

Impoliteness of Language Prohibition in Public Spaces and Its Implementation in Indonesian Language Learning

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ABSTRACT

Language impoliteness in public spaces is clearly shown by rude, threatening, and insulting among interlocutors. The addresser's emotion usually causes the impolite behavior of language used to impact the addressee psychologically. This study aims to describe the impoliteness forms of language prohibition used in public spaces and its implementation in Indonesian language learning. The research method used is descriptive qualitative. The data collection technique is listening technique and note-taking technique. Data analysis techniques used to investigate problems employ the distributional and referential matching method. The results of this study indicate that the impoliteness of the language prohibition includes (1) the language prohibition of smoking, which is five in total (2) the language prohibition of parking, which is seven total and (3) the language prohibition of hunting, which is 3 in total. These speeches are deliberately made and conveyed to threaten the addressee so that they are aware of the impact when violating the language prohibition. In addition, language prohibition can be used as teaching material such as identifying language prohibition forms in posters, banners, bulletin boards, and others in the text of posters, slogans, and advertisements at the 8th-grade of junior high school level. Furthermore, language impoliteness can be used as teaching material in identifying forms of impoliteness in language prohibition, which contain orders, prohibitions, suggestions, and others in procedures text at the 9th-grade of senior high school level.

Keywords: *Language, Impoliteness, Prohibition, Public Spaces*

1. INTRODUCTION

Today, impolite language is frequently used by the community with certain aims and objectives, one of which is to threaten or prohibit the speech partner. [1] states that as long as there is language, language impoliteness will always exist because language can only be spoken by humans. Humans are creatures that have not only thoughts, feelings, and hearts, but also emotions.

The use of language that contains censures, condemns, curses, provokes, slanders, ridicules, and harasses others reflects an immoral individual. The cause of language impoliteness is often characterized by the presence of emotions used in various forms of communication, including oral and written communication in language prohibition. These

prohibitions are made based on a condition that evokes the speaker's emotional temperament so that language prohibition appears in society without paying attention to the existing linguistic rules.

The phenomenon of language impoliteness in public spaces is seen by language that tends to be rude and insulting. The use of rude language is one of the verbal violence forms. As stated by [1], the form of impoliteness in the print mass media can harm the speakers and the environment. If this form of impoliteness becomes one of the models in language, other people will likely imitate the wrong model, [2] impoliteness speech has various categories, namely making up facial expressions, insulting one's faces, recklessness, slamming one's faces,

and harassing one's faces. These types are the unity of a dimension of form and purpose

Language impoliteness conducted by previous researchers has also been done by 23 researchers, namely [3], [1], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [9], [10], [11], [12], [13], [14], [15], [2], [16], [17], [18], [19], [20], [21], [22], [23], and [24] which conclude that the language used by speakers is still inevitably from language impoliteness, especially in the speech of language prohibition in public spaces. Based on the researchers above, each researcher examines language impoliteness forms with different objects and topics. Impolite language behavior is usually caused by the speaker's emotions.

However, it is different from studies conducted by other researchers whose results are in contrast to the previous regarding the language politeness conducted by seventeen researchers, namely [25], [26], [27], [28], [29], [30], [31], [32], [33], [34], [35], [36], [37], [38], [39], [40], and [41] which conclude that language politeness can be noticed from various sides according to its context that follows. The politeness that shows the attitude must have the value of politeness in daily conversation, contextual politeness which applies in certain communities, places, or circumstances, but is not certain to apply to other communities, places, or circumstances. The language used is polite and does not threaten or offend the speech. Polite utterances can be characterized by the words 'thank you', 'request', 'invitation', and 'information'.

The use of language in public spaces is expected to be the identity of Indonesia through language use in accordance with its rules. Through language use in public spaces, the image or reflection of Indonesian society's identity is clearly seen in the language communication used. The language must be polite, so that the speech partner does not feel threatened. One of the language forms in the public spaces that can censure the speech partner when seeing or listening to the speech is language prohibition. The use of language in public spaces that previous researchers have conducted has also been done by other researchers, namely [42], [43], [44], [45], [46], and [47], who concluded that language use in public spaces is still impolite, not standard, and not following linguistic rules.

Prohibition is a type of order or requirement that prohibits some behavior. Language Prohibition is a language that has a prohibiting factor or ordering someone not to do something. According to Kridalaksana (2008: 140), Prohibition in [19] is speech meaning that is not allowed to inform by various forms, such as the form of the negative imperative 'don't' or the refusing phrase to be corrected. The prohibitions encountered in society are

undoubtedly dominated by abusive or denouncing speech.

Language prohibition in public spaces should be expressed in a good or polite manner, such as by prioritizing language politeness. However, in reality, the language used in public spaces contains characteristics of impoliteness. The speech development between the speaker and the speech partner has various meanings noticed from the circumstances and objectives expressed [2]. Language Prohibition is generally informed explicitly or indirectly. The language prohibition expressed explicitly by the speaker to the speech partner will prove whether the prohibited speech that is informed has a negative impact or not, noticed from the speaker's expressions and emotions. Unlike the language prohibition expressed indirectly, the speech partner cannot see how the speaker's expressions and emotions are. However, the language prohibition that is expressed indirectly can be interpreted by the speech partner through different thoughts and responses.

Language prohibition is expressed in a command sentence or statement to instruct the speech partner. In fact, the language prohibition used cannot be separated from language impoliteness. Language prohibition can also be called as imperative speech. As stated by [44], speech that contains the command's purpose or requests is presumably that the speech partner obeys the speaker's expectation. Command sentences is the sentence that tell or ask the speech partner not to do something.

Language prohibition becomes something interesting to study. In this study, the form of impoliteness of language prohibition is categorized into three sub-points: language prohibition of smoking, language prohibition of overlapping vehicles, and language prohibition of hunting. Not only the forms of language prohibition that become the object of this research in several categories but also examine the use of linguistic rules in the language prohibition. In addition, analyzing the use of language prohibition uses code-mixing and code-switching, for example, discourse or speech that uses regional and Indonesian language or code-mixing between foreign and Indonesian language. Thus, if it is found that there are more forms of impoliteness of language prohibition in public spaces than politeness of language prohibition, the researcher will analyze the alternatives of language prohibition in public spaces. It is expected to be more polite when addressed to the speech partner.

In fact, the use of language in public spaces is still undergoing impoliteness with the background of various purposes, for example, to criticize the speech face with a rude statement. The language used to convey a goal should be expressed by using polite language. Civilized

language is not rude and does not involve sentiments that threaten the face of the speaker.

Based on the explanation above, it can be revealed that this research has a problem to present, namely "What is the form of impoliteness in language prohibition in public spaces?". This study aims to describe the form of impoliteness in language prohibition in public spaces. Thus, this research on this field is essential because the languages used in public spaces, especially in forbidden languages, are still dominated by language impoliteness. One of the causes is the speaker's uncontrolled emotions/sentiments. For this reason, it is necessary to reconstruct language politeness in public spaces by providing adequate language knowledge and applying a polite language culture to minimize the use of inappropriate language in society.

This research has contributed to various parties. The study of language impoliteness, especially language prohibition, has the benefit of sharing and spreading the contribution of using impolite language prohibition through speeches, deliberately carried out to provide a psychological effect. Thus, that speech partners are aware of the threats when violating the prohibited speech or statement. In addition, it can also be used as teaching material in Indonesian language learning at the junior high and senior high school levels, in regard with posters, bulletin boards, billboards, other printed media, and the use of language prohibition, commands, or instructions in public spaces.

Recommendations from the researcher regarding impoliteness of language prohibition, for presenting or expressing language prohibition in public spaces, there is a choice, such as the ability of using elements of politeness or polite language likewise in Islamic teaching that uses polite language. One of the verses in the Qur'an contains polite language use is as follows:

سَدِيدًا قَوْلًا وَفَقُولُوا اللَّهَ اتَّقُوا آمَنُوا الَّذِينَ يَأْتِيهَا

yaaa ayyuhallaziina aamanuttaqulloha wa quuluu qoulang sadiidaa

O you who have believed, fear Allah and speak words of appropriate justice.,"

(QS. Al-Ahزاب 33: Ayat 70)

It is clearly noticed that the language rules used in the verses of the Qur'an do not use impolite language as well as languages for the public spaces, especially the language prohibitions, commands, or suggestions. The researcher considers this verse as a suggestion and an order from Allah. It is revealed in the verse of the Qur'an that people should always be pious by keeping the tongue/words when speaking.

2. RESEARCH AND METHOD

This research utilized the language research method that is descriptive qualitative. According to [48], descriptive qualitative is the method that reveals information or research theory at a certain point. Hence, the data found are words, terms, expressions, and sentences, not numbers. According to [49], research subjects are objects, things, people, or locations with which data research variables are in a relationship and at issue. The subjects of this research are posters, billboards, banners, and others. While the object of research, according to [50], is an attribute, character, or value of a person, object, or activity that has a specific diversity determined by the researcher to be examined and concluded. The object of this research is the impoliteness of language prohibition in society.

According to [50], research data are information that researchers must seek and collect to obtain the information contained in it. The data from this research are utterances from impoliteness of language prohibition in public spaces, noticed from the form of language used. In addition to analyzing the linguistic form, the meaning analysis of a particular speech is also conducted. While the data source according to [51] is something that provides information to researchers about research data. The sources used in this study are written data sources in the form of statements or utterances, sentences, words, or phrases expressed through posters, pictures, banners, billboards, bulletin boards, and others. The source of the data used is obtained from the research results in the field.

The techniques used in collecting data are the listening technique and the note-taking technique. According to [51], the listening technique is done by listening to speech or expressions expressed when communicating to obtain data. At the same time, the note-taking technique is a technique for recording the utterances expressed during the communication process from the results of listening [52]. In this study, the researcher listened to the language prohibition and then took notes to be classified based on the type of finding. Several descriptions are used to obtain a principle with an explanation that refers to conclusions at the end of the study. The technique for analyzing the data used to investigate the problems to study is the distributional and the referential matching method. The distributional method uses data analysis as a determining tool, which is the language part itself. In this study, the distributional method examines sentences, words, and phrases used in the impoliteness of language prohibition. The referential matching method in data analysis used in this research aims at the presence of language prohibition utterances that refer to their meaning and function.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Impoliteness of Language Prohibition in Public Spaces

This study analyzes the impoliteness of Language Prohibition in the form of sentences, phrases, or words containing prohibited utterances forms. In addition, this study will also analyze the use of language variations that exist in language prohibition. This study will be classified into three sub-points of analysis, namely (1) Impoliteness of Language Prohibition of smoking (2) Impoliteness of Language Prohibition of parking, and (3) Impoliteness of Language Prohibition of hunting.

The classification of data is shown in table 1 below.

Table 1. Data Classification

No.	Impoliteness of Language Prohibition form	Amount of Data
1.	Prohibition of smoking	5
2.	Prohibition of parking	7
3.	Prohibition of hunting	3
	Total	15

Based on the results of the analysis which has been conducted, the impoliteness of language prohibition in public spaces is classified into three sub-points. A more detailed explanation can be seen in the following presentation.

3.1.1 Prohibition of Smoking



Figure 1 No smoking language

- 1) In figure (1) there is a speech “Dilarang Merokok Kecuali Pasien Jiwa”

(No smoking except people with a mental health condition)

The statement is prohibited from smoking unless a person with a mental health condition is preceded by a prohibited diction which is then followed by a prohibited or

unwanted action. This speech shows the seriousness of the speaker to express his aim to prohibit the reader from violating the prohibition. To show this form of seriousness, the speech "melarang" (prohibit) which then is used and derived to be the diction "dilarang" (prohibited) is sometimes written in red, and it makes the prohibition seem very strong. The prohibition is written in such a way that the reader will pay close attention to the prohibition so that it is not violated. If a reader still violates the prohibition one day, the reader will indirectly be equated with a person with a mental health condition or a person whose soul is ill. The prohibition above can also pose a psychological threat to someone. This is undoubtedly a form of the less polite statement in terms of the grammar used.



Figure 2 No smoking language

- 2) In figure (2) there is a speech “Merokok Di kawasan Ini Adalah Dilarang Sekeras-Kerasnya! Sesiapa yang Didapati Merokok, Akan Ditembak. Sekiranya Masih Hidup Akan Ditembak Sekali Lagi.”

(Smoking in this area is strictly prohibited! Anyone found smoking will be shot. If Still Alive Will Be Shot Once Again)

The above statement can be found in gas station areas, hospitals, or locations with smoke-free areas desired for health and freshness of the air. If the speech is violated, it is supposed that there will be dangerous things or accidents as what frequently happens, such as sparks from cigarettes or cigarette butts can cause fires. The statement is very impolite because there is the word "ditembak" (shot) intended for readers who are caught smoking in that location; they will be shot to death. This statement threatens the speech partner due to rude and impolite language. The prohibition statement above is also expressed in red-colored writing, causing the prohibition to be extremely impolite and seem full of emphasis.



Figure 3 No smoking language

- 3) In figure (3) there is an expression “Maaf...!!! Kami Tidak Melarang Anda Merokok di ruangan Ini Tapi Mohon Asapnya Ditelan ...!!!”

“Sorry...!!! We Don't Forbid You To Smoke In This Room But Please Swallow The Smoke...!!!”

The statement above is a form of language impoliteness prohibiting someone from taking action. *Maaf...!!! Kami Tidak Melarang Anda Merokok di ruangan Ini Tapi Mohon Asapnya Ditelan ...!!!* Suggesting that the speaker does not want the speech partner to smoke in the room, which is expressed indirectly through the sentence *Tapi Mohon Asapnya Ditelan*. The choice of words *Ditelan* was chosen to give the reader an embarrassing effect when they wanted to smoke in the room. The words *Maaf* (sorry) and *Mohon* (please) in the Indonesian language look polite regardless of the context that follows. However, when viewed in the prohibition above, it shows that the words *Maaf* and *Mohon* are very impolite. In addition, the use of exclamation marks (!) indicates that the statement contains affirmation and emphasis on not smoking.



Figure 4 No smoking language

- 4) In figure (4) there is a speech “Maaf... Anda Tidak Dilarang Merokok di Ruangan Ini Tapi Mohon Puntungnya Ditelan”

“Sorry... You Are Not Prohibited to Smoke in this room but please swallow The Butts)”

The expression above is a form of language impoliteness prohibiting someone from taking action. This statement is not much different from the previous statement by using the diction *Maaf*. The sentence was deliberately chosen so that the speech partner obeyed and did not smoke in the room. The statement also contains a suggestion, but a suggestion that threatens the speech partner not to smoke is seen in the speech *Tapi Mohon Puntungnya Ditelan*.

The choice of diction *Ditelan* can have an embarrassing effect on the speech partner who will smoke. The words *Mohon* and *Maaf* in the speech above do look very polite regardless of the context that follows. However, the prohibition is actually extremely impolite because it gives the impression that someone who writes the statement wants the reader to swallow the butt of his cigarette.



Figure 5 No smoking language

- 5) In figure (5) there is a speech “Mahasiswa/Perempuan Dilarang Merokok Dilingkungan Kampus Sanksi Dikeluarkan”

“Students/Female Are Prohibited from Smoking in Campus Environment Sanctions Expelled”

The statement is prohibited or unwanted actions that are expressed slightly harshly. This statement shows the seriousness of the speaker to express the purpose of prohibiting the reader (female student) not to violate the prohibition. To show this form of seriousness, the word “*melarang*” (“prohibition”) that uses diction *prohibited* is often written in red, making the form of the prohibition seem very firm. The prohibition is written in such a way that the reader will pay close attention to the prohibition. Thus, it is not violated. If the speech partner violates the statement, then the impact that the speech partner will receive is being expelled from campus. This is undoubtedly a form of the less polite statement regarding the grammar used.

3.1.2 Prohibition of Illegal Parking



Figure 1 Prohibition of illegal parking language

- 1) In figure (1) there is a speech “Dilarang Parkir di Muka Pintu Matamu Picek Nek Tetep Parkir”

“No Parking in Front of Door, Your Eyes are Blind, if Keep Parking”

The indirect statement above includes the impolite prohibition because it uses rude words that can threaten the speech partner when reading it. In this sentence, the shop owner forbids the speech partner rudely not to park in front of the door because the speaker is annoyed when someone parks in front of the door and blocks the way. In addition, the statement is made by forming several languages; it can be seen in the language that appears in the statement above, namely the Indonesian language mixed with a regional language. The regional language that occurs is Javanese, proven by the sentence *matamu picek nek tetep parkir*, which means that your eyes are blind if you keep parking. It is very clear that the speech above involves emotions expressed through language prohibition in the poster.



Figure 2 Prohibition of illegal parking language

- 2) In figure (2) there is a speech “Ma’cih Kamu Tidak Parkir di Depan Pintu Akuh!!”

(Thank you for not parking in front of my door)

The sentence indicates that the speaker feels happy, noticed from his statement, which expresses his gratitude to the speech partner not to park in front of the door. However, the words *ma'cih* and the word *akhu* are not found in KBBI and are not in line with linguistic rules or nonstandard because he uses slang; it should be written *Terima Kasih* (*thank you*) and *Aku* (*I*) so that readers can quickly understand what the speaker means. It is because not everyone /readers understand slang as above. It would be better if the language used to warn or ban someone is good language.



Figure 3 Prohibition of illegal parking language

- 3) In figure (3) there is a speech “Ada Hak Jalan Orang Lain yang Kamu Ambil Bro!!! Punya Mobil Nggak

Punya Parkiran. Mending Jual Aja Mobilnya Buat Beli Parkiran”

(“There's Someone's Right for this Way You Take Bro!!! Having a car, having no parking area. It's better for you to just sell the car to buy parking area”)

The statement above is a strict prohibition sentence in which the contents prohibit the speech partner strictly to obey what the speaker orders to do. This prohibition was expressed by speakers who felt annoyed when someone parked carelessly on the village's alleys. The prohibition used is a satirical sentence that is emphasized with the intention that someone who has a four-wheeled vehicle but does not have a private parking area, it is better for the vehicle to be sold to buy parking space. The statement is intended for readers who have four-wheeled vehicles but cannot set their vehicles without violating the rights of other drivers. It is clear that the statement above involves emotion in communicating his frustration by the four-wheeled vehicle's driver. This is what causes the form of language impoliteness.



Figure 4 Prohibition of illegal parking language

- 4) In figure (4) there is a speech “Disini Bukan Tempat Parkir, Parkir Ban Bocor”

(“This is not a parking lot, still parking here, tire goes flat”)

The statement above includes the impoliteness of language prohibition, and it is very clear that the speaker is not aware of the language used without paying attention to the psychological impact, caused by the speaker subsequently. The speaker chooses the word *Bocor* to emphasize and threaten the speech partner when reading the prohibition. This form of prohibition is usually found in places that allow people to park their vehicles, such as on a village street and in an open area. If the prohibition is violated, then the tires of vehicles parked in the area will go flat.



Figure 5 Prohibition of illegal parking language

- 5) In figure (5) there is a speech “Siapkan Garasinya Dulu Sebelum Beli Mobil Jalan Kampung Adalah Milik Warga Bro... Bukan Garasi Mobil Pribadimu Jangan Rampas Hak Jalan Untuk Orang Lain”

("Prepare the garage first before buying a car, the village road belongs to the residents, bro... not your personal car garage, don't take one's right for this way")

The indirectly expressed statement above includes the impolite prohibition, or there are forms of impoliteness in it. It is because the choice of the used diction is not proper. Even more, the language tends to be rude, so that if the statement is read or heard, it threatens the speech partner when he sees it. This statement is found on housing alleys or village streets. The above statement appears due to the background in which car owners carelessly park their vehicles on the road. Therefore, the local community is furious and make a statement in the banners above the village road. This is committed to make readers feel embarrassed and offended. Accordingly, they will not do the same thing in the future.



Figure 6 Prohibition of illegal parking language

- 6) In figure (6) there is a speech "Bagi Pengendara Mobil/Motor Dilarang Parkir di Area SPBU Ini Melebihi 10 Menit Jika Diketahui Melanggar Ban Kendaraan Anda Akan di Kempesin"

("For Car/Motorcycle Drivers It Is Prohibited To Park In This Gas Station Area For More Than 10 Minutes If It Is Violated Your Vehicle Tires You Will Be Flat")

It is not much different from the statement here *bukan tempat parkir, parkir ban bocor*. This statement was deliberately chosen to show the seriousness of the maker to state his purpose to prohibit the reader from doing as stated in the prohibition. To show the seriousness, the speech form to forbid is by selecting the diction *bocor* to emphasize and threaten the speech partner when reading it. The above form of prohibition is found in gas station areas which are usually presupposed that parking in the area is free of charge. In addition, the spacious place and open area satisfy the drivers to park their vehicles. If this prohibition is violated, the tires of vehicles parked in the area will go flat.



Figure 7 Prohibition of illegal parking language

- 7) In figure (7) there is a speech "Dilarang Parkir Menunggu dan Berjualan Didepan Pintu dengan Alasan Apapun"

("It is forbidden to wait and sell in front of the door for any reason")

The statement that is expressed explicitly above includes in the form of impoliteness in prohibiting someone. This prohibition occurs because speakers feel annoyed if someone parks carelessly on the road in the area. This statement is confirmed by the choice of prohibited diction, written with red paint/ink to show the seriousness of the speaker. Thus, the speech partner will not violate the prohibition. In addition, to make it more assertive, the speaker adds a terrifying image in it so that the speech partner feels afraid when he sees or reads it.

3.1.3 Prohibition of Hunting



Figure 1 Example of no hunting language.

- 1) In figure (1) there is a speech "Wis Ora Jaman Perang Ojo Hobi Nyangklong Bedil Nembak Manuk"

("It's Not War Time. Don't Have a Hobby Shoot Birds")

The sentence *Wis Ora Jaman Perang Ojo Hobi Nyangklong Bedil Nembak Manuk* is a statement written explicitly in an area where hunting is prohibited. This form of prohibition is usually found in areas that are typical for poaching. This statement is written in red paint or ink. It illustrates an intense emphasis on the speech partner and the hunters to terminate their desire to shoot birds. The statement does not use the Indonesian language, but uses the regional language, namely Javanese. The prohibition means that it is not the time of war, do not have a hobby of carrying a rifle to shoot birds. The use of

the Javanese language is motivated by the population in the area, which is dominated by the Javanese.



Figure 2 Example of no hunting language

- 2) In figure (2) there is a speech “Dilarang Menembak Burung Kecuali Burungnya Sendiri”

(“It is forbidden to shoot birds except your own birds”)

The above statement includes the impoliteness of the language prohibition because it is expressed by using impolite language without considering the impact on the speech partner. The above statement was deliberately chosen with the phrase *burungnya sendiri* to illustrate that *burung*, a flying animal, is the same as male genital. For sure, humans, especially hunters, don't want their genitals compared to birds, and shot. Therefore, this statement was made for hunters to terminate their desire to hunt birds in the area. The utterance is made so that the speech partner realizes and deters his intention to hunt.



Figure 3 Example of no hunting language

- 3) In figure (3) there is a speech “Dilarang Berburu Satwa”

(“No Hunting Animals”)

It is not much different from the statement *dilarang menembak burung kecuali burungnya sendiri*, this statement was deliberately chosen to express the speaker's seriousness to forbid the reader to violate the statement. The statement above is very clear that hunters are not allowed to hunt in areas that are found to be in this form of prohibition. To express the seriousness of the language prohibition, the statement is intended to prohibit the reader from by using the word *dilarang* (*forbidden*). The word is then written in red with the crossed logo. It makes the prohibition occur very strict.

There is an emphasis in the statement so that the hunters termite their intention. It is done that the reader is cautious about paying attention to the language prohibition. If there is someone who violates this prohibition one day, there will be sanctions from the authorities in the area, and something dangerous will possibly happen if it is violated.

3.2 Implementing the Politeness of Language Prohibition in Public Spaces in Indonesian Language Learning.

Based on Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language (KBBI), learning is a series of activities, actions, efforts to teach or teach, or all things about teaching. Learning is centered not only on the teacher but also on the dominantly active students. In learning the Indonesian language, what is learned is not only the language itself but also the literature.

Research on the impoliteness of language prohibition in public spaces is found in three types of language prohibition, namely prohibition of smoking, prohibition of parking, and prohibition of hunting. The research results on the impoliteness of this language prohibition can be a means of teaching materials in Indonesian language learning, regarding politeness in language use. In learning Indonesian, language prohibition in public spaces can be implemented in the 2013 curriculum for the 8th-grade of junior high school, especially in writing skills. In addition to implementing the impoliteness of language prohibition in public spaces for the 8th-grade of junior high school level, this research can also be implemented in the 2013 curriculum for 9th-grade of senior high school. Standard competency that is in accord with the data findings, the analysis of impoliteness of language prohibition in public spaces, can be detailed in table 2 below.

Table 2. Basic competence

Basic competence		Basic competence	
Junior High School Level		Senior High School Level	
4.4	to present ideas, messages, and invitations in the form of advertisements, slogans, or posters verbally and in writing.	3.2	to analyze the generic structure and language feature of the procedure text.

In this study, the researcher chose the text of the slogan or poster because it has similarities with the research data in the form of pictures, posters, billboards, bulletin boards, and others. Thus, the study of language

prohibition in public spaces can be used as teaching material and learning media by presenting the examples of inappropriate language in public spaces. It is done to attract students' interest in identifying the form or type of language prohibition in posters, banners, pictures, or others and then conclude it based on a brief analysis. Students can describe and detail ideas, messages, invitations from the forbidden language.

One of the materials taught in Indonesian language learning is about sentences development and language skills, namely the structure and language features of procedure text. The researcher chose the procedure text because there are various forms of imperative sentences in the procedure text. They are interpreted not only as commands but also as prohibitions, suggestions, or expectations. Thus, the presence of this research can be used as teaching material in a learning activity that is used as an example of language prohibition form or as well as called command/prohibition sentences to find out how language prohibition is expressed in public spaces with an impolite manner so that students can understand how to use Indonesian to express, prohibition, command, or express an opinion politely. Learning activities will be fun if students and teachers can use polite language with appropriate speaking strategies. It can produce excellent and effective communication, as well as it provides a sense of comfort and fun. In addition, this research can also enhance the repertoire of knowledge of teachers and students about language prohibition/command.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the mode of speech, the impoliteness of language prohibition in public spaces includes: (1) *bahasa larangan merokok*: (a) *dilarang merokok kecuali pasien jiwa*, (b) *merokok di kawasan ini adalah dilarang sekeras-kerasnya! sesiapa yang didapati merokok, akan ditembak. sekiranya masih hidup akan ditembak sekali lagi*, (c) *maaf ...!!! kami tidak melarang Anda merokok di ruangan ini tapi mohon asapnya ditelan ...!!!*, (d) *maaf... anda tidak dilarang merokok di ruangan ini tapi mohon puntungnya ditelan*, and (e) *mahasiswa/perempuan dilarang merokok di lingkungan kampus sanksi dikeluarkan*, and (2) *language prohibiting illegal parking*(a) *dilarang parkir di muka pintu matamu picek nek tetep parkir*, (b) *ma'cih kamu tidak parkir di depan pintu aku!!*, (c) *ada hak jalan orang lain yang kamu ambil bro!!! punya mobil nggak punya parkir, mending jual aja mobilnya buat beli parkir*, (d) *di sini bukan tempat parkir, parkir ban bocor*, (e) *siapkan garasinya dulu sebelum beli mobil, jalan kampung adalah milik warga bro..bukan garasi mobil pribadimu jangan rampas hak jalan untuk orang lain*, (f) *bagi pengendara mobil/motor dilarang parkir di area SPBU ini melebihi 10 menit jika diketahui melanggar ban kendaraan Anda akan dikempesin*, and (g) *dilarang parkir menunggu dan berjualan di depan pintu dengan alasan apa pun*, (3) *the language of the prohibition of hunting*: (a) *wis ora jaman perang ojo hobi nyangklong bedil nembak manuk*, (b)

dilarang menembak burung kecuali burungnya sendiri, and (c) *dilarang berburu satwa*. These utterances seem to have been deliberately done to give a psychological threat effect so that the speech partner is aware of the impact obtained when violating the language prohibition.

Language prohibition can be implemented into the 2013 curriculum for Indonesian language learning in junior high schools, referred to KD 4.4 to present ideas, messages, and invitations in the form of advertisements, slogans, or posters verbally and in writing. This speech was selected as teaching material and as the example of language prohibition forms in posters, banners, and others. With data findings in posters or banners, it can be used as a different learning media. Furthermore, for the high school level, namely KD 3.2 to analyze the generic structure and language features of the procedure text. One of the language features of procedural texts is that there are various forms of imperative sentences. They are interpreted not only as commands but also as prohibitions, suggestions, or expectations.

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