The Language Politeness in The Novel *Beauty And The Best* by Luna Torashyngu

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Abstract: This research aimed to investigate the language politeness in the novel "Beauty and The Best" by Luna Torashyngu". The research method uses descriptive qualitative with content analysis. The data source of this research is taken from "Beauty and The Best" novel by Luna Torashyngu. The results show six variations of language politeness in this novel. There are six maxims in this novel: the maxim of humility, the maxim of sympathy, the maxim of agreement, the maxim of praise, the maxim of generosity, and the maxim of wisdom. The conversation in the maxim of wisdom shows the attitude of wise figures in making speeches with their interlocutors from the maxims of politeness in language. Meanwhile, the speech shows politeness in the language in the maxim of generosity. Speakers in carrying out conversations can still uphold their generosity attitudes so that a conducive speech situation can still be created. In the maxim of praise, the conversations that are carried out also show perspectives of praising through their speech and in the maxim of agreement. On the contrary, speakers commit many violations, especially characters who act as antagonists. Likewise, there are also many deviations from the maxim of agreement, even though some show an utterance that creates an agreement between the speaker and the interlocutor.

Keywords: language politeness, novel, qualitative research

INTRODUCTION

In literature, the author's language will be the most critical part of it because the function of language is a communication tool to convey ideas, messages, and information that is embedded in the mind. The delivery medium can be oral or written (Miller, 2003; Wicaksono, 2017). Language also has a central role in creating a polite and civilized society. A person is said to be polite or not determined by his language attitude, including the tone and meaning conveyed. Language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols that allows all people in a particular culture or other people who study the system of that culture to communicate or interact.

There is a term that language in this literary art can be likened to color

paint. Both are elements of materials, tools, and facilities that contain more value to be made into work. As one of the most critical elements, language acts as a means of expressing and delivering messages in literature. Language in literary works contains elements of beauty. Beauty is an aspect of aesthetics. The style of speech and writing is one of the exciting elements in a reading. Every writer has a different type of expressing their writing ideas. Every writing produced will have a writing style influenced by the author, so it can be said that a writer's character greatly influences the work he writes (Anderson, 2011).

Chaer (2010:10) explains that language politeness is more related to the substance of the language. Furthermore, it is explained that to be able to speak politely and with behavior following language ethics, of course, the requirements must first be met that we have mastered the language well. Language politeness is a person's ability to speak properly and correctly, accompanied by polite attitudes or language behavior by the ethics of oral communication. The information conveyed is well received without problems. Borris & Zecho (2018) identified that communicating politely must pay attention to the principle of cooperation. A speaker must pay attention to the direction of quality when speaking. If someone conveys information to others, the information submitted must be supported by data.

Furthermore, language politeness, in essence, must pay attention to four principles (Brown, 2015). First is the application of politeness (politeness principle) in language. This principle is characterized by maximizing pleasure/wisdom, profit, salutation or respect, praise, compatibility, and sympathy for others and (at the same time) minimizing these things to oneself. In communicating, in addition to applying the cooperative principle with the four maxims: namely the maxim of quantity, the maxim of quality, the maxim of relevance, and the maxim of manner; also use the principle of politeness with its six maxims

Second, avoid the use of taboo words. In most societies, words that smell sex, words that refer to the body's organs that are usually covered by clothes, words that refer to something disgusting, and the words "dirty" and "crude" include the word Taboo words. They are not commonly used in daily communication, except for specific purposes. Third, is the use of euphemisms, namely smoothing expressions. The use of this euphemism needs to be applied to avoid negative impressions. Fourth is honorific word choices, namely terms of respect to speak and greet others. The use of honorific words does not only apply to languages that recognize levels (*undha-usuk*, such as Javanese) but also applies to languages that do not recognize levels.

Priyatni (2012: 124) said the word *novelus* is formed from the word *novus,* which means new or new in English. It is said to be unique because the

novel form is a form of literary work that came later from other literary forms, namely poetry and drama (Surastina, 2016). Similar to this opinion, Nurgiyantoro (2010: 9) suggests that the novel (English: novel) comes from the Italian *novella* (which in German: *novelle)*. Novella means a novelty. In line with some of the expert opinions above, Mardalena & BI (2015) argue that the novel is a type of prose that contains elements of character, plot, and fictional setting that unfolds human life based on the author's point of view and has life values, processed with storytelling techniques and variety. Form the basis of writing conventions.

Furthermore, Esten (2013:7) defines the novel as the disclosure of fragments of human life (in the longer term) where conflicts occur, which eventually lead to changes in the way of life between the actors. Moreover, Kosasih (2012: 60) states a novel is an imaginative work that tells the whole side of the problems of a person's life or several characters. Additionally, Adhitya (2010: 10) says that the novel is a fabric of stories strung together in various interrelated events that show an extraordinary event experienced by the main character. It can cause the character to experience changes in his attitude in life.

Based on the above description, one of the novels that show the existence of politeness in language and its deviation is the novel "Beauty and The Best" by Luna Torashyngu because this novel tells a story that focuses on two characters are psychologically different. The existence of differences in character, economic fate differences, and the quality of learning and achievement can undoubtedly lead to problems in the language used. The explanation at least illustrates that the novel is full of language activities, both polite and deviating from the principles of language politeness that speakers and interlocutors should hold. However, it is part of the beauty of literary works that the author cannot exclude. The aim is none other than so that the reader can assess each character in the novel and take valuable lessons from what the novel's author conveys. The study in question is that one must be able to use good and polite language in various circumstances so that the principles of language politeness will still be realized in the lives of readers.

It is stimulating to study and analyze language politeness in the novel. Therefore, the research has been entitled "THE LANGUAGE POLITENESS IN THE NOVEL "BEAUTY AND THE BEST" BY LUNA TORASHYNGU."

METHOD

This research is qualitative research using the descriptive method with a content analysis approach. Eriyanto (2013: 47) states descriptive content analysis is a content analysis intended to describe in detail a message or a specific text. Content analysis is solely for description, describing aspects and

characteristics of a message. This research is qualitative because this research seeks to understand language politeness in novels. Qualitative research intends to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by research subjects, such as behavior, perception, motivation, and action. According to the context, the presentation uses a descriptive method, namely in the form of words and language.

Data collection in this study was carried out by reading, observing, understanding, and marking the utterances between characters in the novel 'Beauty And The Best' by Luna Torashyngu, which shows the character's language politeness and deviations. The steps are as follows: First, observe the speech between the characters in the novel 'Beauty And The Best' by Luna Torashyngu. Second, marking polite speeches between characters deviate from the maxim of politeness in language. Third, classify the data into tables based on the six maxims of politeness.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Maxim of Wisdom

Data politeness in the language in the novel 'Beauty And The Best' by Luna Torashyngu on the maxim of wisdom is stated as follows:

Data (1): "Sorry, Kel. Your car is okay, isn't it?" Ira asked. Kelly did not answer Ira's words. The girl took Venezha's arm, taking her friend back to her car.
"So that you know, I'm not done with you!" Venezha reproved again. Her nature is almost the same as Olia. Both are tomboys and don't want to budge. Join the martial arts together again. The difference is that Venezha follows karate. (p. 27)

The conversation between Kelli and Ira seemed tense. Kelly's speech to Ira was very unfriendly. What Kelly said caused a lot of losses to his opponent, Ira. This is a violation. Meanwhile, as the second party, Ira wisely responded to Kelly's speech so that the atmosphere did not get hotter. The wise attitude shown by Ira to Kelly can be seen in the language used. This utterance is part of the maxim of wisdom because Ira could minimize the loss to Kelly's side even though the loss was hers. Ira pleaded guilty so that he did not convey the words that caused Kelly to lose money because of his attitude and speech.

Data (2): "What is it?" Kelly asked coldly when Ira greeted her. It's cold as ice!
"No. Ira just wants to know about your car. She said it was blistering, didn't she?"
"Then why?" "Have you fixed it? Let Ira bear the costs even though, at that time, Eka was driving, but Ira was also at fault. If only Ira didn't tell me to hurry..."
"Do not have to!" Kelly cuts Ira off (p.28)

In the data above, conversations are still occurring between Kelly and Ira. The topic discussed was still about a minor accident in Kelly's car driven by Ira. Kelly's speech still shows hatred for Ira. On the other hand, Ira can still be wise about Kelly's speech. Ira's speech to Kelly is a form of politeness in language that anyone should convey in dealing with such a situation. On the other hand,

Kelly's cold attitude condemns Ira, as shown by her speech or language. Even so, Ira was still able to hold back her speech so that the speech situation created by Kelly did not provoke her.

The Maxim of Generosity

The data of politeness in the language in the novel 'Beauty And The Best' by Luna Torashyngu on the maxim of generosity is stated.

Data (3): "Ira, when it's break time, I'll treat all of us in the canteen. You want to join the list, don't you?" asked the short-haired boy sitting next to him. Her name is Irva.
"No," replied the bespectacled boy, his eyes never leaving the book he was reading. His name is Aldo. (p. 7)

There is a speech act between Irva and Aldo in the speech above. Irva shows her politeness to Aldo. Irva's speech is a form or form of generosity to her friends who are in the speech situation. From the maxim of generosity, Irva has performed a polite speech act. However, language impoliteness due to a violation of generosity occurred to Irva's interlocutor, namely Aldo. In Ira's speech, Aldo answered it with a criticism that harmed Irva's side. Materially, Irva did not lose, but Aldo's statement refused to break Irva because he rejected the good intentions of his opponent.

Data (4): "I need a moment. Copy my math homework, please. I didn't have time to do this! Just copy it with Upi. I already told you. Please, yes..." Ira asked.
"But then my quota will be double, you know! Said Eka.
"Okay ."(p. 9)

If there was an application of the principle of the maxim of generosity and its violation in the previous data, then in the data, politeness in language applied the principle of generosity. A conversation takes place between Ira and Upi. In this speech, Upi asked Ira to do her homework. In a language that benefits Upi's side, Ira explained her ability. It is emphasized in the speech is Ira's ability to carry out Upi's request. Usually, when someone says something as said by Upi, the speech is a criticism of Upi's party, in the form of an act of refusing with language that might harm Upi's side. However, this did not happen to Upi because Ira agreed to what Upi said.

Maxim of Praise

Data politeness in a language in the novel 'Beauty And The Best' by Luna Torashyngu on the maxim of praise is stated.

Data (5): "Thank you," said Ira after opening the gift from Reza. Tiny silver strap watch. "You like the gift?" asked Reza while waiting for their order. "I like it. Thank you?" (p. 17))

In this speech, it raises speech acts in the maxim of praise. What is meant by recognition in the speech is the second party or the interlocutor. The first party, Reza, asked about the gift he gave to Ira. Based on a good attitude and

polite language that contains praise, Ira stated that it positively impacted Reza's party. Saying 'Thank you is a form of recognition or appreciation for what is given by someone. Ira emphasized this praise through her speech, "I like it, thank you, don't you?". It is a form of politeness in language that should be applied by the reader when facing or in that situation. This statement is necessary because sometimes someone maintains an attitude or is miserly about thanking them, let alone giving compliments.

Data (6): "You are beautiful. So, don't be surprised if you become the favorite girl in this school. No wonder so many people want to be your friends, especially the boys here," Kelly continued.
"What are you talking about? You're smart. Your score is the highest here. Many guys also know you. You have lots of friends too." (p. 31)

The next utterance also occurs in the conversation in the data above. Kelly's party gave praise to Ira's side. The bouquets were stated by Kelly indeed in an unfavorable situation or a social conflict between Ira and Kelly. However, despite it all, Kelly can also show her speech in the form of praise to Ira. Kelly admits Ira's strengths. In her response, Ira showed an excellent cooperative attitude. Ira was not proud of Kelly's praise. What was said by Kelly was similarly expressed by Ira. It is this kind of speech context that should happen even though sometimes the praised party shows her arrogance.

Maxim of Agreement
Data politeness in the language in the novel 'Beauty And The Best' by Luna Torashyngu on the maxim of agreement is stated.
Data (7): "Sorry, Di. Ira wants to talk alone with Kelly," continued Ira. Hearing Ira's soft voice, Adi could only nod. Okay, Adi, to class first, okay..." said Adi pretentiously.
Ira smiled sweetly, nodding, while Kelly was indifferent. Adi then left the lab. (p. 30)

The maxim of agreement occurs in the speech above. The conversation between Ira and Adi shows an agreement that is not detrimental. The utterance that shows the maxim of agreement, namely Ira's request to have a private conversation with Kelly, was responded to politely by Adi. Ira and Adi have shown effort in terms of agreeing on something. In this case, Ira asked Adi to approve not to be disturbed, and Adi accepted Ira's request.

Data (8): "What is it?" Kelly asked coldly when Ira greeted her. It's cold as ice!
"No. Ira just wants to know about your car. He said it was blistering, didn't he?"
"Then why?" "Have you fixed it? Let Ira bear the costs even though, at that time, Eka was driving, but Ira was also at fault. If only Ira didn't tell me to hurry..."
"Do not have to!" Kelly cuts Ira off (p. 28)

There is a deviation of language politeness in the maxim of agreement in the

speech above. If in the maxim of agreement, each speaker and the interlocutor maximize the suitability between them and minimizes the incompatibility between them, precisely what happens in the speech situation above is deviation. The agreement maxim violates because the interlocutor does not provide an excellent or pleasant speech. The interlocutor's utterance by rejecting 'no need' deviates from the maxim of agreement.

Maxim of Sympathy

Data politeness in the language in the novel 'Beauty And The Best' by Luna Torashyngu on the maxim of sympathy is stated.

Data (9):   "What are your plans with Reza tonight?" asked Eka while driving. "Don't you want to know? It's a secret!" replied Ira, sitting next to Eka with a smile. "Yee… may we know. So if something goes wrong, we can help." (p. 13)

The following maxim is the maxim of sympathy or the maxim of sympathy. There is good communication between the speaker and the interlocutor. The first party to say, 'What are your plans with Reza tonight?' is the maximum sympathy given to the second party. The attitude of attention to the interlocutor and expressed in polite language is the absolute maxim of sympathy. In other words, there is no apparent antipathy from the first party to the interlocutor.

Data(10): "Why Pi? More thrush?" asked Olivia. "No. Upi was just thinking about the chemistry test earlier. Upi should have been able to answer question number four, but at that time, Upi wrote the formula wrong. So, that's where it went wrong," answered Upi with her Javanese accent, which was still thick. (p.14)

Similar to the previous data, the sympathy raised through polite and attentive language was also found in the conversation situation. Even if you just say 'why' or 'why' to pay attention, it is included in the sympathy maxim. That's what Olia said to Upi, so Upi felt that Olia gave sympathy to her through the language she put forward.

Maxim of Humility

Data politeness in the language in the novel 'Beauty And The Best' by Luna Torashyngu on the maxim of agreement is stated.

Data (11): "What is it?" Kelly asked coldly when Ira greeted her. It's cold as ice!
"No. Ira just wants to know about your car. He said it was blistering, didn't he?"
"Then why?"
"Have you fixed it? Let Ira bear the costs even though, at that time, Eka was driving, but Ira was also at fault. If only Ira didn't tell me to hurry…"
"Do not have to!" Kelly cuts Ira off (p.28)

The humility maxim requires praising oneself as little as possible and criticizing oneself as much as possible. In this data, Ira has shown her attitude to admitting her mistakes. The form of admitting fault and not blaming others

is a form of self-criticism. It is not even the slightest bit of self-praise. This statement is what Ira as a speaker, does feel so guilty about that her best friend, Eka, also has to be dragged into a problem that she should only feel herself. It is proof of the humility of the speaker to her interlocutor.

Data (12): "What's wrong, Ka?"

"I'm sorry. Because I'm not careful, it will be difficult for you. I didn't think it would be this long. "Never mind. I don't think about that anymore. Besides, I was also wrong, telling you to bring the car quickly. (p. 37)

The maxim of humility can be seen in the conversation data above. The utterance "I'm sorry because I wasn't careful, you're getting difficult" is an attitude that the speaker raises to her interlocutor. The situation is created well because the speaker understands the context of the speech at hand. In this utterance, the speaker tries to convey her regret. Such an attitude can only be given by speakers who have a humble soul. Even though it is only obtained through language, it has shown politeness in language.

CONCLUSIONS

In summary, there are six maxims in this novel: the maxim of humility, the maxim of sympathy, the maxim of agreement, the maxim of praise, the maxim of generosity, and the maxim of wisdom. Conversation in the maxim of wisdom shows the attitude of wise figures in making speeches with their interlocutors. Furthermore, the speech shows politeness in the language in the maxim of generosity. And, the speaker, in carrying out a conversation, can still uphold the generous attitude so that a conducive speech situation is still created. Moreover, the discussions also show praiseworthy attitudes through their speech in the maxim of praise.

Meanwhile, speakers commit many violations, especially characters who act as antagonists in the maxim of agreement. Likewise, with the maxim of sympathy, there are also many deviations, although some show the utterances that create sympathy between the speaker and the interlocutor. Finally, each character's speech in the novel is also quite varied in the maxim of humility. Speakers and interlocutors sometimes give humble attitudes through their speech but also not a few show arrogant language attitudes so that they deviate from these maxims.

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