

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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