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Preface

Praise and gratitude always we pray to the Lord of Universe, GOD Almighty (ALLAH SWT), who always gives a mercy and blessing for mankind. Thus, we can attend the international conference in healthy and halcyon conditions without any obstacles.

First of all, on behalf of Rector of Muhammadiyah University of Metro warmly welcomes for the presence of keynote speakers and the participants of international conference in various colleges, either domestic or overseas. Especially for a chairman of Indonesian's People Consultative Assembly or MPR-RI, Mr.Zulkifli Hasan; and a chairman of Higher Education Assembly of the Central Board of Muhammadiyah, Prof.Lincolyn Arsyad.

Secondly, we do apologize if in providing services to the keynote speakers and the participants of the international conference are below of your expectations, all of those are caused by our capability limitation.

Thirdly, through this international conference, intended as a reflection of our commitment consistently improve the quality of education and accommodate more opportunities in academic collaboration.

Therefore, I believe that this international conference will be able to present an interesting discussion on the topics, by prominent speakers from Malaysia, Indonesia, Brunei and Thailand, which contribute to the development of knowledge and hopefully will encourage more research on this region.

In this beautiful occasion, I would like to congratulate to the organizers of international conference who have organized this event, hence, the event can be held most efficiently. Perhaps, it will support Muhammadiyah University of Metro to actualize its mission to become one of *international standard universities* in the near future.

Finally, once again I would like to say, welcome to all the distinguished guests and participants of the international conference.

Muhammadiyah University of Metro will give the best to help you recognize this Lampung land. Please enjoy our hospitality and have a pleasant experience in the international conference. Thank you.

Metro, November 7ᵗʰ, 2016

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Podcast to Finding English Politeness

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Abstract

This research entitled *Podcast to Finding English Politness*. The research was conducted to analyse the details of language politness produced by the anchors of Podcast Series I from British Councill. The discussion of this paper can be devided into problem background, theoretical review, discussion and conclusion. The research method presented on this discussion is a descriptive research approach whereas the main data were taken from the scripts of the conversation of series 1 from Podcast by British Council. There are more or less one hundred and fifteen expressions that can be succesfully transcripted from the dialogue. The analyzing data then are classified into each field. The details data presentation is explained on the table. The finding discussion reveals that there are different types of language use for indicating politeness. Thus, the writer devided into different categories such as *Asking for Doing Something and Stating Conditional Situation, Giving Advice, Giving Opinion, Affectionating to do, Feeling Grateful Appreciation, Expressing Pleasure, Emphasizing.*

Keywords: British Council, Language Learning, Language Politness, Podcast, Socio-pragmatics.

1. INTRODUCTION

Language as a main communication means to provide the right way to communicate. The language used in the conversation can be full of formalities. English for instance, the closer relation of social status would affect the verity of language. The member of a family like father to son, son to his parents, a friend or a classmate uses a direct way without worrying about to say something wrong or causing offense. Conversely, the use of polite language is going to be more essential for the people who have not met before or are blocked by different social status. The speakers will use the language carefully about how to communicate by using phrases or certain words like students with their teachers, the employers with the supervisors in which the language does not cause any offence.

Many non-native English speakers know how to speak politely in their own language, but those who study English as a foreign language will find some difficulties in choosing the appropriate phrases or words. Language expression of "*you are so stingy*" would not be recognized as polite language when it is said from the student to the teacher. The expression however, is better to be used appropriately with the speakers who have very close relationship or know them well. It indicates that the situation, in which the language is addressed to, is really crucial when speaking English comes down to a lack of politeness. The integrative treatment has come to be accepted since the years of occurrence as the classic treatment on politeness in communication. The treatment previously related to a variety of disciplines, but now it has changed globally by the linguists, psychologists, and students of social interactions as well. It seems that politeness is truly essential to link the communication of social order, social cooperation to the foundation of human social life.

In addition, study politeness has been provided in such technological- electronic media covered on the internet. BBC Learning English for instance, one of social media networks that provide many sources to EFL students who are willing to gain their knowledge in learning English and education with Podcast. This program brings new atmosphere of universal human interaction, politeness phenomena, and social cooperation. Hopefully, students who learn English as their second or foreign language will be considered to analyze and apply simple practice by using this mobile pedagogy especially politeness in English speaking. Eventually, the writer conducts the research on podcast to elevate EFL students in English speaking. The study is aimed to find and analyze the use of signposts politeness.

Researchers in pragmatics are particularly interested in meanings inferred in nonconventional uses of language. Communicating and comprehending pragmatic meaning are as natural as sneezing when there is dust in the air taken from (Marcos, 2014) quoted from (LOCASTRO, 2003, p. 5). Here is the example of what it looks like: *Could you pass me the salt shaker?* According to (LOCASTRO, 2003) in the sentence above, the question itself is all about the ability of passing the salt. However, most native speaker of English will understand it as a conversational request, which is an expression recognized by the speaker who wants someone to pass him/her the salt. According to (HUANG, 2007), there is a huge gap between the meaning of a sentence and the message actually conveyed by the uttering of that sentence, there must be an interaction which depends

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on the context. In other words, the linguistically encoded meaning of a sentence radically undetermined the proposition the speaker expresses when he or she utters the sentence.

Language politeness has been speculated of the raise sociological focus and this is not only in this scale but the widespread has grown and touched in many fields. Since this study gives such big influence in language study, issues in politeness have been being central interest in sociolinguistics, pragmatics, applied linguistics, social psychology, conversation analysis, and anthropology (Brown & C. Levinson, 1987). What is more, the polite signposts used in the podcast are basically formed with asking for something such as *Could I order please? Can you lend me ten dollars?* Or asking permission such as *May I attend the meeting next week? May I join you for lunch?.* The use of past forms of the modal verbs *can, may, shall* and *will (could, might, should and would)* illustrates to be more polite or less direct. The other modal expressions like *certainly, possibility be likely to, be supposed to be*, can also be used. These expressions often show asking for something or asking someone to do something.

2. LITERARY REVIEW
2.1 Politeness

The word politeness sometimes is described as a global phenomenon that happens in all language and cultures has been socioculturally and historically constructed (Reiter, 2000). According to (Mahyuni, 2008), every culture and language appears to have a very wide series of linguistic politeness norms. English for instance, that has different language politeness to differentiate the expression and meaning of the concept in all level of politeness in many aspects. This following conversation is between a student from Venezuela and the airport staff in her first arrival.

A: *Excuse me. Am I in the right line for immigration?*
B: *Erm, I don't know dear. It depends. And what nationality are you?*
A: *I am Venezuelan.*

In this conversation, A is trying to politely ask her position to B whether she is standing in the right place for immigration line. On the other hand, B is answering the question A with the use of word of *Dear* to show her respect to someone whom she is not actually familiar to talk to.

2.2 Study Politeness

In this discussion, the study of politeness is derived from (Yaqubi, Sharifabad, & Abdul Rahman, 2012) the theory of Brown and Levinson (1987). The theory is focused on the efforts of the language use. Another study Goffman's theory (1955) is mentioned here means to support the theory of face politeness then followed by Brown and Levinson's work. In further, the concept of face politeness is 'the public self-image that every member wants to claim for himself'. They conceptualized the face politeness into two different sides, namely positive and negative politeness. Quoted form Brown and Levinson that Negative face has been defined as 'the basic claim of freedom of action and freedom from imposition' in contrast to the positive face which is 'consistent self-image or 'personality' claimed by interactants, crucially including the desire that this self-image be appreciated and approved of' (Brown ,. P. & Levinson,, 1987). What is more, the features proposed by Brown and Levinson are essentially begun to name both positive and negative politeness of speaker and/or hearer in verbal exchanges. Some of the expression are dealing with everyday life communication such as 'orders', 'requests', 'suggestions',' warnings', 'compliments', 'offers', 'promises', 'expressing thanks', 'accepting a thank you or apology', 'acceptance of offers', 'disagreements', 'apologies', 'acceptance of a compliments', etc. The main reason adopted from this study politeness is that politeness as a socio-cultural behavior has to do with gender and political issues as a determinative social factor (Ayu Gde Sosiowati, Budiarsa, Suastra, & Simpen, 2014). So as (Eelen, 2001) states that Politeness is also a phenomenon which relates language and the social world which warrants its classification within sociolinguistics.The comprehensive of research result done by (Behnam, Sakhaei, & Nabifar, 2014) shows that politeness phenomenon at figuring out how politeness strategies are used by the characters and how the variables of power and distance influence the choice of politeness levels. The facts that the three variables used to characterize the model such as power, distance and rank extremity would be considered why a good many of politeness strategies were used in communication (Holmes, 2001).

2.3 Podcasting

The internet audio has widely expanded during the popularity the recent years (McCarty, 2005). Podcast is one recent example of Internet audio, a podcast, is an audio file that anyone can create using a computer, microphone, and a software program. When the files are uploaded to the web, podcasts can be accessed, downloaded and played to a computer or MP3 player. There are some reasons according to (Ducate & Lomicka, 2009) why podcast is popular. The first is the popularity of podcasts can be linked to their simplicity in creating, editing, publishing and listening to them. The second reason that could be attributed to their rising popularity, according to (Tan & Mong, 2005) is the "…increasingly widespread ownership of MP3 players and the relative ease with which individual podcasters can create and distribute files". (Interactive, 2007) reports that players are extremely popular among young adults, noting a marked increase among college students in particular. Due to

the increased popularity of podcasts and ownership of MP3 devices, the use of podcasting has begun to find its way into educational settings.

2.4 Types of Podcast

Podcast as a word derived from i-pod and broadcasting is designed to be downloaded and listened to on a portable mp3 player of any type, or on a personal computer. To access podcast, the listeners only need the internet connection and it has generated to lot of things. Therefore, this idea is relevant to improve and add to educational circles. (Stanley, 2006) wrote on BBC Teaching Blog that Podcast divided into various types such as Authentic podcasts, Teacher podcasts, Student podcasts, and Educator podcasts.

2.5 Authentic podcasts

Is designed to listening source but this is not produce for ELT students. The main use of this type is only for use with higher level students, but others, such as *Sushi Radio* are made by non-native speakers of English and their length (5-10 minutes) make them ideal for use with classes.

2.6 Teacher podcasts

This type of podcast is designed to ELT material produced by teachers often for their classes. The main goal of using this type is to help the students learn by producing listening content that is not available elsewhere, or that gives a local flavor.

2.7 Student Podcasts

This podcast is aimed to share the experiences among the students from all around the world. Mostly, students and teachers made this podcast in order to describe the cultures, lives and interests from other students who study in different countries.

2.8 Educator Podcasts

This reflectively deals with methodological and teachers materials. For instance, *Ed Ted Talk* is sort of famous educational-technological talk show which is recorded live (this is called webcasting) using free Internet telephony and then provided as a podcast.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

In this study, the scripts of the conversation in the podcast series from one to ten series were applied to the material of the research. These conversation scripts were taken from one out of ten series conversation. The main reason for taking the scripts of the conversation as the corpus of the study was to meet the requirement of having conversational texts in which data could be investigated in detail. Totally, there were more or less a hundred and fifteen utterances. As the final stage, the same comparison and contrast were done in renderings of language politeness by the native speakers.

4. DATA ANALYSIS

As mentioned before that was one hundred and fifteen utterances on the conversation script were applied to be analised the language politeness signposts. In this part of the analysis, the researcher will analyze the signposts of the language politeness. The data will be presented in table to set as a representative of all and one corresponding conversation script done in the podcast series.

5. DISCUSSION

In this part, the writer discussed the most commonly languages used by the speakers in Podcast produced by British Council in stating language politeness are *Asking for Doing Something and Stating Conditional Situation, Giving Advice, Giving Opinion, Affectionating to do, Feeling Grateful Appreciation, Expressing Pleasure, Emphasizing.*

5.1 Asking for Doing Something and Stating Conditional Situation

To ask politely in English, there are some strategy that can be used such as using modal "*Would*" or "*Would like to*", "*Could*" or "*Can*", "*Please*", "*Question with Auxilaries of WHs*", and "*Excuse Me*". These forms are formally used when speakers are asking for help or permission, assistance politely, or stating conditional situation and Would can also perform as giving an advice.

Tabel 1. Asking for Doing Something and stating Conditional Situation

Asking for doing something and stating conditional situation	Sentences	Function
Would	She*'d* probably like to see the film too.	Giving opinion
	That's true. It *would* be really interesting to hear what she thinks of it.	Giving opinion
Would like to	I*'d like to* introduce...	Asking for introducing for the first time.
	I*'d like to* meet is Zahra from Bristoll	Asking for meeting to someone but the speaker doesn't know when it will happen.
	Personally, I*'d like to* talk to her about her husband.	Asking for doing something with the person previously has been mentioned.
	I*'d like to* sit and talk to him for a long time	Asking for doing something but the speaker doesn not know when he can meet the person he talk to in person
	Well, I'd like to say "thank you" I think for his programmes and tell him that I think they have been really important in telling people about climate change and global warming and the real things.	Askign for speaking for the opinion
Could	You could say Microwave oven	Asking for doing something
	Could you sign your name here?	
	Could you tell us a little bit about your self?	
	I am sorry could you repeat that again? Or could you repeat that *please*?	
Can	*Can* I see your passport *please*?	Asking for requesting, and doing something
	Can I come in?	
	Can you tell us something about your self?	
	Can you tell me where the lost luggage office is *please*?	
	Can you wait a few minutes while I make some calls?	
Question with WH and Modal Would	*What would you like* to talk to her about Zara?	Asking for what is she going to talk if she meets Zara
	Do you think she's a good actress?	Askign for opinion
	Am I in the right line for Immigration?	Asking for clarification
	how long do you intend to stay in the country?	Asking for for the duration
	There you go – there is the list on the wall. What do you fancy? Fancy? What do you mean?	Asking for clarification

5.2 Giving Advice

In this discussion, speakers use "*Would better*" to express how the language politeness can be applied into advising expression statements. The example expression presented in the following table.

Tabel 2. Giving Advice

Giving Advice	Sentences	Function
Would better	You'd better go to chemist right now	Giving advice to have some medicines
	Emily: Bless you! You sound terrible. You would better go to bed. Did you tell your professor that you were ill?	Giving advice to not attending the seminar class because of her illness
	you*'d* better start saving your money then.	Giving advice to save money

5.3 Affectionating to Addressee

It is so common in English; the older peope may speak to young people by using the word "dear", "*sir*", and "*miss*". On the conversation episode 1 the old lady called Carolina "dear". It's a friendly affectionate thing to do. But be careful, it might sound a bit strange if you try to use it your self. The example can be seen on the examples below:

Tabel 3. Giving Opinion

Affectionating to Adressee	Sentences	Function
Dear	I do not dear. It depends	To greet people politely usuallly old to young people
Sir	Excuse me sir, could you tell me which train goes to King's Cross station please?	To ask someone politely
Miss	Picaddilly line, Miss.	To respond what is actually questioned by the lady.

5.4 Giving Opinion

Giving an opinion also becomes part of language politeness. There are some expression can be used to show *politiness* on presenting our opinion for instance "***I Think***", "***I do not think***", or ***Prefer***, and the modal "***Would***".

Tabel 4. Giving Opinion

Giving Opinion	Sentences	Function
I think/ do not think/ Disagree	I think she is one of the most beautiful women in the world.	Stating the opinion about the most beautiful women in the word
	I think he's gorgeous.	Stating opinion that the guy has a good looking appearance
	I think it's a good thing.	
	I don't think she's a great actress, but she is a good actress.	Stating disagreement
	Well, I'd like to say "thank you". I *think* for his programmes and tell him that I *think* they have been really important in telling people about climate change and global warming and the real things.	Stating opinion agreement
	Well, I disagree with him but there were some interesting opinions there.	Stating disagreement
Prefer	I definitely prefer the book. I love going to the cinema	Stating the preference
	I think I prefer films.	Stating the preference
Would (*'d*)	I'd probably say 'on foot" really	
	Five and a half million dolars! I Wouldn't mind that in my living room	

5.5 Feeling Grateful Appreciation

Another thing that should be mentioned here is the language that shows politeness is the expression of feeling grateful. This expression comes up when the speakers said a great thing or gratitude such as *"Thank you"*. Therefore, it will be considerably polite if addressees respond to what speaker has said. In language Podcast conversation, the grateful appreciation can be seen in the following table.

Tabel 5. Feeling Grateful Appreciation

Feeling Grateful Appreciation	Sentences	Function
Thank you so much/ thank you/ thanks	oh thank you so much. Erhm I have to get to king's cross station to get the train to newcastle at eight o'clock.	To express the gratitude and grateful feeling
	So, have I. Thank you very much Martin	
	oh, Thanks Emily	
	That is mine thank you	
	I enjoy that Marcus. Thanks alot	

	me too. Thank you Thank you	
	Thank you for your help	

5.6 Expressing Pleasure

Expressing plasure can be used to show a feeling of cheerfulness or optimism that may please the addressee. It also happens on the conversation in the podcast by British Council. Some of the expression use "*Adjective or verb*" as the indication for responding the pleasure.

Table 6. Expressing Pleasure

Expressing Pleasure	Sentences	Function
	I am *glad* he phoned and i am glad you are still together	The word *glad* here is used to express the happiness .
	I love that dress	
	It's *nice* to be here	The word *nice* is to express good and enjoyble
	Yes..yes..Yes..He's called Oskar. Oskar? Hmm. I *quite like* that. Why oskar?	The combination phrase *quite like* means to show affection
	It's true I know. *I'd love to* travel round the world one day and see all of these places.	The word love to means doing something enjoyable.
	Yeah it's great.	To express accomplishment
	Ok. You've persuaded me. What do I have to do to join? *Excellent*. You just have to fill in this form. I'll fill it in for you. Caroline. What's your surename?	The word *excellent* (extremely good) means succesfully make her join to one of the student fair.
	Yeah, I do. It's nice. It's quite short for you. Shorter than usual. Oh. *Brilliant*. What a nice idea	To illustrate the decicion has been made is very impressive and successful.

5.7 Emphasizing

The form of language politeness can be sometimes in the form of confirmation statement by producing tag question as the politness signpost. Question is a grammatical structure that depicts statement of declaration and modify to become a question by attaching introgrative element. The taq question can be considered as indicator of politness, emphasis, or irony.

Table 7. Emphasizing

Tag Question	You are football fan aren't you?. You didn't play footbal, did you?	To make that he is a football fan and did not play football
	The pictures are bit strange though, aren't they?. I'm not sure I'd like one in my living room.	Emphasizing the pictures that look strange
	It's amazing, isn't it? Kazakhstan is absolutely huge but most of us dont know anything at all about it.	To emphasize Kazakhtan is great country.
	I do recycle things though. Me too.. It's difficult though, isn't it?	To feel the same idea that recycle things can be difficult.

6. CONCLUSSION

In general, the language politness can be found in language learning program such as Podcast that is produced by British Council. This is such as easy program to follow to find out more about language politeness in which the English natives are always aware in using it. As the learners of English as a foreign language, therefore, need to understand the culture and the language that used by them. Not to mention that this discussion revealed some language function that are used by native in the conversation of Podcast namely *Asking for Doing Something and Stating Conditional Situation, Giving Advice, Giving Opinion, Affectionating to do, Feeling Grateful Appreciation, Expressing Pleasure, Emphasizing.*

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