

Politeness Strategy Used by Ellen DeGeneres in Interviewing Children and Adults on The Ellen Show

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Abstract: This research discusses the politeness strategies used by Ellen DeGeneres in interviewing children and adults on The Ellen Show. This research uses a descriptive qualitative method. This research aims to describe the politeness strategies and the differences in politeness strategies addressed by Ellen when interviewing children and adults. The theory applied to explain the analysis of politeness strategies is Brown and Levinson's theory (1987). The results showed that Ellen's talk show host delivered four politeness strategies with different breakdowns. The politeness strategy that tended to be used for children is the positive politeness strategy at (62,5%). The other most used are negative politeness (18,8%), off-record strategies with (12,2%), and bald of record (6,3%). Meanwhile, for adults, Ellen dominantly reckoned to Positive Politeness strategies (72,2%), followed by negative politeness (16,7%), bald of record, and Off Record strategies (5,6%). Positive politeness is the most common form used by Ellen in interviewing her guests, however, there were differences between the two. The differences between children and adults are there several points that researcher found one of them, the use of politeness that is not found in adults but used by children, namely the politeness of apologies, having an unconfident attitude, and avoiding conflict mean that Ellen applies this politeness so that children feel comfortable when talking and can familiarize themselves with children. In addition, this is also a form of attention and teaches children to know where they are wrong.

Keywords: Politeness Strategy, Ellen DeGeneres, show

INTRODUCTION

Language has an important role in communicating with humans. They use language to interact with each other in expressing ideas, opinions, and thoughts to each other. Every language in the world has rules that bind its users in using the language. In other words, language becomes something very important because with language humans are aware of creatures that need communication and association. Every language has its speaking limits to use in a certain way. it means, we must know whether what we say will be benefit for others or what we will told will not offend other people's feelings. so therefore, when talking to other people, it is important to pay attention to manners.

According to Yule (1996:60) politeness is a way to convey the speaker's wishes by using a special way that is rarely used in everyday language. People generally act according to the public image they want to show or the respect they seek. The face is a representation of a person's self-image who wants what he does, what he has, or what values he believes in. Brown P. & Levinson, (1987) conclude that language politeness has the meaning of a speaker's effort to maintain the self-esteem or face of the speaker or listener. The principle



of politeness in communicating is broad even though every culture and group in society has various sizes of politeness and expressions of politeness.

Furthermore, they believe that language politeness has a meaning as a means of protecting one's reputation as a speaker, listener, or reader. The principle of communication in any culture is that it is broad, although every culture and group in a society has its specific way of communicating. Next, they believe that language affiliation has a meaning as a means of protecting one's reputation as a speaker, listener, or reader.

Communicating can be difficult when the way we speak is based on our pronunciation, which can offend the other person. However, the willingness to accept others in a way of love and mutual respect seems far from proper manners to avoiding the bad qualities that exist in everyone. Therefore, to help others and prevent them from being hurt, humans need to understand the situations and contexts in which bad traits are spoken.

Everyone should pay attention to politeness the of language when communicating with others, but it is undeniable that not everyone can realize the politeness of language when communicative, the politeness of language can be said to have been owned by humans as adults. We as adults will find it more practical to understand the various steps to assess whether an speech is considered to be polite or not, whether it is related to social distancing, or culture. But what if the reality of this language happens to children who do not fully know the word polite because not all ages are aware of language politeness, meaning that language politeness is not necessarily owned by all ages? As adults, we are often asked to be careful about socializing or speaking to children who do not know the language.

Language politeness can occur anywhere, one of which is in the world of television. In this era, many TV stations are competing to make programs to attract viewers. Cangara said that media is a tool or vehicle used to convey messages from communicators to the public, while the definition of mass media itself is a means used to convey messages from origin to audiences using communication facilities, namely newspapers, radio, and television Cangara, (2010:123,126)

Some television programs have become one of the mainstays for some people because they deliver positive presentations, both in giving news or just entertainment. There are so many programs on television that are presented as mainstay programs. One of them is a talk show program.

Talk shows are also known as talk programs that convey positive points that have implications for an active public response because they can convey all forms of knowledge and new understanding to the public. One of the famous programs is Ellen Show.

From this background, the researcher intends to analyze the politeness strategies used by Ellen in interviewing children and adults by focusing on the following questions: 1. What are the politeness strategies used by Ellen DeGeneres in interviewing children and adults on the Ellen Show? 2. What is the difference between the politeness strategies used by Ellen DeGeneres in interviewing children and adults on the Ellen show? By conducting this research, the results of this study are expected to contribute to the study of language politeness theoretically and practically. Theoretically, the expected to be useful add to insight for other research, especially in the field of language politeness strategies. Practically, the expected to expand knowledge in the development of language science for readers. This research can also be used as a reference source for future research related to language politeness materials.

METHOD

The type of research that will be used is descriptive qualitative research. By using this method, the author will record or describe clearly the politeness strategies used in interviews with children and adults in Ellen's show. Based on the method used, Sukardi (2013:157) says that the descriptive method is research that explains correctly the facts and nature of an object under study.

RESULTS

Based on the results of data analysis, the results of politeness strategies used by Ellen deGeneres in interviewing children and adults on the Ellen show can be stated. As follows. Politeness strategies used in children and adults are bald of record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off record strategy. Politeness strategies in speech between children vary more than speech between adults. This can be seen in the following table.

Table 1. The Summary Of Frequency And Distribution Of Politeness Strategies

No	Politeness Strategies	Frequency			
		Children	Percentage	Adults	Percentage
1	Bald of Record	1	6,3	1	5,6
2	Positive Politeness	10	62,5	13	72,2
3	Negative Politeness	3	18,8	3	16,7
4	Off Record Stratgy	2	12,5	1	5,6
	Sub-total	16	100	18	100
	Total			34	

The frequency and distribution of politeness strategies used by Ellen in her interviewing children and adults showed that positive politeness strategies were the most

dominant ones used. on the table above, In children there are 10 politeness strategy, and adults there are 13 politeness strategies, followed by negative politeness each 3 politeness strategies, off record strategy in children there are 2 politeness strategies and adults 1 politeness strategy, and bald of record each 1 politeness strategies. In children, 7 sub-strategies were used in positive politeness, 3 negative politeness, and 1 off-the-record politeness. A total of 16 politeness strategies were identified and classified. And then, for adults, there were 8 sub-strategies used in positive politeness, 3 sub-strategies used in negative politeness, and 1 bald of record and off record strategy each. For adults, the total number of politeness strategies was 18. Thus, the total number of strategies used by Ellen when interviewing children and adults was 34

The Comparison of Politeness Strategies of Children and Adults

Table 2. Frequency And Distribution The Comparison Of Politeness Strategies Of Children And Adults

Childrens	Score	Precentage	Precentage	Score	Adults
Type of Politeness					Type of Politeness
Bald of record	2	5,7	12,5	2	Bald of record
Positive Politeness					Positive Politeness
Giving more attention, giving recognition, and sympathy	4	11,4	12,5	2	Giving more attention, giving recognition, and sympathy
Using identity markers in groups of jargon or slang	0	0	2,9	1	Using identity markers in groups of jargon or slang
Gives or asks for certain reason	6	17,1	11,8	4	Gives or asks for certain reason
Interest	7	20,0	41,2	14	Interest
Has a good self Confidence	0	0	2,9	1	Has a good self Confidence
Get agreement	3	8,6	5,9	2	Get agreement
Gives gift	2	5,7	5,9	2	Gives gift
Avoid conflict	1	2,9	0	0	Avoid conflict
Offer or Promise	0	0	0	0	Offer or Promise
Jokes	4	11,4	5,9	2	Jokes
Negative Politeness					Negative Politeness
Saying indirectly	0	0	2,9	1	Saying indirectly
Apologize	1	2,9	0	0	Apologize
Minimize coercion or pressure	0	0	2,9	1	Minimize coercion or pressure
Give deference.	1	2,9	2,9	1	Give deference.
Having an Unconfident attitude	1	2,9	0	0	Having an unconfident attitude
Off record Strategi	3	8,6	2,9	1	Off record Strategi
Total	35	100	100	34	Total

The differences between children and adults are there several point that researcher found on Ellen's show when talking to children and adults. The first point is that in children and adults Ellen more often uses the politeness of Interest, and give or ask reasons to the speech partner which in children there are 7 and 6 speech and in adults are fourteen and four speech. The use of Interest, and give or ask reason, to the speech partner to both children and adults is more widely used by Ellen meaning that Ellen does not differentiate or discriminate age. It can be seen that Ellen gives focus not limited to the age range. The second point, the use of politeness that is not found in adults but used by children, namely the politeness of apologise, having an unconfident attitude, and avoid conflict each 1 speech, Ellen applies this politeness so that children feel comfortable when talking and can familiarize themselves with children. In addition, this is also a form of attention and teaches children to know where they are wrong. The third point, the use of politeness that is not found in children but used by adults, namely the politeness of using identity markers in groups of jargon or slang, has a good self-confidence, and Minimize coercion or pressure each 1 speech. Ellen pays attention to what she will say. It can be seen if Ellen does not use slang or slang and does not impose her will when talking to children. So it can be concluded that both children and adults Ellen tends to use positive politeness strategies in interviewing her guests.

In interviewing both of her guests, there is a difference in that she tends to use more positive and negative politeness to children. The use of negative politeness strategies is used to keep social distance and to respect her guests.

DISCUSSION

After the research was conducted, in the first research question, the researcher obtained thirty-four politeness strategies, namely the politeness strategies used by Ellen in interviewing children and adults. The politeness strategies in children are bald of record 1 strategy, positive politeness 10 strategies, negative politeness 3 strategies off record strategy 2 strategies. While in adults bald of record 1 strategy, positive politeness 13 strategies, negative politeness 3 strategies and off record strategy 1 politeness strategy. Politeness strategies can be seen in the table below.

Table 3. The Participants And Frequency 'Politeness Strategy Used By Ellen DeGeneres In Interviewing Children And Adults.

No	Politeness Strategies	Strategies (Children)		Strategies (Adults)	
		Justin Wilson II	Nate Seltzer	JT & Chad	Jenna Albi
1	Bald of Record	-	1	1	-
2	Positive Politeness	4	6	8	5
3	Negative Politeness	1	2	1	2
4	Off Record Strategy	1	1	1	-
	Sub-total	6	10	11	7
	Total	16		18	
	Total	34			

Brown and Levinson's (1987) theory was used to analyze the politeness strategies used by Ellen when interviewing children and adults. Thus, the data table shows the representation of participants and politeness strategies based on four categories, namely: bald of record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off record strategies. In this study, researchers describe the results of politeness strategies used by Ellen when interviewing children and adults. Frequency counts and percentages are then presented to compare the most and least used politeness strategies. After analyzing, it is clear that Ellen did not use all types of politeness strategies towards children and adults during the interviews. Therefore, the frequencies and percentages are zero and the speech examples column is left blank.

In all, there are four tables that will be used for table presentation to realize the research questions. The first child guest was Justin Wilson II, a five-year-old who performed and impressed everyone with his drumming on Lenny Kravitz's "Fly Away". And the guest adults Jenna Albi, a special education teacher and cheerleading coach from Lawrence, New Jersey. Despite her financial struggles, Jenna always uses her own money to pay for school supplies and groceries for her students.

Table 4. The frequency and distribution of politeness strategies used by Ellen in the interviewing with (children) Justin Wilson II

Politeness strategies	Frequency	No	Strategies	Speech	
				Justin Wilson II	
				Data	Percentage
Bald of Record	0	1	Bald of record	0	0
		2	Giving more attention, giving recognition, and sympathy	2	22,2
		3	Interest	3	33,3
		4	Gives or asks for certain Reason	0	0
		5	Using identity markers in groups of jargon or slang	0	0
		6	Has a good self-confidence	0	0
		7	Get agreement	0	0
		8	Gives gift	1	11,1
		9	Avoid conflict	1	11,1
		10	Offer or Promise	0	0
		11	Jokes	0	0
		Sub-total	7		
Positive politeness	7 (77,8%)	12	Saying indirectly	0	0
		13	Apologize	0	0
		14	Minimize coercion or pressure	0	0
		15	Give deference.	0	0
		16	Having An Unconfident Attitude	1	11,1
		Sub-total	1		
Negative Politeness	1 (11,1%)	17	Off record strategy	1	11,1
		Total	9	100	

In the first guest in Children (Justin Wilson II) Ellen used 3 politeness strategies. There were 7 positive politeness speeches used (77.8%), negative politeness, and off-record strategy each 1 speech was used with a percentage of (11.1%) while bald of record was not found. In total, 9 speeches were identified during Ellen's conversation with Justin Wilson II. In 7 utterances of positive politeness Ellen used sub-strategies of giving more attention, giving recognition, and sympathy (2), interest (3), giving gift (1), avoid conflict (1). These findings can be seen from the descriptions below.

Positive Politeness

Politeness Strategi 1 : Giving More Attention, Giving Recognition, And Sympathy

Extract 1

Justin : (Justin coughs). Excuse me

Ellen : That is Ok. ***Do you want some more water?*** Yah ready (take water). So let's say you are doing

Justin : That is the most disgusting thing I have ever tasted. (Audience laughing)

Ellen : Why is it disgusting? What is wrong with it?

Justin : Nothing

Ellen : All right

The speech includes giving more attention, giving recognition, and sympathy. can be seen in data (1), Ellen showed his form of attention to Justin about concerns Justin who

coughed and Ellen's response is "do you want some more water?". The speech is considered to be polite to show a form of attention that offered water to Justin because he was coughing while talking. After saying that Ellen got the water. Ellen used this strategy to appreciate his guests and keep a positive face.

Politeness Strategi 2: Interest

Extract 2

Justin : *(Justin coughs)*. Excuse me
 Ellen : That is Ok. Do you want some more water? Yah ready (take water). So let's say you are doing
 Justin : That is the most disgusting thing I have ever tasted. *(Audience laughing)*
 Ellen : ***Why is it disgusting? What's wrong with it?***
 Justin : Nothing
 Ellen : All right

The speech includes intensification of listener's attention on the speaker's interest in what his guest is doing. In her speech, Ellen showed her interest in Jerry starting kindergarten. Another word that showed interest is "Why is it disgusting? What's wrong with it?" these speeches represent Interest. Ellen states what she came here for and why she is so disgusted because she coughed. Ellen used this strategy to focus her attention on the listener and keep a positive face.

Politeness Strategi 3: Give gift

Extract 3

Ellen :All right. You are going to do another Lenny song, right?
 Justin : Yeah
 Ellen : All right. Head on over. *(Applause playing drums)*
 Ellen : You didn't even know that Lenny was were, did you?
 Justin : No
 Ellen : ***We kept it very quite. So this is a big surprise.*** Thanks Lenny. All right. Not only do you get Lenny Kravitz to come out here and surprise you, but we know you like spiderman as well so we we give you some gifts, ok?
 Justin : Thanks
 Ellen : All right. Your welcome *(Giving a gift to Justin)*

The speech of data (I) includes the strategy of giving gifts. It tagged as a "big surprise." the speech is considered to be polite because she fulfills some of the wishes of his guests who give her some gifts. Ellen used this strategy to appreciate his guests and keep a positive face.

Politeness Strategi 4: Avoid Conflict

Extract 4

Ellen : And the what are you doing today?
 Justin : Are you Gonna Go My Way. But you could callit Are you Gonna
 Go My Way. (*Laughter audience*)
 Ellen : **That is how I will call it then**
 Justin : That is on Youtube

The speech includes avoiding conflict. The speech used by Ellen is a speech that avoids conflict by pretending to agree, unreal agreement, lying for good. It tagged as "*That's how I'll call it then*" as expressed by Ellen is including polite language. Otherwise, if Ellen expresses "whatever you want" it will sound impolite.

Negative Politeness

Politeness Strategies 5 : Having an Unconfident Attitude

Extract 5

Justin : (*Justin coughs*). Excuse me
 Ellen : That is Ok. Do you want some more water? *Yah ready (take water)*. So let's say you are doing
 Justin : That is the most disgusting thing I have ever tasted. (*Audience laughing*)
 Ellen : Why is it disgusting? What is wrong with it?
 Justin : Nothing
 Ellen : All right
 Justin : It is just a joke
 Ellen : I see. **I am so bad at humor**. I never know (*laughter audience*) never know what a joke is.
 Justin : Yeah

The speech includes having an unconfident attitude. It is tagged with "*I'm so bad at humor.*" The speech is considered to be polite even though Ellen is not confident in humor but Ellen has maximized to make his guests feel comfortable. Ellen used this strategy to get closer to his guests.

Off Record Strategi

Politeness Strategies 6 : Off Record Strategy

Extract 6

Ellen : How arse you?
 Justin : I am good
 Ellen : And you are five years old now. Last time you were here, you were four. Now you have tuned five. How is it being five?
 Justin : It was great.
 Ellen : Yeah, **What did you do for your birthday?**
 Justin : I went to Legoland and I went on two roller coasters, and I went on some race cars.
 Ellen : Oh wow. That sound lie a fun birthday.

The speech includes off record strategies. It is tagged as "*what did you do for your birthday?.*" In those words Ellen gave a clue to his guest. She wants his guest to tell his wants Ellen used this strategy to Ellen respects his guests.

Table 5. The frequency and distribution of politeness strategies used by Ellen in the interviewing with Jenna Albi

Politeness strategies	Frequency	No	Strategies	Speech	
				Data	Percentage
Bald of record	0	1	Bald of record	0	0
		2	Giving more attention, giving recognition, and sympathy	1	9,1
		3	Interest	5	45,5
		4	Gives or asks for certain Reason	1	9,1
		5	Using identity markers in groups of jargon or slang	0	0
		6	Has a good self-confidence	0	0
		7	Get agreement	1	9,1
		8	Gives gift	1	9,1
		9	Avoid conflict	0	0
		10	Offer or Promise	0	0
		11	Jokes	0	0
		Sub-total	9		
Positive politeness	9 (81,8%)	12	Saying indirectly	0	0
		13	Apologize	0	0
		14	Minimize coercion or pressure	1	9,1
		15	Give deference.	1	9,1
		16	Having An Unconfident Attitude	0	0
		Sub-total	2		
Negative Politeness	2 (18,2%)	17	Off record strategy	0	0
		Total	11	100	

In the second guest, Jenna Albi, Ellen used 2 politeness strategies. There were 11 speeches for positive politeness used (81.8%), negative politeness 2 speeches used with a percentage of (18.2%) and bald of record and off record strategies were not used. In total, 11 speeches were identified during Ellen's conversation with Jenna Albi. In the 11 speeches, Ellen's positive politeness uses the sub-strategies Giving more attention, giving recognition, and sympathy (1), Interest (5), gives or asks for certain reasons (1), get agreement (1), and gives gift (1), while ellen's negative politeness uses the sub-strategies give deference (1), and minimize coercion or pressure (1). These findings can be seen from the descriptive below:

Positive Politeness

Politeness Strategy 1 : Giving More Attention, Giving Recognition, And Sympathy

Extract 1

- Ellen : You spend your money on the supplies but you have your own students' loans and you have another job as a hostess.
- Jenna : Yes, so I paid for all of college in student loans so now basically I just started paying them, I am 25 and basically I'll be paying \$1000 a month for 29 years until I am 45 to pay off my loans, so I did get a side job hostessing.

The speech includes giving more attention, giving recognition, and sympathy. Can be seen in Ellen's speech that sympathizes with Jenna for using her money to finance her students. Ellen used this strategy to appreciate her guests and keep a positive face.

Politeness Strategy 2: Interest

Extract 2

Jenna : So, I am a teacher in southwest Philadelphia, I teach at Hardy Williams Mastery Charter School and it is a Title I school so resources and money is always a little bit of an issue. We're serving a population of primarily student in poverty, but it is a great school.

Ellen : Yeah. But that is amazing. So you have always wanted to be a teacher?

Jenna : Oh, yeah. So since I was a little kid, when I was I think like, 8, I asked for a chalkboard for Christmas, and she got me one and I would like, set it up with my stuffed animals and teach for them. I also am really passionate about teaching since I was little because my brother always really struggled with school. He had a disability and was in and out of special education and I just saw-like, hid disbelief in himself and how he felt like school was not his thing I wanted to be the teacher that made every kid feel like school was for them.

Ellen : That is amazing. That is so good. (*applause*)

The speech includes intensification of listener's attention on the speaker's interest in what his guest is doing. can be seen from Ellen's speech that intensifies her interest in Jenna concerning why she is so interested in working as a teacher. Ellen used this strategy to focus her attention on the listener and keep a positive face.

Politeness Strategy 3 : Gives Or Asks For Certain Reason

Extract 3

Jenna : Yes, definitely so my school goes from K to 6, I'm a fourth-grade special ed teacher so I work with mostly fourth grades. It is 99% below the federal poverty line or qualifying for free or reduced lunch so the kids are coming from poverty. A lot of them are facing really difficult things every day, but they amaze me every day and I love them.

Ellen : So the biggest issue with the school is what, because I know you're spending your own money on supplies and things for the kids?

Jenna : Yeah, definitely, I mean really for the school is money, any inner-city school funding is always in issue, so working around having the resources we have to make it work for what we need to be the best we can for the kids. As far as my own money, I mean, the amount of money I spend on something as little as pencils is just like, you would be amazed but between my three teacher that I share a classroom with, one of us is always grocery shopping each week just to have food for our kids, because a lot of them are coming in hungry, or we want to make sure that they're feel safe and ready to learn.

The speech includes the politeness strategy of give or ask for certain reasons. can be seen in the speech of data (1) which questions why the school cannot have funds and the reason Jenna uses her money for the needs of her students. Ellen used this strategy to provide an explanation, cooperate and keep a positive face her guests.

Politeness Strategy 4 : Get Agreement

Extract 4

- Ellen : Yah, you are the one we're suprising today.
 Jenna : Oh my god.
 Ellen : We like to suprise people gift. Yup, it is your baby, you are right.
 Jenna : That is my mom.
 Ellen : **You are the mom** (audience laughter)

The speech includes an agreement to seek approval. It shown by the repetition made by Ellen "You're the mom". The speech is considered to be polite because by repeating Jenna's words, Ellen emphasizes her interest in Jenna and shows that she is listening well. Another point is that she shows a sign of approval at the same time.

Politeness Strategy 5 : Gives gift

Extract 5

- Ellen : And a lot of these kids, I mean, it's one thing that they're coming in hungry, at least you have food for them there, but on the weekends they don't have food , you know, you have to think about that. So it's amazing what you're doing. So my friends at Cheerios know this story and they want to support the students at your school and make sure that they have enough, **so they going to give your school\$25,000.**

The speech includes the strategy of giving gifts. It tagged as " so they are going to give your school \$25,000". The speech is considered to be polite because she fulfills some of the wishes of her guests who give gifts to Jenna for her school. Ellen used this strategy to honor her guests and keep a positive face.

Negative Politeness

Politeness Strategy 6: Give Deference

Extract 6

- Jenna : Yeah, definitely, I mean really for the school is money, any inner-city school funding is always in issue, so working around having the resources we have to make it work for what we need to be the best we can for the kids. As far as my own money, I mean, the amount of money I spend on something as little as pencils is just like, you would be amazed but between my three teacher that I share a classroom with, one of us is always grocery shopping each week just to have food for our kids, because a lot of them are coming in hungry, or we want to make sure that they're feel safe and ready to learn.
- Ellen : **And a lot of these kids, I mean, it's one thing that they're coming in hungry, at least you have food for them there, but on the weekends they don't have food, you know, you have to think about that. So it's amazing what you're doing**

The speech includes giving deference. It tagged as " So it's amazing what you're doing." The speech Ellen's show a form respect and considered to be polite because what Jenna is doing an extraordinary thing and should be appreciated. Ellen used this strategy to keep social

distance and to appreciate her guest.

Politeness Strategy 7 : Minimize Coercion or Pressure

Extract 7

- Ellen: You spend your money on the supplies but you have your own students loans and you have another job as a hostess.
- Jenna: Yes, so I paid for all of college in student loans so now basically I just started paying them, I am 25 and basically I will be paying \$1000 a month for 29 years until I'm 45 to pay off my loans, so I did get a sidejob hostessing. It was kind of crazy because I was—after I would teach all day I would go to my restaurant to work there, and some days I would be there till 1:00 AM and have to wake up again the next day at 6:00AM to teach so I did take a little break from it but it was necessary to help pay for—
- Ellen: Yeah, You have to rest. ***You have to be rested to go and help these kids that you are doing***

The speech includes minimizing coercion or pressure. It tagged as "*You have to be rested to go and help these kids that you're doing.*" Ellen's words show a form of respect and considered to be polite because what Jenna is doing is extraordinary and should be appreciated. Ellen used this strategy to keep social.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis of politeness strategies used by Ellen in interviews with her guests and the differences used to children and adults in the Ellen show using Brown & Levinson's theory (1987), the researchers gave several conclusions: 1. The politeness strategies used by Ellen in interviewing children and adults in the Ellen show are 34 politeness strategies. The politeness strategies in children are bald of record 1 strategy, positive politeness 10 strategies, negative politeness 3 strategies off record strategy 2 strategies. While in adults bald of record 1 strategy, positive politeness 13 strategies, negative politeness 3 strategies and off record strategy 1 strategy. The difference is that Ellen is a little careful in talking to children compared to adults as one example of the use of politeness that is not found in children but used by adults, namely the politeness of using identity markers in groups of jargon or slang, has a good self-confidence, and Minimize coercion or pressure each 1 speech. Ellen pays attention to what she will say. It can be seen if Ellen does not use slang or slang and does not impose her will when talking to children. So it can be concluded that both children and adults Ellen tends to use positive politeness strategies in interviewing her guests.

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