Echo Boomers' Habituation in Language Politeness

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Abstract: The development of language politeness activities under the Participatory Action Research (PAR) category which aims to provide understanding and guidance to the echo boomers of Islamic boarding schools in communicating well and politely to the community, whether they are older or younger than them. The method used in this activity is coaching which is carried out by lectures, discussions and questions and answers. This coaching is aimed at the echo boomer of the Al-Junadiyah Biru Islamic Boarding School, Bone Regency, which was followed by 22 students. The coaching of politeness in the language of echo boomers to form echo boomers can be seen by the good use of calls when communicating with young people, peers, and also with older ones. Using polite words such as ki ', iyye, etc, not raising the tone of voice, being polite when speaking or dealing with the other person, such as the word expressing tabe'. The material provided by the lecture method is used to explain several things, including the meaning of politeness in language, why is it necessary to be polite in language, and the benefits of politeness in language. The habit of politeness language forms politeness in communicating at the echo boomer of Al-Junaidiyah Biru Islamic Boarding School in Bone Regency in interacting in daily life, namely by directing, coaching, monitoring and modeling.

INTRODUCTION

Language is a tool used to convey, channel and understand the ideas, thoughts, ideas, opinions and feelings of someone. Language is also called the main communication medium in human life to interact with each other. Humans are social beings who must interact with each other in meeting their needs so that humans cannot possibly live alone without interacting with other people. Language is one of the most important elements in human life and culture.

In interacting, people must be aware of how to communicate or procedures or manners in speaking. The concept of politeness in language relates to two things, namely language and one's behavior. Politeness is subtlety in speech, manners, and actions. Politeness can also be interpreted as a way of communicating with the aim of bringing closer social distance relationships between speakers.

Durova (2022), Politeness is behavior that forms and maintains modesty. Politeness is an important skill to use in everyday conversation. As a civilized human being, of course, you have to think about what you say, to whom you have to think about what you say, to

whom you say it. In speaking, it is necessary to say polite sentences. The principle of politeness is part of pragmatics which focuses on the study of politeness.

In life and interactions, echo boomers are also free from "language contamination". Echo boomers are called the millennial generation, namely a group of people born in the 1998-2000s, echo boomers are a period of increasing use and familiarity with communication, media and digital technology as it is today. The generation that lives in this millennial era has a distinctive character.

In this era or known as today, the use of terms that don't know where they came from is increasingly eliminating the original form of the Indonesian language. Currently, Indonesian has been mixed with foreign languages. Like the phrase 'kids nowadays' replaces the term today's youth, the word 'lebay' and others.

In the boarding school environment in Bone Regency, the echo boomers who come to study, they come from various ethnic groups and cultures. When speaking, for example in the Bugis tribe, there are still many echo boomers who use the word "iyyo" (yes), or the word "Ko" (you) such as "dimanako?" (where are you?) when communicating with older people or with their peers where these words are considered impolite according to others. Politeness is a cultural phenomenon, so what is considered polite for some people may not be with other cultures.

In association or communication, language politeness, both verbally and non-verbally, really needs to be understood by language users (speakers) to speakers. Language is not just conveying ideas and feelings, but also how to use and choose the right words to someone in the right situations and conditions and how to express faces or actions in language. If language users do not know how to use polite language, then communication will not work well. In fact, there may be misunderstandings between the speaker and the addressee.

Siahaan (2018) says that when people are communicating and do not know what code of ethics is being discussed, where they speak, when, how, and why speaking can be important in various situations. He added that speakers who are not polite in communicating, people will be offended and can be considered as violating social norms.

Asti Gumardita (2022) language politeness used as a language used by someone to show respect or appreciation for others as well as appropriate behavior in speaking that makes listeners feel comfortable with the communication. Therefore, politeness is related to the use of pragmatic language which shows how language and social reality are interrelated. People need to learn about using language effectively for various uses in multiple settings. Communication is more than just deciphering the words in speech and then figuring out what someone means. People have to think about several social factors, such as who they talk to. Therefore, to communicate politely, we must first understand the social standards of society. Other aspects, including setting, age, and participant involvement, should be considered. Certain social factors have a very influential in shaping language politeness.

This politeness of language is often found in the behavior of echo boomers, which is often uncomfortable for older people or in communicating with their friends using disrespectful language. They often do not realize that their language often makes others feel offended by what echo boomers say. This phenomenon becomes very important for coaching activities to be carried out for several reasons. First, the servant wants to provide

assistance with various variations that show echo boomer language behavior when interacting with the community, either verbally or non-verbally. Second, they need to know and understand how to speak politely in order to create a relationship of mutual respect. Third, politeness in language is seen from the behavior of body members, and it is very necessary to understand it to increase their knowledge of language which is called pragmatics.

Based on the explanation above, the purpose of this study is to provide guidance on the habit of knowledge about how to form language politeness and the function of echo boomer language politeness in the Islamic boarding school environment in interacting in everyday life. They must learn and understand how to speak politely which will have a good effect on them and those around them.

THEORETICAL SUPPORT (OPTIONAL)

Language is a tool or medium used to convey and understand ideas, thoughts and opinions. Martinet argued that language can be seen from three points of view, namely: seen from the point of view of form, value and meaning. The form of language is related to its role as a means of communication for various communication interests in society, and its relationship with the value and meaning aspects is its role as a form of language which functions as a means of interacting in society.

Aitchison (2008) suggests a definition of language, "Language is patterned system of arbitrary sound signals, characterized by structure dependence, creativity, displacement, duality, and cultural transmission", Language is that which is formed from agreed terms of sound, which are related to interdependent structures, creativity, placement, duality and cultural dissemination. According to Keraf (2005) provides two meanings of language. The first definition states language as a means of communication between people in the form of sound symbols produced by human speech tools. Second, language is a communication system that uses arbitrary vowel symbols (speech sounds).

From the understanding of some experts, it can be concluded that language is a tool or means used by humans to communicate in conveying information and increase knowledge in the information obtained.

Politeness in Language

Politeness are procedures, customs, or habits that apply in society. Politeness in language is one aspect of language that can improve the emotional intelligence of the speakers because in communication, speakers and speakers are not only required to convey the truth, but must remain committed to maintaining harmonious relationships. The harmony of the relationship between speaker and speaker is maintained if each speech participant does not always embarrass each other. In other words, both speakers and speakers have the same obligation to guard face. Politeness is a rule of behavior that has been set and agreed upon by a society so that politeness is at the same time a prerequisite for social behavior to agree on. Therefore, this politeness is usually called "manners".

Pranowo (2009) states that language politeness is politeness, subtlety in using language when speaking or communicating both orally and in writing, the language used by speakers is full of orderly, polite, polite manners and contains good values and norms.

According to Richard, there are threethings that determine the form of politeness, i.e. selected cultural norms, situations,and the nature of the message to be conveyed. Because politeness is used to maintainand realize a harmonious relationship. Eelen (2001) clarifies that politeness is specifically concerned with language use that is related with pragmaticsand it is a phenomenon that represents a relation between language and the social world. While, Yule (2010) arguments that politeness is defined as showing awareness and consideration of another face of society.

Politeness is relative in society. Certain speech can be said to be polite in a certain community group, but in other groups of society it can be said to be impolite. Politeness is expressive behavior in a good or ethical way. Politeness is a cultural phenomenon, so what is considered polite by a culture or region may not be the case with other cultures or regions. The purpose of language politeness is to make the atmosphere of interaction pleasant, and not to offend others.

Language and echo boomer

Echo Boomer's life and interactions regardless of "language contamination". In this era, the echo boomer has combined or changed many languages such as the word 'alay, lebay`, modern times, santuy, and so on. In general, the echo boomer is when humans are teenagers or known as adolescence. They cannot be called adults but neither can they be called children. Echo boomer is a period of human transition from children to adults that runs between 12 years and 21 years.

The echo boomers often mix with Indonesian with regional languages and foreign languages and are then referred to as "slang". New vocabulary appears to replace words in Indonesian or use polite language according to them but not according to others. For example in the Bugis syllable the word "iyo" is used to express the word "agree"; or the word "ko" and the word "ki" for the use of words that indicate whether or not they are polite to others. Good language in speaking according to the environment of the language used.

METHOD

The approach used is Parcipatory Action research (PAR). Participatory Action Research is a research model to connect the research / service process to the social change process. The social change in question is how the empowerment process can create three benchmarks, namely the existence of joint commitment with the community, the presence of local leaders in the community and the existence of new institutions in building community needs. PAR is a research / service in which all relevant parties (stakeholders) are actively involved in assessing ongoing actions to make changes and improvements for the better.

The approach was taken, the researchers use an approach to the community by using methods in the way of working with PAR (Participatory Action Research). PAR has three words which are always related to one another, namely participation, research and action, so all research must be done in the form of action. Whereas what is used as the basis for how PAR works is mainly ideas that come from the community. Therefore, to make it easier, the researchers must do the following ways of working:

1. first mapping, this mapping is done to understand a community, so that researchers can easily understand and find the reality of problems that occur in the community. In this initial mapping, service providers will approach groups that are active in the community such as the coaches and the echo boomers of the al-Junaidiyah Biru Islamic boarding school. This strategy is a process that is carried out as an approach so that the process of research, learning and technical solutions to community social problems can be carried out in a planned, programmed and implemented manner with the community.

2. Strategies carried out in assistance in the field, namely:

a. Knowing the condition of the community, this first stage is a process of mingling with society. Researchers observe and mingle with the echo boomer so that they know the condition of the community, routines and things related to the activities that exist in their daily life.

b. Understanding the Community is a stage that aims to understand the main problems of the community. The steps taken to understand community problems through Focus Group Discussion (FGD).

c. Planning with the community can be called a stage for planning problem-solving actions. After conducting the FGD stage with the community, the facilitator and the community plan a program to solve a problem that occurs in the boarding school environment.

d. Taking action is taking action to solve the problem that is in the echo boomer. The researchers perform the planned program action with echo boomer. The researchers carry out this action in collaboration with dormitory supervisors and local leaders so that this program can be sustainable again for the next echo boomer.

e. This reflection / evaluation is carried out with echo boomers so that what lessons can be taken for them. The researchers together with stakeholders conduct joint supervision so that the program that has been formed can become a sustainable and beneficial program for the community in the boarding school environment. This mentoring process is more focused on the echo boomer in order to create good and polite communication or language to the community in the boarding school environment.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

An effort to familiarize oneself with the use of good and polite language and be able to implement it in everyday life, this coaching provides a basic understanding of what politeness is. The purpose of applying politeness to this language is to gain a deep understanding of politeness in the echo boomer of Al-Junaidiyah Biru Islamic boarding school in Bone regency.

The following is the material given to the echo boomer, namely:

First, understanding language, a tool or means used by humans to communicate in conveying information and increasing knowledge in the information obtained. Second, the definition of language politeness is the use of good and correct language where its use is in accordance with the situation of use and at the same time it is also in accordance with the rules or norms that apply in an area. Third, the need to be polite in language, that is because one of the offending causes or someone's misunderstanding or a fight starts from the impoliteness of the language used by someone, so having politeness in language is very much needed.

Second, giving material about the use of language to parents. Today, many people, especially echo boomers, still pay less attention to the use of their language when talking or conversing with other people, especially their parents or people who are older than them. Harsh words that don't deserve to be spoken are also often spoken while speaking. What's worse, it has been taken for granted by most people. The echo boomers began to ignore politeness in language.

As for the lack of politeness in speaking with parents, namely, norms and morals that apply in society which cause them to pay less attention to politeness in talking with others. In addition, the time and place factors can also change the values of politeness. Teenagers are often influenced by their social environment and have an impact on behavior patterns, as well as language use. They sometimes use language that they think is cool or slang, even though it contains harsh words. The culture of good and polite language has now shifted to the use of informal, impolite and even rude language by teenagers.

Third, the use of language for teachers, friends and those who are younger than them, based on the results of discussions and interviews with language speech between friends and those who are younger, can be categorized as ethically unpolished. This impoliteness is considered normal because the situation takes place between friends. Meanwhile speech with the teacher in general is still polite, Interaction between friends or younger people should use good and polite language, explaining to them which words are good and appropriate to say and which are not, not saying words. taboo or words that are not meaningful, for example lexical words of animal names or insults that will give negative perceptions, reminds us of good manners when speaking with other people

Talking is an alternative to communicate. In speaking, we must pay attention to what words we will say. For this reason, it is important to speak politely so that someone does not misunderstand what we say. Sometimes when we speak impolitely to friends whose intentions are just jokes, someone can judge that we lack ethics and can cause someone to be offended by the words we have said. So, in language, we must always be able to adjust to who we are talking to.

In using language, it is necessary to pay attention to the context of language use. In terms of interaction, the people of Bone generally use the Bugis language in communicating with the surrounding community. For exmple: using the words ko and ki (you), iyye and iyyo (yes), and so on. The speech has the same meaning, it's just different usage, ki shows a more polite meaning than ko, so also iyye shows more polite than iyyo. As an example:
* dimanaki sekarang? (Where are you now?)
The sentence above shows a polite sentence.
* dimanako sekarang? (Where are you now?)
The sentence above shows an impolite sentence.

Based on interviews with echo boomers, some of them sometimes still use disrespectful words at home so that the servant challenges echo boomers not to use the word ko ', iyyo at home. The result Some of them are able to apply it at home and some still use the word ko 'at home, especially with their relatives. They express pride or shame with their siblings, when the language used sounds polite. This is due to their habituation when interacting or communicating in the family.

Likewise, with the speech of iyye and iyyo. Thos speeches are used to express approval of something. Iyye expresses speech that is more polite, while iyyo speech expresses the opposite or means impolite. And there are still many words or utterances in the city of Bone which have the same meaning or meaning but their usage is different, some express more polite speech and some express disrespect. Therefore, it is hoped that the echo boomers will continue to pay attention to the language used and to familiarize themselves with polite language in the family, school and community environment.

Like utterance or tabe 'culture, tabe (permition) "is generally an attitude of appreciating or respecting other people who are young, the same age or older. At first glance the attitude or the word tabe' looks trivial, but it is very important in local community etiquette. South Sulawesi, especially in the Bugis tribe. The values contained in the tabè culture are, sipakatau (not differentiating everyone / respecting each other), sipakalebbi (mutual respect), sipakainge (reminding each other). When someone passes in front of others and says tabe 'then it is considered polite. This culture has begun to fade and is rarely found in the community, especially in the current millennial generation. Therefore, this culture needs to be well preserved by teaching it to children and the younger generation.

Discussion

The development of language politeness aimed to the students' Madrasah Aliyah is an effective form of conveying messages, in order to give them an understanding of the importance of preserving the culture of politeness in language today. Cultured humans must uphold ethical manners. Seeing the development of children, adolescents to adults today, especially students, there are many imbalances in manners. Politeness in language is a matter related to the selection and use of certain forms of language and language which are considered and agreed upon as polite forms and methods by a speech community. Chaer (2010: 7) argues that there are three things that must be considered in communication, namely language politeness, language politeness, and language ethics. Polite language refers to the elements of language; meanwhile, language politeness refers to whether or not a speech is conveyed to the interlocutor. Ethics in language deals with physical attitudes and behavior when speaking or communicating.

If an adult is polite to a younger person, then that person has provided education to the younger one, that is, giving an example of exemplary attitude and receiving respect and respect from the young. Likewise, if a younger person is polite to an older person, then that person has been respected and respected by the younger person. So if we do courtesy, it means we have respected and respected ourselves, because other people cannot respect us and respect us if we ourselves do not respect and respect them.

Politeness in speaking or speaking well. A good Echo boomer must pay attention to everyday speech or speech both in the family environment, school or in the community. Good speech is to use good language and is polite and not rude. Like using the speech ki 'instead of ko', word "iyye" instead of iyyo, and saying tabe ' while bending over when trying to pass in front of someone who is older, the culture means take permission (polite version).

Being polite in behaving towards older, same age and younger people must be different. To the elders we should be more respectful, more reluctant and have more

respect. Those of the same age must be able to put something in its place. Those who are younger, of course, must be able to love and set a good example.

As the next generation of the nation and a good religion, it is an obligation to always behave with courtesy both within the school family and in the community. Echo boomers have to adopt and practice cultured manners. Not only understanding the material, but also its application in everyday life. Guidance on language politeness from an early age will also make echo boomers less affected when they are in an environment that uses a lot of disrespectful language such as speaking harshly and saying dirty words. In addition, factors that greatly influence the formation of good morals for the millennial generation or echo boomers, namely the family environment, the school environment and the community environment.

CONCLUSION

Politeness in language is very important in everyday life because politeness is a norm that is often inherent in society. The development of politeness in the language of echo boomer to shape the echo boomer can be seen by the good use of calls when communicating with young people, peers, and also with older ones. Using polite words such as ki ', iyye, etc., not raising the tone of voice, being polite when speaking or dealing with the interlocutor is like the word expressing tabe'. The habit of language politeness forms language politeness in the echo boomer of the Islamic Boarding School in Bone Regency in interacting in daily life, namely by directing, coaching, monitoring and modeling.

It is expected that parents and teachers will always provide direction, guidance, supervision and role models to echo boomers both at home and at school regarding the importance of politeness in language. It is hoped that the boarding school supervisors should follow up on the development of language politeness in the boarding school or boarding school so that they always apply this polite language in their daily interactions.

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