

Rudeness of Verbal Actions in the Classroom Environment

Dion Tira Erlangga
English Education

diontiraerlangga@gmail.com

Abstract

The emergence of verbal action (verbal abuse) is sometimes motivated by the acquisition of language adopted from the influence of the social environment, family and peers. Currently, verbal abuse is blatantly intense in the school environment aimed at a student who is not liked by other students, especially in the classroom environment. A lot of verbal vabuse happens and is far from our attention, because this form of violence is often considered normal. In certain contexts it is also often considered as a joke. This often happens among students. The communication style of students who tend to be outspoken when communicating makes verbal abuse prone to occur even though the perpetrators of violence consider it normal, because in social interaction between students, the main focus is intimacy between each other.

Key words: Classroom, environment, rudeness, verbal action

INTRODUCTION

In today's era, verbal abuse can be done by anyone and happens to anyone, both men and women (Puspita & Pranoto, 2021), (Suprayogi, 2019). This is caused by a person's emotional condition that will change every time based on what he is experiencing (Puspita & Amelia, 2020), such as sad emotional conditions, people will tend to be angry or silent to express their sadness (Purwaningsih & Gulö, 2021), (Asia & Samanik, 2018), this does not rule out verbal abuse which is influenced by one's emotional condition (Qodriani, 2021), (Suprayogi & Eko, 2020). The results of Tomison & Tucci's research said that verbal abuse can damage the development of competence and cognitive skills of students (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2021), (Journal et al., 2021), and also has a negative impact on their trust in others (Fithratullah, 2021), the way they form relationships and express emotions (Aminatun & Oktaviani, 2019), (Sinaga & Oktaviani, 2020). In line with that expressed by (Pranoto & Suprayogi, 2020b) stated that the psychological impact of verbal abuse on adolescents is feelings of disappointment, hurt, resentment, difficulty in thinking and lack of confidence. Psychologically inappropriate treatment can interfere with the victim's ability to live up to reality, lower her self-image and lead to self-blame (Fakhrurozi & Puspita, 2021), (Endang Woro Kasih, 2018). This makes the victim feel worthless, unappreciated and unloved (Nababan & Nurmaily, 2021), (Iriawan & Fithriasari, 2018).

Rudeness is an action directed at another person not only in physical form (Istiani & Puspita, 2020), (Mandasari & Agusty, n.d.), but also in verbal form (Pranoto, 2021), (Kuswoyo et al., 2021). Rudeness is usually done intentionally to harm, intimidate, and hurt others either directly or indirectly (Gulö, 2018), (Nurmalasari & Samanik, 2018). Rudeness in the form of verbal or often known as emotional violence is an attitude (Wahyudin, 2018) or behavior that occurs in the social environment that can involve feelings of danger for a person to do so (Ngestirosa et al., 2020), (Riskiono et al., 2021). Rudeness could be very tough to outline (Oktavia & Suprayogi, 2021). There is no robust agreement on what "rudeness" absolutely is' (Samanik, 2018) for instance, (Fakhrurozi & Adrian, 2020) mentioned that "abusive behaviour does not take gain of a politeness approach wherein they are excepted, in the sort of manner that the utterance can handiest be fairly interpreted as international qnd negative confrontational (Yulianti & Sulistyawati, 2021), (Kurniawan et al., 2018). " In the meantime, (Pranoto & Suprayogi, 2020a) rudeness is defined as an act that threatens face (Face related Act/FTA) - or features of FTA which include intonation that violates the norms of social interaction of the social context in which it occurs. What makes Beebe's definition special is that he sees rudeness not only as a personal crime (Ivana & Suprayogi, 2020), (Gulö, 2019), but as a violation of social norms. In other words, he sees rudeness from a personal and social perspective (Amelia, 2021), (Puspita, 2019).

LITERATURE REVIEW

(Setri & Setiawan, 2020) stated that "rudeness is basically some thing you assert or do, or do not say or do that offends other people, makes them feel uncomfortable." It is also described by way of DuBrin as "insensitive or disrespectful behaviour completed with the aid of someone showing a loss of appreciate for another individual" (Kuswoyo et al., 2020). Some examples of rudeness are as follows: "not return a greetings, refusing to shake hands, cursing at a person, interrupting the speaker, speaking while you need to be listening, not listening while you need to be listening, being too intimate, and so on and so forth (Qodriani & Kardiansyah, 2018).

Verbal abuse itself is a form of action that uses words or language used to demean, belittle or slander and hurt others (Nindyarini Wirawan, 2018). Verbal abuse can certainly interfere with social development and hinder character development. Verbal abuse is used

as a tool to hurt others by abusing language, without knowing how to function properly and politely.

METHOD

The researcher uses qualitative research as the methodology of this research. This kind of research belongs to qualitative research which is characterized by observation and description in forms of words or sentences. Qualitative research is accomplished by giving explanation of the issue in the analysis. The data of this research were obtained from news article entitled “Indonesian Students in Taiwan Say Reports of 'Forced Labor' Are False” which is that published January 03 2019. The analysis started with the types of relative clauses found in the novel. The researcher will use the contrastive analysis study to contrast between Indonesian and English language.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Verbal abuse usually occurs as a result of a conflict between the perpetrator and the victim. These conflicts can be categorized as inner or mental conflicts, such as revenge, dislike, envy, anger, and so on. A person who experiences violence usually does not immediately respond to what he is experiencing, but keeps it in his heart which then makes his psychological condition depressed. Students are considered to have had maturity in thinking, more able to control emotions, and control certain words that can have a negative effect on themselves and others. Under certain conditions, students in the classroom environment are not fully able to control their emotions and speech that have the potential to hurt and harm others, such as verbal abuse. The amount of verbal abuse among students is actually considered a normal thing that does not have a negative effect on the perpetrator or victim. even though it is very detrimental to other people.

The American Medical Association (in Siswanto, 2006) declared that verbal abuse is when children are regularly threatened, shouted at, humiliated, ignored, blamed or other emotionally mishandled such as; make children funny, call his name and always find fault.

Verbal abuse can also be said as emotional blackmail (emotional abuse black mail) is a form of direct or indirect manipulation, in which the person who commits violence will threaten and punish the victim if what he wants is not done. (Forward via Paramita, 2012: 255). Verbal abuse in communication is interpreted as a subtle form of violence (Rasyid

via Nisa and Wahid, 2014: 90). This violence will not cause it directly, but the impact can make others despair if it is repeated. In addition, I. Praptama Bariyadi gives an opinion that verbal abuse is a form of speech acts (Nisa and Wahid, 2014: 90). These speech acts are not only carried out by cursing, scolding, or saying rudely, but it is important to note that abandonment or quit abuse can also be said as verbal abuse because they experience self-concept disorders and feel themselves worthless so they seek attention.

CONCLUSION

This phenomenon is an interesting thing that deserves to be discussed and there needs to be an action so that verbal abuse can be minimized by language users. Verbal abuse will also reflect the character of a student, so that it affects his personality and behavior in life. Character formation is not only seen from how a person behaves well, but also how a person can use correct and polite language, so there needs to be improvements so that the language used does not contain elements of violence in it. Therefore, this study will describe how forms of verbal abuse occur in the classroom environment, and what words are included in verbal abuse in the classroom environment.

REFERENCES

- Amelia, D. (2021). Antigone's Phallus Envy and Its Comparison to Indonesian Dramas' Characters: A Freudian Perspective. *Vivid: Journal of Language and Literature*, 10(1), 23–30.
- Aminatun, D., & Oktaviani, L. (2019). Memrise: Promoting students' autonomous learning skill through language learning application. *Metathesis: Journal of English Language, Literature, and Teaching*, 3(2), 214–223.
- Asia, J., & Samanik. (2018). Dissociative Identity Disorder Reflected in Frederick Clegg ' S Character in the Collectors Novel. *ELLiC*, 2(1), 424–431.
- Endang Woro Kasih, E. (2018). Formulating Western Fiction in Garrett Touch of Texas. *Arab World English Journal For Translation and Literary Studies*, 2(2), 142–155. <https://doi.org/10.24093/awejtls/vol2no2.10>
- Fakhrurozi, J., & Adrian, Q. J. (2020). Ekranisasi Cerpen ke Film Pendek: Alternatif Pembelajaran Kolaboratif di Perguruan Tinggi. *Seminar Nasional Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Sastra*, 1(1), 91–97.
- Fakhrurozi, J., & Puspita, D. (2021). KONSEP PIIL PESENGGIRI DALAM SASTRA LISAN WAWANCAN LAMPUNG SAIBATIN. *JURNAL PESONA*, 7(1), 1–13.
- Fithratullah, M. (2021). Representation of Korean Values Sustainability in American Remake Movies. *Teknosastik*, 19(1), 60. <https://doi.org/10.33365/ts.v19i1.874>
- Gulö, I. (2018). Li Niha in the Hands of Bloggers: Better or Worse? *Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia*, 35.
- Gulö, I. (2019). Predicates of Indonesian and English Simple Sentences. *Teknosastik*, 15(2), 76–80.
- Iriawan, N., & Fithriasari, K. (2018). On the modeling of the average value of high school

- national examination in West Java using Bayesian hierarchical mixture normal approach. *2018 International Conference on Information and Communications Technology (ICOIACT)*, 689–694.
- Istiani, R., & Puspita, D. (2020). Interactional Metadiscourse used in Bloomberg International Debate. *Linguistics and Literature Journal*, 1(1), 13–20.
- Ivana, P. S. I., & Suprayogi, S. (2020). THE REPRESENTATION OF IRAN AND UNITED STATES IN DONALD TRUMP'S SPEECH: A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS. *Linguistics and Literature Journal*, 1(2), 40–45.
- Journal, L., Ranti, D. V., & Nurmaily, E. (2021). RACIAL PROFILING ON POLICE STOP AND SEARCH PRACTICE AS PORTRAYED IN THE GEORGE TILLMAN ' S MOVIE THE HATE U. 2(2), 93–97.
- Kardiansyah, M. Y., & Salam, A. (2021). Reassuring Feasibility of Using Bourdieusian Sociocultural Paradigm for Literary Translation Study. *Ninth International Conference on Language and Arts (ICLA 2020)*, 135–139.
- Kurniawan, D. E., Janah, N. Z., Wibowo, A., Mufida, M. K., & Prasetyawan, P. (2018). C2C marketplace model in fishery product trading application using SMS gateway. *MATEC Web of Conferences*, 197, 2–7. <https://doi.org/10.1051/mateconf/201819715001>
- Kuswoyo, H., Sujatna, E. T. S., Rido, A., & Indrayani, L. M. (2020). Theme Choice and Thematic Progression of Discussion Section in Engineering English Lectures. *Proceedings of the 4th International Conference on Learning Innovation and Quality Education*, 1–10.
- Kuswoyo, H., Tuckyta, E., Sujatna, S., Indrayani, L. M., & Macdonald, D. (2021). SOCIAL SCIENCES & HUMANITIES ' Let ' s take a look ... ': An Investigation of Directives as Negotiating Interpersonal Meaning in Engineering Lectures. 29(1), 47–69.
- Mandasari, B., & Agusty, S. T. P. (n.d.). MOBILE LEARNING: THE IMPACT OF WHATSAPP USAGE IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING. *Section Editors*.
- Nababan, R. M., & Nurmaily, E. (2021). THE HYPERMASCULINITY AS SEEN IN THE MAIN CHARACTER IN RAMBO : LAST BLOOD MOVIE. 2(1), 25–32.
- Ngestirosa, E., Woro, E., & Strid, J. E. (2020). *Reconstructing the Border: Social Integration in Reyna Grande ' s The Distance Between Us*. December.
- Nindyarini Wirawan, A. and S. (2018). Sociopathic Personality Disorder in Humbert Humbert ' S Character of Nabokov ' S Lolita. 2, 432–439. <https://jurnal.unimus.ac.id/index.php/ELLIC/article/viewFile/3568/3394>
- Nurmalasari, U., & Samanik. (2018). A Study of Social Stratification In France In 19th Century as Portrayed in 'The Necklace 'La Parure'` Short Story by Guy De Maupassant. *English Language & Literature International Conference*, 2, 2. <https://jurnal.unimus.ac.id/index.php/ELLIC/article/view/3570>
- Oktavia, W. R., & Suprayogi, S. (2021). GRAMMATICAL COHESION IN BORIS JOHNSON'S SPEECH ENTITLED CORONAVIRUS SPREAD IN UK. *Linguistics and Literature Journal*, 2(1), 8–16.
- Pranoto, B. E. (2021). Insights from Students' Perspective of 9GAG Humorous Memes Used in EFL Classroom. *Thirteenth Conference on Applied Linguistics (CONAPLIN 2020)*, 72–76.
- Pranoto, B. E., & Suprayogi, S. (2020a). A Need Analysis of ESP for Physical Education Students in Indonesia. *Premise: Journal of English Education*, 9(1), 94–110.
- Pranoto, B. E., & Suprayogi, S. (2020b). Incorporating 9GAG memes to develop EFL learners' speaking ability and willingness to communicate. *IJEE (Indonesian Journal*

- of *English Education*), 7(2), 130–144.
- Purwaningsih, N., & Gulö, I. (2021). REPRESENTATION OF REYNHARD SINAGA IN BBC NEWS AND THE JAKARTA POST. *Linguistics and Literature Journal*, 2(1), 50–61.
- Puspita, D. (2019). Error analysis on learners' interlanguage and intralanguage: a case study of two adolescent students. *Teknosastik*, 17(2), 12–18.
- Puspita, D., & Amelia, D. (2020). TED-TALK: A SUPPLEMENT MATERIAL TO PROMOTE STUDENTS' AUTONOMY IN LISTENING. *ELTIN JOURNAL, Journal of English Language Teaching in Indonesia*, 8(2), 91–102.
- Puspita, D., & Pranoto, B. E. (2021). The attitude of Japanese newspapers in narrating disaster events: Appraisal in critical discourse study. *Studies in English Language and Education*, 8(2), 796–817.
- Qodriani, L. U. (2021). English interference in bahasa Indonesia: A phonology-to-orthography case in Instagram caption. *English Language and Literature International Conference (ELLiC) Proceedings*, 3, 349–355.
- Qodriani, L. U., & Kardiansyah, M. Y. (2018). Exploring Culture in Indonesia English Textbook for Secondary Education. *JPI (Jurnal Pendidikan Indonesia)*, 7(1), 51–58.
- Riskiono, S. D., Oktaviani, L., & Sari, F. M. (2021). IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SCHOOL SOLAR PANEL SYSTEM TO SUPPORT THE AVAILABILITY OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY AT SDN 4 MESUJI TIMUR. *IJISCS (International Journal of Information System and Computer Science)*, 5(1), 34–41.
- Samanik. (2018). *A Contextual Approach: Business Presentation to Accelerate EFL Learners' English Speaking Skill Samanik Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia*.
- Setri, T. I., & Setiawan, D. B. (2020). Matriarchal Society in The Secret Life of Bees by Sue Monk Kidd. *Linguistics and Literature Journal*, 1(1), 28–33. <https://doi.org/10.33365/llj.v1i1.223>
- Sinaga, R. R. F., & Oktaviani, L. (2020). The Implementation of Fun Fishing to Teach Speaking for Elementary School Students. *Journal of English Language Teaching and Learning*, 1(1), 1–6.
- Suprayogi, S. (2019). Javanese Varieties in Pringsewu Regency and Their Origins. *Teknosastik*, 17(1), 7–14.
- Suprayogi, S., & Eko, P. B. (2020). The Implementation of Virtual Exhibition Project in English for Tourism Class for University Students. *Academic Journal Perspective: Education, Language, and Literature*, 8(2), 87–97.
- Wahyudin, A. Y. (2018). Maximizing Outlining Practice in Teaching Writing for EFL Secondary Students: A Research Perspective. *Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia*, 45.
- Yulianti, T., & Sulistyawati, A. (2021). *Online Focus Group Discussion (OFGD) Model Design in Learning*.