



Principles of Irony in the Speech of Leaders and College Students in Student Boarding School

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Abstract. This study aims to identify the principle of irony in the speech of leaders and college students in Islamic boarding schools and the use of research results for language politeness learning. The research utilizes a descriptive qualitative approach. Data collection techniques apply methods of observation, listening, recording, documentation, and recording. The validity of the data using triangulation techniques. Meanwhile, data analysis techniques apply pragmatic matching methods. Pragmatic matching is applied to analyze the meaning and speech of the background. The findings related to the principle of irony based on the source of the problem can be classified into eight types: leadership thinking, services, the nature of college students, security, cadre concept, the contribution of administrators, Islamic boarding school activities, and learning. The factors causing the emergence of the principle of irony are because of the new policy, four main problems have been found, namely prayer and halakah, the contribution of administrators, learning, and teachers. The principle of irony in the speech of leaders and college students in student boarding schools comes from the policies of leaders that are not approved by college students so there is a need for evaluation to improve and improve policies so that problems are not sustainable. Humans need to improve the ethics of language politeness to create effective communication. The issue of degradation of language politeness is important to find a way out by getting accustomed to not being haphazardly spoken and involving a touch of education.

Keywords: Principles of Irony · Speech · Leadership · College Students · Boarding school

1 Introduction

Language is one of the most important elements in life to socialize and interact. Language serves to carry out communication and interaction [1, 2]. Language is an important means of communication in society [3]. Language is a human means of meeting and mingling [4]. Language is an efficient communication medium and illustrates the speaker's character that will be expressed to the speech partner [5]. Language serves as a means of

describing self-expression, communication, carrying out integration, and social control within a specific zone [6, 7]. Language serves as a means of intermingling in expressing thoughts [8]. Language can control behavior [9]. Language can be done orally, in writing, formally, non-formally, directly, and indirectly. Language can be verbal, nonverbal, and symbolic [10]. Language is an effective media component in the form of verbal and nonverbal in life to describe self-expression, socialize, interact, communicate, and social control tools to review human behavior.

Communication comes from English, namely, communication means sharing or eigendom together [11, 12]. Communication is an interaction between speakers and speech partners when conveying and obtaining messages of consistent meaning by causing direct impact [2, 13]. Communication is a process from the communicator to the communicant regarding the utterance of the message [14, 15]. Communication is information in the form of thoughts, feelings, ideas, and emotions expressed directly [16]. Communication is global which means it exists and cannot be avoided. Communication has an omnipresent nature (present everywhere), when, where, and with anyone so that it cannot be left behind in carrying out activities [17]. Humans can't possibly communicate [18]. Therefore, communication is a process of language interaction between the communicator and the communicant to express and obtain messages, ideas, and thoughts.

Language and communication are two inseparable sides. Communication is often linked to language [19]. Two things must be considered when humans communicate, namely their language and attitude [20]. Because language can be expressed properly through proper rules and manners. Language selection is an important problem to solve because communication can only run smoothly through the application of the right language [21]. When communicating, a strategy is needed in conveying information so that the interlocutor gets an interpretation similar to what the speaker conveys [22]. Humans need to implement the right rules, ethics, and language techniques when communicating so that the presentation of messages can be conveyed properly.

In the language, there is a term called stylistics. The stylistic language style is called style. The word style is derived from the Latin word *stilus* meaning a medium for recording on a wax plate [23, 24]. The term style is a style of determining linguistic statements to be able to dub something that is expressed [25]. A language style is a tool for conveying thoughts, proposals, expressions, and views by utilizing special sentences to captivate [26]. Stylistic language is the use of one's language richness when having a conversation or taking notes [27]. Language styles serve to add federated impact, compose something with others, and gain aesthetic value [28]. Oral communication by embedding a style of language can enrich the aesthetic value of each utterance [29, 30].

When applying the language style it is necessary to pay attention to several components. Honesty, good manners, and attractiveness are the three elements that must be present in the language style [31]. Because the use of language style can cause an understanding of different meanings from speakers to speech partners so they must implement these three elements. Stylistics can prove perspective disparities even though two authors come from the same idea [32]. The interpreted point of view can be inferred through the word in the style of the language. The reactions and responses of the reader's mind

can be caused by stylistics [33]. In addition, the style of language in conducting communication can determine the character and human condition. A teenager is known for his impolite or peaked language style when he is happy or sad [34]. Therefore, human dispositions and points of view can be proved through language style. The better the style of language, the better the human perspective on it [35, 36].

There are several types of stylistics in stylistics. Affirmations, comparisons, oppositions, and innuendo can be classified into stylistic types [37]. Language styles can be divided into comparisons, oppositions, links, and iterations [38]. A comparative language style serves to combine one word with another, a conflicting language style to compare contradictory things, a linking language style is useful for proving the existence of correlations, and a looping language style serves to emphasize the meaning of a particular idea [39]. Style of language includes comparison, satire, iteration, affirmation, and opposition [40]. There are several types of majors or styles of language including illusion, anaphora, anticlimactic, antithesis, euphemism, hyperbole, irony, climax, litotes, metaphor, metonymic, paradox, personification, pleonasm, repetition, sarcasm, and simile [41]. Stylistic types of satire include cynicism, innuendo, meiosis, antiphrasis, sarcasm, satire, and irony [7, 42]. The stylistics consist of affirmations, comparisons, oppositions, satire, links, and iterations.

The irony comes from the word ironic meaning lying or pretending [43]. The irony is that the way it is conveyed is ambiguous and the views contained are only vaguely stated [44]. Innuendo or irony is a form of gently reprimanding speech partners by applying allusions or puns [7, 42, 45]. Figurative language serves to soften the intent of the speaker toward the speech partner [46]. The style of language of irony is contradictory to meaning. Utterances that are opposite to literal meanings in the implementation of the element of irony serve to satirize a person [7, 41, 42, 47, 48]. The innuendo that speech partners get from speakers will certainly have a negative impact. The principle of irony makes a person act disrespectfully and can indirectly harm and corner others implicitly [49]. The use of language is both varied and grammatical, but the sense and meaning contained hurt the heart of the speech partner [50]. Therefore, speakers need to pay attention to manners if they want to apply a style of language when doing their speech.

This research is relevant to [3, 43, 44, 49, 51–57]. The violation of the maxim of humility has eight sentences of irony researched by [52]. The ironic utterances found in *Ketika Indonesia Dihormati Dunia* the poem when Indonesia is Respected by the World regarding semantic disparities and the application of hyperbolic styles are studied [44]. The host's acts of irony and mischief are declarative to violate the award maxim and guest stars who violate the quantity maxim are analyzed by [49]. Seventeen ironies, cynicism, and sarcasm on the implementation of the satire style of irony, cynicism, and sarcasm that contained the protests of the Kompas daily news in April 2015 were examined [43]. Internalization of Islamic religious education learning and ethics on the value of language politeness is studied by [53]. The politeness of speech in the learning process in elementary school is analyzed [54]. Compound proficiency perspectives reviewing language politeness are researched [55]. The imperative speech of Indonesian learning at Pangudi Luhur Ambarawa Junior High School, Central Java, related to verbal and nonverbal politeness was studied by [3]. Early childhood speech politeness in kindergarten based on thematic e-module design was analyzed [56]. Language politeness in the interaction of Javanese

language learning at Junior High School 1 Banyumas was studied [57]. The politeness of speaking Arabic to the Islamic boarding school teacher Ibnul Qoyyim Putra Yogyakarta for the 2016/2017 academic year was reviewed from Leech's perspective studied by [51]. This study aims to identify the principle of irony based on the source of the problem and the use of research results for language politeness learning.

2 Method

The research utilizes a qualitative approach. The research method applied is descriptive qualitative research. The qualitative descriptive analysis method is a method that is applied by analysing and identifying data to describe the state of the object under study to get an objective, valid and specific picture of the data through observation which is the center of attention and research. Descriptive qualitative research applies reviews that manifest circumstances based on reality to support the presentation of data [58]. The research took place at Road Ahmad Yani Tromol Pos 1 Pabelan, Kartasura, Surakarta, Central Java Zip Code 57169 or commonly referred to as a student boarding school. The research time was carried out from September to October 2022. The object of research is the principle of irony based on the source of the problem in the speech of leaders and college students who come from various regions in Indonesia. The data in the study is in the form of qualitative data. Data collection techniques apply directly through the five senses. The listening method is a method used to obtain data by listening to the use of language in recordings and WhatsApp groups. Meanwhile, the note-taking method is a technique to record each data to be presented. The validity of the data using triangulation techniques. Triangulation applied in research can be classified into a triangulation of data sources and data collection techniques. The data analysis method implements a pragmatic matching method. Pragmatic matching is applied to identify the background to the appearance of ironic utterances (Table 1).

Table 1. Irony Utterances based On The Source of The Problem

Types of Problem Sources	Amount of Data
Leadership Thoughts	1
Service	1
College Students Nature	4
Security	2
Cadre Concept	1
Board Contributions	7
Boarding School Activities	9
Learning	3
Total Number	28

3 Result and Discussion

The findings in the study are grouped into two based on the formulation of the problem, namely the speech of irony based on the source of the problem and the use of research results for language politeness learning.

3.1 Irony Utterances Based on the Source of the Problem

The various utterances obtained are classified based on the source of the problem. There are eight sources of problems which include leadership thinking, services, the nature of college students, security, cadre concept, the contribution of administrators, boarding school activities, and learning.

3.1.1 Leadership Thoughts

(1) *“Paradigma mindsetnya harus sibuk, gak akan gatok-gatok, sedangkan menginginkan gak penuh, kamu harus punya data yang berani untuk menjamin”*.

(1) *“The mindset paradigm must be busy, it will not fit, while wanting it is not full, you must have bold data to guarantee”*.

Utterances (1) is the principle of the irony of criticism. Speech serves to criticize the leadership. The speech was recited by one of the boarding school leaders on Tuesday, October 18, 2022, during a meeting at the cottage. Speech because speakers are upset over the concept of leadership which requires all students to have a busy schedule of both activities and learning.

3.1.2 Service

(2) *“Aplikasi tidak berguna”*.

(2) *“Useless apps”*.

Utterances (2) is the principle of insult irony. Speech serves to insult applications that have been made by boarding school administrators. The utterances were uttered by college students through the WhatsApp group. The utterances appeared because speakers were disappointed that they could not install the boarding school e-Absent application while other students had.

3.1.3 College Student's Nature

(3) *“Agak susah ya bund, malem-malem gini liatin kunci tanpa gantungan”*.

(3) *“It's a bit difficult, bund, these nights look at the keys without a hanger”*.

Utterances (3) include the principle of innuendo irony. The utterance serves to satirize the college students who have lost the motor key. Utterances are written by college students through the WhatsApp group. Speech because the speaker is resentful of the top being lost and the motor key belonging to the college students is not found.

(4) *“Kalau parkir motor di belakang, tolong dirapikan ya bisa dilihat motor lain arah parkirnya ke mana. Jadi, jangan berbeda sendiri”*.

(4) *“If you park the motorbike behind, please tidy up, you can see where other motorcycles are parking. So, don't differ yourself”*.

Utterances (4) is a principle of innuendo irony. The utterances are aimed at satirizing college students who park gratuitously motorbikes. The utterances are delivered by college students through the WhatsApp group. Speakers feel uncomfortable with one of the unidentified college students parking carelessly.

(5) *“Lantai dua adalah lantai yang paling parah”*.

(5) *“The second floor is the most severe floor”*.

Utterances (5) include the principle of the irony of criticism. The utterances are aimed at criticizing senior college students. The speech was uttered by the boarding school management on Tuesday, October 25, 2022, when sharing a session at the cottage. The utterances arise because of the anger at the college student's behavior that is getting out of control. Speakers are tired of being ignored when it comes to taking part in activities and learning. College students have not changed despite having been given a warning letter and facing the leadership. In addition, speakers are annoyed that there are college students who never to the mosque for their reasons in the room so that they do not interact with friends.

(6) *“Cara saya untuk membangunkanmu seperti apa, apakah disiram, disentuh, apa diinjak”*.

(6) *“What is my way to wake you up, whether it is watered, touched, what stepped on”*.

Utterances (6) is the principle of innuendo irony. Utterances are useful in criticizing college students which is difficult when awakened. The speech came from the boarding school administrators on Tuesday, October 25, 2022, while sharing a session at the cottage. The speech was caused by resentment toward college students who is difficult to wake up to participate in prayer activities and halakah congregation.

3.1.4 Security

(7) *“Sudah malam, yang lain mau istirahat. Saya juga capek kalau keliling, sadar diri terus ya sudah dewasa”*.

(7) *“It's already night, others are willing to rest. I'm also tired of going around, self-aware and I'm an adult”*.

Utterances (7) is the principle of innuendo irony. Useful speech satirizes college students which is still crowded and not conducive when it is late at night. The speech was delivered by the boarding school management through the WhatsApp group. The utterances arise because the speaker is upset over the overcrowding of the situation even though it has reached midnight.

(8) *“Sebetulnya bisa pulang malam, bisa telat, tapi dia memilih untuk tidur di luar, jadi takut telat gara-gara nanti bilang ke orang tua, sekalian telat aja, sekalian tidur di luar”*.

(8) *“Actually, he can go home at night, can be late, but he chooses to sleep outside, so he is afraid of being late because he later told his parents, just late, all sleep outside”*.

Utterances (8) include the principle of innuendo irony. Utterances are useful in insinuating that they come home late. The speech was uttered by the boarding school management on Tuesday, October 25, 2022, when sharing a session at the cottage. Speakers were surprised by college students who could go home to boarding school

even though it was close to the curfew limit but chose to sleep outside because they were worried about being reported to their parents.

3.1.5 Cadre Concept

(9) *“Konsep kader Haedar Nashir itu kan Abdullah (hamba Allah) dan khalifatullah fil ard, itu melunasinya ya profil kader, hamba Allah kan yang baik, yang beriman, yang bersih”*.

(9) *“The concept of Haedar Nashir cadre is Abdullah (servant of Allah) and khalifatullah fil ard, it pays off cadre profile, servant of Allah who is good, who has faith, who is clean”*.

Utterances (9) is the principle of innuendo irony. Speech is taught to satirize the management of boarding schools. The remarks were uttered by the boarding school leadership on Tuesday, October 18, 2022, during a meeting at the cottage. Speech arises because the management does not contribute enough in following and inviting students regarding activities and learning.

3.1.6 Board Contributions

(10) *“Setelah saya amati, gak mengimbangi, mengajukan proposal sekian-sekian, tapi pengurusnya gak aktif, gak warahi yang baik-baik, itukan gak balance, gak konsisten, kan repot”*.

(10) *“After I observed, I didn’t keep up, submitted a proposal, but the administrator was not active, didn’t tell the good, it was not balanced, it was not consistent, it was troublesome, it was troublesome”*.

Utterances (10) is the principle of innuendo irony. Speech is taught to satirize the management of boarding schools. The remarks were uttered by the boarding school leadership on Tuesday, October 18, 2022, during a meeting at the cottage. Speech is pronounced because there is a feeling of resentment toward administrators who do not comply with administrative regulations, do not follow activities, do not provide examples, and do not provide a good understanding.

(11) *“Yang berinteraksi langsung sama mahasantri pengurus, sedangkan pengurus masih belum paham dinamika dan akhirnya ketika treatment sama seperti apa yang dimau pimpinan sehingga terasa tegang di bawah, akhirnya meledak”*.

(11) *“Those who interact directly with the management students, while the administrators still don’t understand the dynamics and finally when the treatment is the same as what the leadership wants so that it feels tense at the bottom, it finally explodes”*.

Utterances (11) is the principle of the irony of criticism. Speech serves to criticize boarding school administrators. The speech was recited by one of the boarding school administrators on Tuesday, October 18, 2022, during a meeting at the cottage. Speakers felt that administrators did not understand the culture so the treatment implemented to college students was too excessive and followed every instruction of the leadership. The speech arises because the speaker wants to submit a report from college students regarding the treatment of taxation activities.

(12) *“Ketika audiensi harus satu pandangan sehingga memberikan hasil, ora malah ketegangan”*.

(12) *“When the audience has to be one view so that it gives results, not even tension”*.

Utterances (12) is the principle of innuendo irony. The speech aims to satirize the plan to share sessions between boarding school administrators. The speech was delivered by the boarding school leadership on Tuesday, October 18, 2022, during a meeting at the cottage. The speech arises because there are concerns from speakers to administrators who will carry out session-sharing activities.

(13) *“Banyak mahasantri anak 2022, jadi kalau kita main-main, ya akhirnya main-main”*.

(13) *“There are a lot of children in 2022, so if we mess around, we end up messing around”*.

Utterances (13) is the principle of the irony of criticism. Utterances to criticize boarding school administrators. The speech was uttered by one of the boarding school administrators on Tuesday, October 25, 2022, when sharing a session at the cottage. The speech arises because the speaker feels that some administrators do not contribute optimally and do not participate in waking up the matter of moving college students to participate in activities and learning.

(14) *“Kualitas pengurus perlu diperhatikan”*.

(14) *“The quality of administrators needs to be considered”*.

Utterances (14) include the principle of innuendo irony. Speech serves to satirize the administrators of boarding schools. The speech was delivered by one of the boarding school administrators on Tuesday, October 25, 2022, while sharing a session at the cottage. Speakers felt that the quality of some administrators was not paid enough attention when hiring so the contributions made were not balanced. Speech arises because the administrators lack enthusiasm in waking up and participating in activities.

(15) *“Pengurus lantai dua kurang personil, sudah disampaikan ke pengurus lain, tapi tidak ada perubahan itu”*.

(15) *“The second-floor administrator lacks personnel, it has been conveyed to other administrators, but there is no change to that”*.

Utterances (15) is the principle of the irony of criticism. Speech serves to criticize boarding school administrators. The speech was recited by one of the boarding school administrators on Tuesday, October 25, 2022, when sharing a session at the cottage. The speaker said that the shortage of administrators on the second floor has been submitted, but there has been no follow-up.

(16) *“Kalau kemarin kan pengurus bingung, gak ada referensi siapa, hanya berdasarkan apa kemarin, seadanya aja, sekiranya bagus dimasukkan, sekiranya mau direkrut untuk memenuhi kapasitas tadi”*.

(16) *“If it was yesterday, the management was confused, there is no reference to who, just based on what yesterday, just sober, if it is good to be included if you want to be recruited to meet the capacity just now”*.

Utterances (16) is the principle of the irony of criticism. The speech serves to criticize the management recruitment system. The speech was uttered by one of the boarding school administrators on Tuesday, October 25, 2022, while sharing a session at the cottage. The speech arises because the recruitment system is immature because there is no picture of the quality of college students after the pandemic.

3.1.7 Boarding School Activities

(17) *“Yang bisa balance, shalat jamaah do sregap, seng penting kuwi, kalo shalate wis icul, yo wis repot”.*

(17) *“Who can balance, pray the pilgrims diligently, the important thing is, if the prayer has been released, yes, it is already troublesome”.*

Utterances (17) is a principle of the irony of criticism. Speech serves to criticize college students. The remarks were uttered by the boarding school leadership on Tuesday, October 18, 2022, during a meeting at the cottage. The utterances arise because the speaker feels that if the activity is reduced, it is not necessarily that the prayers performed by the college students increase. Speakers are alarmed by the new policy discourse regarding activities that will be relaxed.

(18) *“Kalau kamu gak bisa memenuhi, itu kan nanti jadi kontra produktif, ramai”.*

(18) *“If you can't fulfill it, it will be counter-productive, crowded”.*

Utterances (18) is the principle of innuendo irony. Speech is useful in satirizing boarding school administrators. The speech was delivered by the boarding school leadership on Tuesday, October 18, 2022, during a meeting at the cottage. Speakers provide challenges and demand guarantees on the plan of activities to be deducted. Speech arises because there is a concern that if the discourse of loosened activities is directly implemented, it will cause unexpected impacts.

(19) *“Selama ini masih ada yang tegang di pesantren, akhirnya diharapkan dari sini ke depannya biar lebih ringan, kita sama-sama enjoy”.*

(19) *“So far, there is still tension in the boarding school, finally it is hoped that from here in the future it will be lighter, we both enjoy”.*

Utterances (19) includes the principle of the irony of criticism. Speech serves to criticize policy. The speech was delivered by the boarding school management on Tuesday, October 25, 2022, when sharing a session at the cottage. The utterances arise because there is a mistake in the leadership's policy implemented for college students.

(20) *“Mahasantri lebih baik main aman, subuh ada, maghrib gak ada, maghrib ada, subuh gak ada”.*

(20) *“College students is better to play it safe, dawn is there, maghrib is not there, maghrib is there, dawn is not there”.*

Utterances (20) is the principle of innuendo irony. Speech is useful in satirizing college students who are lazy to participate in activities. The remarks were uttered by the boarding school administrators on Tuesday, October 25, 2022, while sharing a session at the cottage. Speakers are annoyed to see the behavior of college students who is not serious about participating in activities. In addition, junior college students began to be difficult to awaken. College students became less active because it was too full of activities in Islamic boarding schools and campuses.

(21) *“Tiap halaqah mayoritas gak datang padahal isinya ada dua puluh orang lebih”.*

(21) *“Each halakah the majority does not come even though there are more than twenty people”.*

Utterances (21) include the principle of innuendo irony. Utterances serve to satirize senior college students. The speech was recited by the boarding school administrators on Tuesday, October 25, 2022, when sharing a session at the cottage. The utterances arise

because every activity of halakah senior college students does not come to the mosque. Administrators often remind about activities, but there is still no change.

(22) *“Beberapa sudah sampai dipimpin cuma progresnya masih mines, masih belum ada progres dari teman-teman mahasiswa”*.

(22) *“Some have arrived at the leadership only the progress is still mine, there is still no progress from the college students friends”*.

Utterances (22) include the principle of the irony of criticism. The utterances were delivered to criticize the senior college students. The speech was recited by the boarding school administrator on Tuesday, October 25, 2022, while sharing a session at the cottage. The utterances arise because the senior college student has no improvement even though he has faced leadership.

(23) *“Di pesantren tidak ada yang dilonggarkan mengenai jurusan”*.

(23) *“In boarding school, there is nothing loosened about the majors”*.

Utterance (23) is the principle of innuendo irony. Speech serves to satirize the administrators of boarding schools. The speech was delivered by one of the boarding school administrators on Tuesday, October 25, 2022, when sharing a session at the cottage. The speech arose because there was an administrator who said that there was special treatment for students of the Faculty of General Medicine.

(24) *“Tidak ada yang mengunci kamar ketika subuh, kamar dikunci apabila tidak ada orang, tapi kalau subuh kan kemungkinan ada di kamar”*.

(24) *“No one locks the room at dawn, the room is locked when there is no one, but if it is dawn, it may be in the room”*.

Utterances (24) include the principle of innuendo irony. Utterances are useful in insinuating that college students lock the door of the room at dawn. The remarks were uttered by the boarding school administrators on Tuesday, October 25, 2022, while sharing a session at the cottage. Speakers are upset that college students lock the door of the room at dawn.

(25) *“Pinter juga itu tiba-tiba ngilang”*.

(25) *“Smart also it suddenly crossed”*.

Utterances (25) include the principle of innuendo irony. Speech serves to satirize college students. The speech was uttered by the boarding school administrators on Tuesday, October 25, 2022, when sharing a session at the cottage. Speakers are surprised when there are college students who pray in the mosque, but do not follow the halakah because they go to the canteen.

3.1.8 Learning

(26) *“Kurang lebih teman-teman di kegiatan terlalu padat, terus beberapa kali minta dilonggarkan untuk kegiatan kelasnya”*.

(26) *“More or fewer friends in the activities are too crowded, continue to ask several times to be relaxed for their class activities”*.

Utterances (26) include the principle of innuendo irony. Speech serves to satirize policies related to activities and learning. The remarks were uttered by the boarding school management on Tuesday, October 18, 2022, during a meeting at the cottage. Speech originated because speakers get reports and observations from college students about dense activities and learning.

(27) *“Setidaknya dosen dari kampus, kalau itu kan semua orang pasti akan sepakat karena kita mengingat perbaikan kemajuan, gak menuntut”*.

(27) *“At least lecturers from campus, if that’s the case, everyone will agree because we remember the improvement of progress, do not demand”*.

Utterance (27) is the principle of the irony of criticism. Utterances to criticize policy. The speech was delivered by the boarding school leadership on Tuesday, October 18, 2022, during a meeting at the cottage. The utterances arose from the leadership’s policy of making college students a teacher, causing a sense of remorse. The speaker said that teachers should be taken from campus lecturers because when a student is made an educator, improvements in the realm of education will develop less quickly. In addition, the speaker concluded that if the teacher is taken from college students, the boarding school does not think too much about transportation.

(28) *“Sementara ini, teman-teman mahasantri belum ada hasrat untuk yudisium bagus”*.

(28) *“In the meantime, my friends have no desire for a good judiciary”*.

Utterance (28) is the principle of innuendo irony. Speech is useful in insinuating the follow-up of the judiciary. The remarks were uttered by the boarding school administrators on Tuesday, October 25, 2022, while sharing a session at the cottage. The utterances arose because they did not follow up on the judiciary to issue lazy college students. Speakers feel the need to improve the parameters of judicial assessment so that students are serious about participating in activities and learning.

3.2 Utilization of Research Results for Language Politeness Learning

Based on the results of the analysis of the data, it was found that the causes of irony speech were the thinking of the leadership, services, the nature of college students, security, cadre concept, the contribution of administrators, boarding school activities, and learning. Factors causing the emergence of the principle of irony found four main problems, namely prayer and halakah, the contribution of administrators, learning, and teachers. The principle of irony in the utterances of leaders and students in student boarding schools comes from the policies of the leadership. The influence of the social environment of the cottage is the trigger for the emergence of ironic speech. Cultural background, customs, and social environment can have an impact on understanding the role of maxims and circumstances [59].

Irony speech can be avoided by applying the ethics of language politeness so that a healthy interaction occurs. Language politeness has a position in improving effective communication [60]. Because humans will not be separated from language, communication, and socialization with others so it is necessary to create good speech. Humans are unlikely to not communicate [18]. The right speech does not have to be formal, but the most important thing is that it can make the atmosphere comfortable. Language politeness learning feels more relaxed when utilizing informal language [54].

Spoken speech does not have to use an official language, but can also apply an unofficial language as long as it pleases the speech partner and adheres to language ethics. Escalation of speech politeness needs to heed the content of speech in favor of speech partners by implementing rules for speaking when they want to make speeches [57]. However, with the development of the times, the frequency of speech calming the

feelings of the interlocutor has faded. Students or communities are degraded in speech politeness [61].

The problem of declining language politeness needs to be solved immediately by growing because ethics can create a healthy conversation. The principle of manners needs to be improved so that it feels more comfortable [51]. In addition, language manners are also one of the parameters of a person's intelligence. The implementation of good and correct speech rules shows that the human being is a wise creature so that he can determine whether or not to speak good speech when recited it. However, language skills are only acquired through learning in the field of education. A civility is a form of intellectuality so getting it needs to be done through education both official and unofficial [55]. Because man born in the world does not understand anything unless he goes through a process of learning and getting used to it. Human beings do not naturally have language politeness but need to be cultured and get a touch in the field of education [53]. Therefore, it is appropriate that ironic utterances containing the word unpleasantness can be avoided by the speaker to the speech partner.

4 Conclusion

Based on the results and discussion above, it can be concluded that the principle of irony in the speech of leaders and students in student boarding schools can be classified into two problem formulations, namely the principle of irony based on the source of the problem and the use of research results for language politeness learning. The principle of irony based on the source of the problem found eight types of problems including leadership thinking, services, the nature of college students, security, cadre concept, the contribution of administrators, Islamic boarding school activities, and learning. Factors causing the emergence of the principle of irony found four points of problems including prayer and halakah, the contribution of administrators, learning, and teachers. The principle of irony in the speech of leaders and students in student boarding schools comes from the influence of leadership policies so there is a need for evaluation to improve and improve policies so that problems are not sustainable. Humans need to improve the ethics of language politeness to create effective communication. The speech taught does not necessarily apply formal language, but can implement non-formal language as long as it makes the speech partner feel happy and applies the principle of manners. The issue of degradation of language politeness is important to find a way out by getting accustomed to not being haphazardly pronounced and involving a touch of education. Thus, the principle of irony containing the word hurtful can be used as a learning in language politeness.

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