An Analysis Pragmatics of Tangsi Language in The Sawahlunto Social Structural Approach

¹Mac Aditiawarman, *²Bella Novita
¹Fakultas Sastra, Universitas Ekasakti, mac_aditiawarman@gmail.com
*²Fakultas Sastra, Universitas Ekasakti, bellanovit311@gmail.com

Corresponding Author
*²Bella Novita
*²Fakultas Sastra, Universitas Ekasakti, bellanovit311@gmail.com

Abstract

This study is entitled An Analysis Pragmatics Of Tangsi Language in The Sawahlunto Social Structural Approach. Analyzing the background of the formation of the Tangsi language. and its function in society. Finding the meaning of the Tangsi language by using the locutions and illocutions used by the Tangsi people themselves. Knowing that Tangsi Language in Speech Acts influences the social structure of people with different cultures. This research uses descriptive qualitative research. The data in this study are locutinary and illocutionary speech of the Tangsi people who use the Tangsi language. The targets were the Tangsi people who were descendants of the chain people from the Dutch era. Researchers used several methods to collect data in this study, namely observation, field notes, recording speech acts used by the Tangsi community which are used as research objects in everyday conversation and expressing them contain a sociocultural approach. Researcher found that socio-cultural has a very large impact on the speech acts of society, especially when people who are chained come from various regions so that they can create a new language in their work environment or prison environment. The Tangsi people still use the Tangsi language to this day when communicating with other Tangsi people, but there are also people from Minang backgrounds who can also speak the Tangsi language. The researcher is one of the Tangsi people, but so far researcher have not known the difference between Tangsi and Indonesian, because so far researcher have only thought that the everyday language used is Indonesian, but after further investigation, in fact many Tangsi languages come from Javanese and Minang languages.

Keywords: Pragmatics, Tangsi Language, Sawahlunto, Social

© 2024 Jurnal JILP

¹Mac Aditiawarman, *²Bella Novita

I INTRODUCTION

This research refers to the Tangsi language used by Tangsi people or people descended from chain people who were once prisoners of the Dutch., Here are some of the findings of researchers who form the basis of reference in this research is Locutionary and illocutionary acts from Tangsi Language. Starting from :

(1)　　Locutionary act: *Eh ke kalo pulang kemaleman kenak marah sama mamak ntik*

(2)　　Illocutionary act: if you come home late at night, mother will scold you

II RESEARCH METHODS

2.1 Method of Collecting the Data

This research used qualitative descriptive methods. Qualitative research involves collecting and analyzing non-numerical data (e.g., text, video, or audio) to understand concepts, opinions, or experiences. It can be used to gather in-depth insights into a problem or generate new ideas for research. The researcher used the used the qualitative descriptive methods because it is a method for gathering information based on facts and more detail, identifying problems, developing, and interpreting data

Adi (2004) says that data analysis is the process of collecting data to be interpreted. Data analysis is performed at the time of collecting data and after data collection. The analysis method used in this research is the qualitative method, namely the method that aims to provide a comprehensive picture of the subject being studied and is not intended to test the hypothesis

2.2 Method of Analyzing the Data

The data source is the subject were the data is obtained. Sources of qualitative research data are presented orally or in writing which is accurate by the researcher. Judging from the scope of the area, case research only covers a very narrow area or subject, but in terms of the nature of the research, case research is more in-depth and discusses the possibility of solving actual problems by collecting data, compiling and applying it and interpreting it, (Arikunto 1980). The data in this study are locutinary and illocutionary utterances from Tangsi people who use Tangsi Language. The target is the Tangsi people who are descended from the chain people from the old Dutch era.

2.3 Technique of Collecting the Data

Researcher used several methods to collect data in this research. The methods of collecting data in this research is:

a.　　Observation

Observation is the way researchers see and hear what happens naturally at the research site (Mc Milan and Schumacher 2010). This method was thought to be the most effective way to collecting data on locutionary and illocutionary by the Tansi people during they are talking and interaction to each other.

b.　　Field Notes

Field notes are used to document observations in the field in detail, carefully, extensively, and in depth. The researcher collect information locutionary and illocutionary used by Tansi people in the form of hard written notes.

c.　　Record.

Recording is used to analyze interactions of Tansi people. In order to complete the transcript records of the notes, the researcher uses a recorder to record recording speech from Tansi people. In this research, the step of collecting data are as follows:

1.　　The data will be analyzed by making field note.

2.　　Recording the utterances of Tansi people.

3.　　The researcher listened and transcript the data into the written form.

4.　　The researcher selected the data which contain Tansi language from the conversation.

2.4 Technique of Analyzing the Data

Analysis of this research data will be analyzed based on Miles Huberman (1992). There are three steps in analyzing data, namely

data reduction, data display, drawing conclusion/verifying.

    1.   Data Reduction.

According to Miles and Huberman (1992), Data reduction was concerned with the process of selecting, focusing, simpliflying, reduction, and organizing the data that has been collected." Researcher reduce data by listening to audio recordings of Tangsi people conversation. The data will then be documented by the researcher. At this point, the collected data will be organized, and irrelecant data will be discarded. It's purpose in to assist researcher in the organization and classificarion of the data. The coding process in as follows:

    a.   The data will carefully read.

    b.   The data related to the objectives of the study was identified and selected

    2.   Data Display

The data display will provide an organized and compressed collection of information that allows drawing conclusions. Views can be text, graphs, charts, matrices, or other graphic formats. The data in this research will be presented in the form of fables and descriptions. Seeing the view helps to understand what will happen and do something further analyzed or take action based on that understanding.

    3.   Conclusion: drawing/verifying.

The drawing and verification of conclusions in the final step in the analyzing process. Moving back to consider what the analyzed data meant and assessing wheher the data findings fit the research's objective was part of the conclusion drawing process. At this point, the data that has been analyzed will be read and re-read in order to draw conclusions about the research. The conclusions were then validated by revisiting the data as many times as necessary. Peer checking and consultation with supervisors also help to improve verification.

III RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 The background for the formation of the Tangsi language and its useful function in society.

There is a descendant of the miners named Iwan telling about how his great-grandfather used to be. Mining workers are brought in from the Java region, they have a background as criminals who are immune to sharp weapons and firearms. They departed from Java by ship, while on the way their feet and hands were chained. not only Javanese are miners, there are local Sawahlunto people who also have criminal status as miners and chained. After that, there are also paid contract workers. Mine people or chain people are mixed people. When they were prisoners and when they were mining they used Indonesian mixed with their own.

For example: *Koe tu kok ndak ketok-ketok dah lama kemana?* And *waang lai, tak liek-liek ke ndak ketok juo.*

Judging from the example, we can see that there are Minang and Javanese languages there. tt is because of the combination they made that it is now known as the Tangsi language. The function of the society of the language is to facilitate their communication with each other in mining or their daily activities in prison and this language has been passed down from generation to generation until now

.

3.2 Sort out the meaning of the Tangsi language using speech act forms such as Locutionary and Illocutionary.

The researcher analyzed each sentences based on the categories of the speech act, whether it is locutionary and illocutionary act through the primary data by using the technique of analyzing of the data through the qualitative method and continue with the secondary data.

For more details below will be presented, some examples of the secondary data :

No.	Locutionary Act	Illocutionary Act
1.	Ke dek ndak kerja do, dia yang tak bilangin a	He was talking about another friend of his.
	Because you don't work, he's the one I'm talking about	
2.	Maka a aku bilang, ndak ada ge do. Di sini aja dianyo.	He said it wasn't true.

	I told you, it's not going to be, he's just here.	
3	Kan ketek penyimpanan hp-ku ni a	He has small storage in his smartphone.
	My smartphone storage is small	
4	Ancak belik baru gi kecek aku	He said it will better if buy new one
	I said better buy new.	
5	Dia dah bolak-balek tak poto tu muak dia.	Her daughter been sick of by been photographed.
	She's been photographed so many times she's sick of it.	

From the data above, we can see that sentence has Javanese language, Minang language and Bahasa on it. The Javanese languge is *bolak balek tak poto*, Minang language is *ndak ada ge do, dianyo* and Bahasa is *Muak dia, maka a aku bilang.* But *Maka a aku bilang* has been slang by Tangsi people.

3.3 The Analysis for knowing the Tangsi Language in speech act that influenced the social structure in the society with different cultures.

From the primary and secondary data, researcher know that, Tangsi people use Tangsi Language in speech act that influence the social structure in the society with different cultures. That's because to fulfill their respective needs and activities when socializing with each other, even though they have different cultures and languages but they can socialize because of Tangsi Language. At first, the chain people were a group of workers who were brought in from various are outside Sawahlunto City. Those with different backgrounds were put together by the Dutch to become miners and they were even collected in Tangsi as their place residence. However, with different backgrounds, cultures and even different language, they can socialize well and even creat their own language.

IV CONCLUSION

By getting the an swers and research results above, this chapter will discuss the researchers's conclutions and suggestions in relation to the research challenges the researcher addressed. The conclusion includes A Pragmatic Analysis Of Tangsi Language in The Sawahlunto Social Structural Approach.

1. The speech acts that people used based on Tangsi people which was used as an object of the research in their daily conversations and expresses contain the sociocultural approaches.
2. Researchers found that socioculture has a very large impact on people's speech acts, especially when people in chains come from various regions so that they can create a new language in their work environment or prison environment.
3. Tangsi people still use Tangsi language to this day when communicating with fellow Tangsi people, but there are also people with a Minang background who can also speak Tangsi Language.
4. Causes of how socioculture affects people's speech acts. This is due to the influence of their ancestral language which is passed down from generation to generation and their environment which is not far from the grandchildren of the chain people. , especially dialects.

Suggestions
1. For researchers can add insight, knowledge, and experience in conducting research and in applying the knowledge gained.
2. Future researchers can conduct research in this book in different forms and for different reasons.
3. For readers, so that they can know more about the history of the Sawahlunto people and can better understand how the Tangsi language itself was formed.

Bibliography

[1]Adi, Riyadi. 2004. *Metodologi Penelitian Sosial dan Hukum*, Jakarta: Granit.

[2]Aditya, R. E. (2017). *The Flirting in Expressive Acts in Fifty Shades of Grey Movie Script: A Content Analysis*. Tulungagung: UIN SATU Tulungangung.

[3]Afif. M. (2021). *The Pearl of Sawahlunto*: Pemerintahan Kota Sawahlunto.

[4]Aisyah, M. K. (2013). *Minangkabau Language Uttered By Javanese In Sawahlunto.* Padang: Universitas Ekasakti.

[5]Arguello, J., & Shaffer, K. (2015). Predicting speech acts in MOOC forum posts. In *Proceedings of the International AAAI Conference on Web and Social Media* (Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 2-11).

[6]Austin, J.L. (1955). *How to Do Things With Words. Oxford*: Oxford university press Creswell, J. W. Research Design: fourth edition. California: Sage Publication.

[7]---------------(1962). *How to Do Things with Words*. Great Britain: J. W. Arrowsmith Ltd Oxford: Clarendon Press.

[8]Chaer. A. & Agustina. L., (2004). *Sosiolinguistik*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.Crowley, Terry. 2010. *An Introduction to Historical Linguistics*. Auckland: Oxford University Press.

[9]Deda, Nivis. (2013). *The role of Pragmatics in English Language Teaching. Pragmatic Competence.* Rome: MCSER-CEMAS-Sapienza University of Rome.

[10]Dengah, L. Agatha. (2014). *Deikis Dalam Film Bravheart Karya Randall Wallace: Suatu Analisis Pragmatik.* Manado: E-journal..

[11]Elsa, P.E.S. (2009). *Kamus Bahasa Tansi Sawahlunto.* Yogyakarta: Yayasan Pendidikan Roda.

[12]George, Yule. (2006). *Pragmatik (translation edition by Indah Fajar Wahyuni and Rombe Mustajab).* Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.

[13]Kamarudin. (2020). *Speech act Analysis And It's Application Within the Interlocutors' Communication.* Cardova Journal.

[14]Kim, M., & Kim, H. (2018). *Integrated Neural Network Model for Identifying Speech Acts, Predicators, and Sentiments of Dialogue Utterances*. Pattern recognition letters..

[15]Kusmanto, H. (2019). *Tindak tutur ilokusioner ekspresif plesetan nama kota di Jawa Tengah: Kajian pragmatik*. Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia.

[16]Lambert, Vickie A., Clinton E. L., (2012). *Qualitative Descriptive Research: An Acceptable Design,* Pasific Rim International Journal of Nursing Research.

[17]Lestari, T., Hartati, E. (2017). *A Pragmatics Analysis Of Speech Act in Thor Movie.* Yogyakarta: Faculty of Teacher Training and Education Mercu Buana University of Yogyakarta..

[18]Li, Shuai. (2019). *Cognitiv Cognitive approaches in L2 pr oaches in L2 pragmatics r agmatics research.* Georgia State: World Language and Cultures Faculty Publications..

[19]McMillan, J.H. & Schumacher S. (2010)., *Research in Education*. New Jersey: Pearson Education

[20]Miles, B. Mathew & Michael Huberman., (1992). *Analisis Data Kualitatif Buku Sumber Tentang Metode-metode Baru*. Jakarta: UIP..

[21]Mohamad, A., Rashid, R. A., et Al. (2018). *Speech acts in the Facebook status updates posted by an apostate*. International Journal of English Linguistics, *8*(4), 226.

[22]Muysken, Pieter et al. (1994). *The Study of Pidgin and Creole Languages*. Amsterdam: Jhon Benjamin Publishing Pribady,Haries.2018.*Pengantar Metodologi Penelitian Linguisitk*.Sambas : Pusat Studi Humaniora Indonesia.

[23]Nababan. P.W.J. (1987). *Ilmu Pragmatik*. Jakarta: Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan..

[24]Wood, A., Rodeghero, P., Armaly, A. et. all. (2018). *Detecting speech act types in developer question/answer conversations during bug repair*. Digital Library

[25]Zubir, Zusneli. (2017). *Sawahlunto dan Pelestarian Multikultural: Sebuah*

Sumbangsih Pemikiran Untuk Wisata Tambang Berbudaya. Padang: Balai Pelestarian Nilai Budaya Sumatra Barat.