

ANALYSIS OF GENDER-BASED POLITENESS IN INDONESIAN LANGUAGE LEARNING COMMUNICATION AT THE MUSLIM SANTITHAM FOUNDATION SCHOOL IN THAILAND

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to describe the principles of language politeness in the form of students' compliance and deviation from maxims towards teachers based on a gender perspective in Indonesian language learning communication in class X Muslim Santitham Foundation School. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative. Data collection techniques through direct observation and recording. The data analysis technique in this research is recording direct observations for three months, namely, identifying, classifying, clarifying data and drawing conclusions. The results of data analysis from this research show that male students obey female teachers more often than male teachers and use normal communication more often with male teachers than with female teachers. Meanwhile, female students obey female teachers more often than male teachers. These two findings are also influenced by the factor of separation or distance between men and women within the scope of the Muslim Santitham Foundation School.

Keywords:

Language Politeness; Communication; Gender; Indonesian Language

INTRODUCTION

Language is a manifestation of culture that describes social conditions, value systems, cultural behavior, and aspects of social relations in society. Language is also a communication tool that people use to express ideas. Language activities can never be separated from human life, because language is a tool for communicating or conveying messages to other people. Therefore, language becomes important in social life.

Language is a way of using it that is closely related to two important dimensions in humanity, namely gender (identity) and sexual orientation or more generally sexuality (Kuntjana, 2012). The use of language in everyday life also requires a communicative nature. The main goal of communicative communication is to communicate in order to convey thoughts effectively (Tarigan, 2008). Therefore, as a form of speech that is associated with gender roles in conversations between teachers and students in classroom learning, it can be said to express certain politeness values in the study of language politeness.

Studying a language related to social culture will produce several possibilities. First, social structure can influence and determine the structure or behavior of language. Second,

language structure and behavior can influence and determine social structure. Third, the relationship between the two is reciprocal. Fourth, social structure and language structure are completely unrelated (Hijriyah, 2010). Language discrimination occurs in almost all languages that are patriarchal, so that women experience a dilemma and at the same time experience language discrimination in two ways, namely how they are taught to speak the language and how the language treats women (Kuntjara, 2003). Language itself has been used by men to suppress women. Even if a word is directed at women, it shows the low dignity of women, whereas for men it is more innovative. Gender studies related to language often focus on the differences between the speech used by men and women.

Life in society cannot be separated from communication which requires a way of speaking. So, good knowledge is needed regarding the rules that regulate the use of language in communication. The rule in question is that when communicating, pay attention to the sequence of speech, choosing the right words, emphasis and reasonable intonation that is able to establish an understanding about the topic being discussed. FSLM pays attention to politeness in language (Wida, 2018). When interacting, rules are also needed to ensure that a person's speech can be carried out well. Rules This can be seen in the principles of language politeness proposed by Leech.

The principles of politeness are divided into six, namely the maxim of wisdom, the maxim of generosity, the maxim of praise, the maxim of humility, the maxim of agreement, and the maxim of sympathy. In this way, politeness is an action to fulfill the requirements for fulfilling a conversation contract, a conversation contract determined by someone involved in the conversation. Politeness is behavior expressed in a good or ethical way. Politeness is a term related to modesty, respect, good attitude or appropriate behavior (Qurratul et al., 2018). The relationship between politeness in language and gender as a field of study was only noticed by language experts approximately three decades ago. In general, all languages have ways and systems of politeness, but politeness in language between men and women turns out to be different (Kuntjara, 2012).

The phenomenon of politeness in the learning process can be used as a reference to explain politeness patterns involving teachers and students. This is related to gender. Students' politeness towards teachers becomes more complex in learning because there are different speech participants. These differences can be seen in age, social status, gender and cultural background, resulting in the use of different forms of language.

Research similar to the gender approach study is also entitled "Model for Implementing Gender-Based Character Education in Elementary School Indonesian Language Learning". The aim of this research is to obtain a model for implementing gender-based character education in elementary school Indonesian language learning. The results of this research are school policies with gender-based character, policies for implementing gender-based character education, the grid for implementing gender-based character education in Indonesian language learning, and implementing gender-based character education (Wahyuni, 2015).

Similar research with a gender approach study is also entitled "Reconstructing Writing Learning Based on Gender Discourse Using a Conference Approach". The aim of this research is to find out a model for teaching writing that is based on a gender discourse and conference approach. The result of this research is to produce a teaching model of writing that is based on gender discourse and a conference approach, such as syllabus, lesson plans, learning materials or textbooks, evaluation instruments, and teaching writing guides (Rangga, 2017).

Similar research is also entitled "Study of the Manifestation of the Struggle for Gender Justice in the Most Popular Screen Novel by Sutan Takdir Alisyahbana, The Departure of NK's Work. Dini, and Saman by Ayu Utami, and their Benefits for Teaching Literary Appreciation".

The aim of this research is to obtain an objective description of the manifestation of the struggle for gender justice in literary works. The results of this research show that there are differences between male and female authors in seeing the manifestation of the struggle for gender justice in the fields of work, education and sexuality. Manifestations of the struggle for gender justice in male authors look more at the less equal position between men and women, whereas female authors express that men and women have the same rights and opportunities without distinguishing between one and the other. The benefits for teaching literary appreciation are very important because they are able to shape individual characters to become more humanistic by appreciating that men and women have the same responsibilities in life (Sugiarti, 2017).

Some of the research results above have proven that studies using a gender approach have been carried out by several researchers. This research uses a gender perspective in Indonesian language learning. Thus, this article explains several language politeness based on gender and the factors that influence them,

METHOD

This research includes qualitative descriptive research. Qualitative descriptive research is research that describes research objects based on existing facts. In this case, data in the form of students' language politeness towards teachers in Indonesian language learning communication in class the data in this research is in the form of words or utterances that comply with and violate language politeness used by students towards teachers in Indonesian language learning communication.

The data in this research was collected using observation and recording techniques. The steps in this research were carried out, namely (1) Observing directly the communication process that uses language politeness between students and teachers in Indonesian language learning in classes X/1 and X/3 Muslim Santitham Foundation School. Data was obtained from students' speech to the teacher in official learning communication. (2) In order for the data obtained to be valid, the technique is carried out by recording what students and teachers say during the Indonesian language learning process which takes place in classes X/1 and X/3 with a duration of 40 minutes each. The next stage is the identification process of each data obtained.

The steps in analyzing the data are: first, record the data obtained from the students' speech with the teacher in formal learning communication, and rewrite it neatly. Second, identifying, classifying, clarifying data, and concluding data. The identification and classification process is carried out by referring to the principles of politeness proposed by Leech by considering gender aspects.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Language Politeness

Politeness is the result of the affixation of the word 'polite' in the KKBI which is said to be smooth and good (characteristics of language, behavior), then politeness is defined as being polite. Language politeness is part of the study of pragmatics, talking about language politeness is closely related to discussing pragmatics (Department of National Education, 2008). In connection with this definition, if it is related to linguistic matters, it can be concluded that politeness in language is something that shows that language users speak smoothly and well.

According to Zamzani, et al. That politeness is behavior that is expressed in a good or ethical way. The definition of politeness that can be accepted by common sense concerns correct behavior which shows that politeness is not limited to language, but also includes

nonverbal and nonlinguistic behavior (Syahrul, 2008). Language politeness is reflected in the procedures for communicating through verbal signs or language procedures. Politeness in language can be done by means of the speaker complying with the principles of politeness in language that apply in the community that uses that language. So, it is hoped that speech actors when speaking with their speech partners do not ignore the principles of politeness. This is to maintain good relations with the speaking partner.

Leech's Principles of Civility

a. Maxim of Wisdom or Wisdom

The maxim of wisdom or wisdom in the principle of politeness is that speech participants should adhere to the principle of always reducing their own profits and maximizing the profits of other parties in speaking activities (Rahardi, 2005). This maxim requires reducing other people's losses and maximizing other people's profits. Chaer (2010: 57) adds that someone can avoid jealousy if they implement the maxims of wisdom. Favorable treatment of other parties is carried out to be considered polite and to protect the feelings of the interlocutor (Chaer, 2010).

b. Maxim of Generosity

This maxim hopes to reduce one's own benefits and maximize one's own sacrifices. The maxim of generosity is self-centered. A person who tries to add burdens to himself for the sake of others, then he fulfills the maxim of generosity.

c. Maxim of Appreciation or Praise

This maxim assumes that people who are polite in language are those who always try to give appreciation to other people. This maxim of respect requires maximizing respect for others and minimizing insults towards others.

d. Maxim of Simplicity or Humility

In this maxim of simplicity, it is better for speakers to minimize self-praise and maximize self-deprecation. This maxim means that the speaker can be humble so that the speaker does not show an arrogant impression towards his speech partner.

e. Maxim of Consensus or Agreement

The maxim of consensus measures a person's politeness if there is a match between the speaker and the speech partner. Then the maxim of consensus or maxim of agreement also demands that each participant in the speech must not directly refute speech that they consider unsuitable or not agreed upon. This takes into account factors such as age and social status so as not to show direct rejection when in a speech situation.

f. Sympathy Maxim

The maxim of sympathy is a maxim that marks a person as polite if he is able to maximize feelings of sympathy between himself and others and is able to minimize feelings of antipathy towards himself and others. From various speech events, if someone is able to express their condolences to another person who is experiencing a disaster, then that person is considered polite in their use of language.

Gender and Sex

According to Fakihi, gender is a characteristic inherent in men and women which is constructed socially and culturally. For example, a woman is known to be gentle, beautiful, emotional, or motherly. Meanwhile, men are considered strong, rational, manly and powerful. According to Fakihi (2013: 8) gender is an interpretation or division of two biologically determined human sexes that are inherent in certain genders (Fakihi, 2013). Gender refers to the differences in the character of men and women based on socio-cultural construction related to the nature of their status, position and role in society as well as the

occurrence of gender differences that are socio-culturally constructed (Susiloningsih and Agus M. Najib, 2004).

According to Coates, sex refers to biological differences, while gender is a term that describes socially structured categories based on sex. This was also stated by Wardhaugh who defined gender as a social construction that involves all the differences in psychological, social and cultural aspects between men and women. Meanwhile, gender is a person's physical form that has been created biologically.

Gender and Politeness

Various alternative definitions of politeness in speech have been put forward. Lakoff suggests that people who are polite aim to reduce friction in personal interactions. More recent formulations observe that the extent to which a person is at risk from threats will depend, in part, on the person's vulnerability. Thus, the use of politeness may reflect power relations between speakers. Gumperz stated that politeness does not merely reflect, but also helps produce social relations, stating that it is fundamental in producing social order and preparing conditions for human cooperation (Hijriyah, 2010).

The Realization of Politeness in Language from Male Students to Male Teachers

Maxim of Wisdom or Wisdom

Deviation:

Teacher : Try Abisit to answer number 4.

Student 1: **(not answering)**

Teacher : Try another answer.

Student 2: **This is Sir, this is Sir. Mr Ridwan**

Context:

Abisit was silent and could not provide an answer when the teacher asked him to answer the questions that had been provided. When the teacher asked other students to answer, there were several students who shouted while pointing at their friends so that the teacher would give the question to their friend whose name he said.

Analysis:

Abisit's attitude of not responding to the teacher to provide answers violates the maxims of wisdom and discernment. Because as a student, Abisit should not not respond and not answer the teacher. This minimizes profits for the teacher and maximizes profits for himself. The second student's speech also violated the maxim of wisdom or discernment because he asked the teacher to let his friend answer the teacher's question. This is impolite because it gives the impression of ordering the teacher to appoint a friend to answer the question.

1. Maxim of Generosity

Deviation:

Teacher : Rendee, look under your table there is trash, pick it up and throw it in the trash.

Student : **Yes Sir (but didn't do it)**

Context:

The teacher ordered to pick up the trash that was scattered under the table.

Analysis:

Rendee did not do what his teacher told him to do to pick up the trash under his desk. This violates the maxim of generosity. Because Rendee did not

respond to what the teacher ordered, and Rendee should continue to carry out the teacher's orders so that the teacher also feels appreciated.

2. Maxim of Appreciation or Praise

Compliance:

Teacher : For those of you who can answer my question, **I give extra value!**

Siswa1 : **Thank you sir.**

Teacher : For students who have done their homework, I also give more marks than other marks.

Siswa2 : **Thank you very much sir.**

Context:

The male student thanked his teacher that he had received extra marks from his teacher. The male students also thanked the teacher because he had been given extra points, even though he did not answer the questions.

Analysis:

This is included in compliance with the maxim of appreciation or praise because the student maximizes respect for the teacher. So, the subtle choice of words to convey his respect by using the word "thank you" makes the teacher feel appreciated and has given additional value to the students. Male students are also included in compliance with the maxim of appreciation or praise because the student maximizes his respect for the teacher by expressing gratitude because he has been given extra value even if he does not answer questions in class.

3. Maxim of Simplicity or Humility

Compliance:

Teacher : true too, the others?

Siswa1 : Just Ghazali, sir, he's smart.

Teacher : Ghazali answered.

Siswa2 : **I'm not really smart sir.**

Context:

When the teacher asks students who can answer the question. One of the students points to his friend to answer. The student who was appointed said that he did not feel smart.

Analysis:

The speech of a student who says that in fact he is not smart, this speech is compliance with the maxim of simplicity or humility. Because students act modestly or humbly and this reduces praise for themselves.

4. Sympathy Maxim

Compliance:

Student : (noisy and not paying attention to the teacher)

Teacher : Please sit down, don't fight for seats!

Student : **(classroom atmosphere returns to calm)**

Context:

When the computer teacher invited you into the computer room. It was heard that the class became noisy because students were fighting for seats at the back. So, the teacher admonished all students to be quiet and the class atmosphere returned to calm.

Analysis:

The data includes compliance with the maxim of sympathy. Because all students are able to appreciate and give sympathy to the teacher. Students

maximize their sympathetic attitude by giving compliance to their teacher to calm down.

Realization of Politeness in Language from Male Students to Female Teachers

Maxim of Wisdom or Wisdom

Compliance:

Teacher : So no one asked any more questions? Everyone understands?

Student : **If no one answers again, it means everyone understands, ma'am.**

Context:

When the teacher asked all the students, only one student answered.

Analysis:

The student's speech was an observance of the maxim of wisdom or wisdom, because of all the male students in the class, he was the only one who answered the teacher's question.

Deviation:

Teacher : I'll add the material, okay?

Student : **(no one answered)**

Context:

The teacher asked all the students, but no one responded to answer the teacher's question.

Analysis:

The attitude of all students violates the maxim of wisdom or wisdom because not a single student answers the teacher's question. The attitude of all students maximizes losses for the teacher because no one answers their questions, they should still respond if they don't want to add material and not just stay silent when asked.

1. Maxim of Generosity

Deviation:

Teacher : Chinapart, give your reasons!

Adirut : **I'm the only one giving reasons.**

Teacher : Wait a minute Adirut!

Context:

When the teacher invited Chinapart to give his reasons, Adirut suddenly interrupted the conversation.

Analysis:

This speech contains a violation of the maxim of generosity, because Adirut is trying to maximize profits for himself by taking the opportunity to speak and interrupting the conversation.

2. Maxim of Appreciation or Praise

Compliance:

Teacher : For that reason, I asked Wattana to read his work.

Student : **Thank you for the time you have given.** My first step was to note it down. Second, I reread it. Third, I work on the questions that I think are easy first, then the difficult ones.

Context:

Male students are asked to read their work by the teacher.

Analysis:

The male student's speech included compliance with the maxim of appreciation or praise. Because this speech maximizes respect for the person

you are saying. Selecting words using the word "thank you" makes the person you are saying feel appreciated or given praise.

3. Maxim of Simplicity and Humility

Compliance:

Teacher : Have students obeyed school regulations?

Surabuddin : **Many students do not obey school rules. Because I myself also don't comply. For example, being late for the ceremony, talking a lot during the ceremony.**

Context:

Surabuddin conveyed his argument regarding students who did not obey school regulations from their teacher's questions. He answered that many students did not obey school rules, including himself.

Analysis:

Surabuddin's speech is a speech that adheres to the maxim of simplicity or humility. Because Surabuddin minimized his praise for himself by saying that he often violated school rules.

4. Maxim of Consensus or Agreement

Compliance:

Teacher : Next week we have daily exams.

Student : **Ready mom.**

Context:

Students have agreed with the teacher that next week there will be daily exams.

Analysis:

This data is in compliance with the maxim of consensus or agreement because students and teachers are able to build an agreement. The utterance is marked with "ready ma'am". This shows that students have agreed with the statement given by the teacher.

5. Sympathy Maxim

Compliance:

Teacher : Please include books other than Indonesian language lessons!

Student : **(all students put in books scattered on the table other than Indonesian books).**

Context:

When teaching and learning activities begin, students are asked to enter books other than the current textbook.

Analysis:

The student's response is to comply with the maxim of sympathy. Because it is shown when students want to carry out what is ordered by the teacher. In this way, students can also maximize their sympathy by providing support to the teacher to carry out his orders.

Female Students' Realization of Language Politeness towards Male Teachers

1. Maxim of Wisdom or Wisdom

Compliance:

Teacher : You do it (pointing to one of the female students).

Student : **I am sir,**I'll just work on the book, sir.

Context:

When the teacher appoints one of the female students to do the work. Then one of the female students offered to work on the book.

Analysis:

The student's attitude when offering to do work includes compliance with the maxims of wisdom or discernment. Because students try to maximize profits for the teacher by offering themselves to do their assignments when no one else is doing the assignments.

Deviation:

Teacher : I will negotiate with the computer teacher to use his room for a while.

Student : **hahahaha negotiate, sir**

Context:

When the teacher gave a statement, one of the students laughed at the teacher.

Analysis:

The student deviated from the maxim of wisdom or wisdom because the student's speech felt disrespectful to the teacher. This speech became impolite because the speech deliberately laughed at the teacher who was giving a statement.

2. Maxim of Generosity

Deviation:

Teacher : Why don't you write material?

Student : **(didn't answer and just looked down)**

Context:

Female students were silent when the teacher asked about writing material.

Analysis:

The student's attitude is a violation of the maxim of generosity. Because he did not provide answers to his teacher's questions. This attitude also does not respect the teacher, thereby minimizing profits for the teacher and maximizing profits for himself because he does not answer the teacher's questions.

3. Maxim of Appreciation or Praise

Compliance:

Teacher : Please pay attention carefully!

Student : **(all students face the teacher)**

Teacher : **Thanks for paying attention!**

Context:

When the teacher explains the material and brings media. Students are expected to pay attention to the teacher's demonstration.

Analysis:

This data represents compliance with the maxim of appreciation or praise. Because the students have paid attention to the teacher, and the teacher is grateful because the students are willing to follow orders to pay attention.

Realization of Politeness in Language of Female Students to Female Teachers

1. Maxim of Wisdom or Wisdom

Compliance:

Blue : **Ma'am, I want to add an answer, can I?**

Teacher : Yes please!

Context:

Zila asked and asked the teacher for permission to add to her friend's answer.

Analysis:

This speech includes compliance with the maxim of wisdom or discernment because before giving an answer, he asks permission first if he wants to add to the answer. This shows that Zila is able to maximize profits for the teacher because she is able to respect the teacher and she does not immediately interrupt the conversation to add to her answer.

2. Maxim of Generosity

Deviation:

Student : **Mom, can my friend help me?**

Teacher : Yes, please!

Context:

Students ask their friends for help and tell the teacher.

Analysis:

This speech illustrates that there is a violation of the maxim of generosity. Because students want to get help from their friends and this benefits themselves. Because with the help of his friends, the task was completed quickly.

3. Maxim of Appreciation or Praise

Deviation:

Firhana: Ma'am, why didn't Firda come in?

Teacher : He is sick.

Firhana : **Oohhh...**

Context:

Firhana asked about Firda not coming to class.

Analysis:

Firhana's statement included a violation of the maxim of appreciation or praise because as a student she did not maximize respect for the teacher. This deviation is caused by providing a short response to the teacher's answer.

4. Maxim of Consensus or Agreement

Compliance:

Teacher : Have you brought the materials I told you about last week?

Student : **Yes ma'am.**

Context:

One of the female students answered the teacher's question about materials for making media.

Analysis:

The student has complied with the maximum agreement. Because the student has already answered the teacher's questions and complied with the agreement made last week to bring the materials used as learning media.

5. Sympathy Maxim

Compliance:

Teacher : Please turn to page 50 and do it!

Student : **Okay ma'am.**

Context:

The command given by the teacher is to open the book page and work on it.

Analysis:

Students obey the orders given by the teacher. This includes compliance with the maxim of sympathy because students are able to show sympathy towards the teacher by obeying the orders given by the teacher.

Based on the results of the research explained above, in the realization of the principles of language politeness among students towards teachers based on a gender perspective, it was found that there were compliance and deviations from the principles of language politeness in Indonesian language learning communication in classes X/1 and X/3 Muslim Santitham Foundation School.

From this data, it was found that there are factors that influence the distance between men and women. Because the school environment adheres to previous customs that men and women have different positions and cannot be equalized. This has embedded the idea that male students are polite towards male teachers as usual and more polite towards female teachers, because they feel reluctant towards female teachers whose activities are limited. Meanwhile, female students tend to be more polite towards female teachers because they have more activities with female teachers than with male teachers, where in the school environment there are boundaries between men and women.

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CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research on the realization of the principle of politeness of students towards the teacher in the communication of Indonesian language learning in classes X/1 and X/3 Muslim Santitham Foundation School Thailand there is compliance and

deviation of the principle of language politeness based on gender. The gender factor also affects the compliance and deviation of politeness in the language of students to teachers. Speaking politeness male students more often comply with speaking politeness to female teachers compared to male teachers. Meanwhile, the language etiquette of female students is to comply with the etiquette of speaking to female teachers compared to male teachers.

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