TEACHER ROLE IN FORMATION POLITENESS OF STUDENT LEARNING PROCESS

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Abstract. Language as a communication tool has an important role in human interaction. Language can be used to convey ideas, ideas, feelings, desires, and so forth to others. To be able to communicate well certainly should be able to adjust the language used. One of the main functions of communication is to maintain the continuity of the relationship between the narrator and hearer. Language is an important pillar in the formation of character, in addition to religious education and moral education. In education, teachers must have pedagogical, professional, personal, and social. Teachers who have a good competence speech acts certainly have a good and well mannered to students. In the learning process, teachers and students communicate in give and receive course materials. The learning process is certainly not only provides knowledge alone, but give the values of character to students. In this case, the teacher must have a principle that must be controlled properly, correctly and precisely. Thus, teachers are expected to master the communication and understanding the principles of politeness in speaking well and correctly. The goal is a description of a form of politeness in the learning process. This research is a descriptive study which seeks to describe a form of politeness in the learning process. Data collection method used is the method refer to the data collection techniques are 1) recording technique using a tape recorder, and 2) technical note on the data card. Furthermore, methods of data analysis using pragmatic frontier.

Keywords: teacher, politeness, student.

I. INTRODUCTION

Language is a means of effective communication between people. In a variety of situations, language can be used to convey the idea of the speaker to the listener or the teachers and students. The use of language can be found in many aspects of life. The facts show that the use of language between one facet of life and other aspects of life are different. Including the language used in a study in educational institutions, especially during the learning process in the classroom.
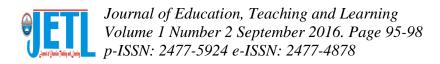
The success in the learning process is determined by several components. One component that is language. Nababan (2005:68) argues that "the main tool in the teaching-learning interaction between students, teachers, and the lesson is the language". In the learning process, teachers and students communicate in give and receive the subject matter. The learning process is certainly not only provides knowledge alone, but give the values of character to students. In this case, the teacher must have a principle that must be controlled properly, correctly and precisely. Thus, teachers are expected to master the communication and understanding the principles of politeness in speaking well and correctly.

Zamzani et al (2011:35) states that politeness (politeness) is a behavior that is expressed in a good way or ethical. Politeness is reflected in the manner of communicating via sign language or verbal procedures. Meanwhile Wijana (1996:11) states that the forms of speech uttered by the speaker is motivated by the intent and purpose.

Culture we judge people who speak the language are polite people who have ethical, educated, cultured and considered a good person. Vice versa if someone speaks no manners then that person is considered bad people. The reason is what makes authors are interested in researching and analyzing the communication follow in politeness in school, because of the implementation of the learning process in schools, especially in classroom interaction between teachers and students would not last long.

The fact that occur in the field at the moment still we often encounter in the learning process in the classroom, whether it's the teachers and students, speakers that teachers and students use the phrase that is often incompatible with ethics and speech polite. This may happen due to factors habit that occurs while at home, the neighborhood, and friends in the mix.

Teachers at the school are second parents for students, it is appropriate that as parents, teachers had to be nice and

polite language. This is because as parents we will follow and be a role model by the students. That is, the teacher should be able to be exemplary in speaking in front of students. Modeling language that was exhibited by the teacher had a large stake in the spirit of professionalism of teachers. The teacher is a very important figure in the world of education. Master is a person who is considered smart and virtuous. Many role models that can be replicated from a good teacher it sets a good example in every act, including exemplary in the language.

In connection with the function of teachers as teachers, educators, and counselors, it is necessary to a variety of roles on teachers themselves. The role of the teacher will always describe a pattern of behavior that is expected in a variety of interactions, especially with students. Therefore, we as teachers are required to always be kind and use polite language.

We often hear of teachers who speak a language that is not polite to students, for example when students are given questions by teachers and students replied with one; spoken word like, you stupid or what the heck, a question like that alone can not answer. Supposedly, the teacher could have made more polite words, for example, your answer has been pretty good, but not quite right. Moreover, the words of teachers is accompanied by rude and arrogant nature of the teacher, of course it will cause the speech and behavior of the teacher becomes mannered. Not only teachers, students would often utter speech that is disrespectful to the teacher. For example, when a teacher admonishing students is cool to play Mobile in the classroom during the learning process takes place; spoken words like, whatever I slam the phone is mine, I pay school here why mothers are furious. Speech was also accompanied by a rude attitude of students to teachers. As for the speech were more polite, for example, yes Mom, sorry I shall reserve my handphone.

Based on the author intends to identify, describe and further analyze the form of politeness and how the role of a teacher in shaping students' politeness in the learning process.

II. METHOD

This research uses descriptive qualitative research. Sukmadinata (2009: 72) states that the descriptive study aimed to describe or depict phenomena exist. Furthermore, the method descriptive research aims to outline a systematic, factual, and accurate information about the data, properties and relationships of phenomena being studied in accordance with the nature of the data itself (Djajasudarma 2012:16).

Descriptive qualitative research is research that is intended to gather information about the status of an existing symptoms, the symptoms of circumstances according to what time of the study. This study intends to make a picture, a painting in a systematic, factual and accurate information about the data, properties and relations phenomenon. Objects in this research that values politeness. The values are analyzed politeness of conversations between teachers and students in the classroom during the learning process takes place.

The data in this study is in the form of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences contained in a conversation between teachers and students during class. Data collection method used is the method refer to the data collection techniques are 1) recording technique using a tape recorder, and 2) technical note on the data card. Methods of data analysis using pragmatic frontier. Pragmatic analysis is the analysis of language based on the viewpoint of pragmatics (Rustono 1999:18). The purpose of data analysis and match technique is working to find a good speaker intention is expressed explicitly or implicitly expressed implicitly reversed speech.

The steps in analyzing data is as follows:
1. write a fragment of a sentence based on the speech in which there are compliance and violation of the principle of politeness;
2. identify speech by thimble-thimble politeness principle;
3. analyzing compliance and violation of the principle of politeness;
4. The results of the analysis concluded.

III. DISCUSSION

A. Teacher's Role in Learning Process

Slameto, (2003:2) explains that learning is a process or a person's efforts to obtain a change tigkah new behavior as a whole, as a result of his own experience in interaction with the environment. Learning has a broader meaning than the term of teaching. Teaching contains only a transfer of knowledge from teacher to student, while learning meaningful activities from the designing, developing, implementing, and evaluating activities that can create the process of learning.

Teachers as professionals in the field kependidkan, in addition to understand the things that are philosophical and conceptual, need to know and carry out the things that are technical. The things that are of this technique, especially the activities of managing and implementing the teaching and learning interactions. In this activity, manage the interaction of teaching and learning, teachers must have at least two basic capital, namely the ability to design programs and the skills to communicate the program to the students.

Teachers in the learning process required professional. The professionalism of teachers is supported by three things: the expertise, commitment and skill. In order to improve its work with the government always seeks to renew the law on teacher training, both directly and regulated by Permendiknas.

An educator teacher competency standards have at least four competencies, namely:
1. pedagogical competence;
   related to the mastery of the material.
2. social competence;
   how the ability of educators / teachers can interact well with students, fellow educators, community etc.
3. personal competence;
   This competency relates to himself both as educators and as citizens.

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4. personal competence.

    requires a teacher to have a good personality, including trust, trustworthy, honest and responsible.

The role of the teacher from the beginning until now indispensable. The teacher is a model that has always imitated. Therefore, teachers should always be a good example for their students. Whether it's the attitude, language, behavior and more. Every speech, thought, and action of a teacher is a learning process for students. Therefore, the prudence of a teacher in a language is prudence a learning process.

B. Politeness Speak

Politeness is the rules of conduct established and agreed upon by a given society so that politeness as well as a prerequisite agreed by social behavior linking language with various aspects of the social structure as well as the rules of conduct and ethics.

Politeness as a manifestation of consciousness speakers to the dignity of others in daily oral language mapun. Orally, speakers are aware of the dignity he said partners are realized with a choice of words that do not offend or embarrass the hearer either followed the motion advance (mimic) and the motion of the body (gesture) or not.

Zamzani et al (2011:35) states that politeness (politeness) is a behavior that is expressed in a good way or ethical. Politeness is reflected in the manner of communicating via sign language or verbal procedures. When communicating, a person subject to cultural norms, not just convey the idea that we think.

Politeness is reflected in the way of communicating verbally or ordinance language. Yule and Brown (1996: 60) states that:

> ... It is possible to treat politeness as a fixed concept, as in the idea of 'polite social behavior', or etiquette, within a culture.

It is possible to treat politeness as a definite concept, contained in the idea of polite social behavior within a culture. From these statements can be explained that politeness can be interpreted as a specific concept, contained in a polite social behavior within a culture.

Lakoff (1972) states "Politeness is developed by the community in order to reduce friction in the personal interaction". According to him, there are three rules that must be followed to implement modesty, namely (1) formalities (formality), (2) indecision (hesistancy), and (3) the similarity or kesekawanan (equality or camaraderie). Thus, according to Lakoff (1972) with a short can be said that a speech called politely if he did not sound pushy or arrogant, speech was given the choice of action to the opponents said, and opponents said it to be happy.

Wijana (1996:55) revealed that as interpersonal rhetoric, pragmatic require politeness principle (politeness principle). This politeness principle relate to two participants of the conversation, the self (self) and everyone else (other).

Based on these descriptions can be concluded that politeness is one of the aspects of language that can improve emotional intelligence speakers because in communication,

speaker and hearer not only required to tell the truth, but must remain committed to maintain harmonious relations. Harmonious relationships between speaker and hearer is maintained when each participant says always adhere to the principle of cooperation and politeness principle. Courtesy (politeness), politeness is a procedure, custom, or custom thimbles humility or modesty prevailing in society. Politeness is the rules of conduct established and agreed upon by a given society so that politeness as well as a prerequisite agreed by social behavior.

There are a number of experts who have put forward the concept of modesty among others Lakoff (1972), Fraser (1978), Brown and Levinson (1978), and Leech (1983). The views lokoff (1972) and Leech (1983) about the concept of politeness defined in politeness principle. Meanwhile, Fraser (1978) and Brown and Levinson (1978) formulated the concept kesantunannya it in the theory of politeness. In this case will be discussed on Leech politeness principle (1983).

Leech politeness principle (1983) is based on the rules. The rules are thimble-thimble containing advice that should be followed to prevent the speech of speakers to meet the principles of politeness. Leech (in Rustono 1999: 70) describes the principles of politeness of six. The following table presentation of the six principles of politeness and its sub-maxim.

TABLE 1.
TABLE POLITENESS PRINCIPLE LEECH
(ADAPTATION OF Rustono 1999:70)

Maxim	Sub-maxim
Tact Maxim	Tact maxim (in directives [or impositives] and commissives): minimize cost to other; [maximize benefit to other]
Generosity Maxim	Generosity maxim (in directives and commissives): minimize benefit to self; [maximize cost to self]
Approbation Maxim	Approbation maxim (in expressives and representatives [assertives]): minimize disparise of other; [maximize praise of other]
Modesty Maxim	Modesty maxim (in expressives and representatives): minimize praise of self; [maximize dispraise of self]
Agreement Maxim	Agreement maxim (in representatives): minimize disagreement between self and other; [maximize agreement between self and other]
Sympathy Maxim	Sympathy maxim (in representatives): minimize antipathy between self and other; [maximize sympathy between self and other]

IV. CONCLUSIONS

Teachers are role models for their students, the teacher is a model that has always imitated by students. Therefore it should teachers should always be nice and polite language. Speak politely is reciprocal awareness, that we always said we would like to partner in this case both teachers and students as a way of expression we as speakers expression. On the other hand, the theory of politeness also emphasizes that we are always expression, as we want our hearer expression of ourselves.

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