



The Principle of Cooperation and the Principle of Student Manners in Learning Indonesian at SMA Negeri 5 Pinggir

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Abstract. This study aims to describe the form of the principle of cooperation and the principle of student manners in learning Indonesian at SMA Negeri 5 Pinggir. The data collection technique used in this research is the recording technique and the free-talk listening technique. The data analysis technique consisted of (1) transcribing the principles of cooperation and the principles of student manners in the recorded Indonesian language learning process, (2) taking an inventory of the data on the principles of cooperation and the principles of student manners in learning Indonesian at SMA Negeri 5 Pinggir, (3) classifying the data based on the form of the principle of cooperation and the principle of courtesy, (4) analyzing the data based on the form of the principle of cooperation and the principle of courtesy, and (5) concluding the data based on the principle of cooperation and the principle of courtesy. The results showed that the form of the principle of student cooperation in learning Indonesian at SMA Negeri 5 Pinggir includes compliance and violation of the cooperative principle of maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relationship and maxim of manner. The principle of student manners in learning Indonesian at SMA Negeri 5 Pinggir includes obedience and violation of the maxim of wisdom, the maxim of generosity, the maxim of praise, the maxim of humility, the maxim of agreement and the maxim of sympathy.

Keywords: Principles of Cooperation · Principles of Courtesy · Indonesian Language

1 Introduction

Language is a means of communication in lifeman. Speaking activity is an activity important for humans. Language used for convey information, feelings, ideas, or concept (in [1]). The activity speaking is also called as conversation. In conversation needed at least two people in it. One party as speakers and other parties as speech partners with language as a means of communication that is understood by both. Humans as social creatures interact with other humans. The interactions that carried out in the form of necessary communication to establish a relationship with the environment. Communication this can be done in two ways, namely in writing and orally. Written communication is

not direct and direct verbal communication. In the communication is expected to have similarities interpretation between speakers and speakers of the language used. Use of language in learning very determine effectiveness in learning. Class interactions are assessed as communication events special one. The specificity of class interaction materialized in the speech made by the speech participants (Teacher) and Students) (in [2]). Speaking activities in class different from speaking activities in society natural. In class there is a separate karma in communication thing. For example, in class nothing will happen cursing or yelling speech. Speech act this will not be accepted by teachers and students at school.

Students' backgrounds are also unique. Not there are two schools that have the same class situation, even in one school it's hard to find two a class that is absolutely the same situation (in [3]). SMA Negeri 5 Pinggir is one of the state high schools in Pinggir District. SMA Negeri 5 Pinggir is located at Jalan Jendral Sudirman Suriname, Titian Antui Village, Bengkalis Regency. Most of the students and teachers at this school come from around the area. SMA Negeri 5 Pinggir has multiethnic students. The socio-cultural system of the Pinggir sub-district community refers to the socio-cultural system as found in many other areas in Riau.

At the initial observation, it was found that tendency of one-way communication in Indonesian language learning. Many students listen to the teacher explain, occasionally answer and carry out what the teacher ordered in learning.

Implementation of the principle of cooperation also occurs in situations not too formal, visible at the time of the action said the students who were having group discussions reaffirming the answer already explained by adding supporting arguments. In the situation informal, appears when the teacher is involved in personal problems with students (in [4]).

Politeness is not only seen with behavior but politeness must also be adapted to speech good language. Speech will be called polite if participants do not sound pushy or arrogant, speech will be polite if the speaker pay attention to the words and language that will conveyed to the interlocutor. Politeness is a defined rule of behavior and mutually agreed upon by a particular community so that politeness is at the same time a prerequisite agreed upon by social behavior. The truth is politeness language is our ethics in socializing or communicate in the community where we are with the use of language and language selection also more in-depth (in [5]). So it can be seen that language politeness is a rule that agreed upon in community life. Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics. Lots linguist who put forward the definition of pragmatics. According to [6] pragmatics is the science of the relationship between language and context is based on the calculation of language comprehension. This definition emphasizes that context is the basis of language understanding. The theory of the cooperative principle that used in this study refers to the concept of Grice's cooperative principle.

This definition emphasizes that context is the basis of language understanding. There are four limitations regarding pragmatics, namely first, pragmatics is the study of speaker intent. Second, pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. Third, pragmatics is the study of how to convey more than what is said. Fourth, pragmatics is the study of the expression of distance relationships. These four limitations refer to the notion that pragmatics is the study of the relationship between linguistic forms and their users.

According to [7] For the sake of achieving For this purpose, the speaker tries to make his speech always relevant to the context, clear, easy to understand, solid and concise (*concise*), and consistent on the issue (*straight forward*), so it doesn't waste time his interlocutor.

According to [8] The alignment of communication or speech is caused by the similarity of the elements in the communication transaction between the participants of the conversation with one another, which can be achieved in three ways. First, equate short-term goals even though the end goals are different or even contradictory. Second, uniting the contributions of participants so that the speaker and the interlocutor have the understanding that the transaction takes place in a certain appropriate pattern, unless it is intended to end cooperation in communication. stated that in implement the principle of cooperation, every speaker must obey the 4 (four) conversational maxims (conversational maxim), namely the maxim of quantity (maxim of quantity), maxim of quality (maxim of quality), the maxim of relevance, and maxim of manner. According to [9] polite is an attitude of respect and civility in behavior, polite in speech, manners and good behavior according to local customs and culture we have to do. In line with this opinion, Furthermore, [10] explains that in speaking should pay attention to politeness because politeness cannot be underestimated. Therefore, divides the principle of politeness into six, namely: maxim of wisdom, maxim of generosity, the maxim of appreciation, the maxim of simplicity, the maxim of agreement, and the maxim of sympathy. It aims humans can use polite language and do not make mistakes in language.

Phenomena in conversation are: an overview of the importance of cooperation principles and principles manners that can affect success a conversation. The principle of this cooperation make someone an indirect speaker pay attention to the situation and condition of the speech partner so that can choose the right language for the situation from the condition of the said partner. Factors that affect the violation of the principle of cooperation and the principle of courtesy is the environment, technology and developmental age (in [11]).

2 Methods

This research is a qualitative research with descriptive method. According to [12] descriptive method qualitative is to analyze, describe and summarizing various kinds of phenomena or events from situation in a study taken in form of data. The rationale used this method is because this research wants to know the actual phenomenon or situation, not under laboratory controlled conditions or experiment. In addition, the focus in This research is a descriptive description of forms of compliance and violations of the principle of cooperation and forms of obedience and violation of the principle of politeness polite students in learning Indonesian at SMA Negeri 5 Pinggir.

The data of this research are all speech sentences which done by students in language learning Indonesia. The data source is the origin where a data obtained or obtained in a study. As for the source of data in this study is oral speech students in learning Indonesian in high school Country 5 Edge. According to [13] In a study data collection technique is a step what to do to collect data. Data collection techniques are a set of ways or activities undertaken to collect data study. Data collection techniques used in this study is the

recording technique and the note. After the data is collected, the data is analyzed by in the following ways: (1) transcribing student speech in the process of learning Indonesian which has been recorded, (2) inventorying the data on the principle of cooperation and the principles of student manners used in learning Indonesian, (3) classifying data based on the form of compliance and violations the principle of cooperation and the principle of student manners in learning Indonesian, (4) analyzing data based on the form of compliance and violation of principles cooperation and the principle of courtesy and (5) do data conclusions based on research results.

3 Result and Discussion

In learning Indonesian at SMA Negeri 5 sidelines found compliance and violations the principle of cooperation and the principle of student manners.

3.1 Compliance with the Principle of Student Cooperation in the Process Learning in SMA Negeri 5 Pinggir

3.1.1 Max Quantity

Teacher: Today we will learn about text explanation. Who knows what it is explanation text?

S.1.1: Explanatory text is a text about a phenomenon boo.

In data 1, the speech (S.1.1) is speech that adheres to the maxim of cooperation quantity. because when learning takes place and the teacher asks questions about what is text? explanation, students answer according to what the teacher wants and does not provide information that excessive. So that the student's speech obeys maxim of quantity cooperation principle.

3.1.2 Quality Maxim

Teacher: You didn't listen to my mother. Try intan first let you know. Strong strong explain.

(2) S.1.1: Explanatory text is a text which learn about a phenomenon can be natural phenomena, social phenomena and cultural phenomena.

In data 2, S.1.1 utterances are speeches spoken by students when learning is ongoing. The utterance aims to inform all students about the meaning of the explanatory text. The utterance obeys the maxim quality because the information conveyed is correct existence. The speech is delivered according to facts, short and precise.

3.1.3 Relationship Maxim

Teacher: Who is not present today?

S.2.1: Anis buk

(3) S.2.2: It hurts, isn't it?

In data 3, speech (S.2.2) is an speech which adheres to the cooperative principle of relationship maxim. This utterance occurs when the teacher is checking student attendance. The student's speech aims to tell that his friend is sick to go to class. The speech

obeys relationship maxim because the student gives contributions that match the topic of speech.

3.1.4 Maxim of Way

S.2.3: Come on, slide a little

(4) S.2.4: Watch out for your feet, you will cry later

In data 4, speech (S.2.4) is an speech which adheres to the maxim of cooperative principle. This utterance occurs when students are about to start learning, the teacher gives instructions before learning begins students must tidy up the table and the seat first. The speech obeys the maxim of manner because the speech is very clear and and easy to understand so that it does not cause misunderstanding.

3.2 Violation of the Principles of Student Cooperation in Indonesian Language Learning

3.2.1 Max Quantity

Teacher: Good why did your clothes come out?

(5) S.1.1: It's nice to be fat (laughs)

In data 5, speech (S.1.1) is an speech which violates the maxim of quantity principle of cooperation. This utterance occurs when learning will begin. The utterance aims to inform that good now his body is getting bigger so the clothes are hard to put in but while yet while teasing. The utterance violates the maxim quantity because the speech given contains redundant and unnecessary information speech partner.

3.2.2 Relationship Maxim

Teacher : The legend happened in a country. That is, a story about an event. For example, a story about a country or nagari. That's a legend.

(6) S.3.3: Already noticed woi

In data 6, the speech (S.3.3) is an speech which violates the cooperative principle of relationship maxim. This utterance occurs when learning story material short. The utterance aims to inform so that all students focus and pay attention when the teacher is explaining the material. This statement violates maxim of relationship because the speech is completely has nothing to do with the discussion of the material the lesson being explained by the teacher.

3.3 Compliance with Student Polite Principles in learning Indonesian at SMA Negeri 5 Edge

3.3.1 Maxim of Wisdom

Teacher: There's no reason huh

(7) S.2.5: Excuse me, would you like to excuse me to go to the toilet, OK?

In data 7, speech (S.2.5) is speech who adheres to the maxim of courtesy wisdom. The utterance aims to ask permission to go to the toilet. The speech obey maxim wisdom because maximize benefits to others.

3.3.2 The Maxim of Generosity

Teacher: You didn't listen to my mother's explanation. Try to tell the sister about it. be strong explain it.

(8) S.1.1: Explanatory text is a text that learn about a phenomenon can be natural phenomena, social phenomena and cultural phenomena.

In data 8, the utterance (S.1.1) is an speech who adheres to the maxim of courtesy generosity. The utterance aims to provide information to friends about understanding of the explanatory text. The speech obey the maxim of generosity because of speech carried out in order to follow the teacher's orders and minimize profits for themselves.

3.3.3 Maxim of Praise

S.1.1: Explanatory text is a text which learn about a phenomenon can be natural phenomena, social phenomena, and cultural phenomena.

(9) S.2.1: That's right, this defense is smart. It I mean boo.

In data 9, speech (S.2.1) is an speech which adheres to the principle of courtesy maxim of praise. The speech aims to give appreciation to (S.1.1) for having answered correctly. speech it obeys the maxim of praise for giving appreciation to others.

3.3.4 Maxim of Humility

(10) S.2.4: Permission to give rebuttal

S.1.3: Yes please.

In data 10, speech (S.2.4) is an speech who adheres to the maxim of courtesy modesty. The utterance aims to provide an argument for the ongoing discussion held. The utterance obeys the maxim humility because it is done using the word "Permission" so that it avoids noise.

3.3.5 Maxim of Agreement

S.2.2: Just share it, so it's fair

(11) S.3.4: So that we don't disagree, let's just vote. Lift Who's hand will agree? the group for myself and the mother share.

In data 11, the utterance (S.3.4) is an utterance that obeys the maxim. politeness principle deal. The utterance aims to avoid disputes in distribution group. The utterance obeys the maxim agreement because all students agree when division of groups based on voting results.

3.3.6 Maxim of Sympathy

S.2.5: It's a pity not to sit down later, someone's child.

(12) S. 1.1: Sit down (laughs)

In data 12, speech (S.2.5) is speech that adheres to the maxim of politeness sympathy. The utterance aims to tell that there are friends who don't have chair. The utterance obeys the maxim of sympathy because the expression maximizes the taste sympathy for others.

3.4 Violation of the Student Polite Principle in Indonesian Language Learning

3.4.1 Maxim of Wisdom

Teacher : If you do homework, you won't all that works. Contact time is still there. do it work at school.

(13) S. 2.3: Ah mom, it's not fun

In data 13, speech (S.2.3) is an speech which violates the maxim of courtesy wisdom. The speech is speech who are complaining because the task should be work at home, not at school. The speech violates the maxim of wisdom because it does not behave to reduce the advantage to himself.

3.4.2 Generosity Maxim

Teacher: Yes, there must be an assignment. The task is the form of a group which consists of 3 people then make an example of a procedure text.

(14) S.1.1: Hadeh... more work

In data 14, speech (S.1.1) is speech that violates the maxim of politeness generosity. The speech occurred when the teacher Give procedure text assignments in groups. This utterance violates the maxim of generosity because it minimizes profits for others.

3.4.3 Maxim of Praise

S.2.1: Folklore

(15) S.2.3: All folk tales, fables are also stories people, right? (laughs)

In data 15, speech (S.2.3) is speech that violates the maxim of politeness praise. This utterance is a speech that mocking the answer from his friend. Speech it violates the maxim of praise because it doesn't respect for others.

3.4.4 Maxim of Agreement

S.1.1: I'm patiently waiting

(16) S.4.2: Yes, you are the answer then

In data 16, speech (S.4.2) is speech that violates the maxim of politeness deal. The utterance occurs when the teacher asks about an example of an imperative sentence request. The utterance violates the maxim of agreement because the speaker unilaterally transfers responsibility.

3.4.5 Maxim of Sympathy

(17) S.3.4: Cheers... HUUUUUU

S.4.4: Ah you guys are stupid

In data 17, speech (S.3.4) is speech that violates the maxim of politeness sympathy. The utterance occurs when the teacher asks Tell students about examples of imperative sentences. The utterance violates the maxim of sympathy because humiliating friends so that his speech unsympathetic to others.

3.5 Factors that Behind the Occurrence Violation of the Principle of Cooperation and Politeness Polite Students

Results study found factor which behind the occurrence of violations of working principles and the principle of student manners in learning Indonesian at SMA Negeri 5 Edge, namely the development of age. From the data that obtained during the research many students who like students are not confident, and emotional. Students often talk as you please without thinking about people's feelings another or the opposite. This happens because students think they're friends so no one shyness or fear of the opponent he said. Factor underlying the principle of cooperation and the principle of student manners will be described as following:

3.5.1 Not Confident

Not confident because students are afraid when students say students make mistakes, then other students would mock him. This is also proven with some students who had errors when speak and the other students immediately mocked the student who made the mistake. As can seen in the following 18 data:

S.4.4: Ah, it's easy, isn't it

(18) S.3.4: Cheers...huuuu

In data 18, the speech of S.3.4 is an speech which violates the principle of cooperation, maxim of relationship and violates the maxim of politeness sympathy. The utterance occurs when the teacher asks students to give an example of an imperative sentence. The utterance violates the maxim of relationship and the maxim of sympathy because of the speech given does not make appropriate contributions and speech conveyed no sympathy for the other party.

3.5.2 Emotion

Emotions are caused by students being teased. The emotions experienced by students are motivated by the atmosphere uncomfortable in learning in class. Emotion what happens in learning Indonesian can seen in the following 19 data:

(19) S.4.2: Yes, you are the answer then

S.3.4: Oh no, please answer

In data 19, the utterance (S.4.2) is an utterance that violates the principle of cooperation and maxim of relationship the principle of courtesy, maxim of agreement. Speech This occurs when the teacher asks students to Give examples of imperative sentences. The speech violate the maxim of relationship and the maxim of agreement because the speech given is not in accordance with the topic speech and there is no match between the speaker and the speech partner.

4 Conclusion

Based on the results of research conducted on the principle of cooperation and the principle of student courtesy in the Indonesian language learning process at SMA Negeri 5 Pinggir, it was concluded that students adhered to the cooperative principle of maxim

of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relationship and maxim of manner. Students also violate the principle of quantity and the principle of relationship. Furthermore, students also obey the principle of politeness including the maxim of wisdom, the maxim of generosity, the maxim of praise, the maxim of humility, the maxim of agreement and the maxim of sympathy. Students also violated the principles of courtesy, including the maxim of generosity, the maxim of wisdom, the maxim of praise, the maxim of agreement and the maxim of humility. The factors behind the violation of the principle of cooperation and the principle of student courtesy are age development which includes lack of confidence and emotions.

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