

THE POLITENESS OF THE ACTS OF SPEECH IN THE INDONESIAN LANGUAGE LEARNING GROUP DISCUSSION

Petri Nomarlinda¹ and Ngusman Abdul Manaf²

¹University Negeri Padang, Padang, Indonesia, ✉ pnomarlinda0@gmail.com,

²University Negeri Padang, Padang, Indonesia, ✉ ngusman@fbs.unp.ac.id.

Abstract

Courtesy shows an awareness of the dignity of others in language, both when using spoken and written languages. This study aims to describe the politeness of asking students in Indonesian language learning group discussions. This type of research is qualitative research using descriptive methods. Data analysis is qualitatively based, which results in written or oral words from the objects observed in the field, namely class VIII SMP N 1 Patamuan. The results of this study indicate that (1) student politeness uses the word help, (2) language politeness with gratitude (3) politeness in the language with the word sorry.

Keywords: politeness, group discussion, Indonesia learning

Introduction

Modesty is a matter of showing the awareness of the dignity of others in language, both when using spoken language and written language. According to some politeness experts discussed between, Lakof and Leech (in Chaer, 2010: 10) explain that there are three rules that must be obeyed in speaking activities, so that the speech that is heard sounds polite by the opponent said. The first rule is not to force or not to be arrogant to the other person. The second rule is to make it so that the other person or opponent is talking about finding an option. The third rule, which is acting as if you and your opponents are the same as other words "make your opponent feel happy", the rule is done to maintain the friendliness of the relationship between speakers and speech partners, so that there is no breakdown of relations between the two.

Language politeness refers to the use of subtle, civilized language, gentle, and does not offend listeners. In this case, a problem arises about politeness in the community, especially adolescents at this time, even more so when the incidence of adolescents behaves and speaks harshly towards their own teachers. Based on the phenomena encountered in the field, it shows that many behavioral deviations occur by students. Their attitude is increasingly out of control. This happens because the environmental influences are increasingly alarming. For example, the existence of the world of social media such as Facebook, Twitter, LINE, Hi5, BBM, Google, which acts as a versatile shaman who mushroomed, so many students were not polite. Good polite in attitude and also polite in language.

Language impolence does not just happen. There are several factors that influence the occurrence of a form of speech that is not polite. Pranowo (in Chaer, 2010: 69) says, "the existence of several factors or things that cause a discussion to be disrespectful. The causes of impolence include (a) criticizing directly using harsh words; (b) the emotional drive of the speaker; (c) intentionally accusing the partner of speaking; (d) protect themselves from opinions; and (e) deliberately cornering speech partners.

In KBBI (2015) it is explained that what is meant by politeness is refinement and goodness (mindfulness of language, behavior). Modesty is relative in society. Certain speeches can be said to be polite in a particular community group, but in other groups it can be said to be not polite. According to Zamzani, et al. (2010: 2) politeness is behavior that is expressed in a good or ethical manner. Modesty is a cultural phenomenon, so what is considered polite by a culture may not be the case with other cultures. The purpose of politeness, including politeness of language, is to make the atmosphere interact fun, not threatening face and effective.

Research on language politeness has been done by many people including the following. Rahadini and Suwarna (2014) conducted a study entitled "Language politeness in Javanese Language Learning Interaction". The results of his research show that the use of forms of Javanese politeness can increase speech politeness. Nurfamily (2015) conducted a study entitled "Indonesian Language Polite in the Family Environment (Sociopragmatic Study)". The results of his research show that the principle of politeness is not always used in the family environment because of context and situation. Sulastriana (2015) conducted a

study with the title "The Influence of Language Attitudes on the Language Skills of IKIP PGRI Pontianak". The results of his research show that language attitudes positively influence student politeness. Nugroho (2015) conducted a study entitled "Indonesian politeness as an attempt to use good Indonesian". The results of his research show that students have applied the principles of politeness of language which are characterized by saying greetings and using the word sorry at the beginning of the message. Nisa (2016) conducted a study with the title "Violation of the Principles of modesty in Wacana Tutar Basuki Tjahaja Purnama (Ahok)". The results of his research show that there are many forms of violations of the politeness principle of language both in expressive and assertive speech. Riana et al. (2016) conducted a study entitled "Language politeness as a strategy for fulfilling the promotion of the Indonesian Tourism Economics College (STIEPARI Semarang)". The results of his research show that the promotion team is able to communicate with prospective students well with language strategies that are appropriate to the situation and language that is liked by teenagers. Nurhayati and Raden (2017) conducted a study entitled "Languageiness in the Speech of Middle School Students". The results of his research show that politeness dominates the speech of students expressing thoughts, feelings, and experiences through activities that respond to effective sentences and polite language. So, it can be concluded that politeness of language needs to be applied in all aspects of life, especially in the educational environment.

According to Rahardi (2005: 125), expressions of politeness markers become characteristics of politeness. The politeness of language in the use of imperative utterances, for example, is determined by the appearance or appearance of politeness markers such as, please, please, let's, let's go, let me try, hope, should, think and be willing, whatever. These markers of politeness determine the level of someone's politeness when communicating.

Dalam sebuah tuturan juga diperlukan indikator-indikator untuk mengukur kesantunan sebuah tuturan, khususnya diksi. Pranowo (2009: 104) memberikan saran agar tuturan dapat mencerminkan rasa santun, yakni sebagai berikut. (1) Gunakan kata "tolong" untuk meminta bantuan pada orang lain. (2) Gunakan kata "maaf" untuk tuturan yang diperkirakan akan menyinggung perasaan lain. (3) Gunakan kata "terima kasih" sebagai penghormatan atas kebaikan orang lain. (4) Gunakan kata "berkenan" untuk meminta kesediaan orang lain melakukan sesuatu. (5) Gunakan kata "beliau" untuk menyebut orang ketiga yang dihormati. (6) Gunakan kata "bapak/ibu" untuk menyapa orang ketiga.

Method

This type of research is qualitative with descriptive method. The description of the research results was stated after going through the analysis process. According to Bogdan and Taylor (in Moleong, 2005: 4), qualitative research is research that produces descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from objects observed in the field. This is similar to what was stated by Moleong (2005: 6), which explains that qualitative research is research that intends to understand the phenomenon of an object of research holistically and descriptively in the form of words and language, in a special context that naturally utilizes methods natural.

The data of this study are student speech acts in group discussions in class. The research data used is in the form of student speeches in the Indonesian language class. The data source is the speech of class VIII interaction at SMP N 3 Patamuan, which consists of 30 people. Data in the form of student speech in the discussion activities take place. The technique of collecting data through referring techniques, note the technique. Data were analyzed qualitatively based on the theory of speech act and politeness of language.

Results and Discussion

The results of research on students' language politeness in class discussions at SMP N 3 Patamuan show that there are various types of speech that adhere to the principle of politeness in language. The things include (1) the politeness of the students using the word help, (2) the politeness of the language with the word thank you (3) politeness with the word sorry. Linguistic or direct politeness uses the expression of politeness. The following are the results of research related to student speech during class discussions.

1. Language politeness with the word "Help"

Based on the findings in the field, it was found that there were imperative questions with the "help" marker of the data conveyed by the moderator during the discussion, the marker of "help" in the imperative speech was considered polite in terms of linguistic politeness.

Data I.

Moderator: Ssssss, please all participants calm down, no one speaks, give opportunity to the group that will be discussing.

Based on the context, the moderator in the discussion requested that the participants of the discussion be calm because at this time other groups were discussing, if there was a commotion occurring during the discussion it would be very disturbing.

Data II.

Moderator: All participants Please during the discussion no one voiced, for the sake of this discussion.

Based on the data above, the moderator warns all discussion participants not to make a fuss. The above statement shows an imperative with a sign "please". The two data were conveyed by the moderator when the discussion took place marking "help" was considered polite in terms of linguistic politeness.

2. *Language politeness with the word "thank you"*

Based on the findings in the field, it was found that there were imperative speeches with a sign of "thank you". The data was conveyed by the participants during the discussion, when participants were given the opportunity by the moderator to ask questions, and "thank you" presenters for the criticism given by the participants. "Thank you" markers on the imperative speech are considered polite in terms of linguistic politeness.

Data I.

Participant: "Thank you" for the opportunity the moderator gave me. Well, I want to submit criticism to the discussion group on today's discussion.

Data II.

Presenter : "Thank you" for the input and criticism that has been given to our group, we will improve it in the future.

Data III.

Presenters : We as the first discussion group presenters said "Thank You" to all discussion participants in this class, for all suggestions, criticisms that have been delivered.

Based on the data above, expressing gratitude is a disclosure of the psychological attitudes of speakers to the circumstances implied in illocutionary. This type of illocutionary explanation with linguistic markers "thank you" is polite, because it tends to be pleasant.

3. *Language politeness with the word "sorry"*

Based on the findings, the presenters and moderators deliver when the discussion will end. The moderator's speech to the discussion members to apologize for the error while being the moderator of the discussion, which was conveyed by using the marker "sorry". The statement of the apology includes the unclear directive "invoking" the illocutionary type of the "begging" directive including speech containing linguistic politeness.

Data I.

Presenter : A lot of discussion from our group today, sorry if there is something wrong and lacking during the discussion ...

Data II

Moderator : This is the result of our discussion today. Sorry if there is something wrong, wassalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

The data above is a moderator to convey an apology to members of the discussion. Speech delivered when the discussion will end.

Based on the speech event in the form of discussion in the class, linguistic markers containing politeness in language were found, such as words of help, thank you, and sorry. Speeches that use linguistic markers are more polite than without using linguistic markers, meaning a speech has a high level of politeness if added a mark of politeness.

Conclusions

Student language politeness will be seen when communicating with other students or with the teacher. Similarly, when discussion activities are held in class. Starting from the results and discussion above, it can

be concluded that the eighth grade students of SMP N 3 Patamuan in class discussions have politeness in language.

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