

Politeness Speech of Students and Lecture in Online Learning Process at A Polytechnic in Manokwari

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ABSTRACT

In the Covid-19 pandemic situation, the online learning process took over the previous mode of face-to-face meeting. By using Zoom meeting and WhatsApp, the lecture invited the students to join the online class. This research focused on the students from the third semester of the development of agriculture polytechnic in Manokwari, West Papua. In Politeness principles, Leech (2014) provided six maxims were tact, generosity, approbation, modesty, agreement, and sympathy. Qualitative design with observation as the primary research instrument. In WhatsApp sessions, students waited for the lecture's instructions delivered through speech and command. Besides, the student did not have space to communicate with their friends. In the zoom meeting class, students had the opportunity to speak with their peers, From the using of those two platforms it was found that both the students and lecture involved six maxims of the language politeness in their interactions. The principles using was to build effective communication between the two without having to eliminate the value of tolerance, respect, and appreciation for the speaker who has a higher status both in terms of age and educational status. Besides, among fellow students or the peer still used a natural language that was supposed as a politeness speech.

Keywords: *Maxims, politeness principles, online, learning*

1. INTRODUCTION

Language helps to declare human will and respond to others in a certain context. A branch of macro linguistic that view language based on context is pragmatic. "Context is the elements from outside that measure language understanding" (Citraesmana, 2015, p.3). Language in a certain context may be seen in a human's speech act. It is a speech that contains an act. It consists of direct and indirect speech. Direct speech such as "you can go now" and indirect speech "go now". These speeches give different senses which one is declarative (structurally) while the other is imperative. A speech can reflect a characteristic of culture, gender, ethics, education, position, and age. On the other hand, How? where? With whom? it functions. A speech act may give a good and bad impact. One speech that give a good impact on others is politeness language. Leech (2014) mentioned, "politeness is a superficial and dispensable adornment of human language, rather like icing on a cake". In the Longman dictionary of contemporary English, politeness is defined as an interrelationship toward good ways by considering others (Dimitrova-Galaczi,

2002). According to Yule (in Mulyono, 2016, p.10) politeness is defined "as the means employed to show awareness of another person's face, the public self-image of a person". This act functions when making a somewhat bigger request, one uses the language of formal politeness (the conventionalized indirect speech acts, hedges, apologies for the intrusion, etc.

To see politeness language, Leech (2014) provides six maxims which are tact, modesty, approbation, agreement, sympathy, and generosity. Tact maxim is the speaker reduces the cost to other or rise benefit to others. Modesty maxim may be shared in expressive and assertive ways. Minimize praise and maximize the dispraise of self. Approbation is reducing a disadvantage to others and maximize advantage to others. Agreement maxim occurs when both sides try a little bit maybe disagree with each other. Sympathy maxim is a giving of concern or cares to others. It usually happens when others in a certain condition. Generosity maxim is a speaker avoid a speech that uncomfortable to others or minimize the benefit to the speaker/ maximize cost to the speaker. The research purposed is to describe the politeness speech among

lecture and students in the online learning process. It was taken in Agricultural Development Polytechnic, Manokwari, West Papua. The applying of politeness speech is on the six maxims (Leech, 2014).

2. METHOD

This research uses a qualitative method to describe objective research in nature. It aims to show the researcher as a key informant. The data were collected from observation where the researcher was also involved in the activity (active participation) (Sugiyono, 2016). The observation was meant to investigate the actor’s speech. Research took place from September 20th to October 20th, 2020. The data were the Indonesian speech-language on the learning process context. The Source of data was a direct speech from the zoom meeting and WhatsApp to the meeting group. The researcher chooses the English teacher and the agricultural extension student in the third semester. Data collection was conducted in several observation stages. Data analysed referred to the input (speech acquisition in general from the lecture and students), reduction data (classification), applying the six maxim that covered on the data, output (the speech that obey the six maxim of politeness). To measure the politeness level, Chamalah provided a percentage of obedience to the six maxims which can be seen in Equation 1 (Muslihah, & Febrianto, 2017).

$$ks = \frac{n}{\Sigma} \times 100\% \tag{1}$$

Ks = Politeness
 N = Amount of compliance / deviation data
 Σ = The sum of all data

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The speech among the English teacher and the students for the learning process by zoom-meeting and WhatsApp group had applied all of the maxims. The online learning conducted through WhatsApp messaging platform and Zoom meeting went quite successful. All students acted the speech of politeness when they talked to the lecturer and their peers. On WhatsApp, the high five emoticons were used to support the speech act of politeness. Besides, the lecture used the thumbs emoticon to agree. The data convert to percentage can be seen in Table 1.

3.1. Tact Maxim

Each speaker minimalizes the disadvantage of others or minimalizes the benefit of others. In data 1, as we can see in Table 2, the conversation among A (the student) and the lecture where on speech number


1, the teacher gave a greeting first *Selamat Siang or good afternoon* and then the lecture said an excuse *Mf ggu or sorry for bothering* then the lecture began to ask a question about student's name and where the class you were in A or B? "*Kamu nama lengkapnya apa? kalo dijam bahasa Inggris, kamu kelas A atau B?*". Lecture's speech still is categorized as polite speech. It was a natural thing when a lecture asks about the student. In speech number 2, the student answer the lecture by beginning *Siap, Ibu.*"Ready, Ibu" and then followed by giving name and class. This student's speech was very polite which showed by an obedience expression of "Siap or ready". Furthermore, in speech number 2, the student gave an apology for late to reply. In speech number 3, the lecture used a thumb emoticon to respond.

Table 1. Data convert to percentage

| No | Six Maxims | Data | | | |
|--------------|-------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | WhatsApp meeting | | Zoom meeting | |
| | | Count | Percentage % | Count | Percentage % |
| 1 | Tact maxim | 64 | 37,6% | 57 | 42.8% |
| 2 | Modesty | 30 | 17,6% | 23 | 17.2% |
| 3 | Generosity | 59 | 34,7% | 41 | 30.8% |
| 4 | Sympathy | 8 | 4,7 % | 5 | 3.7% |
| 5 | Agreement | 7 | 4,1% | 1 | 0.7% |
| 6 | Approbation | 2 | 1.1% | 6 | 4.51% |
| Total | | 170 | 100 % | 133 | 99.71 % |

Table 2. Conversation 1

| Speech Num | Speaker | Date: 10/4/2020 | |
|------------|---------|--|--|
| | | Speech | |
| | | Indonesian | English |
| 1 | Lecture | <i>Selamat siang. Mf ggu. Ibu mau tanya. Kamu nama lengkapnya apa? Kalo di jam bhs Inggris kamu, kelas A atau B?</i> | Good afternoon. Sorry for bother. Ibu would like to ask you? What is your name? In English course, Where class you were in A or B? |
| | | Date: 10/6/2020 | |
| 2 | A | <i>Siap ibu nama Herman kapitarauw ibuu kelas b ibu maaf tdh ada kuliah tpi jaringan saya kurang membaik jady</i> | Ready, Ibu. Name, Herman Kapitarauw, Class B. Sorry Ibu, i late to give information for there was a |

| Speech Num | Date: 10/4/2020 | | |
|------------|-----------------|--|---|
| | Speaker | Indonesian | English |
| 3 | Lecture | <p><i>lambat kasih info ibu maaf</i></p>  | <p>previous course.</p>  |

(Source: WhatsApp_chat_Archieved)

In this context, this emoticon was used by the teacher to respond to the student, and it was still in a politeness situation because the lecture was someone older. The emoticon stated the needed information from the student has been gotten as well as the emoticon was closer to the conversation. Thus, data 1, the speech among students and lecture was politeness speech and in speech number 2 mentioned a tax maxim.

In the Table 3, the politeness speech among A (the student) and the lecture. The speech num 12, A as a student said his problem occurred in the learning process. His speech was *Maaf Ibu, jaringan saya kurang bagus, saya tdk bisa dengar ibu punya suwara dgn baik ibu daud donggori* "Sorry, Ibu. I have trouble networking. I can't hear Ibu's voice. Daud Donggori". The student keeps spoken in politeness where he used the word of *maaf* "Sorry" then giving information. Subsequently, he wrote his name which to keep the possible moment the lecture wonder who sent the message. The name writing explained a tact maxim. Besides, He used emoticon which to state politeness.

Table 5. Conversation 4

| Speech Num | Date: 9/22/2020 | | |
|------------|-----------------|---|--|
| | Speaker | Indonesian | English |
| 1 | A | <p><i>Syalom slmt sore Maaf mengganggu ibu Sya atas nama jumbunik magai Prodi: pertanian Smester: III Ibu sya disni ijin bertanya mengenai tugas dari ibu. saya bingung mengerjakannya. Selamat malam</i></p> | <p>Shalom, good afternoon Ibu. I, Jumbunik Magai. Major: Agriculture, semester III. Ibu, I excused to ask about the task that you had giving. I confused to do it.</p> |
| 2 | Lecture | <p><i>Jumbunik. Untuk activity satu, cara kerjanya yaitu ganti nama serta informasi mengenai</i></p> | <p>Jumbunik. For activity one, follow the guidance and changed it by</p> |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| 3 | A | <p><i>jumbunik. Untuk activity 2 Jumbunik hanya mengisi kolom sebelahnya mengenai identitas jumbunik seperti mengisi sebuah formulir. Terimakasih</i></p> | <p>your nama and your data information. For activity 2, Jumbunik only filled the blank column with your data information like a formulir. Thanks Good evening, Ibu. I ready. Thanks, the task, already sending to Ibu's email.</p> |
| 3 | A | <p><i>Slmt mlm juga ibu siap terimakasih ibu tugasnya saya sudah krm di Gmail ibu, sudah masuk ibu</i></p> | <p>Good evening, Ibu. I ready. Thanks, the task, already sending to Ibu's email.</p> |

(Source: WhatsApp_chat_Archieved)

Table 3. Conversation 2

| Speech Num | Date: 10/20/2020 | | |
|------------|------------------|--|--|
| | Speaker | Indonesian | English |
| 12 | A | <p><i>Maaf Ibu, jaringan saya kurang bagus, saya tdk bisa dengar ibu punya suwara dgn baik ibu daud donggori</i></p> | <p>Sorry, Ibu. I have a trouble networking. I cant hear Ibu's voice. Daud Donggori</p> |
| 20 | Lecture | <p><i>Yang penting tetap hadir aja, via WA juga bisa.</i></p> | <p>You may keep online or keep follow the class on whatsapp group.</p> |

(Source:: WhatsApp_Chat_Archieved)

Table 4. Conversation 3

| Minute | Date: 10/13/2020 | | |
|--------|------------------|--|---|
| | Speaker | Indonesian | English |
| 40.58 | Lecture | <p><i>Melia...Melian Gobai baru join ya, sudah absen belum?</i></p> | <p>Melia....Melian Gobai, you have just joined. Have you already fill your online attendance?</p> |
| 41.15 | A | <p><i>Belum ibu, Belum absen Lian, absen dulu. Itu ibu suda kirim absen online di grup, setelah absen lian chat nama di bawah, baru lian buka materi.... melian ya..</i></p> | <p>Not yet, ibu, not yet Lian, please fill your online attendance. I've sent the link on WhatsApp group. Then, chat your name under the link. After that You open and learn the material.</p> |
| 41.19 | Lecture | <p><i>Belum ibu, Belum absen Lian, absen dulu. Itu ibu suda kirim absen online di grup, setelah absen lian chat nama di bawah, baru lian buka materi.... melian ya..</i></p> | <p>Not yet, ibu, not yet Lian, please fill your online attendance. I've sent the link on WhatsApp group. Then, chat your name under the link. After that You open and learn the material.</p> |

(Source: Zoom_meeting_recording)

In speech number 20, the lecture gave him a solution by saying *Yang penting tetap hadir aja, via WhatsApp juga bisa* "You may keep online or keep follow the class on WhatsApp group". This speech still is mentioned as politeness speech. The data in Table 4 was from the zoom meeting. In 40.58, the lecture said *Melia...Melian Gobai baru join ya, sudah absen belum?* "Melian...Melian Gobai have just joined. have you already filled your online attendance?". Lecture's speech was polite. At 41.15 minutes, A replied directly and said *Belum ibu, Belum absen* "Not yet". A's speech was classified as polite speech. In 41.19, the lecture said *Lian, absen dulu. Itu ibu suda kirim absen online di grup, setelah absen lian chat nama di bawah, baru lian buka materi.... melian ya* "Lian, please fill your online attendance. I've sent the link on WhatsApp group. Then, chat your name under the link. After that WhatsApp You open and learn the material". Lecture's speech showed tact maxim for although the student has just joined which in reality, the student has been too late on the zoom class meeting. It was caused the lecture to consider student condition.

3.2. Modesty Maxim

This maxim, as we can see in Table 5. is shared with full expression and assertive. It claims each speaker to maximize an unrespect to themselves and minimalizes their respect to theirs. In speech number 1, A as a student said *Syalom slmt sore. Maaf mengganggu ibu. Sya atas nama jumbunik magai, Prodi: pertanian, Smester: III. Ibu sya disni ijin bertanya mengenai tugas dari ibu, ibu....* "Shalom, good afternoon Ibu. I, Jumbunik Magai. Major: Agriculture, semester III. Ibu, I excused to ask about the task that you had given. I confused to do it. This speech was polite where A began with a greeting then introduced himself, then asked about a given task. A stated that himself in a confusing situation to do the task *..saya bingung mengerjakannya* I confused to do it. The word of *bingun* "confused" shows a modesty maxim. A seems like did not give unrespect to himself self yet he keeps maintain his respect.

3.3. Generosity Maxim

Generosity maxim is a speech where the speaker is hoped to give respect to others. Respect for others will occur if speakers may decrease a benefit to themselves and increase a benefit to others. In speech number 19, A as a student chatted *Selamat pagi ibu. Ibu Ijin saya atas nama: Orpa wanguway. Ibu saya injin saya mau pergi Ke Kantor Dinas pertanian ibu* "Good morning, Ibu. Ibu, I permitted, I, Orpa Wanguway. Ibu, I excused, I would like to go Agricultural office". The


speech used in chatting was polite which A said greeting. Then, introducing yourself. Afterward. She requested permission. In speech number 20, the lecture replied politely. The lecture said, a *silahkan* "Yes, please" Lecture's speech in chat showed a generosity maxim was that the lecture had already decreased a benefit to the lecture's self and increase A's benefit.

In speech number 21, A said *terimakasih Ibu* "thank you, ibu" Orpa's speech on WhatsApp chat showed respect to the lecture for generosity speech. This maxim can be seen in Table 6. In 13.19 minutes, as we can see in Table 7, A as a student said *Ia bu, Izin bu... Izin, mau tanya?* "Yes, bu. I excuse, I wanna ask a question". The student was very polite. in 13.26 minutes, the lecture replied *Ia, Ia, silahkan* "Yes, please". The speech of the teacher was polite which let the student ask his question. This speech also sated generosity maxim.

3.4. Sympathy Maxim

If the interlocutors get a success or happy, then we should give congratulations. In contrast, if the interlocutors in bad situations, the speaker gives a sympathetic expression.

Table 6. Conversation 5

| Speech Num | Date: 10/19/2020 | | |
|------------|------------------|--|---|
| | Speaker | Indonesia | English |
| 19 | A | <i>Selamat pagi ibu Ibu Ijin saya atas nama: Orpa wanguway Ibu saya injin saya mau pergi Ke Kantor Dinas pertanian ibu</i> | Good morning, Ibu Ibu, I permitted, I, Orpa Wanguway. Ibu, I excused, I would like to go Agricultural office. |
| 20 | Lecture | <i>Ia silaha... Terimakasih ibu</i> | Yes, please. Thank you, Ibu |
| 21 | A |  | |

(Source: WhatsApp_Chat_Archieved)

Table 7. Conversation 6

| Minute | Date: 10/5/2020 | | |
|----------------|-----------------|---|--|
| | Speaker | Indonesian | English |
| 13.19 | A | <i>Ia bu, Izin bu... Izin, mau tanya?"</i> | Yes, bu. I excuse, bu..I wanna ask a question |
| 13.26 13.28 | Lecture A | <i>Ia, Ia, silahkan Ibu, ini latihanya yang mana kah? ... latihan</i> | Yes, please Ibu, which task?...the practice |
| 13.31 | Lecture | <i>e..... di PPT, di</i> | Emmm at PPT, I |

| | | | |
|-------|---|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 13.36 | A | power point Oke, ibu. makasih | mean at power point Ok ibu. Thanks |
|-------|---|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|

(Source: zoom_meeting_recording)

In speech number 9, as we can see in Table 8, A chatted *Selamat pagi Bu.... Ibu saya minta izin tdk bisa ikut perkuliaan hari ini saya kurang sehat* "Good morning, Ibu...Ibu, I permitted, I felt no better". This speech was categorized as a very polite speech. She gave a greeting then she excused for she did not join the class for she felt not better. In speech number 10, the lecture said *Baik bu...cepat sembuh ya* "Ok, bu...get well soon". The speech was still polite where the lecture mentioned *Baik bu* " Well" was that the lecture said yes. Subsequently, the lecture stated *Cepat sembuh ya* "Get well soon" which is a sympathy maxim. In speech number 11, A spoke: *Terimakasih bu* " Thanks, bu" showed a convivial for she had a permissive. In speech number 21, which can be seen in Table 9, A spoke *Siap ibu. Maaf ibu tdi di mrh sya mati lampu jdi sya tdk ikut perkuliahan hingga selesai ibu* "Ready, Ibu. Sorry, ibu. At my house, the power went out, so I cannot join again until the class finished". Daud's speech was still polite. Besides, He keeps going to convey his problem. Then, in speech number 33, the lecture spoke *Tidak masalah. tapi jangan lupa pelajari materinya ya* "It's ok. but don't forget to learn the material". The lecture understood Daud's situation and remind him to learn the material. Thus, it was a politeness speech. It may be referred to as the sympathy maxim.

Table 8. Conversation 7

| Speech Num | Date: 10/5 /2020 | Speech | | |
|------------|------------------|---------|---|---|
| | | Speaker | Indonesian | English |
| 9 | A | | <i>Selamat pagi ibu.... Ibu saya minta izin tdk bisa ikut perkuliaan hari ini saya kurang sehat</i> | Good morning, Ibu... Ibu, I permitted, I felt no better. |
| 10 | Lecture | | <i>Baik bu...cepat sembuh ya</i> | Ok, bu...get well soon |
| 11 | A | | <i>Terimakasih Ibu.</i> | Thanks ibu |

(Source: WhatsApp _Chat_Archieved)

Table 9. Conversation 8

| Speech Num | Date: 10/6/2020 | Speech | | |
|------------|-----------------|---------|---|---|
| | | Speaker | Indonesian | English |
| 21 | A | | <i>Siap ibu. Maaf ibu tdi di mrh sya mati lampu jdi sya tdk ikut perkuliahan hingga selesai ibu</i> | Ready, Ibu. Sorry, ibu. At my house, the power's went out, so I can not join again until the class finished. |

| | | | |
|----|---------|--|---|
| 22 | Lecture | <i>Tidak masalah. tapi jangan lupa pelajari materinya ya</i> | Its ok. but dont forget to learn the material |
| 23 | A | <i>Siap Ibu</i> | Ready or Yes, ibu |

(Source: Zoom_Meeting_Recording)

Table 10. Conversation 9

| Speech Num | Date: October 5th 2020 | Speech | | |
|------------|------------------------|---------|---|---|
| | | Speaker | Indonesian | English |
| 13.37 | Lecture | | <i>Ia, ia. i....sabar namanya sapa e?. Minta maaf, ibu tidak bisa lihat disni jadi</i> | Ok,ok emm.. wait. what's your name? Sorry, for it, because I can see you in here |
| 13.44 | A | | <i>RA Krisna ibu, RA Krisna</i> | RA Krisna, RA Krisna |
| 13.46 | Lecture | | <i>o.. ia Krisna, di power point itu yang ada bahasa Indonesia nanti ubah ke bahasa Inggris</i> | o.... yeah Krisna.... at powe point, please change the indonesia language in English |
| 13.54 | A | | <i>Ok ibu makasih</i> | Ok, Ibu. Thanks |
| 13.55 | Lecture | | <i>Ia, ia sama - sama</i> | You're welcome |

(Source: Zoom_meeting_recording)

Table 11. Conversation 10

| Minute | Date: 10/13/2020 | Speech | | |
|----------|------------------|---------|---|---|
| | | Speaker | Indonesian | English |
| 01.35.22 | Mahasisw a | Semua | <i>.....Terimakasih Ibu</i> | Thanks Ibu |
| 01.25.39 | Lecture | | <i>Jangan lupa tugasnya dikumpul, untuk rekaman tanggal 20</i> | Dont forget to collect you task. for The recording task, please collect at the date of 20 |
| 01.35.39 | A | | <i>... Siap laksanakan baik bu ...ia bu ...terimakasih</i> | Yes, Ibu Ok, Ibu Yes, Ibu. Thank you |

(Source: Zoom_Meeting_Recording)

Table 10 shows the data collected from the zoom meeting. At 13.37 minutes, the lecture said *Ia, ia. i....sabar namanya sapa e?. Minta maaf, ibu tidak bisa lihat disni jadi* "Ok,ok emm.. wait. what's your name? Sorry, for it, because I can see you in here". This lecture's speech was polite. Does the lecture have a right to know who the person wants to ask?. Besides, in 13.44 minutes, A said his name directly and it still polite. In 13.54, the lecture described the task in detail *o.. ia Krisna, di PowerPoint itu yang ada bahasa*

Indonesia nanti ubah ke bahasa Inggris... "o..Krisna...at PowerPoint, please change Indonesian to English". This speech of lecture showed the sympathy maxim where the lecture not only want the student to find the task (the previous context which on generosity maxim) but also know how to do it.

3.5. Agreement Maxim

This maxim means an attempt of disagreement among oneself and others occurs in a little, which can be seen in table 11. In 01.34.23, Lecture said, *Untuk yang di zoom, jika tidak ada lagi yang mau bertanya, tidak apa mungkin mau bertanya bisa minggu depan, maka pada saat pagi hari ini, kuliah kita sampai disini dulu, untuk yang via WA juga.....terimakasih semuanya sudah hadir ...* "To all students who join in the zoom and WhatsApp group, if anyone do not wanna ask any question. So, we will end our class in this morning. Thanks for your presence". This speaking may be said as a politeness speech where the lecture aimed to end the class. In 01.34.22 all students said, *Terimakasih Ibu* "Thanks, Ibu". Yet, they still online and not to leave the zoom meeting yet. In 01.25.39, suddenly, the lecture reminded *Jangan lupa tugasnya dikumpul, untuk rekaman tanggal 20* "Don't forget to collect your task. for the recording task, please collect at the date of 20". The lecture's speech still is polite. In 01.35.39, the student replied it simultaneously where some of them said... *Siap laksanakan*, while others said, *baik bu* "Well" as well as *ia, bu. terimakasih* "Yes, bu. Thank you".

3.6. Approbation maxim

By this maxim, speakers are hoped to respect others. Leech (2014) said, "approbation maxim is minimizing dispraise of O, [and maximize praise of O]". It means the speaker decreases dispraise at oneself and also increases praise to others. Speech number 50 was the part of learning process where A as a student ask to the Lecture *Ibu ijin, bertanyabagaimana cara kita menyikapi atau cara menyapa agar orang yg kita sapa mengerti bahasa kita , karna biasa nya walaupun kita sudah mengerti kosa kata bahasa , tapi masih berbeda dengan dialeg nya ibu?* "How we respons or how we say greeting.... while we use the similar vocab but different dialect?". The speech of student was very polite. She requests a permission to ask a question. Afterwards, she wrote her question. In speech number 51, as we can see Table 12, the teacher replied by praise *wow, luar biasa, pertanyaannya* "wow, good question". This lecture's speech revealed the maxim of approbation.

Table 13 shows approbation maxim. The table was a conversation among the students. In 00.00 minute, which can be seen in Table 13, student 1 said *Saya kirim materi lewat WA, kalian baca dulu* "I send the

material on WhatsApp group, please read it". Student 1 aimed to repeat the information from the teacher. It can be considered polite. In 00.09 minute, student 2 said *ngga ada tu* "nothing". It was polite. In 00.11, student 1 replied *ada ni....lampu padam* "It was here (on chat).....at my house, the power went out". In 00.15, *Wey, buka dulu semua kamera kah* "Hey, Please open your camera". This speech still be accepted. it was caused the speaking among students. In 00.18, other students said, *tong lihat kam muka dulu* "We want to see you". In 00.30, student 2 spoke *Kabar bagaimana semua...kabar bagaimana* "How are you?". In the 00.35, student 3 revealed a praise *Mesak makin ganteng* "Mesak, you are so awesome". This speech was replied by student 2 which was *biasa aja bro* "I just so so, Bro". This replied stated an approbation maxim.

Table 13. Conversation 12

| Speech Num | Date: 09/21/2020 | | |
|------------|------------------|---|---|
| | Speaker | Indonesian | English |
| 00.00 | A | <i>Saya kirim materi lewat WA, kalian baca dulu</i> | I send the material on WhatsApp group, please read it. |
| 00.09 | B | <i>ngga ada itu</i> | Nothing |
| 00.11 | A | <i>ada nih.... lampu padam</i> | It was here (on chat).....at my house, the power's went out |
| 00.15 | A | <i>Wey, buka dulu semua kamera kah</i> | Hey, Please open your camera |
| 00.18 | C | <i>tong lihat kam muka dulu</i> | We want to see you |
| 00.30 | B | <i>Kabar bgmn semua? Kabar bagaimana....</i> | How are you? |
| | A | <i>Mesak makin ganteng</i> | Mesak , you are so awesome. |
| | B | <i>biasa saja bro</i> | I just so so, Bro |

(language use: Indonesia Malay mixed Papua Malay);
(Source: Zoom_Meeting_Recording)

Table 12. Conversation 11

| Speec h Num | Date: 09/21/2020 | | |
|-------------|------------------|---|--|
| | Speak er | Indonesian | English |
| 50 | A | <i>Ibu ijin bertanya, Jika seandainya kita bertemu orang luar yang tentunya memiliki dialeg nya berbeda dengan kita</i> | Excuse me, Ibu. I'd like ask a question. If we meets english |

| | | | |
|----|----------|---|---|
| | | yang masih belajar bahasa Inggris otodidak, bagaimana cara kita menyikapi atau cara menyapa agar orang yg kita sapa mengerti bahasa kita , karna biasanya walaupun kita sudah mengerti kosa kata bahasa , tapi masih berbeda dengan dialeg nya ibu? | speaker who have different dialect from us, primarily we are the beggining learner in english . How we repons or how we say greeting....whi le we use the similar vocab but different dialect. |
| 51 | Lectur e | wow luar biasa, pertanyaannya. Itu sering terjadi. Sebenarnya tidak ada masalah mengenai dialeg. Pertama yang harus dilakukan adalah membiasakan diri dulu berkomunikasi dalam bahasa Inggris. Entah itu membiasakan diri dengan diri sendiri atau dengan orang rumah (keluarga). latihan Pronounciationnya yang perlu diperhatikan | Wow, good question. It often happens. Actually, no problem about dialect. mainly, familiarize yourself to communicate in English either with yourself or with other. Besides, practice your pronounciation. |

(Source: WhatsApp_chat_arcieved)

4. CONCLUSION

Each maxim has been covered in conversation. Agricultural Development Polytechnic students often used tact maxim when they speak to their teacher. In percentage, tact maxim was on a high level of usage. Modesty existed on the third level while generosity was on the second level. Afterward, the usage level of sympathy maxim in WhatsApp group class was often being merged. The approbation maxim was higher on the Zoom meeting. From both apps, researcher may conclude that in Agricultural Development Polytechnic Manokwari, students and lecture applied six maxims in their speech. 100% politeness speech from WhatsApp group class meeting and 99.17% from zoom meeting were on above average. Thus, their speech was very polite.

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