

Analysis Of Politeness Principles In Zenius Indonesian Learning Videos In The Playlist “It's CLEAR!”

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Abstract: Language politeness is something important in the communication process. The principle of politeness is everything related to the rules in speech acts. In this case, the principle of politeness has a very important role so that communication goes well and can be accepted by the speech partner so that both speakers are able to understand the topic being discussed. The analysis of language politeness in this study was in the form of five videos, each of which lasted approximately ten minutes. The purpose of this research is to find out and describe the principles of politeness in the language used in the “Jelas Deh!” program. The method used is through a theoretical approach in the form of thimble studies in the principle of politeness in language. Researchers used data collection techniques, the data collected in the form of oral speech as the object of research in a conversation. Then proceed by using the listening technique and note-taking technique. In this analysis, ten kinds of thimbles were found, including generosity, wisdom, appreciation, simplicity, apology, forgiveness, consensus, opinion, sympathy, and feelings. In this analysis, it was found that a total of 76 data on the use of thimbles were complied with.

Keywords: pragmatics, politeness, analysis, Zenius learning video, “It's clear!” playlists.

INTRODUCTION

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics whose object of study is the external structure of language, including the use of language in communication activities (Wijana, 1996, p. 1) . According to Tarigan (2009, p. 29) , pragmatics is the science of language which leads to the use of language between contexts and conditions outside of language. Meanwhile, according to Maisaroh (2022) , pragmatics is a study of the meaning of speech by readers and listeners. Based on these three definitions, it can be concluded that pragmatics is a linguistic science whose study is the meaning of language used in certain conditions.

Language is the most important tool for communication in everyday human life. Humans as social creatures are always in contact with other people. In their activities, humans always use language. Language is a perfect symbol that cannot be separated from a person's behavior or actions. Musthofa, D., & Utomo (2021) stated that a person's language reflects how they behave in society. Humans communicate in various domains, for example family, education and politics. Language politeness in communication is something that can be highlighted in this millennial era. Because in this era, many young people use their language

mixed with other languages, giving rise to the use of impolite language. (Ni'am & Utomo, 2020)

In pragmatics there is the principle of politeness. The principle of language politeness is an ethical system in the process of socialization in society (Prasetya et al., 2022, p. 1020) . Language politeness is the provision of close social distance between speakers and speech partners which is carried out through language (Nursita et al., 2022, p. 112) . According to Nadar in Sari (2019) , language politeness is the speaker's politeness to reduce feelings of displeasure as a result of his speech. In communication, the principles of politeness need to be considered because the principles of politeness relate to two things in conversation, namely oneself and other people. Language politeness needs to be studied because it cannot be separated from everyday human life (Aini et al., 2018) .

According to (Leech, 2014, p. 91) , there are ten thimbles in the principles of language politeness. The ten thimbles are the thimble of generosity, the thimble of wisdom, the thimble of appreciation, the thimble of simplicity, the thimble of apology, the thimble of forgiveness, the thimble of consensus, the thimble of opinion, the thimble of sympathy, and the thimble of feelings.

Media is anything that is used as an intermediary to send messages (Ramli, 2012, p. 1) . Media is a messenger from the sender to the recipient (Nurrita, 2018, p. 173) . Sadiman in Utomo & Ratnawati (2018) states that media is everything that is used to convey and send messages to message recipients. Based on these three definitions, it can be seen that the media is a means used to convey messages. Media is one of the supporting factors in teaching and learning activities in schools to achieve learning objectives.

According to Utomo & Ratnawati (2018, p. 70) , videos are moving and live images that are displayed via a screen which functions as a presenter of information and explanation of complex concepts. Video is a system containing sequential live images (Prihantini & Nugroho, 2013, p. 22) . Video is a technology for capturing, recording, processing, storing, transferring and rearranging sequences of still images by showing moving scenes electronically (Munir in (Fadhli, 2015) . Based on these three definitions, it can be seen that videos are live images displayed on a screen. Videos can explain concepts in an interesting way, especially if used for the learning process. Videos have a flexible form because they can be accessed and are easy to carry everywhere (Yudianto, 2017).

Learning videos are a medium for conveying knowledge that is used as a learning process which has more interactive characteristics than books or lectures (Febriana, 2018) . According to (Riyana, 2007) , learning videos are media in the form of audio and visuals that

are used to assist the learning process. Learning videos are tools or media that contain learning messages (Parlindungan et al., 2020, p. 4) . Based on these three definitions, it can be concluded that learning media is an audio-visual tool that is used to assist the learning process.

Learning video media is a media that presents two aspects, namely audio and visual, containing learning messages including concepts, principles, procedures and theories of applying knowledge with the aim of increasing knowledge and understanding of learning material (Rizal Farista, 2016, p. 4-6) .

Video media has four functions, namely attentional function (attracting attention), cognitive function (easy to understand), affective function (evoking emotions), and compensatory function (giving context) (Yudianto, 2017, p. 234) . In general, the aim of using learning videos is to make it easier for students to learn and understand the material or lesson materials provided by the teacher (Yudianto, 2017) . Apart from that, the use of learning videos aims to speed up the learning process and also students' understanding of the material or learning materials. The use of learning videos can also make it easier for teachers to convey material to their students. Anderson in Yuanta (2020) stated that the aim of using videos in learning includes three main aims, namely cognitive aims, affective aims and psychomotor aims.

Apart from the purpose of using learning videos, there are also benefits from using learning videos. The benefits of using learning videos according to Andi Prastowo in Yudianto (2017) are (1) providing valuable experience to students, (2) showing something that previously could not be seen, (3) analyzing changes over a certain period of time, (4) providing experience in the form of feelings for students, and (5) shows a problem that makes students discuss. Learning videos are also very easy to access and are not limited by distance and time, they can be watched many times, developing students' ideas and imagination (Tohari in J. Yudha 2021, p. 543) . Another benefit of learning videos is that they provide the information you want to convey and prevent students from getting bored quickly (Fahri, nd) .

Learning video media cannot be separated from language politeness. Language politeness in learning videos is an important part so that the material or learning materials presented can be received and understood well by students. Apart from that, the language politeness practiced by teachers in explaining material through learning videos can also be an example and can be imitated by students in everyday life. So, in these learning videos, students not only learn about the material presented, but also learn about polite language or language politeness.

Video-based learning is widely available, one of which is Zenius. Zenius is a learning video medium that can be accessed via applications and YouTube. The speakers and interlocutors in Zenius learning videos have various professions and the way Zenius conveys learning material in these videos attracts the attention of researchers to study the principles of politeness from a pragmatic perspective. Due to differences in professions and non-formal situations in their interactions, the purpose of conveying information varies. This can be studied as a form of thimbles in the principles of politeness. This is the reason researchers chose Zenius learning videos to study using the principle of politeness.

This research was conducted to find the use of politeness principles in the speech of speakers and interlocutors in Zenius learning videos in the "Obviously, Deh!" The principles of politeness used are the principles of politeness according to Leech which consist of generosity, wisdom, appreciation, simplicity, apology, forgiveness, consensus, opinion, sympathy, and feelings.

There are several studies that are relevant because they have the same essence, namely the principles of politeness that have been carried out previously, including the title "Potency in Language in Sherly Annavita Rahmi's YouTube Vlog Content (Description of the Use of Indonesian in Social Media)" by Ina Kartina regarding the use of thimbles in content. Sherly Annavita's vlog also presents a presentation of compliance and violation of politeness principles in the video. The research entitled "Analysis of Politeness Principles in the Mata Najwa Narrative Dialogue in the Face-to-Face Episode of Trying" by Sely Nursita, Rizqi Nur Amala, and Asep Purwo Yudi Utomo, concerns compliance with maxims in the principles of politeness used by the resource person and presenter. Research by Prinsella Balqis Lubis entitled "Politeness of Language in Jessica Jane's YouTube Channel Edition of 'Painting with Your Beloved Sister! Really exciting!'" about the forms of language politeness contained in the video. In contrast to that research, this article analyzes five videos in the playlist "It's Clear!" On the Zenius YouTube channel, he uses ten principles of politeness based on Leech's theory.

This research was conducted to determine the principles of politeness adhered to by the speakers in the five videos. The aim of this research is to find out the principles of politeness found in the Zenius learning videos in the "Obviously Deh!" Indonesian language subjects. Theoretically, researchers hope that this research can become a basis and reference for other researchers who carry out similar analyses. Meanwhile, practically, the researcher hopes that this research can provide benefits in the form of understanding the principles of language politeness.

METHOD

This research uses a pragmatic approach in the form of a study of language politeness principles according to Leech to strengthen language politeness analysis data. The pragmatic approach is also applied in analyzing speech acts. The pragmatic approach discusses the relationship between language and the context used in the structure of a language. The branch of study of the pragmatic approach is deixis, implicature, presuppositions, speech acts and discourse structure (Angraini & Permana, 2019) .

Apart from that, this research also uses a qualitative descriptive approach to interpret intentions based on the principles of language politeness from the data obtained. The purpose of using this approach is to obtain data in the form of the application of the principles of language politeness in the Zenius learning videos in the "It's Clear!" Indonesian language subjects. Arikunto in Ni'am & Utomo (2020, p. 119) explains that qualitative research is a research activity that is based on actual facts from the speakers. The data in this research is in the form of transcribed speech between speakers and speech partners. The data for this research were obtained from the speeches contained in the Zenius learning videos in the "Clear Deh!" Indonesian language subjects.

In this research, researchers utilized several data collection techniques. The data obtained was then analyzed based on the theory used. This data collection was obtained qualitatively which included, (a) Downloading Zenius learning videos in the "Clearly!" playlist. Indonesian language subject consisting of five video episodes 1, 2, 6, 9, and 10 from the online media YouTube, (b) Determining the research object by taking five episodes, (c) Listening to the program using the listening method which consists of free listening and reading skillfully (SBLC), tapping techniques, and note-taking techniques. Researchers using the free listening technique (SLBC) only act as observers of language use by informants. Here the researcher is not involved in the dialogue process between informants (Bachtiar, 2018) , (d) Utilizing a listening method called the tapping technique by listening, watching and tapping. use of the language of the research object, (e) utilizing note-taking techniques which are carried out by recording or transcribing video recordings into written data repeatedly so that it makes it easier for researchers to analyze, (f) Analyzing language politeness in the Zenius learning video program in the playlist "It's clear!" Indonesian language subjects using thimbles based on the principles of politeness.

The data that has been obtained through video recordings and by using several kinds of techniques will be analyzed using a pragmatic approach, so that it can be seen which utterances are included in the ten types of politeness. Data analysis activities carried out by

researchers used the Miles and Huberman interactive model (in Fahmi, 2016) which includes (1) Data Reduction (*Data Reduction*) carried out by summarizing, selecting and focusing on important main things, so that later the data reduction results can be provides a clearer picture and makes it easier for researchers to carry out further data collection. (2) Data Presentation (*Data Display*) In this step, the researcher tries to compile data that is relevant to the research being carried out, so that it becomes information that can be concluded. (3) Conclusion Drawing *is* the result of research that answers the problem formulation that was formulated from the start based on the results of data analysis and the conclusions are presented in descriptive form. Therefore, this research describes the language politeness of speakers in videos.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data written from the speech of the five selected learning videos has been analyzed using the principles of politeness according to Leech which consist of generosity, wisdom, appreciation, simplicity, apology, forgiveness, consensus, opinion, and sympathy. , and a thimble of feeling. The main essence of the idea of generosity is to increase profits for the wishes of the interlocutor. The main point of the thimble of wisdom is to reduce benefits to the wishes of the speaker. The main essence of the appreciation thimble is to increase praise to the speech partner. The main point of the thimble of simplicity is to reduce praise to the speaker. The main essence of the apology thimble is to increase the obligation in the form of an apology or expression of gratitude from the speaker to the speaker. The main essence of offering forgiveness is to reduce the obligation in the form of a response in an apology and an expression of gratitude from the speaker's partner. The main essence of consensus building is to increase agreement with the opinion of the interlocutor. The main essence of the opinion thimble is to reduce conformity to the speaker's opinion. The main essence of the sympathy thimble is to increase sympathy for the feelings of the interlocutor. The main essence of feeling thimbles is to reduce antipathy to the speaker's feelings (Leech, 2014) .

Overall, the following are the results of the analysis of compliance with the ten principles of politeness in the Zenius learning videos in the "It's Clear!" Indonesian language subjects. After that, a detailed analysis of the shape of the thimble used in the speech will be described in each sub-chapter of the video being analyzed or the researcher's data.

Table 1.
Summary of Thimble Compliance Data Analysis Results

Bidal's name	Number of Thimbles Adhered to
Thimble of Generosity	5
Thimble of Wisdom	3
Award Thimble	6
Simplicity Thimble	15
Thimble Apology	1
Thimble of Forgiveness	0
Thimble of Agreement	9
Thimble Opinionated	17
Thimble of Sympathy	5
Thimble of Feelings	2

1. Thimble of Generosity

In the research entitled "Politeness in Language in Sherly Annavita Rahmi's Youtube Vlog Content" by Kartina (2021) , there was no hint of generosity. In the research entitled "Analysis of Politeness Principles in the Narrative Dialogue of Mata Najwa's Face-to-Face Episode of Trying" by Nursita et al. (2022) , two thimbles of generosity were found. In the research entitled "Politeness in Language on Jessica Jare's YouTube Channel *Painting Edition with Her Beloved Sister! Very exciting!* " by Lubis (2022) , a thimble of generosity was found. Meanwhile, in this research, five thimbles of generosity were found.

(1) Context: Haikal Offers Episode 2 so that the Audience (Speech Partners) Understands More

Haikal: "Still not satisfied? Still want to play guessing languages again? **OK, well, if that's the case, how about we continue with episode 2? Want to, huh?** OK, if that's the case, *see you* on "Obviously!" second episode of Guess the Language!"

In utterance (1), Haikal adheres to the politeness principle of generosity because he minimizes benefits to himself and maximizes losses to himself. Haikal minimizes the benefits to himself by asking his interlocutor about their satisfaction with the language learning video that Haikal and his crew have shown. So that speech partners who want to guess the language continue, Haikal took the initiative to add a learning video to guess the language. Haikal's attitude of offering learning videos to his interlocutor shows that Haikal is minimizing his own profits, while Haikal's action of adding to making learning videos shows that Haikal is maximizing his own losses.

(2) Context: Haikal hopes that by watching video episode 2, viewers (Tutor partners) will gain insight into the Indonesian language

Haikal: " **Hopefully with friends watching this video, you will get insight yes about our language, Indonesian.** "

In utterance (2), Haikal adheres to the politeness principle of generosity because Haikal minimizes profits to himself and maximizes losses to himself. Haikal minimizes the benefits to himself by conveying the hope that the interlocutor will gain insight into the Indonesian language. In this video there are facts about the use of Indonesian that not everyone knows, therefore indirectly, the interlocutor who watches it will definitely gain broader insight. Haikal maximizes losses to himself as shown by him choosing the clause "with friends watching this video" to gain insight, whereas in actual circumstances the interlocutor can watch the video because Haikal and the crew are trying to make the video easily and interestingly understood by the interlocutor. . Haikal covered this by referring to the activities of the interlocutor rather than his own efforts.

- (3) Context: Haikal Introduces Himself First at the Beginning of the Video to Tell the Viewer What Game to Play

Haikal: " **My name is Haikal . Today we will play guessing games** on 'Obviously!'"

In utterance (4), Haikal adheres to the politeness principle of generosity because Haikal minimizes profits to himself and maximizes losses to himself. Haikal minimizes the benefits to himself by introducing himself first at the beginning of the video and the game being played by the source so that the audience can understand the content and presenter from the beginning of the video. Haikal maximized his own losses by repeating the type of game being played at the beginning, even though the video also included guesses before the game started.

- (4) Context: Haikal Gives an Explanation of the Sources Who Were Invited to Play in "Clearly Deh!"

Haikal: " **Today I will invite pairs of contestants who have a close relationship between them, whether they are friends, siblings or work colleagues, I basically invite them** . "Actually, I didn't compare them, they didn't work together either, but we'll see how connected they are, their thoughts and answers."

In utterance (5), Haikal adheres to the politeness principle of generosity because he minimizes benefits to himself and maximizes losses to himself. Haikal minimizes the benefits to himself by conveying the invited guests who are present as resource persons in the learning video to the audience (spokes partners) because the audience wants to know who was invited to be the resource person. Haikal maximizes the loss to himself by

inviting sources who are closely related, where Haikal must first know the relationship between the sources, for the sake of the audience of the learning video.

(5) Context: Taufiq Offers Naufal Options

Taufiq : "What? **Follow along, right?** "

Crew : "No, still persistent?"

Taufiq : "Stay, OK."

In utterance (6), Taufiq adheres to the politeness principle of generosity because he minimizes profits to himself and maximizes losses to himself. Taufiq minimizes the benefits to himself by giving options to Naufal (his interlocutor) so that Naufal has more answer choices. Taufiq maximizes losses to himself by finding out answer options that suit Naufal. Thus, Taufiq (the speaker) has minimal profits and maximum losses.

2. Thimble of Wisdom

In the research entitled "Politeness in Language in Sherly Annavita Rahmi's YouTube Vlog Content" by Kartina (2021) , 25 pieces of wisdom were found. In the research entitled "Analysis of Politeness Principles in the Narrative Dialogue of Mata Najwa's Face-to-Face Episode of Trying" by Nursita et al. (2022) , two thimbles of wisdom were found. In the research entitled "Politeness in Language on Jessica Jare's YouTube Channel *Painting Edition with Her Beloved Sister! Very exciting!* " by Lubis (2022) , no thimble of wisdom was found. Meanwhile, in this research, three thimbles of wisdom were found.

(1) Context: Haikal will present Episode 2 so that the audience (partners) feel satisfied

Haikal: "... Still not satisfied? Still want to play guessing again? **OK, well, if that's the case, how about we continue with episode 2?** "

In speech (1), Haikal adheres to the politeness principle of thimble wisdom because Haikal maximizes the audience's (speech partner's) profits and reduces his own profits. This is because Haikal is trying to maximize audience profits by offering the audience to continue in the second episode. The second episode is offered so that the audience feels more satisfied and understands better, so that the audience will benefit. Haikal also tried to reduce his own profits by making a second episode for the audience to understand better. With this, Haikal adheres to the wisdom of maximizing the audience's profits and reducing his own profits.

(2) Context: Haikal Invites the Audience (Speech Partners) to Watch the Next Episode of 'Obviously!'

Haikal: " **See you again in the next episode. Keep watching 'Obviously, of course!'** "

In utterance (2), Haikal adheres to the politeness principle of thimble wisdom because Haikal maximizes the profits of the audience (partner) and reduces his own profits. This is because Haikal is trying to maximize audience profits by inviting the audience to watch the next episode of 'Obviously, Deh!'. This invitation aims to increase the audience's insight and knowledge so that the audience will benefit. Haikal also tries to reduce his own profits by making further episodes for the audience to increase their insight and knowledge. With this, Haikal adheres to the wisdom of maximizing the audience's profits and reducing his own profits.

- (3) Context: Jihaan Gives a Statement Saying They Are Competing With Each Other Regarding Compatibility

Jihaan: "B. **We're just not compatible. Eh, this is us *fighting* , not group work ."**

In utterance (4), Jihaan adheres to the politeness principle of wisdom because he maximizes the audience's (speech partner's) profits and reduces his own profits. This was seen when Jihaan gave a statement stating that they were competing with each other, rather than working as a group. Jihaan expressed this statement so that the game looks fun and not boring. That way, the audience feels more satisfied and also benefits from having learned indirectly in a fun way.

3. Award Thimble

In the research entitled "Speech Politeness in Sherly Annavita Rahmi's YouTube Vlog Content" by Kartina (2021) , there were no award bidders. In the research entitled "Analysis of Politeness Principles in the Narrative Dialogue of Mata Najwa's Face-to-Face Episode of Trying" by Nursita et al. (2022) , two award thimbles were found. In the research entitled "Politeness in Language on Jessica Jare's YouTube Channel *Painting Edition with Her Beloved Sister! Very exciting!* " by Lubis (2022) , there is no award bidder. Meanwhile, in this research, six award thimbles were found.

- (1) Context: The Crew Gives Cheers of Praise when Hearing Amir's Answer

Amir : "Trusted, but betrayed."

Crew : " **Wow....** "

Amir : "Just be rude."

In utterance (1), the crew complies with the politeness principle of appreciation because they minimize insults and maximize praise for others. It was seen when the crew behind the camera gave cheers of praise to the answer given by Amir about the meaning of a proverb. The crew considered Amir's answer to be very meaningful, so the crew gave

awards in the form of cheers of praise to Amir. With this, the crew maximized praise and minimized insults to Amir.

- (2) Context: Crew Gives Praise to Taufiq and Naufal

Crew: “ **Wow....** ”

In utterance (2), the crew adhered to the politeness principle of appreciation because they minimized insults and maximized praise for others. The crew behind the camera could be seen cheering praise for the answers given by Taufiq and Naufal. With this, the crew maximized praise and minimized insults towards Taufiq and Naufal.

- (3) Context: Jihaan Praises Ayu because Ayu's answer is the same as his answer

Jihaan : " **Wow, same.** ”

Crew : “Compact.”

In speech (3), Jihaan adheres to the politeness principle of appreciation because he minimizes insults and maximizes praise for others. It was seen when Ayu gave the same answer as Jihaan's answer. Jihaan was amazed by the similarity of his answer to Ayu, then praised Ayu for Ayu's answer. With this, Jihaan maximizes praise and minimizes insults towards Ayu.

- (4) Context: Crew Praises Jihaan and Ayu because their answers are the same

Jihaan : "Wow, same."

Crew : “ **Compact .** ”

In statement (4), the crew adheres to the politeness principle of respect because he minimizes insults and maximizes respect for others. It can be seen when Jihaan and Ayu give the same answer to the question given. The crew was amazed and impressed by the similarity of the answers given by Jihaan and Ayu so the crew praised them. The crew gave praise by saying that they were united. This shows that the crew minimized insults and maximized praise for Jihaan and Ayu.

- (5) Context: The crew praises Jihaan and Ayu because their answers are the same

Crew: “ **Wow....** ”

In utterance (5), the crew adheres to the politeness principle of appreciation because he minimizes insults and maximizes praise for others. It can be seen when Jihaan and Ayu give the same answer to the question given. The crew was amazed and impressed by the similarity of the answers given by Jihaan and Ayu so the crew praised them. The crew gave praise in the form of cheers of praise by saying “Wih...”. This shows that the crew minimized insults and maximized praise for Jihaan and Ayu.

- (6) Context: Haikal thanks the audience

Haikal: "The truth is separate, so the meaning becomes giving thanks, **like I say thanks to my friends who want to come and play with me today. So, thank you.** ”

In speech (6), Haikal adheres to the politeness principle of appreciation because he minimizes insults to other people and maximizes praise to other people, in this case the audience. It can be seen when Haikal feels grateful and grateful to the audience for watching the video for episode 10. Haikal gives his appreciation by thanking the viewers of episode 10. This shows that Haikal has complied with the award bida by maximizing praise and minimizing insults to other people, in it's the audience.

4. Simplicity Thimble

In the research entitled "Politeness in Language in Sherly Annavita Rahmi's Youtube Vlog Content" by Kartina (2021) , two types of modesty were found. In the research entitled "Analysis of Politeness Principles in the Narrative Dialogue of Mata Najwa's Face-to-Face Episode of Trying" by Nursita et al. (2022) , two simplicity thimbles were found. In the research entitled "Politeness in Language on Jessica Jare's YouTube Channel *Painting Edition with Her Beloved Sister! Very exciting!* ” by Lubis (2022) , three thimbles of simplicity were found. Meanwhile, in this research, fifteen simplicity thimbles were found.

- (1) Context: Haikal admits that he uses informal Indonesian

Haikal: “Every day we chat in Indonesian. We chat, *chat* , use Indonesian, but unfortunately, in everyday life, we often use informal Indonesian. **Here, like me now, I still use informal Indonesian.** ”

In speech (1), Haikal adheres to the principle of modesty thimble politeness because he minimizes self-praise and maximizes self-deprecation. This can be seen when Haikal tries not to appear arrogant in front of the audience (speaker partner) by speaking informally in Indonesian. Apart from that, Haikal also tried to reduce his self-praise by admitting that he was using informal Indonesian.

- (2) Context: Toro admits that he doesn't understand the question

Toro: " **I'm not an expert on the afterlife** , but I think it's B."

In utterance (2), Toro adheres to the principle of modesty thimble politeness because he minimizes praise to himself and maximizes insults to himself. It can be seen when Toro says that he is not an expert on matters relating to the afterlife, which is why this is a question. However, it turns out that Toro was able to answer this question correctly. This makes Toro not look arrogant with Toro trying to minimize praise for himself and maximize insults for himself.

- (3) Context: Syifa laughs and admits that she is confused about the correct answer

Syifa: " **What the hell, yeah .** "

In speech (3), Syifa adheres to the principle of modesty thimble politeness because she minimizes self-praise and maximizes self-deprecation. It was seen when Syifa said that she said that she was confused and didn't know the correct answer. However, it turned out that Syifa was able to answer the questions correctly. Syifa didn't want to appear arrogant in front of the audience and crew (partners), so she admitted that she didn't know the right answer by minimizing self-praise and maximizing self-deprecation.

- (4) Context: Refli joked and asked if he could call his friend

Refli: " **Can't call a friend ?** "

In speech (4), Refli adheres to the politeness principle of modesty because he minimizes self-praise and maximizes self-deprecation. This can be seen from Refli pretending to ask the crew (talking partner) to be allowed to call a friend so he can ask for help with answers. With this, Refli seemed to maximize insults to himself and minimize praise to himself because Refli indirectly stated that he did not know the answer to the question.

- (5) Context: Refli Indicates to the Audience (Speech Partner) That His Answer Is Not Exemplary.

Refli : "EYD."

Crew : "E."

Refli : "Indeed."

Crew : "Y."

Refli : "Yeah."

Crew : "D."

Refli : "That's it."

Refli : "Guys, sorry, guys, **don't be an example .** "

In speech (5), Refli adheres to the politeness principle of modesty because he minimizes praise to himself and maximizes insults to himself. It was seen when Refli gave a statement asking the audience not to imitate his words, in this case Refli's answer to the question asked. This shows that Refli indirectly criticizes or maximizes insults to himself as a form of politeness towards his speech partner.

- (6) Context: Syifa Admits She Doesn't Know the Answer to the Question Asked

Syifa: "Online. Oh my God, online, forgot. *It's online*, like that, but **I don't know .** Domestically, er, domestically. **I don't know, I don't know, I don't know.** "

In speech (6), Syifa adheres to the principle of modesty thimble politeness because she minimizes praise to herself and maximizes insults to herself. In this case, Syifa admitted

that she did not know the answer to the question asked even though she had previously guessed the answer. Syifa tries to maximize insults towards herself as a form of politeness towards her speech partner.

- (7) Context: Haikal admits that so far there are still many things we don't know about Indonesian.

Haikal: " **It turns out there are still many things about Indonesian that we still don't know.** In fact, every day **we** use Indonesian."

In speech (7), Haikal adheres to the politeness principle of modesty because he minimizes praise to himself and maximizes insults to himself. This was seen when Haikal gave a statement that apparently up until now there were still many things about Indonesian that were unknown, even though he used Indonesian every day. Haikal, who admits this by trying to maximize his insults to himself, makes him not seem arrogant or patronizing to his speaking partners.

- (8) Context: Refli feels stupid because he answered one of the questions wrong

Refli: " **I'm so stupid, I was wrong** . Then his face will be censored like that, right?"

In speech (8), Refli adheres to the principle of modesty thimble politeness because he minimizes praise to himself and maximizes insults to himself. It was seen when Refli stated that he was stupid because he had answered the question incorrectly. This shows that Refli indirectly criticized himself by trying to minimize praise for himself and maximize insults for himself.

- (9) Context: Toro Admits That His Knowledge Is Insufficient Because He Can't Answer

Toro: "Petrikor I don't know. **"My diction is also lacking, yes, it turns out ."**

In utterance (9), Toro adheres to the principle of modesty thimble politeness because he minimizes praise to himself and maximizes insults to himself. It can be seen when Toro realizes and admits that his knowledge of diction is still lacking because he doesn't know the meaning of the word petrichor. This shows that Refli indirectly criticized himself by trying to minimize praise for himself and maximize insults for himself.

- (10) Context: Amir Answers One of the Questions, Then Gets Cheers of Praise from the Crew

Amir : "Trusted, but betrayed."

Crew : "Woah..."

Amir : " **Just be rude ."**

In speech (10), Amir adheres to the principle of modesty thimble politeness because he minimizes praise to himself and maximizes insults to himself. It was seen when the crew gave praise in the form of cheers for the answer given by Amir, but Amir gave a statement

that he answered the question carelessly and did not know the truth. By maximizing insults and minimizing self-praise, Amir does not appear arrogant.

(11) Context: Jihaan Admits that He Knows the Correct Answer Based on What He Has Read

Jihaan: "**I can also read** if, if the words *-mu* or *-ku* are connected like that."

In speech (12), Jihaan adheres to the politeness principle of modesty because he minimizes self-praise and maximizes self-deprecation. It can be seen that Jihaan knows the answer to the question asked, but Jihaan tries not to appear arrogant or praise himself in front of the audience (spokesperson) by speaking informally in Indonesian. This shows that Jihaan minimizes praise for himself.

(12) Context: Rizky admits that he once read something related to the question

Rizky: "A, **don't use spaces. I've read the law, behavior is unified** ."

In speech (13), Rizky adheres to the politeness principle of modesty because he minimizes self-praise. It can be seen when Rizky says that he knows the answer to the question asked, but Rizky tries not to appear arrogant or praise himself in front of the audience (partner) by speaking informally in Indonesian. This shows that Rizky minimizes praise for himself.

(13) Context: Rizky tells something he knows but is not certain

Rizky: "**I don't know the reason, but when I write 'yours', 'your annoyance', or anything like that, my coffee friends never protest** ."

In speech (14), Rizky adheres to the principle of modesty-thimble politeness because he minimizes praise to himself and maximizes insults to himself. It was seen when Rizky gave a statement that he did not know for sure what the reason or correct answer was, but he admitted this. This shows that Rizky is trying to maximize insults towards himself and minimize praise for himself.

(14) Context: Taufiq admits that he doesn't know the answer

Taufiq: So it should be condolences (space). Why?

Naufal: Why?

Taufiq: "**I don't know either** ."

In speech (15), Taufiq adheres to the principle of modesty thimble politeness because he minimizes praise to himself and maximizes insults to himself. It was seen when Taufiq gave a statement that he did not know the correct answer regarding the question asked, but he admitted this. This shows that Taufiq tries not to appear arrogant in front of his speech partner by maximizing insults towards himself and minimizing praise towards himself.

(15) Context: Ayu admits that she was wrong all along

Crew 2 : " *Just thank you separately.*"

Ayu : " **Oh, yes. That means I've been writing wrong all this time, right?** "

In speech (16), Ayu adheres to the principle of modesty thimble politeness because she minimizes self-praise and maximizes self-deprecation. It can be seen when Ayu realizes and admits her mistake all this time regarding writing the word *thank you* . Ayu tries to maximize insults to herself so that she doesn't appear arrogant in front of the audience (partner).

5. Thimble Apology

In the research entitled "Politeness in Language in Sherly Annavita Rahmi's YouTube Vlog Content" by Kartina (2021) , there was no apology. In the research entitled "Analysis of Politeness Principles in the Narrative Dialogue of Mata Najwa's Face-to-Face Episode of Trying" by Nursita et al. (2022) , no apology thimbles were found. In the research entitled "Politeness in Language on Jessica Jare's YouTube Channel *Painting Edition with Her Beloved Sister! Very exciting!* " by Lubis (2022) , no apology thimble was found. Meanwhile, in this research, a thimble of generosity was found.

- (1) Context: Refli apologizes to the audience because his answer does not match the actual answer.

Refli : "EYD."

Crew : "E."

Refli : "Indeed."

Crew : "Y."

Refli : "Yeah."

Crew : "D."

Refli : "That's it. Guys, **sorry, guys, don't be an example** ."

In speech (1), Refli adheres to the politeness principle of apologizing because Refli minimizes benefits to himself and maximizes benefits to others. Refli apologized for highlighting the mistakes he had made and increasing his obligations to his speech partner. Refli highlighted his mistake in the form of answering a question that did not correspond to the correct answer and answered with an answer that was not serious, therefore Refli has complied with the principles of politeness, one of which is an apology.

6. Thimble of Agreement

In the research entitled "Politeness in Language in Sherly Annavita Rahmi's YouTube Vlog Content" by Kartina (2021) , seven types of consensus were found. In the research entitled "Analysis of Politeness Principles in the Narrative Dialogue of Mata Najwa's Face-to-Face Episode of Trying" by Nursita et al. (2022) , two consensus thimbles were found. In the

research entitled "Politeness in Language on Jessica Jare's YouTube Channel *Painting Edition with Her Beloved Sister! Very exciting!* " by Lubis (2022) , three thimbles of consensus were found. Meanwhile, in this research, nine thimbles of consensus were found.

- (1) Context: Haikal asks the audience (Speech Partners) about the existence of Episode 2

Haikal: **OK, well, if that's the case, how about we continue with episode 2?** Want to, huh?

In utterance (1), Haikal adheres to the politeness principle of consensus. This is because Haikal made adjustments between his condition and the condition of the audience (partner) with a consensus in the form of episode 2. In speaking, the speaker prioritizes the main problem of providing information regarding the continuation of the video episode that will be broadcast and shown. A speech can be said to comply with the principles of politeness if what the speaker says contains agreement. Namely by minimizing agreement between the speaker and the speech partner.

- (2) Context: Robi Agrees to Crew's Question (Speech Partner)

Robi : "In what context?"

Crew : "If someone says 'very true,' is it true or false?"

Robi : " **Yes .** "

In speech (2), Robi has complied with the politeness principle of consensus because Robi made adjustments between the conditions of the crew (partners) and the crew (partners). Robi agrees with the context 'very true, right or wrong?' to reduce disputes and create consensus. Robi makes an agreement with the crew (speech partner) so that an agreement is created between the two parties, namely between the speaker and the speech partner regarding the matter being discussed.

- (3) Context: Robi Asks the Crew about the Word "Dirgahayu"

Robi : "The meaning of the word? The definition of a 'dingahayu' is a group? I don't know, I'm serious. **Happy Indonesia, right?** "

Crew : " **Well, what is that?** "

In utterance (3), Robi adheres to the politeness principle of consensus. This is because Robi made adjustments between his condition and the condition of the crew behind the camera with a consensus in the form of the word dirgahayu. Previously, Robi asked first as if to confirm with the crew about the word Dirgahayu, but instead of giving an answer, the crew asked Robi again. In this case, both parties make adjustments so that there are no misconceptions between the two.

- (4) Context: a crew member asked Amir the meaning of his answer

Amir : “Like areca nut cut in half? Not loyal friends.”

Crew : " **Oh, so two-faced, huh?** ”

Amir : " **Yes, yes, yes.** ”

In utterance (4), one of the crew adheres to the politeness principle of consensus. This is because the crew made adjustments between their condition and Amir's condition by agreeing on the meaning of Amir's answer. Amir as the speaker gives a statement which is then responded back by Kru as the speech partner, at the end of the conversation there is agreement or consensus, this can be seen through Amir's answer "Yes, yes, yes". In this case, there has been an agreement between the two.

- (5) Context: Haikal asks the audience (talk partners) about the next episode

Haikal: " **I'm curious, right, what's going on** with our friends? Wait for the next episode, OK, on 'Obviously!'"

In speech (5), Haikal adheres to the politeness principle of consensus. This is because Haikal made adjustments between his condition and the condition of the audience (partner) by reaching a consensus in the form of the next episode. Haikal gave a statement regarding the continuity of the next video which will be broadcast by making an agreement with the audience as speech partners. This can be seen through Haikal's words, "Wait for the next episode, it's on Clearly!". The speaker clearly asks the audience to wait, this shows compliance with the agreement.

- (6) Context: Taufiq Expresses Agreement to Naufal and Crew Regarding Something

Taufiq: “A, the thing is, yes... it's more connected to sports. Is **not it?**”

In utterance (6), Taufiq has complied with the politeness principle of consensus. This is because Taufiq makes statements that require approval from other speech partners. The agreement referred to in this speech act is marked by the words "yes, no?" who gave a statement and asked for confirmation from the crew as speaking partners.

- (7) Context: Rizky states something that requires approval from other interlocutors

Rizky: “If sport is unity, unity e... activity. **Uh, yeah, eh.**”

In speech (7), Rizky adheres to the politeness principle of consensus, which refers to the statement he makes at the end of the speech to ask for approval from the other speech partner. Statements that can prove compliance with the principle of consensus can be identified through the words "Eh, yes, eh" this is said by the speaker to ask for approval from the crew as his speech partner.

- (8) Context: Taufiq Expresses His Agreement with Naufal

Taufiq: “ **Agree.** ”

In speech (8), Taufiq has complied with the principle of politeness in reaching a consensus because he adapted his condition to the condition of his speech partner. The condition in question is when Naufal gives his opinion, then Taufiq confirms or gives approval to Naufal's answer by saying that he agrees. So in this speech act, both of them have implemented the principle of politeness, thimbles of consensus.

(9) Context: Rizky and Rendy agree that their answers will be different

- Rizky : "Yes, that means separated."
Rendy : "Are you separated?"
Rizky : "Separated."
Randy : " **I'm in...** ”
Rizky : " **Okay, just put it together.** ”
Rendy : " **Let's put it together .** "
Rizky : "Yeah, okay."

In speech (9), Rizky and Rendy adhere to the politeness principle of consensus because they adapt to each other's conditions. Rizky gave input for Rendy to choose combined answers because he chose separate answers. After Rizky made a suggestion, Rendy complied. Therefore, both of them have complied with the consensus agreement, so that there are no misconceptions because both of them have agreed.

7. Thimble Opinionated

In the research entitled "Politeness in Language in Sherly Annavita Rahmi's YouTube Vlog Content" by Kartina (2021) , there were no opinions. In the research entitled "Analysis of Politeness Principles in the Narrative Dialogue of Mata Najwa's Face-to-Face Episode of Trying" by Nursita et al. (2022) , no opinion thimbles were found. In the research entitled "Politeness in Language on Jessica Jare's YouTube Channel *Painting Edition with Her Beloved Sister! Very exciting!* ” by Lubis (2022) , no opinion thimbles were found. Meanwhile, in this research, seventeen opinionated thimbles were found.

(1) Context: Haikal asks the opinion of the audience (speech partners) about the impact of using non-formal language

- Haikal: " **But, but, but, what's the matter, if we use informal Indonesian?** Yes... actually it's okay, actually.”

In speech (1), Haikal adheres to the politeness principle of opinion because he minimizes his own opinion and maximizes the opinion of others. Haikal minimizes his own opinion as shown by the act of asking questions to which Haikal actually already knows the answer. Haikal maximizes other people's opinions by asking questions with the question

word "why" and for example "what if we" so that the interlocutor is involved in the opinion expressed and convinces the interlocutor of that opinion.

- (2) Context: Haikal asks the opinion of the audience (Tutor partners) regarding Indonesian people's understanding of the Indonesian language

Haikal: " **Well, friends, I'm curious, how far do Indonesians actually understand their own language?** Come on, let's find out together in 'Obviously!' Guess the Language episode!"

In speech (2), Haikal adheres to the politeness principle of opinion because he minimizes his own opinion and maximizes the opinions of others. Haikal minimizes his own opinion by choosing the pronoun "we" in the invitation to watch the learning video, in this way Haikal involves himself in finding out even though he already has the knowledge that will be shown from the video. Haikal maximizes other people's opinions by first asking his interlocutor's opinion as an effort to convince his interlocutor to watch the video "It's clear!" Guess the Language episode .

- (3) Context: Haikal Asks the Readiness of Participants in the Guess the Language Game (Mitra Tutor)

Haikal: "We will challenge you to answer questions about Indonesian spelling by choosing the correct spelling, A or B. **Are you ready?** "

In speech (3), Haikal adheres to the politeness principle of opinion because he minimizes his own opinion and maximizes the opinions of others. Haikal minimizes his own opinions by paying attention to the readiness of the game participants first rather than starting the game that has been planned. Haikal maximizes other people's opinions by asking game participants for their opinions regarding their readiness to take part in the game so that the players become more confident in the game that Haikal creates.

- (4) Context: Haikal Asks the Audience (Speech Partner)

Haikal: " **How about it, have you got any insight into our beloved language yet?** OK, then, *see you* at 'Obviously!' second episode of Guess the Language!"

In utterance (4), Haikal adheres to the politeness principle of opinion because he minimizes his own opinion and maximizes the opinion of others . Haikal minimizes his own opinion by paying attention to the opinion of the audience (partner) even though Haikal knows that the learning video contains insights about Indonesian. Haikal maximizes other people's opinions by asking the audience (partners) so that they are more confident about watching the next episode.

- (5) Context: The Crew Asks Robi's (Speech Partner) Opinion about Right/False

Robi : "In what context?"

Crew : " **If someone says 'very true,' is it true or false?** ”

Robi : "Yes."

In speech (5), the crew adheres to the politeness principle of opinion because they minimize their own opinions and maximize the opinions of others. The crew minimized their own opinions by giving examples of questions first to encourage Robi to choose an answer even though the crew already knew the answer key. The crew maximized other people's opinions by asking Robi's (interlocutor's) opinion about whether the sentence "very true" was right or wrong to create the situation that the answer given by Robi (the interlocutor) was important for the audience to know.

- (6) Context: Refli asks the crew's opinion about the answer

Refli: “Wrong, bro. It has to be very true, **right** ? There's no need... **or** it's not true at all.”

In speech (6), Refli adheres to the politeness principle of opinion because he minimizes his own opinion and maximizes the opinion of others. Refli minimizes his own opinion by asking for the opinions of his crew (partner) and the audience as a way to soften the emphasis on his own opinion. Refli maximizes other people's opinions by providing two options so that the audience is confident in the opinions he conveys according to the circumstances or opinions of each audience member.

- (7) Context: Haikal Explains the Meaning of Online

Haikal: “Well, surely **some** of you think **that** online is actually a word. **In fact**, it's an abbreviation, you know, guys. Da = deep, ring = network. **So**, online is not a word, but a combination of two words.”

In speech (7), Haikal adheres to the politeness principle of opinion thimble because he minimizes his own opinion and maximizes the opinions of others. Haikal minimizes his own opinion by using the words "some, if, even though, and so" in his opinion to show that his opinion is not a very big thing and the interlocutor's ignorance is not a problem. Haikal maximizes other people's opinions by saying first that there are several people who think the same thing, this opens up opportunities for interlocutors to find out what they have in common with players who think that online is a word.

- (8) Context: Refli asks the opinion of the audience (talking partners) as well as the crew about the answer

Refli: “In my opinion, it looks like it's a womb. Substances in the chemical liquid section. **Isn't that true, guys? Oh, guys!**”

In speech (8), Refli adheres to the politeness principle of opinion because he minimizes his own opinion and maximizes the opinion of others . Refli minimizes his own opinion by asking questions to correct his own answers. Refli maximized other people's opinions by asking the opinion of the audience (partners) and the crew about the answer because he felt unsure. This question also opens up the opportunity for the audience to have an opinion by assessing whether the answer given by Refli is right or wrong.

- (9) Context: Refli asks the opinion of the audience (talking partners) as well as the crew about the answer

Refli: "What that means is like, yes, they have the same characteristics, you know. Parents and children are definitely the same. **Isn't that right, guys?** "

In speech (9), Refli adheres to the politeness principle of opinion because he minimizes his own opinion and maximizes the opinion of others. Refli minimizes his own opinion by asking questions to confirm his own answer. Refli maximized other people's opinions by asking the opinion of the audience (partners) and the crew about the answer because he felt unsure. This question also opens up the opportunity for the audience to have an opinion by assessing whether the answer given by Refli is right or wrong

- (10)Context: Refli asks the crew's opinion regarding his parable

Refli: "Reciprocating breast milk with tube water is like, 'Oh, I've fixed you, you reply like this, you disobedient child.' **Isn't that what it's usually used for?** You can't do that, okay, guys."

In speech (10), Refli adheres to the politeness principle of opinion because he minimizes his own opinion and maximizes the opinion of others . Refli minimizes his own opinion by comparing his answer with other people's situations to reaffirm whether the answer is appropriate or not. Refli maximized other people's opinions by asking the crew's opinions about the explanations or parables he conveyed. This question opens up the opportunity for the crew (talking partners) to provide opinions about whether or not the answer is appropriate from their point of view.

- (11)Context: Naufal Gives His Opinion Regarding the Understanding and Knowledge He Has Gained

Naufal: "A, **for example , you are like, what are your words ? That's it, right? Done with you, then you can be spaced out with you.**

In utterance (11), Naufal adheres to the politeness principle of opinion because he minimizes his own opinion and maximizes the opinions of others. Nau fal minimizes his own opinion by arguing using words that are easy for other people to understand in the

form of steps from which to write "-mu" and its use. Naufal maximizes other people's opinions by asking for other people's approval which can be seen from the phrase "That's it, right".

(12) Context: Taufiq Tries to Explain What He Knows

Taufiq: "B, why? **Because, e... that's front writing, right. Uh, what, si. How is it.**"

In utterance (12), Taufiq adheres to the politeness principle of opinion because he minimizes his own opinion and maximizes the opinion of others. Taufiq minimizes his own opinion by giving reasons for his answer to his interlocutor. Taufiq maximizes other people's opinions by considering asking his interlocutor when he starts to get confused about explaining the reasons for his answer.

(13) Context: Naufal Gives His Opinion

Naufal: "A. For example, Mrs. Taufiq. **Yes, if it's the capital, whose capital is it? It's not an object, like that.**"

In utterance (13), Naufal adheres to the politeness principle of opinion because he minimizes his own opinion and maximizes the opinion of others. Naufal minimized his opinion yourself by trying to explain things that can reach the interlocutor's understanding easily. Naufal maximizes other people's opinions by asking for his speech partner's opinion using the question words "who?" and help the interlocutor get the answer by telling him the incorrect answer, namely "object".

(14) Context: Rizky Gives an Opinion that is Less Possible or Its Truth is Not Yet Known

Rizky: "A. **It should be separated, I think. I don't. DKI, Special Capital Region. If it is a Special Capital Region, that means if it is separated, the Special Capital Region will become DKIK. Maybe yes.**"

In speech (14), Rizky adheres to the politeness principle of opinion because he minimizes his own opinion and maximizes the opinion of others. Rizky minimizes his own opinion by using the word "maybe" after expressing his opinion from his observations. This attitude reduces the emphasis of one's opinion so that it can be accepted by the interlocutor. Rizky maximizes other people's opinions by changing the emphasis of the answer at the beginning to a possibility so that the interlocutor can share his opinion if there is another possibility that is more appropriate or agrees with Rizky's opinion.

(15) Context: Taufiq and Naufal ask each other for opinions

Taufiq : "So, it should be condolences (space). **Why?** "

Naufal : " **Why?** "

Taufiq : "I don't know either."

In speech (15), Taufiq and Naufal adhere to the politeness principle of thimble opinions because they minimize their own opinions and maximize the opinions of others. Taufiq minimizes his own opinion by ending his opinion with a question so that his opinion can be accepted not as a necessity but as material for discussion. Taufiq also maximized other people's opinions by asking Naufal's opinion, because he didn't know the explanation of the answer and needed Naufal's opinion, while Naufal maximized other people's opinions by asking Taufiq again because he wanted to know the continuation of the explanation of Taufiq's answer.

(16) Context: Rendy asks Rizky's opinion

Rendy : " **Are you separated?** "

Rizky : "Separated."

Rendy : "I'm in..."

Rizky : "Okay, just put it together."

Rendy : "Let's put it together."

In speech (16), Rendy adheres to the politeness principle of opinion because he minimizes his own opinion and maximizes the opinions of others. Rendy minimized his own opinion by following Rizky's instructions so that their answers were not the same even though Rendy had not finished his sentence. Rendy maximizes other people's opinions by asking Rizky's opinion so he can get his own answer.

(17) Context: Haikal Asks Audience's Opinion (Speech Partner)

Haikal: " **Well, but actually, isn't that what makes Indonesian unique?** "

In speech (17), Haikal adheres to the politeness principle of opinion because he minimizes his own opinion and maximizes the opinion of others. Haikal minimizes his own opinion by correcting whether the opinion expressed is correct or not. Haikal maximizes other people's opinions by asking the opinion of the audience (partner) to strengthen his personal opinion.

8. Thimble of Sympathy

In the research entitled "Politeness in Language in Sherly Annavita Rahmi's YouTube Vlog Content" by Kartina (2021) , five types of politeness were found. In the research entitled "Analysis of Politeness Principles in the Narrative Dialogue of Mata Najwa's Face-to-Face Episode of Trying" by Nursita et al. (2022) , two thimbles of sympathy were found. In the research entitled "Politeness in Language on Jessica Jare's YouTube Channel *Painting Edition with Her Beloved Sister! Very exciting!* " by Lubis (2022) , no sympathy thimble was found. Meanwhile, in this research, five thimbles of sympathy were found.

- (1) Context: The Crew Asks Kia (Game Participant) Who Just Smiles Without Answering the Question

Crew: **Kia doesn't know?**

In statement (1), the crew has complied with the principle of politeness and sympathy. The crew increases sympathy for the feelings of the interlocutor so that no offense arises between the two. So the crew sympathized with Kia (game participant) who just smiled without answering questions. The crew already knew that Kia couldn't answer, but she still asked to increase sympathy and reduce antipathy.

- (2) Context: A Crew member asks Zahra and Kia about more general terms

Zahra : "What else is Petrichor?"

Kia : "I don't know. I'm done."

Crew : " **As for actors, you know?** "

Zahra : " **I know.** "

In utterance (2), a crew member adheres to the principle of politeness and sympathy. The crew sympathized with Zahra and Kia who did not know the meaning of the word petrichor. The crew then asked Zahra and Kia about more general terms, so that Zahra and Kia knew what they meant. A speech can be said to comply with the principle of sympathy-thimble politeness if the speech contains the intention of showing the speaker's sympathy for his speech partner, namely by minimizing the uncertainty between himself and the other party and maximizing the speaker's sympathy with the other speech partner.

- (3) Context: The crew asked Ayu to ask Jihaan about something as a joke

Crew: "**Tanya, read where, that's it.**"

In utterance (3), Kru adheres to the politeness principle of sympathy. The crew gave sympathy to Ayu who had not answered the question correctly. The crew knew that Ayu was confused by the questions asked, but he still tried to keep Ayu happy and *enjoying herself* during the game. This speech complies with the principle of politeness and sympathy because it implies that the crew wants to lighten the atmosphere by joking, so as not to get tense. This was proven by one of the crew giving the statement, "Ask, read where, that's it."

- (4) Context: The Crew Provides Something That Makes the Atmosphere More Exciting and Enjoyable

Crew: " **Ea... finally it's different.**"

In utterance (4), Kru adheres to the politeness principle of sympathy. The crew gave sympathy to Rendy and Rizky who ended up answering questions differently, resulting in

a more pleasant atmosphere. In this speech, it is known that a thimble of sympathy has been used, this can be proven through statements given from the crew as speakers to the interlocutors as sources.

(5) Context: Haikal Sympathizes with the Audience (Speech Partner)

Haikal: " **You may still be confused, there are words that must be connected, but there are also words that must be separated .**"

In speech (5), Haikal adheres to the politeness principle of sympathy because he sympathizes with the audience (speaker partner) who may still be confused by the words that are connected and separated. He did this to increase sympathy and reduce antipathy. The sympathy bidal used by Haikal as a speaker is shown clearly through the statements he makes, so that the audience as his speech partner can know the meaning he wants to convey.

9. Thimble of Feelings

In the research entitled "Speech Politeness in Sherly Annavita Rahmi's YouTube Vlog Content" by Kartina (2021) , there were no feelings. In the research entitled "Analysis of Politeness Principles in the Narrative Dialogue of Mata Najwa's Face-to-Face Episode of Trying" by Nursita et al. (2022) , no feeling thimbles were found. In the research entitled "Politeness in Language on Jessica Jare's YouTube Channel *Painting Edition with Her Beloved Sister! Very exciting!* " by Lubis (2022) , no feeling thimble was found. Meanwhile, in this research, two feeling thimbles were found.

(1) Context: Refli Still Responds to Questions about the Meaning of the Abbreviation EYD Even though He Doesn't Know.

Refli : "EYD."

Crew : "E."

Refli : " **Indeed .**"

Crew : "Y."

Refli : " **Yeah .**"

Crew : "D."

Refli : " **That's it . Guys , sorry, guys, don't be an example .**"

In utterance (1), Refli adheres to the principle of politeness because it minimizes feelings of displeasure for the speaker and maximizes feelings of pleasure for the speaker. Refli minimizes the speaker's displeasure by first giving an answer that he can think of, then choosing to apologize and give a warning so that the audience does not copy his answer which indirectly explains the situation that he does not know the correct answer. Refli

maximizes the speaker's enjoyment by choosing to actively answer questions with jokes so that he can make the atmosphere in the interaction funny and interesting, thereby covering up that he doesn't know the correct answer.

- (2) Context: Taufiq gives a statement to Naufal regarding the answers he gives are always the same

Taufiq: "B. **Why are you always the same?**"

In speech (2), Taufiq adheres to the principle of politeness because it minimizes feelings of displeasure for the speaker and maximizes feelings of pleasure for the speaker. Taufiq minimized the speaker's displeasure by asking questions that showed surprise about the similarity of his answers to Naufal, even though Taufiq already knew that Naufal had indeed followed Taufiq's answers several times. Taufiq maximizes the speaker's feelings of pleasure by giving the impression that the similarity of his answer to Naufal means that the two of them have strong *chemistry*.

Through the results of the analysis above, when compared with three previous authors, namely research by Ina Kartina (2021) entitled "Language Politeness in Sherly Annavita Rahmi's YouTube Vlog Content (Description of the Use of Indonesian in Social Media)", Sely Nursita, Rizqi Nur Amala, and Asep Purwo Yudi Utomo (2022) entitled "Analysis of Politeness Principles in the Narrative Dialogue of Mata Najwa Episode Try-coba Face to Face", Prinsella Balqis Lubis (2022) entitled "Politeness of Language in Jessica Jane's YouTube Channel Edition 'Painting with Your Beloved Sister! It's really exciting!'", has similarities and differences.

The part that shows similarities with previous research is the topic of politeness principles in speech in videos. Meanwhile, the part that shows differences from previous research is the types of thimbles found from analyzing the data by the author totaling 9 thimbles which include generosity thimbles, wisdom thimbles, appreciation thimbles, simplicity thimbles, apology thimbles, consensus thimbles, opinion thimbles, sympathy thimbles, and thimble of feeling.

CONCLUSION

Analyze the principles of politeness in the Zenius learning videos in the playlist "Obviously!" aims to find the use of politeness principles in the speech used by speakers and speech partners in the learning video. Based on the results of the description and the results of the data analyzed, it can be concluded that in the speech used by speakers and interlocutors in learning videos there are principles of politeness used. The thimble of generosity was found

in 6 utterances, the thimble of wisdom was found in 4 utterances, the thimble of appreciation was found in 6 utterances, the thimble of simplicity was found in 16 utterances, the thimble of apology was only 1 utterance, the thimble of consensus was 9 utterances, the thimble of opinion was 17 utterances, the thimble of sympathy was found as many as 15 utterances, and feeling thimbles as many as 2 utterances. Apart from that, there is one politeness method that is not used at all by the speakers in the learning video, namely the apology language. From this data, it can be concluded that the politeness thimbles that are mostly or most frequently used by speakers in the learning video are opinion thimbles, totaling 17 utterances. Then, the politeness method that is least used or not used by the speakers in the video is the apology method, the speakers in the video do not use the forgiveness method at all.

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