

LANGUAGE SHIFTING CONTEXT ON STATUS RELATIONSHIP

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ABSTRACT

The mental process in the mind plays an important role on how people used language. This issue was raised in this study as this study tries to reveal the existence of the contextual changing when people are in different status. Descriptive analytical method was used in this study while the technique to collect the data was document technique. The data were taken from some documents of written conversations of five subjects around 20 years-old. The data was in form of locutions in WA conversations that were recorded within the subjects and their friends, and the subjects and special-friends. This study revealed that in the opening conversation, when viewed in terms of language, there have been differences in the choice of the type of function of the relationship between the subjects and their special friends and ordinary friends. In a relationship with special-friends, the words uttered tend to use words that have a form of expressive speech which has the function of expressive and pathic. On the other hand, the status of ordinary friends has function of representative and directive. In this case, it is proven that the mental process in the mind which is the different thoughts or feelings towards the recipients influenced the choice on what type of utterances will be delivered.

Keywords: *functional type, language shifting, sociolinguistics, status relationship.*

INTRODUCTION

It is undeniable that every activity in life cannot be separated from the involvement of the mind. The mental process that occurs in the mind plays an important role in what will be done, likewise with language processes that cannot be separated from the influence of mind. Nababan (1992) stated that a person's ability to express his thoughts can be done either through oral or written. The two tools used in the expression of this mind cannot be separated from the use of language. In this study, the focus that will be presented is the influence of thoughts expressed through written language.

Over the times, the era develops and it brings technological development. In the

previous decade, spoken language can only be done by face to face conversation, then telephone was invented to connect people to converse by distance. Now, since we have android phone, we do not need to converse orally or send a letter to someone in distance. We can converse by typing the words that we want with no rules as it used to be done in writing letters. The conversation now can be delivered through various kinds of social media such as twitter, facebook, whatsapp, line, etc. From the various types of media mentioned, this study focuses on conversations that occur in whatsapp applications.

Definition of WA, Whatsapp, is a facility to send and receive a short message in the form of text through a wireless device, namely a cellular telephone communication device. In this case, the wireless device used is a cellular telephone. One of the advantages of WA is the low cost. Besides that WA has a store and forward method. With this method, the recipient will still receive the message that was delivered even though at the time the recipient was outside the service area or was not active.

The message delivered can also be seen many times because it will automatically be saved on the phone. WA provides a mechanism for sending short messages to and from wireless media which acts as a system that functions to store and send short messages again. With the presence of WA, communication activities become more smooth and efficient. This is because the delivery of language that is usually delivered through utterances can turn to writing. For example, in everyday life, one can say "are you at home or not?", The same word can also be delivered through WA. Therefore, by using WA, a person can deliver a message just like he is having an oral conversation.

In delivering a message, the same message can be delivered using different languages. For example, a boss will give a different command sentence pattern between the sentence directed at the subordinate and the sentence intended for the client. This phenomenon also often applies even though language delivery is done using WA. Like when someone who works as a student will send an opening sentence to his lecturer such as "Good morning, sir, sorry to interrupt, are you available today as I would like to consult my thesis with you today?"

This phenomenon also often occurs in opening conversations conducted by a woman on special friends and ordinary friends. Based on this phenomenon, we are interested in analyzing the differences in the words contained in the opening words to initiate WA conversations aimed at special friends and ordinary friends. Therefore, this study took "Analysis of the Differences in WA Conversation Opinions Based on Relationship Status through Psychological and Linguistic Approaches" as the research title.

The formulation of the problems set out in this study are: How are the different forms

of lexical use on the opening words of fuel aimed at special friends and ordinary friends?

This study uses descriptive analytical methods. Analytical descriptive method is a method that is done by analyzing data by describing it using words. Etymologically, descriptive and analysis means to describe, but its application in this case is very different. By combining these two terms, the analytical descriptive method is a way of expressing something that does not necessarily describe but also provides sufficient understanding and explanation (Ratna, 2004: 53).

Data is interpreted as a tool to clarify the mind which is actually a source of information obtained from data sources. While the data source is the subject of the study from which data is obtained (Siswanto, 2005: 63). The data source in this study is the WA documentation found on mobile phones. The data is in the form of WA language utterances. The data collection technique used in this study is documentation techniques. Documentation techniques mean techniques that are carried out by finding data relating to things or variables in the form of notes, transcripts, books, newspapers, magazines, inscriptions, agendas, minutes of meetings, and others. This technique is done with the intention of obtaining data by recording things related to the purpose of the study contained in the data source (Arikunto, 2002: 206). In addition, Data analysis techniques used in the study is qualitative technique that is presented in the form of words and not in the form of numbers. Moleong (2005: 282) further emphasized that the steps used in general data analysis techniques are: 1) checking, 2) organizing, 3) coding, 4) description, 5) reading the relevant literature.

The purpose of this study is generally a concept of psychology and linguistic. More specifically, this study aims to explain the different forms of use of opening WA words aimed at special friends and ordinary friends.

Psychology comes from Greek (Greek), which is from the root 'psyche' which means soul or spirit, and 'logos' which means knowledge or science. So, etymologically, psychology means a study about soul. Linguistics is the science of language with its characteristics. Language itself is used by humans, both in speaking and writing and can be understood by humans both in listening and reading. Based on the understanding of psychology and linguistics in the previous description, it can be concluded that psycholinguistics is the study of language behavior, both visible behavior and invisible behavior.

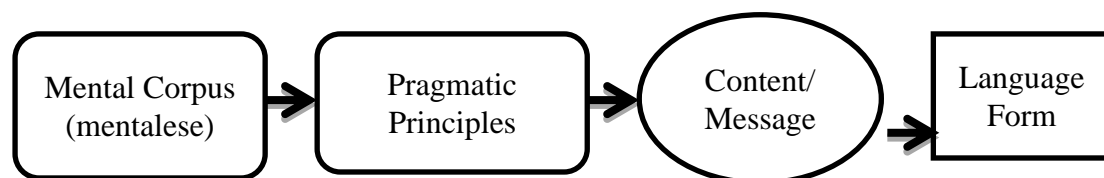
Here are some definitions of psycholinguistics according to experts. Harley argues that psycholinguistics is the study of mental processes in language use. Before using language, a language user first acquires language. Levelt (Marat, 2005) suggests that psycholinguistics is a study of human language use and acquisition. Emmon Bach (Tarigan,

1985: 3) suggests that psycholinguistics is a science that examines how language speakers / users actually form / construct sentence sentences in that language. Slobin (Chaer, 2003: 5) suggests that psycholinguistics tries to describe the psychological processes that take place if a person pronounces sentences he hears at the time of communication and how language skills are obtained by humans.

In more detail Chaer (2003: 6) argues that psycholinguistics tries to explain the nature of language structure, and how the structure is obtained, used when speaking, and at the time understanding the sentences in that speech. In essence, communication activities occur in the process of producing and understanding speech. From the various descriptions above, it can be concluded that Psycholinguistics is a picture of the study of interdisciplinary science in linguistic studies which studies the use and process of the occurrence of language by humans obtained from the process of producing and understanding the speech between the mind and the human body. The characteristics of psycholinguistics as an interdisciplinary discipline are studying psychology and linguistics. So that it is not purely linguistic but also about psychology related to the human soul.

When the production process in the language occurs, it is influenced by various aspects. One of the most important aspects in this process is the situation and context. Based on that context, and the message to be conveyed, a speaker uses his semantic and pragmatic knowledge to choose forms of language that are able to express the meanings meant by the speaker (Subyakto and Nababan, 1992).

When the process of producing language takes place pragmatic principles also play a role so that what is said by speakers is reasonable can be accepted and understood by the interlocutor. In general, psycholinguistics assumes that there is a mental language that precedes the meanings expressed in language forms. Fodor (1976) called it as a language of thought, also called mentalese. This language according to Fodor (1976), is close to natural language. This concept can be described in the following plan:



In addition, the language production process is also influenced by speech acts,

especially illocutionary acts. This illocutionary speech act is an act of doing certain intentions and functions in actual speaking activities (Rahardi, 2009). Then, Searle (1983) (in Rahardi, 2009) classifies illocutionary speech acts in activities spoken into five types of speech forms namely (1) assertive, (2) directive, (3) expressive, (4) commissive, and (5) declarative.

1. Assertive is a speech form that binds speakers to the truth of the proposition that is being expressed in the speech. The assertive form can include the following: (a) Suggest, (b) boast, (c) state, (d) complain, (e) claim.
2. Directive is a form of speech intended by speakers to make an influence so that the speech partner performs the desired action. Like when ordering and begging.
3. Expressive is a speech form that functions to express or show the psychological attitudes of speakers to certain circumstances. Like when you praise and congratulate.
4. Commissive is a speech form that is used to express certain promises or offers such as when promising or swearing.
5. Declaration is a form of speech that connects the contents of speech with reality, such as those found when firing, giving up and also punishing.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the illocutionary speech acts can have speech forms that reflect various meanings and functions of speech.

In his book *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, Holmes (1992) states that in a person's daily conversation will involve at least two functions of language, that is, affective and referential functions. Where the affective function contains feelings from speakers and referrals contain information from speakers. Then Holmes (1992) then makes language function categories into six language functions.

1. Expressive, utterance or utterance expresses what the speaker feels or expresses from the speaker's feelings
2. Directive, speech or utterance that is used by the speaker to make the receiver do what the speaker wants.
3. References, the utterances that provide information.
4. Metalinguistic, this utterance is used to express matters relating to the language itself. For example the use of terms in languages.
5. Poetic, the speech focuses on aesthetic features in language.
6. Physical, this expression expresses solidarity and empathy for the other person.

In addition, Yule and Brown (1983) suggested the function of language. In his book *Discourse Analysis*, it is explained that language has two main functions, namely transactional and interactional language. Transactional functions explain that what is expressed in a conversation by a speaker (or writer) is information. Language in this context is more directed at the orientation of the content of the message delivered. While interactional functions describe functions that involve disclosure of social relations and personal attitudes. From the explanation above, it can be described that in speaking, or in this case communicating, both functions always accompany the activity.

Pragmatics researches the form of interpreter interpretation in one context of conversations conducted by the speaker. Various considerations are needed to determine the meaning of a communication action. The elements that are taken into consideration are speaker, receiver, where, when, and in what circumstances the communication takes place. Yule (1996, p. 3) says that pragmatic is a language science that studies meaning in terms of the context of its communication. It was also said by Yule (1996, p. 3) that pragmatic study is also search a disguised meaning. The daily communication is determined also by the relationship of intimacy between the communicators. There are languages that are not conveyed in a straightforward manner but can be understood by both parties because the actors have a certain relationships. From the results of observations through Yule's (1996) theory of pragmatics above, there are four semantic functions, namely:

- (1) reviewing the meaning of the action of communication
- (2) assessing meaning through the context of communication
- (3) fields that examine the meanings spoken and not spoken of
- (4) fields that examine the form of communicator closeness

Thomas (1995: 2) mentions two trends in pragmatics divided into two parts. First, by using a social perspective, connecting pragmatics with the meaning of the speaker (speaker meaning); and second, by using a cognitive point of view, connecting pragmatics with utterance interpretation. Furthermore Thomas (1995: 22), by assuming that meaning is a dynamic process that involves negotiations between the speaker and the listener and between the speech context (physical, social, and linguistic) and the possible potential meaning of a utterance, defining pragmatics as a field examine meaning in interaction (meaning in interaction). Leech sees pragmatics as a field of study in linguistics that has to do with semantics. This connection he calls semanticism, namely seeing pragmatics as part of the semantics; pragmatism, namely seeing semantics as part of pragmatics; and

complementarism, or see semantics and pragmatics as two complementary fields.

FINDINGS & DISCUSSION

Based on the introduction and theoretical basis, this study will examine the opening (opening) of WA conversations. From the research data found several differences in how to open WA conversations between women (hereinafter referred to as X) with a special male friend (hereinafter referred to as Y) and some ordinary male friends (hereinafter referred to as Z).

a. Woman (X) and Special boy friend (Y)

Of all the WA conversations studied between X and Y there were at least 2 ways to open the conversation as follows:

1) Language use in greeting

Greeting according to Kridalaksana (2008) is a minor sentence in the form of a clause or not, a fixed form, which is used in meetings between speakers to start a conversation, ask for self, etc. There are at least two data that can represent the use of this greeting as the opening conversation in WA that was studied.

Datum 1:

X : Pagiii....

morning

Semalem WA baru k kirim jam stgh 12 (crying emoticon)

The WA has just received at midnight

Y : pagiii

morning

X : pagi juga (emoticon)

Morning too

Datum 2:

X : Selamat menunaikan ibadah shalat maghrib sayang (hug emoticon)

Y : Met solat maghrib..jgn lupa mandi (emoticon)

Sayaaaang bundaaa

X : Hehe (emoticon)

Gak ada airr..buat wudhu aja susaahh (emoticon)

In data 1 above, the sender of message X starts the conversation by giving the greeting in the form of "*pagiii ...*". The word "*pagi*" which means morning is short for the

word "good morning" which is commonly used when someone first meets a colleague in the morning. In that word there are expressive elements. Expressive speech forms as Rahardi et al. (2009) explain that expressive is a speech form that functions to express or show the psychological attitudes of speakers to certain circumstances. The expressive marker can be seen in the writing of the word "*pagiii...*" where the last letter "i" is written three times followed by points (...).

Data 2 also shows the use of greeting in a form that is slightly different from data 1. Here, the use of greeting looks more complete in the form of a sentence "*Met shalat magrib*" which means Congratulations on worshipping the dear Maghrib prayer (emoticon hug). This sentence has the meaning of giving greetings as well as reminding to perform Maghrib prayer. At the end of the sentence, a hug emoji is used that gives expressive pressure to the sentence.

2) Asking Permission

Moreover, there is also a permission request for the opening WA conversation, such as the following data:

Data 3:

- X : Brgkt kuliah dulu yaa...
Assalamualaikum
- Y : Waalaikum Salaam
Semangat kuliahnya
- X : Iyaa...makasiih (emoticon hug)

Data 3 above shows how to open a WA conversation by beginning with words with the aim of asking permission. The phrase "just go to college first ..." shows that X asks Y to go to college which is also an opening for a short conversation between X and Y. When viewed closely the speech is a type of expressive speech, although in a form resembling a representative speech giving information. Its expressive characteristics can be seen from the writing of the word "yaa .." at the end of the utterance followed by dots. The word "yaa .." can be interpreted as a sign that the sender intends to ask permission in an expressive manner. The next utterance uttered by the sender reinforces this expressive element, namely in the form of the saying "Assalamualaikum" which means giving greetings.

b. Woman (X) and Common male friend (Z)

In data conversations between X and some Z, at least 2 ways to open WA conversations can be found as follows:

1) Asking Information

The first way to open a conversation between X and Z is to ask for certain information, as in the following example conversation:

Data 5:

Z₁ : Ngajar dmn X?

X : Gk ngajar Z₁

Z₁ : Trus ngapain?

X : Jd'y S2

In the conversation above, Z₁ starts the conversation by asking a question to X, in this case regarding where X teaches. When compared with X and Y conversation data, this data 5 shows that the opening of a conversation is straight to the point (directly to the core) without further small chit chat like greeting. Data 6 below also shows the same way to open a conversation.

Data 6:

Z₂ : Ika wisuda ya X? X dateng?

X : Iya

Gak bang, q kuliah.. kan kemarin udah k pwt jg

Z₂ : Oh kirain lg dikampus

The expression of requesting this particular information, if we refer to the division of speech functions according to Searle in Rahardi (2009), it can be categorized as a directive. This is because the sender asks the recipient to do something, which is to give certain information.

2) Giving certain information

In the data studied, it was found that giving information about something can be used as a way to start a conversation in WA. The following is an example of data found:

Data 7:

Z₃ : X bsok jam 10 kt bahas bagian pembahasan yaaa

X : Oke bang...insyaallah

Z₃ : (emoticon senyum dengan mulut terbuka)

X : (emoticon sedih)

In the conversation, Z₃ starts the conversation by giving X information that tomorrow at 10, X and Y will do the part of the discussion. The conversation continues from giving the information. The type of speech is representative, because it aims to give certain information to the recipient of the message.

From the analysis above, it can be seen that there are differences and similarities

between opening a conversation in a context between a woman and a special male friend and an ordinary male friend. In conversations between women (X) with special male friends (Y) two ways are used, namely the use of greeting, and asking permission. In conversations between women (X) with ordinary male friends (Z) three ways are used which include asking for certain information and giving certain information.

From some of the ways above in opening a conversation between X and Y and X with Z, it can be concluded that in conversations X and Y tend to use greeting, while in conversations between X and Z can be said to be zero greeting and tend to be right to the point because it directly to the core problem, namely giving information and asking certain information. This shows that the relationship of feelings that exist in the sender of the message to the recipient, affects the way to start a conversation in fact. In other words, the feelings contained in the mind can affect language. This is reinforced by Nababan (1992) who states that in the formation of a speech there are several processes in the speaker's mind (in this case the sender of the message) that can be influenced by the sender's feelings or thoughts towards the recipient. Feeling factors seen in the data conversations between X and Y in the form of care (care) such as in data 1, data 2, and data 4 are realized in the form of greetings and remind to carry out Maghrib prayer; and also the implied feeling contained in data 3 where X asked permission before leaving for college.

From the opening methods, it can also be concluded that in the opening conversation of WA, in a woman's relationship with her special friend tends to use words that have expressive speech forms that have expressive and pathic functions while the relationship between women and ordinary friends is the words of conversation that found to be more representative and directive. This shows that the situation of the sender's thoughts or feelings towards the recipient influences the choice of the type of words delivered.

CONCLUSION

From the results of the study, it can be concluded that in the opening conversation of WA, if viewed from a linguistic standpoint, there has been a difference in the choice of the type of function of a woman's relationship with a special friend and an ordinary friend. In the relationship of a woman with a special friend, the words that are spoken tend to use words that have expressive speech forms that have expressive and pathic functions while the relationship between women and ordinary friends is the words of conversation that are found to be more representative and directive. If connected and reviewed in terms of psychology, the difference indicates that the choice of the type of words delivered can be influenced by the situation of the sender's thoughts or feelings towards the recipient.

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