

## **THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON THE REDUCED POLITENESS OF LANGUAGE IN ADOLESCENTS**

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### **Abstract**

This research is motivated by data showing the influence of social media on language politeness in adolescents. The objectives to be achieved in this study include: (1) Knowing whether social media has an effect on adolescent politeness in language through public perception (2) Knowing how social media influences adolescent language politeness (3) providing references for readers regarding the study of the influence of social media and language politeness. This research was conducted through a survey that was distributed through social media and had the participation of 45 people. The results of the study show how social media has an effect on reducing politeness in language in adolescents. From the data obtained, it can be recommended to the audience that social media can have an effect on adolescent language politeness.

**Keywords:** Politness, linguistics, sociolinguistics, language

### **INTRODUCTION**

The advancement of technology in our environment today has made social life in this era incredibly complex. The intricacy of the technology that surrounds us may be used to the advantage of everyone from various circles (Istiani & Islamy, 2020). Social media is a type of technology that is no longer widely used. The usage of social media has effectively been governed by the entire community, including young people, adults, elders, and even toddlers. Since social media allows people to interact even when they are not in person, it is used by everyone and has a big influence on social communication networks. Using social media to convey information, express one's feelings, and communicate anything one wants to, both individually and in groups, is genuinely used for both communication and business. Social media is therefore essential for surviving in the social world. Social media is utilized regularly for emotional expression in addition to functioning as a platform for communication and the distribution of information. Teenagers frequently use social media to share with their friends what they like and dislike so that, if desired, such information might spread widely. Due to their access to videos and posts that their friends have posted, teenagers are more likely than adults to utilize social media for amusement. In addition to interacting with individuals in their immediate environment, such as at work, school, or home, social media users may also do so

online and abroad. Teens are quick to learn about news or trends that are popular in their social environment, which is not surprising given the influence of social media. Teenagers are the generation that will carry on the social cycle in a neighborhood. Adolescence is essential for the development of laws, social policies, and service systems that foster the development of adolescents. The definition of 10 to 24 years, which is more precise for the age range of 10 to 19, is more consistent with adolescent growth and the general perception of this time of life. It will also make more investment possible in a wider variety of situations (Sawyer et al., 2018). Adolescence is a period of decision-making when a person advances toward adulthood and develops the kind of moral character that will benefit society. In order for someone to grow up to be a responsible member of society, it is imperative that they receive the proper help when they are still teenagers. In daily life, of course, we all speak with one another to foster a social atmosphere. It goes without saying that we require a language to facilitate communication. But in order to create effective communication, our language must be courteous and avoid insulting other individuals. Polite language serves as the cornerstone for speakers to establish good conversation with the interlocutor and effectively deliver their message (Al-Qahtani & Lin, 2016). Therefore, everyone of us has to practice being nice and refraining from raising issues with others in order to promote a healthy social atmosphere.

The relationship between two people who may be referred to as "self" and "other" is often related to politeness. Several specialists describe the pragmatic research' perspective on politeness. The civility rule applies to both oneself and other discussion participants. The speaker is the self, and the listener is the speaker's opposite (Borris & Zecho, 2018). Not all human behaviors that are in opposition to rudeness are considered to be polite. Linguistic politeness is specific to language exchanges between people and indicates more than only courtesy. Humans utilize language to communicate, and most of the time this communication involves the transmission of trust as well as information. Since information is best received when our associates trust us, information transfer and trust transfer happen at the same time. We establish rapport with our communication partners by the language we use, and we keep an eye on the language they employ, as we communicate information with them. One approach for humans to manage rapport is through language courtesy. reviewing two other It is now impossible to escape the ongoing cognitive effort that constitutes Linguistic Politeness in

Human Online Communication. Language is a reality that humans use to assess the intentions of others. The purpose of politeness is to lessen the likelihood of disputes arising from communication. We need courtesy to help us soften our demands so they don't come out as intrusive, which might result in opposition or even rejection. Let's use civility as an illustration. We establish confidence in our conversation after we perceive that he is genuinely complementing our bags and we return the favor.

In order to ascertain the degree to which social media influences adolescent language manners, this research article comprises a study of how social media influences adolescents' language manners. This study is also anticipated to be a resource for readers who are interested in learning more about social customs and manners in order to create a good social environment in the future that uses young people as a standard for preserving politeness in the social environment despite a cultural shift brought on by the influence of social media. What we can take away from this chapter thus far is an introduction to language etiquette, according to (Borris & Zecho, 2018). These ideas may be distilled into a few key points. (1) Verbal politeness is referred to as linguistic politeness. Instead of conveying (3) ideas, politeness is mostly utilized to (2) develop trust. (4) Conflict can arise in communication, and being courteous is ineffective. (5) Being polite is a social expectation at work that must always be followed. (6 required) (7) Culture affects politeness.

A person transitions from being a kid to becoming an adult throughout adolescence. As stated by Hurlock (1981). Teenagers are defined as those between the ages of 12 and 18. According to Monks (2000), adolescents can only be between the ages of 12 and 21. Santrock (2003) estimates that teenagers range in age from 12 to 23 years. A person approaching adolescence has the following traits (Suldo et al., 2015). (1) Showing secondary symptoms of sexual development before becoming reproductively mature. (2) Going through gender-specific physical and behavioral changes. (3) Starts to experience, manage, and even direct sexual desires. (4) Modifications to values that are significant and unimportant. (5) Thinks abstractly a lot of the time but can switch to concrete thinking under duress. (6) Observing the brain's social and problem-solving abilities improve. (7) Want to be independent and feel liberated. (8) Want to try new things and are prone to taking greater chances. (9) Sudden fluctuations in emotion or mood. (10) He is beginning to suffer uneasiness. (11) Learning to accept the loss of

a sense of self. (12) Expand and fortify your social network. (13) Begins to comprehend how present-day choices and behaviors may impact the future.

Typically, a person's personality traits start to take shape in adolescence. This character's development is undoubtedly influenced by a number of variables (Suldo et al., 2015). First, one of the elements that influences how a child's character develops is the environment and culture in which they are raised. The level of parental attention given to children is another component in this formation of childhood personality. Second, a kid is often affected by factors like genetics from birth. But in addition to its growth, factors like criticism from parents, caretakers, and siblings can also have an impact on how a kid develops their character. Children might have distinct personalities from their siblings due to differences in gender and birth order. In comparison to their sisters, boys will have distinct interactions with those around them. Third, according to a variety of ideas on how children's personalities develop, a child's social environment can also have an impact. The family surroundings, relatives, and playmates are all included in the social environment. The gender of the kid frequently affects the feedback from the social environment. Depending on how the society perceives acceptable gender roles, parents and the community in general treat girls and boys differently. Last but not least, depending on their observations and experiences, children frequently form opinions about the world and their role in it, and these opinions have a lasting impact on a child's character. In this situation, the child's perspective on the world and the formation of his character are often shaped primarily by his parents. Character development in children is strongly influenced by parental discipline and the standard of contact they get. Particularly young kids who frequently strive to mimic their parents or other adults who are caring for them. As a result, the character of the parents can strongly influence the character of the kid. The typical definition of personality is a grouping of features and qualities that work together to create a distinctively individual personality. Character formation in young children often starts around the age of two, when kids start to feel more confident in themselves. The majority of specialists concur that a child's character and personality are fully developed by the time they turn six.

Communication, identity expression, play, imaginative expression, and emotional release are all functions of language, which is a typical spoken, manual (signed), or written symbol system used by people to express themselves as members of social groups and participants in

their culture. There are several definitions of language. Language, according to phonetician and English language authority Henry Sweet, is the "representation of thoughts by the combination of sounds into words." Sentences are formed by joining words, and this process transforms ideas into thoughts. language researchers Bernard Bloch and George L. Trager, a language is a set of arbitrary vocal symbols that a social group uses to communicate. Each term of this language may be seen as a structure or set of concepts that can reflect a speaker's intended verbal message. The usage of social media in teaching has increased 21% in the United States from 2012 to 2013, according to the annual study on social media used by higher education faculty 2013 produced by Pearson Learning Solutions and Babson Survey Research Group. More than 75 percent of respondents said that using digital communication more frequently had improved their interactions with pupils. Social media use for personal use and for teaching was 70% and 41% respectively (Li, 2017). We may observe examples of various social media profiles belonging to Indonesia's most popular individual using formal language to communicate. We may also observe admin accounts belonging to the Indonesian Air Force that communicate using both professional and informal language. This shows that formal language is used in social media instead of a range of social media. What language is actually used in social media, then? Prior to that, it is important to understand what language, social media, and language used on social media platforms all signify. A computer-mediated technology that makes it easier to create and share information, ideas, and other kinds of expression through virtual communities or networks is what experts define as social media. We can see the different social media platforms by the services offered, which include those for collaboration, communication, and multimedia (Chandra, 2021). Social media offers a wide range of services that have an influence on how its users communicate by introducing new linguistic forms as a contemporary communication medium.

## **METHOD**

### **Respondents**

Respondents of this study are general audience who are randomly selected and from various regions. not only in one area.

### **Instruments**

Instrument of this study is questionnaire. The questionnaire is an instrument that researchers use to find out how students perceive the use of quizz in learning English during the post-pandemic period. According to Wilkinson & Birmingham (2006), one of the most effective instruments to search data in research in a structural and manageable form is a questionnaire. It also states that in the questionnaire, there are three types of questions such as (1) closed questions, (2) multiple-choice questions, and (3) open-ended questions.

### **Procedures**

This study was based on a Google Scholar search of multiple journal sources using the terms politeness, polite language, adolescence, adolescence traits, social life, and social media. For theoretical studies, the writers rely on publications and papers from scholars and specialists that they find online while writing theoretical studies. After gathering references, the writers use a survey titled *The Influence of Social Media on The Reduced Politeness of Language in Adolescents* to gather data. This survey includes various questions on the topics covered in the article. Regarding those who take the survey, random sampling is used to choose the sample, which is meant to be a fair representative of the entire population (Vitter, 1985). A Google form was used to distribute the poll using the social media platforms Instagram and WhatsApp. Following data gathering and analysis using a Google spreadsheet, the author then evaluated the findings and incorporated them into an article.

### **Data analysis**

The analysis of this study is using SPSS. the author analyzes the data obtained by looking for a correlation between the variables x and y then looking for a relationship between the two and then interpreting the findings.

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

As for the results found from filling out this questionnaire, it has found data consisting of 2 variables, namely x and y. variable x is a common perception of how social media content can affect the level of politeness in adolescents. while the variable y is a number from the general



public's perception of the level of frequency of social media use that can affect the level of politeness in adolescents.

Table. 1 Analysis data result

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic
x	45	4.00	5.00	4.6889	.46818
y	45	1.00	5.00	4.3556	1.00353
Valid N (listwise)	45				

From the table the average value of the perception that is obtained is close to the maximum value. which means the results of the analysis state that social media and its content affect the level of politeness of adolescents. The explanation of the findings found is that according to the survey results, social media has an effect on adolescent politeness in language. There are several reasons given by the participants, namely that teenagers tend to follow trends or content on social media where the content is content that comes from several regions that have different cultures from teenagers in Indonesia. Therefore, social media is said to have an effect on adolescent politnes in language.

The influence of social media is felt to be incompatible with the development of the national language in each country because its application does not refer to predetermined grammatical standards. The non-use of language on social media is caused by technology itself and is influenced by culture, regional languages, and the absorption of languages on other social media from foreign languages which massively affect the national language. People who like to use social media are certainly fluent in new vocabulary or non-standard abbreviations that are often used when interacting through social media. However, not all social media platforms permit or restrict political discourse in the same way (Lane et al., 2019; Stromer-Galley et al., 2015). While young Americans often bring conflict avoidance norms from their offline lives to social media (Thorson et al., 2015; Vraga et al., 2015), norms (Boyd, 2014; Thorson et al., 2015), content (Edgerly et al. al., 2013), and capabilities (Laneet al., 2019; Literat & Kligler-Vilenchik, 2019) of various platforms all have. For example, Thorson et al. (2015) show how young Americans view Facebook as a social media platform that should be used for social debate rather than politics, causing them to resent the platform for maintaining social peace. so from here it can be concluded that the influence of social media on the decency of teenagers depends on how they respond to it. The types of content posted on each platform affects the

conversations they foster. For instance, Edgerly et al. (2013) found that YouTube videos about California's Proposition 8 frequently have the same topics discussed in the comments, and even that uncivil tone can "transfer" from videos to comments. Lane et al. (2019) examined YikYak, a (now-defunct) anonymous social media platform, and discovered that its affordances— anonymity, geo-boundedness, and ephemerality—created a positive environment for young people to express their political views and could mitigate some of the drawbacks of young people's political discourse on mainstream social media.

We may better understand how social media platforms influence political speech and political dialogue by using a skills approach. For example, through the way they compose discourse. Wright and Street (2007) claim that design decisions, such as moderation functions and formats for displaying threads, can promote or discourage debate by conducting a comparative analysis of online discussion forums. For example, a threaded messaging system promotes discussion and answers, as opposed to an organized design that urges users to react separately to specific requests. The availability of features such as degree of anonymity can also affect how rude or friendly political dialogue is on a particular platform (Rowe, 2015). From here it can also be observed how social media will have an impact on the language used by teenagers, as well as impact on the politeness of teenagers, whether it is in a positive or negative direction.

## **CONCLUSION**

Social media is an online media, with its users can easily participate, share and create content including blogs, social networks, wikis, forums and virtual worlds. Blogs, social networks and wikis are the most common forms of social media used by people around the world. one of the instant media that currently does have various functions in its role. Besides functioning as a tool for communication, the mass media is also a means for its users to dig up various information. Social media was created with the goal of enabling people to join online groups and networks, share content and simply interact with one another. Social media influences people's behavior in ways that challenge accepted culture, ethics and conventions. It has also had a significant impact on a large population representing a diversity of ethnic, racial and religious traditions. Social media is also used to save memories, discover new things, promote



yourself and meet other people as ideas spread from creating blogs, podcasts, movies and games to various gaming websites. Because social media is a tool that allows for cultural changes that affect adolescents, social media has proven to have an impact on adolescent language politeness. As is known, adolescents are vulnerable to outside cultural influences. Teenagers are therefore likely to be influenced by foreign cultures with low standards for linguistic decency.

Based on the findings of the authors, it was found that in our lives social media influences the politeness of adolescents in using language. and the effect can also be negative or positive depending on the adolescent's response or depending on the actions of the individual. As for the things that might be done, namely getting to know more about social media, what functions are used for and how the content is and how to use it. so that individuals who use it can better understand how the action should be used.

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