CULTURAL IMPLEMENTATION OF COURAGEOUS COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE INDONESIAN LANGUAGE IN BOARDING SCHOOLS

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Abstract:
Education is one of the factors that determine and influence social change. Through education, it is hoped that it can produce the next generation who have a strong character to receive the baton of national leadership. In order to realize the achievement of pesantren culture in forming Indonesian-language politeness for students at the Nurul Amin Islamic Boarding School. This research uses qualitative research with a descriptive approach using interviews, data collection, document analysis and observation. This study aims to analyze and understand the formation of pesantren culture in Indonesian-language politeness in Islamic boarding schools. The results showed that; Santri Pondok Pesantren Nurul Amin speaks politely, well and correctly.

Keywords: *Islamic Boarding School Culture, Politeness, Indonesian*

INTRODUCTION

Pesantren is a traditional Islamic educational institution which the students lived together and studied under more teachers known as clerics and have a dormitory for places stay students. Islamic boarding schools can also be understood as educational institutions and teaching of religion, generally in a non-classical way, where a kiai teaches Islamic religious knowledge to students based on books written in Arabic and the students usually live in the hut (dormitory) in the pesantren in addition to studying language books Arabic, students are generally also taught about how to communicate politely with use Indonesian.

Communication is an integral part of efforts to improve effectiveness of a group or institution. Everyone can communicate in their own way, but not all can communicate politely (Setiawan: 2022). Polite communication applied in The Nurul Amin Islamic Boarding School aims to enable students to use language Polite Indonesians as a substitute for their mother tongue incidentally comes from the countryside and mountains and is used to it use subtle Madurese (be shah) as politeness.

Politeness is a related term to decency, respect, good attitude, or appropriate behaviour (Gunawan, 2013: 8). The politeness principle will not occur without internal cooperation communication. But applying the principle of cooperation does not necessarily make the principle of politeness immediately carried out (Rustina, 2014).

Politeness in the language in the Islamic boarding school environment is essential because by speaking in polite communication can maintain self-worth as a social being who cannot live alone without the help of others. To live together in society and be accepted by society later, then as a social being must also can adapt to the environment through the norms and social values, namely the value of politeness in speaking.

The use of language in communicating can reflect one's personality. A person's character, disposition, or nature can be identified from the choice of spoken language. The language used in Indonesia that is gentle, polite, polite, systematic, orderly, clear and straightforward reflects his virtuous speaker. And pay attention to two things: how one speaks and with whom the speaker is opposed.

Bahasa Indonesia, the national language, has become a tool for effective

communication for establishing inter-ethnic relations in Indonesia. Correct Indonesian is the Indonesian used accordingly with the rules of the Indonesian language that apply. Indonesian laws include spelling rules, word formation, sentences, and paragraphs Good and correct Indonesia can be interpreted as using a variety of languages in harmony with the target and which, in addition, follows the rules of the language correctly (Alwi et al., 2010).

To implement a polite communication culture through language Indonesia in the pesantren environment, awareness of the use of language Indonesia is good and right; it is necessary to guide to the Students. This is also to reinforce our love for our own language so that our national identity is more appreciated on an international scale, so does not rule out Indonesian can become a language International in the future. From the explanation above, the researcher is interested examines how the implementation of polite communication culture through language Indonesia in the pesantren environment.

In speaking, there is the principle of politeness that must be applied (Wijana, 1996: 55). This principle of refinement relates to two participants' conversation, namely self (self) and others (other). The self is the speaker, and other people are interlocutors.

The things that govern the selection strategy of the forms have different levels of politeness called pragmatic parameters. Pragmatic parameters must be observed carefully so that the interlocutor does not feel lost face.

According to Brown & Levinson (1978), there are four basic speaking strategies:
1. Strategy 1: Impolite, used for close friends
2. Strategy 2: Somewhat polite to use with friends who are not (yet) so familiar
3. Strategy 3: It is more polite to use it with people you don't know
4. Strategy 4: Most polite to people with higher social status tall.

Inconsistencies will arise if speakers apply the strategies in over incorrectly.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used is the descriptive qualitative method. According to Nazir (2014), descriptive research examines the status of human groups, objects, conditions, thought systems or current events with the aim is to make descriptive systematic, factual and accurate about researched facts. According to Nana Syaodih Sukmadinata (2011: 73), research Qualitative descriptive is intended to describe and describe existing phenomena, both natural and engineered human beings, who pay more attention to the characteristics, quality, and interrelationships between activities. This requires supporting data.

There are two kinds of data sources in research: primary and secondary. According to Sugiyono (2014: 137) that "primary sources are data sources that directly provide data to data collectors." while secondary sources are indirect sources that provide data to data collectors, for example, through other people or through the document".

Source of data in this study using primary data generated from several ways, namely, the first interview was conducted to the ustadz and several students at the Nurul Amin Islamic Boarding School. Second, The instruments used are descriptions and interpretations of quotations sentence needed.

Discourse analysis is a method of text, audio, or video analysis to determine the reader's connection to a context. On data collection techniques using the method In this discourse analysis, the researcher first conducted interviews with the Ustazd and some students. Assign and mark sections of conversation, selecting data, collecting and describing. A technique used to process research data, namely selecting data, analyzing and reviewing data, concluding results interpretation and interpretation.

Discourse Analysis

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Conversational Research between students, students with Ustazd and Ustazd with Ustazd produces

Strategy 1: Impolite, used for close friends

- Ana : "Good morning Ani. What are you doing?
  Ani : "Morning too Ana. This is doing Homework anyway, hehe.
  Ana: "Wow, Budi. PR is Homework; why are you doing it at school? That's against the rules.
  Ani: "Yeah, sorry, sorry. I won't do it again.

In the dialogue above, there is a maxim of wisdom that leads to impolite sentences. This sentence can be seen from the word "You What are you doing?" and I won't do it again." The term is examples of sentences used by students who are already familiar, so the language that is used in everyday language sounds familiar.

- Noval: Let's play ball, Al?
  Aldi: Come on, let's play in the field
  Noval: let's invite the others too

The dialogue excerpt above leads to impolite sentences. This sentence can be seen from the word, "Al, let's play ball?" the word is examples of sentences used by students who are already familiar, so the language what is used in everyday language that sounds familiar.

Strategy 2: It's rather polite to use friends who don't (yet) do that familiar

- Fitri : Anis, can I ask you a favor?
  Anis: ask for help. What?
  Fitri: please lift my clothesline because I have to go with Teacher
  Anise: okay
  Fitri: Thank you

The dialogue excerpt above leads to a somewhat polite sentence. Sentence This can be seen from the word "can I ask for help?" said is an example of a sentence used by students to friends who don't so familiar.

> Ridwan: do you have any pencils?
> Babun: I have Rid
> Ridwan : can I borrow it?
> Babun : this

The dialogue excerpt above leads to a somewhat polite sentence. Sentence This can be seen from the word "may I borrow?" the word is examples of sentences used by students to friends who are not like that familiar.

Strategy 3: Be more polite to people you don't know

> Wali Santri: Assalamualaikum son
> Aji : Waalaikum greetings sir
> Wali Santri: can you please call Hidayat
> Aji: Yes, sir, wait a moment. I call
> Wali Santri : Thank you son

The dialogue excerpt above leads to more polite sentences. Sentence This can be seen from the words, "can you please call Hidayat?" is an example of a sentence used by students to people who not yet known.

> Ogik : Sis Iwan, I'm sorry I borrowed a dictionary earlier English without permission
> Kak Iwan: it's okay, but next time, if you want to borrow something
> must first get permission from the owner
> Ogik: yes, Sis

The dialogue excerpt above leads to more polite sentences. Sentence This can be seen from the words "Sis Iwan, I'm sorry I borrowed a dictionary earlier English without permission?", The term is an example of a sentence that used by students to people who are not yet known.

Strategy 4: Be most polite to people of higher social status.

> Zaki: Assalamualaikum Ustazd
> Ustazd : Waalaikumsalam
> Zaki : Please excuse me for going home because my parents are sick and
> is being treated at the hospital
> Ustazd : oh yes, three days, and please return to the hut on time.
> Hope your parents get well soon.
> Zaki : Thank you Ustazd

The dialogue excerpts above lead to the most polite sentences. This sentence can be seen from the words, "Please ask permission to go home because of your parents sick", the term is an example of a sentence used by students to people of higher social status.

> Ustazd Zain: Sorry Ustazd, I want to ask if I'm busy now
> Ustazd Fajar : No, can I help you?
> Ustazd Zain: please come with me to accompany the son of a sick male student
> to the health centre
> Ustazd Fajar: OK Ustadz

The dialogue excerpts above lead to the most polite sentences. This sentence can be seen from the words, "please come with me to accompany the male students those who are sick go to the health centre" the term is an example of a sentence that used by santri to people of higher social status. Effective communication in speech is essential

(Wisman: 2017). The recommendation to speak politely is also explained in the Koran, which is in the following verse:

Meaning: "and say good words to people". (QS al-Baqarah [2]: 83)

The Advice to Say Good is also explained in the Hadith of Bukhari Muslim and Ahmad. Where in the book of Bukhari gives him the title of guarding oral. Here is the hadith:

> From Abu Hurairah said: Rasulullah SAW said: "Whoever
> believe in Allah, and on the last day; he should say good or
> silent, and whoever believes in Allah and the Last Day should not
> he hurts his neighbours, and whoever believes in Allah and
> the Last day, let him honour his guest." (HR Bukhari: 6475,
> Muslim: 47, Ahmad: 16374, 24404).

Among the problems that arise in communication activities are known with the term miscommunication (mistakes in the communication), so the communication process goes differently than desired. There is the problem of error in communication often causes the emergence communication that is difficult to understand to be then implemented in organizational programs (Yusuf, 2018).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research, reasonable speech is formed because the speaker and the interlocutor cooperate. Each participant in the conversation is the same - both realize that there are rules that govern their actions, use of language and interpretations of actions and opponent's speech.

The speaker's language is not only bound to textual matters but also to interpersonal aspects. The speaker must arrange his speech in such a way that the opponent says as Individuals feel treated fairly. The theory of the principle of decency guides how to speak politely.

From the explanation above, it is clear that humans must speak kindly, politely, politely and gently. Nurul Amin Islamic Boarding School students have implemented this matter.

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