and Levinson, 1987), Face-Threatening Acts may threaten either the speaker's face or the hearer's face, and they may threaten either a positive face or negative face. (Brown and Levinson, 1987: 74-77) Also, three social factors that influence FTA use are power, social distance, and rate of imposition.

People in all cultures are aware of their self-image, or "face," when communicating. Protecting the face is important for communicating and behaving successfully with others, although it may not be done consciously by the participants in the conversation. A "face-threatening act" (FTA) will make a person likely to somehow lose face or damage it.

Face threatening act is an act that is considered a threat to the self-image of the speech partner. (Murakami, 2011: 7) describes Face Threatening Acts as an act that disturb other kinds of face. The act itself is actually a threat, not so much depending on the speaker's intent but on the listener's perception. If the interlocutor has a negative face, then any action that has the potential to disturb his desire or desire for freedom will be categorized as a negative Face-Threatening Acts.

Moreover, if the interlocutor has a positive face, then any action that can conflict with his wishes and desires to be liked, admired, or recognized by others will also be categorized as an act that threatens a positive face. Brown and Levinson (Nasution and Ariyanti, 2013) stated that Face Threatening Acts not only threaten the face of the hearer but also threaten the face of the speaker. Every action taken by the speaker can be in the form of a Face-Threatening Action. The action is against the wishes or wishes of the speaker. Every action taken by the speaker can be in the form of a face-threatening act if the action is contrary to the wants or desires of the speaker.

H. Types of face-threatening acts

According to what was expressed by (Brown and Levinson, 1987:65), there are two types of face-threatening acts. Those are positive and negative faces. It seems from the point of view of both the hearer and the speaker.

1. Positive face

Face threatening acts are a threat and evaluate the hearer's self-image (Brown and Levinson, 1987:67). A positive face is defined as a person's individual

desire so that others appreciate his personality. Furthermore, it includes how a person wants to be recognized by his social group. One example of a positive face is the appreciation of individual achievements.

A positive face can threaten both the hearer and the speaker's face :

1.1. Positive face threatening to the hearer

A positive face is the need to be appreciated. Facework that has to do with a positive face is called “solidarity politeness.” The hearer's positive face can be threatened if the speaker does not save the hearer’s face. Face threatening acts that threaten the hearer’s self-image include; (a) negative expressions evaluates the hearer’s positive face, e.g., disagreement, contradictions, complaints, criticism, accusations, etc., also (b) an expression which shows that the speaker doesn't care about the hearer's positive face, e.g., taboo topics, expressions of violent emotions, emotional topics, bad news, interruptions, etc.

Examples:

Criticism: “I think your report was not concise enough.” The hearer's positive face is threatened because he is blamed for being outspoken; namely, his self-image is judged negatively.

Expression of emotions: "You're feeling sad because of your ex-boyfriend, aren't you?" The speaker discusses a topic that involves a state of emotional weakness on the hearer's part. In other words, the speaker does not care about the hearer's 'public self-image,' which threatens his face.

1.2. Positive face threatening to the speaker

A positive face is the need to be appreciated. The positive face of the speaker can be threatened if the speaker does not save his/her face. Face threatening acts that threaten the speaker's self-image, including apologies, acceptance of a self-humiliation, compliment, confession, breakdown of physical/emotional control, etc.

Example:

Apology: "I think I made a huge mistake." The speaker makes a statement about his own shortcomings, thereby 'damaging' his positive self-image. He told himself that he had made a huge mistake.

2. Negative face

Face threatening act restricts the hearer's personal freedom, which requires him to express the speaker's desire toward the hearer and predicate the future act (Brown and Levinson, 1987: 67). A negative face means a face being free, having an open schedule, freedom from imposition by others.

A negative face can threaten both the hearer and the speaker's face :

2.1. Negative face threatening to the hearer

A negative face is the need not to be disturbed. Facework that has to do with a negative face is known as "respect politeness." The hearer's negative face can be threatened if the hearer is disturbed by their personal freedom. The hearers' personal freedoms that are threatened by face-threatening acts include; (a) acts predicting a

future act of the hearer, e.g., orders/requests, suggestions/advice, reminding, threats/warnings/dares, (b) acts predicting a future act of the speaker towards the hearer, e.g., offers/promises, and (c) acts expressing a desire of the speaker towards the hearer or his/her goods, e.g., compliments, expressions of emotions.

Example:

Order: "Please give me that book." The speaker expresses anticipation of some future action from the listener and thus limits his personal freedom that the hearer must choose between lending or not lending the book.

Promise: "I promise I will come by tomorrow." The speaker states a future action in which the listener must be involved, which means whether or not the listeners must be willing to be met tomorrow.

Compliment: "I really like you." The speaker expresses positive emotions towards the listener, which may involve anticipating a positive reaction by the hearer (giving thanks/expressing positive emotions towards the speaker).

2.2. Negative face threatening to the speaker

A negative face is the need not to be disturbed. The negative face of the speaker can be threatened if the speaker humiliates himself in communication. FTAs that threaten the speaker's privacy include the acceptance of thanks/offers/compliments, expression of thanks, excuses, apologies, acceptance of offers, unwilling promises, offers, response to the fake listener, etc.

Example:

A: Don't worry! You can lend my money, man.

B: Thank you very much, man. I owe you my life.

The second speaker lowers his face in the conversation above by saying thanks to the interlocutor. Pay attention to the sentence "I owe you my life." By doing so, the speaker increases the possibility that he will accept what the listener may ask him to do in the future, which goes against his negative face.

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the findings and discussion. This study aims to present the types of face-threatening acts uttered by the male and female judges of American Idol 2021 against contest participants and describe how the face-threatening acts are expressed by male and female judges of American Idol 2021. Then the researcher will discuss the findings in detail.

A. Findings

The findings of this study are divided into two points according to what has been stated by the researcher in the formulation of the problem. The first point is the types of face-threatening acts expressed by male and female judges in American Idol 2021. The second is how are face-threatening acts realized by the judges in American Idol. Using the theory presented by (Brown and Levinson, 1987), the researcher found several types used by the judges on the American Idol 2021 program. The total of data findings is 31 data that are divided into four types of FTA. The first type is negative FTA to hearer 9 data, the second is negative FTA to speaker 5 data, the third is positive FTA to hearer 10 data, and the last is positive FTA to speaker 7 data.

After finding the data, the researcher explained all data classified into each type of face-threatening act. Researchers classify based on the type of face-threatening acts. 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, and 1.4 represent types of face-threatening acts while 1.1.1, etc., 1.2.1, etc., 1.3.1, etc., and 1.4.1, etc., represent subtypes of face-

threatening acts. Then for each subtype of face-threatening acts, the researcher presents the analyzed datum. The researcher provided a code for each subject to facilitate the analysis process. For instance, LB as Luke Bryan, KP as Katy Perry, LR as Lionel Richie, and Cont as the contestants. The utterance which contains face-threatening acts is written in bold.

1. Types of Face Threatening Acts

Based on the video transcripts from audition weeks in the American Idol 2021 video, the researcher found utterances containing the types of face-threatening acts and language politeness expressed by the judges according to the theory proposed by Brown and Levinsoin (1987). The finding is based on the four types of face-threatening acts proposed by Brown and Levinson's theory. The researcher found four types of face-threatening acts committed by the judges to the contestants in the American Idol 2021 program that is negative face threatening to the hearer, negative face threatening to the speaker, positive face threatening to the hearer, and positive face threatening to with the sub-types that the researcher will describe below.

1.1. Negative Face Threatening to Hearer

Negative face as the hearer is restricting the hearer's personal freedom at some moment. On the other hand, the hearer does something that must be done. Some data are included in the negative face threatening to the hearer. Those data can be seen below.

1.1.1. Acceptance of Compliment

Datum 1

This utterance is uttered by Luke Bryan (LB) as The Judges to Benson Boone as the contestants (Cont) when Benson Boone first stepped on stage and was about to perform. Benson Boone is a guy who likes to do some entertainment stuff on his TikTok. After Luke Bryan understood that Benson Boone liked to upload videos of himself on his personal account, Luke Bryan thought the contestant was a big TikTok-er. In fact, it only does some singing and entertainment in his content and is not a big Tik-tok-er. It was a bit embarrassing for the contestant because he wasn't like what the judges were talking about.

LB : **So you a big TikTok-er.**

Cont : Oh boy, I do some singing and then entertainment. Not like, I think there is a lot of stars on there like guys tryna be wild.

Analysis :

The type of face-threatening above is acceptance of compliments that threaten the hearer's negative face. A judge named Luke Bryan asked contestants Benson Boone with the declarative words, "So you a big TikTok-er." After Luke Bryan found out that the contestant was a content creator, he made a statement with a curious expression that the contestant was a big TikTok-er. The perlocution of this utterance is Luke Bryan giving a compliment that Benson Boone is a big TikTok-er. This caused anxiety for the listener because he felt it was not what Luke Bryan was talking about. So, the hearer's negative face is threatened with the compliment which the listener feels that he

is not a big TikTok-er by trying to explain that he is only singing and doing entertainment activities on TikTok and explained that there was something greater than him.

Datum 2

This utterance is uttered by Katy Perry (KP) as The Judges to Benson Boone as the contestants (Cont) during the judging process after he sang with a good performance. Katy Perry praised him so much that it made Benson Boone feel insecure about his performance. He felt that he didn't deserve the compliment but he accepted it.

KP : I mean, wait a minute. How you do something you may not believe. But if you believe it, it may happen. I mean, I like **literally I like see American Idol and I see you. And I see you winning the American Idol if you want to.**

Cont : Oh my... I'm still learning but Thank you.

Analysis:

The type of face-threatening above is acceptance of compliments that threatened the hearer's negative face. Katy Perry explained to the contestants with declarative words that it was like seeing the American Idol in the contestants. Then with a convincing expression, Katy Perry went on to explain that she saw Benson Boone as a winner on American Idol if he wanted to. The perlocution of the sentence is Katy Perry praising that Benson Boone is an American idol after seeing his performance. This caused anxiety for the listener because he felt that the expectation was too big, according to him. Of course, Katy Perry's words to Benson Boone have threatened Negative's face from

listeners by giving him a compliment that will affect what Benson Boone will do in the future with the aim that Benson Boone should be able to give a better performance in the next week.

Datum 3

This utterance is uttered by Luke Bryan (LB) as The Judges to Liahona as the contestants (Cont) during the judging process after her great performance in front of the judges. Liahona's voice was praised while she accepted the compliment with pessimism.

LB : I only know what you are singing. I only know what's going on. All I know is that I was loving the surfactness of it. **I mean, Liahona, you have a voice like we could write a song recorder and this ready for the radio.**

Cont : Thank you.

Analysis

The type of face-threatening above is acceptance of compliments that threaten the hearer's negative face. After the excellent performance of the contestants, Luke Bryan praised them with great enthusiasm. He said with a declarative sentence, "I mean Liahona, you have a voice like we could write a song recorder and this ready for radio." Luke Bryan spoke those lines to the contestants with a reassuring and optimistic expression. The perlocutionary of this sentence is Luke Bryan praising Liahona's good voice. Then the Liahona accepted the compliment with a pessimistic tone. Luke Bryan's words have threatened the negative face of listeners where Liahona, as a contestant, is an

ordinary teenage girl who is only 16 years old and has never recorded a song for the radio.

1.1.2. Dares

Datum 1

This utterance is uttered by Katy Perry (KP) to Luke Bryan (LB) as The Judges during the judging process of Benson Boone as the contestants (cont). After talking about Noah, a guy who has a six-pack abs, she challenged Luke Bryan to show his abs. In fact, Luke Bryan doesn't have a six-pack abs. So it threatens his negative face.

KP : Noah ya, and he does a little dance and shirt off.

LB : And the budy have six-pack abs...

Cont : Yeah.

KP : **Let's see yours.**

LB : I have an ab, just one massive blood of dams.

Analysis:

The type of face-threatening above is dared that threatens the hearer's negative face. With the imperative words to Luke Bryan, Katy Perry said, "let's see yours." After Luke Bryan had a conversation that was talking about someone who has six-pack abs, Katy Perry suddenly, with a mocking expression, challenged Luke Bryan to show his abs. He said those words to his friend as fellow judges. Even though he is a friend, Luke Bryan still feels offended by Katy Perry's statement. Katy Perry humiliated her in front of the other contestants and judges. The Illocutionary of this sentence is Katy Perry intends to mock by challenging Luke Bryan to show his abs. Luke Bryan

previously explained that there is someone with six-pack abs. Katy Perry's words to Luke Bryan are included in the act of threatening a positive face as a hearer. Luke Bryan's positive face feels threatened because he doesn't actually have six-pack abs.

1.1.3. Warnings

Datum 1

This utterance is uttered by Luke Bryan (LB), Katy Perry (KP) as The Judges, and Benson Boone as the contestants (Cont) when Benson Boone talks too much and doesn't immediately start to sing. So that Katy Perry, who had been listening to the contestants' conversations with other judges, suddenly warned the contestants to immediately start his performance.

Cont : Does this look too close to the microphone?
LB : No.
Cont : Ok, is this sound good for you guys?
KP : Have you ever used the mic?
Cont : Not really.
KP : Said, no one never.
LB : Are you actually learning the song right now
Cont : No, I just make sure I have planned it a little bit, just make sure before it's done.
LB : This is designed to scare the hell of you.
Cont : It is.
KP : **Hurry up.**

Analysis:

The type of face-threatening above is warnings that threaten the hearer's negative face. Because the contestant was considered to be talking too long

before starting to sing, Katy Perry as a female judge, said with the imperative words "hurry up," which also did a face-threatening act. With an annoyed expression that the contestants spent a lot of time talking and didn't immediately start their performance, Katy Perry warned the contestants. The perlocutionary of this sentence is Benson Boone immediately starts singing. Katy Perry's words provide a warning for the contestants to immediately perform their appearance in front of the judges to not take too long. Of course, this is a face-threatening act that threatens the hearer's negative face, which will affect what hearer will do in the future with the aim that Benson Boone had to start singing immediately.

1.1.4. Suggestion

Datum 1

This utterance is uttered by Katy Perry (KP) as The Judges to Liahona and Ammon as the contestants (Cont) when the contestant's performance judging process is in progress by suggestings. The contestant performed a song he wrote himself to perform in front of the judges. Katy Perry who was fascinated by every lyric from it gave suggestions to the contestants to register them as incredible songwriters right now. The contestants were even embarrassed by saying that they were just beginners.

KP : I think you guys are on the right path. **You're talented to be unbelieve incredible songwriters. We should be signed right now.**

Cont : Hmm, we are just beginners...

Analysis:

The type of face-threatening above is a suggestion that threatens the hearer's negative face. After the contestants' brilliant performances and receiving praise from the judges, Katy Perry then gave suggestions that could threaten the listener's negative face with the declarative sentence, "you're talented to be unbelievable songwriters. We should be signed right now". With a convincing expression, Katy Perry suggested the contestant. The perlocutionary of this sentence is the feeling of lack of confidence that the contestants have after listening to Katy Perry's suggestions. This statement threatens the faces of the two contestants as listeners because they are just beginners who like music and singing. The act of threatening negative faces aims to give the contestants input on what they can do in the future.

1.1.5. Order

Datum 1

This utterance is uttered by Katy Perry (KP) as The Judges to Ammon as the contestants (Cont) during the judging process after the contestants' performance. Here Ammon gets an order untuk melakukan beberapa latihan dalam menyampaikan vocal. But the contestant felt that he had given his best so he responded to Luke Bryan's order with a limp facial expression and tone.

KP : That's gonna be a future really, really soon. **I think, Ammon, you do need to kind of work on your delivery vocally.**

Cont : Okey.

Analysis:

The type of face-threatening above is an order that threatens the hearer's negative face. Katy Perry orders the contestants with an imperative sentence "I think Ammon, you do need to kind of work on your delivery vocally." After giving some compliments to the contestants, Katy Perry, with a relaxed and slightly indifferent expression, ordered the contestants to need to do some practice for their vocal delivery. The perlocution of this sentence is the emergence of feelings of dissatisfaction with the comments that Ammon received from the judge. This is included in the act of threatening the negative face of the hearer. The speaker expresses anticipation of some future action from the listener and thus limits his personal freedom. When singing, Katy Perry told Ammon to pay more attention to her vocal delivery.

1.1.6. Threat

Datum 1

This utterance is uttered by Luke Bryan (LB) as The Judges to Yurisbel as the contestants (Cont) before he showed his performance in front of the judges. Yurisbel had a different accent, so Luke Bryan tried to bully him by repeating what Luke Bryan said.

- LB : I just keep to hear what you talk. **Can you say I wanna go fishing in the morning on cattle large mouth bench?**
- Cont : Ok... I wanna go fishing in the morning and cush a lot of mouth bass.
- LB : (laughing)

Cont : You know... I know you were mocking my accent. I am ok... it's ok... it's ok.

Analysis:

The type of face-threatening above is a threat that threatens the hearer's negative face. Luke Bryan was seen observing how the contestants spoke. And he asked the contestants with an interrogative, imperative sentence, “Can you say I want to go fishing in the morning in cattle large mouth bench?”. After Luke Bryan noticed and realized that the contestant had a unique accent, then threatened the contestant's face with a mocking expression, Luke Bryan told him to imitate his words. The perlocutionary of this sentence is Yurisbel repeating to say what Luke Bryan said using his accent. Then the contestants imitated Luke Bryan's words with his unique accent. Sure enough, after he said it, Luke Bryan and the judges laughed at the contestants' accent. So the remarks expressed by Luke Bryan include face-threatening actions that threaten the negative faces of listeners. Like it or not, the listeners or, in this case, the contestants, must do what Luke Bryan is told.

1.2. Negative Face Threatening to Speaker

As the speaker is the face threatened, a negative face was given to the speaker because their freedom is threatened by the hearer (Yule,1996). The researcher found some data from negative face threatening to speakers with different subtypes, which can be seen below.

1.2.1. Acceptance of Offers

Datum 1

This utterance is uttered by Katy Perry (KP) as the judges to Calvin as the contestant (cont) during the judging process. Calvin looks sad after he talks about his life full of hopelessness. Katy Perry accepts a reality offer from the contestants, who try to appear as if he wants encouragement from the judges.

LR : Man... I got to say that voice crack was not a vocal crack. That was a feeling crack.

Cont : But I brought a lot of people down. When you hurt somebody, and when you break some whole, it's not a good thing. So no matter what a person has done, you get no had a brain of pieces to back the guilt.

KP : Sounds like keeping through some stuff.

Cont : (crying)

LR : What you were carrying on your shoulders is I can't do imaging.

KP : **Listen, Calvin, today is a new day. Okay... don't forget that.**

Cont : Ya.. sorry.

Analysis:

The type of face-threatening above is acceptance of offers that threaten the negative face of the speaker. While crying, a contestant explained that it made the judges sad to hear that. Then Katty Perry said with the imperative sentence, "listen, Calvin, today is a new day. Okay.. don't forget that". After listening to a bit of a sad story from a contestant, Katy Perry uttered the sentence to a contestant with a reassuring expression and feeling sorry for her. The perlocution of this utterance is the emergence of the contestant's self-

confidence. Katy Perry's words can threaten the speaker's negative face by accepting offers after seeing the state of the contestants who are crying and looking down. She accepted the offer of reality from the contestant, who tried to appear as if he wanted encouragement from the judges. After Katy Perry said those words, the contestants lifted her head and started to stop crying.

Datum 2

This utterance is uttered by Luke Bryan (LB) as the judge to Calvin as the contestant (cont) during the judging process after an emotional performance. Seeing Calvin, who was sad, Luke Bryan encouraged him with an offer.

LR : Calvin, let me tell you something. Preview times in this jaded world we lived in, some become along with just stop the show.

LB : **And there is a small passionate of people to get a walkout on the American Idol, start singing from their soul and it's run of the months.**

Cont : Uhum.

Analysis:

The type of face-threatening above is acceptance of offers that threaten the negative face of the speaker. Luke Bryan also performed the same face-threatening act with the declarative sentence, "and there is a small passionate of a people to get a walkout on the American Idol, start singing from their soul and it's run of the months." With an expression of pity, Luke Bryan encouraged the contestant by accepting a reality about the sadness that the contestant was going through. He encouraged the contestants to have a great passion for participating

in the American Idol event. The perlocution of this utterance is the emergence of the contestant's self-confidence. Luke Bryan's words to these contestants threatened the negative face of the speaker. Luke Bryan saw that the contestants shouldn't have to be sad. He had to reveal that everyone is also struggling with American Idol. Of course, after hearing Luke Bryan's words, the contestants returned to being as confident as he was before he appeared.

1.2.2. Response to Fake Listener

Datum 1

This utterance is uttered by Katy Perry (KP) as the judge to Yurisbel as the contestant (cont) when he first entered the stage. Meanwhile, a judge named Katy Perry was seen sleeping before Yurisbel entered the stage. Then the contestants deliberately greeted Katy Perry by asking how she was. Instead of answering the news, Katy Perry spontaneously pretended as if she had not heard the contestants' questions.

Cont : Katty... How are you...
KP : **I'm awake!**
Cont : I'm awake too...
KP : (laughing)

Analysis:

The type of face-threatening above is a response to a fake listener that threatens the negative face of the speaker. Yurisbel, a contestant, very energetically greeted Katy Perry when she felt tired. Then answered by Katy Perry with the imperative sentence, "I'm awake!". Katy Perry pretended to be

asleep before the contestants started talking. Then with an expression as if surprised, Katy Perry was woken up by the contestant who asked her how she was and spontaneously said the sentence. The locutionary of this sentence is to inform that Katy Perry has been excited. Katy Perry's words are included in the speaker's threatening negative faces, where Katy Perry responds to fake listeners when answering questions from contestants. She answered with a different answer from a question asked by Yurisbel. It impacts what she will do in the future, which is to be enthusiastic.

Datum 2

This utterance is uttered by Katy Perry (KP) as the judge to Lionel Richie as the interlocutor. Katy Perry ignored Lionel Richie's calls by walking away from him while talking as if she wasn't listening to what Lionel Richie was talking about.

KP : No, no, no.
LR : No, no, no, don't get started, Michael. Ok, so Katy a....
KP : (walk away) **I put my jacket off.**

Analysis:

The type of face-threatening above is a response to a fake listener that threatens the negative face of the speaker. Katy Perry, with declarative sentences, said, "I put my jacket off" just after Lionel Richie spoke to her by walking away from him. Katy Perry said those words with an indifferent expression as if ignoring Lionel Richie's words to her. She pretended not to know what she was hearing. Katy Perry mengutarakan perkataan tersebut

terhadap sesama juri. Even so, Katy Perry was embarrassed and was about to go get her jacket. The locution of the sentence in bold is to inform that Katy Perry went to get her jacket. Katy Perry's words are included in the act of threatening the negative face as a speaker by giving a response to fake listeners.

1.2.3. Excuses

Datum 1

This utterance is uttered by Katy Perry (KP) as the judge to Yurisbel as the contestant (cont) during the judging process after the unique performance of Yurisbel. Katy Perry was intrigued by the contestant. But for some excuses, she rejected the contestant's performance. It was seen that Katy Perry gave the reason for Yurisbel's refusal.

KP : Let's vote!
LB : Yes...
Cont : Oh baby, yes.
KP : Feel like I a.. listen, I wanna say yes, but I have to say no.
Cont : But why?
KP : I'm sorry, **I think it's fun, but I just don't know if anyone would ever trust me ever again if I said yes.**
Cont : I trust you.

Analysis:

The type of face-threatening above is excuses that threaten the negative face of the speaker. Katy Perry explained with a declarative sentence, "I think it's fun, but I just don't know if anyone would ever trust me ever again if I said yes." After seeing the performance of the fairly unique contestants, Katy Perry looks doubtful about the assessment of the contestants. Then with

a worried expression, Katy Perry gave the contestant an excuse. She was afraid of what people would say if she said yes to the contestant's performance. The illocution of this sentence is Katy Perry warning herself with an excuse if she approves of Yurisbel's performance. The sentence uttered by Katy Perry is included in the act of threatening a negative face by the speaker. He gave an excuse that he was afraid that no one would believe him anymore if he said yes to the contestants' performance. This was used as an excuse for what would happen to him in the future if he passed the contestants.

1.3. Positive Face Threatening to Hearer

Positive face as the hearer is the type of face-threatening act that threatens and evaluates the hearer's self-image (Brown and Levinson, 1987). The researcher found some data from positive face threatening to hearer with different subtypes, which can be seen below.

1.3.1. Contradictions

Datum 1

This utterance is uttered by Katy Perry (KP) as the judges to Benson Boone as the contestant (cont) at the beginning of the conversation when Benson Boone was introducing himself. Katy Perry was surprised to hear the contestant's explanation that he only started singing a year ago which was very contradictory according to Katy Perry.

LB : What made you want to join the auditions of American Idol.
Cont : I started singing a year ago...
KP : **A year ago...**
Cont : I had did not can sing before a year ago. So, I don't know where it came from.

Analysis:

The type of face-threatening act above is the contradiction that threatens the positive hearer face. The judge interrupted the conversation of a contestant explaining to the judges that he had only started singing one year ago. With a spontaneous sentence, a female judge said with the interrogative words "a year ago...". After hearing the contestant's statement that she only started singing a year ago, Katy Perry, with a surprised expression, then stated the sentence to the contestant. The illocution of this sentence is Katy Perry emphasizing the statement by Benson Boone, which says that he started singing a year ago. She thought it was very contradictory for a teenager who just learned to sing one year ago. Then the contestants' positive face felt threatened and tried to defend himself by explaining that he had not been able to sing before one year ago.

Datum 2

This utterance is uttered by Katy Perry (KP) as the judges to Benson Boone as the contestant (cont) at the beginning of the conversation when Benson Boone was introducing himself. It was seen that the contestant was doing a sound experiment using the mic in front of him. This suddenly made Katy Perry say contradictory words according to her.

Cont : Does this look too close to the microphone?
LB : No.
Cont : Ok, is this sound good for you guys?
KP : **Have you ever used the mic?**
Cont : Not really.
KP : Said, no one never

Analysis:

The type of face-threatening above is contradictions that threaten the hearer's positive face. A contestant was seen dabbling with the mic before starting to sing. Katy Perry's judge thought that no one had ever used a mic. Then ask the contestants with the interrogative words "have you ever used the mic?" which was then answered by the contestants with the answer "not really." After hearing the questions asked by the contestants about whether her voice was good enough while holding the mic, Katy Perry then, with a surprised and slightly mocking expression, stated these words to the contestants. The perlocutionary of this sentence is the emergence of an unstable feeling from the answer given by Benson Boone to a question from Katy Perry. Of course, this is a face-threatening act by the judges where the contestants as the hearer feel that using a mic is a contradiction to what he usually does.

Datum 3

This utterance is uttered by Luke Bryan (LB) as the judge to Calvin as the contestant (cont) when Calvin tries to use the mic and is just about to start singing. Calvin seemed to be testing his voice before the judges before starting to sing. Suddenly Luke Bryan who saw this said a contradicting sentence asking if the contestant had just learned the song now.

LB : Are you actually learning the song right now?

Cont : No, I just make sure I have planned it a little bit, just make sure before it's done.

Analysis:

The type of face-threatening above is the contradiction that threatens the hearer's positive face. Luke Bryan as a judge, performs actions that threaten a positive face. He said to a contestant with the interrogative words, "are you actually learning the song right now?". When he saw the behavior of the contestant, who seemed to be preparing the mic and tested his voice before singing, then Luke Bryan interrupted him with a surprised and mocking expression by stating the sentence to the contestant. The perlocution of this sentence is the emergence of intimidation from the contestants for responding to questions from the judges. Luke Bryan thought that contestants should have learned the song to be sung before appearing before the judges. Of course, the contestant's positive face felt threatened that he had learned the song before appearing in front of the judges by explaining that he was only convincing himself before performing a song.

Datum 4

This utterance is uttered by Luke Bryan (LB) as the judge to Michael Gerow as the contestant (cont) at the beginning of the conversation when Michael Gerow had just entered the stage. Contestants say that today is game day. It was immediately agreed by Luke Bryan who confirmed that it was game day. However, it was a contradiction for the other two judges who disagreed with Luke Bryan and threatened the faces of the two judges.

Cont : It's a game day.

LB : **It's a game day Michael.**
KP : No, no, no.
LR : No, no, no, don't get started, Michael.

Analysis:

The type of face-threatening above is Contradiction that threatens the hearer's positive face. He said with a declarative sentence, "It's a game day, Michael." When it was audition time on American Idol, but loudly, the contestant stated that it was game day. Then Luke Bryan greeted with a happy expression that it was game day. Luke Bryan's statement hurt the faces of other judges who suddenly opposed Luke Bryan that that day was not game day. The illocution of the sentence in bold is Luke Bryan's warning that the day is for fun. Luke Bryan has one thought with a contestant: today is a game day. But it is a contradiction of the judges' thinking if that time was not a game day, but it's time for the auditions. So Luke Bryan's words have threatened the positive face of the listeners here, namely the judges.

Datum 5

This utterance is uttered by Katy Perry (KP) as the judge to Luke Bryan (LB) as the interlocutor after the extraordinary performance of a contestant named Michael Gerow. Katy Perry noticed that there were similarities between Luke Bryan and Michael Gerow.

KP : Luke.. wait, hold on, hold on, hold on. **Luke, how can you be there but also be here?**
LB : Fine... what if I'm telling you, Katy.....
KP : (laughing)

Analysis:

The type of face-threatening above is contradictions that threaten the hearer's positive face. Katy Perry noticed a facial resemblance between a contestant and Luke Bryan. A contestant named Yurisbel looks very similar to a judge, Luke Bryan. Then Katy Perry said interrogatively, "Luke, how can you be there but also be here." Then with a surprised and slightly mocking expression, Katy Perry stated those words. Katy Perry spoke those words to her fellow jurors.

The illocution of this sentence is Katy Perry questioning similarities between Luke Bryan and Michael Gerow. Katy Perry's remarks fall into the act of threatening the positive faces of listeners who see Luke so much like a contestant. Nonetheless, it made Luke Bryan's face feel threatened. Then Luke was shocked and looked confused by Katy Perry's words.

1.3.2. Accusations

Datum 1

This utterance is uttered by Katy Perry (KP) as the judges to Benson Boone as the contestant (cont) at the beginning of the conversation when Benson Boone was introducing himself. The contestant said that he could not sing before a year ago. Katy Perry who heard the statement immediately accused the contestant with a question that he never sang the Happy Birthday song.

Cont : I had did not can sing before a year ago. So, I don't know where it came from...

KP : **You never sing a Happy Birthday?**

Cont : I did, but I just sang it bad with my friends, and you know...

Analysis:

The type of face-threatening act above is accusations that also threatened the positive hearer face used by Katy Perry as the judge is marked by bold words. Katy Perry interrupted the contestant's explanation with the interrogative words, "you never sing a Happy Birthday? ". Katy Perry heard the contestant's statement saying that she had never sung before a year ago. Then with an astonished and mocking expression, Katy Perry asked the contestant this. The perlocution of this sentence is the emergence of an intimidating feeling at the question asked by Katy Perry to Benson Boone. Of course, everyone had sung the Happy Birthday song in childhood in the judge's opinion. However, because the contestants' explanations were not clear enough, he invited the judges to accuse the contestants of not singing the Happy Birthday song.

1.3.3. Expression of Violent Emotions

Datum 1

This utterance is uttered by Luke Bryan (LB) as the judge to Benson Boone as the contestant (cont) when the contestant is about to start singing. Luke Bryan frightens the contestants before he can show his performance.

LB : Are you actually learning the song right now?

Cont : No, I just make sure I have planned it a little bit, just make sure before it's done.

LB : **This is designed to scare the hell of you.**

Cont : It is.

Analysis:

The type of face-threatening above is an expression of violent emotions that threaten the hearer's positive face. Luke Bryan made a face-threatening action with the declarative words, "this is designed to scare the hell of you." After hearing the statement of the contestants who were preparing their performance before starting to sing, Luke Bryan then stated with a frightening and challenging expression. The perlocution of this sentence is the trembling feeling of the contestants at Luke Bryan's statement. Of course, these words threaten the positive face of the listener. These words express a strong emotion that the listener's positive face will feel threatened.

1.3.4. Complaints

Datum 1

This utterance is uttered by Luke Bryan (LB) as the judges to Liahona and Ammon as the contestant (cont). The contestant explained that the age gap between him and his brother is one year. Luke Bryan, who was shocked to hear the statement, was immediately shocked and responded to the contestant's statement by giving a complaint.

KP : How many months apart of you?

Cont : We're exactly a year apart.

LB : **Wow.. that means a lot of recoveries.**

KP : Yeah.. no recovery.

Analysis:

The type of face-threatening above is complaints that threaten the hearer's positive face. A contestant explained that he and his siblings weren't that far apart, and then Luke Bryan, with the declarative words, interrupted the conversation by saying, "wow, that's mean a lot of recoveries." A contestant with eight siblings explains that the age gap between siblings is one year. Then Luke Bryan, with an expression of disdain and a look of ridicule, declared those words to the contestants. The perlocution of this sentence is that Luke Bryan thinks that both contestants' mothers need time to recover from giving birth again within a year. Of course, these complaints become face-threatening actions that threaten the listener's positive face.

1.3.5. Interruptions

Datum 1

This utterance is uttered by Katy Perry (KP) as the judge to Liahona and Ammon as the contestant (cont) when talking about the contestants' families. When Luke Bryan was responding to a statement from a contestant who said that he was one year apart from his sister, Katy Perry suddenly interrupted Luke Bryan's conversation with a statement.

KP : How many months apart of you?
Cont : We're exactly a year apart.
LB : Wow.. that means a lot of recoveries.
KP : **Yeah... no recovery.**

Analysis:

The type of face-threatening above is interruptions that threaten the hearer's positive face. With the sentence "Yeah, no recovery," Katy Perry interrupted Luke Bryan's words. With a dismissive and mocking expression, Katy Perry uttered the sentence. The perlocution of this sentence is the emergence of uncomfortable expressions for the contestants whose Katy Perry said about their mother did not need recovery. The contestants' positive faces as listeners felt threatened by Katy Perry's words about her mother not needing recovery after giving birth again within a year. The act of Katy Perry interrupting Luke Bryan's conversation while performing a face-threatening act can also threaten both listeners between the contestants and Luke Bryan. On the one hand, Katy Perry gave contradicting opinions from what was expressed by Luke Bryan. On the other hand, Katy Perry also threatened the positive face of the contestants as the hearer who was talking about his family.

1.3.6. Disagreement

Datum 1

This utterance is uttered by Katy Perry (KP) as the judge to Yurisbel as the contestant (cont) during the judging process. The contestants' performance was very entertaining, but Katy Perry did not agree with the contestants' performance.

KP : Let's vote!
LB : Yes...
Cont : Oh baby, yes.

KP : Feel like I a.. listen, **I wanna say yes, but I have to say no.**
Cont : But why?

Analysis:

The type of face-threatening above is a disagreement that threatens the hearer's positive face. During the voting process by the judges, Katy Perry said with a declarative sentence, "I want to say yes, but I have to say no." Katy Perry uttered this sentence with an expression of pity after seeing the contestants' performance. He injured the contestant's face by expressing his disapproval of the contestant's performance. The perlocution of this sentence is the appearance of disappointment from the contestants at the statement from Katy Perry, who had to say no to his performance. The sentence uttered by Katy Perry is included in the act of threatening a positive face by the listener because of a disagreement. In the end, she still had to say no even though she wanted to say yes. Katy Perry did not agree if the contestant were passed to the next round because of his unsatisfactory performance. Of course, the positive face from the listeners here is that the contestant feels threatened because he has given his maximum performance according to him.

1.4. Positive Face Threatening to Speaker

Positive face as the speaker is the threaten were given to the hearer because the speaker wants to do something in the same moment and the future (yule, 1996). The researcher found some data from positive face threatening to speakers with different subtypes, which can be seen below.

1.4.1. Breakdown of Physical Control

Datum 1

This utterance is uttered by Luke Bryan (LB) as the judge to Katy Perry (KP) as the interlocutor. In a conversation between the judges and the contestants were talking about someone who has six pack abs. Then Luke Bryan talks about his physique after being challenged by Katy Perry to show off his six-pack abs. In fact Luke Bryan doesn't have six pack abs as they talked about.

Cont : Noah beck.

KP : Noah ya, and he does a little dance and shirt off.

LB : And the budy have six-pack abs...

Cont : Yeah.

KP : Let's see yours.

LB : **I have an ab, just one massive blood of dams.**

Analysis:

The type of face-threatening above is a breakdown of physical control that threatens the positive face of the speaker. Luke Bryan said with the declarative words, "I have an ab, just one massive blood of dams." With a happy but slightly pessimistic expression, Luke Bryan said the sentence after getting a challenge from Katy Perry to show his six-pack abs. In comparison, Luke Bryan does not have six-pack abs but an ordinary stomach. He responded to Katy Perry's statement with an answer that embarrassed himself by commenting on his abs. The illocution of this sentence is Luke Bryan showing that he is nothing compared to the person being talked about who has six-pack abs. Luke

Bryan threatens his positive face as a speaker because physically, he is not like the person previously talked about who has a great body with six-pack abs.

Datum 2

This utterance is uttered by Katy Perry (KP) as the judges to Yuribel as the contestant (cont) when the judging process after the performance that made the judges tired. How could not be, throughout the contestants' performance, the judges did not stop following the contestants' movements. Katy Perry has bluntly said that her butt hurts.

- LR : That was the best workout for the lower abs.
- LB : Man, you know I got it. I have pulled the back muscles.
- KP : **My butt hurts.**
- LR : That's the core exercise.

Analysis:

The type of face-threatening above is a breakdown of physical control that threatens the positive face of the speaker. After an energetic performance with the judges also dancing with him, Katy Perry said with a declarative sentence, "my butt hurts." After dancing with the contestants with a whimpering expression in pain, Katy Perry made this statement. The illocution of this sentence is Katy Perry feeling tired after the dance she did with the contestants' performances. Katy Perry's words are included in the act of threatening the positive face of the speaker by saying something that breaks down her physical control itself. Katy Perry's positive face as an authoritative judge must be threatened because of her own words saying that her butt hurts after dancing with the participants.

1.4.2. Breakdown of Emotional Control

Datum 1

This utterance is uttered by Luke Bryan (LB) as the judges to Liahona and Ammon as the contestant (cont) during the judging process after the outstanding performance of the contestants. Luke Bryan gave a slightly exaggerated compliment to break down his emotional control. He said that because he was at a loss for words after praising the contestant's performance.

LB : I only know what you are singing. I only know what's going on. All I know is that I loved the surfactness of it. I mean, Liahona, you have a voice like we could write a song recorder and this ready for the radio. Ammon, you have a little bit of growth vocally, but you're complementing one another is absolutely magic. But I think this guy is just a limit. **I'm just freaking out.**

Cont : Thank you.

Analysis:

The type of face-threatening above is a breakdown of emotional control that threatens the positive face of the speaker. After praising the contestants, Luke Bryan then made a positive face-threatening act as a speaker with the declarative sentence "I'm just freaking out." After giving comments praising the contestants' performance, Luke Bryan's panicked expression ran out of words, so he uttered those words that hurt his positive face and breakdown his emotional control. The illocution of this sentence is that Luke Bryan ran out of words to praise the contestants' performance, so he broke down his emotional control. Luke Bryan's statement came after he praised the contestant's

outstanding performance. Not knowing what else to say, he finally threatened his positive face as a speaker with a breakdown of emotional control.

1.4.3. Acceptance of Compliment

Datum 1

This utterance is uttered by Katy Perry (KP) as the judges to Benson Boone as the contestant (cont) right after the awesome performance when the judging process just started. After enjoying the performance of the contestants, Katy Perry immediately praised her with words that could hurt Katy Perry's own positive face where she said that she was made unconscious by the contestant's performance.

(after performing)

KP : **we are gonna swoon over Benson Boone.**

LB : All right.

Analysis:

The type of face-threatening above is acceptance of compliments that threaten the positive face of the speaker. After watching the amazing performance of Benson Boone, Katty Perry said with the declarative words, “we are gonna swoon over Benson Boone.” Katy Perry made this statement in front of the contestants with an enthusiastic and happy expression. The illocution of this sentence is that Katy Perry enjoyed the performance of Benson Boone. Of course, with these words, she threatened her positive face as a speaker by complimenting a contestant, which damaged her positive face. She praised the

contestants' performance by saying the contestant's brilliant performance would suffocate her.

Datum 2

This utterance is uttered by Katy Perry (KP) as the judges to Liahona and Ammon as the contestant (cont) when they are about to start singing. Katy Perry damaged her positive face by accepting a compliment that the show will be interesting.

- KP : Do you guys like ever sing together you know wanna be a blender?
Cont : We do sing together ya, we actually wrote a song together. Do you wanna hear?
KP : **Ya, actually, this is fun.**

Analysis:

The type of face-threatening above is acceptance of compliments that threaten the positive face of the speaker. A contestant asked the judges if they would listen to us sing and answered by Katy Perry with the declarative words, "yes, actually, this is fun." Katy Perry praised the contestants with an unconvinced expression before the performance started. She praised him, hoping that the contestants would give a satisfactory performance by putting aside the notion that the contestants would give bad results. The locutionary of this sentence is Katy Perry informing that her performance will be interesting. According to her, Katy Perry's statement in a sentence is an act of threatening the speaker's positive face by accepting a compliment that will be interesting. In fact, Katy Perry is still unsure about the results and hopes that this will turn out to be a really good performance.

Datum 3

This utterance is uttered by Luke Bryan (LB) as the judge to Yurisbel as the contestant (cont) during the judging process, after the energetic performance of the contestants. Luke Bryan was the most enthusiastic judge participating in the contestants' dances. So, he damaged his own positive face by accepting a compliment that the show was awesome followed by the words that damaged his own positive face.

- LB : Kinda feeling like I'm back a little bit yeaaa... Like I'm back touring.
KP : That was fun
LB : **That was awesome. Seen of the part, I win of the trends.**
Cont : That was great.
KP : You were in a trick.

Analysis:

The type of face-threatening above is acceptance of compliments that threaten the positive face of the speaker. Luke Bryan said with a declarative sentence, "that was awesome. Seen of the part I win of the trends". The illocution of this sentence is Luke Bryan praising the contestants because he has succeeded in making Luke Bryan crazy dancing. With a humble and infatuated expression, Luke Bryan made the other judges feel ashamed of Luke Bryan's dance. He jumped over the judges' table to show an exaggerated dance in front of the contestants and judges. When all the judges followed the movements of the contestants while dancing, Luke Bryan looked the most excited and thought that he was the winner of the trend. Of course, Luke Bryan's words are included

in the act of threatening the positive face of the speaker with his acceptance of compliments to win the movement trend.

1.4.4. Self Humiliations

Datum 1

This utterance is uttered by Katy Perry (KP) as the judge to Calvin as the contestant (cont) while talking about the contestants' families. The contestant explained that he had eight siblings. Katy Perry who heard the statement was immediately shocked and gave a statement that hurt her own positive face. Katy Perry explains that she only has two children and how can you say eight.

Cont : And we are the oldest of eight kids.

KP : **I was like two kids, and then you say eight.**

Analysis:

The type of face-threatening above is self humiliations that threaten the positive face of the speaker. Katy Perry did a face-threatening act by saying with the declarative words, "I was like two kids. And then you say eight". When the contestant explained that he had eight siblings, Katy Perry, who heard it, was surprised if she couldn't believe the contestant's mother had eight children within a short distance. The perlocutionary of this sentence is the expression of astonishment towards Katy Perry herself after hearing the contestant's statement saying that she has eight siblings. This includes the act of threatening a positive face as a speaker where Katy Perry lowers herself, who only has two children.

At the same time, the contestants explain that she has eight siblings, which, of course, refers to the contestants' mother.

B. Discussion

At this point, the researcher will discuss the data that the researcher has found and analyzed in the previous chapter. This discussion will also discuss the research question that the researcher explained in chapter one. That is a discussion to distinguish the types of face-threatening acts used by male and female judges of America Idol 2021. Besides that, the researcher will also discuss the differences between this present study and the previous studies.

In the data in video 1, the researcher found three types of face-threatening acts used by male and female judges. Namely, Negative FTA to the hearer, Positive FTA to the hearer, and Positive FTA to the speaker. In their presentation, the female judges performed face-threatening acts with the sub-types contradictions, accusations, dares, and warnings. While the male judges performed four different types of face-threatening acts with the sub-types acceptance of compliment, breakdown of physical control, contradictions, and expression of violent emotions. Furthermore, in the data in video 2, the researcher found that there were three types of face-threatening acts used by male and female judges. Namely, Negative FTA to the hearer, Positive FTA to the hearer, and Positive FTA to the speaker. With details, the male judges performed face-threatening acts with the sub-types complaints, acceptance of compliments, and breakdown of emotional control. In contrast, the female judges performed face-threatening acts with the sub-types of self humiliations, interruptions, acceptance of compliment, order, and reminding.

Then from the data in video 3, the researcher found that the male and female judges performed one face-threatening act of the same type, namely Negative FTA, to the speaker with the subtypes acceptance of offers. Furthermore, in the data from video 4, the researcher found that there were four types of face-threatening acts performed by the judges. Namely, Negative FTA to the hearer, Negative FTA to the speaker, Positive FTA to the hearer, and Positive FTA to the speaker. In the presentation, the male judges performed face-threatening acts with the sub-types threat and acceptance of the compliment. While the female judges performed face-threatening acts with the sub-types response to the fake listener, contradictions, breakdown of physical control, excuses, and disagreement. And the last, from the data in video 5, the researcher found that male and female judges performed the same number of face-threatening acts but with different types. The male judges do one Negative FTA to the speaker with the sub-types contradictions, while the female judges do one Positive FTA to the speaker with the sub-types response to the fake listener. Based on their utterances, Luke Bryan more often used the question and indirect statement tag. Meanwhile, Katy Perry more often uses direct statements.

Americans are sometimes perceived as selfish, aggressive, and disrespectful individuals. However, it must be understood that this perception arises due to differences in communication approaches that are influenced by a culture of openness and transparency. Americans tend to be uncomfortable with the indirect approach to communication. Body language is seen as confusing. Conversation in simple language and straight to the point will be more effective. This culture

influences a conversation that takes place on American Idol 2021 between the judges and the contestants or among the judges themselves. According to what was presented by (Lackoff, 1975), women also use different strategies to talk in less assertive ways, such as using tag questions, indirect statements, and discourse particles. However, what happened in this study was the opposite. The researcher found that Luke Bryan frequently uses the question and indirect statement tag. Meanwhile, Katy Perry frequently uses direct statements in her utterance. In this study, the researcher also discussed the differences between the judge's utterances uttered to the contestants and their fellow judges themselves.

The researcher saw the difference in the presentation when the judge delivered utterances containing face-threatening acts, either to the contestants or fellow judges as interlocutors. For example, when Katy Perry challenged Luke Bryan to show his abs. The utterance uttered by Katy Perry shows a more relaxed style of language aimed at fellow friends. It's different when the judges present it to the contestants. So the language style used by the judges became more authoritative. This difference occurs because the closeness or familiarity of the judges' and contestants differ. Judges will be more familiar and relaxed when talking to fellow judges. Meanwhile, the judges will be more authoritative when speaking to the contestants because judges sometimes have to maintain their image as judges when talking to the contestants. The judges more often threatened their own faces when talking to fellow judges than when talking to contestants. Besides, when Katy Perry or Luke Bryan talks to male contestants, they tend to be blunt, and their words and intonation are more poignant than when talking to female contestants.

The similarity of this present study with the previous study is that the present study uses the same research theory, namely the theory of Brown and Levinson. However, this present study also has differences from previous studies. A study made by (Aristy, 2014), (Dharma, 2016), and (Rahman, 2017) does not show differences in the utterances expressed between men and women. They only analyze the utterances of one of the main actors in the movie. While in the present study presents not only one object but also provides differences between men and women in the use of face-threatening acts. The result found that females use more negative face-threatening acts of the hearer and males use more positive face-threatening acts of the speaker.

Then a study made by (Rahmawati, 2017) and (Nailah, 2016). What distinguishes it from the present study is that in the present study, the researcher analyzes in detail the face-threatening acts used by the judges and categorizes them based on the subtypes and types of face-threatening acts. Their research did not categorize the type of face-threatening acts used by the speaker. They only analyze face-threatening acts randomly and put more emphasis on politeness strategies. In contrast with a study made by (Janah, 2017). Her study shows that female character's avoidance of strong swears words and rising intonation on declarative. The researchers found in the present study that female judges more often used high intonation most in their utterance.

Based on what the researcher has discussed above, this latest research presents a new perspective on face-threatening acts. Many researchers with the same theory use the object of research from a movie and a novel. Basically, the

conversations that occur in the film are from a script that has been arranged. It is different from the object of the present study, which is the judging process at the American Idol 2021 audition program, where the utterances expressed by the judges are carried out spontaneously.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion and suggestions in the present study. It elaborates from the previous chapters, which are the answers to the problems formulation of this study. Besides, suggestions contain recommendations for the reader or future researchers willing to explore further studies in the same fields.

A. Conclusion

Based on the research questions that have been mentioned in chapter one, the results of the analysis show that the researcher found different types of face-threatening acts expressed by male and female judges. The female judges here, presented by Katy Perry, used more face-threatening acts than Luke Bryan, who presented the male judges. It was noted that Katy Perry used Negative FTA to hearer with sub-types of dares, warnings, acceptance of compliment, order, and reminding. She also uses Negative FTA to speakers with sub-types of acceptance of offers, response to fake listeners, and excuses. She also uses Positive FTA to the speaker with sub-types of contradictions, accusations, interruptions, and disagreements. She also uses Positive FTA to the speaker with sub-type acceptance of compliments, self humiliations, and breakdown of physical control.

Meanwhile, Luke Bryan represented as a male judge, used Negative FTA to the hearer with sub-type acceptance of compliments and threats. He also uses Negative FTA to speakers with sub-type acceptance of offers. He also uses Positive FTA to hearer with sub-types of contradictions, expressions of violent emotions,

complaints, and contradictions. Then, Positive FTA to the speaker with sub-type breakdown of physical control, breakdown of emotional control, and acceptance of the compliment.

From the data presented above, it can be seen that Katy Perry, as the presentation of females, often uses face-threatening acts that threaten the negative face of the contestants. As the presentation of males more often, Luke Bryan uses face-threatening acts that threaten the hearer's positive face. Overall, Katy Perry uses face-threatening acts more often than Luke Bryan. In addition, the data findings and analysis for the second research question show that the judges used a relaxed language style and showed closeness when expressing utterances containing face-threatening acts to fellow judges. Meanwhile, the judge's language style became more authoritative when expressing utterances containing face-threatening acts to the contestants. Their culture also influences the conversations on American Idol between judges and contestants or between judges. Americans are more likely to have a conversation with a direct statement because Americans tend not to like small talk.

According to what was presented by (Lackoff, 1975), women also use different strategies to talk in less assertive ways, such as using tag questions, indirect statements, and discourse particles. However, what happened in this study was the opposite. The researcher found that Luke Bryan frequently uses the question and indirect statement tag. Meanwhile, Katy Perry frequently uses direct statements in her utterance.

B. Suggestions

This study presents the types used by male and female judges in American Idol 2021. The researcher tries to analyze the differences between male and female judges in threatening the faces of the contestants. The researcher found several utterances containing face-threatening acts based on the study results. The author hopes to the next researcher to use the non-native speaker as an object in this research. Possibly, this will provide a different analysis to provide a new perspective on Brown and Levinson's theory.

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<https://www.youtube.com/c/AmericanIdol>

CURRICULUM VITAE



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APPENDIX

Table of Face Threatening Acts (FTA) in American Idol 2021

KP: Katy Perry, LB: Luke Bryan, Cont: Contestant

1. The types of face-threatening acts

1.1 Negative FTA to the hearer

1.1.1 Acceptance of compliment	Data 1	LB : So do you big TikTok-er? Cont : Oh boy, I do some singing and then entertainment. Not like, I think there is a lot of stars on there like guys tryna be wild.
	Data 2	KP : I mean, wait a minute. How you do something you may not believe. But if you believe it, it may happen. I mean, I like literally I like see American Idol and I see you. And I see you winning the American Idol if you want to. Cont : Oh my... I'm still learning but Thank you.
	Data 3	LB : I only know what you are singing. I only know what's going on. All I know is that I was loving the surfactness of it. I mean, Liahona, you have a voice like we could write a song recorder and this ready for the radio. Cont : Thank you.
1.1.2 Dares	Data 1	KP : Noah ya, and he does a little dance and shirt off. LB : And the budy have six-pack abs... Cont : Yeah. KP : Let's see yours. LB : I have an ab, just one massive blood of dams. (laughing)
1.1.3 warnings	Data 1	Cont : Does this look too close to the microphone? LB : No. Cont : Ok, is this sound good for you guys? KP : Have you ever used the mic? Cont : Not really. KP : Said, no one never. LB : Are you actually learning the song right now? Cont : No, I just make sure I have planned it a little bit, just make sure before it's done. LB : This is designed to scare the hell of you.

		<p>Cont : It is.</p> <p>KP : Hurry up.</p> <p>Cont : Ok.</p>
1.1.4 suggestion	Data 1	<p>KP : I think you guys are on the right path. You're talented to be unbelieve incredible songwriters. We should be signed right now.</p> <p>Cont : Yeah, we are just beginners.</p>
1.1.5 order	Data 1	<p>KP : That's gonna be a future really, really soon. I think, Ammon, you do need to kind of work on your delivery vocally.</p> <p>Cont : Okey</p>
1.1.6 threat	Data 1	<p>LB : I just keep to hear what you talk. Can you say I wanna go fishing in the morning on cattle large mouth bench?</p> <p>Cont : Ok... I wanna go fishing in the morning and cush a lot of mouth bass.</p> <p>LB : (laughing)</p> <p>Cont : You know... I know you were mocking my accent. I am ok... it's ok... it's ok.</p>

1.2 Negative FTA to the speaker

1.2.1 acceptance of offers	Data 1	<p>LR : Man... I got to say that voice crack was not a vocal crack. That was a feeling crack.</p> <p>Cont : But I brought a lot of people down. When you hurt somebody, and when you break some whole, it's not a good thing. So no matter what a person has done, you get no had a brain of pieces to back the guilt.</p> <p>KP : Sounds like keeping through some stuff.</p> <p>Cont : (crying)</p> <p>LR : What you were carrying on your shoulders is I can't do imaging.</p> <p>KP : Listen, Calvin, today is a new day. Okay.. don't forget that.</p>
	Data 2	<p>LR : Calvin, let me tell you something. Preview times in this jaded world we lived in, some become along with just stop the show.</p> <p>LB : And there is a small passion of people to get a walkout on the American Idol, start</p>

		singing from their soul, and it's run of the months.
1.2.2 response to a fake listener	Data 1	Cont : Katty... How are you... KP : I'm awake! Cont : I'm awake too... KP : (laughing)
	Data 2	KP : No, no, no. LR : No, no, no, don't get started, Michael. Ok, so Katy a.... KP : (walk away) I put my jacket off
1.2.3 excuses	Data 1	KP : Let's vote! LB : Yes... Cont : Oh baby, yes. KP : Feel like I a.. listen, I wanna say yes, but I have to say no. Cont : But why? KP : I'm sorry, I think it's fun, but I just don't know if anyone would ever trust me ever again if I said yes. Cont : I trust you

1.3 Positive FTA to the hearer

1.3.1 Contradictions	Data 1	LB : What made you want to join the auditions of American Idol. Cont : I started singing a year ago... KP : A year ago...
	Data 2	Cont : Does this look too close to the microphone? LB : No. Cont : Ok, is this sound good for you guys? KP : Have you ever used the mic? Cont : Not really. KP : Said, no one never
	Data 3	LB : Are you actually learning the song right now? Cont : No, I just make sure I have planned it a little bit, just make sure before it's done.
	Data 4	Cont : It's a game day. LB : It's a game day Michael.

		<p>KP : No, no, no.</p> <p>LR : No, no, no, don't get started, Michael.</p>
	Data 5	<p>KP : Luke.. wait, hold on, hold on, hold on.</p> <p>Luke, how can you be there but also be here?</p> <p>LB : Fine... what if I'm telling you, Katy.....</p> <p>KP : (laughing)</p>
1.3.2 Accusations	Data 1	<p>Cont : I had did not can sing before a year ago. So, I don't know where it came from..</p> <p>KP : You never sing a Happy Birthday?</p> <p>Cont : I did, but I just sang it bad with my friends, and you know...</p>
1.3.3 Expression of violent emotions	Data 1	<p>LB : Are you actually learning the song right now?</p> <p>Cont : No, I just make sure I have planned it a little bit, just make sure before it's done.</p> <p>LB : This is designed to scare the hell of you.</p> <p>Cont : It is.</p>
1.3.4 Complaints	Data 1	<p>KP : How many months apart of you?</p> <p>Cont : We're exactly a year apart.</p> <p>LB : Wow.. that means a lot of recoveries.</p> <p>KP : Yeah.. no recovery.</p>
1.3.5 Interruptions	Data 1	<p>KP : How many months apart of you?</p> <p>Cont : We're exactly a year apart.</p> <p>LB : Wow.. that means a lot of recoveries.</p> <p>KP : Yeah... no recovery.</p>
1.3.6 Disagreement	Data 1	<p>KP : Let's vote!</p> <p>LB : Yes...</p> <p>Cont : Oh baby, yes.</p> <p>KP : Feel like I a.. listen, I wanna say yes, but I have to say no.</p> <p>Cont : But why?</p>

1.4 Positive FTA to the speaker

1.4.1 Breakdown of physical control	Data 1	<p>Cont : Noah beck.</p> <p>KP : Noah ya, and he does a little dance and shirt off.</p> <p>LB : And the budy have six-pack abs...</p> <p>Cont : Yeah.</p> <p>KP : Let's see yours.</p> <p>LB : I have an ab, just one massive blood of dams.</p>
	Data 2	<p>LR : That was the best workout for the lower abs.</p> <p>LB : Man, you know I got it. I have pulled the back muscles.</p> <p>KP : My butt hurts.</p> <p>LR : That's the core exercise.</p>
1.4.2 Breakdown of emotional control	Data 1	<p>LB : I only know what you are singing. I only know what's going on. All I know is that I was loving the surfactness of it. I mean, Liahona, you have a voice like we could write a song recorder and this ready for the radio. Ammon, you have a little bit of growth vocally, but you're complementing one another is absolutely magic. But I think this guy is just a limit. I'm just freaking out.</p> <p>Cont : Thank you.</p>
1.4.3 Acceptance of compliment	Data 1	<p>(after performing)</p> <p>KP : we are gonna swoon over Benson Boone.</p> <p>LB : All right.</p>
	Data 2	<p>KP : Do you guys like ever sing together you know wanna be a blender?</p> <p>Cont : We do sing together ya, we actually wrote a song together. Do you wanna hear?</p> <p>KP : Ya, actually, this is fun.</p>
	Data 3	<p>LB : Kinda feeling like I'm back a little bit yeaaa... Like I'm back touring.</p> <p>KP : That was fun</p> <p>LB : That was awesome. Seen of the part, I win of the trends.</p> <p>Cont : That was great.</p> <p>KP : You were in a trick.</p>

1.4.4 Self humiliations	Data 1	Cont : And we are the oldest of eight kids. KP : I was like two kids, and then you say eight.
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Data Summary of the types of face-threatening acts (Yellow: female, Orange: male)

		Negative FTA to hearer	Negative FTA to speaker	Positive FTA to hearer	Positive FTA to speaker
Video 1	Data 1			(a)Contradictions	
				(b)Accusations	
	Data 2	(a)Acceptance of compliment			(c)breakdown of physical control
		(b)Dares			
	Data 3	(d)warnings		(a)contradictions	
				(b)contradictions	
Data 4	(b)acceptance of compliment			(a)acceptance of compliment	
Video 2	Data 1			(a)complaints	(c)self humiliations
				(b)interruptions	
	Data 2				(b)acceptance of compliment
	Data 3	(a)acceptance of compliment			(b)breakdown of emotional control
	Data 4	(a)suggestion			
		(b)order			
		(c)reminding			
Video 3	Data 1		(a)acceptance of offers		
			(b)acceptance of offers		
Video 4	Data 1	(b)threat	(a)response to fake listener		
	Data 2			(a)contradictions	(b)breakdown of physical control
					(c)acceptance of compliment
Data 3		(b)excuses	(a)disagreement		
Video 5	Data 1		(b)response to fake listener	(a)contradictions	

