

Student Languages In Discussion Text In Vocational School (SMK)**Depitaria Br Barus¹⁾, Erikson Saragih²⁾, Rosliani³⁾***^{1,2,3)} Universitas Prima Indonesia Jl. Sekip, Simpang Sikambang, Medan

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Abstract

Discussion activities can be an effort to improve students' speaking skills in expressing opinions, ideas in discussion. Discussions at school can run well if you stick to the rules of speaking in the principle of politeness. The principle of politeness consists of six maxims, namely the maxim of wisdom, the maxim of humility, the maxim of praise, the maxim of generosity, the maxim of agreement, the maxim of sympathy. This study aims to find and describe the principles of politeness used by students when learning is taking place as well as interactions among students and the implications of politeness principles at school. The data source of this research is the conversations between students in discussions and with teachers at SMK. By using the Leech politeness theory. Data collection techniques using recording and transcription techniques. The type of research used is descriptive method with a qualitative approach. The subjects of this study were students of class XI SMK in Indonesian subjects. The results of this study indicate that there is a violation of the politeness principle, namely 66 utterances and there are also 75 obedience to the politeness principle. The implication for learning Indonesian, namely the principle of politeness is the main requirement to be polite in speaking. The contribution to the school by applying the principle of politeness to all subjects can shape the character of students in speaking skills.

Keywords: Principle of Politeness, Discussion.

INTRODUCTION

Politeness in language has a huge influence on the current generation, namely the nation's generation who are currently studying. One of the causes of using language that is not good and correct is a violation of the Principle of Politeness. Language is one of the characteristics in shaping a person's character. The choice of language is related to the choice of words, interlocutors, time and place influenced by the way we express and describe cultural values in society. In communicating and interacting, as usual, using language in carrying out social functions in society. They carry out language and speaking activities, this opinion was stated by Suparno (2000: 1). In communicating, there will also be interactions if someone asks and answers, someone asks and someone gives, someone orders and some does, someone notifies and some responds, and so on (Sumarsono in Yuni, 2004: 706). Therefore, good interactions will be established if there is the right politeness principle according to the politeness requirements in communicating.

Polite attitude is very necessary and must be used in education, namely at school. We can see speech act events in the learning process. We can observe speech events between the active roles of teachers and students in schools. The polite attitude of students will be seen from the responses given to the teacher when the teacher explains the lesson. Good speech will also show good action, namely the quality of communication and the clarity of the message conveyed by the teacher to students. If the student's response in communicating to the teacher is not good, then the learning process will be disrupted. This results in ineffective learning. Speaking of politeness, manners are the main requirements. Respect is manifested in polite speech and comfortable communication between speakers. Because the creation of courtesy in language is the respect of the speaker and the speech partner. and speech partners, for example

between teachers and students. (Yuni, 2013: 707) states that courtesy in language is a principle agreed upon by the community to create a mutually respectful relationship between one another. With a harmonious relationship it is possible to have a comprehensive understanding of the science being studied. We can see cooperation between fellow students in discussion activities.

Discussing activities in a group requires the use of appropriate and polite language. The discussion process in learning can be seen in the expressions and responses of students. In this case, it can be seen that the function of language is personal or private (emotive function). That is, the speaker expresses an attitude towards what he is saying. Speakers not only express emotions through language, but also show those emotions when conveying their speech. In this case, the listener can guess whether the speaker is sad, angry or happy (Chaer, 2004: 15). Researchers found problems that occurred in violations and obedience to the principle of politeness which was very interesting to be studied more deeply, namely the researcher found one example of a case that occurred when a student was asking the assignment given by the teacher to another student, but the student's response was answered in who are not polite and do not use good and correct Indonesian. The language that the researchers found was less polite, such as the word: you, your head is ready, you just like to speak. This problem causes a mismatch between reality in the field and what is expected. If the problem continues, it will result in the next generation, namely a generation that is rude, lacks ethical values, and has no character. One of the research journals related to the principle of politeness is the language politeness of students in discussions (Cahyaningrum Fitria, 2018) which explains that the principle of politeness can improve students' speaking skills in expressing opinions about a problem in a discussion. The problem of the principle of politeness in language is very necessary to support the success of the vision and mission in education.

As for other research on the principle of politeness (Halid, Mahaputera, & Yamin, 2017) related to language politeness in discussion activities of students of the 2016 class of Nursing DIII Study Program, Solok, Poltekkes Kemenkes Padang The background of this research is that there are students who no longer pay attention to politeness, wrong only by showing emotion when communicating. Discussion ethics such as when an interruption is not considered.

Based on the theory and background of the problem mentioned, the researcher is interested in examining and conducting deeper research to find answers to the related courtesy that is violated by students in class XI Vocational Schools. The purpose of this research is expected to be able to differentiate it from other research because this research is able to find the types of violations of the principle of politeness that students often do when interacting with each other in learning, especially when the discussion is taking place. By adhering to the principle of politeness it can shape the character of students both inside and outside of school, especially learning is taking place. The purpose of this research is to later be able to describe and find out how many violations and obedience to the principle of politeness.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research approach used in this research is descriptive qualitative research with data analysis methods. The data source of this research is the recording of the conversations of students having conversations with students when the discussion is taking place in class XI at SMK. Data collection using recording and transcription techniques. The data analysis technique used in this study was the equivalent method. The equivalent method is a method in which the determining tool is outside, detached and does not become part of the language in

question (Sudaryanto in Kurniawan, 2012: 39). The thing that is studied has to do with the speaker, the interlocutor, and the context. This method is used to analyze the principles of politeness used in discussions in class XI SMK students. The analysis is carried out by drawing conclusions based on the problems that occur in the research focus.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of this study are that there are violations and obedience to the principles of politeness when there are speeches from fellow students during the discussion and there is also the relevance of the application of the principle of politeness as a policy to require teachers with students and fellow students in the school environment. With the existence of this research study, it is able to improve the rules for the use of Indonesian that are good and correct and able to shape the character of students for the nation's generation.

In the principle of politeness there is an important figure in achieving communication in accordance with linguistic principles. Politeness is a universal phenomenon which means that the norms of politeness apply in the use of any language in the world. Humans in communicating politely have basic similarities because they have the power to think and feel which in turn are represented in communicating. Elen, (2002). In the journal (Sasabone, 2001) reveals two forms of refusal politeness in student interactions, namely the form of direct speech and the form of indirect speech. The definition of politeness can be accepted with common sense with respect to correct behavior which shows that politeness is not limited to language, but also involves nonverbal and nonlinguistic behavior (Eelen in Syahrul, 2002: 14). Most people are very familiar with polite behavior, such as opening a door for someone, welcoming someone with a wave of their hand and nodding their head, and so on. One aspect of politeness that is interesting to note is the fact that politeness lies at the intersection between language and reality. The general understanding of politeness relates language to aspects of social structure life as well as ethical codes of behavior. Thus the study of politeness has very important values to understand how society and ethics are related to language and behavior in general and provide deeper insights into how society is formed and maintained through interaction. In accordance with the research focus, namely speech and includes several things, namely students of class XI who are the subject of this study, namely the types of politeness principles, namely the maxim of sympathy, the maxim of praise, the maxim of generosity, the maxim of agreement, the maxim of humility, the maxim of wisdom. The full results are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Speech, Students and Forms

Speech		
No	Aspect	Description
1	Speech Discussion	Conversation Transcription
2	Participants	Students /I Kelas XI
3	Speech form	a. Maxim of sympathy b. Maxim of praise c. The maxim of generosity d. Maxim of cooperation

- e. Maxim of wisdom
f. Maxim of sympathy
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The function of politeness in classroom learning (directive action)

Directive action as a type of speech act has great potential in representing the function of politeness. The illocutionary power of the speech requires the speech partner to do something according to the intent of the speaker's speech. From the research findings, the function of politeness in directive action is divided into: request, permit, advise, order and prohibit.

First, the Function of Politeness in Demand In classroom learning, directive speech which functions as a request is expressed in,

(1). *"saya mau minta tanda tangan ibu"*

(2). *"Minta tolong, cek-an LKSnya, di mana yang masih kurang"*

(3). *"Nak, ambulkan absen dikantor, bantulah ibu"*

(4) *"Permisi bu, saya minta izin tidak masuk di mata pelajaran ibu karena saya sakit dan harus dirawat di rumah sakit."*

Data (1) above are utterances with the intention of asking other teachers to validate the worksheets that will be distributed to students using politeness for help. Meanwhile, data (2) are utterances that use requests. Data (3) is data that is spoken with the intention of asking students for help to take absences by using a politeness marker for help, and reinforced by an imperative sentence with requests for help with a sign of politeness to be helped. And data (4) are utterances that intend to ask permission and polite sentences, because the request for permission is accompanied by descriptive sentences.

Second, the function of politeness in licensing. In classroom learning, directive speech which functions as permission is revealed in conversations between teachers and students and between students. For teachers of use, licensing is related to the purpose of speech, which is discussing the topic of learning, while for students, licensing is related to aspects of politeness, namely saving the face of the teacher.

Third, the function of politeness in advising In classroom learning, directive speech which serves to advise is revealed in conversations between teachers and students and between students. For teachers, the use of advising is related to the purpose of speech, namely discussing learning topics, while for students, advising is related to the stabilization of the material received and the expression of solidarity as a student towards the teacher.

Fourth, the Function of Politeness in Command, from the findings of this study, it is revealed that the representation of politeness in speech acts in commands is manifested in various forms, such as direct or not speech, use of greetings and pronouns, selection, modality, command with reasons, use of expressions. approval, and others.

Fifth, the Function of Modesty in Prohibiting, the declarative function of prohibiting is essentially the same as containing an order, namely an order, namely a negative command so that Mt does not do something. According to Bach, the characteristics of prohibiting the following: in stating a certain speech, Pn prohibits Mt from doing something if Pn expresses it. The belief that his speech was oriented towards Mt provides a signifying reason for Mt not to do something.

Sixth, the Function of Politeness in Praising Bach explains the characteristics of praising in expressive acts with the following formula. In telling a certain speech, Pn said happy rsa or praise to Mt when Mt expressed the hope that something Mt was done would be good and pleasant.

Leech Theory of Politeness

Politeness in language is an attempt to make the existence of beliefs and opinions that are not polite as small as possible by obeying the principle of politeness which consists of maxims. There are two principles of politeness that must be obeyed by people who want their speech to sound polite, namely 1) the negating version of politeness principle, 'reduce or use as little as possible expressing disrespectful opinions, and 2) the positive version of the principle of politeness, "multiply or use as many speeches as possible that express polite opinions (Leech in Syahrul, 2002: 22).

Principle of Politeness

In speech acts asking someone to obey the principle of courtesy, the goal is to avoid communication bottlenecks. What is meant is when we talk to someone and want to show courtesy to our speech partners, of course this principle is very much needed. The principle of courtesy also maintains social balance and friendly relationships in the conversation. The principle of courtesy is a principle of conversation which has the same position as other conversation principles (Rahardi, 2005: 60-66). Following are the maxims in the principle of politeness. There are six principles of politeness, namely:

First, the maxim of wisdom is the basic idea of the maxim of wisdom in the principle of politeness is that participants in speech should adhere to the principle of always reducing their own benefits and maximizing the benefits of others in speaking activities.

Second, with maxims generosity or a maxim of humility, speech participants are expected to be humble by reducing praise for themselves. People will be said to be arrogant if in speaking activities they are always proud and proud of themselves.

Third, in the maxim of appreciation it is explained that people can be considered polite if in speaking they always try to give appreciation to other parties. With this maxim, it is hoped that the participants in the discussion will not ridicule one another, insult each other, or denigrate each other.

Fourth, in the maxim of simplicity or the maxim of humility, speech participants are expected to be humble by reducing praise for themselves.

Fifth, the maxim of agreement is often referred to as the maxim of suitability (Wijana in Rahardi, 2002: 64). In this maxim, it is emphasized, so that speech participants can foster mutual compatibility or agreement or compatibility between the speaker and the speech partner in speaking activities, each of them can be said to be polite.

Sixth, in the sympathetic maxim, it is expected that the speech participants can maximize the sympathy between one party and another. An antipathy attitude towards someone in speaking activities will be considered as impolite. Sympathy for others is often shown by smiling, nodding, holding hands, and some.

Adherence to the Principles of Politeness Found in Classroom Discussions SMK Negeri 1 Patumbak.

In this sub-chapter, there are several utterances that are found and meet the principles of politeness of class XI Vocational High School students consisting of:

First, in the maxim of wisdom there is a speech obeying the principle of politeness as follows:

“Ada pertanyaan sampai disini?”

“ya silahkan”

“Ada pendapat lain tentang amanat dari cerpen kita ini?” “Baiklah saya ingin menambahkan”

This speech gives an opportunity to see that the attitude of the language used fulfills the maxims of wisdom which avoids words that are unpleasant to the speech partner. This speech is considered polite.

Second, in the Generosity maxim, there is obedience to the principle of modesty as follows:

“Menurut saya bersyukurlah atas apa yang dimiliki” “Jangan lari dari permasalahan itu menurut saya” “ Baiklah saya ingin menambahkan”

“Menurut saya, saya dapat menambahkannya. Kita seharusnya membantu mereka bukan menelantarkannya”

“Menurut saya bersyukurlah atas apa yang dimiliki”

This speech fulfills the maxim of generosity because the speaker does not blame the explanation of his speech partner even though the explanation is not correct and acts to avoid words that are less pleasing to the speech partner. This speech is considered polite. Third, the Praise maxim describes the polite maxims of praise as follows:

“Terima kasih atas pendapat dari teman-teman” “Menurut saya itu cocok”

“ Ya pendapat Andi sangat bagus,saya juga sependapat” “Pertanyaan anda bagus”

“Terima kasih untuk penyaji yang untuk menyampaikan jawabanya” “Iya jawabanya bagus”

This speech fulfills the maxims of praise because he praises his speech partner by giving appreciation, namely saying good words, and being avoiding words that are less pleasing to his partner. This speech is considered polite.

Fourth, the maxims of Humility describe the details of the maxims of polite humility. There are several words as follows:

“Maaf, biarkan saya sedikit menjelaskanya”

“Maaf, saya memotong pembicaraan kalian”

“Demikian diskusi dari kelompok kami, lebih kurang kami mohon maaf”

This speech fulfills the maxims of humility because the speaker previously apologized for having interrupted the conversation between the speech partners. The purpose of the speaker

is to avoid the element of being hurt by the speech partner. This speech is considered polite.

Fifth, the Agreement maxims describe the details of the polite agreement maxims. As follows:

“Saya setuju dengan pendapat anda”

“Cocok”

“Baik saya setuju dengan pendapat kalian berdua” “Hidup,bersyukurlah atas apa yang dimiliki”

“Iya, menurut saya memang tentunya bersyukurlah atas apa yang dimiliki”

“Saya juga setuju”

“Pas”

“Saya sependapat dengan kamu, memang seharusnya amanat yang bisa ditambahkan kita seharusnya membantu mereka bukan menelantarkannya” “Ya juga, memang seharusnya seperti itu”

“Ya betul”

“Bagaimana, apakah sudah bisa diterima?”

“Saya setuju pendapat Nisa tadi”

This speech fulfills the maxim of the agreement because it agrees with the explanation of the partner's speech by saying yes, it is true, it can be said that there is a match between the speaker and the speech partner. This speech is considered polite.

Sixth, the sympathy maxims describe the polite details of the sympathy maxims. As follows:

“Baiklah, saya akan menambahnya dan mendukung pendapat teman-teman sekalian” “Saya juga mendukung teman-teman”

This speech fulfills the maxim of sympathy with the opinion of his speech partner so that the speaker adds his opinion and support him, by being avoiding words that are less pleasing to his partner. This speech is considered polite.

Deviations Against the Principle of Politeness Found in Class XI Discussions at SMK N 1 Patumbak

In this sub-chapter, several utterances were found to violate the principles of politeness carried out by students of SMK N 1 Patumbak in class XI which consisted of:

First, the maxim of wisdom describes the details of the maxims of wisdom which are not polite as follows:

“Itu kan menurutku”

“Entah apa-apa kau baca?”

“jadi cerpen tadi tentang bangkit kan”

“E, kau apa gak cerita ini?”

“kekuranganya apa lagi tadi”

“terus lebihnya tadi apa”

“Rehan dapatkan seorang gadis yang kayak dewi, e anji r”

This speech does not fulfill the maxims of wisdom because the language used is classified as non-standard and less polite. During the discussion, there were students who asked questions with expressions and attitudes that were not polite because the language used was not formal. This speech is considered impolite.

Second, the maxim of generosity describes the details of the maxim of generosity, which are as follows:

“Janganlah,keong yang berubah menjadi siput’

“Sok sial,emang sial padalan”

“Keong mas yang membantu.sok sial? Sok jago? Hahaha” “Gilak kau! Mana ada disitu disuruh majas,bu majas juga”

This speech does not fulfill the maxim of generosity because the speakers only believe in their own thinkers to the detriment of the speech partners. The speaker's attitude is not generous Third, the maxims of praise describe the details of the maxims of praise which are not polite. Including the following:

“Hanya ubi busuk,hahaha”

“Permaisuri dewi,hihihi”

“Yang berkarat, hahaha”

“Grandong,protagonist,keong berkarat.hahaha”

This speech does not fulfill the maxims of praise because it reduces the profit of the speech partner. When the speech partner explains the speech partner, the speaker immediately mentions words that are disrespectful and does not give appreciation to the speaker and even laughs at it.

Fourth, the maxims of Humility describe the details of the maxims of humility which are disrespectful. Including the following:

“Kami kalah, duduklah! Duduk dulu”

“Ia salah, ohh maaf!”

This speech does not fulfill the maxims of humility because it acts to avoid words that are not pleasing to the speech partner. The speaker seemed not to accept the explanation of the speech partner. This speech is considered impolite.

Fifth, the maxim of agreement describes the details of the maxims of the agreement which are not polite. Including the following:

“Tapi aku tetap gak setuju kalau amanatnya itu jangan lari dari permasalahan.”

“Aku gak setuju sih pendapat Elja, lebih pasnya sih kegagalan adalah awal keberhasilan”

This speech does not fulfill the maxim of the agreement because the speakers do not agree with the speech partner. When the speaker rejects the opinion of the speech partner and is more concerned with his own opinion. It can be concluded that there is no match between speakers and speech partners.

Sixth, in the sympathy maxim, there is no violation of the principle of politeness in class XI at SMK.

Leech Politeness Scale

In the Leech politeness model, each interpersonal maxims can be used to rank the politeness of a speech. There are five Leech politeness scales, namely as follows:

First, the Scale of Losses and Profits. The utterances that are considered to meet the profit and loss scale are as follows:

“Terima kasih atas pendapat dari teman-teman” “Menurut saya itu cocok”

“Ya pendapat Andi sangat bagus, saya juga sependapat” “Saya setuju dengan pendapat anda”

“Baik , saya setuju dengan pendapat kalian berdua” “Saya setuju juga”

The speech above is considered to meet the disadvantages and benefits scale because this speech maximizes profits to the speech partners by receiving explanations from the speech partners.

Scale Selection

From the results of the research conducted, it was found that several utterances that meet the scale of choice. The speeches that are considered to meet the scale of choice are:

“Ya silahkan sampaikan pendapat anda”

“Jika teman-teman langsung ingin menanggapi, dipersilahkan”

“Menurut kalian kaya mana rizki, reza, anita? Ngomong satu-satu aja kita?” “Boleh dengarkan dulu pendapat saya”

“Baiklah dipersilahkan kepada lutfi untuk membacakan cerpenya”

The speech above is considered to meet the scale of choice because the speaker provides the opportunity for the speech partner to read the short story. This speech does not limit the choice of speech partners.

Scale of Unsustainability

From the results of the research conducted, it was found that several utterances that meet the unsustainability scale As for the utterances that are considered to meet the scale unsustainability, namely:

“Ada pertanyaan sampai disini”

“Ya silahkan”

“Ada pendapat lain tentang amanat dari cerpen kita ini” “Coba lebih dipikirkan lagi”

“Amanat kita gimana kawan”

“Patuh, terus apalagi alurnya”

Tuturan dinilai memenuhi skala ketidaklangsungan.. makna tuturan ini tidak bersifat langsung.

Implications of the Principle of Politeness in Discussions on Language Learning Indonesia at SMK

Implications The principle of politeness is a guideline for knowing whether someone is polite or not in speaking. If the speech fulfills the principle of politeness, then the speech is considered polite and if the speech does not fulfill the politeness principle then the speech is considered impolite, then the politeness principle plays an important role in rhetoric. Learning is a system consisting of various components that are interconnected with one another. These

components include objectives, methods, and evaluation. The four learning components must be considered by the teacher in choosing and determining what learning models are used in learning activities. According to the first resource person, Mrs. Indry Dwi Prezky, S.Pd., M.Pd, at the time of learning Indonesian, she had a student discussion in class. The resource person once assessed the language used by students in discussion activities in a non-formal way, and only pointed out that the language used by the student was not good.

The informant said that the principle of politeness is good, because the principle of politeness discusses courtesy in speaking. The informants also agreed that the principle of politeness is used in learning Indonesian so that students can train students to know more about polite and impolite language. The principle of politeness in discussion has relevance to Indonesian language learning. because in Indonesian learning it is required to use polite language. By applying the principle of politeness in learning Indonesian, it will change the way students speak more politely and politely, students in discussions will avoid disrespectful language, and the learning process will be better. The second resource person, Muliawati, S.Pd, also said that when learning Indonesian, she had held student discussion activities in class. The resource person has also assessed the language used by students in discussion activities in the way of the resource person. The resource person only advised the students not to speak impolite words.

The second informant said that the principle of politeness is good. Because this principle of politeness discusses politeness in speaking. Understanding the principle of politeness will avoid disrespectful speech. The informants agreed if the politeness principle was applied in language learning. By teaching the principle of politeness, students will know better how polite and disrespectful language is, this will make students speak politely and politely in the school, family, and community environment. According to the informants, the principle of politeness in the discussion has relevance to Indonesian language learning. with the principle of politeness, it can improve the Indonesian language learning process. Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the principle of politeness in discussion is related to Indonesian language learning. because from the research results it can be seen that the speech in the discussion fulfills the principle of politeness. The principle of politeness needs to be applied in learning Indonesian. improved vocational high school. If the principle of politeness is applied properly to Indonesian language learning, the speech used by students will be polite. Because these students already understand how to be polite in speaking. In this case, the principle of politeness is related to Indonesian language learning. Indonesian language learning applies politeness in language, therefore the principle of politeness needs to be applied to Indonesian language learning.

From the results of this study, it is found that there are implications for the application of the principle of politeness in the discussion text, one of which is the application of the principle of politeness in Indonesian language learning. The implication for the principle of politeness in the discussion text has a relationship, namely the contribution that occurs as a result of an activity that involves several things. As in implementing the principle of politeness, of course it must be able to contribute to the school and what things can be influenced to support the progress of the school. Especially at SMK Negeri 1 Patumbak. As a vocational high school, the principle of politeness is very capable of making a positive contribution to schools in order to produce the best and reliable graduates in the world of work because they are able to apply the principle of politeness. The implication of the principle of politeness which consists of six maxims, namely the maxim of wisdom, the maxim of generosity, the maxim of humility, the maxim of praise, the maxim of agreement and the maxim of sympathy.

Contribution of the principle of politeness in learning Indonesian for schools

In the results of this study, there are the following results: First, the maxim of wisdom is able to contribute in the form of good tolerance among fellow students of class XI SMK. In learning, it is hoped that students can maximize speaking activities among fellow students in learning so that the Vision and Mission in school.

Second, the maxim of the agreement is able to contribute in the form of maintaining cohesiveness among students in the SMK Negeri 1 Patumbak school environment as well as when learning is taking place so that the Vision and Mission in the school. Third, the maxim of praise is capable contribute in the form of mutual respect in the form of appreciation to fellow students so that there is no more ridicule among students, especially in grade XI SMK and the vision and mission of the school can be realized.

Fourth, the maxim of generosity is able to contribute in the form of respect among the XI grade students of SMK who value each other more while having a conversation so as to support the vision and mission in the school.

Sixth, Maksim Simpati is able to contribute in shaping the character of students to sympathize among fellow students so as to support the vision and mission in school.

CONCLUSION

From the research results of the Principles of Politeness in class XI SMK, some of the findings obtained by the researchers include:

First, actually activities or speech among fellow students or teachers are still classified as less polite at school and especially when learning is taking place. From the research, it was found that there were 66 deviation from the politeness principle. The principle of politeness is used in the discussion of SMK Negeri 1 Patumbak to find out the politeness of the students' language in discussions. From the research results, it can be seen that the principles of politeness used by students.

Second, from the research results found the principle of politeness as many as 75 utterances. The principle of politeness is used in discussions at SMK to determine the politeness of the students' language in discussions. From the research results, it can be seen that the principles of politeness used by students.

Third, the principle of politeness has relevance to the discussion of class XI SMK students. In the discussion, it is required to use polite language, so that the discussion activities run well. Meanwhile, the principle of politeness discusses politeness in language. With the principle of politeness, it can be seen that the language used in student discussions is classified as polite or not polite. Politeness in language is an attempt to make disrespectful beliefs and opinions as small as possible by obeying the principle of language politeness which consists of the maxims of Syahrul (2008: 22). In that case it can be said that politeness in language is said to be polite if it obeys the principle of politeness.

Fourth, the principle of politeness is a determinant for determining which utterances are used politely or not. The principle of politeness plays an important role in knowing someone's language politeness in speaking. One of which is discussion activities.

Fifth, discussion is an activity of an interaction activity to exchange opinions involving two or more people. In discussing activities, it is necessary to use polite language methods so that good communication can be established between speakers and speech partners. In order to judge whether or not polite in a discussion, it is necessary to use the Leech politeness principle. Speech is said to be polite if it fulfills the principle of politeness.

The principle of politeness needs to be applied in Indonesian language learning, especially in vocational high schools. If the principle of politeness is well applied in Indonesian language learning, the speech used by students will be polite. Because these students already understand how to be polite in speaking. In this case, the principle of politeness is related to Indonesian language learning. Indonesian language learning applies politeness in language. Therefore, the principle of politeness needs to be applied to Indonesian language learning. Implications The principle of politeness in learning Indonesian can be positively implicated in schools. Because with the rules of applying the principle of politeness, every learning will go well, including the application. Apart from that, the implications of the principle of modesty in schools are also able to shape the character of vocational students so that they are able to create the best and reliable graduates in the world of work later because they are equipped with good and polite characters.

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