

**FACE STRATEGIES USED BY HOST
IN INTERVIEWING POLITICIAN AND NON-POLITICIAN
SHOWN IN TALK RACHEL MADDOW SHOW**

THESIS

BY

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**ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LETTERS DEPARTMENT
HUMANITIES FACULTY
MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF
MALANG**

2016

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THESIS

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**Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra**

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MALANG**

2016

APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Sarjana's thesis of Shobibatul Khoiriyah, entitled *Face Strategies Used by Host in Interviewing Politician and Non-Politician Shown in Talk Rachel Maddow Show* has been approved by the advisor for further approval by the Board of Examiners as one of the requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S) in English Language and Letters Department.

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This is to certify that my thesis entitled *Face Strategies Used by Host in Interviewing Politician and Non-Politician Shown in Talk Rachel Maddow Show* has been approved to fulfill one of the requirements for Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S) in English Language and Letters Department, Faculty of Humanities at Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang. I hereby declare that this thesis is truly an original work of mine.

Malang, 29th June 2016



Shobibatul Khoiriyah

MOTTO

فَبِأَيِّ آلَاءِ رَبِّكُمَا تُكَذِّبَانِ

Maka nikmat Tuhanmu yang manakah yang kamu dustakan?

(Q.S. Ar- Rahman: 13)

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to my father, Imam Bashori, and my mother, Hartini Shokip, who have always given me support for my success. Without them, I am nothing.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All praises are due to Allah SWT who has given us blessing and mercy so that I am able to finish my thesis entitles *Face Strategies Used by Host in Interviewing Politician and Non-Politician Shown in Talk Rachel Maddow Show* is accomplished. This thesis is as requirement for the degree of Sarjana Sastra. Sholawat and salam are always delivered to the greatest prophet, Muhammad SAW who has guided us from the darkness to the lightness.

This thesis report would not have been completed without any contributions, motivation and supports from many people. Thus, my gratitude goes to thesis advisor, Drs. H. Basri Zain, M.A., Ph.D, who has patiently teach me accomplish this thesis, Abdul Aziz, M.Ed., Ph.D and Drs. H. Djoko Susanto, M.Ed., Ph.D as Board of Examiners.

Also, I wants to express my big gratitude to beloved parents and family who never stop to support, pray and everything during my study until finishing this thesis. Thanks for all of English Department's lecturers who had shared and given their knowledge and experience. Also thanks for all of my friends in 2012 English Language and Literature for their helpful contribution.

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The last, for my best friend I had ever met in this college Dinda Zahra Mustavi, thanks for sharing knowledge, experience and laughter. Thanks for my team mates of same advisor (Lia, Fiqhi, Zulfi, Faul, Brina), of PKL Pujon (Diati, Wildan Habibi, Rima, Qonita, Zakiya, Laila, Harun), of KKN Turen (Dila, Ami, Awal, Fahim), of Queen Al-Falah Boarding School Kediri (Nahriya, Atul, Brida, Susi, Aida), of AHAF Institute and AHAF Boarding School for sharing laugh and giving unforgettable memories.

I'm truly aware that this thesis is still having some deficiency. Therefore, I need the constructive critics and suggestions from the readers to make it better. I do hope this thesis can inspire the readers to conduct the better analysis.

Malang, June 2016

Shobibatul Khoiriyah

ABSTRACT

Khoiriyah, Shobibbatul. 2016. Face Strategies used by host in Interviewing Politician and Non-Politician Shown in Rachel Maddow Show. Thesis, English Department, Humanities Faculty, State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Drs. H. Basri Zain, MA., Ph.D

Key Words: Face Strategies, Host, Guest

This study focuses on analyzing the face strategies by host in political interview shown in Talk Rachel Maddow Show using theory of Brown & Levinson. Face is a part of pragmatic analysis study, which concerned in politeness, and about intended meaning of somebody else's utterances including the context. Talk show is a conversation among host and guests in which people can learn the way to make good communication with others by politeness strategies. Also it has become one of the most important ways of political communication. Based on the background, this research is conducted with the following questions "what are the types and ways used by host in interviewing politician and non-politician shown in Talk Rachel Maddow Show."

This research is conducted using descriptive qualitative method based on Brown & Levinson's theory of face strategies. The data are in the forms of utterances or words by host in talk show. The data are selected from the transcript of political interview is held at February, 18th 2016 that running in the 09.00 pm.

Data analysis shows some findings covering formulated research question. Face strategies used in the talk show of political interview by host could be negative and positive politeness strategies. Negative politeness strategy is dominant was used when host interview her guest from politician background with ways are conventionally indirect, using hedges, avoiding coerce the guest, and avoiding impinge. Positive politeness strategy is dominant was used when host interview her guest from non-politician with ways are conveying the same wants, claiming common perspective, conveying that host and guest are cooperators, and fulfilling the guest's desire.

ABSTRAK

Khoiriyah, Shobibbatul. 2016. Strategi Wajah yang digunakan oleh pembawa acara dalam menginterview seorang politikus dan bukan politikus dalam acara Rachel Maddow Talk Show. Skripsi, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing: Drs. H. Basri Zain, M.A., Ph.D

Kata Kunci: Strategi Wajah, Pembawa Acara, Bintang Tamu

Penelitian ini terfokus pada analisis strategi wajah yang digunakan oleh pembawa acara dalam interview politik dalam acara Rachel Maddow Talk Show menggunakan teori Brown & Levinson. Wajah (image) merupakan bagian dalam kajian pragmatic, yang terfokus pada teori kesopanan. Hal ini membahas tentang makna yang dimaksud dari ucapan orang lain sesuai dengan konteks. Talk Show merupakan sebuah percakapan antara pembawa acara dan bintang tamu yang mana dari percakapan tersebut, mereka dapat belajar langkah untuk menciptakan komunikasi yang baik dengan orang lain dengan menggunakan strategi kesopanan. Hal ini merupakan langkah yang sangat penting dalam komunikasi politik. Berdasarkan latar belakang yang telah dijelaskan, penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui strategi dan langkah apa yang digunakan oleh pembawa acara dalam menginterview seorang politikus dan bukan politikus dalam acara Rachel Maddow Talk Show.

Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan metode qualitative descriptive menggunakan teori Brown & Levinson tentang strategi wajah. Data dalam penelitian ini berbentuk ungkapan - ungkapan dari pembawa acara dalam acara Talk Show tersebut. Penelitian ini menggunakan transkrip dari interview politik yang ditayangkan pada tanggal 18 Februari 2016 pukul 9 malam.

Hasil penelitian ini telah mampu menjawab rumusan masalah yang sudah terbentuk. Adapun strategi wajah yang digunakan oleh pembawa acara mencakup strategi kesopanan negative dan positive. Strategi kesopanan negative merupakan strategi utama yang digunakan oleh pembawa acara dalam menginterview bintang tamu yang memiliki latar belakang politik, yakni dengan menggunakan langkah langkah berikut, pernyataan tidak langsung, pembatasan, menghindari paksaan kepada bintang tamu dan menghindari pelanggaran. Sedangkan strategi kesopanan positive merupakan strategi utama yang digunakan oleh pembawa acara dalam menginterview bintang tamu yang tidak berlatar belakang politik, yakni dengan menggunakan langkah – langkah berikut, menyamakan keinginan, mengklaim dengan perspektif yang umum, menunjukkan keakraban dengan bintang tamu, dan memenuhi keinginannya tamu untuk selalu di hargai.

المستخلص البحث

الخيرية, صبيبة. 2.16 استراتيجية الوجه المستخدمة من قبل المحاضرين في مقابلة مع سياسي وليس سياسيا في تظهر حوارى أطروحة, قسم اللغة الإنجليزية وآدابها, جامعة الدولة الإسلامية مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج. المشرف: د. الحج البصري زين, ماجستير, دكتوراه

كلمات : وجوه استراتيجية, مدير التشريفات, ضيف الشرف

هذا البحث ركزت على تحليل استراتيجية الوجه التي يستخدمها مقابلة السياسية استضافة المعرض في راشيل مادو عرض حوارى باستخدام نظرية براون وليفتسون. الوجه (صورة) هي جزء من دراسة واقعية, والتي ركزت على نظرية الأدب. فهو يقع في حوالى المعنى المقصود من عبارة وفقا للسياق الآخرين. حوارى هو محادثة بين النجوم المضيف والضيف الذي من المحادثة, فإنها يمكن أن تعلم الخطوات لإنشاء التواصل الجيد مع الآخرين باستخدام استراتيجيات الإدارة. وهذه خطوة مهمة جدا في التواصل السياسي. وبناء على خلفية وصفه, وقد أجريت هذه الدراسة لتحديد ما هي الاستراتيجيات والتدابير التي تستخدمها مدير التشريفات في مقابلة مع سياسي وليس سياسيا في تظهر حوارى.

وقد أخربت هذه الدراسة باستخدام استخدام و صفى الذو عى براون أند ليفتسون نظرية حول استراتيجية و حه. البيانات في هذه الدراسة هو تعبير – تعبير عن المضيف في حوارى. تستخدم هذه الدراسة نسخة من مقابلة السياسية التي بنت يوم ثمانية عشرة فبراير 2.16 في الساعة تسعة في الليل.

وكانت نتائج هذه الدراسة قادرا على الإجابة على صياغة المشكلة هلتي تم تشكيلها. وتشمل الاستراتيجيات المستخدمة من قبل الأحداث الناقل مواجهة استراتيجية السلبية والإيجابية الإدارة. استراتيجية الإدارة السلبية هي استراتيجية الرئيسية المستخدمة من قبل المحاضرين في مقابلة مع الضيف الذي لديه خلفية سياسية, باستخدام الخطوات التالية, البيان بشكل غير مباشر, والقيود, وتجنب الإكراه لضيف نجمة وتجنب الانتهاكات. في حين أن استراتيجية التهذيب الإيجابي هي الاستراتيجية الرئيسية المستخدمة من قبل المضيف في الضيف حديث ل أي خلفية سياسية, باستخدام الخطوات - الخطوات, مساواة الرغبة, مدعيا وجهة نظر مشتركة, أظهرت الألفة مع نجوم الضيف, والوفاء الضيوف رغبتها في تحترم دائما.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

COVER	i
APPROVAL SHEET	ii
LEGITIMATION SHEET	iii
STATEMENT OF THE THESIS AUTHORSHIP	iv
MOTTO	v
DEDICATION.....	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	vii
ABSTRACT.....	ix
TABLE OF CONTENTS	xii
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION	
1.1. Background of the Study	1
1.2. Research Question	3
1.3. Objectives	3
1.4. Significance of the Study	4
1.5. Scope of Limitation.....	4
1.6. Definition of Key Terms	5
1.7. Research Method	
1.7.1. Research Design.....	6
1.7.2. Research Instrument.....	7
1.7.3. Data Source	7
1.7.4. Data Collection	8
1.7.5. Data Analysis	8
CHAPTER II: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	
2.1. Pragmatics.....	9
2.2. Theory of Politeness	10
2.3. Positive Politeness Strategy	11

2.4. Negative Politeness Strategy.....	17
2.5. Sociological Variables Influencing of Way using Strategies.....	22
2.6. Talk Rachel Maddow Show	24
2.7. Guest	25
2.8. Previous Studies.....	26

CHAPTER III: FINDING AND DISCUSSION

1.1. Findings	28
1.1.1. Interviewing Politician.....	28
1.1.2. Interviewing Non-Politician.....	41

CHAPTER IV: CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1. Conclusion	52
4.2. Suggestion.....	53

References

Appendix i

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses background of the study, research questions, objectives, significances of the study, scope and limitation, definition of key terms, and research method. Each section is discussed as follows.

1.1. Research Background

Communication in politics can be conducted in several ways, one of which is through interview in talk show. Talk show is a kind of TV show which shows the conversation among host and guests. People are able to learn the way to interview or make good communication with others. Interview has become one of the most important means of political communication. With its capacity to reach and potentially influence a far wider audience than other forms of public speaking, it has attracted considerable research attention (Becker, 2007, cited in Literature Review: Politeness Strategies in interview question).

When the interview is running, being polite and keeping performance between interviewer and interviewee are crucial to good communication. They will pay attention about another person's feeling – they use politeness to speak or put in such a way to minimize the potential threat in interaction (Roberts, 1992). Additionally, importance of being polite is needs to be unpleasant and threatening to the hearer, especially to formal interview, such as political interview.

As Lauerbach (2007, cited in Literature Review: Politeness Strategies in interview question) stated although antagonistic are one of the characteristics of the interview, the interviewer has to employ politeness to some extent, whether to mitigate a face threat for some questions introduces or to soften the

argumentativeness of the language in order not to be perceived as rude by the society.

Talk Rachel Maddow Show is a talk show led by Rachel Anne Maddow as the host and interviewer. This program discusses freshest political news through political interview. The guests consist of politician and non-politician, so the host must be able to employ polite utterances to make good communication. Additionally, Rachel Anne Maddow is known as a person who always satisfy addressee and avoid discord with interlocutor.

Based on the importance above subject, the most relevant concept in using politeness is face. Face the most emotional and social performance of self-owned by people (Yule, 2010). People will recognize others through their face. Hence, the people will know whether others respect and honor them through their face. During the interview is going on, always appear some actions that might threat either positive face or negative face in several times. For example complaints, criticism, reminding, advice, suggestion, warning, accusations, offers, request, apologies, and confessions (Brown and Levinson, cited in Wagner, 2011). When it happens, the communication will be interrupted, the people threatened may be difficult to deal with the threatening. Therefore, to avoid the involute situation is through dealing with negative and positive politeness strategies.

The researcher intentionally is going to discover Brown's & Levinson (1987) theory of doing face strategies in interview. They have related with Goffman's theory of face which describes that every face can be threatened through the speech acts produced by others in an interaction (Brown & Levinson, cited in Ogiermann, 2009). Due to face strategies are very general concept of face,

so in this case, researcher concerns in maintaining face to other's face. The strategies use positive and negative politeness strategies, which is more complete than others, with mechanisms and ways to maintain face other. Additionally, speaker avoids to give questions of blame, disagreement, sloping, gripe, complaint, and critic. In order to hearer feels being not imposed by others' statement or image.

This study has relation to the previous studies on the same politeness area. Ivana (2012) entitled Politeness strategies in interview questions. It used FTAs to analyze while Leo (2013) conducted the research of politeness focusing in the use strategies of maintaining losing face in Lincoln movie. In addition, Maulidya (2015) studied about Positive politeness strategies used by host in Live with Kelly and Michael Talk Show and applied sociolinguistics theory. Based on the explanation above, the researcher is interested in analyzed Maintaining face strategies in political interview shown in Talk Rachel Maddow Show.

1.2. Research Question

Related with the above description, the problem proposed here is

1. What are types of face strategies used by host in interviewing politician and non-politician shown in Talk Rachel Maddow Show?
2. What are the ways of face strategies used by host in interviewing politician and non-politician shown in Talk Rachel Maddow Show?

1.3. Objective

1. This research aims to find out the type of face strategies used by host in interviewing politician and non-politician shown in Talk Rachel Maddow Show.

2. To investigate ways of face strategies used by host in interviewing politician and non-politician shown in Talk Rachel Maddow Show. In particular, it attempts to identify the positive and negative politeness strategies used to express maintaining face in the political interview.

1.4. Significance of the Study

Theoretically, the finding of this research is expected to broaden the theoretical review of the study of pragmatic approach, particularly on analyzing the face strategies to maintain the face used in oral language that concerns with politeness. Meanwhile, the explanation of politeness is so broad. Face strategy is one term of politeness that can be analyzed. The next researcher can expand the theoretical review of politeness to obtain new term that can be examined.

Practically, the result of this research is helps the readers realize how important politeness in social life to interact with other people. It can minimize the threat and misunderstanding. Also maintain the relationship with others.

1.5. Scope and Limitation

As the focus in this research is investigating the face strategies to maintain the other face used by Rachel Anne Maddow as host or interviewer in Talk Rachel Maddow Show that airs on [MSNBC](https://www.msnbc.com), as American basic cable from NBC News.. The researcher chose episode which conducted at February, 18th 2016 that running in the 09.00 pm because consists of politician and non-politician as guests.

For investigating the focus unfortunately the researcher only able to work with pragmatic approach as framework to analysis. It is positive and negative politeness strategies only, not all of politeness strategies, used by host due to it more related to answer the research question and complete than others. Although

the data took the form of conversations containing utterances, the researcher did not analyze phonological, grammatical and non-verbal language. Putting a side of television program, episode and concern language study due to limited time of investigation.

1.6. Definition of Key Terms

To make every term in this research can be understood clearly and easily, here are the definitions of several key terms:

1. Face strategies

Face concept that has related with Goffman's theory of face which describes that every face can be threatened through the speech acts produced by others in an interaction (Brown & Levinson, cited in Ogiermann, 2009). Here, researcher concerns in maintaining face to other's face in order to speaker avoids to give questions of blame, disagreement, sloping, gripe, complaint, and critic.

2. Strategies

- a. Positive Politeness strategy is redress directed to the addressee's positive face, her perennial desire her wants should be thought of as desirable. It is associated to concord, expressing interest, sympathy and approval.
- b. Negative Politeness strategy is an essentially avoidance-based. It is characterized by self-effacement, formality, and restraint.

3. Host or interviewer of political matter

Personal identity of both host and guest plays a more important role than others interview. The interviewer has face many challenges

because in this program the interviewees or guests come from politician and non-politician background. So, host is able to be better preparing in advance, the interviewer must obey the rules of institutional talk more thoroughly and manage to keep the goals over the interviewee in a much more antagonistic situation. Moreover, the audiences usually is more sensitive to the interviewer's mistakes because demand to be professionalism (Morizumi, 1997 cited in Literature Review: Politeness Strategies in interview question).

4. Talk Rachel Maddow Show

A talk show led by Rachel Anne Maddow as the host and interviewer. She is capable to get highest rating about her program in this year. Due to, her program shows freshest political news through a political interview with represent many kinds of guests both politician and non-politician background.

1.7. Research Method

This term presents the method used in this research which consists of the research design, research instrument, data source, data collection and data analysis.

1.7.1. Research Design

Research design which is used in this research is descriptive qualitative. This research uses descriptive because the researcher wants to get a description about utterances which belong to the face strategies of maintaining face. The researcher uses qualitative method because the researcher wants to get deep understanding about the utterances of the questions by host of political interview.

In which utterances of the questions used are related into the strategy of maintaining face. In this research, pragmatic is the approach because the researcher gets data which have a lot of utterances of the questions that indicated as the strategy of maintaining face that related to politeness strategies. The researcher analyzes the utterances which classified into positive or negative politeness strategies.

1.7.2. Research Instrument

In any research, instrument for collecting data was absolutely important. The validity of the result of research was mostly dependent on how accurate the use of instrument. Before research carried out, the instrument for the data collection should be well prepared. According to Lincoln and Guba (in Vanderstoep and Johnston, 2009: 188) state that human is the best instrument in doing qualitative research. So, the researcher uses human instrument in this study to make research process easily, effectively, systematically.

1.7.3. Data sources

According to Muhammad (2011 cited from Vanderstoep and Johnston, 2009), the data of qualitative research are the description of the research object, reflected through words, pictures, and numbers which are not gained from any statistical process. Thus, since this research is qualitative research, the data were in forms of spoken but written utterances which were collected from the interview participants in talk show, it is host. The context of data was in the form of dialogue of the political interview participants. The source of the data in this research was taken from political interview transcript uses episode shown on February, 18th 2016 in Talk Talk Rachel Maddow Show program of MSNBC. In

choosing this episode, there are two guests to be invited. They are politician and non-politician. It aims to gain the types and ways of strategies which used to politician and non-politician by host to maintain the face's other.

1.7.4. Data Collection

The researcher uses several steps in collecting data. First, the researcher downloaded the political interview video of host's interview with politician and non-politician shown in Talk Rachel Maddow Show on February, 18th 2016. Second, the researcher watched the political interview video for several times to have comprehension. Third, the researcher took transcript of the video from website: www.therachelmaddowshow.com/transcript/MSNBC.htm then confirms it with the political interview video. Fourth, the researcher read the transcript carefully to identify the words, phrases and sentences as the potential data for this research.

1.7.5. Data Analysis

There are several steps which are undertaken in order to answer the research questions. First, the researcher identified the context for each potential data. Second, the researcher classified the face strategies of host's utterances whether they belong to positive and negative politeness strategies or not any. After that, the researcher classified the data into ways of face strategies based on the theory then describes the table of types and ways classified. Next, the researcher discussed the research finding, to do the possible face strategies used by host, is classified as a whole result. Finally, the researcher drew the conclusion.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter focuses on the review of theories which supports and relates to the study. It covers Brown and Levinson's theory concept of politeness, influencing sociological variables of ways using the strategies, and previous studies.

2.1. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a branch of Linguistics. Leech (1983: 6) defines pragmatics as "the study of meaning in relation to speech situations". It means that in pragmatics, the meaning of a conversation is seen through the situation of the speech itself. While, Mey (1993: 5-7) defines pragmatics as a study about how the language is used by people in their daily lives to communicate their interests.

According to Yule (1996:4), "Pragmatics is the study of the relationships between linguistic forms and the users of those forms". It means that this subject is related to human being and context situation. Learning pragmatics might ease people in communication, because people are able to know the intended meaning of somebody else's utterances including the context.

Pragmatics is related to human's interaction. In his/her interaction with others, he/she has to pay attention to the social and cultural background. Sometimes, he/she has to respect each other in order to make good interaction. To respect other people, everyone has to consider politeness. Therefore, politeness becomes one of the units to be studied in pragmatics.

From all the opinions given by those scholars above, pragmatics can be best described as one of linguistics' branches which studies how people use

language in their conversations as well as investigate the meaning of utterances depend on the context.

Based on Yule (1996:60), politeness is a concept of polite social behavior in a particular culture. It can be shown by showing good manners towards others. Politeness is related to the concept of face.

2.2. Brown and Levinson's (1987) Concept of Politeness

Brown and Levinson (1987) define politeness as behaving a way that attempts to take into account the feeling of people being addressed. In other words, being polite means that we try to keep our manners or behaviors and our language not to hurt other people's feelings. Moreover, they proposed the concept of politeness strategies which are developed to save hearer's face. Face refers to the respect that an individual has for him or herself and maintaining that 'self-esteem' in public or in private situations.

2.2.1. Face

In their Politeness Theory, Brown and Levinson work on the assumption that every member of society has a public self-image, or "face". Their notion of face is based on Goffman (1967), who defines face as "positive social value a person effectively claims for himself by the line others assume he has taken during a particular contact" (p. 5). Face can thus be likened to a person's self-esteem. It represents the way a person is perceived and since it is not a constant value and it continually develops, it has to be attended to in interaction.

In the process of maintaining face, every person has two aims: saving their own face (defensive orientation) and saving others' faces (protective orientation) (Goffman 1967, p. 14). Brown and Levinson argue that the cooperation in

maintaining face is based on the mutual vulnerability of face (1987, p. 61). Since any participant's face could be harmed by any other participant, it is in everyone's interest to show concern for others' faces and thus help to defend one's own face.

Face consists of two aspects, positive face and negative face. Negative face is the want to be independent and not imposed on by others. It is associated with the formal politeness that is often evoked by the term politeness (Brown & Levinson, 1987, p. 62). Positive face is less obvious and it denotes the want to be accepted and liked, to be treated as a member of the same group, and to know that one's wants are shared by others (Yule 2010, p. 62).

During the interview is going on, always appear some actions that might threat either positive face or negative face in several times. The actions that threats negative face include request, order, reminding, advice, suggestion and warning. Then, the actions that might thereat positive face are expression of disapproval, criticism, contradiction, disagreement and also bringing bad news of the hearer. Furthermore, there are several actions that threat both positive face and negative face namely complaint, interruption, threat and also strong expression of emotion. (Brown and Levinson, cited in Wagner, 2011). When it happens, the communication will be interrupted, the people threatened may be difficult to deal with the threatening. Therefore, to avoid the involute situation is through dealing with negative and positive politeness strategies.

2.3. Positive Politeness Strategy

Based on Brown and Levinson (1978:101-129), Positive Politeness is oriented to satisfy hearer's positive face. It means that speaker kindly shows his appreciation, approval, interest and also familiarity with hearer. The mechanisms

of this way are claim common ground with hearer, convey that speaker and hearer are cooperator and fulfill hearer's desire. Those mechanisms will be described in some ways below.

A. Claim Common Ground

Claiming common ground is the kind of strategy in which speaker indicates that he has mutual goals and value with hearer. Those mutual goals and value can be shown by sharing the same interest, knowledge and raising familiarity. Claim common ground can be divided into several ways, namely:

1: Notice, attend to hearer (his interest, wants, needs, goods)

The concept of this way is that speaker could satisfy hearer's positive face by noticing hearer's interest, wants, needs or goods. It can be illustrated by asking hearer's wants and needs, talking about his interest and praise his goods. For instance:

(1) *What a beautiful vase this is! Where did it come from?* Brown and Levinson (1978: 103).

2: Exaggerate (interest, approval, sympathy with the hearer)

This way can be conducted if speaker shows his interest, approval or any sympathy towards hearer. It is often used with overstated intonation and stress.

For example:

(3) *What a fantastic garden you have!* Brown and Levinson (1978:104).

3: Intensify interest to hearer

In conducting this way, speaker may stress the interest and good intention to hearer. In this case, speaker can express his good intention dramatically and

give good response to hearer in order to create a good story in the conversation. For instance:

(2) *I come down to the stairs, and what do you think I see? – a huge mess all over the place, the phone's off and the clothes scattered all over...*

Brown and Levinson (1978:106).

4: Use in-group identity markers

This way concerns with the use of address form, in-group language or dialect, jargon, slang, contraction and ellipsis. Address form used by both speaker and hearer shows their relationship whether it is close or not. The use of in-group language involves the phenomenon of code-switching from one language or dialect to another language or dialect. In addition, if both speaker and hearer use the same in group language, it proves that they are in the same group.

Moreover, the use of jargon and slang shows that speaker and hearer have the same knowledge of any particular object, for instance, brand names. The last, contraction and ellipsis in the utterances show that both speaker and hearer have the same knowledge, then, they do not need to use long utterance. For example:

(5) *Come here, mate!* Brown and Levinson (1978:108).

5: Seek agreement

This way can be done if speaker use safe topic and repetition. In this case, speaker can talk about the topic believed to be right by hearer. The more speaker knows about hearer the more he can make a safe topic. Moreover, agreement can also be emphasized by repetition. Speaker can repeat a part or the whole of the hearer's utterance. This strategy shows that speaker wants to

satisfy hearer's positive face which wants to be approved. It can be represented as: (6) *A: John went to London this weekend*

B: To London! Brown and Levinson (1978:113).

6: Avoid disagreement

This way there are three concepts to avoid disagreement namely token agreement, white lies and hedging opinions. Those actions are the way to pretend to agree or to hide disagreement in order to avoid face-damaging of hearer. For example:

(7) *A: Can you hear me?*

B: Barely. Brown and Levinson (1978:114).

7: Presuppose/raise/assert common ground

This way deals with gossip and small talk. Gossip and small talk indicate that speaker might know something about hearer. It represents kind of friendship and interest so that it might minimize the imposition given to hearer. The next strategy is presupposition manipulation. In this case, speaker can use presupposition manipulation of hearer's wants, presupposition of S-H's familiarity and the presupposition of hearer's knowledge. By presupposing the things about hearer, then, the speaker might raise their common ground. For example:

(8) *Look, you're a pal of mine, so how about...* Brown and Levinson (1978:124).

8: Joke

Jokes represent the basic way of positive politeness strategy because jokes stress the shared knowledge among participants of speech. Jokes may minimize the FTA. For example:

(9) *OK if I tackle those cookies now?* Brown and Levinson (1978:124).

B. Convey that Speaker and Hearer are Cooperator

This way can be done if both speaker and hearer seem to be cooperative in the activity they are involved in. In this case, speaker appears to have the same desire as hearer. It can be divided into several ways, namely:

9: Assert the speaker's knowledge and concern for the hearer's desire

To conduct this way, speaker ought to raise his knowledge of hearer and focus on keeping hearer's wants. Negative interrogative is very useful in this case, such as:

(10) *Look, I know you want the car back by 5.0, so shouldn't I go to town now?* Brown and Levinson (1978:125)

10: Offer, promise

Offer and promise are two things which represent that speaker tries to cooperate with hearer. By doing these things, speaker could show his good intention towards hearer. These are good ways to satisfy hearer's positive face.

11: Be optimistic

In conducting this way, speaker assumes that hearer wants to fulfill his wants. In addition, both speaker and hearer have to cooperate each other because it will represent their mutual interest and approval. For example:

(11) *wait a minute, you haven't brush your hair!* (As husband goes out)

Brown and Levinson (1978:126).

12: Include both speaker and hearer in the activity

This way is generally conducted by asserting inclusive 'we' form. An inclusive 'we' form might decrease the FTA towards hearer. For instance:

(12) *Let's have a cookie, then.* Brown and Levinson (1978:127).

13: Give or ask for reason

By conducting this way, hearer might know speaker's hope for him. It also may imply 'I can help you' or 'you can help me' and it shows their cooperation.

For example:

(13) *Why don't I help you with that suitcase?* Brown and Levinson (1978:128).

14: Assume or assert reciprocity

The cooperation between speaker and hearer could be seen if they show any reciprocity or feedback between them. This way will simply describe by 'I'll do X for you if you do Y for me'.

C. Fulfill Hearer's Desire

This is the last strategy of Positive Politeness. The concept of this way is that speaker decides to fulfill the hearer's desire to satisfy his positive face. It can be divided into a way, namely:

15: Give gifts to hearer (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperative)

To conduct this way, speaker should give some gifts to satisfy the hearer. The gifts can be goods, sympathy, understanding and cooperative. Every person

basically loves to be liked, cared about, listened and understood. That is why this way might be useful.

2.4. Negative Politeness Strategy

According to Brown and Levinson (1978:129-211), Negative Politeness is a kind of politeness which deals with satisfying hearer's negative face. It concerns with respect behavior. In conducting this way, speaker would like to emphasize hearer's relative power. All of the strategies' outputs are useful for keeping the social distance. There are five mechanisms which will be explained below:

A. Be Direct

Basically, Negative Politeness combines direct utterance and the action which minimizes imposition in the FTA. One of the ways to minimize imposition is by being indirect. It can be divided into a way, namely:

1: Be conventionally indirect

In representing this way, the speaker ought to be indirect to minimize the imposition towards hearer. In this case, speaker should modify the direct utterance with particular words and hedges so that the utterance may not appear to be exactly direct. For instance:

(14) *Can you please pass the salt?* Brown and Levinson (1978:133).

B. Do Not Presume/Assume

In conducting this way, speaker should carefully avoid presuming or assuming anything about hearer's desire and interest because it might impose hearer. The speaker should keep the distance from the hearer. It can be divided into several ways, namely:

2: Question, hedge

Question is necessary in conducting 'do not assume' strategy, because the speaker can ask question to the hearer instead of assuming by himself. Hedge is also necessary because it could modify the force in the utterance. Hedge can be encoded in particles of language, for instance, 'really'. Hedge can be addressed to Grice's Maxims such as 'I think...' and 'I supposed that...'. It also can be addressed to Politeness strategy such as 'to be honest' and 'I hate to say this, but...'. For example:

(15) *I supposed that Harry is coming.* Brown and Levinson (1978:145).

C. Do Not Force Hearer

Since negative politeness focused on keeping hearer's negative face, then, speaker forbid to force hearer too much. Forcing basically threatens hearer's negative face, because it indicates a strong imposition towards hearer. Besides, it breaks the rule of negative politeness strategy. It can be divided into several ways, namely:

3: Be pessimistic

To indicate this way, the speaker needs to express kind of doubt explicitly. Expressing doubt may imply that speaker does not know whether hearer can fulfill his desire or not. Then, speaker does not appear to force hearer to do the FTA. For example:

(16) *Could you jump over that five-foot fence?* Brown and Levinson (1978:173).

4: Minimize the degree of imposition

Strong imposition might damage hearer's face either negative or positive. Then, in a conversation, the speaker ought to consider the social factor as distance and power. By considering the factor, speaker can manage the weightiness of the imposition so that hearer might accept the imposition well. For instance:

(17) *I just want to ask you if I can borrow a single sheet of paper.* Brown and Levinson (1978:177).

5: Give deference

Brown and Levinson (1987: 178-183) explain that there are two sides to coin in the realization of deference which has double side nature, the first is raising of the other, and the second is lowering of oneself as clearly shown in honorific systems. By honorific, we can understand direct grammatical encoding of social status between participants or between participants and person or thing referred to in the communication event. For example,

(18) *We look forward very much to dinning with you.* Brown and Levinson (1978:181).

D. Communicate Speaker's Desire not to interrupt on Hearer

To satisfy hearer's negative face, speaker ought to be careful in representing the interruption towards hearer. It can be done by apologizing before doing interruption and making the agent of FTA is unclear. It can be divided into several ways, namely:

6: Apologize

Asking for apologize may minimize imposition towards hearer's negative face. In conducting this way, speaker could admit the impingement, show his reluctance and beg forgiveness to the hearer upon the FTA given. For example:

(19) *I don't want to interrupt you, but...* Brown and Levinson (1978:188).

7: impersonalize speaker and hearer

The basic concept of this way is avoiding reference to the person that involves in FTA. Speaker should avoid inclusive 'I' and 'you' in the conversation because it may indicate a little imposition. For instance:

(20) *It seems (to me) that...* Brown and Levinson (1978:192).

8: State the FTA as a general rule

Stating the FTA as general rule in the conversation is a safe way to minimize the imposition. Speaker can reveal the FTA as a social rule or obligation that has to be done by hearer. Then, speaker does not seem to impose hearer. For example:

(21) *Passenger will please refrain from flushing toilets on the train.*
Brown and Levinson (1978:206)

9: Nominalize

The strategy of nominalize deals with the degree of formality. To conduct this way, speaker can replace or nominalize the subject, predicate, object or even complement to make the sentence gets more formal. For example:

(22) *It is pleasant to be able to inform you...* Brown and Levinson (1978:208).

E. Redress Other Wants of Hearer

This way is related to the redress or feedback that speaker has to do towards hearer after doing the FTA. In this case, hearer can ask for his desire if he has more power than speaker or if they have any debt between them. It can be divided into two ways, namely:

10: Give deference to Hearer

This is the higher way of negative politeness strategy that consists of offering partial compensation for the face threat in FTA. Brown and Levinson (1987: 209) explain that this negative politeness attends to other wants can be derived (hearer's desire for territorial integrity and self-determination). It indicates that hearer is respected and esteemed and felt to be superior. As an example which is extracted from Maddow's utterance in interviewing her guest in TRMS. Here speaker redress addressees' want to be higher than speaker, thus speaker gives status different to respect addressee. For example:

(22) The Prime Minister Julia Gilard is in the studio in Canberra.

Prime Minister, good morning. Brown Levinson (1987: 209)

11: Go on record as incurring a debt or as not indebted hearer

In this way, speaker generally imposes heavily on hearer by going on record. The speaker can also claim a debt explicitly as a redress or feedback of the FTA. For instance:

(23) I'll never be able to repay you if you... Brown and Levinson (1978:210).

2.5. Sociological Variables influencing of way using strategies

According to Brown and Levinson (1987, p. 74), there are three sociological variables which influence the way to use face strategies. The variables are power (P), social distance (D), and absolute ranking (R).

2.5.1. The “Power” (P)

P is an asymmetric social dimension of relative power. That is, P (S, H) is the degree to which H can impose his own plans and his own self-evaluation (face) as the expense of S plans and self-evaluation.

In discussion of face or politeness system, “power” refers to vertical disparity between the participants in a hierarchical structure. For example, Mr. A can always call Bill by his first name and Bill is likely to always say “Mr.” when speaking with Mr. A. in the other words, Mr. A is above Bill in the hierarchical structure of their company. The relationship between Mr. A and Bill can be described as +P because Mr. A has a special privileges than Bill in that relationship. In contrast to such situation, where there is little or no hierarchical differences between participants, the relation can be considered as –P or egalitarian system.

In Indonesia, +P relation can be easily found in hierarchical structure of family. In Indonesia family, younger brother and sister have to add “mbak or mas” in front of their older brother and sister’s name when call them. The sense of politeness will appear when this habit is done.

Close friends generally share a –P relationship, since neither one is considered above the other. They can call each other using their nick names because there is no power domination in the relationship. Adding “Mr., Mrs., or

miss” in front of close friends names makes the relationship seems far and uncomfortable.

2.4.2. The ‘social distance’ (D) of S and H

D is a symmetric social dimension of similarity or difference within S and H stand for the purposes of this act. In many cases (but not all), it is based on an assessment of the frequency of interaction and the kinds of material on non-material goods (including face) exchanged between S and H parties representing S or H, or for whom S and H are representative.

Distance can be seen most easily in egalitarian relationship (-P) for example, two close friends would be classified as -D because of the closeness of their relationship. On the other hand, two government officials of different nations are likely to be on equal power within their system but distance (+D).

Lackoff (2005:9) explained that certain linguistic choices a speaker makes indicate the social relationship that the speaker perceives to exist between him or her and the listener or listeners. As the example: a professor is working in her office and people are being very loud and disruptive in the next room, she will go over there and tell them to be quiet but the way she does it will differ depending on who it is. (1) If they are students she will use the bald on-record strategy to make sure there is no confusion in what she is asking by saying: “Stop talking so loud!” (2) If they are colleagues she will claim common ground with them using the positive politeness strategy or frame an indirect request for them to stop talking, such as: “I’m working on a lecture and it’s really hard to concentrate with all this noise” (3) If they are really high status directors of the department she may end up saying nothing at all or apologize for interrupting them. Speakers usually

choose suitable words and actions in communication based on the distance that occurs between the speaker and hearer. The choice of suitable words and actions will help the speakers to reach goal of the communication.

2.4.3. The “absolute ranking” (R) of impositions in the particular culture

R is culturally and conditionally defined ranking of imposition by the degree to which they are considered to interfere with agent's wants of self-determination or approval. Moreover, Brown and Levinson (1978) developed a theory on the relationship between the intensity of threat to face and linguistically realized politeness. The intensity of threat to face is expressed by a weight (W) that is linked the FTA. They also give formula for weightiness of FTA. Intensity of threat to face: $W(FTA) = R + D + P$

e.g.:

- a. excuse me sir, would it be all right if I smoke?
- b. mind if I smoke?

The utterance (a) is usually said by an employee to his boss, while in the same situation, the utterance (b) is might be said by the boss to the employee. Both utterances show the intensity of the threat to face based on the social circumstances.

2.6. Talk Rachel Maddow Show

In August 2008, MSNBC announced The Rachel Maddow Show would replace Verdict with Dan Abrams in the network's 9 p.m. slot the following month. Following its debut, the show topped Countdown as the highest-rated show on MSNBC on several occasions.

Early reviews for her show were mostly positive. Los Angeles Times writer, Mate a Gold stated that Maddow, "finds the right formula on MSNBC", while The Guardian writes Maddow has become the "star of America's cable news". Associated Press columnist, David Bauder called her Keith Olbermann's "political soul mate" and referred to the Olbermann/ Maddow shows as a two-hour "liberal ... block. "The New York Times writer Alessandra Stanley opined: "Her program adds a good-humored female face to a cable news channel whose prime time is dominated by unruly, often squabbling schoolboys; Ms. Maddow's deep, modulated voice is reassuringly calm after so much shrill emotionalism and catfights among the channel's aging, white male divas"..

After being on air for more than a month, Maddow's program doubled the guest that hour. The guests come from political background and non-political background. It becomes different from others.

2.7. Guest

In this program, guest consists of politician and non-politician. As well as, we that both of them have different definition and background. First, politician is a person has goal to organize the society. In common, he has a way to achieve the goal, such as egoist anarchism, individualist anarchism, and mutualism. So, in political interview, he will answer carefully because his statements, utterances will show his ideology. Here, Joe Biden as guest in this program. He is vice president that has good attitude and is able to perform his ideology politely. Second, non-politician is a person maintain the counter-productivity of political methods to achieve a free society.

2.8.Previous Studies

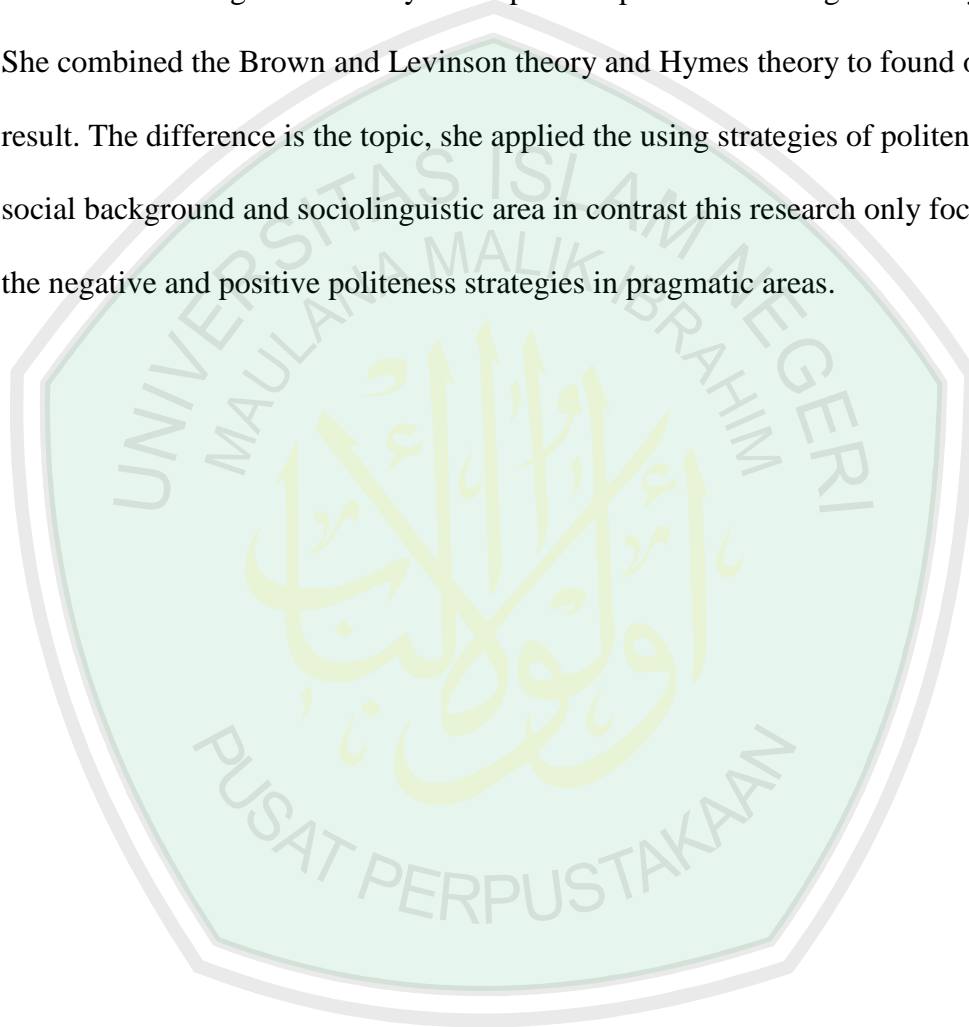
This research is aimed at the investigation about face strategies used in conversations by host in political interview shown in talk show by Talk Rachel Maddow Show. Moreover, this study is intended to analyze the types and factor of positive and negative politeness strategies used by host in interviewing her guest are politician and non-politician. There are some previous studies which may have relevant discussion with the present research.

Ivana (2012) entitled Politeness strategies in interview questions. She analyzed politeness strategies in questions of celebrity talk show based on Brown and Levinson (1987) theory. The result of her research mentioned that the host always applies positive politeness strategy of FTA. In contrast, this research discusses about strategies of negative and positive politeness only as face strategies to maintain the face in political interview which involves one of FTA strategies. Also, in performing the questions depends on social distance, relative power, and ranking of the impositions of the speaker and the hearer.

The next researcher was Leo (2013) used strategies of maintaining losing face in Lincoln movie. She analyzed use of politeness strategies in utterances of the Lincoln movie based on George Yule (1996) theory. The result of her research mentioned that the conversation always uses negative politeness because participants of the research have different weight of imposition. Due to in the conversation had freedom of an action, and to be imposed on by others. The difference is for the subject. She analyzed in the movie, while this research analysis about political interview in talk show program. Also, this research analyzes face strategies to maintain the face for all involute situation is not only

for losing face. However, this research uses Brown and Levinson (1987) theory whereas in Leo's research used Yule theory.

The last research, Maulidya in 2015 entitled Positive politeness strategies used by host in Live with Kelly and Michael Talk Show. She analyzed the use, function and background society of the positive politeness strategies used by host. She combined the Brown and Levinson theory and Hymes theory to found out the result. The difference is the topic, she applied the using strategies of politeness, social background and sociolinguistic area in contrast this research only focus on the negative and positive politeness strategies in pragmatic areas.



CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the analysis of collected data as well as the discussion of the findings. Below is the detail.

3.1. Findings

The researcher would like to describe the deeper analysis of positive and negative politeness strategies used by Anne Rachel Maddow in interviewing politician and non-politician shown in Rachel Maddow Show on Thursday, February, 18th 2016. To make the analysis easier to be read, the researcher would like to divide the analysis in two parts. The first is the analysis of interviewing politician. The second is the analysis of interviewing non-politician.

In this section, the analysis of research questions one and two are explained integrated. The data analysis is classified based on Brown and Levinson's theory. From the data source, there are 29 data that consists of 17 data by of politician and 12 data by of non-politician are discussed. Then, researcher finds 10 ways of positive politeness strategies and 6 ways of negative politeness strategies.

3.1.1 Interviewing Politician

In this sub-chapter, the researcher would like to discuss the analysis of maintaining face strategies used by Anne Rachel Maddow in interviewing politician guest. The guest was invited to do political interview, that shown in Rachel Maddow Show, to share and give more explanation his opinion about presidential election 2016. Those strategies and ways will be described briefly in the following table:

Table 1. Types of Strategies used by Host to Politician Guest

Data codes	Strategies		Ways used by host
	NPS	PPS	
(6.1)	√		Give difference
(1.2)(8.1)		√	Exaggerate
(2.1)(4.2)(7.3)		√	Presuppose/ Assert common ground
(2.2)(5.1)(7.1)		√	Avoid disagreement
(3.1)(4.1)(6.2)	√		Hedge
(3.2)	√		Minimize the degree of imposition
(5.2)	√		Impersonalize speaker and hearer
(5.3)		√	Intensify Interest
(7.2)	√		Be Pessimistic
(1.1)	√		Redress other wants of hearer

NPS: Negative Politeness Strategies

PPS: Positive Politeness Strategies

By the table shows that host mostly uses ways of positive politeness strategy in interviewing politician. Maddow showed that she satisfied and to be friendly with her guests because she wanted her guests was comfortable with her utterances so that her guests were able to answer related to her questions. It is found that there are ten ways that used by Maddow. Ensuing, ways used by Maddow in interviewing politician guest. First, Maddow used exaggerated intonation. Maddow conveyed some wants to indicate an acceptance to her guest. Thus, the guest felt to be admired. Second, Maddow presupposed common ground to her guest. Maddow did the way through switching the topic. Therefore, the hearer was able to avoid from losing face and speechless. Third, Maddow responds to a preceding utterance with “yes..but”. She appeared to agree with guest by token agreement. So, guest will not positive face. Fourth, host communicates to guest shared some of host’s wants. Host used intensifying

utterances to guest with host contribute to the conversation, by making good story.

Hence, the guest interested in the interview.

Next, researcher will be described deeply as follow about strategies and ways used by Maddow in interviewing politician.

Data 1

Maddow interviewed Vice President Joe Biden about Presidential election 2016 at Union Depot in St. Paul on Thursday, 18th February 2016 through political interview of Rachel Maddow Show program. Maddow and Biden were ready to discuss the matter thus they started the conversation to open the interview.

(M: Anne Rachel Maddow as host, B: Joe Biden as guest)

M: **Mr. Vice President** (1.1), thank you so much for this time. I **really** (1.2) appreciate it.

B: I'm flattered to be here.

Datum (1.1) contains negative politeness strategy because Maddow redress Biden's want by offering partial compensation. Maddow thinks that she has distance with Biden so she does not coerce Biden by minimizing threat. Here, the utterance "Mr. Vice President" indicates that Maddow considered value of Biden's power, social distance, and absolute ranking, thus Maddow gave status difference to Biden by calling him "Mr. Vice President" not call him "Biden" or "Mr. Biden" only. It aims to respect and esteem Biden who has a higher status and big power that felt to be superior. This strategy conveys formality in conversation to keep distance, thus it can redress Biden's negative face.

Datum (1.2) contains positive politeness strategy because Maddow welcome the Biden's attendance with exaggerated intonation. It shows that Maddow claimed common ground with Biden by indicating that they shared

specific wants, including goals and value. Here, the utterance “thank you so much for this time, I really appreciate it” indicates that Maddow conveyed that Biden’s presence in the time is important and admirable. Maddow gave exaggerated time of interview with Biden because he is an important person with prestigious status, thus Maddow said Biden’s attendance with saying thanks and adds word “so much...., really appreciate it” to show that Maddow was very happy and was proud by Biden’s attendance in his activities.

Data 2

When the interview is going on, Maddow and Biden discussed about infrastructure. Here, Maddow and Biden had different opinion. In other side because she is a host there, so she must maintain the guest’s face. Then, she chose to switch the topic and avoided disagreement with her guest.

M: It needs a lot of work. **I mean I lived in part of rural Western New England where we don’t have broadband, and nobody can sell their house (2.1), but that’s OK (2.2).**

B: Yes.

Datum (2.1) contains positive politeness strategies because Maddow gave braise to strategy of redressing a FTA by talking a while about unrelated topics. It shows that Maddow claimed common perspective with Biden without necessarily referring to in-group membership. Here, the utterance “I mean I lived in part of rural Western New England where we don’t have broadband, and nobody can sell their house” indicates that Maddow chose to insert small talking that is not suitable with the topic. It is as a mark Maddow’s interest in Biden to presuppose that they were common ground so that the difference think does not appear of them. Maddow was able to thereby stress her general interest in Biden. This act was done by Maddow to show her appreciation and approval to Biden’s argument.

Datum (2.2) contains positive politeness strategy because Maddow avoided disagreement with Biden's opinion. It is done by Maddow through token agreement, it means that Maddow desired to agree or appeared to agree with Biden. Here, Maddow used the utterance "It needs a lot of work, but that's OK" when she has other opinion about infrastructure that is different from Biden, but Maddow claimed common ground with Biden by twisting to hide disagreement so that she inserted word "but that's OK" in the last. It aims to maintain good relation with other face. Also, Maddow chose this way because there are factor of power, absolute ranking, and social distance are different, so she had to respect and show her appreciation to her guest.

Data 3

Here, Maddow had question and carried about interest at zero or near zero. Due to it was a big deal although in other sides of economy and administration were stable. Below, Maddow asked explanation for Biden about it.

M: (show the data) **I know** With interest rates at zero or near zero, obviously the recovery act was a big deal (3.1). But, where is the appetite, politically, for fixing what needs fixing, and investing more? Is it **just** part of some opposition to your administration or this there appetite out there?

(3.2)

B: I think there's an appetite out there....

Datum (3.1) belonging to negative politeness strategy because Maddow used hedges in her request. She avoided assume about Biden's want so that she provided statement based on the administration data before she performed the question. As like the utterance "With interest rates at zero or near zero, obviously the recovery act was a big deal" contains hedge "(show the data) with interest..." an administrative data to support the Maddow's statement. Thus, Biden has to be fine with the question by Maddow.

Datum (3.2) contains negative politeness strategy because Maddow did not coerce Biden. She minimized the threat by her own statement that carries. Here, the utterance “Is it just part of some opposition to your administration or this there appetite out there?” indicates that Maddow felt reluctance because she has different power, social distance and absolute ranking values with Biden, such as in using word “just”. If word “just” is deleted, Maddow’s utterance became to coerce Biden and be rude. Thus, Maddow minimized her request to get Biden’s explanation about the matter. In her request used utterance “part of some opposition to your administration or this there appetite out there” shows that Maddow gave an option to Biden not to do a certain act. It is able to maintain Biden’s face by Maddow’s carries and satisfy Biden’s negative face.

Data 4

Biden is always good performance in public and carefully to make decision so that Mr. President loved him. Biden often states in public that he would make good revolution to be stable condition and in this year he decided to be not presidential candidate. Additionally, Biden was regret. Thus, in this time Maddow asked reason for him about his decision. In contrast, he refused the statement that he is regret. So, in the next question, Maddow moved to other topics directly.

M: When I hear you talk about that work that remains to be done,
You have said on the record that although it was the right decision for you to..., you also.... Why do you regret it? (4.1)

B: Well, the truth is I don’t regret it.

M: Well in some frustration, what you want to do with it (4.2).

Datum (4.1) contains negative politeness strategy because Maddow used hedges in her utterances. It shows that she did not presume something by

observing one way but she uttered the statement by Biden stated at which she hear when Biden told about it. Here, the utterances “When I hear you talk about that...., You have said...” contains hedge “When I hear you talk about that..., You have said” a quote of statement to avoid responsibility for believing in the truth of the utterances, hence Biden could not blame Maddow for her statement imposing Biden to give more explanation.

Datum (4.2) contains positive face strategy because Maddow switched the topic discussion. She claimed common perspective with Biden without necessarily referring to in-group. Thus, Maddow was able to satisfy Biden by making same perspective. Here, the utterance “Well in some frustration, what you want to do with it” indicates that Maddow made strategy of redressing a FTA by discussing about unrelated topics. She did it to maintain the situation is stable and be able to continue. Additionally, distance, power, and ranking factor influence Maddow to do it so that the Biden’s positive face is enough to be satisfied.

Data 5

Maddow asked to Biden, has been can the government do something to accelerate that? Then Biden answered “yes” and gave explanation completely. He explained all members that included there. Below, Maddow made conclusion by Biden’s explanation.

M: **So** they need a convener (5.1). **We** need something outside our world... (5.2)

B: A convener, absolutely, to get them to the point where the – we don’t want to take away any profit motive here.

Datum (5.1) contains positive politeness strategy because Maddow avoided disagreement. She claimed common perspective with Biden in saying “So they need a convener” contains pseudo-agreement “So”. It indicates that Maddow

was drawing a conclusion to a line of explanation carried out by Biden. Here, Maddow cooperated with Biden because Maddow and Biden both belong to some set of persons who shared specific wants. After Maddow avoided disagreement, Biden would not lose positive face.

Datum (5.2) contains negative politeness strategy because Maddow and Biden were cooperative in an activity. Here, the utterance “We need something outside our world...” contains cooperativeness by saying “we” that is inclusive form. By the utterance, shows that Maddow wanted to convey that thinking about solutions of the problems.

Datum (5.3) Biden has son, namely Beau. He is an exceptional guy, who never complained, and he was appropriate to have a chance to be appointed to his Senate seat. In contrast, all of them only a dream for Biden, now. His son was die when he got a duty to go to Iraq. Here, Maddow told good story about his son and included him there. She did it to show audiences that Biden has good position in State of the Union. Due to at the time, Biden asked to Obama to put him in charge of the Obama’s new effort. It got a huge response from the room in there.

M: part of the – the inspiration for you in this is the death of your son, Beau. **We know that at the time that he passed he had been mulling a run for governor in Delaware. I had been lucky enough to spend some time with him. I was immensely impressed by him as a public servant. A lot of people say that they could imagine him having gone on to run for president. Does that – is that something that you wished for him? Do you daydream about that for him?** (5.3).

Datum (5.3) contains positive politeness strategy because Maddow communicated to Biden that she shared some of her wants is to intensify the interest of her own contributions to the conversation, by making s good story. Here, the utterance “I had been lucky enough to spend some time with him. I was

immensely impressed by him as a public servant. Does that – is that something that you wished for him? Do you daydream about that for him?”. It indicates that Maddow told a story to intensify interest to Biden in which Maddow claimed common ground that Biden will interest in her conversation. It aims to satisfy Biden’s positive face and maintain Biden’s face in public by his saying to Obama.

Data 6

Early, Biden and Justice Scale were fine and fire. In contrast, the next year, they had different perspective about view of how to read the constitution. Biden called constraint but Scalia called it strict. Also, Biden thought it’s a living document, Scalia thought it’s a dead document. Finally, they ended up with very different position. By the deference perspective, Maddow carried to know Biden’s reason for that. Therefore, before Maddow introduced question to Biden, she excused to Biden.

M: Let me ask you about the Supreme Court (6.1).

B: Yes.

M: You said years later that you regretted that vote. You said he was a fine, honorable, and decent man (6.2), but you wish you had not voted for him. Why did you end up –

B: Well, I went on to say because he’s so effective because his view, his constraint – I call constraint.....

Datum (6.1) contains negative politeness strategy because Maddow minimized the threat by paying attention of the power, social distance, and absolute ranking value. Here, Maddow used giving deference strategy by raising of the other, such as “Let me ask you about the Supreme Court”. The utterance indicates that Maddow asked permission for Biden to answer and gave more explanation about it. Maddow felt reluctance because Biden is in high status and older than Maddow. Also, she understood the background of relationship Biden

and Supreme Court. Thus, she gave difference in her utterance. If Maddow does not permission, it will threat Biden's face either by himself or public.

Datum (6.2) contains negative politeness strategy because Maddow used hedges in her utterances. It shows that she did not presume something by viewing one way in which such redress can be given by carefully avoiding presuming that anything involved in the FTA is believed by Biden. Here, Maddow avoided presumption about Biden that is relevant to his attention with hedges on the illocutionary force "You said years later that..., You said..." to keep distance and to avoid responsibility believing in the truth of his utterance, thus Biden was able to blame her question in the next. Moreover, Maddow also said "years later" as factual proof to make the conversation and as a self-effacement to avoid responsibility in imposing on Biden. It indicates that Maddow wanted to be safe in speaking in which she did not want Biden blame her, thus she provided those hedges to have self-effacement and formality in conversation.

Data 7

Obama asked Biden to advice candidates in this year. Obama wanted to find the candidates who is qualified, have intellectual capacity, have judicial temperament, and have no crimes of moral turpitude. In contrast, to get candidates who have above capacities are rare. Then, Biden showed his idea that Mr. President had to discuss with others to find the candidates are appropriate to Senate seat. After Maddow listened the explanation by Biden, she made conclusion about it.

M: **So** should President Obama do that with Senator Grassley? (7.1)

B: Yes.

M: **Do you think he will?** (7.2)

B: Yes, I'm confident he'll – he'll reach out to the Senate and go through the process of advice and consent.

Datum (7.1) contains positive politeness strategy because Maddow used avoiding disagreement in his utterances. It shows that she claimed common perspective with Biden without necessarily referring to in-group membership. In which Maddow made conclusion to a line of Biden's conversation with Obama. Here, as utterances "So should President Obama do that with Senator Grassley?" indicates that Maddow used pseudo-agreement to keep Biden from losing positive face. Additionally, the utterance uses words "So should" directs has intended message that speaker disagree about it but the using words are able to cover the opposite opinion by speaker and hearer. Due to by the use of word "so" has process think to yes or no. Thus, Maddow was able to maintain the situation of interview to get a goal.

Datum (7.2) contains negative politeness strategy because Maddow used pessimistic utterance, such as "Do you think he will?". Here, Maddow expressed a doubt about what will be done by Obama, she asked to Biden whether Mr. President will do that. She did not claims common ground or perspective about it, as utterance "so, will he do it?" indicates that speaker is optimist that Mr. President will do it. In addition, she used pessimistic utterance because she wanted to give freedom to Biden to answer and would not coerce Biden to answer "yes". If she uses optimistic utterance that Obama will do it, so she does not keep Biden's negative face.

Datum (7.3) Maddow gave short information about Pope Francis and Donald Trump did when on the way from Mexico on plane that anybody who was building walls instead of building bridges is not a Cristian. By the information,

Maddow asked to Biden, who is a Catholic, and as an observer of 2016, about his opinion for it. Here, Maddow had different opinion with the Pope Francis's stated and she thought to Biden disagreed also for it.

M: Is it fair to say if somebody wants to build a wall, by definition, **isn't a Christian?** (7.3)

B: Well, I am not a theologian, nor am I a priest or a minister, but I think building walls is fundamentally contrary to what made this country what it is.

It contains positive politeness strategy because Maddow used tag questioning to assert common ground with Biden. By using this strategy, speaker does not want to see hearer to do simply answer. Here, the utterance "Is it fair to say if somebody wants to build a wall, by definition, isn't a Christian?" contains a tag question "isn't a Christian?" uses falling intonation. It indicates that when Maddow made the utterances, she had same knowledge to Biden and in her conversation, so they had same opinion. Additionally, Maddow was able to stress her general interest in Biden, and she expected that Biden gives more reason about his disagreement with Pope Francis's statement.

Data 8

After the interview has finished, Maddow said thanks implicitly to Biden. She gave good appreciation and respected to Mr. Vice president for his time. Maddow is happy and proud to Biden also for sharing and more explanation about new news in the week. Thus, she uttered below,

M: Mr. Vice President, having this much time with you is a **real honor** (8.1).

B: Oh, it's been an honor. Are you kidding? Thanks.

Datum (8.1) contains positive politeness strategy because Maddow attended Biden (his wants to appreciate and admirable), made in-group identity

maker, and avoided disagreement. It shows that Maddow claimed common ground with Biden by indicating that Maddow and Biden belong to some sets of person who shared specific wants, including goals and values.

Here, Maddow attended to Biden (appreciate and admirable) by going an appreciation to Maddow for his coming, thus it can redresses Biden's positive face. Maddow supposed to say it because she wants to respect Biden. It seems that the utterances "having this much time with you is a real honor" is Maddow's interest for Biden's coming.

In this section, researcher concludes that negative politeness strategies is dominant used by Maddow. She aims to keep distance to have self-effacement in her utterances. It indicates that Maddow spoke formally to save her face and her statements follows Brown & Levinson theory. Maddow spoke as if she asked more explanation, reason, opinion or disagreed with guest, so she saved her own-face. There are six ways used by Maddow in this interview. Ensuing, ways used by Maddow in interviewing politician guest. First, Maddow used hedges before she asked reason or gave question to guest because of host did not want to assume to her guest. Therefore, the guest could not blame to host by questioning performed. Second, Maddow impersonalized herself and her guest. She used it to make generalization of herself and her guest. Due to the host considered of power, distance and rate with her guest. Hence, her guest did not feel be impinge by host. Third, Maddow gave difference to her guest. Due to her guest was superior and has high power than herself. Thus, guest satisfied and comfortable. Fourth, Maddow was pessimistic to utter her statement. In order to be pessimistic utterance so that the guest did not feel coerced by host. Fifth, Maddow minimized

the threat because she has reluctance to her guest. So, the guest was constant with his position without big threat.

3.1.2. Interviewing Non-Politician

In this sub-chapter, the researcher would like to discuss the analysis of maintaining face strategies used by Anne Rachel Maddow in interviewing non-politician guest. The guest is invited to do political interview, that shown in Rachel Maddow Show, to share her think through game. The questions about presidential election 2016 in the week. Those strategies and ways will be described briefly in the following table:

Table 2. Types of Strategies used by Host to Non-Politician Guest

Data Codes	Strategies		Ways used by host
	NPS	PPS	
(1.1)(3.1)(4.2)		√	Exaggerate
(1.2)		√	Notice, Attend to Hearer
(1.3)(2.2)	√		Indirectly conventionally
(1.4)		√	Seek Agreement
(2.1)		√	Be Optimistic
(2.3)		√	Give gifts to Hearer
(3.2)	√		Impersonalize speaker and hearer
(3.3)		√	Include Both Speaker and Hearer in the activity
(4.1)		√	Joke

NPS: Negative Politeness Strategies

PPS: Positive Politeness Strategies

By the table shows that host mostly uses ways of positive politeness strategy in interviewing politician. First, Maddow wanted to be happy the guest, so she used exaggerated utterances when she will appreciate guest's time. Second, Maddow wanted to make the guest happy by attending guest's interest. Due to the guest is not political person so the host should take notice of aspects of guest's

condition. Third, Maddow repeated words to claim common ground with guest. Here, she also used seeking agreement to be satisfied the guest. Fourth, Maddow conveyed cooperation with guest by being optimistic. It aims to suppose close in relation with guest. So, guest prepared to follow the host. Fifth, Maddow fulfilled the guest's wants. It is stressed by using gift-giving to guest in the last section of the program. Thus, the guest said thanks a lot to host and created good appreciation by host. Sixth, Maddow, inserted word 'we' to stress the cooperativeness with her guest. Here, host and guest had same wants. Therefore, host used way including both her and her guest in the activity. Seventh, Maddow wanted to minimize the face threatening act spartanly with joke way. Here, she aimed to stress mutual shared background knowledge and attempted to make close relation so that the guest was happy.

Next, researcher will be described deeply as follow about strategies and ways used by Maddow in interviewing politician.

Data 1

Rachel Maddow Show is a political interview program. At the night, Maddow interviewed Lalinsky, who is not political person but the matter in the discussing about the week's political news, in Rachel Maddow Show on Thursday, 18 February 2016. Although Lalinsky is not political person but she has many activities, so she had to make time for coming the program. In contrast, the invitation gave a luck for Lalinsky because she has selected to be player and will get prize if she can answer the questions. At 09.00 PM Maddow and Lalinsky were ready to discuss that matter thus they started the conversation to open the interview.

(M: Rachel Maddow, L: Judy Lalinsky)

M: "Judy Lalinsky, **it's very nice to meet you.** (1.1)

L: "Hi, Rachel. It's great to meet you."

M: "**You are a singer, songwriter and a music teacher and a parent and**

a grandparent." (1.2)

L: "And a wife and a runner. I do a lot of things."

M: "**How do you have time** to be doing this right now?" (1.3)

L: "It's that important to me, Rachel."

M: "**all right-ok-ok.**" (1.4)

Datum (1.1) Indicates positive politeness strategy because Maddow exaggerated to Lalinsky's wants. It shows that Maddow claimed common ground with Lalinsky by indicating that they shared specific wants, including goals and value. Also, it suggest that Maddow gave exaggerated intonation or stress in Lalinsky's wants, it is found in utterance "Judy Lalinsky, it's very nice to meet you". Here, it exaggerates the Lalinsky's attendance in the game program. If the word 'very' is deleted then the rest of the utterance only becomes information to audiences and implicit compliment to the Lalinsky, because the words 'very' totally emphasize the host's interest and approval. Thus, Lalinsky became happy because of the same interest in Maddow. The reason for choosing this strategy is that Maddow realized that she needed to show her interest and approval to the Lalinsky in order to appreciate and keep the Lalinsky's positive face. This conversation influenced by the factor social distance. Maddow used polite utterance because they are not close.

Datum (1.2) contains positive politeness strategy because Maddow noticed to Lalinsky's wants. This output suggests that Maddow should take notice of aspects of Lalinsky's condition, it is in utterance "You are a singer, songwriter and a music teacher and a parent and a grandparent". Here, Maddow noticed that there is something needs to be praised in Lalinsky. Noticing that Lalinsky is an

interested woman, Maddow kindly gives her compliment in Lalinsky's activity time. If Maddow does not notice who Lalinsky is, it would not give to satisfy Lalinsky's positive face and audience will give a common sense to Lalinsky. Maddow chose this strategy because as a good talk show host, Maddow should show her appreciation towards Lalinsky as Lalinsky. In addition, he also considers that Maddow needed to keep the Lalinsky's positive face which wants to be appreciated.

Datum (1.3) indicates negative face strategy because Maddow did not coerce Lalinsky. Maddow spoke conventionally indirect to avoid saying what really mean to soften the utterance. It is like by utterance "How do you have time to be doing this right now?". Here, Maddow did not coerce Lalinsky by speaking indirectly for asking Lalinsky to answer Host's wants. So, it makes the Lalinsky saying "It's that important to me, Rachel". By the utterance, Lalinsky got freedom to answer whatever she want by her attendance there and it makes Lalinsky was comfortable. Maddow acted to minimize the lack position by Lalinsky due to actually the Lalinsky's aim to bring prize of the game through interview. The question rather than Maddow said "what your aim to attend in right now?" a direct question. It will make embarrassed to Lalinsky. The reason for choosing this strategy is that Maddow aimed to keep the Lalinsky's negative pliteness which wants to be free from imposition. This conversation influenced by the factor social distance. Maddow uses polite utterance because she is younger than Lalinsky.

Datum (1.4) contains positive politeness strategy because Maddow in claiming common ground with Lalinsky to seek ways in which it is possible to

agree with her. Here, Maddow claimed common ground with Lalinsky by conveying her agreement that Lalinsky is right. Thus, Maddow was able to redress Lalinsky's positive face by recognizing that Lalinsky had desire to be respected. Here, Maddow sought agreement by repeating agreement "all right-ok-ok". It has purpose to satisfy hearer's positive face which wants to be approved. When the agreement only saying "right", it is not briefly agreement so will make audiences are not sure with the Lalinsky's answer. Finally, guest will be disappointed to host and guest's negative face is threatened.

Data 2

Next, Lalinsky had to answer all questions by Maddow as host. Here, Maddow used different way to interview because Lalinsky is not person that comes from political background so Maddow used multiple choice question. It defined as a turn consisting and being marked for each question. It aims to the notion of indirectness so that it goals to mitigate the FTA posed by question (Becker, 2007, cited in Literature Review: Politeness Strategies in interview question).

M: "Well, **I'm sure** you know how this works (2.1). **You're going to get three questions about this week's news** (2.2) and **if you get at least two of them right, you will win this piece of junk** (2.3)."

Datum (2.1) shows positive politeness strategy that used by Maddow in the utterance above is be optimistic because the utterance above indicates optimistic expression of Maddow, "I'm sure you know how this works". Here, Maddow claimed common ground by sharing as if addressee has the same knowledge with her that Lalinsky as her guest has known ways to do this works. Without word "I'm sure" might be will give interpretation to audiences that

Lalinsky does not possibly 'know' and it will make the Lalinsky is embarrassed. The influence factor of polite utterance that produced Maddow to Lalinsky is social distance. Maddow uttered like that because each of them has different background society whereas her guest has made good attention to understand the matters which is discussing in Maddow's program. Thus, Maddow used polite utterances to keep the positive face of Lalinsky.

Datum (2.2) indicates negative politeness strategy because Maddow spoke conventionally indirect. Maddow made her utterance specific and focused which performs the function of minimizing of particular imposition that FTA unavoidable effect by saying "You're going to get three questions about this week's news" conventionally indirect to ask Lalinsky to answer about the matter rather than saying "you must answer three questions below" a direct instruction. We can see that Maddow conveyed the same thing indirectly and opposes tension to give Lalinsky an out by indirectly instruction for Lalinsky to do the instruction in the game through the interview. Thus she is able to ask Lalinsky to answer those matter. This conversation influenced by the factor social distance. Maddow used polite utterance because different social background, her guest now is not politician, so Maddow had to make her guest is comfortable not strained.

Datum (2.3) this utterance includes positive politeness strategy because Maddow fulfilled Lalinsky's want for some goods. As this utterance, "if you get at least two of them right, you will win this piece of junk". Here, Maddow gave some goods to Lalinsky that she will win the piece of junk when she can answer at least two question from three question was performed. Maddow did it because Lalinsky is her guest who is not politician and Lalinsky's aim present there to be

win then get piece of junk. By the action, it means that Maddow decided to redress Lalinsky's face directly by fulfilling some of Lalinsky's want, thereby indicating that Maddow gave some particular respect for Lalinsky. The influence factor is social distance because Lalinsky is Maddow's guest so she had to give some prizes to her guest as appreciation form by guest's following in the program.

Data 3

After Maddow performed some prize that can be took when the interview has finished, she asked Lalinsky to answer some question below. Maddow began from number one up to number three. Here, Maddow used stress intonation because she is amazed with the guest's answer. By number one to number three always right answer. Below is exaggerate expression to the end.

M: Spectacular. **Let's go** to question two (3.1). Wednesday's show, we reported that one former 2016 presidential candidate who had already quit the race might now be getting back into the race. That's what we reported on Wednesday. Then, on Thursday, it turned out his big announcement was a

resounding never mind.

L: Ooh, man. I think it

Datum (3.1) there are three strategies here. First, indicates positive politeness strategy because Maddow used exaggerated intonation and stressed in her compliment to Lalinsky by saying "Spectacular". Maddow uttered with the word because she did not suppose that Lalinsky was able to answer the question of number one though Lalinsky is not politician. Here, Maddow showed that Lalinsky's answer of the question is amazed and admirable. The influence factor to use it is social distance, both of them are different social background. Also host's reason chooses this strategy is she realized that host needs to show host's interest in the guest to appreciate and keep the guest's positive face.

Second (Datum 3.2), contains negative politeness strategy because Maddow made generalization to Lalinsky. Here, Maddow avoided the use of “I” and “you” pronouns in conversation because it may indicate a little imposition. For instance, “Let’s go to question two”. It indicates that speaker impersonalized between herself with her guest “let’s”. By the word “let’s”, Maddow implicitly conveyed that is reluctant to impinge Lalinsky. The utterance rather than saying “you must to answer the next number”, because it is impolite utterance. It is caused there is a social distance of them that come from their background society. Thus, Maddow used polite language when she asked question by question to be answered by her guest.

Third (Datum 3.3), by the utterance “Let’s go to question two” contains positive politeness strategy also. Due to host and guest had stress cooperativeness. Here, between host and guest has inclusive “we” form can be used. Host would not speak “you/ I will answer the number two” because host needs also the activity, so they do same activity and want. If the word “let’s” is deleted, the utterance is not a type of include S and H in the activity strategy anymore. It might seem like a command or request to do something. The host used this strategy to show that he wants to cooperate with the guest to do any additional activity in the talk show. Host used this strategy because she wanted to maintain the guest’s positive face which wants to be approved.

Data 4

After the questions were finished, Lalinsky can bring prizes to go home. Here, Maddow said sorry implicitly may be the prizes are not proper to Lalinsky because the prize is very simple. Thus, Maddow made a joking with Lalinsky to maintain Lalinsky's wants or to maintain herself.

M: Including the “**old faht**” license plates (4.1). I hope that does not offend anyone in your family.

Judy, it was –

L: We're all old farts here.

M: At least in spirit. No, fart is FEC approved. Don't worry.

Judy, **it was great** to meet you (4.2). Please say hi to your whole family.

It's really nice to meet you.

Datum (4.1) contains positive politeness because Maddow used joke way. She claimed common ground with Lalinsky by indicating that she and Lalinsky both belong to share same perspective. Here, Maddow uttered “Including the “old fart” license plates” indicates that speaker stressed mutual shared background knowledge and it is approved by Lalinsky, such as in utterance “We're all old farts here”. Through joking strategy, Maddow attempted to be close in relation and it makes Lalinsky happy. Here, Maddow maintained her face own also so that she can make Lalinsky accepts the prizes sincerely.

Datum (4.2) contains positive politeness strategy because Maddow used exaggerated intonation and utterance. Maddow made in-group identity maker and respected Lalinsky's attending. By the utterances “Judy, it was great to meet you” indicates that Maddow claimed common ground with Lalinsky. It is shown that Maddow and Lalinsky belong to some sets of person who shared specifics wants, including goals and value. Here, Maddow also applied that she interest for

Lalinsky's coming because she wanted to respect Lalinsky by being friend, not different background knowledge.

Thus, researcher concludes that ways of positive politeness strategies is dominant used by Maddow in interviewing non-politician guest. Maddow aims to show conventionally indirect when she wanted to perform the questions and asked more explanation. It aims to soften the utterance. So, the guest felt do not coerce by host. Maddow avoided use of the "I" and "you" pronouns. She implicitly conveyed that is reluctant to impinge guest. Thus, guest agreed to follow the next host's asking.

Last, the researcher make conclusion by the analysis about types of face strategies and ways used by Maddow in interviewing politician and non-politician in political interview. After obtaining the data and analyzing them, first the researcher found that host tends to use positive and negative politeness strategies in interviewing both politician and non-politician. However, exaggerated expression is a dominant way of positive politeness strategy of both politician and non-politician. It means that host makes the interlocutor happy or satisfied and shows expressing interest, sympathy, and approval to her guests. Here, the host can raise more common ground with both her guests. In contrast, host uses more various negative politeness strategies in interviewing politician because the host and the politician guest has great distance, then, the host should show her respect and reluctance at particular time.

Second, there are 16 ways used by host, namely, give difference, exaggerate, presuppose common ground, avoid disagreement, hedge, minimize the degree of imposition, impersonalize speaker and hearer, intensify interest to

hearer, pessimistic, notice of attend to hearer, indirectly conventionally, seek agreement, optimistic, give gifts to hearer, include both speaker and hearer in the activity, joke.

In addition, the researcher tries to add another point of view about this study. Politeness appears naturally in every conversation and other face to face interaction. In case of communication, the speakers will choose the strategies to have polite conversation. People use politeness strategies in order to get their conversation run well and go smoothly. It means that not only speaking in fine linguistics but also considering other's feeling are important. in other word, speaking politeness involves taking account of the other's feeling and being polite person means that she should make others feel comfortable.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter covers two things, they are conclusion and suggestion. The conclusion is based on the research finding on chapter three and the suggestion leads the further researchers on the same field.

4.1. Conclusion

Based on the finding, Maddow uses two strategies to interview her guests, who come from different back ground, in this talk show, namely positive and negative politeness strategy. Positive politeness strategy to satisfy addressee. Negative politeness strategy to minimize the imposition of face threatening speech act on the hearer's face.

There are types of strategies and several ways that used by Maddow. Types of strategies used by Maddow are giving difference, exaggerate, presuppose common ground, avoid disagreement, hedge, minimize the degree of imposition, impersonalize speaker and hearer, intensify interest to hearer, pessimistic, notice of attend to hearer, indirectly conventionally, seek agreement, optimistic, give gifts to hearer, include both speaker and hearer in the activity, joke.

The several ways how Maddow uses positive politeness strategy are claim common ground, convey that host and guest are cooperator, and fulfill guest's desire. The ways how Maddow uses negative politeness strategy are be direct,

don't assume about guest's want, don't coerce guest, communicate host want not to impinge on guest, and redress others wants of guest.

4.2 Suggestion

This study focuses to analyze and describe face strategy used by Anne Rachel Maddow using Brown & Levinson theory which focuses to the individual face. Thus, the writer suggests the further researchers to analyze politeness strategies in social factors using others references such as proposed by Scollon & Scollon, Yule. This research investigates face strategies in first language. Therefore, the further researcher can investigates face strategies used in English as second language as in Indonesia. This study contributes the improvement of understanding language studies especially on political interview connected to the communication in real situation. So it will provide empirical sources on February, 18th 2016 in Talk Talk Rachel Maddow Show program of MSNBC used by Anne Rachel Maddow. The next researchers can investigate face strategies related to communication in the real situation in other forms such as comedian in stand-up comedy, football presenter, and interview in a Radio Talk Show. Thus it will be more challenging to investigate.

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Appendix i

Table 1. Types of Strategies used by Host to Politician Guest

Utterances	Strategies		Ways used by host
	NPS	PPS	
Mr. Vice President , thank you	√		Redress other wants of hearer (give deference)
Let me ask you about the Supreme Court	√		Give difference
- I really appreciate it. - having this much time with you is a real honor		√	Exaggerated
-It needs a lot of work. I mean I lived in part of rural Western New England where we don't have broadband, and nobody can sell their house (a) - Well in some frustration , what you want to do with it (b) - Is it fair to say if somebody wants to build a wall, isn't a Christian? (c)		√	Presuppose/ Assert common ground (a) Switch the topic (b) Switch the topic (c) Question tag
- but that's OK (a) - So they need a convener (b) - So should President Obama do that with Senator Grassley? (c)		√	Avoid disagreement (a) Token agreement (b) Pseudo-agreement (c) Pseudo agreement
-(show the data) I know - You have said on the record that although it was the right decision for you to..., you also.... - You said years later that you regretted that vote. You said he was a fine, honorable, and decent man	√		Hedges
Is it just part of some opposition to your administration or this there appetite out there?	√		Minimize the degree of imposition
We need something outside our world...	√		Impersonalize speaker and hearer
I had been lucky enough to spend some time with him. I was immensely impressed by him as a public servant. A lot of people say that.....		√	Intensify Interest - Told good story
Do you think he will?	√		Be Pessimistic

NPS: Negative Politeness Strategies
PPS: Positive Politeness Strategies

Table 2. Types of Strategies used by Host to Non-Politician Guest

Utterances	Strategies		Ways used by host
	NPS	PPS	
-“Judy Lalinsky, it`s very nice to meet you. - Spectacular. Let`s go to question two - Judy, it was great to meet you		√	Exaggerate
You are a singer, songwriter and a music teacher and a parent and a grandparent		√	Notice, Attend to Hearer
-How do you have time to be doing this right now?” - You`re going to get three questions about this week`s news	√		Indirectly conventionally
all right-ok-ok		√	Seek Agreement - repeating agreement
Well, I`m sure you know how this works		√	Be Optimistic
if you get at least two of them right, you will win this piece of junk		√	Give gifts to Hearer
Spectacular. Let`s go to question two	√		Impersonalize speaker and hearer
Spectacular. Let`s go to question two		√	Include Both Speaker and Hearer in the activity
Including the “ old faht ” license plates		√	Joke

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