

Language Politeness in The Novel "Ketika Cahaya Rembulan Mengecup Lautan" By Anisha Dayu on Wattpad Application

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Article Info

History Articles

Received:

20 April 2022

Accepted:

27 May 2022

Published:

30 August 2022

Keywords:

Pragmatics, Language

Politeness, Novel

Abstract

Language has an important role in communication and interaction between humans in everyday life. Speak politely to create effective communication. This study aims to describe the politeness of language in the novel "Ketika Cahaya Rembulan Mengecup Lautan" by Anisha Dayu on the wattpad application. This study examines the observance of language politeness. Politeness theory in this study uses ten politeness thimbles based on Leech's theory of politeness. This research approach uses a theoretical approach and a qualitative descriptive methodological approach. The data of this research are fragments of speech in the novel. The method used in this study is the equivalent and normative methods. with basic listening techniques and advanced techniques, namely note-taking techniques. The results of the study, language is an important role in everyday life. There is politeness in it. In this study, nine politeness thimbles were found which allegedly adhered to the principles of politeness in language. Research related to language politeness has been carried out by several researchers, one of which is Cahyani's research in 2019. This research examines language politeness compliance, language politeness violations and factors that influence the occurrence of language politeness in students' speech acts in interacting at Tidar University. The benefits of this research are in linguistic learning, especially pragmatics related to language, then for teachers and the public and other researchers. For universities, this research can be a source of learning for Indonesian language learning in the school environment.

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INTRODUCTION

Language has an important role in communication and interaction between humans in everyday life. The literature on sociolinguistics and computational linguistics has revealed a negative relationship between social status and politeness in interpersonal conversation (Wang, 2021). With the help of language, social interaction between one community and another will take place well (Aznawi, 2015). Every human communication conveys information in the form of thoughts, ideas, intentions, feelings, and emotions directly.

Language is a connecting tool as well as a communication tool from community members consisting of individuals who think, feel, and want (Kusworo, 2022). However, there are still many who find it difficult to determine and choose the language used so that their speech feels polite. Speak politely to create effective communication (Cahyani, 2019). Halliday (in Leech, 2021) divides the function of language into three parts, namely language as an ideational function, namely as a tool for conveying and interpreting world experiences.

According to Mardikantoro (2012) the use of language and language habits in society is closely related to sociolinguistics and pragmatics. Pragmatics is a science of language that studies the conditions of use of human language which are basically largely determined by the context behind the language itself. Chaer (2010) argues that polite language and behavior in accordance with language ethics, of course, must meet several requirements that we have mastered Indonesian well. Context can determine the meaning and intent of an utterance (Badelah, 2019). Speech acts are used to express the communicative intent of the speaker in producing speech to the speech partner (Fajrin, 2016). Polite language speech can be seen from his placement in various situations, knowing the distance of social relations, and having language skills. Using polite and easy-to-understand language in communicating will sound better to maintain

and keep other people's potential to be offended (Tarigan, 2017).

Language politeness is reflected in the procedures for communicating through verbal signs or language procedures (Febriasari, 2014). Politeness in conversation is an interesting aspect of human interaction that directly links the use of language and human social behavior more generally (Muhlenbernd, 2020). Language politeness is reflected in the procedure for communicating through verbal signs in the form of language procedures. Language procedures are manifested in an utterance.

In everyday life, humans speak each other's language according to the context in which they are spoken. use of speech acts in the workplace, for direct and indirect reported speech and another aspect of politeness, for questions of language and gender (Felice, 2018). This causes the habit of speaking the language without paying attention to politeness in language. The purpose of this study is to find and describe the form of violation of Leech's politeness principle by the character in the novel "Ketika Cahaya Rembulan Mengecup Lautan" by Anisha Dayu in the watsapp application and finding and describing the form of compliance with Leech's politeness principles (1993) by the character in the novel "Ketika Cahya Rembulan Mengecup Lautan" by Anisha Dayu in the watsapp application.

Based on this description, research on violations of speech -language politeness in the novel. Novel is a creative literary work in the form of prose. In contrast to poetry and drama, prose emphasizes the narrative side. Likewise with novels, they cannot be read in just "one sitting" because novel descriptions are more detailed and have a longer plot than short stories (Alviah, 2014). The novel "Ketika Cahya Rembulan Mengecup Lautan" by Anisha Dayu is interesting to study. This study discusses the forms of violation and compliance with language politeness and the factors that cause language politeness using Hymes's (1972) theory.

The researcher underlies this research for several reasons, namely first, the novel is the

most popular work because it has various themes and interesting storylines. Second, every information read there is politeness in language. Third, speech is not always correct, especially when communicating with the interlocutor, therefore every speech has a violation and compliance with language politeness. Fourth, to find out the factors that cause violations and compliance with language politeness in the novel "Ketika Cahaya Rembulan Mengecup Lautan" by Anisha Dayu according to the rules of politeness in language according to the ten thimbles of politeness in Leech's theory. Based on this explanation, the focus of this research is the violation and compliance with language politeness.

METHODOLOGY

inductive data analysis. Inductive data in language research is a symptom of language that is used by the speaking community, even language symptoms that are in the minds of researchers or language symptoms that should exist according to the researcher's thoughts. This research uses a theoretical approach and a methodological approach. The theoretical approach in this research is a pragmatic approach. Pragmatic analysis is an analysis of language based on a pragmatic point of view (Rustono, 1998). The methodological approach is a descriptive-qualitative approach. Moleong (2010), describes the research subject as an informant, which means that people in the research setting are used to provide information about the situation and condition of the research setting. The object of this research is the speech in the novel "Ketika Cahaya Rembulan Mengecup Lautan" by Anisha Dayu which is alleged to contain obedience and violation of the principle of politeness in language.

According to Sudaryanto (1993) data presentation can be divided into two, namely, informal data presentation and formal data presentation. The results of this study will be presented using informal data presentation, namely Describing data in words in detail, clearly, and systematically based on the results

of the analysis contained in the table (informal presentation) in the form of violations and compliance with the principles of politeness in language, and the factors that cause violations and politeness in novel "Ketika Cahaya Rembulan Mengecup Lautan" by Anisha Dayu in the Wattpad Application. The data of this research are in the form of speech fragments in the novel. The data collection method used in this study is the free-to-conversation listening method with the basic technique of listening and advanced techniques, namely recording and note-taking techniques.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Compliance and Violation of Language Politeness in the Novel "Ketika Cahaya Rembulan Mengecup Lautan " by Anisha Dayu on the Wattpad Application.

Generosity Maxim

The thimble of generosity is maximizing benefits to others, and maximizing losses to one self. This thimble is expressed by the speech between the characters in the novel "Ketika Cahaya Rembulan Mengecup Lautan" by Anisha Dayu who obeys the thimble of generosity found in the following fragment of speech.

- (1) Context: Teller Adi Ask Galih Who is Trying to Help Him, When He is Also Ill.
- P1 :Mas Adi, kalau mas mau duluan istirahat nggak apa-apa, kok. Biar saya yang kebagian belakang.
(Mas Adi, if you want to rest first, that's okay, really. Let me go to the back).
- P2 : minggu kemarin kan aku sudah duluan. Minggu ini, ya giliran kamu
(Last week, I went first. This week, it's your turn).
- P1 : Mboten napa-napa, Mas Adi kan harus minum obat lebih awal, kalau nggak nanti maag-nya bisa kumat lagi, lho
(What's wrong , Mas Adi, you have to take the medicine earlier, otherwise the ulcer can come back again, you know).
- Q2 : Galih?
(Galih?)

P1 : Aku tidak apa-apa, kok Mas Adi (sambil menahan rasa asam di pangkal lidah)
(I'm okay, really Mas Adi (while holding back the sour taste at the base of the tongue))

(Data 1 Chapter 5)

Speech (1) is a finding included in the fulfillment of the thimble of generosity. Because what the speaker does is maximizes the benefits of the other party while minimizing the benefits to himself. The conversation took place in the office while working as a teller and serving customers who wanted to pay off all administration. At that time it was right at noon when the break time had started, but P1 (Galih) was still trying to work. In P1's utterance " Mboten napa-napa, Mas Adi kan harus minum obat lebih awal, kalau nggak nanti maag-nya bisa kumat lagi, lho", is a speech that contains obedience. In the sentence P1 in Javanese " mboten napa-nopa, " which means "it's okay". The speech is a polite attitude to the other party. He is able to look okay to maximize the advantage on his opponent. This is a form of compliance with the principle of politeness in the thimble of generosity.

Tact Maxim

A thimble rather than a feeling is a thimble that contains advice regarding fixing costs to other parties as light as possible with the maximum profit. The following is a description of the speech that obeys the thimble rather than the feeling in the novel "Ketika Cahaya Rembulan Mengecup Lautan" by Anisha Dayu .

(2) Context: 2 People's Conversion When Driving Motorcycle. Galih Delivered Vivi To Work.

P1 : Sudah sampai disini saja
(It's just here)

P2 : Neng vivi kalau mau pulang bisa kasih kabar ke saya, biar nanti kita pulang sama-sama
(Ms. Vivi, if you want to go home, you can tell me, so we can go home together later

P1 : Nggak usah, saya bisa pulang sendiri naik ojek.

(No need, I can go home by myself by motorcycle taxi).

(Data 2 Chapter 14)

Speech (2) is the obedience of the thimble rather than the feeling (tact maxim). is an utterance that minimizes costs and maximizes profits to the interlocutor. P1 tries to minimize costs to P2 as his partner. It can be seen in P1's speech " Nggak usah, saya bisa pulang sendiri naik ojek", trying to minimize profits for myself and minimize costs to other parties. This is a form of obedience to language politeness in the thimble rather than feeling.

The thimble rather than the feeling in the principle of politeness that the participants in the speech should adhere to the principle of always reducing their own benefits and maximizing the benefits of others in speaking activities. People who speak and implement the maxim of wisdom can be said to be polite. Based on the above speech, P1 tries to minimize losses to P2 and P1 maximizes profits to P2. This is a form of obedience to language politeness in the thimble rather than feeling.

Approbation Maxim

In the thimble of approval, it is explained that people will be considered polite if in speaking they always try to give favors to other parties. The thimble of approval is a thimble that contains advice so that speech participants minimize vilification to other parties who are as light as possible by maximizing praise to other parties as much as possible (Sarno, 2017). With this thimble, it is hoped that the speech participants will not mock or demean each other (Yusri, 2016). The following are the findings of compliance with the thimble of approval in the novel "Ketika Cahaya Rembulan Mengecup Lautan" by Anisha Dayu.

(3) Context: Vivian Brings Outstanding Food Had Himself To The Sanggar During A Nari Training Break With Bu Lina and Her Friends.

P1 : Oh ya, ini apa Vivian?
(Oh yes, what is this, Vivian?)

P2 : Ronde buatan saya. Kebetulan saya buat banyak. Jadi saya bawa kesini buat dimakan bersama
(My made round. I happen to do a lot. So I brought it here to eat together)

P1 : Terima Kasih
(Thank you)

P2 : Neng Vivi, ndak makan ?
(Miss Vivi, aren't you eating?)

P1 : Saya baru makan tadi. Buatan saya enak nggak?
(I just ate earlier. Is mine delicious?)

P2 : Ini enak banget!
(It's really delicious!)

P1 : Ya sudah kamu habiskan saja itu
(Yes, you just spent it)

(Data 3 Chapter 30)

Speech (3) is obedience to the thimble of approval. Because it has obeyed this thimble's advice that the speaker tries to reduce criticism of others or other parties and increase praise to his interlocutor. P1's statement "Ini enak banget!" trying to appreciate the food made by P2. In accordance with the thimble's advice, the speaker's permission maximizes praise or appreciation for his interlocutor, and minimizes ugliness to the speech partner. This is a form of compliance with language politeness in the thimble of approval. This is a form of compliance with language politeness in the thimble of approval. In this thimble requires each participant of the speech to maximize respect for others, and minimize disrespect for others. With this thimble, it is hoped that the participants will not mock each other, insult each other, or demean each other.

Obedience to the Heresy of Humility

The thimble of humility later on, participants are expected to be humble by reducing self-praise. The thimble of humility minimizes self-praise and maximizes self-deprecation. The following are the findings of the speech that is believed to comply with the obligation to apologize. Spoken by Rayung and Magani. Rayung tries to help Magani and places her in his house.

(4) Context: Rayung Is One of The Village Residents Who Helped Magani, A Believe Of The Crown Son Who Is Ill.

P1 :Tuan bisa memanggilku Rayung, dan hamba adalah salah satu pelayan Rama di desa ini.

(Master can call me Rayung, and I am one of Rama's servants in this village).

P2 :Lalu tempat ini?

(Then this place?)

P1 :Maafkan hamba yang menempatkan di tempat kotor ini, Tuan. Ini adalah rumahku.

(Forgive me for placing in this dirty place, sir. This is my home).

(Data 4 Chapter 35)

Tutuan (4) is obedience to the thimble of humility. In accordance with the speaker trying to maximize the apology to the partner he said. The utterance that is suspected of obeying the thimble is in the utterance of P1 "Maafkan hamba yang menempatkan di tempat kotor ini, Tuan. Ini adalah rumahku". P1 tries to reduce self-praise to P2. Because the condition of the house is simple far from good, emphasized in the word " di tempat kotor ini ". P1's speech tried to be humble towards his interlocutor and apologized for placing P2 in his house. P1's speech tries to be humble towards P2 and apologizes for placing P2 in his house. In accordance with this thimble's advice that P1 should minimize self-praise and maximize self-harm. This thimble is intended as an effort to be humble, not humiliating, so that P1 doesn't seem arrogant.

The Obedience of the Heresy of Deal

The advice of this thimble is Minimize disagreements between yourself and the other party. maximize agreement between self and others. In speech, there is agreement and disagreement between the speaker and the speech partner. The following are the findings of compliance with the thimble of agreement in the novel "Ketika Cahaya Rembulan Mengecup Lautan" by Anisha Dayu.

(5) Obu Context: Nabil Delives Food To Four Work Vivi But Vivi Objects Because He

is Already Working and Doesn't Want To Benefit Others Because There Is Still Money Leaves From His Mother, and Nabi Will Not Make A Agreement For Disaster.

- P1 : Nabil kemari mau antar makanan buat neng Vivi
(Nabil is here to deliver food for Mrs. Vivi)
- P2 : kan sudah saya bilang, kalian nggak usah repot-repot antar saya makanan, saya sudah kerja sekarang
(I already told you, you don't have to bother bringing me food, I'm already working now)
- P1 : Tapi neng Vivi baru kerja sehari, jadi pasti belum gajian kan
(But Mrs. Vivi has only worked for a day, so she definitely hasn't been paid, right?)
- P2 : saya masih ada uang peninggalan ibu saya, kamu nggak usah khawatir
(I still have the money left by my mother, you don't have to worry)
- P1 : Ah kalau begitu, untuk hari ini aja ya. Nanti nabil bilang sama simbok kalau besok nggak usah lagi antar makanan buat neng Vivi, gimana?
(Ah then, just for today, okay? Later Nabil said to Simbok that tomorrow you don't have to deliver food for Mrs. Vivi, how about it?)
- P2 : Ya, terima kasih.
(Yes, thank you).

(Data 5 Chapter 20)

Speech (5) is compliance with the thimble of agreement. In accordance with this thimble's advice, the speaker gives approval to his interlocutor. Namely P1 in the speech "Ah kalau begitu, untuk hari ini aja ya. Nanti nabil bilang sama simbok kalau besok nggak usah lagi antar makanan buat neng Vivi, gimana?" provide an agreement that no longer bring food for the interlocutor to work. The speech was approved by P2 "Ya, terima kasih". This is a form of compliance with the thimble of the agreement of both parties, between the speaker and the speech partner.

In this thimble, it is emphasized that the speaking participants can build mutual compatibility or consensus in speaking activities. If there is a consensus or match between the speaker and the speaking partner in the speaking activity, each of them will be said to be polite. On the speech spoken by P2 tries to build a match or consensus with P1. That is, agreeing to the agreement from Nabila. it is emphasized that the speaking participants can build mutual compatibility or consensus in the speaking activity. That way P1 will no longer deliver food to work. Because there was an agreement from the beginning.

Sympathy Maxim Compliance

Sympathy thimble is concerned with antipathy and sympathy between the speaker and his interlocutor or other party. Speech that obeys this thimble is usually in the form of assertive speech. The following is a story that is in line with the thimble of sympathy in the novel "Ketika Cahaya Rembulan Mengecup Lautan" by Anisha Dayu.

(6) Context: A Little Girl Helping Anggreni Who Was Lost in A Foreign Village For Several Days Because Of Continuous Running Without Any Food Into The Straight Of Anggreni So An Angreni Cannot Walk Again.

- P1 :Kau tidak apa-apa? Bibirmu biru, badanmu juga dingin sekali. Apa aku perlu bawa ke walyan?aku kenal dengan walyan desa ini, rumahnya pun tak jauh dari sini.
(Are you okay? Your lips are blue, your body is also very cold. Do I need to take it to walyan? I know this village walyan, his house is not far from here).
- P2 : (Menggeleng lemah)
(Shakes weakly)
- P1 : Ta-tapi kau bisa mati.
(B-but you can die).
- P2 : Cukup berikan aku makanan aku pasti akan baik-baik saja.
(Just give me food I will be fine).

P1 : Makanan? Sebentar aku punya ini (bungkusan daun pisang yang berisi kudapan manis).
(Food? I'll have this in a moment (a packet of banana leaves filled with sweet treats).

Speech (6) is the compliance thimble of sympathy because the speaker, namely P1, tries to minimize his own antipathy and maximize sympathy to his interlocutor P2. P1's utterance containing the sympathy thimble is "Kau tidak apa-apa? Bibirmu biru, badanmu juga dingin sekali. Apa aku perlu bawa ke walyan?aku kenal dengan walyan desa ini, rumahnya pun tak jauh dari sini.". The word walyan in P1's speech means healer. In order to fulfill the politeness principle, this thimble's advice that must be obeyed is that P1 minimizes antipasti to P2 and P1 maximizes sympathy for P2. P1 sincerely sympathizes with P2, so the speech can be said to be polite. Sympathy thimble is concerned with antipathy and sympathy between the speaker and his interlocutor or other party. In order to fulfill the principle of politeness, the advice of this thimble that must be obeyed is to minimize antipasti to the speech partner and maximize sympathy to the speech partner. Speech that obeys this thimble is usually in the form of assertive speech.

Obligation Apologizing Maxim Thanking

The thimble of apologizing is a suggestion for speech participants to be able to respect others. Respect for others will occur if each speaker can maximize apologies to the interlocutor. The politeness of language in the novel "Ketika Cahaya Rembulan Mengecup Lautan" by Anisha Dayu who obeys the thimble is obliged to apologize. It is found in the following excerpt.

(7) Context: 2 People's Conversation Agreeing To Each Other For A Public Dispute.

P1 : Selamat siang Jeng (sambil membuka pintu)
(Good Afternoon, Jeng (while opening the door))

P2 : Siang, silahkan duduk.
(Afternoon, please have a seat).

P1 : Saya betul-betul minta maaf atas kejadian kemarin, Jeng Niar
(I'm really sorry for what happened yesterday, Jeng Niar)

P2 : Eh Ndak, Ndak begitu, justru saya yang harus minta maaf
(Oh no, no, I'm the one who has to apologize).

(Data 7 Chapter 13)

Speech (7) is the thimble of the obligation to apologize between the speaker and the speech partner. Here the speaker tries to maximize the apology to the hearer. P1 made an appointment to meet P2 at the hotel to apologize as seen in P1's statement "Saya betul-betul minta maaf atas kejadian kemarin, Jeng Niar". P2 responds favorably to an apology from P1. This thimble is emphasized in the word "maaf" from P1. thimble of apologizing Indicates that there are words of affirmation "maaf" or apologies from the speaker so that the utterance can be identified as being included in the compliance of this thimble. Respect for others will occur if each speaker can maximize apologies to the interlocutor.

Compliance Response Obligation Maxim Apology

Bidal's response to the obligation to apologize is that the speaker tries to respond to the apology of his speaking partner. In this thimble is shown the greatness of the speaker's heart whether able to give a positive response in accordance with compliance with this thimble. The following are the findings of the speech that contains the compliance of the thimble response to the obligation to apologize in the novel "Ketika Cahaya Rembulan Mengecup Lautan" by Anisha Dayu.

(8) Context: P1 Young People Who Want To Deliver P2 Work, But Vivi Is Still Busy In Bed. Then Dimas Continued To Ask Because It Was Time To Go To Work.

P1 : Neng Vivi Sudah Siap Belum ?
(Ms Vivi Are you ready yet?)

P2 : Ya Mas, Vivi Sudah Siap. Sebentar Lagi Keluar, Tunggu Sebentar.

- (Yes, Mas, Vivi is ready. Coming Out Soon, Wait a Moment).
- P1 : Neng Vivi, (selang beberapa menit, Dimas kembali memastikan).
(Neng Vivi, (after a few minutes, Dimas made sure)).
- P2 : Ya, Sebentar Lagi Maaf, Tadi Ada Masalah Sebentar.
(Yes, in a moment sorry, there was a problem for a moment).
- P1 : Ya, Nggak Apa-Apa Neng, Sekarang Sudah Siapkan ? Yuk, Berangkat.
(Yes, that's okay, Miss, are you ready now? Let's go).
- (Data 8 Chapter 17)

Statement (8) is a compliance with the courtesy of the thimble in response to the obligation to apologize. In accordance with this thimble where the speaker tries to respond to the apology of his speaking partner. Shown in P1's speech that gave the response was " Ya, Nggak Apa-Apa Neng, Sekarang Sudah Siapkan ? Yuk, Berangkat ". Even in the contest, I was in a hurry to leave for work. In that speech, P1 still tried not to be angry with P2. In this case it is a form of compliance with the politeness of language on the thimble of the response to the obligation to apologize.

Opinion Maxim Compliance

The thimble of opinion or option maxim is the principle of politeness which states that reducing opinions or judgments on yourself with others through agreement. That is, speakers tend to weaken their own opinions with other people, speakers of agreement. The following is an utterance that contains a thimble of opinion. The following are the findings of the thimble of opinion in the novel "Ketika Cahaya Rembulan Mengecup Lautan" by Anisha Dayu.

- (9) Context: P1 Asking P2 For Opinion About Art Performance at The Alun-Alun
- P1 : seru sekali ya
(It's really fun).
- P2 : Menurut kamu, gimana pertunjukan seni malam ini?
(What do you think about the art show tonight?)

- P1 : Menurutku luar biasa Bagus. karena memadupadankan dengan cerita sejarah, melalui pertunjukan ini kita bisa mengenal sejarah, tidak ketinggalan informasi walaupun sekarang sudah tidak lagi seperti zaman dulu.
(I think extraordinary Good. because mix and match with historical stories, through this show we can get to know history, do not miss information even though now it is no longer like the old days).
- (Data 9 Chapter 22)

Statement (9) is a compliance with the opinion threshold. In accordance with the advice in this thimble that reduce opinions or judgments on oneself with others through agreement. This thimble is still related to the thimble of agreement that deals with the approval and disapproval of speech. P1's statement "Menurutku luar biasa Bagus. karena memadupadankan dengan cerita sejarah, melalui pertunjukan ini kita bisa mengenal sejarah, tidak ketinggalan informasi walaupun sekarang sudah tidak lagi seperti zaman dulu". This is a form of adherence to language decency on the thimble of opinion. Bidal opinion is that which states that less opinion or assessment of oneself with others through agreement. P1 tries to maximize opinions from P2 as well as P1 minimizes self -assessment. In the above speech P1 can be shown in the words "Menurutku luar biasa Bagus". This is a form of adherence to the principle of language decency on the thimble of opinion.

CONCLUSION

This research can find several utterances that are suspected to contain obedience and violation of politeness thimbles and factors that affect language politeness . These findings can be identified based on Leech 's theory of language politeness . The results of this study can be found the thimble of politeness is (the thimble of generosity, the thimble of compassion, the thimble of approval, the thimble of humility, the thimble of agreement, the thimble of sympathy, the thimble of

apologizing, the thimble of apology, and the thimble of opinion). Through language politeness that appears in the speech between characters in the novel, it is interesting to study further based on the politeness scale and what causes politeness in language to occur. Thus, people can understand that politeness in language is very important to be considered in communicating in everyday life.

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