

Language Politeness in Oral Communication of Female Students at Pondok Pesantren Qodiriyah Sulaimaniyah Singosari (Pragmatic Study)

Artifa Sorraya¹, Luly Zahrotul Lutfiyah², Yunita Anas Sriwulandari³

^{1,2,3}Universitas Insan Budi Utomo, Malang, Indonesia

ABSTRACT: In the Islamic boarding school environment, not all languages used by santri have the same language. Sometimes the santri use polite language, and there are others whose language is not polite. In any language, there needs to be politeness in language, so that each speech act that is spoken has harmony and suitability in speech. Whereas in good language, verbal communication or words that are spoken politely and correctly are needed, therefore language in communication that should be used daily, there needs to be politeness in order to be able to distinguish which language is appropriate and which language is inappropriate to use, this research describes the politeness of speech acts of students in communicating. To find out the politeness principle used by the students in the Islamic boarding school. Describe some of the utterances used by santri according to the correct language of politeness principle. The results of the study of politeness in the Santri Sulaimaniyah Qodiriyah Singosari Oral Communication showed that the speech of the santri had already used many principles of politeness according to Poedjosoedarmo, but there were still some students who did not understand and understood the form of good and right politeness.

KEYWORDS: Communication, politeness, speech acts.

INTRODUCTION

Pondok pesantren is an educational institution that prioritizes religious education, but not only religious education can be obtained from the pesantren environment. Many pesantren now have formal education facilities, such as kindergarten, elementary school, junior high school, senior high school, and even up to higher education. Students of the pesantren are called santri. Viewed from different backgrounds, ethnicities, and races, these santri have different language politeness as well. Sometimes from this phenomenon, the researcher wants to conduct a study on language politeness in the oral communication of santri in their daily activities, whether in conducting buying and selling transactions in the canteen, joking with their peers in the dormitory, or in the daily activities of these santri.

Poedjosoedarmo (in Sariono, 2016:2) states that there are seven determining factors for the classification of language variation, namely: the speaker's personality (related to the personality and traits of the speaker themselves), the speaker's origin (related to the differences in background from the speaker's region), the atmosphere and place of the speaker, the relationship O1-O2 (referring to the people involved in communication), the purpose of speech, the topic or domain of speech, and the speaker's feelings. These seven determining factors for the classification of language variation result in idiolect, dialect, variety, undak-usuk (language variation related to the level of nobility), register (referring to the variety of language used), jargon (language variation used in a limited way by certain social groups), and genre.

Language is a reflection of the personality or attitude of the interlocutor in a nation, where through the language used by that interlocutor, their personality can be known. The researcher will have difficulty measuring whether the interlocutor has a good or less good personality if the researcher does not express their thoughts or feelings through language acts or speech acts. In speaking, there is also a need for politeness in language, so that every speech act we utter has harmony and appropriateness in speaking, this is in accordance with.

theories of Robin Lakoff (1973) which state that if our speech wants to sound polite to the ears of the listener or our interlocutor, there are three rules that must be fulfilled, these three politeness principles are formality, hesitancy, and equality or camaraderie.

Speaking and behaving politely is a necessity for every individual, not just an obligation. A person who speaks and behaves politely is actually intended as a form of self-actualization. If self-actualization through polite language and behavior can please

Language Politeness in Oral Communication of Female Students at Pondok Pesantren Qodiriyah Sulaimaniyah Singosari (Pragmatic Study)

the interlocutor, then every individual must maintain their own honor and dignity. This is intended so that others will also want to appreciate it, this is what is called the essence of speaking politely.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

Pragmatics is the study of the meaning conveyed by the speaker (or writer) and interpreted by the listener (or reader). This study is more related to the analysis of what someone means with their utterances.

a. Sociopragmatics

Sociopragmatics is the study of the conditions or local conditions, it is clear that the principles of cooperation and politeness change in different cultures, and so on. In other words, sociopragmatics is the sociological boundary of pragmatics. Thus, it is clear here how closely related sociopragmatics is to sociology (Tarigan, 1990:26).

b. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that studies the relationship between language and its speaker community. This science is a contextual study of the variation in language use within a community during communication.

c. Language

Language is the ability possessed by humans to communicate with other humans using a system of signs, such as words and gestures, while in spoken language with conversation partners or interlocutors, politeness in language is required.

d. Politeness in Language

The theory of politeness in language itself was proposed by a prominent expert named Geoffrey Leech (1983), who presented the theory of politeness in language based on the principles of politeness (politeness principles) which are elaborated into maxims: (1) tact, (2) generosity, (3) approbation, (4) modesty, (5) agreement, and (6) sympathy. Meanwhile, Poedjosoedarmo (in Pranowo, 2012:37) stated that the politeness of language use can be measured through seven principles, namely: 1) The ability to control emotions so as not to lose control while speaking. 2) The ability to show a friendly attitude to conversation partners. 3) Use a language code that is easily understood by conversation partners. 4) The ability to choose topics that are liked by conversation partners and suitable for the situation. 5) Clearly state the purpose of the conversation. 6) The speaker should choose a good sentence structure and pronounce it pleasantly. 7) Pay attention to other conversational norms.

e. Speech Acts

Politeness in communication is related to speech acts as stated by Austin (1978). Austin observed that every utterance in communication acts always contains three elements, namely (1) locutionary act in the form of utterances produced by a speaker, (2) illocutionary act in the form of the intention contained in the utterance, and (3) perlocutionary act in the form of the effects produced by the utterance.

f. Politeness Scale

Brown and Levinson (in Abdul Chaer, 2010:64) proposed three scales that determine the high or low ranking of politeness in an utterance. These three scales are determined contextually, socially, and culturally, which include the scale. (1) social distance, (2) social status of the speaker and the interlocutor, and (3) speech acts.

RESEARCH METHOD

The selection of this qualitative descriptive research method is due to the research object's study, which is to investigate the politeness in language found in the daily oral communication of the female students of Sulaimaniyah Qodiriyah Singosari during their daily activities. For example, during transactions in the canteen, during the learning process, or while participating in activities at the pesantren dormitory. The researcher conducted observations, filled out observation data, analyzed the data, and drew conclusions. The data collected is not numerical but qualitative, expressed in words and the results of the oral communication of the female students, as a certainty in a situation. This research will contain various quotes from the students' dialogues to be described in a study that is interconnected with perspectives according to pragmatic studies. Data is taken from recordings of conversations among the students written by the researcher, in the form of daily dialogues in the oral communication of the female students of Sulaimaniyah Qodiriyah Singosari.

Language Politeness in Oral Communication of Female Students at Pondok Pesantren Qodiriyah Sulaimaniyah Singosari (Pragmatic Study)

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this case, the researcher will present the use of speech acts in the politeness of language found in the daily dialogues used by the students of Sulaimaniyah Qodiriyah Singosari. However, this study of speech acts is limited to only three functions, namely utterances that convey information, request opinions, and apologize. Meanwhile, in determining the context of good and correct language in polite speech, several provisions are required, one of which is the selection of appropriate words or sentence forms that fit the correct linguistic context, if the word choices used are already appropriate. Thus, the possibility of making mistakes in speaking or using language is very small. A speech is said to be polite if it does not sound forceful or arrogant, so with a moderate and appropriate tone according to the situation and conditions, it makes the interlocutor feel happy and comfortable during the conversation. Here are some examples of the application of language politeness in oral communication used by the students.

1. Fungsi Tuturan yang Menyatakan Informasi

Dialog 01

Konteks	Data
Santri A menginformasikan tentang perlombaan yang ada di pondok pesantren kepada santri B.	Santri A: Mbak, aku dek wingi krungu kabar ate enek lomba neng pondok? Santri B: loh, iyo ta? Aku gak ngerti. Santri A: iyo mbak, soale iki mau mbak kantor nek ngumumne ndadak. Santri B: lombane opo ae mbak? Santri A: lombane mek gor sholawatan, kambek qiroat mbak. Santri B: oh yo wes mbak, kesuwun informasi ne ya, aku tak siap-siap mbak. Santri A: iyo mbak, podo-podo Santri B: aku ndisek ya mbak, arep nang kantin iki?

Analysis

The utterance above includes the principle of politeness in language, which is a friendly attitude towards the conversation partner. This attitude is necessary so that the interlocutor provides a good response to the utterance. Thus, between the speaker and the interlocutor having a friendly attitude, communication will feel very pleasant and comfortable. This is evidenced in the utterance of a santri A to santri B who informs that there will be a competition at the pesantren.

Discussion

In the principle of politeness in language, a friendly attitude towards the conversation partner is very important in the communication process, because this is where the interlocutor will give a good response if the speaker has a very friendly attitude. Conversely, if a speaker behaves less friendly during communication, then the response from the interlocutor will also decrease. So it is better to behave well when speaking and acting.

Like in the sentence "Sis, I just heard news that there is a competition at the pesantren." Actually, the sentence used by santri A is already considered polite, because the speaking aspect and the interlocutor are his peers, but there is another word choice that seems more polite, namely "*mbak, sebelum aku ate ngomong ndek smean, lak sesok iku enek lomba ndek pondok*".

Language Politeness in Oral Communication of Female Students at Pondok Pesantren Qodiriyah Sulaimaniyah Singosari (Pragmatic Study)

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

a. Conclusion

1. After conducting an analysis of the politeness in language used in the environment of the students, especially Sulaimaniyah Qodiriyah Singosari, the researcher can draw several conclusions as follows:
2. The average form of politeness in language used by the students, especially the students of Sulaimaniyah Qodiriyah Singosari, is sufficient. good, however there are still some who have not applied the principles of politeness in language as presented by Poedjosoedarmo.
3. In the principles of politeness in language, a person is said to be able to speak well and correctly in conveying information when the choice of words used is appropriate and fits the application of politeness in language that is used.
4. Meanwhile, in asking for opinions from others, a person is said to have good and correct politeness in language when the choice of words and the use of sentences are appropriate and do not offend the feelings of the interlocutor, because if one is not skilled in word choice, there is a possibility that the interlocutor will be offended by the utterance.
5. A speaker is said to have good and correct politeness in language when apologizing to others for mistakes made when the choice of words, tone of voice (including high or low) and facial expressions used are very appropriate in the application of politeness in language used, not only in the choice of words used, but also the aspect of emotional control greatly influences this politeness in language.

b. Suggestions

1. Suggestions for other researchers: The researcher hopes there will be further research that is more perfect regarding the specific realization of politeness in language used by students, especially in other pesantren. In addition, this research is expected to provide benefits as motivation and reference in other similar research.
2. Suggestions for students: This research is expected to enhance the ability of students in capturing the facts present in the utterances of students in pesantren.
3. Suggestions for students and readers.
Hopefully, with the existence of this research, it can provide benefits and knowledge for the general public.

REFERENCES

- 1) Pranowo. 2012. *Berbahasa Secara Santun*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- 2) Chaer, Abdul. 2010. *Kesantunan Berbahasa*. Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta.
- 3) Sariono, Agus. 2016. *Pengantar Dialektologi*. Yogyakarta: CAPS (Center for Academic Publishing Service).
- 4) Sari, Alfina. 2016. "Realisasi Kesantunan Tindak Tutur Santri Di Lingkungan Pondok Pesantren Putri Darussalam selatan Berdasarkan Prinsip Kesantunan Leech" Skripsi pada Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia Ikip Budi Utomo, Malang.
- 5) Sugiono. 2015. *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- 6) Moleong, 2017. *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya.
- 7) Ibrahim, Syukur. 1993. *kajian Tindak Tutur*. Surabaya: Usaha Nasional.
- 8) Hidayati, Setia. 2015. "Analisis Penggunaan Kesantunan Berbahasa Iklan Radio Purbalingga (Kajian Pragmatik) " Skripsi pada Program Studi Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta



There is an Open Access article, distributed under the term of the Creative Commons Attribution – Non Commercial 4.0 International (CC BY-NC 4.0) (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits remixing, adapting and building upon the work for non-commercial use, provided the original work is properly cited.