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THE REASON OF IMPOLITENESS STRATEGY OF 7 YEAR-OLD CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

The objectives of this study is to explain the reason of using the Impoliteness Strategy realized by 7- Year- Old Children. Research design This research is descriptive qualitative research. Data analysis To obtain the data 10 children were observed In doing the analysis. Miles, Huberman and Saldana 2014 steps theories were used. To achieve the objective the steps used were data condensation, data display, and data verification. Result. The result shows that the reason of using the impoliteness strategy were mocking (30%), to get / to show power over action or conversation (30%), to vent negative feeling (28%), to show disagreement (12%), while to entertain the target audience wasn't found (0%).

Keywords: *Reason, Impoliteness, Mocking, Entertain*

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INTRODUCTION

Impoliteness occurs in our daily life, whether we realized it or not. It masks in children's utterances such as bullying, insulting, threatening and verbal abuse. Some children tend to bully their friend by calling someone 'pig', because the person is fat. Some children insulted their friend for not having the newest toy. Some children threatened their friends to get what they want. Many linguists claim that verbal abuse are potentially more dangerous and breakdown than physical abuse. The proved of this statement can be seen in the real life, there was a person who decided to take her own life because her parents always abused her verbally.

The violation in politeness, or being impolite is unavoidable. Sometimes we aren't aware that we insult others with our behavior and utterances which cause one feels humiliated. But sometimes we also utter sentences mean to make someone losing face. This is also mentioned by Culpeper (in Bousfield and Locher, 36), he indicated that impoliteness used communicative behavior which intended to cause someone 'face loss' or someone proposed to be so. So, it is socially important to conduct a research on impoliteness because we can see that more young people tend to acted impolitely.

METHODOLOGY

Descriptive qualitative research design will be used in this research with circumstance study in order to define the impoliteness strategies of the utterances uttered by seven- year-old children. According to Bogdan and Biklen (1992) qualitative research is as lineal origin of the facts and the investigator is the main appliance, qualitative means to discover out how a concept proceed in dissimilar occurrence whose information composed are in the procedure of arguments relatively than quantity and qualitative study has the ordinary set as the straight foundation. It means qualitative study is learning things in their normal surroundings, struggling to make logic or to deduce occurrences relations of the sense individuals carry to them.

The data of this study will be taken from the courses. In gathering the facts, the scholar will use some stages, such as observing, recording and note-making. The steps of data collections are; first she will observe the subjects when they are interacting one another and she will record and make some notes. Second, she will listen to the utterances that utter by the children, whereas at the similar period she will give spot at the impoliteness strategies that occur in those interactions. Last, the researcher will classify the collected facts into facts page.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

After analyzing the data deeply. There are some findings found in this research they will be described as follow. One reason in using the impoliteness Strategy is mocking, which got 30 %, this is a new phenomenon, that the reason of the children using the impoliteness strategies is to mock their friends. And as we all know that children are usually really straightforward, so in this research, the researcher didn't find any the intention of the children in using the impoliteness Strategy to entertain the audience. They didn't use the

impoliteness strategies as a joke, or to make the audience feel happy. They used it because they mean it.

A new finding of the Reasons of using the Impoliteness Strategies was mocking, which got 30%, to get/show power over action or conversation with 30%, followed by to vent negative feeling with 28%, to show disagreement with 12% and last to entertain the target audience at 0%. Which means the reason of the children using the impoliteness was not to entertain somebody.

The contradictory of this research was the opposite of the expectation that Indonesian children are supposed to be polite, because we are well known as friendly and polite but the result show that some of them are impolite.

The limitation of this reseach are the sources of the data are limited to non-formal education. If the study is conducted in different situation such as formal classroom or interaction in informal discussion, the findings are potentially different. The delimitation is made to make the researcher focus on the research. The researcher recomends other reseachers to conduct the research on the factors behind the impoliteness in children. It is important to dig deeper what is actually behind the impoliteness. And it is also needed to conduct the research in the family context. Because the children spend more times at home then at school.

The reason of the impoliteness strategies are found in sentence clause, phrase and particle. The proportion are presented in table 1.

Table 1. proportion of reason of impoliteness strategies

No	Reason of omploteness	frequency	precentages
1	To mocking	15	30
2	To get/show power over action or conversation	15	30
3	To vent negative feeling	14	28
4	To show disagreement	6	12
5	To entertain the target audience	0	0
Total		50	100

CONCLUSIONS

This study focused on the language impoliteness used by seven years old children. And to explain the reason why language impoliteness used by the students. After analyzing the data, conclusions are drawn as the following.

There were some reasons behind the using of language impoliteness by the children have some reasons. They are (a) to mock others (b) to vent negative feeling, (c) to show power, (d) to show disagreement.

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