



## **POSITIVE POLITENESS APPROACHES APPLIED BY THE JUDGES IN MASTER CHEF AUSTRALIA: SEASON 11**

### **Abstract**

The purpose of this study was to examine how the judges for MasterChef Australia employed positive politeness approaches in their remarks and what variables influenced their decision. The first and fifth episodes of season 11 of Master Chef Australia were chosen as the research's data sources. The paradigm developed by Brown & Levinson (1987) about the politeness approach and its motivating variables was employed to analyze the data. The researcher used a qualitative technique in her investigation. She analyzed films from episodes 1 and 55 to get the information. She also underlined any phrases, words, and sentences that use constructive politeness techniques. The study found that 12 of the 15 strategies put forth were used by the judges. These strategies included using an in-group identification marker, exaggerating, rewarding the hearer, noticing or attending to the hearer, avoiding disagreement, including the speaker and the hearer in an action, showing intense interest in the hearer, promising, giving, or asking for a reason, jokes, seeking agreement, and asserting presenter understanding and apprehension for the hearer's desires. The study also discovered that the relevant circumstances component and compensation were the key drivers behind the judges' usage of positive politeness tactics. By convincing the listener that the speaker saw

herself/himself as being of the same sort as hearer liked or intended to satisfy hearer's wishes, the judges were able to lessen the FTA and lower the social gap between themselves and the competitors.

**Keywords:** pragmatics, positive politeness, comments

## Introduction

### Background of the Study

The subject of politeness is crucial to effective conversation. In the setting of social contact, whether in real life or on social media, politeness is employed to enable easy communication and unity amongst individuals. Politeness is essential for creating and maintaining human unity. The main goal of employing this technique is to make the listener feel at ease while speaking with the speaker. Additionally, while using this tactic, harmonizing and avoiding misunderstandings are crucial. According to Holmes (2001, p. 267), being courteous involves more than merely saying "thank you" or "I'm sorry," it involves using language that is intended for the listener. As a result, being courteous is crucial to developing a positive rapport with the listener (Holmes, 1992, p. 296).

As "the methods employed to show the understanding of the face of another person," politeness is defined (Yule, 1996, p. 60). Consequently, it is necessary to describe a politeness strategy as a pragmatic implementation of suitable behavior in each conversational scenario. The politeness strategy utilized to interact is however a key component of a seamless and effective discussion, both intrinsically and extrinsically. The speaker prefers to communicate openly, plainly, explicitly, and succinctly without using much compulsion while using a bald-on record method.

In Television, a variety of programs are aired with the intention of entertaining or informing the viewer. In addition, the actual discussion in the Television series occasionally deviates from the text. Consequently, the Television project's dialogue provides an objective perspective of human interactions. Additionally, it depicts how conversation works in reality. The number of TV shows has increased dramatically in recent years. The show may be split between news and non-news segments. Non-news programs may also be separated according on the kind of programming they include, such as play, comedy, sports, and religious programs.

The Master Chef Australia judges are becoming well-known personalities who imitate the audience since their program is one of the most seen in the whole globe. The judges must hold a conversation and use deliberate methods while making their decisions. In front of the competitors, judges could work to preserve, maintain, or even improve their facial features. Considering the aforementioned phenomenon, the researcher is keen to learn more about the judges' politeness technique in Master Chef Australia, particularly the positive approach. It may be inferred from the judges' remarks that they generally engage well with contestants and have satisfying conversations with them.

The investigator also choose episodes 01 and 55 as the source of data due to a few other criteria. First, episode 1 was the first round of eradication. All contenders must demonstrate their skills to the judges in round one in order to advance. It implies that the judges must provide feedback to every participant, and in this section, we may observe the judges' varied remarks, many of which probably use tactful language. Second, episode 55 was picked because it features the last appearance of the season's top six competitors. Without a doubt, the participants had overcome numerous difficulties and barriers. Additionally, they committed a number of errors and drew criticism from the judges. Some contenders consistently commit the same errors. In this section, we may see the judges' courtesy when they run into the same errors as the competitors did. The Master Chef Australia judges have

become well-known personalities who imitate the audience since their program is one of the most viewed in the whole globe. The magistrates must really speak clearly and use deliberate methods while making their decisions. In front of the competitors, judges could work to preserve, maintain, or even improve their facial features. View of the foregoing phenomenon, the investigator is keen to learn more about the judges' politeness technique in Master Chef Australia, particularly the positive approach. It may be inferred from the judges' remarks that they generally engage well with contestants and have satisfying conversations with them.

Therefore, the purpose of this study is to look at how the judges in Master Chef Australia Season 11 Episodes 01 and 55 used positive politeness techniques and to look at the elements that contributed to their usage.

### **Research Problems**

Given the context, this research is being performed to address the concerns mentioned in the following questions:

(1) How do the judges for Master Chef Australia season 11 apply positive politeness approaches?

### **Significances of the Study**

The findings of this research need to deliver both conceptual and applied advances. The research also aims this investigation to be helpful to readers and the academic community since it conceptually adds to the pragmatics research in recognizing the sorts of positive politeness methods employed in culinary talent on TV (students and faculty). Additionally, the advancement of linguistic scientific disciplines may benefit from this study. Logically speaking, the purpose of this research is to assist readers in comprehending the knowledge of the politeness strategy and the use of good politeness techniques in everyday contact. To connect with many people, the researcher wants readers to realize how much good civility is needed in social situations and on social media.

## **Scope and Limitation**

This research analyzed the usage of courteous behavior in MasterChef Australia, Season 11, Episodes 1 and 55. Master Chef Australia Season 11 Episodes 01 and 55 were recorded, and those conversations were pulled out and converted into transcribed text for the study. The researcher looked through every phrase said by the Master Chef Australia judges. Nevertheless, since the researcher only wanted to concentrate on the audition and final test, this investigation did not examine all of the events.

## **Review of literature**

### **Pragmatics**

Pragmatics is one of the language disciplines that study perception, according to Yule (1996, p. 3). In contrast to pragmatics, which focuses on the expression of philosophy in spoken language, semantics is the study of meaning in written language. In contrast, pragmatics is focused on the expression of philosophy through spoken text. It is pragmatic to ascertain the sense of what is spoken by the speaker and comprehended by the listener (Yule, 1996, p. 3).

### **The Concept of the Face**

A person successfully entitlements for themselves the line that others think he has previously carried during a given engagement, according to Erving Goffman, who investigated notion of a face in 1967. The face is a representation of personality that is defined in terms of recognized social qualities, yet it may also convey the impression that a person is putting on a good show for his or her religious commitment by giving a decent performance of themselves (Goffman, 1967, p. 5).

### **Face Threatening Acts**

Brown and Levinson (1987, p. 95) assume that statements are constructed using the politeness approach to the listener's face. Face alludes to the self-perception that the speaker or listener prefers to present and preserve. Face-threatening acts, or FTAs, are statements that the speaker makes that endanger the assumptions of others about their personality (Yule, 1996, p. 61).

Additionally, Fasold (1996, p. 160) contends that there must be a continuous engagement, that it may be lost, and that it can be retained. The facial expression element was further divided by Brown and Levinson (1987, p. 110) into positive and negative categories.

### **Courtesy Techniques**

Being polite in conversation demonstrates that you are aware of their face. It was the goal of using civility techniques to help interactions between people flow smoothly and reduce misunderstandings. According to Holmes (2001, p. 267), being polite involves using the appropriate words to pay attention to the person you are speaking to. In certain conversational situations, politeness might be considered the norm. It implies that the candidates should exercise caution while speaking up and avoid causing misunderstandings among others.

According to Goffman (1967, p. 215) and Brown and Levinson (1987, p. 61), politeness gives consideration to people's faces. Politeness is a gesture that lessens face-threatening conduct toward others, according to Mills (2003, p. 6). As stated above, being polite is an effort to pay attention to people by refraining from behaviors that can endanger the hearer's face.

Here are the four most common ways to be nice and lower FTAs:

#### **(1) The Bald-on-Record Approach**

When the speaker has a significant power advantage over the listener or when the danger is small, bald on-record actions result. There are no facial expressions of worry since the

speaker and the listener are suitable, succinct, evade uncertainty, then convey just what is necessary (Brown & Levinson. 1987).

## **(2) The Strategy of Positive Politeness**

The tactic is used to reduce dangers to the listener's face is positive politeness. When the group is well acquainted with one another, this tactic is usually used. Additionally, this approach targets those with good personalities or who have desired desires.

## **(3) The Negative Politeness Approach**

A regressive gesture aimed toward the addressee with a negative face is known as negative politeness (Brown & Levinson 1987, p. 129). According to Brown and Levinson (1987, p. 125), the desire for unrestricted freedom of movement is the negative face. In other words, the speaker uses the negative face to display conduct and to respect the listeners.

## **(4) Off-Record Technique**

The potential for retiring behind the word's original meaning conceals the hearer's face (Cutting, 2008). The speaker may also rescue himself by avoiding making a menacing gesture toward his face. The most effective threat reduction tactic is this one, but the speaker runs the danger of existence misinterpreted and deteriorating to connect with the FTA.

## **Strategies for Being Polite**

Positive manners may assist the speaker in communicating their appreciation, approbation, care, and collaboration with the listener. It may be shown that the utterer and the listener work together to meet the hearer's desires.

Brown and Levinson (1987) further categorized courteous behavior into the following strategies:

### **(1) Notice and Attendance (Needs, Interest, Goal, and Wants)**

By using this technique, the speaker echoes the listener's state.

The speaker necessary to give heed to the hearer's desires, such as seeking the hearer's perspective or ideas that encourage a discourse for union and developing a strong connection with the listener (Brown & Levinson 1987, p. 103) (Brown & Levinson, 1987).

### **(2) Overstated (Sympathy, Attention, and Support with the Listener)**

To show the utterer's attention, approval, kindness, etc., an exaggerated strategy may be helpful. The aforementioned technique may be used by deepening alterations as well as by agglomerating intonation, stress, or other prosodic elements (Brown & Levinson 1987, p. 104).

### **(3) Increase Hearer Interest**

Dialogue is seen in this technique as the speaker's engagement. This tactic may be used to place the listener in the center of the existence of the issue discoursed so that the utterer can take them over his story. It may be used when the speaker is attempting to organize the speech or tale and pique the listener's attention (Brown & Levinson 1987, p. 106).

### **(4) Use In Group Individuality Indicators**

In this technique, the utterer might imply that there is a shared understanding with listener that is well-matched with that definition of a collection by using several ways to indicate membership in a group. These tactics include using speech methods, language or accent, nonsense or slang, and ellipses within a group. By working together as a group, other individuals may demonstrate the oneness of the people via this tactic.



### **(5) Seek Agreement**

To effectively communicate, the speaker must find a way to reach an understanding with the listener. When a speaker expresses happiness to the listener, it is clear that the speaker is also looking to fulfill himself or herself. The speaker was attempting to connect with the hearer throughout the intercultural communication. When the utterer describes happiness with the hearer, it is clear that the speaker is making an effort to meet the hearer's high standards.

### **(6) Presuppose**

When both utterers and listeners converse casually or spread rumors about unrelated topics, this scenario arises. The marker is the area of contract that may be utilized to show that the speaker and the listener have similar viewpoints.

### **(7) Joke**

The size of the FTA may also be reduced by the use of jokes that make use of politeness techniques. The speaker could make light of the FTA of the request, for instance. To put the hearer "at ease," jokes are also employed as a fundamental kind of positive politeness, for instance in reaction to the hearer making a failed pass.

### **(8) State or imply that the Speaker is aware of and concerned about the Hearer's Needs**

This tactic involves stating or indicating that one is aware of the wants of the listener and is prepared to align their desires with one's own. Before making a request, the speaker may brand additional assertions that are recognized to the speaker and make an offer to the listener to make the request known to the listener and force the listener to acknowledge it.

### **(9) Promise and Offer**

The speaker may decide to stress his collaboration with the listener otherwise to counteract the possible danger posed by specific FTAs. The speaker may emphasize the hearer's desire to uphold the hearer's good manners.

With the best of meanings to precise the hearer's positive face, even if they are mistaken, the speaker may offer and promise to provide such circumstances.

#### **(10) Be Positive**

In this tactic, the speaker undertakes that the listener is motivated to assist the speaker (or the speaker and the listener) and will do so since it will benefit both parties.

“You'll give me your skirt”, for instance.

The aforementioned illustration demonstrates the speaker's optimism that the hearer would loan her a skirt.

#### **(11) Make the activity inclusive of the Speaker and the Hearer**

The third method to apply a supportive technique is to comprise both the speaker and the listener in the act. Let's or the word "we" are two examples of how this tactic is used in an expression between the speaker and the listener.

#### **(12) Give (or Request) Justifications**

The speaker should provide justifications for his or her desires as part of the interactional element. As a result, the speaker leads the hearer to perceive (or so the speaker confidences) the rationality of the FTA of the utterer by involving the listener in his applied cognitive and presumptuous reflexiveness (the listener desires the requirements of the utterer).

#### **Considerations That Impact the Application of Positive Courtesy**

Several variables influence how well a politeness tactic works. According to Brown and Levinson (1987, p. 71), two elements encourage the utterer to utilize a positive politeness approach: the payout and the conditions.

### **(1) The Situation: Sociological elements**

The severity of the FTA is also based on the circumstances. The circumstances are the same as those of the social factors (Brown & Levinson 1987, p. 74). The relative control, social distance, and magnitude of obligation are the three influences that make up the politeness scale.

#### **(a) Relative Power**

Generally speaking, people who have more influence over us should be treated with greater respect than those who do not. The unequal connection between the speaker and the hearer serves as its foundation. The most blatant examples of this kind of relative dominance may be seen in patriarchal settings like the military, the workplace, and the judiciary.

#### **(b) Social Distinction**

One way to conceptualize social distance is as a confluence of actual emotional variables (status, age, gender, degree, closeness, etc.) that composed define the general degree of deference for a given speaking circumstance.

#### **(c) Imposition Size**

According to Brown and Levinson (1987, p. 77), The amount of the imposition factor is a traditionally resolute assessment of the imposition based on how much it is seen to obstruct an individual's quest for autonomy or approbation.

## **Research Methods**

### **Research Design**

The investigator used a qualitative strategy for research design in the current study. A qualitative research technique, according to Walliman (2011, p. 114), primarily uses data in the method of a word, sentiment, attitude, or representation. The goal of qualitative research is to discover and comprehend the relevance of people or groups connected to social or human issues. The study's methodology involves actual questions and processes, data that is normally acquired, data analysis, and an assessment of the data's importance (Creswell, 2014). Therefore, in the framework of the current research, a descriptive qualitative technique was utilized to identify and clarify the many positive politeness tactics used by judges in MasterChef Australia, as well as the contributing variables. That approach is useful since the study's analysis and conclusions need to be explained in detail using arguments rather than statistics.

### **Instrument of Research**

The researcher is the most crucial of the several types of equipment used in this study. On Youtube, the researcher enjoyed watching Master Chef Australia. Additionally, the researcher used a laptop to transcribe every word, sometimes adding it to the notes. She used Microsoft Office software, her laptop, and her smartphone for every task related to her study.

### **Data Sources**

The three judges of Master Chef Australia—Gary Mehigan, Matt Preston, and George Calombaris—who used positive politeness while making remarks to the candidates are the source of the research's findings. The data for this study came from the videos of episodes 55 and 01 of season 11 of Master Chef Australia. Because episode 01 is an elimination phase and the candidates must demonstrate their skills to the judges to advance, the researcher selected episodes 01 and 55. The videos were downloaded from Daily Motion. Episode 1's video runs for 01:14:07 and Episode 55's for 01:18:13. The researcher employed a transcription text that she had created after transcribing each of the judges' statements.

## **Data Collection Methodologies**

The judges' comments on Master Chef Australia were the source of the data for this study since they used constructive politeness techniques. The researcher had completed the procedures listed below in the data collection process. To easily grasp the discourse, the researcher first decided on episodes 01 and 55 of season 11 of the show. To make it simple to recognize and analyze the positive politeness methods used by all of the judges on MasterChef Australia, the researcher transcribed the film as she watched it. The researcher wrote one phrase and then stopped the video to transcribe the data. The investigator emphasized a few techniques for ensuring accurate results. In addition, the researcher requested a buddy to view and double-check the transcript. The interaction between the judges and the candidate was given the designation (indistinct) by the researcher because it did not sound clear.

The researcher then underlined all the words, phrases, and sentences in the judges' speech that used constructive politeness techniques. The theory of politeness planned by Brown and Levinson served as the researcher's theoretical foundation for the current study.

## **Data Analysis Methods**

This section described the data analysis process used by the researcher. The researcher had to go through several processes to assess the data. The details were as follows:

The initial stage in data analysis was identification. The researcher recognized all of the statements that use constructive politeness techniques for this stage. The researcher used a highlighter with different colors giving to the forms of positive politeness to indicate the presence of such behavior. The researcher has gone over the statements numerous times to ensure that only facts exhibiting positive politeness will be considered in the study. The ways for emphasizing words based on various positive politeness tactics are listed below.

Notice, attend to the hearer	
Exaggerate	
Intensify interest to the hearer	
Use in group identity markers	
Seek agreement	
Avoid disagreement	
Presuppose/ raise/ assert common ground	
Joke	
Assert/ presuppose the speaker's knowledge and concern for hearer's wants	
Offer, promise	
Be optimistic	
Include both speaker and hearer activity	
Give (or ask for) reason	
Assume or assert reciprocity	
Give-gift to hearer	

**Figure 3.1 The Various Colors of Types of Positive Politeness**

Tim: "Hi George nice to meet you mate"
GC: "Welcome"
Tim: "Thank you."
GC: "What are you doing man?"
Tim: "I run the kitchen garden program at a school in Ballarat."
GC: "Okay"

**Figure 3.2 The Example of Identifying the Utterances**

Classifying comes next after identification. Every term or phrase used by that has previously been discovered was categorized here by the researcher.

**Table 3.1 The Example of Classifying Data**

No	Types of Strategy	Data Findings	
		Episode 01	Episode 55
1	Use in group identity markers	(00:13:28) (00:15:18)	(00:28:25)
2	Seek agreement	(00:21:17) (00:21:43)	(00:30:00) (00:30:11)

The next stage is interpretation. Using Brown and Levinson's positive politeness approach theory, the researcher described the data that includes positive politeness as well as the

underlying component that demonstrated the employment of positive politeness by judges in Master Chef Australia (1987). The researcher then concluded after analyzing the several positive politeness approaches utilized by the judges.

## Findings And Discussion

### Findings

The solution to the research difficulties was found in the study results. The first section discusses the various forms of considerate language used by the judges according to Brown and Levinson's philosophy of politeness. The second focused on elements that affect judges' decisions on a certain positive politeness tactic. The discovered approach is then highlighted in various colors based on what the researcher has decided.

### Kinds of Positive Politeness Used by Judges on Master Chef Australia

The study discovered that the Master Chef Australia judges used several effective politeness techniques. The study discovered thirteen techniques for being courteous that judges in Master Chef Australia used. Below is a table with more information on the different categories of positive politeness identified in this study.

**Table 4.1 Data Findings of Positive Politeness Strategies**

No	Types of Strategy	Findings	
		F	%
1	Notice, attend to the hearer	5	6
2	Exaggerate	20	25
3	Intensify interest to the hearer	7	9
4	Use in group identity markers	6	8
5	Seek agreement	8	10
6	Avoid disagreement	9	11
7	Joke	5	6
8	Assert/ presuppose the speaker's knowledge and concern for hearer's wants	5	6
9	Offer, promise	1	1
10	Include both speaker and hearer in activity	6	8
11	Give or ask reason	5	6
12	Give-gift to hearer	3	4
TOTAL		80	100

The table above reveals that among the various methods used by the judges during Master Chef Australia Season 11, "Exaggerate" strategies were used the most often. The findings

show that the most often used strategy is to exaggerate. It looks like 20% of the data—or 80 data—are available. The second is "Avoid disagreement," which has nine data points (or 11 percent of the total data). The researcher discovers 10% or 8 data in the third place using the "Seek Agreement" technique. Seven data points support the "strengthen notice to the listener" technique. The researchers discover up to six data using an 8 percent approach of "Use circle identification identifier" and "Include both speaker and hearer in action" for the following. In the categories of "Notice, attention to the hearer," "Joke," "Assert the speaker's knowledge and care for the listener's wishes," and "Stretch or request the aim," the researcher takes into consideration 5%, or 5 data, out of 80 data. The following sequence included the three-data technique "Give-gift to the hearer." The uncommon tactic is "Offer/promise."

#### **Announcement and attention to the listener**

The speaker's awareness of the listener's circumstance and state is crucial in this method. The speaker must give heed and comprehend the listener's situation and requirements. The hearer is needed to act in a way that demonstrates their intimate connection and unity with them in this. The listener must, however, be conscious that the utterer is cognizant of his circumstance.

#### **Datum 1 (00:16:42-00:16:50)**

**GC: "I've got feeling within myself that is something within you that is capable."**

**Leah: "Thank you."**

**GC: "For me, it is a cook again."**

The discussion since the occurrence of one's audition week is quoted above. Outdated Italian ravioli was transformed into a cuisine masterwork by contestant Leah. She admitted that while she enjoys aesthetic beauty and a little theatricality, her mother occasionally finds it to



be a bit dumb. Leah invited Matt Preston over to assess and comment on her food. He gave a NO since it's not fantastic and because he thinks Leah is a little behind in fundamental skills. Leah appears dejected and sad. Leah has a talent, according to George, who was also commenting. "I have a hunch that there is something in you that is capable," he remarked. George gave Leah a additional opportunity to cook since he believes she could fix it properly, unlike Matt who said NO right away.

From the interaction described above, GC demonstrated good manners by paying attention to what the other person wanted. GC recognizes Leah's capacity as seen by the statement, "I've got sense inside myself that there is something within you that is competent." He is aware that the competitor has a talent that can be enhanced. In addition, GC demonstrates his enthusiasm and helps Leah grow since Matt's critique was less cozy. He is aware that the contender gave it her all, and that she only has to go through the interview. The phrase "For me, it's a cook again" is intended to appease the competitor's desire to compete once more on the second opportunity and prove her aptitude for passing the assessment phase.

### **Intensify or Exaggerate (Attention and Support with the Listener)**

The following tactic is used (interest and approval with the hearer). With this tactic, the speaker conveys to the listener their attention, approbation, and compassion. Inflection, stress, and other phonation elements like real, for sure, correct, and complete may be overused by the speaker (Brown & Levinson, 1987). The following conversation demonstrates the exaggerated technique used in episode 1:

#### **Datum 4 (00:16:07-00:16:20)**

MP: "I'd give you yes just because of the glaze"

Tim : "Oh hahaha"

MP: "Great concept. Really beautifully executed and looked fantastic.

So, you kind of the full deal so I'm obviously a big yes. George?"

GC: "Yeah, huge yes"

MP : "Gary?"

GM: "Haleluya, yes"

The judges' comments in the data that was collected while using the positive politeness technique Increase the listener's attraction. The use of tact in such statements was meant to let the listener understand the speaker's goal more clearly. It is evident from MP's statements that "Great idea. Really wonderfully done and fantastic-looking, with emphasis on the term "Really," and unmistakably a huge yes. When someone uses the phrase "very nicely," they are trying to make the listener smile. The judge's approval of the participant's cuisine is indicated with the phrase "obviously a huge yes." The hearer will sense joy and keep a cheerful expression on his or her face by faking attention. The speaker also employs nonverbal communication, namely exaggerated inflection, in addition to verbal communication. In turn, the speaker's caring for the listener is felt. Increase the listener's level of interest. This tactic was executed by amplifying the tone of the spoken word. The speaker did it to demonstrate its worth to the listener. GM usages this tactic to illustrate how he connects by the listener.

### **Intensify the Interest in the Listener**

Intensity interest to the listener is a different tactic. When the speaker and listener converse, this kind of technique is used. This technique, where the speaker seeks to put the listener in the center of the topic being described, is used to boost the utterer's attention in the subject. The discussion that follows represents how this method performs.

#### **Datum 8 (00:14:09-00:14:30)**

GC: "Tell us what have you cooked."

Tim: "I have cooked pork belly."

GC: "So, pork belly?"

Tim: "Pork belly."

GC: "Yes."

Tim: "I've got a celeriac puree underneath."

GC: "Yeap."

Tim: "I've got charred fennel, and then I've cooked some apples. I've sort of stewed them until they're just soft, and then that's where the apple glaze comes from."

Tim produced a crunchy pork belly for the audition test. He first consumed vegetables and celeriac puree. These ingredients, in his opinion, make a lovely, silky, creamy pureed cauliflower puree. Additionally, he produced some caramelized apples and acquired some burnt onions. To get an apron, Tim must cook the pork belly more crisply. He hopes the judges like the food since he has worked hard to improve and can demonstrate it today. Positive politeness techniques and Intensifying curiosity about the hearer were mentioned by GC in the chat above. GC usages several techniques to pique the participant's curiosity. The manner he probes the candidate about GC prompts Tim to share his culinary creations. Tim will then go on to say that he grilled pig belly. That is GM's favorite cuisine, so MP and GM surprised me. So pork belly? was GC's second question, demonstrating his application of the positive politeness technique. To the listener, intensify attention translates as an interest in these meals. This tactic is also used to give Tim a favorable impression so that he would describe in further detail how the foods are prepared.

### **Use In-Group Individuality Indicator**

The speaker might imply that they share this concept of a group's existence with the listener by employing any of the many ways to indicate participation in a group. This tactic involves using jargon or slang, using in-group language in a way, and using address forms (Brown & Levinson 1987). The researcher discovered six data points from episodes 01 and 55 that include this tactic. The phrase "Use in personality marker approach" is highlighted in bold.

The researcher discovered that there is evidence of the politeness approach's employment in the assembly identification sign in episode 01 of the audition exam. The following information may be used to demonstrate this strategy's presence:

**Datum 12 (00:13:22-00:13:32)**

GC: "What's your name??"

Tim: "Tim"

GC: "Tim, nice to meet you."

Tim: "Hi, George, nice to meet you, mate."

GC: "Welcome"

Tim: "Thank you."

GC: "What are you doing, **man**?"

Tim: "I run the kitchen garden program at a school in Ballarat"

GC: "okay"

Tim: "I also help out in the classroom with kids that need a bit of extra assistance give them a hand as well."

As you can see from the discussion above, GC behaves politely. Use forms as an in-group identifying identifier. It may be recognized by the use of the term "son" when Simon is the recipient of the greeting. By employing this tactic, the speaker hopes to keep Simon's demeanor upbeat and avoid seeming distant or creating a deep bond by the contender.

### Seek Agreement

The following tactic is gaining consensus. This tactic has been used when the speaker can persuade the listener to identify with them. By demonstrating their approval, the speaker tries to motivate the listener while utilizing this technique. In this technique, there are 2 output methods. As their initial output approach, they are selecting a safe subject. The scenario that follows demonstrates how this tactic works, for instance: "Wow your gorgeous scooter, may borrow your cuter?" The next is a recurrence, such as in the sentence Lark traveled to Australia this weekend (A). Aussie is B! The following example elaborates on how this tactic performs:

**Datum 18 (00:21:23-00:21:49)**

GC: "And what's the dream, what is it that wants to get out of this thing."

Jess: "Ultimately, I'd love to have a little market stall selling a few things that I work on at home like compound butter, spice blends, and some sausage."

GM: "I like a girl that talks about compound butter. That's all-fabulous conversation starters."

Jess: "And the chicken fat butter is"

GC: "**Chicken fat butter**? Woohoo"

Jess: "Chicken fat butter."

GM: "**Chicken fat butter.**"

GM: "Right, did you make any of that today?"

As shown in the exchange described above, GC and GM demonstrate positive politeness. To get cooperation, repeat. In the conversation above, repetition may be seen. By repeatedly saying "Chicken fat butter," one of Jess's phrases, they are both exerting tension. They express their support and involvement in the candidates' interests in this manner.

### **Avoid Disagreement**

Usually, the goal of this tactic is to avoid dissent between the speaker and the listener. When the speaker falsifies a "yes" by rearranging his or her phrases to indicate dissent, this tactic is being used. There are four output techniques for this method. The Token Accord is the first output technique. The researcher here gives an example of a token agreement. For instance, "Yeah, yes, she is little... not very small, but not very large." The next kind is Pseudo Agreement, for example. White Lies, such as "Oh, I can't the series are dead," is the third kind. Hedging Opinion is the final feature strategy, and the example "It is delightful, in a way," shows how it works. For this round, not every finalist served a delicious dish. Therefore, this tactic was employed by the courts in their remarks. based on the information below:

**Datum 23 (00:36:12-00:36:29)**

Contestant: "Oh my God, I love you."

GM: "You love me?"

Contestant: "Yeah"

GM: "Oohh I feel like a, I need to let you down jump because you're very excited."

GM: "We've tasted some amazing dumplings. So, in the last few years.

The fillings vary pasty inside. These aren't good enough to put you through"

From the dialogue described above, GC demonstrated good manners by avoiding conflict and telling white falsehoods. GM uses this tactic in order to prevent the candidates from having an FTA. Instead of specifically mentioning the contestant's inevitable rejection, he chose to draw emphasis to the participant's appetizers. We've had some wonderful dumplings, it is

evident in GM's speech, and the hearer may be aware that this is truly an indication of rejection. However, this tactic would keep the hearer's smile on their face.

### Jokes

Humor is one of the methods of positive politeness, according to Brown & Levinson. Making jokes is the technique used by the speaker to make the listener feel at ease and acquainted. This is because jokes are tactics that highlight or concentrate on common ideals. Additionally, this policy aims to redefine the FTA's scope. The statistics support this approach. Below, that will be examined.

**Datum 26 (00:45:14-00:45:26)**

GM: "What have you got there a little agnolotti."

Joe: "Butternut pumpkin agnolotti with goats (indistinct) mousse pancetta walnut (indistinct) and I've burned butter seals."

GM: "A long descriptions on the menus (laugh)"

Joe: "Yeah, hehe."

GM: "What's your name?"

Joe: "Joe"

GM: "We see quite a lot of pasta dishes"



In the exchange described overhead, GM demonstrates appropriate behavior. Jokes. It becomes obvious when GM makes a joke like, "A lengthy explanation on the menus," gets a chuckle out of it, and Joe joins in. By demonstrating that they both possess the same information and principles, it may lessen FTA. GM utilized this tactic to reassure the listener.

### Presuppose the Speaker's Knowledge

The tactic of the study is the only method to establish that the utterer and listener are working together, and anybody that could exert stress on the listener to cooperate with the utterer must prove that they have the hearer's best interests in mind and are capable of enforcing those goals. This plan's effectiveness was discovered by the researcher, and the following image elaborates on it.

**Datum 28 (00:36:58-00:37:14)**

Contestant: "Uhm, I've made a brown butter parfait with pickled apple and fennel."

GM: "Those flavors. Uhm, it is not doing a lot for me. **If you're gonna make it brown butter, you've really got a drive-in brown butter.**"

GC: "I was hoping it was gonna be delicious, but thank you up."

It is evident from the exchange above that GM uses the technique of demonstrating their understanding of and interest in the listener's demands. GM was aware that the contender was attempting to create a fantastic meal by preparing a brown butter pudding. In order to demonstrate that the competitor has to improve, GM says, "If you're going to make it brown butter, you're actually got a try driving brown butter." He desires to highlight the participant's need that concentrates on the taste or skill. As he anticipated, it would be to produce great food. He might have said, "You're not particularly excellent at creating this food," in his remarks, but instead he affirmed his expertise to keep a positive attitude for himself and the group.

### **Promise or Offer**

Very next tactic is to promise or make an offer. This type of tactic is used when the utterer wishes to set up scenario with a deliberate utterer who expresses decent meanings in order to rectify of speaker's upbeat demeanour. The researcher only takes into account one speech that employs this tactic. That's a pledge:

**Datum 30 (00:35:21-00:36:31)**

GC: "You wanna dress it?"

Simon: "Yeah, please."

GC: "I think it is a bit moment for three of us to sit back and go, yeah."

GC: "Look's what happened, then the credit goes 100% to you. I mean, you have developed into an incredible cook. I mean that thoughtful that is delicious easy interesting, and I'm sure people (indistinct) going here, but I need a hunk of (indistinct). That is just spot-on. **I've served that one of my restaurants tomorrow.**"

Simon: "Thank you."

GC: "It is delicious. Well done, son."

Simon: "Thank you."

In the exchange described above, GC demonstrates appropriate behaviour Promise. He conveys to the competitor via his words that they are a team and that they work together. Aspects that the speaker conveys to the listener while speaking are a potential communication tactic. The speaker will demonstrate his good intentions to the listener by doing this. This is an effective technique to meet the hearer's optimistic face.

### **Comprise both Speaker and Listener in the Activity**

The phrase "you or me," which the speaker means, is used in this tactic. The pronouns "you" or "me" have the effect of fostering a tighter bond or mutual understanding. The facial assault is also treated with it. The researcher discovered three data: one from episode 01 and two from episode 55. For further information, please view the facts below:

**Datum 31 (00:21:10-00:21:18)**

Jess: "Okay"

GC: "And **let's** hopefully give you an apron."

Jess: "Oh yeah get ready."

GC: "What's your name?"

Jess: "Jess"

GC: "Jess"

Jess: "Yeah"

In interaction above, GC uses one of the constructive politeness methods, which is to comprise both the utterer and the listener in the action. "Let's hopefully give you an apron," GC remarked to Jess. Let's is short for let's. Such case, the utterer attempts to include listener in the similar behaviour in the hoping that the court would grant her an apron.

### **Discussion**

Making a social connection with others is increasingly dependent on communication. Establishing a friendship will be challenging or pointless without communication. In order to



maintain the other person's face while conversing, the discussion must go smoothly and successfully. Goffman (1967, p. 5) Defines one's self in terms of approved social traits and creates a clear face, which others may adopt as a representation of one who is making a good impression for his profession by making a good impression of oneself. Additionally, according to Brown and Levinson (1978), the face is the public self-image that each individual seeks the project of themselves. Therefore, from 103 to 129, everyone strives to save her face. Based on such sorts of methods, individuals prefer to adopt politeness techniques to preserve the hearers' good face while speaking, supporting the results. They don't want their face to be hurt, therefore they assault or lose their face. The method or communication technique that satisfies or preserves the hearer's positive face desires is known as positive politeness. An FTA is not required when using a politeness technique; rather, it is intended to preserve and increase engagement between the speaker and the listener. The four forms of politeness methods outlined by Brown and Levinson (1987) are the bald-on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and bald-off record approach. In the current study, the researcher employed positive politeness to assess the judges' employment of the politeness technique in MasterChef Australia Season 11 Episodes 01 and 55. Positive politeness is described by Brown and Levinson (1987, p. 101) as "redress geared to the recipient's positive face, his constant wish that his desires (or the acts flowing from them) must be regarded of as wanted." The 15 positive politeness methods are as follows: utilise an in-group identification marker, be upbeat, exaggerate, provide a present to the listener, notice or pay attention to listener, evade dispute, include both the speaker and the listener in an activity, show intense interest in the listener, offer, stretch or request the explanation, jokes, seek contract, emphasise speaker information and care for the listener's needs, state commonality, and presume or express return (Brown & Levinson, 1987, p. 103-129).

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

## **Conclusion**

The aim of this study is to better understand the positive politeness phenomenon in television. The information was taken from the judges' words or comments in MasterChef Australia Season 11 Episodes 1 and 55. The aim of this study is to determine the different positive politeness tactics used by juries and the variables influencing the approach they choose.

This research gathered a whole of 80 facts on twelve different kinds of positive politeness tactics based on the ideas of Brown and Levinson (1987). These techniques include using an in-group identity marker, exaggerating, giving the hearer a gift, noticing them, avoiding disagreements, involving both the speaker and the hearer in the activity, showing intense interest in them, promising, asking why, making jokes, seeking agreement, and asserting speaker understanding and fear for their needs. According to the investigation, the judges for Master Chef Australia's season 11, episodes 1 and 55, often used overstated tactics. To retain the hearer's favourable image or minimise the hearer's FTA, the majority of judges prefer to exaggerate while expressing their approbation, attention, and compassion to the hearer. Payoff and amount of imposition are also the most important considerations when deciding on a technique so that the speaker may maximise its benefits while maintaining the listener's goodwill. In contrast, social distance and relative power have little impact on judges' adoption of the politeness technique since judges often have more social rank or authority than competitors. This also appears to suggest that the speakers' social distance and relative power would decrease the more compensation they anticipate and the amount to which they reduce their demands in order to be deemed courteous. However, unless more and more studies are done to support this assertion, this is in some ways too elusive. According to this study, judges often employed constructive politeness techniques while making remarks. It happens because individuals become more creative when picking words or phrases to employ in communication, even only to be polite, as their exposure to language increases.

## **Suggestion**

According to this research, social distance and relative power may be affected by the effect of reward and imposition variables on the application of politeness technique. In case of communal detachment and comparative control issues, which are constrained through a norm, the speaker benefits more from remuneration and imposition variables for both preserving his own reputation and that of others. But more evidence is required to support this research. The researcher advises the following researcher to further explore the link between the degree to which various aspects lead to the politeness approach. The researcher also advised a separate researcher to look into Master Chef Australia's politeness approach from a dissimilar perspective, such as bald on best, negative politeness approach, bare off-record, or it may be connected towards amusement. That issue may be approached from several angles, which can increase your grasp of politeness tactics.

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