

Politeness Strategy and Progressive Education Value in The Novel Man and His Storms

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Abstract

Objective: This study aims to describe the forms of politeness strategies contained in the novel *Manusia dan Badainya* and to describe the progressive education values contained therein.

Methodology: The method used in this research is a descriptive qualitative method with the results in the form of writing. The object studied is the novel *Manusia dan Badainya*. The data collection technique used is the simak-catat technique. Data analysis techniques include data reduction, presentation, and conclusion.

Results: The results of this study indicate that there are 2 forms of politeness strategies which include positive politeness strategies and negative politeness strategies, and 1 progressive education value contained in the novel. The form of politeness strategies in the novel *Manusia dan Badainya* includes 5 positive politeness strategies and 2 forms of negative politeness strategies.

Application/Originality/Value: The novelist writes that the value of progressive education is indirectly contained in the novel *Manusia dan Badainya*.

Keywords: Novel, Politeness Strategy, Progressive Education Value

Introduction

Language is a very essential medium in human life as a social being (Ramadhani, 2022: 98). Noermanzah (2019: 308) argues that language is a set of sounds that are systematic, symbolic, arbitrary, have meaning, universal, humane, and as a tool for interacting in social life to state something or express. So it can be concluded that language is a tool used as a medium of interaction by humans in everyday life.

Language as a communication tool requires politeness strategies to reduce the degree of dislike and save speech partners. Speech that reflects politeness must be applied everywhere. Politeness in language is used to assess the speech between Pn and Mt (Lestari et al., 2020: 223). In this case, politeness strategies can be studied in pragmatics.

Almasita (2021) argues that pragmatics is a branch of language discipline that cannot be separated from language and its context, this science studies speakers or speakers in matching sentences spoken by the context to create good communication. In line with Almasita's opinion, Badelah et al. (2019: 220) say that pragmatics is a study that talks about the relevance between language and context which is the basis for explaining language understanding (Mawaddah & Fitriani, 2021).

Pragmatics is still very relevant to the context of the situation until now, especially with the politeness strategies contained in the language. Mislikhah (2020: 287) argues that language politeness is reflected in the rules of action or actions when encountering something or being in a certain situation, for example in the case of when receiving or visiting, asking a teacher or lecturer, etc.

Politeness in language is not only found directly, but we can find it in a literary work, one of which is a novel. Novels are literary works in the form of prose that emphasize the narrative side (Adriana, 2018: 3). In the narrative, there are forms of politeness strategies written by the novelist and spoken by the characters in it.

Many experts have suggested the theory of language politeness including Brown and Levenson, Lakkof, G Leech, and Grice. This study adheres to Brown and Levinson's theory which reveals that four politeness strategies can be applied by speakers, namely: 1) positive politeness strategy, 2) negative politeness strategy, 3) no strategy, and 4) disguised strategy. Based on the context of the research above, researchers are interested in examining the novel *Man and His Storm* in terms of the form of politeness strategies. In addition, researchers also examined the value of progressive education contained in the novel. The value of progressive education is defined as education that is focused on students with the aim that students can overcome problems by finding their solutions (Nur Falah et al., 2022).

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John Dewey argues that progressive education is a process and socialization, meaning that progressive education acts as a process of growth for students by being able to take lessons from all events and experiences that occur around them. The concept of progressive flow is that students have intelligence as a potential that is an advantage compared to other creatures. Intelligence is creative and dynamic, where learners have the provision to face and solve the problems they face.

In this regard, J. Dewey expressed his ideas and ideas regarding the concept of progressive education, as follows: 1) provide opportunities for students to learn individually, 2) provide opportunities for students to learn from experience, 3) teachers provide motivation not just orders, 4) teachers encourage students to be active in various learning activities, and 5) teachers provide direction and guidance so that students realize that life is dynamic. In this study, researchers focused on concept (2), namely providing opportunities for students to learn from experience (learning by doing / experience).

Previous studies relevant to this research are Halawa et al. (2019), Nakrowi & Pujiyanti (2019), Tiani et al. (2019), Amelia et al. (2020), Angelina, L. (2020), Ismiyati (2020), Setiyono et al. (2021), Husna & Arief (2020), and Sapitri et al. (2021) which examined language politeness strategies. Meanwhile, research on progressive education has been conducted by Tambunan, E. (2020), Supriyatna, U. (2021), Prameswari et al. (2023), Supriatna (2021), Nur Falah et al. (2022), and Solikhin TF (2023). The similarity between this research and previous research lies in the objects that researchers take. Meanwhile, the difference lies in the problem under study.

The purpose of this study is to describe what forms of politeness strategies are contained in the novel *Manusia dan Badainya* and to describe the value of progressive education contained therein.

Research Method

This type of research is descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative descriptive research is research that aims to examine the condition of natural objects and researchers as key instruments in their research (Sugiyono, 2018: 25).

The data of this study are in the form of dialog narratives in the novel *Manusia dan Badainya* which contain politeness strategies and progressive education values. The data source is the novel *Manusia dan Badainya*.

The data collection technique in this study uses the *simak-catat* technique. The researcher listens and records the utterances in the novel that show the form of politeness strategies and the value of progressive education.

This research uses data analysis techniques proposed by Miles and Huberman (2007). The data analysis technique includes several steps, including data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion.

The data validity test in this study was carried out by paying attention to the validity aspect. Researchers use expert judgment techniques that intend to make persistence in observations in situations that are relevant to the data being sought and then focus on these things in more detail.

Result and Discussion

Politeness Strategies Contained in the Novel of Humans and Their Storms

In this study, researchers found two politeness strategies contained in the novel *Manusia & Badainya*, namely positive politeness strategies and negative politeness strategies.

1. Positive Politeness Strategy

Positive politeness strategies are strategies in speech acts that are used to minimize the distance between Pn and Mt. Positive politeness strategies are usually conveyed through expressions of concern, giving compliments, being friendly to the interlocutor, using greetings when speaking, etc. (Mawaddah & Fitriani, 2021).

1.1 Give more Attention, Give Recognition, Praise or Sympathy to The Interlocutor

- 1) Pang: Bagaimana jika kau membuat akun khusus untuk semua gambaranmu. Kau tahu, orang-orang diinternet butuh manusia semacammu.

Janu: "Macam aku bagaimana maksudmu?"

Pang: Orang-orang yang mereka kagumi tanpa harus tahu bahwa sesungguhnya orang yang mereka kagumi punya penderitaannya sendiri. Dan kau, salah satunya, bisa mengubah penderitaanmu jadi gambar yang bisa dikagumi untuk membuat mereka melupakan masalahnya, atau justru merasa punya teman yang sama-sama menderita. (MDB, 2022: 31-33).

Speech (1) is a form of speech between Pang and Janu. In the sentence "*Bagaimana jika kau membuat akun khusus untuk semua gambaranmu*". At that time Pang directly gave more attention in the form of advice to Janu through his speech. Pang suggested that Janu make an account to upload all his pictures.

In the sentence "*Dan kau, salah satunya, bisa mengubah penderitaanmu jadi gambar yang bisa dikagumi untuk membuat mereka melupakan masalahnya*". Pang (Pn) indirectly praises Janu (Mt) through his speech that his drawing can make other people forget their problems.

- 2) “Aku suka gambar-gambarmu Janu, aku bangga” (MDB, 2022: 110)

In a speech (2) which is marked in the sentence “*aku suka gambar-gambarmu...*” is a positive politeness strategy in which Pn gives sympathy and interest in Mt's pictures as evidenced by the word "aku suka". Pn likes Mt's pictures which she thinks are good.

1.2 Engage Speakers and Interlocutors in Activities

- 1) Janu: “Bersiaplah, kita akan meresmikan kebunku. Masing-masing dari kita akan memotong daun sebagai simbol” (MDB, 2022: 169)

Speech (1) shows a positive politeness strategy that involves Pn and Mt in the activity. This strategy is included in the positive politeness shown in the sentence “*...Masing-masing dari kita akan memotong daun sebagai simbol*”. The meaning of the utterance is that Janu invites his friends to be involved in the inauguration of his garden and asks his friends to cut the leaves as a symbol.

1.3 Avoiding Disagreements or Differences

- 1) “Bagaimana kuliahmu? Kau menikmatinya kan? tanya Ayah Janu yang berbaring di Kasur rumah sakit “Mmm”. Jawab Janu dengan muka datar (MDB, 2022: 24).

The context of the above speech is a conversation between Father and Janu. Father as Pn and Janu as Mt. The conversation was conducted directly when Janu was visiting her father who was being treated at the hospital.

In a speech (1) the tone spoken by Janu's father sounded relaxed, asking Janu about his lecture. However, the focus of the conversation is Janu's response which is only "Mmm". It shows that Mt is trying to avoid incompatibility between the two. Because Janu at that time was forced to take that major because of her mother's insistence. Most likely if Janu answered it would cause an argument between the two because at that time Janu's mother was also in the same room with Janu and his father.

1.4 Using Identity makers in Jargon or Slang Groups and The Closeness of The Relationship between PN and Mt

a. Closeness of relationship between Pn and Mt

- 1) “Bos, kau dalam bahaya besar!”, goda Kera Sakti (MDB, 2022: 37)

The context of the above speech is Kera Sakti as Pn and Mt is Janu. The relationship between Pn and Mt are gangmates. The above speech is spoken directly by Kera Sakti to Janu.

In a speech (1), it uses a closeness marker between Pn and Mt. It is shown in the greeting word “*Bos*”. Kata “*Bos*” shows the closeness between Kera Sakti and Janu as gangmates, where Janu is considered the leader of their gang.

- 2) Janu: “Hey... Sayang, aku di sini. Kau mau punya teman menderita? Aku pastikan jika kau sedih, aku aka nada untukmu”, hibur Janu. (MDB, 2022: 41)

The context of the above speech is Janu as Pn and Mt as Livia. The relationship between Pn and Mt at that time was a couple. The above utterance was spoken by Janu to comfort Livia.

Speech (2) is a positive politeness strategy that shows the closeness of the relationship between Pn and Mt. This is evidenced by the greeting “*Hey, saying*” which is a form of greeting used to address someone with a close relationship. In a speech (1) Pn was greeted with the word “*sayang*” to Mt who was his girlfriend at the time, it showed that the relationship between Pn and Mt was close.

b. Using Group Identity Makers

- 1) “Tbu mau nikah lagi ya Cep?”, tanya Pak Sas pada Janu (MDB, 2022: 87)

The context of the above speech is a form of Pak Sas's question to Janu regarding the news that Janu's mother will remarry after Janu's father dies a long time ago. Pak Sas is a farmer friend of Janu's mother who is close and well-known by Janu and Janu's mother. The utterance was asked directly by Pak Sas to Janu.

Speech (1) shows a positive politeness strategy characterized by the word "Cep". The word "Cep" is Sundanese which comes from the word "Asep". The word is used as a greeting to address boys who are younger than him. In the context of the speech, it has been explained about Pak Sas and Janu's close relationship.

1.5 Making Offers or Promise

- 1) Janu: “Hmmm, bagaimana jika sekarang kau ikut aku saja?

Bia: “Kemana?”

Janu: “Ke rumahku. Aku akan menunjukkan sesuatu...” (MDB, 2022: 246)

The context of the above speech is Janu as Pn and Bia as Mt. The above utterance is spoken by Janu directly to Bia where they are in the same place. Janu makes an offer to Bia through her words.

In speech (1) is a positive politeness strategy of making an offer it is shown in the sentence “*bagaimana jika sekarang kau ikut aku saja?*” Janu offers for Bia to come with her to her house, she will show something to Bia when she gets to her house later.

2) Bryan: “... Tolong, tolong izinkan aku untuk membayar kesalahanku, aku berjanji”.

The context of the above speech was spoken by Bryan to Nata's friends. The speech happened because there was a conflict between Bryan and Nata's friends. Nata's friends did not accept that Bryan hurt Nata, who was his girlfriend at the time.

Speech (2) shown in the sentence “*aku berjanji*” is a form of promise made by Bryan to Nata's friends. He promised to pay for the mistakes he had made to Nata at that time. The sentence “*aku berjanji*” is included in the positive politeness strategy implemented through Bryan's promise to Nata's friends.

2. Negative Politeness Strategy

A negative politeness strategy is a strategy carried out by speakers who aim to be free from the burden with the intention that their actions and goals are not disturbed and constrained.

2.1 Expression of Apology

1) Bryan: “Kumohon, maafkan aku. Aku bodoh. Aku pria yang tidak tahu bersyukur dan telah melukai Nata...” (MDB, 2022: 246)

The context of the above speech was spoken by Bryan to Nata's friends. The speech happened because there was a conflict between Bryan and Nata's friends. Nata's friends did not accept that Bryan hurt Nata, who was his girlfriend at the time.

Apology is one of the negative politeness strategies. The concept of apology is a good thing, but not everyone has the awareness to apologize. In data (1) the form of expression of apology is marked in the sentence “*maafkan aku..*”. Bryan's intention in saying the sentence is to apologize to Nata's friends.

2) Bia: “Tiga minggu yang lalu *lauching* di tempat yang sama dengan saat kita pertama kali bertemu

Janu: “Maafkan aku, aku tidak dapat menemuimu dan mengucapkan selamat padamu (MDB, 2022: 173)

The context of the above speech is a form of Janu's apology to Bia. It is marked in the sentence “*maafkan aku...*”. Janu apologized to Bia because she could not be present to meet and congratulate Bia on the launch of Bia's new book.

2.2 Indirect Expression

1) Ibu: “Tenagamu payah sekali” (MDB, 2022: 132)

The context of the above speech occurred when Janu was massaging his mother whose health had been declining lately. The above speech is expressed by the mother as Pn.

Data (1) shows a negative politeness strategy realized through indirect expression by Mrs. Janu. This can have a negative impact if Mt does not understand Pn's intention so it can cause conflict. The indirect expression in speech (1) is marked in the sentence “*tenagamu payah sekali*”, meaning that Mrs. Janu asked Janu to massage her a little harder.

The Value of Progressive Education Contained in The Novel of Man and His Storm.

John Dewey said that progressive education is education based on an experience which is considered a valuable learning process. Dewey's philosophy in Surahman, et.al. (2021: 138) suggests “Learning by doing” is a learning activity by doing something, by doing something students will get an experience that can be learned.

Dewey is a founder of the “Dewey School” which applies the principles of “learning by doing”. This means that students need to learn spontaneously and come from their curiosity, it will encourage children's activeness and involvement in the learning process.

John Dewey in Nur Falah (2022) put forward his ideas and ideas in the concept of progressive education, namely: (1) students are allowed to learn individually, (2) students are allowed to learn through experience, and (3) invite students to think critically independently and problem-solving. The novel Man and His Storm contains progressive educational values obtained from experience. The following is the value of progressive education contained in the novel Manusia dan Badainya

1) Janu: “Aku akan memberi tahu Nata dengan lebih hati-hati agar Nata tidak tersinggung lagi dengan ucapanku.

Pang: “Nah begitu, kau tidak mau kan mengulangi kesalahanmu yang dahulu. (MDB: 13)

The context of speech (1) is that Janu will take a more careful attitude when talking to Nata. It is shown in the sentence “*Aku akan memberi tahu Nata dengan lebih hati-hati agar Nata tidak tersinggung lagi dengan ucapanku*”. The sentence marks the value of progressive education.

Janu learned from his previous experience by being more careful in telling Nata so that Nata would not be offended by his words as he had experienced in the past. Janu does not repeat his mistakes, he can take an experience to be used as a lesson so as not to repeat the same mistakes.

From the description of the results above, there are similarities and differences between this research and previous studies. The equation of this research lies in the focus of the research, which both examine politeness strategies and progressive educational values. Meanwhile, the difference between this research and previous research lies in the object under study. The object of this research is the novel *Manusia dan Badainya* by Syahid Muhammad.

Conclusion

Based on the results and discussion of research that has been conducted by researchers on the novel *Man and His Storm*. Researchers can conclude that there are 2 forms of politeness strategies and 1 progressive education value. The form of politeness strategies in the novel *Manusia dan Badainya* includes 5 positive politeness strategies which include: 1) giving more attention to the interlocutor, 2) involving the interlocutor in activities, 3) avoiding disagreements or differences, 4) using identity markers in groups or slang and the closeness of Pn and Mt, 5) making offers or promises and 2 strategies which include expressions of apology and indirect expressions.

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