

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the writer presents some points related to this research. These points cover background of the research, research problems, research objectives, significance of the research, scope and limitation, and definition of key terms.

A. Background of Study

The student-teacher ethics is one of problems in education. In education, some aspects cannot be separated from teaching learning process and interaction between students and teachers. Ethical problem is a first problem appeared in a human being, ideally as well as ethical issues are real and normative issues. In the past, the teaching learning process between students and teachers has to respect and appreciate each other that different from now.

Pragmatics determines our choices of wording and our interpretation of language in different situation. For example the awareness of how we modify conversation when addressing different types of listeners. A speech act such as, “Bu, tolong bawakan ini ya!” (“Bu, help me bring this, ok?”) is more likely to be uttered to your close friend, while “Maaf, ibu mau kan bantu saya?” (“Excuse me, would you like to help me, Ma’am?”), is uttered to a person that is older than you. Such speech acts called as knowledge of pragmatics

Pragmatics concerns with some fields and politeness is one of them. Politeness strategies are very important to investigate as it is used by people in their social interactions and in the specific contexts, knowing what to say, how to say, when to say and how to be with other people (Yule, 1996).

Classroom is a place of the interaction process which happens between a teacher and students. It must be effective and polite. If in the classroom interaction runs well, the knowledge that will be delivered by the teacher will be received by students well. Teacher professional role endows them with right to evaluate students' behaviors, constrain their freedom of actions, control resources and give critical feedback, poses threat to students' positive and negative face (Zhang, 2009). In addition, teacher is as the model in the class and the students will imitate the way the teacher teaches them. Therefore, in creating good interaction in the classroom, teachers and students should make the good interaction.

Based on this phenomenon of teacher's speech acts to students' compliance in the context of politeness, it is believed that teacher's politeness has an indirect effect on student compliance intention so as to enhance desired outcomes in the classroom. As it is found in some researches that speaker's politeness relates to the hearer's compliance. According to Zhang (2009), teacher's high politeness were found to be more likely to elicit positive emotions such as happiness and lead to compliance and vice versa to the low politeness that evoked negative emotions and caused resistance.

Politeness becomes one of important issues in Indonesian education recently. Nuh (2012), the education minister of Indonesia, asserts that politeness of Indonesian students is in a state of decline. Most students speak impolitely and they prefer to use slang or informal language at school. Therefore, a teacher has a responsibility to teach their students how to speak politely and admonish them if they speak impolitely at school especially during classroom interaction. Moreover, a teacher also needs to speak politely in front of the students in order to influence them to speak politely too. In addition, the implementation of politeness strategy is relevant which curriculum 2013 which emphasize on good character because politeness strategy deals with someone's ability to show his good character. Therefore, the teacher is obliged to implement it in the language learning activities along with language usage.

According to Brown and Levinson (1987: 65), they are four strategies to face it; bald on record, negative politeness, positive politeness, and off-record strategy. Bald on-Record is mostly used by the speakers having intimate relationship with the addressee. Brown and Levinson (1987: 95) state that speaker mostly uses bald on record strategy when he wants to do FTA (Face Threatening Acts) with maximum efficiency toward the hear face. Politeness strategy is the strategy which is oriented by the speaker toward the positive face or the positive self-image of the hearer that the speaker claims for himself. Negative politeness strategy is regressive action addressed to the address negative face: his want to have his freedom of action unhindered and his attention unimpeded. Unlike positive politeness which is free ranging, negative

politeness is specific and focused; it performs the function of minimizing the particular imposition that the FTA unavoidably effects. The last, the speaker uses off record strategy when he wants to do an FTA, but wants to avoid the responsibility for doing it.

Many previous studies show about politeness strategy that used by teacher in constructing knowledge by the students, as like First, a thesis entitled “Politeness In Requesting And Refusing Teachers Instruction In English Teaching Learning of The Third Grade Students At SMPN 06 Salatiga. The researcher employed a descriptive qualitative method. The result of this study shows that there are three types of instructional activities; these are motivating students (2 expressions), helping students recall prerequisites (2 expressions) and providing practice and feedback (1 expression).

Second, a thesis entitled “Realization of politeness strategy in Teacher-Student EFL classroom Interaction (A Pragmatic study in SMP Muhammadiyah 7 Semarang. This study aimed to investigate the types of politeness strategies used by teachers and students in interaction, to explain the reason why the teacher and students use those types of politeness strategy, and to find out the relation of the politeness strategies towards interactions in SMP Muhammadiyah 7 Semarang. The result of the study show (1) Politeness conveyed through five strategies; (2) Positive politeness was used by the teacher to encourage students to use polite language in their interaction; and (3) The relation of the politeness with interaction are: create efficient interaction in the process of teaching and learning, respect communication.

Third, a journal entitled “An Analysis on Teachers” Politeness Strategy and Students Compliance in Teaching Learning Process at SD Negeri Binjai Timur. This research was done by Sondang Malik from HKPB University, Medan, Indonesia. This study aimed to find out the politeness strategies used by the teachers and how the politeness affected to the students compliance. The focus was on directive and expressive speech acts.

Moreover, here the researcher wants to conduct a research on politeness strategy used by teaching and learning activities. From the previous study, the study was conducted in analyzing the polite interaction and polite strategy used by the teacher to the students only. Here the researcher wants to know the polite interactions and politeness strategies used by teacher, students to students or teacher to students. That is the reason why the researcher chooses this topic. The difference of this research with other is that the research was done in the Islamic boarding school. Islamic boarding school is a traditional education that the students lived with and studied under the guidance of a teacher who is known as Kyai and have a place to stay hostel for students. These students were in a complex that also provided the mosque for worship, spaces to study, and other religious activities. In this case the researcher decides to choose in MA Al-Muslimun Kawistolegi.

From the explanation above, the researcher is interested in conducting a research entitled THE POLITENESS STRATEGIES IMPLEMENTED TEACHING ACTIVITIES AT MA AL-MUSLIMUN KAWISTOLEGI LAMONGAN

B. The Formula of the Study

In this research, the writer intends to focus on the following problems:

1. What kinds of politeness strategy used in teaching activities at MA Al Muslimun Kawistolegi Lamongan?
2. What politeness strategy is mostly used by teaching activities at MA Al Muslimun Kawistolegi Lamongan?

C. Objective of the Research

As stated in the problem statement mentioned above, the researcher has the following objectives:

1. To identify the types of Politeness strategy in teaching activities at MA Al Muslimun Kawistolegi Lamongan.
2. To identify the mostly politeness strategy used by teaching activities at MA Al Muslimun Kawistolegi Lamongan.

D. Significance of the Study

The significance of this research is to carry out Politeness strategy in teaching and learning activities at MA Al-Muslimun Kawistolegi Lamongan, this study is hoped, first, giving an additional source to the study of pragmatics especially in conversational implicatures.

The writer hopes that this research will be:

1. Benefit to theoretical development of politeness concept in pragmatics.

2. Useful to the society in choosing the strategy of communication when they speak to people with different level power from various teacher and student.
3. The readers will understand that interpreting people's utterance is not only from analyzing the linguistic context but also the situational context.

E. Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study is to study of politeness strategies of identifying of, first kinds of Politeness strategy chosen in the teaching and learning activities at MA Al Muslimun Kawistolegi Lamongan, . Second identifying the hidden meaning of Politeness strategy in the teaching and learning activities at MA Al-Muslimun Kawistolegi Lamongan. Since it only used the theory of politeness principle By applying this theory, it is hoped that the intended meaning of an utterance that fail to fulfil the politeness Principle can be analyzed deeper from the ethics point of view.

F. Definition of Key Terms

In this part, there are some explanation from the title entitled "Politenessstrategies used by students in classroom discussion" The definitions of key terms are bellows :

1. Politeness They way of the speaker utterance the language to consider the person's face. It canbe defined as the way speaker show awareness for another person's face when thatother seems socially distant is often described in terms of respect of deference.

2. Politeness strategy Strategy used to deliver the utterances as polite as possible and minimize the FTA, and also to satisfy the hearer in order to construct good communication process. There are two types of politeness strategies; positive politeness and negative politeness strategy.