



Sign Images in Politiness in the Film "Miracle in Cell NO 7" and its Implications in Learning Indonesian Language

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Abstract

Language politeness plays a role in building a good relationship with someone, because language politeness can make interactions run smoothly and effectively. Seeing this phenomenon, researchers conducted research with the aim of describing the types of language principles in speaker interactions. This research uses a qualitative descriptive method with a pragmatic approach and is supported by Roland Barthes' semiotic theory. Then, in collecting data, researchers used three techniques, namely: skillful free-involved listening techniques, observation of phenomena, and requiring sharp research instincts. After the data was obtained, the researcher classified the data and analyzed it using the concept of politeness principles. The results of this research show that the speaker in the film Miracle in Cell No. 7, which focuses on the meaning of verbal and non-verbal communication conveyed by Mr. Dodo as a person with disabilities, that every human being has their own way of communicating, and Mr. Dodo's way can be said to be unique. Therefore, researchers are interested in knowing how Pak Dodo expresses his feelings as part of semiotics and describing the types of politeness principles in language as pragmatic theory.

Keywords: Pragmatics of Politeness Principles, Politeness Strategy, Semiotics of Roland Barthes.

Abstrak

Kesantunan berbahasa berperan dalam membangun hubungan baik dengan seseorang, karena kesantunan berbahasa dapat membuat interaksi berjalan lancar dan efektif. Melihat fenomena tersebut, peneliti melakukan penelitian dengan tujuan untuk mendeskripsikan jenis-jenis prinsip bahasa dalam interaksi penutur. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan pendekatan pragmatis dan didukung oleh teori semiotika Roland Barthes. Kemudian dalam pengumpulan data, peneliti menggunakan tiga teknik, yaitu: teknik mendengarkan bebas, observasi terhadap fenomena, dan memerlukan naluri peneliti yang tajam. Setelah data diperoleh, selanjutnya peneliti mengklasifikasikan data dan menganalisisnya dengan menggunakan konsep prinsip kesantunan. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa pemateri dalam film "Miracle in Cell no 7" yang menitikberatkan pada makna komunikasi verbal dan nonverbal yang disampaikan oleh Pak Dodo sebagai seorang penyandang disabilitas, bahwa setiap manusia mempunyai caranya masing-masing berkomunikasi, dan cara Pak Dodo bisa dikatakan unik. Oleh karena itu, peneliti tertarik untuk mengetahui bagaimana Pak Dodo mengungkapkan perasaannya sebagai bagian dari semiotika dan menguraikan jenis-jenis prinsip kesantunan berbahasa sebagai teori pragmatis.

Kata kunci: Prinsip Kesantunan, Strategi, Semiotik.



I. INTRODUCTION

In everyday life, it is important to build good relationships with the people around us, both known and unknown. One way that can be done is to maintain language politeness. Language politeness plays an important role in building good relationships and mutual respect between speakers and their interlocutors. Language politeness is an interesting topic to discuss and research because it is closely related to everyday life.

The reason the researcher chose the Leech politeness theory was because the Leech politeness principles were more complete and relatively the most comprehensive, and are still relevant to use in conducting research. Leech's politeness principle also explains more about whether a speech is polite or not based on indicators of linguistic politeness maxims. The more the maxims of politeness in an utterance are fulfilled, the more polite the utterance is.

Mislikhah (2014) defines politeness as "procedures, customs or customs that apply in society". Politeness is a rule of behavior that is determined and agreed upon by a particular society so that politeness is also a prerequisite for social behavior agreed upon by society. When speaking, we cannot just express our opinions without looking at the politeness norms or cultural norms that apply in the

society where we live or where the language is used. Hadiwijaya and Yahmun (2017) emphasized that in speaking, it is important to choose the words we will use and pay attention to the place, time, interlocutor and purpose of our conversation.

Apart from that, according to Eka (2015), he found that in conducting discussions during Indonesian language lectures, students focused on the person who ordered or the speaker, while the type of imperative or direct illocutionary sentences were utterances expressing commands that were impolite and detrimental to the speaker. Meanwhile, the types of declarative and interrogative or indirect illocutionary sentences, namely command sentences that are not direct, are speech that is more polite and does not harm the speaker.

This research is not only research related to Pragmatics theory but is also supported by Semiotics theory. From the analysis of the concept of signs discovered by Roland Barthes. Semiotic theory is said to be a very important theory because grammar is a sign. Therefore, language contains signifiers and signifieds. Semiotics has a big role in making sense of many things. Studying signs or symbols means learning language even though at first glance the language has no meaning. According to Barthes, semiotics is the science of interpreting



signs, where language is also a combination of signs that have certain messages from society. Signs can also include songs, dialogue, notes, logos, images, facial expressions, and gestures.

Sobur (2017) summarizes that semiotics is a science or analytical method for studying signs. The signs here are the tools we use to try to find our way in this world, among humans and with humans. Semiotics, or in Barthes' terms, semiotics, basically wants to study how humans use things. Meanwhile, according to Lechte (in Sobur, 2017) Semiotics can be interpreted as a theory that contains signs and markings. One of the important areas that Barthes explored in his study of signs was the role of the reader.

Sudjimand et al (1996), the word "semiotics" itself comes from the Greek, *semion* which means "sign" or according to Copley and Janz (1999) "seme", which means "interpretation of signs". Sobur (2006) Barthes' theory discusses at length what is often referred to as the second level meaning system, which is built on other pre-existing systems. Literature is the clearest example of a second level meaning system built on language as the first system. This second system is called connotative by Barthes, which in his book *Mythologies* he explicitly differentiates from the denotative or first level meaning system.

Roland Barthes (2010) Using the theory of signifier and signified and producing a theory of connotation. The main difference is that Barthes emphasized his theory on myth and on specific cultural societies (rather than individuals). In Roland Barthes' framework, connotation is synonymous with the workings of ideology, which he calls (myth), and functions to reveal and provide truth to the prevailing dominant values. In myth there is also a three-dimensional pattern of signifier, signified, and sign, but as a unique system. Myths are built on a pre-existing chain of meaning or in other words, myths are a second level meaning system.

II. METHOD

This research method is qualitative. This research method is research that produces descriptive data, a data collection method by means of documentation that is collected in the form of activities, both verbal and nonverbal from people or behavior that can be observed. The approach used in this research is pragmatics and semiotics. This approach was chosen because it is in accordance with the objectives of this research, where the researcher seeks to describe the types of politeness principles of language from pragmatic theory and expressing feelings as



part of semiotic theory.

According to (Kriyantono, 2006) descriptive research attempts to describe or describe something as it is and uses qualitative data which will produce descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behavior. (Sugiono, 2013), Qualitative is a research method used to examine natural object conditions (as opposed to experiments) where the researcher is the key instrument, data collection techniques are carried out triangulation (combined), analysis is inductive, and the research results are qualitative emphasizes meaning rather than generalization.

The research focus uses semiotic analysis, namely the science of signs, especially from Roland Barthes' view, developing two multilevel sign systems, which he calls denotation and connotation systems which can be used to recognize and understand the signs or symbols and meanings displayed in the film *Miracle in Cell No. 7*. After the data is

obtained, the data will be classified and then analyzed using the concept of "Principles of Politeness" theory by Leech (1983) and the theory of "Politeness Strategies" from Brown and Levison (1987). Finally, the researcher makes conclusions from the results obtained.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The following is a table of results to clarify the identification of the problem above as well as the findings of the types of politeness principles in the form of maxims, wisdom, maxims of praise, maxims of generosity, maxims of humility, maxims of sympathy, and maxims of consensus, positive and negative politeness strategies. As well as seven scenes in the film *Miracle In Cell No.7* which relate to the meaning of body movements conveyed by Pak Dodo and Kartika as a way of expressing themselves, which are then analyzed using Roland Barthes' Semiotic Theory, namely, denotation, connotation and myth. as follows.

Table. 1 Results of politeness analysis and semiotic sign imagery in the film "Miracle in Cell No.7".

NO	DATA TYPE						
	Politeness	Sympathy	Praise	Philanthrope	Humble	Wise	Agreed
1	134	46	23	14	21	8	22



DATA TYPE				
	Sign Image	Connotation	Denotation	Myth
2	66	24	34	8

Language politeness is closely related to everyday life, so it is not surprising that language politeness is very interesting to study by researchers. In this research, there were 134 politeness utterances which were analyzed based on Leech's theory (1983), there are six types of politeness principles in the form of maxims, namely the maxim of wisdom, the maxim of generosity, the maxim of praise, the maxim of humility, the maxim of consensus, and the maxim of sympathy. Furthermore, there are 66 sign images found in the film.

Based on the research results, it was found that the film *Miracle in Cell No. 7*. In everyday conversations, it can be seen that language politeness occurs between speakers Pak Dodo and Kartika in a very good environment. Kartika has good politeness towards teachers and her environment, can quickly grasp the good and correct use of Indonesian by her teacher, and in a formal environment at school Kartika can adjust the language used. It should also be noted that the research objects are not far apart from one another. This research was also conducted because politeness in language is important in

building communication with other people in the era of globalization.

Based on the data above, more detailed data specifications and classifications are presented on the components of the findings and formulation of acculturation in the semiotic-pragmatic theory. The data is presented in the film scenes.


No	Scenes	Denotation	Connotation	Myth
1.		Kartika is moderate sitting in frontdoor.	<p>Kartika sat in front door due to waitingMr Dodo hasn't come home yet.</p> <p>There is a principle of politeness, the maxim of generosity, namely that Karitka waits for Mr. Dodo to come home from work as a courtesy for the initial intention of eating together.</p>	<p>A girl</p> <p>It is forbidden to sit in front of the door because it will be difficult to find a mate.</p> <p>In fact, as we know, sitting in front of the door will only hinder people who want to pass through the door.</p>

Analysis Results:


Denotation, It was starting to get late in the afternoon. Kartika was sitting in front of the door.

Connotation, Kartika sat in front of the door because she was waiting for Mr. Dodo, who had not yet come home from work, who usually would not be late until that afternoon. Myth, one way to prevent someone from sitting in front of the doorwhich will hinder people who will pass by, according to Javanese cultural beliefs, a girl is prohibited from sitting in front of the door because it will be difficult to find a mate.

Based on the principle of politeness according to Leech, it is polite because it complies with the maxim of generosity, Karitka is willing to wait for Mr. Dodo to come home from work by sacrificing hunger for the initial intention of having dinner together.

2.		Kartika is moderate brandishedthumb.	<p>Kartika raised her hand thumb, namely as approval of Mr. Dodo's plan.</p> <p>In the principle of politeness, there is a type of maxim of consensus or agreement which is the agreement between Kartika and Mr Dodo.</p>	<p>Usually give motherlook to someone for expressions of other people's strengths.</p>
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3.		Pak Dodo and Kartika's farewell was done by counting one to three and then dancing a little with silly expressions.	This farewell greeting is usually done by Mr. Dodo and Kartika when Mr. Dodo takes Kartika to school. This is useful for encouraging each other and showing affection.	Jigsaw °accompanied by silly expressions in everyday life means you are teasing someone. There is a Negative Politeness Strategy, that is, teasing someone who is older is impolite.
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Denotation Pak Dodo and Kartika's farewell greeting is done by counting one to three and then doing a little dance with a silly expression. Connotation: This farewell greeting is usually done by Mr. Dodo and Kartika when Mr. Dodo takes Kartika to school and has time to doarewell when Mr. Dodo will be sentenced to death. This is useful for encouraging each other and showing affection. Myth, dancing a little is accompanied by silly expressions to make fun of someone. Based on the politeness strategy from Brown and Levison, there is a Negative Politeness Strategy, namely that teasing someone who is older is impolite.

4.		Dodo hugged Kartika withvery close.	Pak Dodo hugged Kartika as a form of his longing.	A hug is a sign of feelings of love or affection, affection or appreciation. There is a principle of politeness in the maxim of humility which embraces one another because of mutual affection and mutual encouragement.
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iron and plans fail.

there is thinking something.

Analysis Results:

Denotation, Kartika is looking the sky with a feeling of raging. Connotation, Kartika apparently saw the stuck balloon, reminding her of memories of the past with Mr. Dodo when she was in the detention cell. Made a hot air balloon with his friends in a prison cell, aiming to escape, but it got caught in an iron fence and the plan failed. Myth, someone looking at the sky indicates remembering memories or events that they have experienced. In fact, you might just want to look at the sky with cool and beautiful weather without thinking about anything.

In the principle of politeness, there is a maxim of generosity, minimizing profits to oneself and maximizing losses to oneself, there are colleagues in the detention cell who are willing to make sacrifices to create the idea of a hot air balloon which could be a punishment later if they are caught by officers.

6.



Mr Dodo moved his right hand as if he was drawing something on the table during interrogation

Because Mr. Dodo feels innocent, he tried to explain what really happened, helped by moving his hands, hoping the police would understand what was happening, but the police didn't believe Mr. Dodo, because they looked him in the eye.

Some people think that People with disabilities usually scribble their hands on the table to help them explain something, but there are also those who think that this expresses nervousness or boredom.

Analysis Results:

Denotation, Mr Dodo moved his right hand as if he was drawing something on the table during interrogation. Connotation, Because Mr. Dodo felt innocent, he tried hard to explain what really happened, assisted by moving his hands, hoping that the police would understand what he meant, but the police did not believe Mr. Dodo, because they looked at Mr. Dodo with one eye. Myth, some people think that people with disabilities scribble their hands on the table to help them explain something, but there are also those who think that this expresses nervousness or boredom.

Based on the politeness strategy of Brown and Levison, there is a Negative Politeness Strategy, namely people who have shortcomings are looked down upon, belittle their shortcomings, and isolate the person.

7.



Mr Dodo shout "fly" while riding a hot air balloon.

Mr. Dodo felt happy because he succeeded in making a hot air balloon with the help of his cell mates. The hot air balloon was supposed to take Pak Dodo and Kartika out of the cell because Pak Dodo was innocent. However, this attempt failed because the hot air balloon got caught in the wire of the prison fence.

There is a principle of politeness, namely the maxim of sympathy from colleagues to make the gnat's hot air balloon escape.

Screaming usually expresses the fear and anger a person has when facing something.

Analysis Results:

Denotation, Mr. Dodo shouted "fly" while riding in a hot air balloon. Connotation, Mr. Dodo felt happy because he succeeded in making a hot air balloon with the help of his cell mates. Air balloon This should bring Mr. Dodo and Kartika out of the cell because Mr. Dodo is innocent.



However, this attempt failed because the hot air balloon got caught in the wire of the prison fence. Myth, screaming usually expresses the fear and anger a person has when facing something, or it could also be screaming because they are surprised to receive happy news.

There is a maxim of sympathy with Mr. Dodo by his colleagues because Mr. Dodo must be sentenced to death, who is actually innocent, therefore making a hot air balloon aims to escape.

Learning Indonesian is a learning process that aims to build students' communication skills. Communication skills are built through practice. This exercise can begin by watching or discovering a linguistic phenomenon in a film. The activity of watching a film and observing each linguistic component used by the characters makes language learning activities enjoyable because it offers an entertaining film plot as well as getting examples of language use in everyday life. Apart from that, the content of semiotic and pragmatic theory has of course already been introduced to students. The implementation of the Independent Learning Curriculum (IKMB) can be realized in a process of watching films while finding elements of language signs and elements of politeness in the characters' language which can then be called a case method. Next, students can create a project such as a short story or short film. In this project, of course students are expected to be able to realize the application of semiotic-

meaning. As well as the meaning of the connotation being explained more fully from several viewings and having an implied meaning, the connotation is also dominant in this research. And the meaning of myth is closely related to Pak Dodo and Kartika's body movements to express what they feel with real meaning in everyday life.

Based on research conducted by researchers on the film *Miracle in Cell No. 7*, researchers can conclude that politeness is still considered important in the era of globalization. This is an effort to facilitate communication and maintain good relationships with other people. They apply the principles of language politeness and politeness strategies when interacting in everyday life.

Unfortunately, this research was only carried out for a short time so researchers could not see the politeness deviations that occurred in the film *Miracle in Cell No. 7*, therefore the researcher recommends to future researchers to research it. In this study, the researcher also



suggested that future researchers be able to look at the relationship between politeness and a person's age.

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