Politeness Utterances In Teaching Learning English Process

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Abstract

Successful communication is the joint product of linguistic as well the sociolinguistic competence, with the latter competence denoting appropriateness which is closely associated with politeness. The study aimed to investigate the politeness utterances in teaching learning process by teacher at SMK HARAPAN TORAJA. Data were collected from teacher and students in teaching learning English process. Data analysis consisted of analysis politeness utterances in learning teaching process between teacher and students. The result of the research found that teacher call the students' name directly, the teacher used pronoun mu, kamu, kau it is polite because teacher has higher position and different status than students.

Keywords: politeness, English teacher, students and classroom

A.   Introduction

In general speaking, polite speech is used in social situation such as conversation between acquaintances or strangers. In teaching learning process also used polite

expressions or utterances between teacher and students. In daily conversations, there are two levels of speech that are normally used namely polite speech and familiar speech. In this paper refers to politeness in learning teaching process with problem in What factors are made teacher and students using polite expressions in teaching learning English process, and teacher and students in SMK HARAPAN TORAJA as participants, also collected data from video recorder, made transcripts, and the analyze politeness expression from these. The writer found that in teaching learning English process in SMK HARAPAN TORAJA teacher many used pronoun *–mu, kau, kamu* but it is polite for teacher because of age (older than students) and position (between teacher and students).

B.   Review of Related Literature
1.   Definition of politeness

Some sociolinguists have defined politeness. The most important idea of politeness comes from Brown and Levinson (1987:58), who say politeness essentially 'means satisfying communicative and face-oriented ends, in a strictly formal system of rational practical reasoning central to this theory is the same concept of 'face' (Goffman, 1967:5) in the sense of 'reputation' or 'good name'.

Definition of politeness are mostly associated with its function in conversational interactions in a particular society. Lakoff (1976:64)interprets politeness as 'forms of behavior which have been develop in societies in order to reduce friction in personal interaction'. She proposes two basic rules for politeness, which she calls rules of pragmatic competence: 'be clear' and 'be polite'.

Several authors generalize about politeness on the basis of culturally located studies. For Bonvillain (1993:227-228), politeness is 'a signal of deference and lower status'. However, in other societies (e,g java) polite speech is 'manipulated by men to convey massages of power and superiority. Buchori (1994:77) notes that politeness in Indonesia is 'a traditional code behavior through which individuals show their mutual respect for each other'. Therefore, a polite person

will always 'observe the rules of order and respectability wherever they are and whatever they are doing: at home, at work, on the road, in politics, and even in bed'.

Politeness is best expressed as the practical application of good manners or etiquette. It is a culturally defined phenomenon, and therefore what is considered polite in one culture can sometimes be quite rude or simply eccentric in another cultural context. Lawrence E. Klein (1994).

Politeness theory is the theory that accounts for the redressing of the affronts to face posed by face-threatening acts to addressees. First, formulated by Levinson (1987), politeness theory has since expanded academia's perception of respect. Politeness is the expression of the speaker's intention to mitigate face threats carried by certain face threatening acts toward another (Mills, 2003). Another definition is "a battery of social skills whose goal is to ensure everyone feels affirmed in a social interaction".

The standard of polite or impolite utterance is different. It depends on the existence and standard norms or values in that place. An utterance which is considered polite in certain area, maybe considered as being impolite in another area. It is determine the place where the utterance is used. For example talking to a friend is different from talking to a teacher because the relationship between two persons (friends) who are intimate than the relationship with a teacher. Someone can directly say "Hay, what's up?" to a friend but cannot say the same thing to a teacher because he or she can be considered impolite or rude.

Anthropologists Penelope Brown and Stephen Levinson identified two kinds of politeness, deriving from Erving Goffman's concept of face:

a). **Negative politeness**: Making a request less infringing, such as "If you don't mind..." or "If it isn't too much trouble...; respects a person's right to act freely. In other words, *deference*. There is a greater use of indirect speech acts.

b). Positive politeness: Seeks to establish a positive relationship between parties; respects a person's need to be liked and understood. Direct speech acts, swearing and flouting Grice's maxims can be considered aspects of positive politeness

While the goal of politeness is to make all of the parties relaxed and comfortable with one another, these culturally defined standards at times may be manipulated to inflict shame on a designated party.

2.   Definition of Impoliteness

Impoliteness is frequently the sign of an awkward modesty that loses its head when surprised and hopes to conceal this with rudeness. Friedrich Nietzsche *(1844–1900)*

Many kinds of expression to show politeness such as Eupemism, Metaphors, Idiom, small talk, *etc*. besides that in communication, we recognise about verbal and non verbal which has significant relation in producing politeness and impoliteness expressions.

Acccording to Jackson (1983:338) the important role of Non-verbal communication: "bodily movements can do more than we say" so does Sifianou quoted in Mahmud Murni (1992:75) notes the significant between politeness and culture.

Another Scholar, Pease quoted in Mahmud Murni (1992:18) also notes the significant correlation between non verbal communication and the speaker's background namely non verbal research has revealed a correlation between a person's command of the spoken and the amount of gesticulation that person uses to communicate his or her message.

3. Definition of pronoun

Pronoun is A word (one of the traditional parts of speech) that takes the place of a noun, noun phrase or noun clause. See "Observations," below. *Adjective*: pronominal. A pronoun can function as a subject, object, or complement in a sentence. Unlike nouns, pronouns rarely allow modification. Richard Nordquist

C. Research Methodology

1. Research question

Because of this paper talking about politeness in teaching learning English process, so the writer conduct research questions as follow: What factors are made teacher and students using polite expressions in teaching learning English process?

2. Participant

Participants in this paper are teacher and students in SMK HARAPAN TORAJA, consist of one teacher and thirty students.

3. Data collection

Data was collected by video recorder, and then the writer made transcript from the recorder after that made extract from each part of transcripts and analyze politeness in this extract of transcripts.

4. Data Analysis

The analysis of the data employed the qualitative approach for its data presentation. it is done through transcription, extracting and coding process.

    a. Transcription is the process of transcribing what is said by the participants in teaching learning process.

    b. Extracting and coding process is choosing and selecting the needed data from the raw data and the coding process is the giving sign to the specific expression that indicates the politeness utterances.

D. Result and discussion

From collecting data of teaching learning English process by video recorder, the writer write down the data as follows:

Extract 1 :

The teacher came into the classroom and before began the lesson the teacher called the students name one by one to filled attendance list.

Teacher : Ok, listen your name, ***Arie layuk***

Student : yes

Teacher: ***Alpian***

Student : Absent

Teacher: ***Aris patolek***

Student : yes, Mam

In this part the teacher called students' name directly in order to check attendance list before starting the lesson and it is polite when the teacher call students' name directly because the teacher has higher position and older than students.

Extract 2 :

Teacher is standing in front of the class and giving examples to the students

Teacher : Kenapa tiga minggu **kau** tidak masuk ?.. (why didn't you join the class for three weeks?)..

Teacher : Belum satu semester ***kamu*** sudah lima orang yang drop out… Ciri-ciri , drop out lagi satu ini. memang tidak sekolah atau pindah sekolah? (it has not been one semester yet and there are five of you are dropped out … it seems , he will be dropped out too. Doesn't he go to school or move out to other school?)

Teacher*: So, this is the some expression how to say sorry or apologize to another people. ya…jadi kalimat-kalimat yang sudah ada dicatatan**mu** itu adalah kalimat-kalimat yang dipakai untuk mengungkapkan maaf kepada orang lain. Bisa mengerti?*

Teacher: Yeah.. so, the some sentences that have been written on your note book are the sentences which are used to express apologize to other people. Can you understand? *Ya,..Jadi kalo misalnya **kamu** tidak datang ke acara pesta ulang tahunnya teman**mu, kamu** bisa mengatakan I'm sorry for not coming to your birthday party. Saya minta maaf saya tidak datang ke pesta ulang tahun**mu** atau **kau** datang terlambat.*

Teacher : Yeah… so, for example if you come to your friend's birthday party , you can say ' I'm sorry for not coming to your birthday party". "saya minta maaf saya tidak datang ke pesta ulang tahun**mu**" or you are coming late". What will you say " datang terlambat". (ya…jadi kalimat-kalimat yang sudah ada dicatatan**mu** itu adalah kalimat-kalimat yang dipakai untuk mengungkapkan maaf kepada orang lain. Bisa mengerti?)

Teacher : Ya,..Jadi kalo misalnya kamu tidak datang ke acara pesta ulang tahunnya teman**mu**, **kamu** bisa mengatakan I'm sorry for not coming to your birthday party. Saya minta maaf saya tidak datang ke pesta ulang tahun**mu** atau **kau** datang terlambat. (yeah… so for example if you come to your friend's birthday party , you can say ' I'm sorry for not coming to your birthday party". "saya minta maaf saya tidak datang ke pesta ulang tahun**mu**" or you are coming late". What will you say " datang terlambat".

Teacher : Jadi, you must read your notebook. Kamu harus baca itu catatan**mu**, ya hafal itu..

Teacher : In your dictionary apa? Dalam kamus**mu** apa ? (what is in your dictionary?)

Teacher : Coba perhatikan catatan**mu**. Sudah atau belum? Simple present .. sudah ya? (please look at your notebook. Is it done or not? Simple present … it's don't, isn't it?)

Teacher : Say in Indonesia.. atau ada yang bisa jelaskan. What is in your brain? Apa yang ada di otakmu soal kalimat bersyarat? (say in Indonesian or anyone can explain. What is in your brain? What is in your mind about conditional sentence?)

Teacher : Coba perhatikan catatan**mu**. Sudah atau belum? Simple present .. sudah ya?(please look at your notebook. Is it done or not? Simple present … it's don't, isn't it?)

Teacher : Ok, I'll explain you…berapa jumlah subject yang **kamu** tahu? (ok, I'll explain you… how many subjects do you know?)

In classroom activity in explaining material by teacher to her students, here teacher always used pronoun –**mu, kau**, and **kamu** to refers her students. It is polite way because using these pronoun polite if used by older to younger and teacher has high position from students.

Data display

No	Types of politeness	Examples	Extract
1	Age (using pronoun _mu,kamu,_ and _kau_)	Kenapa tiga minggu _kau_ tidak masuk Belum satu semester _**kamu**_ sudah lima	2

		orang yang drop ke acara pesta ulang tahunnya teman***mu*** kamu harus baca itu catatan***mu***	
2	Age (calling name directly by teacher)	Ok, listen your name, ***Arie layuk*** ***Alpian*** ***Aris patolek***	1

E. Conclusion

From data analysis above about politeness in teaching learning English process in SMK HARAPAN TORAJA the writer can conclude that there are two factors made by teacher in using utterances in polite way because of the teacher older than students (age) and also because of the position of teacher higher than her students (status), so it is polite if the teacher using pronoun *mu, kau,* and *kamu* and teacher calling the students name directly.

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