

# POLITENESS STRATEGIES FOUND IN JIMMY FALLON INTERVIEW WITH TRAVIS SCOTT ALBUM UTOPIA

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## Abstract

A gesture of positive politeness is intended to make up for the addressee's positive face, which expresses his persistent desire to have his needs (or the behaviors, assets, or values they create) accepted as acceptable. In order to partially satisfy the addressee's want, redress entails communicating that one's own needs (or some of them) are analogous to those wants in certain aspects. A type of positive attitude based on the polite theory proposed by Brown and Levinson (1987) is analyzed and described using qualitative descriptive methods. After this analysis, the collected data are analyzed using the response theory proposed by Brown and Levinson (1987) to show the listener's response to the positive attitude applied in the interview. From the analysis the researcher found six data that show positive politeness.

**Keywords:** Polite; Politeness; Positive Politeness

## INTRODUCTION

In a world that often seems fraught with conflict and discord, the virtues of politeness and respect hold an increasingly significant place in our interactions. The polite theory proposed by Brown and Levinson (1987) At its foundation, politeness is a key component of human communication that promotes empathy, comprehension, and pleasant interactions. It acts as a social lubricant, removing conversation's rough edges and encouraging friendliness among people. The skill of being polite crosses cultural barriers and improves our daily lives, whether in intimate relationships, professional situations, or even casual encounters.

Politeness is a broad term that refers to a variety of actions and attitudes, from using polite language and being well-mannered to actively listening and taking into account the opinions of others. It is not just a formality on the surface, but rather a portrayal of who we are and what we stand for. When we treat someone with respect, we show that we care about their feelings, opinions, and autonomy. Respecting one another helps to build inclusive, caring societies that thrive on communication and mutual understanding.

Being polite has the amazing capacity of calming potentially dangerous circumstances. It serves as a barrier against confrontation, enabling people to handle difficult discussions with ease and diplomacy. Politeness encourages us to use appropriate language, think about the effects of our words, and convey our ideas and emotions in a way that is both aggressive and respectful. By taking a conscious approach, we may resolve conflicts and heal differences while upholding the respect and self-worth of all parties.

Politeness affects society more broadly than just interpersonal relationships. Diversity of thought and opinion is not only accepted but also celebrated in this culture of politeness and cooperation. By adopting politeness, we encourage communication and development by establishing a setting where everyone's opinions are valued and respected. The rising tide of polarization is halted by politeness, which enables us to identify shared interests and work toward solutions that are good for society as entirety.

To analyze politeness strategy, the researcher refers to Brown and Levinson's (1987) model of politeness. A gesture of positive politeness is intended to make up for the addressee's positive face, which expresses his persistent desire to have his needs (or the behaviors, assets, or values they create) accepted as acceptable. In order to partially satisfy the addressee's want, redress entails communicating that one's own needs (or some of them) are analogous to those wants in certain aspects.

Positive politeness does not necessarily pursue retribution for the specific FTA provision that was broken, as contrast to negative politeness. Instead, positive politeness broadens the definition of redress to incorporate acknowledging the demands of the alter generally or highlighting how the wants of the alter and ego are comparable. The results displayed in Fig. 3 demonstrate that the verbal representations of good manners are frequently just instances.

As a result, exuberant expressions of adoration or curiosity have a tinge of authenticity ('How completely great! It is made up for by the notion that the speaker sincerely wants to bring out the best in Mrs. B. ("I just don't know how you manage to keep your flowers looking so great, Mrs.B

Because it is connected to the use of intimate language, the linguistics of good politeness offers the potential for change. In order to communicate a little degree of common interests between strangers who feel themselves to be relatively similar for the sake of the meeting, positive-politeness expressions are used as a metaphorical extension of proximity. For the same reason, positive-politeness strategies can be employed not just to repair FTAs but also generally as a social accelerator, with S implying that he wants to 'grow closer' to H by using them.

Below are labels for the three main tactics that make up the positive politeness techniques. The first kind entails S asserting "common ground" with H by declaring that both S and H are a part of social organizations that share particular goals, aims, and values. Three methods may be used to back up this assertion:

S may assert that certain of H's wishes (objectives or ambitions) are commendable or intriguing to S as well in order to underline that S and H are members of a group of individuals who share particular needs. S may also stress that they belong to the same group or category. Finally, S can claim that he and H have a similar viewpoint without explicitly indicating their participation in an in-group. We will now examine each of the three methods for highlighting common ground that result in positive-politeness tactics 1 through 8.

### ***Strategy 1 : Notice, attend to H (his interests, wants, needs, goods)***

In general, this output implies that S should pay attention to H's traits, such as remarkable changes, notable possessions, and anything that seems to be something that H would like S to notice and approve of. A few illustrations of FTA compensation in English are as follows:

- (1) You cropped your hair? Goodness! (...) I was here to borrow some flour, by the way.
- (2) Given how long it has been since breakfast, you must be hungry. What about a meal?
- (3) What a lovely vase that is! Where did it originate?

### ***Strategy 2 : Intensify interest to H***

By "making a nice story," S may show H that he understands some of his desires and ignite H's interest in his own (H) contributions to the dialogue. The "vivid present," a component of positive-politeness conversations, can be used to do this by, for example, placing the listener (H) either literally or symbolically in the center of the events being recounted, so heightening his interest in them on an intrinsic level. As an example:

What do you suppose I notice as I descend the stairs? — The apartment is a complete mess, the phone is hanging, and the clothing are all over the place.

This might occasionally include switching between the past and present tenses, as in the sentence that follows, which depicts the reaction of the speaker's family to an earlier incident: I prefer black. I used to wear it more frequently, but now I hardly ever do. I was wearing a black sweater since my mother often remarks, "Ah," she remarked. However, Len likes it and a lot of other people do too. He thinks it looks lovely. My mother, however, said that it wasn't your color and that you preferred pinks and blues.

### ***Strategy 3 : Seek agreement***

Safe Subjects. Finding areas where you can agree that H is "correct" or where his thoughts are supported is another quality of those who connect with H. Almost everyone feels comfortable discussing the weather, how beautiful the gardens are, how ineffectual the bureaucracies are (at least to those outside of them), and how tedious it is to stand in line. In one of our movies, for instance, a group of young Black athletes at a Berkeley, California, gym tell tales of horrific disasters they've experienced and relish the unanimity that comes from doing so (also immensely rewarding outputs 2, 3, 4, 7, and 8 of positive politeness).

The more personal and relatable the things S can discuss with H, the more S learns about H. Such icebreaker topics are regularly broached as a means of carrying out the FTA of striking up a conversation with an unfamiliar person. Additionally, making a request is frequently followed by a quick exchange of small talk on pertinent topics (in Tamilnadu and Tenejapa, this usually involves talking about the weather or the crops). Another aspect of gaining acceptance is identifying the portions of issues that can be agreed upon and adhering to them. In light of this, you could still be able to say accurate things like, "Even if your neighbor brings a new car home, I find it to be outrageously large and harmful to the environment."

### ***Strategy 4: Presuppose/raise/assert common ground***

Talking amongst themselves and gossip. The importance of S making an effort to spend time with H as a sign of friendship or interest in him underlies the tactic of resolving an FTA by engaging in a protracted conversation on unrelated subjects. Then, S can emphasize his overall interest in H and say that he hasn't come to meet H merely to make the FTA (such as a request), despite the fact that the gift he brought may have made that clear. This strategy is frequently employed to reduce demands, at least those for favors.

## **METHOD**

The research design that will be used by the researcher is qualitative research. Satori (2013) defines qualitative research as a method of study that reveals a particular social condition by accurately describing reality through words based on relevant data collection and data analysis. In this way, the information to be concentrated on might be examined utilizing words and not in light of numbers and rates. An exploration instrument is a device used to assemble and examine information in research. This study uses the researcher herself as the data instrument. Using qualitative descriptive methods, a kind of positive attitude based on Brown and Levinson's (1987) polite theory is looked at and characterized. Following this investigation, the information are analyzed utilizing the reaction hypothesis introduced by Brown and Levinson (1987) to show how the meetings uplifting perspective was gotten by the audience.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Results**

The results in this article indicate that the politeness phenomenon was detected by the current researchers in the YouTube video "Travis Scott Spills on His Knicks Game Drink Mishap and His Grammy-Nominated Album UTOPIA." There are many politeness found in the Jimmy Fallon interview with Travis Scott. However the researcher found six data in this interview carried out by the host Jimmy Fallon. The researcher found six politeness strategies according to Brown and Levinson (1987): Exaggerate, Notice, Attend to the Hearer, Intensify Interest to the Hearer, Seek Agreement, Notice, Attend to His/Her Needs, Use Jargon or Slang. The researcher presents the data which has been collected from Jimmy Fallon interview with Travis Scott. The researcher also presents a conversation found in the Jimmy Fallon Interview with Travis Scott from Youtube to analyse the politeness strategies. The phenomena of politeness looks like this.

## Discussion

### Exaggerate (interest, approval, sympathy with the hearer)

Jimmy Fallon : "It's nice to see you, bud."

Travis Scott : "Good to see you, man."

(0:01-0:03)

The dialogue above demonstrates how patience exhibits overwhelming interest in, agreement with, and sympathy for the listener. The patience in this case is greatly exaggerating his look. "Nice to see you," he said. Demonstrates this inordinately, demonstrates patience, and employs this tactic to make patience appear good.

The second is the situation, which is resolved by social isolation; this shows how closely they are related. As can be seen from the foregoing, the Speaker successfully employed the exaggeration approach (interest, agreement, sympathy with the audience) while being patient. In these circumstances, patience tries to put up a good front in order to be welcomed. Therefore, individuals who listen attentively are satisfied with what they hear.

### Notice, Attend to the Hearer (his interest,wants,needs,goods)

Jimmy Fallon : I was watching you at the game, that must have been exciting and something happened to you, so you bring your own cans to the game?

Travis Scott : Yeah, I got this drink called Cacti.

(0:15-0:56)

When Travis appeared on the Jimmy Fallon Talk Show, they had a talk and Travis shared a game with Jimmy. These findings suggest that the "S" (speaker) should consider elements of the "H" condition (listener) in this situation generally. Using face-threatening techniques (face-threatening behaviors).

The conversation illustrated the significance of being polite, paying attention to the listener, and attending to their needs. As the speaker concurs with the listener's desires in this case. Jimmy is interested in Travis's game this strategy can satisfy the listener's good face.

### Intensify Interest to the Hearer

Jimmy Fallon: It still mean something to you?

Travis Scott: Oh yeah it means a lot to me, you know I love music, and you know I love the academy, I think you know some of the most amazing artists and talented artists, I've achieved

that and you know as a producer and as a writer and as a musician you know, I take music very seriously, so you know I take music very seriously, I love it you know it's amazing  
Jimmy Fallon: I will say there's a lot of great features on this album, you have Drake on this album, you have The Weeknd, you have Bad Bunny, you have SZA, you have Beyonce on your album

(5:31-6:04)

The "S" (speaker) and "H" (listener) can also converse in different ways. "S" (the speaker) expresses his desire to tell a compelling narrative in order to promote his new album called UTOPIA. And the exchange described above demonstrates good manners. Because Travis patiently explains things, the listener becomes more engaged as a result of this method. This tactic offers a succinct justification. Real-world examples are used to keep you engaged and to elicit a minimal amount of response from patient. This demonstrates that patience is a wish of his. His curiosity became stronger and stronger. According to the rationale given above, End may be a speaker and a listener in.

### **Seek Agreement**

Travis Scott: Yeah, no it's dope, it's crazy because, man I was I'm glad you got the right ones because, you know messing with John, he tries to, like whack my name out we got this thing going on and I think I'm going to see him on.

Jimmy Fallon: Yeah Yeah Yeah, No exactly, I mean when you do this to you, you had the reverse swoosh.

Travis Scott: You know, I mean it's an amazing company.

(2.25-2.49)

The exchange demonstrates Travis's use of positive politeness, such as asking for affirmation and repeat. When Jimmy extends an invitation to Travis to celebrate the new Nike shoes design by Travis, they start talking, and Travis adopts an emotional posture in agreement with what Jimmy is saying. They can consequently become closer since their relationship is more intimate by appreciating him as a friend.

### **Notice, attend to H (his/her needs)**

Jimmy Fallon: When you pitched this to Nike, do they go, "No, that's our logo dude"?

Travis Scott: You know, I mean it's an amazing company, you know and it's a fun time, they understand me and they're amazing, we just work together and figure it out.

Jimmy Fallon: So you're like, "Can I put this reverse swoosh?"

Travis Scott: Yeah, exactly.

Jimmy: That's fantastic, dude.

(2.44-3:21)

The first example in this example demonstrates how Jimmy wants to honor real Travis by paying attention to the reverse swoosh on Nike shoes. Travis, the most obvious listener in the song video, is shown to be seen by the speaker (Jimmy).

### **Use in-group identity markers (addressed forms, dialect, jargon or slang)**

Jimmy Fallon: Congrats on everything, buddy.

Travis Scott: Thank you so much

(7:12-7:13)

This strategy is used by employing countless address forms to show that S and H are a part of a particular group of individuals who have a particular desire. Speaking to the group, speakers can use phrases like "mac," "buddy," "honey," "honey," "honey," "duckie," "darling," "mother," "blondie," "brother," "sister," "cute," "sweetheart," "guys," "fela," etc.

From the statement, the researcher concludes that the speaker uses the term when talking to the hearer. Example: :” Congrats on everything buddy”.

## CONCLUSION

Positive politeness methods were expressed using data gathered from discussions between Travis Scott and Jimmy Fallon, which were employed as data sources. The researchers who operate as a direct source of data in a natural situation are the first of the qualitative research's main qualities. The researcher is also the main component of the descriptive approach used in this study. This study sought to favorably assess the positive politeness methods utilized by Travis Scott in his interview by gathering the data via the use of a descriptive qualitative research methodology. A circumstance that was supported by the interview's background also occurred there. The overall objective of this study is to ascertain how politeness is used in a certain situation.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Praise to God Almighty for bestowing His mercy and gifts, so that I can complete this article on this occasion I would like to express my deepest gratitude to Mr. Robby Satria S.S., M.Hum as a thesis supervisor and researcher's academic that always teaches me and I would like to thank the dean of Putera Batam University and also I would like to thank the head of English Education Study Program of Putera Batam University. I realize that In writing this article is inseparable from the help of the supervisor who sincerely helps, gives advice, criticism so that this article can be resolved. Finally I hope that this article can provide benefits for the development of the world of education, especially linguistics knowledge about politeness strategies.

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