



Language Politeness in Directive Speech Acts in the Dialogue of Youth in Blang Naleung Mameh Village

Husina Humaira^{1*}, Kamalia Safrita², Fifi Safrima Yanti³

¹ SMA IT Zurriyatul Qurani Almaarif.

² SD Negeri 3 Banda Sakti

³ SMP Negeri 13 Lhokseumawe.

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to (1) define language politeness in directive speech acts in youth dialogue in Blang Naleung Mameh Village and (2) define types of language politeness in directive speech acts in Blang Naleung Mameh village youth dialogue. This research used a qualitative approach. The type of research is descriptive. The research location is in Blang Naleung Mameh Village. The data of this research is in the form of directive speech acts for adolescents in Blang Naleung Mameh Village. The data sources for this study were 22 youths in the Blang Naleung Mameh Village. Based on the results of the data research, it is concluded that there are three types of maxims, namely wisdom, consensus, and sympathy. There are three politeness scales, including the gain and loss scale, the preference scale, and the indirectness scale. Furthermore, there are six types of directive speech acts and their functions, namely (1) request speech acts with the functions of asking, pleading, and inviting; (2) questioning directive speech acts with the functions of asking and interrogating; (3) command directive speech acts with the functions of instructing, ordering, and requiring; (4) prohibitive directive speech acts with the functions of prohibiting and limiting; (5) the directive speech act of granting permission with the function of approving and allowing; and (6) speech acts of advice with the functions of warning, advising, suggesting, and recommending. The dominant directive speech act is the question directive speech act.

INTRODUCTION

Politeness is closely related to communication activities between individuals in everyday life. Politeness is behavior that is expressed in a good or ethical way (Nurjamily, 2015). Politeness has a relationship with ethics, manners, manners, and manners which are aspects of language that are expressed in a communication that is surrounded by various contexts. One type of politeness that must be considered in communicating is language politeness. According to Chaer (2007), there are three things that must be fulfilled by speaking when speaking so that it can be said as a civilized human being, namely language politeness, language ethics, and language politeness. Furthermore, Chaer (2007) states that language politeness is related to the substance of the language. Furthermore, language ethics relates to behavior or behavior in speaking. Finally, politeness in language relates to the topic of speech, the context of the speech situation, and the distance of social relations between the speaker and the interlocutor.

Language politeness can be seen at various age levels, for example at the youth level in Blang Naleung Mameh Village. The politeness of the language of teenagers in the village is one of the realities of language communication which is influenced by socio-cultural factors (Fadhillah et al., 2019). Therefore, the speech of teenagers in the village is interesting to study (Candrasari et al., 2021). The politeness of youth in Blang Naleung Mameh Village can be seen from various types of speech acts. One type of speech act in question is a directive speech act. Yule (2006) states that directive speech acts are speech acts aimed at making the interlocutor understand so that they do what the speaker says. For example, forcing, ordering, ordering, ordering, so on. With this opinion, Putri (2017) states that a directive speech act is one of the speech acts that expresses the intention or desire of the speech partner to do something in accordance with what is done by the speech partner. The following is an example of directive speech act politeness in adolescents in Blang Naleung Mameh Village.

Speaker : Is there anything I can help you with?
 Partner : Yes. Can you fry crackers?

The utterance shows the use of directive speech acts. The speaker asks if there is anything that can be done to help the hearer. The speech partner who does not mind asking the speaker to do something. The utterance expresses the speaker's desire to allow the interlocutor to do what can be done to help him. Thus, the speech is included in the type of directive speech act of granting permission. Based on the description above, this research is important because language politeness in directive speech acts can make the reader understand about the maxims and the principles of politeness contained in the dialogue. Based on the explanation above, the researcher is interested in further analyzing the problem of directive speech acts, namely "Language Politeness in Directive Speech Acts in Youth Dialogue in Blang Naleung Mameh Village."

Research on language politeness in directive speech acts has previously been carried out by other studies. Putri (2015) has researched "Speaking Politeness in Teacher's Directive Speech Acts in Indonesian at SMA Negeri 15 Padang." The results of the research are the types of directive speech acts used by the teacher in learning Indonesian at SMA Negeri 15 Padang suggesting, pleading, demanding, suggesting, and challenging. Teachers are more likely to use the speech act of telling. The politeness principle used by the teacher in learning Indonesian at SMA Negeri 15 Padang is the four maxims of politeness, namely the maxim of wisdom, the maxim of appreciation, the maxim of agreement, and the maxim of sympathy. In addition, Syah (2017) has also researched "Politeness of Directive Speech Acts in One Hour Closer Talk Show on TV One (Pragmatic Review)." The results of research conducted by Shah found six types of directive speech acts and four politeness strategies consisting of direct, positive, negative, and indirect strategies. The directive speech act politeness strategy used in the one-hour talk show more closely supports the effectiveness of talk show communication in terms of affective, cognitive, and connotative.

Furthermore, Hestiyana (2018) has also researched about "Politeness of Directive Actions on the Speech of Children and Parents in Ngumbul Village, Pacitan Regency." The results showed that the form of directive politeness in children's speech to their parents contained eight directive acts, namely asking, ordering, advising, admonishing, suggesting, persuading, and inviting. Then, there are six directive acts of politeness in the speech of parents to their children, namely asking, ordering, advising, suggesting, interrogating, and scolding. Furthermore, there are five politeness scales for directive acts on the speech of children and parents in Ngumbul Village, Pacitan Regency, namely the scale of loss and gain, choice, indirectness, authority, and social distance.

The relevance of these three studies to this research lies in the directive speech act. The difference between these researches lie in the object of research. The object of research studied in this study was the youth of Blang Naleung Mameh Village.

METHODS

Approach and type of research

This research approach is a qualitative approach. Mahsun (2012) states that qualitative research is research that aims to understand social phenomena including linguistic phenomena. In line with this opinion, Moleong (2013) states that qualitative research is research that is used to understand the phenomena of what is experienced by research subjects holistically by descriptive in the form of words and language in a context, especially natural ones by utilizing various natural methods. Therefore, qualitative research is a type of research that tries to interpret a problem that arises from the subject using language media which is a natural method to describe these problems.

This type of research is descriptive. This research is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written words from people and observed behavior (Moleong, 2013). Therefore, the selection of this type of research is to describe the type of directive speech act in the form of dialogue in adolescents in Blang Naleung Mameh Village.

Research sites

The location of the research was carried out in Blang Naleung Mameh Village based on the consideration that Blang Naleung Mameh Village was classified as a village that had a large population and various socio-

cultural backgrounds.

Data and data sources

The data of this research is in the form of directive speech acts for adolescents in Blang Naleung Mameh Village. Furthermore, the data sources for this study were 22 youths in the Blang Naleung Mameh Village. The category of youth in this study were junior high and high school students. This category was chosen because many teenagers in Blang Naleung Mameh Village are still in junior high and high school. Furthermore, the researchers chose 22 people as data sources in line with the opinion of Mahsun (2005) which stated that given the large number of speakers and the area of the language used to be studied, as well as limited manpower and cost, data sources can be determined by selecting a portion of the population.

Data collection technique

In this study, the researcher used data collection techniques, namely the conversational engagement listening technique, recording technique, and note-taking technique. This technique was chosen to obtain data directly from the object of research. In the conversational engagement listening technique, the researcher conducts wiretapping by participating by listening and being directly involved in dialogue (Mahsun, 2005). In addition to this technique, the recording technique is also used. The recording technique is a data collection technique used by recording the conversations of the informants, especially those related to the problem under study. In this study, the researcher recorded the directive speech acts between himself (the speaker) and the speech partner. The technique used next is the note-taking technique. In this technique the dialogue that has been recorded and then selected, arranged, further classified, and analyzed according to the purpose.

Data analysis technique

Data analysis techniques are efforts made to classify and classify data (Mahsun, 2005). The data analysis technique is carried out in stages which are described through the following activities.

1) Data Identification

The data is identified first, namely data in the form of questions or oral speech that shows the politeness of directive speech acts.

2) Data Reduction

The data that has been identified is classified based on the formulation of the problem that has been determined. The data that is reduced is the politeness of directive speech acts.

3) Data Presentation

The data that has been collected and reduced is analyzed according to the problem formulation that has been determined.

4) Withdrawal

Drawing conclusions is the final step of the data analysis process. In drawing conclusions, the data obtained must be based on data reduction and data presentation.

Techniques for Presentation of Data Analysis Results

The presentation of the results of data analysis in this study uses an informal presentation method. The data that has been analyzed through the data analysis process is then presented as follows.

1) Detailed directive speech act politeness dialogue based on its type.

2) The directive speech act politeness dialogue is described based on its type and associated with its function. The function of each of the six types of directive speech acts is based on the theory described in the previous chapter.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Language Politeness in the Speech Acts of the Youth Directive in Blang Naleung Mameh Village

Politeness in adolescents in Blang Naleung Mameh Village is reflected in three maxims, namely wisdom, consensus, and sympathy. The maxim of wisdom is reflected in the directive speech acts of adolescents in the village of Blang Naleung Mameh, namely the speaker tries to reduce his own profits and gives freedom to his interlocutor in the speaker's activities. This is in line with the opinion of Rahardi (2005: 60) which states that the maxim of wisdom is that the participants of the speech should adhere to the principle of always reducing

their own profits and maximizing other parties in the speaker's activities.

Furthermore, the maxim of agreement contained in the speech act teenagers in Blang Naleung Mameh Village, namely the speech partners who agreed to the speaker's proposal. This is in line with the opinion of Rahardi (2005) which states that the maxim of consensus is that the speech participants can foster compatibility or agreement in speaking activities. Finally, the maxim of sympathy is reflected in the speech of teenagers in Blang Naleung Mameh Village, namely the speaker maximizes the attitude of sympathy between one party and the other. This is in line with the opinion of Rahardi (2005) which states that the sympathetic maxim is that the speech participants can maximize the sympathy attitude between one party and another.

The politeness of the directive speech act can also be seen from the quick response in the speech of teenagers in Blang Naleung Mameh Village. In the story of teenagers in Blang Naleung Mameh Village. The interlocutor immediately took action which was marked by one of the words "This is Brother, just chop the onions and potatoes." The utterance is a direct speech so that it is classified as an illocutionary speech act. This is in line with the opinion of Kusumaningsih (2016:13) which states that directive speech acts are a type of illocutionary speech act. According to Ibrahim (in Putri, 2017:44), directive speech acts are speech acts that express the speaker's attitude towards the actions that will be carried out by the speech partner. Directive speech acts can also express the speaker's intention in the form of wishes and hopes so that the speech or attitude expressed is used as a reason to act by the speech partner. Thus, this speech act is used by the speaker to get someone else to do something. This is in accordance with the data found in the speech of adolescents in Blang Naleung Mameh Village.

Types of Language Politeness in Directive Speech Acts on Youth in Blang Naleung Mameuh Village

In the stories of teenagers in Blang Naleung Mameh Village, there are six directive speech act data of request type with request function, function beg, and invite function. The request function is used by teenagers in Blang Naleung Mameh Village so that the interlocutor grants his request so that the speaker gets what he wants. That matter This is in line with Yahya's opinion (2013:19) which states that the function of asking is verbally in order to get something.

The pleading function is used by teenagers in Blang Naleung Mameh Village to convey the meaning of speech in a good and more polite way, one of which is by teenagers in Blang Naleung Mameh Village inserting the word please. This affects the speech partner to grant the speaker's request. In line with Yahya's opinion (2013: 19) states that begging is used to express a request for something more politely or respectfully.

The inviting function is used by teenagers in Blang Naleung Mameh Village to invite the interlocutor to influence the speech partner to comply with his wishes. This is in line with Yahya's opinion (2013: 20) which states that the inviting function is used to express a request for the speech partner to participate or participate. Furthermore, there are fifteen directive speech act data of the type of questions with a questioning function and an interrogating function. The question function is used by teenagers in Blang Naleung Mameh Village to ask for information from their interlocutors. Agree with Yahya's opinion (2013:20) which states that the expression asking is an expression of asking for information or explanation about something. The interrogation function is used by teenagers in Blang Naleung Mameh Village to interrogate the interlocutor by seeking an explanation of what the interlocutor is doing so that the interlocutor must provide an explanation or explanation in detail. This is in line with Yahya's opinion (2013) which states that the interrogation function is carried out to express structured, detailed and careful questions to seek an explanation or information.

There were six data of directive speech acts of command type with instructing function, commanding function, commanding function, and requiring function. The instructing function is used by teenagers in Blang Naleung Mameh Village to instruct the work or tasks that should or will be carried out by their interlocutors. This agrees with Yahya (2013) which states that instructing serves to express commands directly. The function of ordering is used by teenagers in Blang Naleung Mameh Village to ask the speech partner to directly grant the speaker's wish. This is in line with the opinion of Arum (2017) which states that speech with an ordering function is that the speaker wants the speech partner to do what the speaker wants. The commanding function is used by youth in Blang Naleung Mameh Village to command the work to be carried out by their interlocutor. In line with Yahya's opinion (2013:20) that commanding serves to express the giving of orders from someone.

The requirement function is used by adolescents in Blang Naleung Mameh Village to express the conditions for doing something to achieve a goal. In line with Yahya's opinion (2013), states that the function requires functioning to express rules or conditions that must be met to achieve certain goals.

There are five data of prohibitive directive speech acts with the functions of prohibiting and limiting. the prohibiting function is used by teenagers in Blang Naleung Mameh Village to prohibit things that their interlocutors should not do. This agrees with Yahya (2013:21) which states that prohibiting serves to express a prohibition so that the speech partner does not do something that the speaker does not want. The limiting function is used by adolescents in Blang Naleung Mameh Village to overcome or express boundaries that must be obeyed by their interlocutors. Agree with Yahya's opinion (2013) which states that limiting serves to express the giving of limits to the speech partner in taking action.

There are six data of directive speech acts of the type of granting permission with the functions of approving and allowing. The approving function is used by teenagers in Blang Naleung Mameh Village to approve the wishes of their partners. In line with Yahya's opinion (2013) states that the function of agreeing is used by speakers to express agreement, agree, and agree on what is expressed by the speech partner. The allow function is used by teenagers in Blang Naleung Mameh Village to provide flexibility to their interlocutors. This is in line with Yahya's opinion (2013) which states that the allow function is used to provide opportunities or flexibility for the speech partner to do something.

Finally, there are five data of directive speech acts of the type of advice with a warning function, an advising function, and a suggesting function, and one data suggesting function. The warning function is used by teenagers in Blang Naleung Mameh Village to express advice with warning speech so that the interlocutor obeys speaker's wishes. The purpose of the speech is for the good of the speech partner. In line with the opinion of Arum (2017:70) which states that the function of warning is used by speakers to express utterances of remembering and giving warnings with advice to the speech partner so that the speech partner does what the speaker says.

The advising function is used by adolescents in Blang Naleung Mameh Village to give advice to speech partners in depth with the words of choice. The advice is in the form of advice so that the speech partner becomes better. This is in line with Yahya's opinion (2013:21) which states that the advising function serves to express the provision of advice or advice on mistakes made by the speech partner. The suggest function is used by teenagers in Blang Naleung Mameh Village to give advice to the speech partner as a consideration in doing or choosing something. In line with Yahya's opinion (2013:22) states that the function of suggesting serves to express critical suggestions or recommendations. The function of recommending is used by youth in Blang Naleung Mameh Village to give a suggestion in the form of a truth. The function of this recommendation is to provide solutions to the speech partner so that the attitude of the speech partner changes for the better. This agrees with Yahya (2013:22) which states that the function of speech recommends being used to provide solutions to the speech partner.

Dominant Directive Speech Actions on Adolescents in Blang Naleung Mameh Village

Based on the results of the research above, it is known that the most common types of speech acts found in adolescents in Blang Naleung Mameh Village are question directive speech acts. Therefore, speechless questions are classified into the most dominant speech acts from the research results. Furthermore, the most dominant function in this type of directive speech act is ask used to is a query function. Directive speech act get the information that the interlocutor wants to the interlocutor. dominant seen from the overall results of speech that can be Determination representing youth politeness in Blang Naleung Mameh Village. Different from the results of previous studies with the same theme about politeness language in directive speech acts. The comparison can be seen from the results of research conducted by Putri (2015) and Hestiyana (2018).

The results of Putri's research (2015) which examined "Language Politeness in Teacher's Directive Speech Acts in Indonesian Language Learning at SMA Negeri 15 Padang." The results showed that the types of directive speech acts used by teachers in learning Indonesian at SMA Negeri 15 Padang included ordering, pleading, demanding, suggesting, and challenging (Jannah & Nurlaila, 2020). Teachers are more likely to use the speech act of telling. Furthermore, in Hestiyana's research (2018) on "Politeness of Directive Actions on

the Speech of Children and Parents in Ngumbul Village, Pacitan Regency." From the research results, the directive speech act politeness found includes directive speech acts asking, ordering, advising, admonishing, inviting, suggesting, persuading, and inviting. Then, there are six directive acts of politeness in the speech of parents to their children, namely asking, ordering, advising, suggesting, interrogating, and scolding.

The final results of the two previous studies above did not mention the most dominant research. Meanwhile, in this study, the researcher included the dominant research to look in depth at the types of directive speech acts that were mostly found in the speech of teenagers in Blang Naleung Mameh Village. The final result of this research shows that the most common types of speech acts found in adolescents in Blang Naleung Mameh Village are question directive speech acts. Youth in the Blang Naleung Mameh Village tends to actively ask the interlocutor to get information or explanation about something they do not understand. This is in line with (Putri, 2017), which states that the speech act of asking is intended to ask for information or an explanation about something. However, the questions they ask to get information from the interlocutor still adhere to the principles of language politeness.

CONCLUSIONS

Language politeness in adolescents in Blang Naleung Mameh Village is reflected in three ways: principles, namely the maxims of wisdom, consensus, and sympathy. The politeness scale found in the youth directive speech acts of Blang Naleng mameh Village, namely the loss scale and benefits, preference scale, and indirectness scale. Speech act politeness scale the directive for adolescents in Blang Naleung Mameh village is polite, marked by Many use the word help when ordering something to the interlocutor.

There are six types of directive speech acts, namely 6 types of request speech act data with the functions of asking, begging, and inviting. Furthermore, there are 15 speech act data question directives with question and interrogate function data. There are 6 follow-up data command directive speech with the functions of instructing, ordering, commanding, and require. There are 5 data of prohibitive directive speech acts with the functions of prohibiting and limit. There are 6 directive speech act data for granting permission with the functions of approving and allow. Finally, 5 data on speech acts of advice with the function of warning, advise, advise, and advocate. The question directive speech act is a type of the most common speech acts. The directive speech act of asking is used to get the information that the interlocutor wants to the interlocutor.

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