

Politeness Strategies in Lecturer-Students Classroom Interaction at the Biology Class Sanata Dharma University

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Abstract---This study aimed to explain first, the types of politeness strategy used by the lecturer- students in classroom interaction. Second, the most frequent politeness strategies types used in Lecturer-students classroom Interaction The subject of this study was Biology class of Sanata Dharma University. This research used was qualitative study. The data were collected through observation. The findings of the study showed the followings: 1) The types of politeness strategies were used by the lecturer and students in classroom interaction. There were bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off record strategy. 2) positive politeness became dominant types (50%) of politeness strategies in teaching and learning process. It was followed by positive bald on record (32%), negative politeness (16%), and off record (2%).

Keywords: *politeness strategy, classroom interaction, positive politeness*

I. INTRODUCTION

Language has an important rule for human life. With language, people will express their ideas, emotion, and desires, and it is used as a medium to interact with one another, to fulfil their daily need. To keeping up with Industry 4.0 Era, we should master the English proficiency well.

English is means for the students to develop science, technology, culture and art. The students are expected to master the four skills of language: listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Teaching and learning will be success if they are supported by all factors such as the method that is used in teaching English, completeness of teaching facilitation, interesting media, and condition of school environment. Especially when the student want to keep up with the people around they should have good pronouncing when they say something. Speaking is important for them to practice their capability and their understanding, how to send idea, and how to spell word well; in this case the students' motivation and interest are very needed to make the process of their understanding more easily. In speaking we should consider a view aspect that makes us comfortable and the audience are able to

give good feedback. Gamble (2005) stated that language has an important role of the behavior and culture in society. One the aspect is politeness.

Speakers have to consider the appropriate way to deliver their meaning in communication. That is why we should use politeness to express our meaning to the audience. Politeness is the expression of the speakers' intention to mitigate face threats carried by certain face threatening acts toward another (Mills, 2003, as cited in Sugitarini, 2013). In other word our behavior is carried face threatening act that make the audience feel that they are respected.

Politeness is one of the most interesting aspect in research. It supports by the concept of Penelope Brown and Stephen Levinson that was first published in 1987. They define politeness as regressive action taken to counter-balance the disruptive effect of 'face-threatening acts' (FTAs) (Brown & Levinson: 1987).

Most of university students speak impolitely and they prefer to use slang or informal language. Therefore, a lecturer has a responsibility to teach their students how to speak politely and admonish them if they speak impolitely at school. Mostly, communication is happened in teacher-student classroom interaction. Peng, Xie, & Cai (2014) conducted the study about politeness strategies used in EFL class. The study focused on the teacher's politeness strategies that she used when she taught in EFL students. This study proved that the used of politeness strategies could shorten the distance between teacher and students so the class become interesting. It can be implied that politeness strategies were able to influence the speaker and audience in their communication. According to Gove (1961), interaction is an action that occurs as two or more object that have an effect upon one another. Communication in the classroom can be built through the good interaction between the

lecture and the students. In other hand, Dagarin (2004) stated that interaction is an action which is followed by reaction, especially teacher and learners, teacher and group of learners, learners and learners, as well as learner and learner.

Lecturer and students who communicate to have good relationship in the teaching and learning process need also to concern the strategies that they used to communicate one another in order to create good learning atmosphere. Carniasih (2011) stated that communication in the classroom interaction is influenced by the social distance, where the teacher has more power than students. It means lecture has the dominant in influencing the politeness habit to students. The politeness strategies can be chosen as habit to the students by lecturer or by the students to their lecturer as the function of the politeness strategy is to make a good relationship.

Based on observation in Biology Class of Sanata Dharma Univeristy, the researcher found the diversity of student. They come from many places in Indonesia and they used variety of language. That make the researcher were interest to observe them, to find out what kind of politeness strategies use in the classroom interaction.

The research question that can draw form this study:

1. What is the type of politeness strategies used in Lecturer-students classroom interaction?
2. What is the most frequent politeness strategies types used in Lecturer-students classroom Interaction?

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Politeness

Politeness is one issue in Pragmatics. Pragmatics is concerned with the meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by the listener (reader) (Yule, 1996). Yule (1996) states that pragmatics is about the meaning of language which is used by people. It can be concluded that pragmatics is a study which focus on the meaning which is communicated by someone in context.

Interaction in context relate to social context. According to Yule (1996), there are some factors which influence interaction between people. They are social distance and social closeness. People interact to other people sometimes are involved by relative status, social status, age, degree of politeness. These factors influence the way people speak to others. According to Brown and Levinson (1987) everyone has self- public image which has

relation to emotional and social sense of self and expects everyone else to recognize. Politeness refers to the common notion of the term, that is, the way politeness manifests itself in communicative interaction. Brown and Levinson (1987) proposed five types of politeness, Bald on-record, Positive politeness, Negative politeness, Off-record, and don't do the FTA.

1. Bald on-record

The first strategy is bald on- record strategy. Bald on-record strategy usually does not attempt to minimize the threat to hearer's face, although there are ways that bald on-record strategy can be used in trying to minimize FTA's implicitly. The speaker may do an act baldly, without redress, involving, doing in the most direct, clear, unambiguous, and concise way possible. This strategy is done if the speaker has close relationship with the interlocutor. Brown and Lenvinson (1987) outlined cases of bald on record strategy.

- a. Cases non-minimization of the face threat (Great urgency or desperation) Example: Your pants are on firt
- b. Cases of FTA-oriented Bald on record usage (Greeting and farewell) Example: Come in, sit down.

2. Positive Politeness

The second strategy is positive politeness strategy. Brown and Levinson (1987) said that positive politeness strategy that the speaker recognize that the hearer has a desire to be respected, that is his or her positive face. It also confirms that relationship is friendly and express group reciprocity. According to this strategy the speaker and the interlocutor are equal. Positive politeness strategy seek to minimize the threat to the hearer's positive face.

3. Negative Politeness

The third strategy is negative politeness strategy. Brown and Levinson (1987) stated that negative politeness is regressive action addressed to the hearer's negative face. Negative politeness strategy is usually used by the people who are assumed to have some social distance or awkwardness toward the interlocutors.

4. Off-Record

The fourth politeness strategy is the indirect strategy (Brown and Levinson 1987). This strategy uses indirect language and removes the speaker from the potential to be imposing.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research is a qualitative research about language which is focus to find out the phenomena of politeness strategies used at Biology Class in Sanata Dharma University. The research method that used in this research was Observation. The researcher adopts Moleong's opinion about descriptive qualitative research. Moleong (1988:2) affirms that qualitative research is a type of research which does not include any calculation or enumerating. Further Moleong explains that a qualitative research is the research of which the data in the form of written or oral word are descriptively analyzed. Based on this, the type of this study is descriptive, since the data are not enumerating, but they are written and oral words. The observation was done in the class to find out how simulation-based learning applied in spoken persuasive speech. This research carried out at second semester students of Biology Education Department, Sanata Dharma University, Special Region of Yogyakarta. As the description, this campus is located on Jalan Affandi, Tromol Pos Jl. Mrican Baru No.29, Mrican, Caturtunggal, Kec. Depok, Kabupaten Sleman, Yogyakarta.

In obtaining and processing the data, the researcher used two methods, namely data collection and data analysis. In procedures of collecting the data, the researcher use; observation, video recording, transcribing, and classifying the data.

IV. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Politeness is one of the central concepts in pragmatics. Politeness strategy includes someone's basic knowledge about norms and beliefs he/she learns from his/her culture. Different cultures have different ways of expressing consideration for other. Thus, every culture has its own ways or strategies of showing politeness to others.

According to Brown and Levinson, there are four politeness strategies, those are bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off record. Brown and Levinson (1987) also stated that everyone has self-public image which has relation to emotional and social sense of self and expects everyone else to recognize it. That is the ability of participants through a social interaction to engage an interaction in an atmosphere of relatives.

Table 1 of the Occurrences of Each Type of Politeness Strategies

Types of Politeness	Occurrence
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Strategies	Number of Utterances	In Percentage (%)
Bald on Record	14	32%
Positive Politeness	22	50%
Negative Politeness	7	16%
Off Record	1	2%
Total	44	100%

The table 1 shows the Occurrences of utterances that were produced by Biology class of Sanata Dharma University. There were 44 utterances that were categorized as politeness strategies. The table shows that Bald on record are often use than the other strategies. The amount of bald on record were 14, and the other 22 for positive politeness, 7 for negative politeness, 1 for off record.

Bald on Record

Bald on-record strategy usually does not attempt to minimize the threat to hearer’s face, although there are ways that bald on-record strategy can be used in trying to minimize FTA’s implicitly.

Example:

- Please keep your spirit until the class over.
- Start now.
- Okay Finish.
- Alright.
- Yes sir.
- go on to your work.
- the other group is finished their work.
- just do it quickly

Positive Politeness

Brown and Levinson (1987) said that positive politeness strategy that the speaker recognize that the hearer has a desire to be respected, that is his or her positive face.

Example:

- everybody is ready?
- How does it works?
- So anyone have question?
- Till here, all of you understand?
- Yes Sir, we do.
- What topic should we choose in making persuasive speech Sir?
- please give us more time.
- Good job for the presentation

Negative Politeness

Brown and Levinson (1987) stated that negative politeness is regressive action addressed to the hearer’s negative face.

Example:

- No sir, for now.
- any other question?
- Just little bit moment sir.

Off Record

This strategy uses indirect language and removes the speaker from the potential to be imposing.

Example:

- Come on

Figure 1 the Occurrences of Each Type of Politeness Strategies

The figure 1 shows that there were 44 utterances. Those examples could be classified as politeness strategies. The most dominant type of politeness strategies used by the Biology students was positive politeness (50%). It was followed by positive bald on record (32%), negative politeness (16%), and off record (2%). Positive politeness became dominant types of politeness strategies that used in teaching and learning process. The students used positive politeness because they met the lecturer for the first time, the lecturer to show the respect to the teacher. The less dominant type of politeness strategies were negative politeness and off record. Positive politeness often used in conversation because they are university student and they already know how to respect somebody.

V. CONCLUSION

The types of politeness strategies were used by the lecturer and students in classroom interaction. There were bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off record strategy. Positive politeness and negative politeness were used by the lecturer and students. Positive politeness used when the lecturer gave reward or reinforcement to the students to motivate and congratulation they have done well. The lecturer used negative politeness when the tlecturer there were no respond the students’ understanding and also to convey the students about the learning process. The students used bald on record because the students feel that they have close enough to the lecturer. The positive politeness was used by the students and the lecture during the learning process. Off record strategy was used by the students that the strategy was used indirectly to say something the interlocutor.

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