



A Study of Impoliteness Strategies in Daily Conversation at SMA Muhammadiyah Rambah

Kajian Strategi Ketidaksantunan Berbahasa dalam Percakapan Sehari- Hari Di SMA Muhammadiyah Rambah

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the expressions of impoliteness spoken by students in classroom interactions based on the Strategies of Impoliteness at Muhammadiyah Rambah High School. Researchers have studied five Strategies of Impoliteness: Bald on Record Impoliteness, Positive Impoliteness, Negative Impoliteness, Sarcasm or Mock Impoliteness, and Withhold Impoliteness type. This research is descriptive qualitative, where the data source is in the form of field notes recorded by researchers when conducting research and audio and video recordings during student interaction in class. In this research, the researcher researched two eleventh-graders majoring in science. In the results, researchers found that some students tend to say sentences or use inappropriate words when uttered by a student in class; as for what makes students say the utterance, it is because students are used to saying the sentence or phrase that is not polite in everyday life. From the study results, the researchers also concluded that some students utter impolite speech to get the attention of their friends or the teacher and relieve their boredom when studying in class.

Keywords: Impoliteness, Class Interaction, Strategies of Impoliteness, Students

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui ekspresi ketidaksantunan yang diucapkan oleh siswa dalam interaksi di kelas berdasarkan Strategi Ketidaksantunan di SMA Muhammadiyah Rambah. Peneliti telah mempelajari lima Strategi Ketidaksantunan: Ketidaksantunan Botak, Ketidaksantunan Positif, Ketidaksantunan Negatif, Ketidaksantunan Sarkasme atau Mengejek, dan tipe Ketidaksantunan Menahan Diri. Penelitian ini bersifat deskriptif kualitatif, dimana sumber datanya berupa catatan lapangan yang dicatat oleh peneliti saat melakukan penelitian dan rekaman audio dan video saat interaksi siswa di kelas. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti melakukan penelitian terhadap dua siswa kelas sebelas jurusan IPA. Pada hasil penelitian, peneliti menemukan bahwa beberapa siswa cenderung mengucapkan kalimat atau menggunakan kata-kata yang tidak sopan ketika diucapkan oleh seorang siswa di kelas,

adapun yang membuat siswa mengucapkan ujaran tersebut adalah karena siswa sudah terbiasa mengucapkan kalimat atau frasa yang tidak sopan tersebut dalam kehidupan sehari-hari. Dari hasil penelitian, peneliti juga menyimpulkan bahwa beberapa siswa mengucapkan tuturan yang tidak sopan untuk mendapatkan perhatian dari temannya atau guru dan menghilangkan rasa bosan ketika belajar di kelas.

Kata Kunci: Ketidaksopanan, Interaksi Kelas, Strategi Ketidaksopanan, Siswa

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is an essential part of communication. Language is taught in academic subjects and daily life, such as interacting with other people and knowing and respecting each other systematically so that the intention of information can be understood and received easily. In an interaction, communicating in polite language is integral to realizing good communication between those who convey (speakers) and those who hear (speech partners). Sentences in communication are categorized based on their form and function. One classification is imperative sentences.

An imperative sentence is a sentence that ends with an exclamation point to give a command to other people. Imperative sentences intend to command or request that someone or the interlocutor do something the speaker wants. The function of an imperative sentence is not only to command but also to give suggestions, offer an invitation to someone, and give instructions. Sometimes, imperative sentences end with an exclamation point.

Drama is a literary work that uses dialogue as a delivery method. Dialogue is an oral language that, to achieve its meaning, must understand the situation and conditions in the drama's narrative. Drama is described as a miniature of life. With all this association between the use of imperative sentences in actual situations and drama, students can benefit from drama uttering imperative sentences. The story in the drama contains the conflicts and emotions shown on the stage, the

imperative sentence used to get the hearer to do something. The speaker who utters the imperative sentence tries to make the hearer do something for him. For example, in the drama, a character often yells to someone, "Go away! Could you leave me alone? That sentence shows that someone wants the listener to leave him alone. The form of imperative sentence conveyed must understand the meaning of each speech.

2. METHODS

Research Design

This research design was descriptive research, and the researcher employed qualitative research methods to gather data and examine student impoliteness in classroom interactions at SMA Muhammadiyah Rambhah.

Object of the Research

The objects of this study were two tenth-grade science and social studies classes. In this study, the researcher wants to find some students who tend to say sentences or words that are inappropriate for words that are inappropriate for a student to speak in class. Students say these utterances because they are accustomed to saying these impolite sentences or phrases daily.

Instrument of the Research

Researchers need instruments to collect data. Instruments are tools used by researchers to collect information required in research. In this research, the researcher made observations in two classes in SMA Muhammadiyah Rambhah.

According to Waite & Creswell (2015), observation is the first open-ended process of gathering information by observing people and places at the research site. The researcher used a video recorder, audio recorder, and field notes as the research tools to support the observations. The instruments are:

1) Video Recorder. The first instrument that is used is a video recorder. The researcher used a video recorder to propose impoliteness in classroom interaction with video students. When the researcher observed students' impoliteness in classroom interaction, a video recorder was used to make the data of this research real.

2) Audio Recorder. The second instrument is an audio recorder. Audio recorders also help the researcher get the data when the audio in the video recorder is unclear. 3) Field Note. Field notes are the last tool the researcher uses to collect the data. Data analysis in this study was carried out based on qualitative conversation analysis techniques.

According to Antaki (2008) states that there is the four steps in analyzing research data are: 1) Looking for natural data. When the researcher made the observation, the researcher looked at the natural situation about whose impolite speech a student said in class interaction at SMA Muhammadiyah Rambah. After the researcher looked at natural data, the researcher chose two classes, in which this class always made rude remarks and interacted with his friends and teacher.

2) Set it in context. The researcher sets the context of impoliteness utterances spoken by students in class interactions. In this step, the researcher looked at the context of the students' impolite utterances in class interaction of two classes in eleventh grade SMA Muhammadiyah Rambah based on the impoliteness strategy. The strategy is based on a note of impoliteness, positive

impoliteness, negative impoliteness, sarcasm or mocking immodesty, and withholding impoliteness.

3) Pay attention to its non-literal meaning. In this step, the researcher observes what students in class interaction say non-literal meanings. The researcher saw and listened to the impolite speech spoken by students in class interactions and divided speech based on impoliteness strategies.

4) Identify the social actions taken. In this step, the researcher identifies social actions that are carried out based on what researchers do until researchers find actual data from students' impolite utterances during class interactions based on impoliteness strategies. The researcher collected data from two eleventh-grade classes, SMA Muhammadiyah Rambah.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Research Finding

In this chapter, the researcher describes the data related to the impolite speech uttered by students in classroom interactions at SMA Muhammadiyah Rambah in two classes. Disrespectful utterance is used by someone to convey their intentions to others but in a rude way or inappropriate language. The researcher took the data in SMA Muhammadiyah Rambah. The participants of this research were two IPA and IPS classes of eleventh-grade students at SMA Muhammadiyah Rambah, and the sample was chosen by purposive sampling. The researcher was taking the data on July 17th, 2023. The descriptive data collection aims to get information about impolite utterances used by students in classroom interaction at SMA Muhammadiyah Rambah.

After the researcher's observation, the researcher found utterance impoliteness strategies used by students in classroom interactions. The researcher describes students' impoliteness strategies in

classroom interactions at SMA Muhammadiyah Rambah.

Bald on Record Impoliteness

According to the record, impoliteness is a strategy used when someone says something to someone, but the person uses a face attack first. This strategy is the first thing that is done when others see impoliteness. Bald Impoliteness can occur because of incompatibility, which leads to hatred.

Positive Impoliteness

A tactic known as "positive impoliteness" involves putting on a happy front while ignoring or saying rude things to someone. This tactic allows you to express your contempt for someone without being overt. Individuals only display phoney speech, fake words, fake smiles, and more, all to convey distaste. The students said these utterances because they were tired of answering their friend's questions, disliked that their friend borrowed their equipment without asking permission, and always talked to them while studying in class.

Negative Impoliteness

Negative impoliteness is the strategy of making one's dislike of someone clear. It is one of the things that can cause violence. It is one aspect of disharmony in an interaction. In this strategy, people show disrespectful behaviours such as scaring, ridiculing, and mocking.

Sarcasm or Mock Impoliteness

Sarcasm or feigning impoliteness is when a person may use sarcasm or the appearance of impoliteness to make fun of or upset someone. Students employ this tactic by using language intended to make other students or teachers laugh, making

them upset with the other students and teachers. This tactic expresses distaste for someone while creating amusing circumstances.

Withhold Impoliteness

Withhold impoliteness is a strategy that shows incivility differently. This strategy explains that in interaction, politeness also has impoliteness. That is, not all politeness is good manners. An example is when a person remains silent when another person says thank you. When people do not respond to what others say, that person will argue with them. If the person is not polite, we cannot remain silent when others say thank you or something to us.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Students' impolite utterance strategy is a way to relieve boredom in class. They can use vulgar language or slang to alleviate their boredom in class. Students can utter disrespectful utterances by using five strategies. Students can use several impoliteness strategies: unrecorded impoliteness, positive impoliteness, negative impoliteness, sarcasm or mocking impoliteness, and withholding impoliteness. The students used these strategies to other students and teachers.

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