



## **MAINTAINING A CULTURE OF COURTESY AMONG INDONESIAN YOUTH IN THE DIGITAL AGE**

**Nabila Raviyas Maharani<sup>1)</sup>, Clarissa Dani Gracia<sup>2)</sup>, Febrianti Fanda Sovia<sup>3)</sup>, Regita Cahyani Pamungkas<sup>4)</sup>, Moses Glorino Rumambo Pandin<sup>5)</sup>**

<sup>1)</sup> Communication Sciences, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

<sup>2)</sup> Economic Development, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

<sup>3,4)</sup> Imaging Radiology Technology, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

<sup>5)</sup> Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

### **Abstrak**

Background: Currently, the cultural values that Indonesian always upholds, have faded, especially among teenagers, which makes it easy for western culture to enter and undermine the value of implementing culture and national identity. Aims: This study aims to analyze the culture of courtesy among adolescents in the digital era and provide solutions to maintain it. Method: Research samples of adolescents 17-19 years, 50 participants for questionnaires, and 2 participants for interviews. The method used is a qualitative study of literature and survey data collection techniques or questionnaires and is equipped with interviews. Results: This study resulted in less than half of the respondents still behaving impolitely. Respondents are aware of their behavior that lacks manners and provide reasons behind this behavior. Recommendation: Formal and informal education, group guidance, participation of social media companies, habit improving, 5S realizing. Limitations: 50 respondents are not enough to describe the actual situation, research limitations due to Covid-19, time constraints, respondents' targets are less specific.

**Kata Kunci:** Culture, Courtesy, Identity, Digital, Citizenship.

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\*Correspondence Address : [nabila.raviyas.maharani-2021@fisip.unair.ac.id](mailto:nabila.raviyas.maharani-2021@fisip.unair.ac.id)

DOI : 10.31604/jips.v9i5.2022.1883-1896

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## PENDAHULUAN

Indonesia is a large nation spread from Sabang to Merauke. Indonesia is known to hold culture the east one of which is manners in behavior towards older people (Wulandari, 2019). Currently, Indonesia and the world are facing the challenges of globalization that have an impact on modernization, westernization, hedonism, and many other influences. This has resulted in the changing and erosion of the character of Indonesian society, especially among teenagers (Lestari, 2019).

The new challenge presently affecting education is the dramatic alternative that comes from business revolution 4.0 (Basuki, 2020). Globalization is marked by the digital age. Digitalization is very influential in people's lives such as making work easier. However, digitalization also brings negative impacts, such as social inequality, reduced direct interaction between people, and individualistic attitudes that influence cultural and character changes. Globalization is dangerous for vulnerable youth. Suranti (2018) in Octaviani (2020) states that vulnerable youth are young people who are too easily influenced negatively by something.

The digital era is a period where most people in that era use digital systems in their daily lives. The digital era will indeed change the pattern of life. Including learning patterns and information dissemination patterns (Rahayu, 2019).

Digitization is all forms that were previously analog or traditional, redesigned using technology so that they are digital. With the improvement of technology and era, affects the trend of society in various life activities (Fariyanto, 2021). Plowman (2016) in Sari (2020) says that defines digital technology in terms of digital devices such as computers, tablets, game consoles, and products or outputs that

can be played and read. The use of technology can indeed overcome various kinds of problems, but not infrequently it also causes problems too, especially among teenagers in Indonesia. Access to information is a fundamental human right and strategic resource for the actualization of sustainable development (Cahyani, 2020).

EB Taylor defines tradition as a complex thing that consists of understanding, perception, art, morals, regulation, customs, and different things that are acquired via humans as members of society (Widyananda, 2021). A great nation is measured by the moral resilience and determination to carry out the character of the nation. Moral is a term that refers to positive traits and values in humans. Immorality is the opposite, one of which can be seen with the loss of positive character as social beings.

Morality is closely related to character. Sulistyarini et al., (2020) in Norianda et al., (2021) reveal that individual character is not formed directly but through a learning and guidance process that requires a lot of time. The Indonesian people are famous for their friendly, smiling, and full of manners. This has become a habit and identity of all Indonesian people so that it is entrenched in the joints of the nation's life. Indonesia respects culture, among them, are traditions, friendliness, and also politeness (Sari, I, K, et al, n.d).

Ayu Sri Handayani (2020) states that courtesy is an internal term that means behavior that upholds the values of respect and noble character. Characterized by respectful and obedient behavior to older people, using polite language, and not behaving and speaking arrogantly. Courtesy is related to the theory of politeness which discusses the norms that apply in speech communities when conducting social interactions. Politeness is a person's attitude towards what he has seen in any situation and

condition (Qonita, N, F, 2019). Everyone is obliged to uphold the value of politeness (Ratri, 2021). Because politeness has a role in building good relationships with other people (Fitria, et al 2020).

Mulawarman (2021) states that interaction requires several rules to be a guide between the speaker and others. These rules must be following the principles of politeness in language. Yulianti (2018) in Putri, et al (2021,2) states that politeness is divided into two types, namely 1) language manners. The point here is that humans in life interact with communication in it. Therefore, to maintain mutual comfort, it is necessary to apply politeness in language; 2) manners of behavior, meaning that humans must maintain their attitudes and behavior in public. In language, it is necessary to have the etiquette of manners to be self-control to avoid arbitrary speech that is contrary to politeness. (Kardiana., et al 2021).

Courtesy has become entrenched in Indonesian society because people uphold the character of courtesy and hospitality both in the internal life of the community, as well as in the external relations of the community with other countries. Culture of courtesy is a habit that results from good and subtle character through behavior using reason and conscience (Yulistianingrum, 2019). From this habit comes a sense of comfort and harmony in life.

Digitalization and national character are interrelated and influence each other. Digitization makes changes in the character of society, especially among teenagers who are very familiar with the digital world. Digitization has become an integral part of education, culture, and other areas of adolescent life (Abraham,2020). As well as the sophistication of gadgets that make teenagers rarely interact with the community and produce an attitude of

individualism, moreover immoral behavior such as the loss of manners in social life. Cultural shifts in a community or indigenous peoples will have an impact on changes in the characteristics or identity of indigenous communities (Marwanti, 2018).

Leli Patimah and Yusuf Tri Herlambang (2021, 150) argue that the rapid development of digital, especially social media, creates new problems due to people's unpreparedness. Things in the form of bullying, promiscuity, theft, and brawls are forms of behavioral distortion and moral decadence. The most common thing and often happens in society is the loss of manners both in social life and on social media. In the use of social media, it is necessary to pay attention to language politeness (Uswatun et al., 2020). Dynel (2016) in Kusmanto and Purbawati (2019) states that the form of comments that show impoliteness in social media is shown in mocking, insulting, and cornering attitudes.

Jannah, 2017; Sumara et al., 2017; Suteja, 2017 in Darmawan and Setyaningrum (2021) states that adolescence is a transitional stage of psychological, social, emotional, and cognitive maturity which is then manifested by adolescence in its environment. The stages of adolescent development are influenced by several factors, namely the physical and non-physical environment around them. The non-physical environment is considered to have a greater influence than the physical environment. (Jannah, 2017; Sumara et al., 2017; Suteja, 2017)

Astuti & Rps, 2014; Desmita, 2016 in Darmawan and Setyaningrum (2021) also states that adolescents are part of the nation's hope in the future because of the emergence of advances in environmental digitalization makes adolescents have the potential for good or bad results. Increasingly sophisticated technology affects the environment

around teenagers so that it has an impact on their social behavior. Adolescent environmental activities will affect the form of their social behavior. (Astuti & Rps, 2014; Desmita, 2016)

In communicating and socializing, adolescents must know and apply manners (Prabawati, 2019). If the adolescent does not have manners towards others, the adolescent is likely affected by the association in a certain environment (Sari and Septiani, 2020). Adolescents need education and coaching so that they can apply good manners to their surroundings and the wider community (Citra, 2021).

Courtesy which is one of the national identities and how Indonesia is known to the world is an attitude and character that must be preserved. Not only to avoid immoral behavior that damages people's personalities but also to preserve the identity of the Indonesian nation. Western culture that is individualistic and tends to be selfish must be immediately reduced to overcome characters and behaviors that are far from polite. A person's personality will change with the change in globalization, orality from children to adolescents also decreases (Elisabet Jenanuri, 2019)

In this study, researchers wanted to find out how digitization can affect good manners in adolescents? So what is the reduction of manners among teenagers? And what about the tendencies of adolescents and the impact of eroding the culture of manners among adolescents? In this study, researchers also want to know-how solutions can be applied to continue to maintain manners as Indonesian culture.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Various previous studies and journals regarding politeness culture in the digital era became references in the literature review. The following are

previous studies with the suitability of theory and objectives in this study:

First, research was conducted by Irishtsany Indira Laily Nurdin, Davelynn Danielle, Dwianputra Kresnadi Purbanegara, Neira Ramadhania, Mohammad Indie Farhan, Pandu Ridhana (2021) in the Journal of Development and Social Change UNS Volume 4. This journal examines how polite the Indonesian people are on social media with the title *The Fading of Indonesian Society's Politeness in Expressing Opinions on Social Media*.

The technique used in this study is a qualitative technique with a literature study approach and a survey or questionnaire data collection technique. The literature study method is carried out by studying sources from the internet in the form of journals, e-books, scientific articles, and so on. The survey method or questionnaire is carried out by providing answer choices about habits and tendencies to behave according to the topics discussed.

This study states that, in a month, 88.8% of respondents always find 3 to 5 other people who express opinions on social media in impolite and potentially offensive language. others. This is due to the lack of a wise attitude in easy access to the internet and social media. According to the author, this is the result of a misunderstanding of the meaning of the phrase freedom of expression put forward by Law no. 36 of 1999, Law no. 11 of 2008, and Law no. 14 of 2008.

The similarity and consistency between the author's research and the outcome of this study lie in the similarity of subjects in the form of conventions in the digital age, that is, social networks. Both aim to reduce things and the negative impact of behavior that is getting further away from politeness.

Second, research was conducted by Annisa Dwi Hamdani (2021) in the

Mirror Research Journal Volume 5. Journal entitled *Education in the Digital Era that Reduces Cultural Values*, which discusses digital and technology that erodes people's cultural values. The method chosen to conduct this research is a descriptive method. This is done by viewing and collecting data from the opinions of experts, collecting from journals of previous scientific articles.

This research journal states that technology that is included in the joints of social life has a negative influence, especially reducing cultural values. To deal with this, it is necessary to inculcate cultural values in the education and teaching process, filter information and the role of the community in implementing it, and maintain embedded cultural values so that global issues are not easily eroded.

The suitability of Annisa's journal with this journal is that they both highlight how digital and technology have an effect on cultural resilience as a nation's identity. The erosion of culture as a consequence of technological developments requires formal and informal education in its prevention.

Third, research was conducted by Farhatil Wardah, Dwi Hastuti, and Diah Krisnatuti (2019) in the Journal of Character Education Volume 10. This journal is entitled *The impact of Parental Socialization Methods on Adolescent Polite Character*, which discusses adolescent self-control and self-control from parents that affect the character of manners.

The research uses a cross-sectional study design with proportional random sampling, and responses to questionnaires were completed with questionnaires. This study shows that adolescents have not been able to exercise good self-control on polite behavior. Therefore, it is necessary to socialize with parents as the closest media, which in this study turned out to have a good impact.

The suitability of research by Farhati Wardah, et al with this study is that both have adolescent subjects and pay attention to polite behavior in social life. Therefore, this journal was chosen as a literature review.

## **PURPOSE**

1. To determine the effect of weakening manners among adolescents.
2. Knowing the important role of manners in socializing.
3. Improve character in polite behavior in people's lives.
4. Educate the importance of manners in life.
5. Maintain and improve the manners of youth in the surrounding environment.

## **PROBLEM FORMULATION**

1. How can digitalization affect youth manners?
2. How is the tendency of teenagers in good manners in life both within the family, the surrounding community, and social media?
3. What is the impact of the erosion of culture and character of manners?
4. What solutions can be done to maintain good manners as the culture of the Indonesian nation in the digital era?

## **METODE PENELITIAN**

### **A. Type of Approach**

"Maintaining a Culture of Courtesy Among Youth in the Digital Age" is qualitative research with case study approach. Qualitative research is an analysis technique that describes the results and process of a study, along with the results of testing on materials that are by the subject matter.

## **B. Data Sources and Population Sample**

### **Research Population**

The population is a generalization space consisting of objects or subjects that have bound qualities and characteristics determined by researchers to be studied and so drawn conclusions (Sugiyono, 2018). The population in this study was 17-19 years old Indonesian citizens, for a total of 50 respondents.

### **Research Sample**

A research sample entitled "Maintaining a Culture of Courtesy Among Indonesian Teenagers in the Digital Age" was conducted randomly, regardless of gender, hair color, economic level, skin color, level of intelligence, physical shape, and a person's preferences. Samples were taken as much as 100% of the entire population, namely teenagers aged 17-19 years old, totaling 50 people. The resource data in this research are primary and secondary (Irmada and Yatri, 2020).

## **C. Data Collection Techniques**

The research entitled "Maintaining a Culture of Courtesy Among Indonesian Youth in the Digital Era" uses a questionnaire method and interview. A questionnaire is a method of data collection that is done by asking a set of written statements or questions (Herlina, 2019). In this study, the survey was conducted online using Google Form. The process of distributing questionnaires through the WhatsApp social network. With this wide reach, managers can further narrow a more specific audience at a not-so-large cost (Kusmayadi and Gumilar, 2019).

The perceived advantage of the data collection technique using a questionnaire is that the questionnaire contains more effective and efficient information that aims to help achieve

research objectives. Meanwhile, the weakness of using a questionnaire is that there can be various biases in questions, distribution techniques, and others.

The questionnaires that the researchers made were distributed to respondents online with a total of 50 respondents. Disseminating the questionnaire online will save costs, effort, and time used to collect data from respondents who are in each area where our group members live.

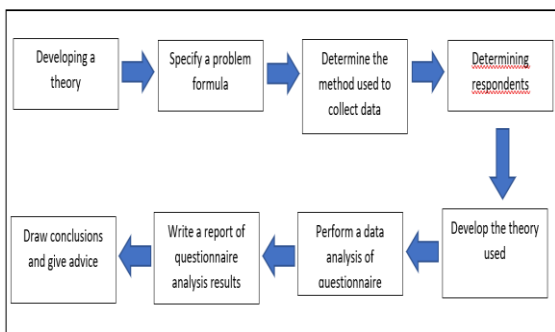
Interviews were conducted to strengthen data, add data validation and responses. Interviews were conducted by asking 2 respondents, who had filled out a questionnaire, via WhatsApp.

## **D. Data Analysis Techniques**

The data analysis technique utilized in this research is divided into several stages as follows:

1. Document Study, by reviewing several documents in journal form, books, and scientific articles appertain to research topics to get an overview.
2. Questionnaire, by distributing a questionnaire containing several questions to several respondents to add evidence and strengthen the description of the document study.
3. Interview, by giving several questions to several randomly selected respondents to strengthen the questionnaire data.
4. Discussion, by conducting discussion activities with all research members to unite their minds and reach the same conclusion on the data that has been collected.
5. Concluding, the data that has been analyzed and then drawn conclusions as the final result of the study.

**E. Event Process Flow**



**F. Diagram**

**G. Data Validity and**

**Reliability**

The validity of the data is seen

Through testing the validity and reliability of the data. Validity in qualitative research is the degree of accuracy between the information that occurs within the object of research and the power reported by the researcher. Reliability is the degree of consistency and stability of the data. In this study, the validity and reliability tests used are:

1. Observation extension

The longer the researcher is involved in data collection, the higher the degree of confidence in the data. In this study, the researchers initially limited the number of respondents to 30 people with an observation time of 3 days. Then, taking into account the accuracy of the data, the researcher increased the number of respondents by 20 people with a final total of 50 respondents and extended the observation time to 1 week.

2. Triangulate

Triangulation is a technique of checking information from numerous sources in various ways and times.

- Source triangulation. The sources/respondents of this study came from various regions in

Indonesia, so the results can be generalized as teenagers from Indonesia.

- Technique triangulation. The data collection technique in this study was a questionnaire and coupled with in-depth interviews to get more accurate results and responses from the questionnaire filler on the topic.
- Time triangulation. Time can affect the credibility of the data. This study opens the freedom of time to fill out questionnaires to the respondents. The questionnaire is also open during the week.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**A. Results**

**Survey Result Table**

No.	Statement	Respondent's Answer				
		Often	Always	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
1.	I never denied that advised parents	7	7	22	7	7
2.	I remind people around when someone says rude on social media	3	3	20	14	10
3.	I harshly criticize others	6	2	14	14	14
4.	I upload hoax news that intrudes on other people's privacy	2	0	2	1	45
5.	I offended others with my words on social media	4	0	7	13	26
6.	I rarely greet other people during a pandemic	9	1	13	11	16
7.	I prefer to chat on social media compared to my surroundings	11	4	18	10	7
8.	I feel awkward meeting other people during the pandemic	11	3	16	3	17
9.	I don't socialize with other people during the pandemic	5	4	10	14	17
10.	I feel more comfortable interacting in cyberspace than in a social environment	6	4	15	8	17
11.	I'm lazy to make small talk with people especially older people	14	3	14	8	11
12.	I don't greet my neighbors especially during a pandemic	7	3	13	6	21
13.	I use a high pitch when communicating with my parents	4	1	11	12	22
14.	I allow older people to take food first	19	16	7	4	4
15.	I allow older people to sit and I choose to stand	19	19	7	2	3
16.	I hold my head up when I pass in front of older people	5	10	3	12	20
17.	I greet people I know when I meet	19	13	13	3	2
18.	I interrupt when someone is talking	4	1	10	21	14
19.	I don't say thank you after receiving help	6	1	1	7	35
20.	I use polite language on social media	10	16	15	5	4
21.	I say greetings when texting older people	14	23	8	3	2

**B. Results of Data Analysis from Questionnaire**

Question 1 :

How important do you think manners are?

Answers :

- "The application of courtesy is very important because it

shows a polite attitude that a person can be appreciated and liked by his existence as a social being wherever he is" (first interviewee)

- "Courtesy is very important because manners describe a commendable attitude with a polite and courteous attitude someone will be appreciated and loved" (second interviewee)

Question 2 :

So, in this digital era, do you still apply manners?

Answer :

- "Yes because I am still not aware of being able to apply these manners in the digital era now" (first interviewee)
- "I don't think this digital era has fully implemented manners" (second interviewee)

Question 3 :

Have you ever done something impolite on social media, if not, have you ever found it on social media, if so, what are some examples?

Answer :

- "I've found impolite actions in social media such as uploading posts by wearing impolite clothes" (first interviewee)
- "I've found impolite actions by commenting on someone's uploads with harsh words without him knowing the real problem while the commenting on the majority of teenagers,

Question 4 :

Do you think this pandemic has made you reluctant to interact with your surroundings?

Answer :

- "Because during this pandemic they are used to not socializing with people surrounding environment" (first interviewee)
- "Yes, because during this pandemic, I was too busy with online activities so I was lazy to go out and interact" (second interviewee)

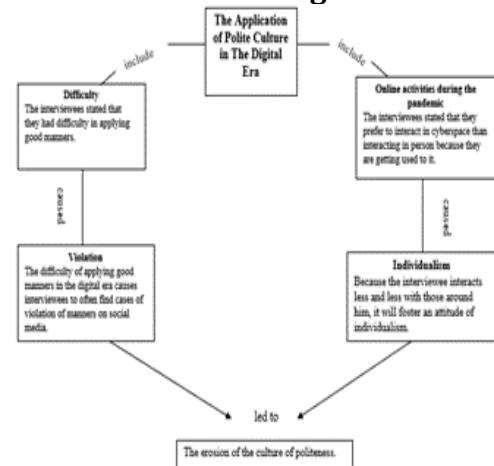
Question 5 :

Then the thing that makes you not apply manners?

Answer :

- "Because there are people who are not polite to me" (first interviewee)
- "Because they do not understand manners and are still carried away by this fast-paced life, they are not able to position themselves so they are often impolite in their surroundings"

### Network Coding



### DISCUSSION

From the data collected through the questionnaire and interview, it was found that almost 50% of the respondents still behaved negatively in terms of manners. Both in the family sphere, the social environment directly, and on social media. The outcomes of the research that have been carried out



show that teenagers still do not apply the values of politeness such as still interrupting when other people are talking, not saying thank you after being given help, arguing when parents are advised of things, saying rude things on social media, and being reluctant to greet people around them. This is not related to the polite manners that have been known so far. The impact of teenagers who do not apply the value of politeness is reducing the comfort of others, being less able to respect others, and erasing the manners that have been the hallmark and identity of Indonesian society

#### **A. The Effect of Digitalization on Adolescents Politeness**

The easy of accessing the internet in the digital era and the massive development of science and technology bring foreign influences that can threaten the existence of a culture of courtesy. Today's teenagers are very close to technology. They absorb a variety of content and information containing customs or cultures from the west which are certainly different from Indonesian culture, thus fostering a westernization among teenagers. Teenagers tend to be negatively affected by the influence of digitalization, especially in terms of the application of polite behavior. This is because teenagers still do not have mature thoughts and still cannot distinguish what should not be appropriate to do. In this digital era, some teenagers admit that it is difficult to apply good manners, so that sometimes they find cases that deviate from the principle of politeness, especially in social media. These deviant behaviors include making rude comments before knowing the problem and uploading photos that are dressed impolitely. Digitalization is very helpful during a pandemic because all activities can be switched online, but online activities limit the interaction of

teenagers with the surrounding environment and increase individualism.

#### **B. Forms of Reduction of Politeness Among Adolescents**

Based on research, it is proven that there are still many teenagers who ignore the values of politeness both in the virtual world and in the real world. The reduced form of courtesy among adolescents may be reflected in the way they behave, modesty juvenile reduction is reflected in the relations with other people, especially the elderly. The following is a form of reducing politeness among teenagers:

1. Rejecting their parent's orders when they are advised.

A total of 22 people out of 50 respondents stated that they tend to still argue with their parents when they are advised. This proves that there are still many teenagers who sometimes do not apply the value of good manners. As a child, they should obey the orders of their parents because the advice will be a provision to live life. Good parents will give the best advice to their children.

2. Hold their head up when passing in front of an older person

As many as 10 out of 50 respondents said they always lift their head when passing an elderly person. This shows that some teenagers do not understand how to be polite when passing parents. The attitude that should be done is to bow down and show respect. Bowing shows that a person respects and knows the position of his younger self against the older person.

3. Criticizing others harshly

A total of 12 respondents stated that they often criticize others harshly and as many as 14 respondents stated sometimes. Basically, ethics in criticizing others do not use harsh words. The purpose of giving criticism is to make someone better than before, so the delivery of criticism must be done in polite and constructive words. Delivering criticism harshly will hurt other people's feelings and can trigger conflicts that lead to disputes.

4. Make others offended by words on social media

A total of 4 respondents stated that they often offend others because of words on social media and 7 respondents stated that sometimes. In social media, there are lots of people who interact digitally, so there will be the possibility of differences of opinion or misunderstandings.

Therefore, words when communicating on social media must use polite language, do not offend other people's feelings, and must not contain elements of SARA.

5. Uploading hoax news that disturbs the privacy of others

A total of 2 respondents stated that they often upload hoax news that interferes with the privacy of others and 2 other respondents stated that sometimes. This shows that teenagers aged 17 years and over are vulnerable to being hoax spreaders. The spread of hoaxes that interferes with the privacy of others is certainly against the ethics of politeness in the

digital world. This problem cannot be ignored because hoaxes can threaten the existence of a culture of politeness. In addition, hoaxes also have the potential to lead to negative opinions and cause division.

### **C. The Tendency of Teens in Applying Courtesy in Good Life in Family, Surrounding Communities, and Social Media**

Teenagers, especially those aged 17 years and over, tend to have very poor manners. Their behavior in the family environment is by disobeying parental orders and speaking in a high tone. In the community, they don't reprimand their neighbors during the pandemic, don't bow when passing older people, and some even don't say thank you when they receive help from others. According to the research results, also found that there were still some teenagers who violated etiquette in social media, such as uploading hoax news and criticizing others with harsh language.

### **D. Solutions to Maintain Good Manners**

Solutions and suggestions that can reduce the erosion of this and can maintain a culture of courtesy among Indonesian youth are as follows:

1. The need for formal education such as character education in schools that affects positive things such as skills and noble behavior and can support teenagers to fortify themselves from bad influence. Courtesy character education forms a dignified personality (Putra, 2020).
2. Informal education from the family has a very positive effect on the character of teenagers' manners so that

teenagers can improve their polite character. The family environment is the most dominant factor to influence the ethics and relationships of adolescents (Adrianti, N & Hidayanti, N. W., 2020). Lack of awareness of parents/living environment is an obstacle to civilizing good manners (Wijayanti, E., & Febrianto, A, 2021).

3. Group guidance can improve the character of youth manners, especially students. It is proven from research conducted by Sitorus, R (2021).
4. Owners of social media companies must limit and filter user words that are inappropriate for display, thereby creating user convenience.
5. Improved habits of interacting well with the surrounding environment. With a good environment, the influence of adolescent attitudes in socializing will be better.
6. The 5S culture in schools, namely (senyum, sapa, salam, sopan santun) must be realized so that good habits can be formed as early as possible, to create a moral young generation so that teenagers in communicating have ethics (Riyanto, 2019).

## **CONCLUSION**

The digital era brings advances in the field of information technology and influences from various worlds. Teenagers who are active in the digital world often normalize the culture of other countries and think it is the right thing to do. This situation causes a reduction in culture and character among teenagers. Based on the results of

research, adolescents tend to interact more often in cyberspace which shows a high attitude of individualism, speaking and behaving rudely both in social life and social media accompanied by uploading hoax news and negative comments, lack of respect for others, especially older people.

The erosion of the culture of politeness has an impact on the existence of the identity of the Indonesian nation, which is known as a country with a friendly and polite character community. So, the solution that can be done to maintain a culture of politeness in the digital era is the need for the role of both formal and non-formal education that provides knowledge about how to behave that applies politeness, such as the application of 5S culture. In addition, the role of the owners of companies engaged in social media is also needed to limit content or comments that are not worthy of publication. And lastly, increase interaction with the good environment.

Suggestions given for further research include 1). Can increase the number of respondents even more so that the findings are more representative and valid; 2). Although the distribution of the questionnaires was also done online, the distribution of the questionnaires needed to be reactivated to immediately receive and get the data that the researchers wanted; 3). Further research can expand the location and object of the research; 4). It is hoped that the scope of respondents can be formed to be more specific so that the results of the research can be more optimal. For example, 17-19 years old, Airlangga University student, batch 2021.

In this study, there are several limitations or limitations as follows:

1. Respondents totaling 50 people made the research results less indicative of the actual situation that occurs in real life.

2. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, researchers can only conduct this research online.
3. Limited time used to collect data.
4. Limitations on the data collection method using Google Form, making it difficult to see whether the respondents filled out the questionnaires that had been given with the actual situation.
5. The scope of respondents is less specific, namely only for adolescents aged 17-19 years.

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