

The Politeness Strategy in Teacher's Directive Speech Acts in Learning of Indonesian Lesson in Junior High School

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ABSTRACT : The problems that will be discussed in this study are (1) what is the form of the strategy of politeness in the directive speech acts of teachers and students in learning Indonesian in Junior High School. This study aims to describe the form of directive speech acts and politeness strategies for teachers and students in learning Indonesian in Junior High School. The object of this research is students in grade VII, VIII, XI.

KEY WORDS: *politeness strategies, directive speech acts*

I. INTRODUCTION

Politeness in speaking has a very important role for a good character for speakers. Politeness in the school that exists between speakers and speech partners or teachers with students who are doing speech. Speech that is considered polite by the speaker, is not necessarily polite by other married people. Politeness is a common way to show concern for speech partners. In politeness "face" becomes the main object. Speech partners are required to understand the speaker's "face" when doing speech. When communicating we must be aware of the two types of "faces" which include politeness. According to Brown and Levinson, they divide two types of faces, namely: positive face (showing solidarity) and negative face (showing desire to be disturbed in an act).

Speech behavior has a relationship with the speaker and speech partners. There must be someone who speaks and others as partners in his speech. This is if the speech is contained in a textbook or in writing, communication between speakers and speech partners has been established. If the speaker has delivered a speech and the speech partner has received a speech from the speaker, direct communication has been established. So, it has been said that speech behavior. The process of effective communication basically involves two parties, namely speakers and speech partners. Meanwhile, speech partners receive information from speakers. Therefore, what is in the speaker's mind will be conveyed, so the communication can be said to be good or successful. The process of changing speech occurs so quickly, it feels like an ordinary event so that communication runs smoothly. Speech acts can occur in all linguistic communication speeches[1].

In communicating, speakers must know the situation when they are going to speak, the elements contained in speech acts and their relationships as well as the form and choice of various languages, including who is speaking, with whom the speech is speaking, about what is being discussed, using what channels the speakers convey it, and what kind of language will be used when speaking. Language can be used by anyone and anywhere, from formal and non-formal situations, from places of studying to places of earning a living such as in schools, offices, hospitals and so on.[2].

Speech acts are part of speech events. Speech acts and speech events are two symptoms found in one communication process. Speech acts are actions that are carried out in conveying or mentioning one intention by the speaker. In speech acts, it is more seen in the purpose of the event. Some utterances are not statements or questions about certain information, but they are also actions[3].

Speech acts refer to psychological symptoms that arise from within a person in the form of actions that use language to say something to the speech partner. The meaning that is communicated can not only be understood based on the use of language in speaking activities, but is determined by aspects of communication in a comprehensive manner, including situational aspects. The use of language to show certain intentions to speech partners, one of which is directive speech. A directive speech act is a type of speech act used by speakers to tell other people to do something[4]. This speech act includes commands, orders, requests, and giving suggestions. This opinion explains that this directive speech act is used by speakers with the intention of telling the speech audience to do something the speaker wants.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

This type of research is qualitative research. The qualitative approach is a research work mechanism that relies on descriptive descriptions of words, or sentences that are carefully and systematically arranged from collecting data to interpreting and reporting the results of research[5]. This research design is descriptive qualitative. Qualitative descriptive is data, facts that are collected in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers[6].

This study seeks to capture and describe qualitatively a picture of a certain situation. This study focuses on the phenomena of the form of politeness strategies for directive speech acts of teachers and students in Indonesian language learning in junior high schools. This research was conducted at SMPN Satu Atap 1 Bantarsari, by conducting research in class while the lesson was in progress.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This approach is a research that uses a practical approach to address research problems. Pragmatics is a linguistic discipline that examines the meaning behind an utterance uttered by speakers to speech partners in certain speech situations. Pragmatic studies also emphasize the context when establishing communication with speech partners. Speakers need to pay attention to who is talking to, when, where, and how they want to interact with speech partners.

The results of this study will describe and explain some of the problems that will be posed, namely: What is the form of strategy for the politeness of the directive speech acts of teachers and students in Indonesian language learning at SMPN Satu Atap 1 Bantarsari. The first problem is explaining the form of the teacher's directive speech act in learning including: 1) The form of the request directive speech act, 2) The form of the directive speech act of the question, 3) The form of speech acts of the directive governs, 4) The form of the speech act of the prohibition directive, 5) The form of speech act of the directive is giving permission, 6) The form of the speech act of the directive advises.

The second problem is the strategy of politeness in the speech act of the teacher's directive. Includes: 1) Negative politeness strategies in the speech act of teachers in grade VII, VIII, XI, 2) Negative politeness strategies in the speech act of teachers and students in grade VII, VIII, XI, 3) politeness strategies negative in the directive speech of teachers and students in grade VII, VIII, XI.

In communicating, the speaker will try to protect the face of the other person. Face is a self-image that is owned by each individual[7]. There are 2 types of "faces" according to the explanation, namely a positive face which is the desire of each individual to be understood, and a negative face which is the desire of each individual to be free from interference[7]. In the concept of faces, there are various speeches which tend to be unpleasant actions or are called face threatening actions and mention with FTA (Face Threatening Act).

There are two types of FTA, namely the threat of a positive face and a negative face[7, p. 65]. Actions of threatening negative faces include: orders and requests, suggestions, advice, warnings, threats, challenges, offers, promises, praise, and expressions of negative feelings such as hatred and anger[7, pp. 65–66]. Actions of threatening positive faces include: disapproval, criticism, acts of humiliation or humiliation, complaints, anger, accusations, insults, conflicts, challenges, etc. as explained by Brown and Levinson[7, pp. 66–67]. Brown and Levinson also explain that the use of FTA is influenced by three social factors, namely power, social distance and the level of loading (ranking of imposition)[7, pp. 74–77].

IV. CONCLUSION

This research is a research that uses a pragmatic approach to address research problems. Directive speech acts and politeness strategies are pragmatic sub-studies that are used to discuss research problems. Based on the results and discussion above, there is a problem formulation that is still being processed to find data on each problem.

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